

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Main report and annexes

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Map of the Project Area



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Map compiled by IFAD | 27-08-2024

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
COSOP	Country Strategy Opportunities Paper
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMPC	Eritrean Marine Products Company
EPHS	Eritrea Population and Health Survey
ERN	Eritrean Nakfa
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	Fisheries Development Project
FDSC	Fisheries Development Steering Committee
FDTC	Fisheries Development Technical Coordinating Committee
SFLP	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
FReMP	Fisheries Resources Management Program
GBLADP	Gash Barka Livestock and Agricultural Development Project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	GreenHouse Gas
GoSE	Government of the State of Eritrea
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HDI	Human Development Index
HFTC	Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
ICAMP	Integrated Coastal Area Management Plan
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
ICT	information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
LAMP	Labor assessment and management plans
LTB/R	Letter to the Borrower/Recipient
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MMR	Ministry of Marine Resources
MNFs	Market Places for Nutritious foods
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLWE	Ministry of Land, Water and Environment
MRDD	Marine Resources Development Department
MRRSD	Marine Resources Regulatory Services Department
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NAP	National Agricultural Project
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NFC	National Fisheries Cooperation
NHERI	National Higher Education and Research Institute
NIDP	National Indicative Development Plan
NEPFP	National Economic Policy Framework and Program
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNSS	National Nutrition Surveillance System
NPCO	National Program Coordination Office
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUEW	National Union of Eritrean Women
OPD	Organizations for Persons with Disabilities
PIM	Program Implementation Manual
PWD	Persons with disabilities
SFLP	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
SMCFS	Small and Medium Commercial Farmers Strategy
SMCP	Small and Micro Credit Programme
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UPR	Universal Periodic Review of UNHCR
USD	United States Dollars
WHHs	Woman Headed Households
ZNRS	Zoba Northern Red Sea
ZPCO	Zoba Program Coordination Office
ZSRS	Zoba Southern Red Sea

In line with IFAD mainstreaming commitments, the project has been validated as:

Be gender transformative Be youth sensitive Be nutrition sensitive Prioritize persons with disabilities Prioritize indigenous peoples Include climate finance Build adaptive capacity

Executive Summary

The Sustainable Fisheries and Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) seeks to contribute to improved livelihoods, food security, nutrition, increased climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households". The Development Objective is "Enhance sustainable fisheries resources development and ecosystem conservation, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income and food security". The Program is estimated to cost US\$ 32.2M over a 10-year implementation period. It will be funded by IFAD contributing US\$ 15.3M (48%), with co-financing from GoSE at US\$ 6.9M (21%) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) at US\$ 10.0M (31%). The program has a target beneficiary of 21,320 households (106,600 people), made up of 40% women, 20% youth and 5% people with disabilities. Women-headed households will form 30% of beneficiaries. The Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) of the Government of the State of Eritrea will be the lead executing agency, with implementation at the devolved Zoba levels.

Political, Economic and Social Context - Eritrea's fisheries sector has the potential to alleviate poverty, generate employment, and enhance nutrition, especially for coastal and inland dam communities. However, this potential is hindered by a weak economy, ineffective fisheries policies implementation mechanisms, poor market linkages, limited fishing inputs, limited adoption of new technologies, high energy costs, inadequate technical capacities, limited sector support services and increased climatic variability, including severe droughts.

Poverty Profile - Eritrea faces significant economic challenges, with approximately 50% of the population experiencing poverty in 2020^[1]. The country has also been impacted by past conflicts and international sanctions, which have influenced its economic development and efforts to reduce poverty, creating difficulties for many Eritreans in improving their living conditions.

Environment and Climate - Climate risks are substantial, with increasing extreme weather events and unknown impacts of rising sea temperatures on marine fish resources. A Targeted Adaptation Assessment and Environmental, Climate, and Social Management Plan (ESCMP) have been prepared to guide implementation and prevent negative effects on the environment and social systems.

Fragility - The drivers of fragility encompass various dimensions, including institutional challenges, human capital flight, economic and environmental vulnerabilities.

Rationale for IFAD's involvement - Since 2010, IFAD has implemented two development programs in Eritrea: the Fisheries Development Project (2010-2016) and the Fisheries Resources Management Programme (2017-2024), demonstrating its deep expertise and capacity in designing and implementing blue economy investment programs. IFAD's global and regional experiences in climate adaptation, resource management, and value chain enhancement align with Eritrea's strategic goals for resilience, technology access, and capacity building. IFAD's role is crucial in advancing Eritrea's food system transformation and achieving its development objectives that support artisanal fishers and enhance rural livelihoods. SFLP aims to build institutional capacity, support women and youth, and promote sustainable natural resource management, contributing to improved nutrition and economic development. SFLP adopts a phased approach.

Programme Area - The Program's geographical area covers Eritrea's six Zoba's and 67 sub-Zoba's, made up of 2 coastal Zobas (Southern Red Sea and Northern Red Sea) and 4 inland Zobas (Anseba, Gash Barka, Maekel and Debub). Marine and coastal activities will be mostly concentrated around Southern and Central Dankalia sub-Zobas in ZSRS, and around Massawa, Dahlak and Gelalo sub-Zobas in the ZNRS. Inland fisheries interventions will continue to support the 21 dams under FReMP in Phase 1 and scaling up to an additional 29 dams in phase 2.

Target Groups: SFLP's core target groups are a) small-scale fishers (i.e. men and women that are either small boat owners, crew members, foot fishers^[2]) that will be dealt with either as individuals or as cooperatives/groups; b) youth entrepreneurs (fishers and non-fishers) interested in engage in aquaculture (around inland dams) and fisheries-related businesses; c) communities engaged in coastal and dam catchment rehabilitation activities; and d) MMR, and its affiliated departments will directly benefit from the improvement of capacities for sustainable fisheries sector management.

A Phased Approach has been adopted for SFLP offering a longer implementation period, and which allows progressive expansion, and adjustments based on new information, lessons, experiences, and increased implementation capacities. Thus, SFLP will be implemented through two phases, a first/preparatory phase (years 1 to 3) and a second/investment phase (years 4 to 10). The first phase will focus only on low labor risk activities laying the foundation by providing the needed institutional capacity building and strengthening, development of the requisite sustainable fisheries management plans, undertaking of all the needed feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) for potential investments and all other studies necessary to prepare and pilot the SECAP instruments. The second phase will be seven years, focusing on investments geared towards expansion and consolidation, contributing to expanded infrastructure, improving processing and distribution, and expanding domestic and external fish markets. It is highlighted that the transition from the first to the second phase will be dependent on meeting specific triggers. The total SFLP implementation period is 10 years.

The transition from Phase 1 to Phase 2 will be subject to the following triggers; (i) SECAP studies completed and ESCMP for the

programme developed and operationalized; (ii) Baseline studies completed; (iii) Feasibility and market studies and business plans, where applicable, for key Phase 2 investments completed; (iv) Labor assessment and management plans (LAMP) completed and mitigations developed to manage labour risks; (v) Proposed activities determined as low labour risk; (vi) PIM completed and updated accordingly; (vii) Phase 1 ESCMPs are operational and identified risks being mitigated; and (viii) Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is operational. At the end of Phase 1, a project phase completion report will be produced to determine that the above triggers have been met. This will include an outcome survey based on the logframe.

Program components – The program’s development objective will be achieved by effectively implementing three inter-linked components as follows.

Component 1 – Enhanced sustainable conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management (USD 6.2 M) -This component aims to achieve sustainable fisheries resources by implementing sustainable fishing practices, conserving critical marine habitats, and fostering community-based resource management of coastal and inland fisheries ecosystems. It builds on the efforts and capacities developed under FReMP and FDP, to increase the results and impacts of IFAD’s investments in ensuring sustainable marine and inland fisheries resources. MoUs will be developed to formalize roles and responsibilities of national actors including local administration, MoA, MMR, and communities in the rehabilitation initiatives. The component has two 2 sub-components.

Subcomponent 1.1- Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development, which will support the expansion of communities’ engagement in mangrove afforestation and reforestation, establish nursery centers for mangrove and other halophytes, development of ecosystem-based income-generating initiatives and sustainable operationalization of the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) established under FReMP for monitoring, control, and surveillance to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

Subcomponent 1.2- Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods development, This subcomponent will support the sustainable development and utilization of inland dam fisheries, supporting the implementation of the 21 dam management plans developed under FReMP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, College of Science and national actors, and continued regular monitoring of fishing activities and water quality assessment in the dams.

Phase 1 (Component 1) will focus on capacity building, developing, and refining the models and proof of concepts to be scaled up in Phase 2. In the inland dams, it will support implementation of the dam management plans initiated under FReMP. It will further develop the community-based management and utilization of dam fisheries model formulated under FReMP. It will support local fisheries related livelihoods, particularly focused on improving nutrition and household incomes at the targeted beneficiaries focusing on women and youth meaningful participation. Women headed households will be targeted to have access to resources improving their livelihood. . Phase 1 will maintain and consolidate its operations in the 21 dams in which FReMP was engaged, to build and refine the models and the dam management plans. **Phase 2 (Component 1)** will expand the engagement, scaling-up the lessons and results in a gradual manner from 21 to 50 inland dams and increased engagement in the coastal communities, support ecosystem services and economic livelihoods activities, increased mangroves reforestation and dam catchment management.

Component 2: Enhanced Nutrition-Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development (USD 15.8 M)

This component aims to achieve the following key results: Sustainably increased climate-smart production and productivity of fisheries, reduced post-harvest losses, improved processing and value addition, and increased distribution and marketing of fish and fish products.

Building on the foundational efforts of FReMP, this component will support climate-resilient and socially sustainable value chain investments, and capacity building. The focus is on addressing weak links across the value chain, including access to inputs, fish production capacities, processing, value addition, demonstrating technical and commercial viability, and expanding market reach to enhance incomes for value chain actors. Women and youth will be deliberately targeted through strengthening already existing cooperatives and establishing new cooperatives with active participation of women and youth both in membership and leadership roles.

There are two sub-components; **Sub-component 2.1 on enhanced production, preservation, and processing fish** aims to; (i) Increase access to climate smart fish production inputs and assets; (ii) Sustain and continue stocking of the 21 dams and training of communities on fishing activities;(iii) Develop capacity for solar dried and value-added fish products; (iv) Enhanced ice production capacity and fish cold chain facilities. It will build capacity in solar fish drying, conduct feasibility studies and prepare business plans for the solar fish drying facilities, equip the Ras Tarma fish drying facility, develop two hatcheries (one for sea cucumber and second for inland fisheries), and build capacity building for sea cucumber production and processing.

Sub-component 2.2:Marketing and consumption of fish and fish products, aims to (i) Undertake market studies, and develop marketing strategies and establish market systems for diversified fish products; (ii) enhance fish distribution and outlets to both urban and rural communities; (iii) Promote marketing of fish and fish products; (iv) Support gender-sensitive nutrition education and Social Behavior Change Communication and multi-sectoral partnerships for implementation of nutrition interventions. Women and youth empowerment strategies will be embedded in each component including in targeting, capacity building initiatives and empowering the community.

Phase 1(Component 2) will include market studies, business plans and feasibility studies on the marketing systems and developing the micro-financing mechanism through SMCP to facilitate access to sustainable and climate smart fishing gear, particularly longlines, small purse seines and gillnets and other fishing inputs.

Phase 2 (Component 2): Based on lessons learned and strategies developed in Phase 1, the programme will support investments in infrastructure, facilities, and inputs for sustainable fishing activities, increased artisanal fishers' productivity, utilizing renewable energy to lower costs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improved processing and distribution, market development and reduced post-harvest losses.

Component 3 – Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening (USD 10.2 M) –Will strengthen the Program management capacities at national and Zoba levels to accomplish the implementation in a timely manner. Furthermore, it will develop the Government’s capacity for inter-ministerial cooperation and sectoral coordination on issues such as catchment management, fishing regulations, registering vessels, monitoring, control and surveillance. It has two sub-components.

Sub-component 3.1: Program coordination and implementation, ensures effective project management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, procurement, and financial management. It will support technical assistance, and operating costs to strengthen the Program management capacities at national and Zoba levels. Furthermore, it will develop the Government’s capacity to manage, implement and monitor project activities. Specifically, support will include staffing and operation of the NPCO; establishment of adequate financial management and procurement management systems; implementation of the communication plan and grievance redress activities; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and implementation of specific SECAP requirements; coordination with other ministries.

Sub-component 3.2: Develop MMR’s institutional and policy formulation capacity, will; (i) Strengthen institutional and policy formulation capacity of MMR; (ii) Strengthen multi-sectoral partnership for effective implementation of nutrition interventions; (iii) strengthen capacities for the Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS).

Phase 1 (Component 3) of the programme will focus on strengthening MMR’s institutional capacity and project management functions by supporting staff training, TAs, establishment and operationalization of the key project implementation organs, including Project Coordination Unit, Project Steering Committee and Project Technical Committee. It will support the ratification of the fishers’ cooperative legal framework and cooperative policy by the relevant institution. MoU will be developed to formalize roles and responsibilities of national actors including local administration, MoA, MMR, and communities.

Phase 2 (Component 3) of the project will enhance and foster project management support to ensure the investment phase is effectively delivered. It will support policy interventions and multi-sectoral partnerships and forward linkages such as connecting to exporters of fisheries products. It will also implement evaluation studies; and sharing of monitoring protocols and specific experience of implementation of various aspects of sustainable fisheries management that are of interest to the Red Sea region.

Implementation Arrangements - The National Project Coordination Office (NPCO), established under FReMP, will manage, and supervise SFLP, led by a National Program Coordinator. A Program Steering Committee (PSC), chaired by the Minister for MMR and composed of relevant ministers/representatives, will provide strategic guidance, approve Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWPBs), allocate Program resources, and facilitate inter-ministerial coordination. The PSC will be supported by a Project Technical Committee (PTC), responsible for reviewing technical documents. The PTC will be chaired by a nominee from the MMR Minister and will include the technical representatives from MoA, MoH, MoLWE, MoLG, MoLSW, NUEW, NUEYS, Directors General of MMR Technical Departments and National Programme Coordinator.

Implementation readiness - existing management structure such as the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO) under FReMP will facilitate a smooth start-up period with the assistance of experienced staff. Additionally, potential delays have been addressed through the preparation of a draft Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB), Procurement Plan, and draft Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

Exit Strategy –A key consideration is that proposed interventions will be sustainable from both the economic and environmental perspective, requiring feasibility studies, business plans and market studies, a strong focus on environmental sustainability and climate resilience. Multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach seeking strategic partnerships and capacity building of key stakeholders, including MoA, Zobas, other national actors and local communities, the National Food and nutrition multi-sectoral steering committee, the food and nutrition technical multi-sectoral committee and devolved implementation at Zoba levels will ensure project investments last beyond project closure.

[1] <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/eritrea/eritrea-economic-outlook>

[2] Foot fishers are small scale fishers who access the fishing grounds on foot as they lack fishing assets and catch fish mainly for subsistence purposes.

1. Context

A. National context and rationale for IFAD involvement

a. National Context

1. **National Context:** Political, economic and social context - Eritrea is situated in the Horn of Africa, covering an area of 124 000 square km. To the east, the country is bordered by the Red Sea, extending 1 350 km from Ras Kasar in the north to Dar Elwa in the southeast. Following conflict situation with Ethiopia for nearly 30 years, the two countries signed peace agreement and subsequent removal of UN Security Council (UNSC) sanctions in 2018^[1], signalling new optimism and prospects of accelerated growth not only for Eritrea but also for the entire Horn of Africa.
2. **Fragility and transition scenario:** fragility is linked to i) critical environmental issues, increased climatic variability, recurring drought, flash flooding, and sea level rise; ii) limited institutional implementation capacity within government systems,

procurement delays, limited availability of service providers; iii) limited access to new fishing technologies and inputs ; iv) potential risks of siltation that can endanger dams/reservoirs and the livelihoods of fishers; v) socio-political developments in the region including repeated sanctions^[2], the ongoing conflict in Sudan^[3] and, more lately, in the Red Sea.

3. Eritrea's vast, underexploited fisheries resources present a significant opportunity to alleviate poverty and enhance food security, especially for coastal communities and those near inland dams. With an estimated Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of 80,000^[4] metric tons per year, the country currently realizes only about 10 percent of this potential. Developing operational handling and processing facilities could boost this figure, potentially generating over \$40 million in foreign currency^[5]. There are increased opportunities for producing fish in over 870 inland dams constructed by the Government across the country. This development could lead to improved nutrition, greater food security, increased employment opportunities, and higher tax revenues for the government.
4. **Environmental challenges:** Eritrea's urgent environmental concerns are directly tied to land degradation, deforestation, soil erosion, and the spread of desertification^[6]. The major difficulties to Eritrea's sustainable development have been recognized as biodiversity loss, climate change and desertification^[7]. The coastal and marine ecosystems of Eritrea are under threat from ocean warming, habitat degradation, which has a negative impact on fisheries productivity and thus the livelihoods of fishers^[8].
5. **Climate vulnerability:** Eritrea is one the most vulnerable countries of the world to the negative effects of climate change^[9]. Droughts are projected to increase in frequency and intensity. The greatest projected extreme temperature rise is expected to be 1.70°C (2030-2050)^[10]. Average rainfall is anticipated to reduce by 40 mm between 2030 and 2050, compared to the 1986-2005 reference year. Increased intense precipitation and floods could result in the loss of fishing assets such as boats and fishing gear along the coast and in dams, as well as fish being carried away, particularly from inland dams.
6. **Gender:** Women constitute 55 percent of Eritrea's population and head 47.2 percent of all households. Women make up 46.9 percent of the labour force in 2021.^[11] However, most are in non-skilled and low-paying jobs, and struggle to access markets. Women play a crucial role in household chores, including childcare. In coastal areas, men are primarily involved in fishing in the Red Sea, while women also play a significant role in beach seining. Women also contribute to harvesting fisheries resources, such as catching small pelagic fish and collecting sea snails for incense and perfume production. The Government is supporting women's access to credit and loans under the saving and microcredit program. Organizations like the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) work to support women through literacy programs, vocational training, and micro-credit schemes. Nonetheless, traditionally women are still overburdened with unequal division of labor and domestic chores. **Nutrition:** The country is still grappling with one or more forms of malnutrition, particularly affecting children under five years of age with a 50.3 percent national average for stunting which is way above the Africa region average of 30.7 percent (EPHS, 2010^[12]; GNR, 2022^[2]). In addition, food insecurity, poor hygiene, and sanitation due to limited access to clean water, and poor childcare and feeding practices are key underlying causes of undernutrition. Dietary diversity in Eritrea remains low. Scores from a recent national survey^[13] indicate that only 44.2 percent of women of reproductive age and 46.7 percent of children aged between 6-59 months attained the required minimum dietary diversity.
7. SFLP will build upon investments made by FReMP in promoting fish consumption using a nutrition-sensitive approach. Dried marine small-pelagic and fresh inland fish will be utilized to deliver nutrition-sensitive interventions targeted at the nutritionally vulnerable groups within the project areas in all the six Zobas. Demand creation activities through social behavior change communication and nutrition education will be prioritized to ensure proper utilization of locally available foods for adequate dietary diversification.
8. Labour and working conditions risk is moderate. Eritrea laws provide for compulsory national service, community work, normal civic duty and emergency, similar to some other undeveloped and developed nations. Child labour is not anticipated among direct and contract workers due to the robust laws on child protection and the supporting institutional framework. A preliminary labour assessment and management plan (LAMP) with proposed mitigations related to eliminating forced labour, child labour and improving standards and working conditions in all SFLP interventions are in Annex 18. SFLP will be implemented in accordance with the Social Environment Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) 2021 requirements, with a focus on monitoring safeguard issues, particularly labour working conditions. The mitigation measures will be strictly implemented and monitored to eliminate forced labour, child labour and improvement of safe working conditions and standards. Any investments with a risk of forced labour will be excluded. Only low risk activities will be undertaken in Phase 1. The triggers to be fulfilled and upon which decision to move to Phase 2 will be based on the requirement to confirm/adjust Phase 2 activities based on the outcome of LAMP.
9. ^[1]<https://press.un.org/en/2018/sc13576.doc.htm>
10. ^[2] New sanctions imposed in 2021 principally by the US and EU ([EU imposes further sanctions over serious violations of human rights around the world - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](#))
11. ^[3] UNDP/UN South Sudan: Unpacking the ongoing Economic Crisis in South Sudan, March 2024
12. ^[4] <https://www.fao.org/3/ca6804en/CA6804EN.pdf>
13. ^[5] Araya & Krishnan, 2012
14. ^[6]"Country Profile: Eritrea" (PDF). [Federal Research Division, Library of Congress](#). September 2005. Retrieved November 5, 2020. This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the [public domain](#).

15. [7] GEF, 2014. Country Portfolio Evaluation: Eritrea (1992–2012)
16. [8] Ministry of Marine Resources, MoMR, 2020
17. [9] <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Eritrea%20BUR1.pdf>
18. [10] [Eritrea - Mean Projections Expert | Climate Change Knowledge Portal \(worldbank.org\)](#)
19. [11] <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=ER>
20. [12] National Statistics Office (NSO) [Eritrea] and Fafo AIS. 2013. Eritrea Population and Health Survey 2010. Asmara, Eritrea: National Statistics Office and Fafo Institute for Applied International Studies
21. [13] FReMP Project KAP & MDDW survey

b. Special aspects relating to IFAD's corporate mainstreaming priorities

Table 1 Mainstreaming theme eligibility criteria

	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender transformational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition sensitive	<input type="checkbox"/> Youth sensitive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate finance
Situation analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> National gender policies, strategies and actors <input type="checkbox"/> Gender roles and exclusion/discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Key livelihood problems and opportunities, by gender	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National nutrition policies, strategies and actors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key nutrition problems and underlying causes, by group <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries, by group	<input type="checkbox"/> National youth policies, strategies, and actors <input type="checkbox"/> Main youth groups <input type="checkbox"/> Challenges and opportunities by youth group	SFLP will be climate focused and will include adaptation climate finance. The total climate finance 11,641,000 which is 77.6% of the total budget.
Theory of change	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender policy objectives (empowerment, voice, workload) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender transformative pathways <input type="checkbox"/> Policy engagement on GEWE [19]	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition pathways <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Causal linkage between problems, outcomes and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Pathways to youth socioeconomic empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> Youth employment included in project objectives/activities	
Logframe indicators	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach disaggregated by sex <input type="checkbox"/> Women are >40% of outreach beneficiaries IFAD empowerment index (IE2.1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach disaggregated by sex, youth, indigenous peoples (if appropriate) - Output level Cis o CI 1.1.8 Mandatory - Outcome level Cis (at least one of below) o CI 1.2.8 o CI 1.2.9	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach disaggregated by sex and youth	
Human and financial resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff with gender TORs <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for gender activities <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for IFAD empowerment index in M&E budget	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff or partner with nutrition TORs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funds for nutrition activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff with youth TORs <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for youth activities	

c. Rationale for IFAD involvement

22. IFAD is the leading international development partner actively engaged in Eritrea's fisheries sector. Since 2010, IFAD has continuously partnered with GoSE through the design of two blue economy investment programmes; FDP (2010-2016), and FReMP (2016-2024) . This establishes IFAD's credibility and comparative advantages in depth of knowledge, lessons, experience, data and information, networks and capacities developed over the years to respond to the sector-wide challenges.
23. The country is in a post-conflict situation and needs increased support in institutional strengthening, social programs, infrastructure development, adaptable technologies, natural resources and ecosystem management and financial services to unlock the potentials of the fisheries sector. Through SFLP IFAD aims to address the drivers of fragility through institutional capacity building, targeted support for women and youth, promotion of natural resources management and raising the contribution of fish in nutrition. IFAD brings global and regional experiences in promoting climate change adaptation and natural resource management; strengthening individual and institutional capacities; strengthening aquatic ecosystem management; strengthening producers' organizations; enhancing productivity and value addition; the social and economic empowerment of women and youth.
24. SFLP is highly relevant to IFAD's development strategies for Eritrea and closely responds to the three strategic objectives of the COSOP; (i) Increase resilience and adaptation to climate change through sustainable management and utilization of natural resources; (ii) Improve access to and use of appropriate sustainable technologies, infrastructure and services for enhanced productivity and sustainability of smallholder agricultural and fisheries systems; (iii) Build institutional, community and individual capacities to enhance food and nutrition security and sustainable livelihoods.
25. The transition from Phase 1 to Phase 2 will be subject to the following triggers; (i) SECAP studies completed and ESMF for the programme developed and operationalized; (ii) Baseline studies completed; (iii) Feasibility studies, market studies and business plans, where applicable, for key Phase 2 investments completed; (iv) Labor assessment and management plans (LAMP) completed and mitigations developed to manage labor risks; (v) Proposed activities determined as low labor risks; (vi) PIM completed and updated accordingly; (viii) GRM is operational. At the end of Phase 1, a project phase completion report will be produced to determine that the above triggers have been met. This will include an outcome survey based on the logframe.

B. Lessons learned

26. The design of SFLP is built on lessons from IFAD projects in Eritrea, especially the ongoing FReMP and the closed Fisheries Development Project (FDP), as well as from other projects in East and Southern Africa with similar contexts.
27. **Lesson 1: Developing rural cooperatives needs adequate time, technical assistance, and the enabling policy environment:** Several experiences of projects in the ESA region and in the context of projects in Eritrea, show that rural cooperatives require medium and long term technical and institutional support to build the necessary structures and capacities and ensure members have access to benefits. Furthermore, it is imperative that there are adequate policies and regulations for the co-operative sector. Under FReMP several co-operatives were proposed, including a smaller enterprise-based organization and a larger "umbrella" co-operative bringing together the smaller co-operatives at the national level. However, the co-operatives have taken time and resources to develop. Development of co-operatives under SFLP should therefore include TA and allow adequate time to nurture the organizations. The policy and regulatory framework for co-operatives was non-existent under FReMP, which was a major constraint and being addressed for the new project. Thus, the need for long term technical support, and ratification of the fishers' cooperative legal framework and cooperative policy in Phase 1 of SFLP.
28. **Lesson 2: PCU capacity gaps and high staff turn-over are critical implementation bottlenecks that need special attention:** During the implementation of FReMP, the high staff turnover was observed for key positions including the Project Coordinator, Procurement and Finance Officer, which caused considerable challenges in implementation and impacted institutional memory. There is a need for MMR to deploy full time and adequate staff to support the NPCO and to ensure different incentives including arranging for skill development, and career advancement programs to maintain staff for longer during SFLP. Program staff with dual responsibilities should be relieved of MMR duties so they fully concentrate on project management. Provision of international TA on key areas is necessary to support effective delivery of project results. Under FReMP, FAO was engaged through UN-to-UN partnership agreement to provide TA to the project, which contributed to improving implementation capacities. Lack of field transportation facilities, low internet access and power outages are also key bottlenecks in ongoing projects, which will need to be addressed during SFLP implementation. During SFLP The MMR has committed to deploying full-time, adequately staffed personnel to ensure sustained program success. The Ministry will provide various incentives, including skill development and career opportunities, to retain staff throughout the SFLP. Staff will be dedicated to focus entirely on SFLP work. NPCO positions will be supported by additional staff trained in Financial, Procurement and Project Management. These support staff will be equipped to step into key roles during any absences, thereby mitigating institutional memory loss and minimizing the impact of staff turnover on the program's continuity and effectiveness.
29. Given the well-documented staffing challenges in Eritrea, SFLP will proactively address this issue by incorporating the use of international Technical Assistants (TAs) and leveraging cooperation programs. These resources have been strategically budgeted within the cost tables to ensure that the project can access the necessary expertise and support, regardless of local staffing constraints. This approach also ensures that the project benefits from global best practices and specialized knowledge, thereby enhancing the overall effectiveness and impact of the program. In collaboration with the FAO under the UN-to-UN technical assistance partnership, FReMP has already contributed to significant milestones, such as updating the National Aquaculture Development Strategy and Implementation Plan (2023-2027), and drafting fisheries cooperative bylaws. The IADP project with MoA has developed management plans for 21 dams. These achievements lay the groundwork for the necessary regulatory, operational manuals, frameworks, policies, and strategies that will be updated, legalized, enacted, and operationalized under SFLP.

30. **Lessons 3: Design of simple and practical M&E approaches and tools is key to M&E performance and results:** Experiences from past and ongoing IFAD projects in Eritrea show that it is important that from the onset to provide an appropriate and practical M&E system and tools and have M&E focal points in place at the NPCO, ZPCO and in the implementing agencies. The new project intends to recruit and build M&E capacity and conduct baseline surveys in the early stages of Phase 1, so as to minimize such delays. Adequate liaison with different partners, agencies and departments in each focus area will support the development of a holistic and cost-effective M&E system.
31. **Lesson 4: Procurement is a major challenge and requires early planning of procurement processes and adaptive strategies suiting the country context:** Implementation of projects in the country shows a limited pool of suppliers for goods that participate in procurement activities, whether restricted or open calls. This has resulted in a high reliance on Direct Contracting method, which poses a particular challenge for complex processes particularly involving equipment that require regular maintenance and spare parts. In SFLP, procurement arrangements will target strategies to better access international markets, such as through UNOPS. Local frameworks for consulting and non-consulting services will be incorporated in procurement arrangements to ensure more efficient procurement processes.
32. **Lesson 5: Need to enhance capacities in climate change and environment:** There is need to further enhance environmental management and climate change adaptation and mitigation, while prioritizing future interventions in areas where IFAD has developed a lead position and comparative advantage vis-à-vis other sectors of the economy in Eritrea (e.g. fisheries and agriculture sectors) and generated knowledge over the years. Studies will be carried out to determine the impact of climate change in the fisheries sector and come up with mitigations and adaptation strategies and actions.
33. **Lesson 6: Early recruitment of targeting and social inclusion officers at NPCO and ZPCO-level for adequate beneficiary targeting and monitoring of social inclusion pathways (including particular attention to monitoring labour risks):** Late recruitment of social inclusion officers at NPCO and ZPCO level (three years into FReMP), and late development of the targeting, gender and social inclusion strategy caused divergent targeting mechanism across the ZPCOs. Without dedicated social inclusion staff from the beginning and clear avenues for regular follow-ups for target groups in the coastal areas and the inlands dams, project activities were scattered, which affected monitoring the impact on livelihoods. SFLP will include social inclusion officers from the onset and ensure key project implementation partners are familiar with the targeting, gender, social inclusion strategy and labour management plans. The project will pay particular attention to monitoring the indicators of potential labour risks as recommended by the labour assessment study.
34. **Lesson 7: Building sustainable institutions and human capacity is crucial for implementing major investments.** This project highlights the importance of investing in human resources and skill development to ensure long-term success. Reforming the fisheries sector requires an extended timeframe, significant flexibility, and ongoing support for capacity-building, which is why the project is structured in two main phases to accommodate these needs. Additionally, to stimulate investment for nascent fisheries sector business opportunities, the project offers initial support for sea cucumber hatcheries, aiming to mitigate upfront risks and enhance commercial viability. Despite recent investments being limited, significant contributions to fisheries development in Eritrea have been made through IFAD-financed programs such as FDP and FReMP. Additionally, substantial capacity-building and technical assistance have been provided by JICA, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and WorldFish.
35. **Lesson 8: Developing an Integrated Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) is required for the sustainable management of fisheries resources.** The 2022-2024 FReMP Supervision missions highlighted the need to evolve the existing Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) into a fully functional comprehensive Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) to better manage the country's fisheries resources. While some progress has been made, including the preparation of a business plan and the ongoing renovation of the FMC building, gaps remain in the operational planning and financial sustainability of the system. Transitioning the VMS into an FMC presents a vital opportunity to centralize fisheries monitoring, ensuring compliance with regulations and protecting marine biodiversity. SFLP will play a crucial role in capacity building to facilitate the FMC's operationalization. This support will include establishing standardized data collection protocols and equipping field staff with the necessary tools and training. Regular data collection activities, such as surveys and stock assessments, will be essential for providing critical information to inform management decisions and policy formulation. By adopting a data-driven approach, fisheries management strategies can be grounded in accurate and timely information, leading to more effective conservation and sustainable practices. Additionally, a comprehensive surveillance strategy will be developed to further strengthen monitoring efforts and ensure the long-term viability of fisheries resources.

2. Project Description

C. Project objectives, geographic area of intervention and target groups

36. **Programme Goal** - SFLP's goal is to 'contribute to improved food security, nutrition, climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households.
37. **Programme Development Objective (PDO)** SFLP's PDO is 'to Enhance sustainable fisheries resources development and ecosystem conservation, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income and food security".
38. **Outcomes** - A successful implementation of SFLP will lead to the achievement of the following three outcomes: a) Outcome 1: Enhanced sustainable conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management; b) Outcome 2: Enhanced Nutrition-Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development; and c) Outcome 3: Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening.

Targeting Strategy

39. Following hereunder is a brief on SFLP's targeting related aspects; details are provided in the PIM and in the Targeting, Social Inclusion and Nutrition Strategy- Annex 13.
40. **Geographical Targeting** – The Program's geographical area will cover Eritrea's six Zobas (regions), including two coastal Zobas (Zoba Southern Red Sea and Zoba Northern Red Sea) and four inland Zobas (Anseba, Gash Barka, Maekel and Debub). At the lower levels, 67 sub-Zobas will participate in the project, distributed as follows; coastal sub-Zobas (14), Maekell (16), Debub (12), Anseba (9) and Gash-Barka (16).
41. In the marine fisheries sector, the program activities would be mostly concentrated in two sub-Zobas in the ZSRS and three sub-Zobas in the ZNRS.
42. In the hinterland Zobas, program activities during Phase 1 will target 21 dams where FReMP is engaged. Under phase 2, the project will gradually scale up in more dams based on the lessons learnt, experience and increased implementation capacity and full implementation of dam management plans in the selected dams. The dams will be chosen based on their proximity to communities and the criteria developed under FReMP, which will be reviewed and refined accordingly.
43. **Target groups** – The Programme will use the following targeting criteria to select and work with beneficiaries: a) Community poverty and precarious nutrition profiles, b) population profiles, with a focus on gender and youth considerations; c) consideration of IFAD's past engagement through FReMP, FDP and MMR investments; d) fishing potential for the coastal Zobas; e) fishing potential for inland dams; f) physical accessibility to sites and populations concentration/density; and g) degree of exposure to fragile environmental conditions and climate vulnerability. A more detailed criteria specifically for selection of dams was developed under FReMP and will be updated and applied for SFLP.
44. Within the targeted geographic areas, SFLP will target rural populations living in poverty and vulnerable to falling into poverty. The Program will target 21,320 households (106,600 people), including 40 percent women, 20 percent youth, and 5 percent people with disabilities. Women-headed households will form 30 percent of beneficiaries. Most of the beneficiaries will be small-scale fisher households living in fishing communities including small-scale fishers in both coastal and inland areas using boats and canoes, foot fishers (mainly women and youth), and artisanal boat crew members. At program start-up SFLP will conduct the baseline study and census of fishers and boats to determine accurate numbers, and accordingly, fishers and fish workers will be registered and licensed during the census. A detailed definition of target groups specific to project components and sub-components is further described in the Targeting, Social Inclusion and Nutrition Strategy Annex 13.
45. **Direct and Indirect Beneficiaries** - In line with the COSOP and national priorities, direct beneficiaries will be a) men engaged in fishing and post-harvest activities; b) women, including household heads, engaged in fisheries and aquaculture-based income-generating and post-harvest activities; and c) young men and women. Nutrition-sensitive interventions will primarily target the most nutritionally vulnerable groups along the fisheries value chains. Indirect beneficiaries are the supported institutions, ancillary service providers and organizations linked to the fishery sector as well as actors in the value chain who do not qualify in the targeting criteria but may inadvertently receive and pay for some of the services such as ice. SFLP will target six schools (three day and three boarding schools) reaching a total of 3000 students with nutrition education during Phase 1 and 2.
46. The project will apply a combination of targeting mechanisms to ensure equitable participation and benefits from project activities, including self and direct targeting, empowerment and capacity-building and enabling measures. Within the identified project areas, individual beneficiaries will be selected using community-based methods, working through the existing administrative structures at village level. Selection criteria will include, but not limited to, food-insecure households without regular incomes, particularly women-headed households; those lacking assets; those with many children and/or members in need of care. An elaborate strategy of engaging target groups using a community-based participation approach is described in detail in the Targeting, Social Inclusion and Nutrition Strategy Annex 13.
47. SFLP's impact pathways for gender equality and women's empowerment will aim to achieve economic empowerment for vulnerable women by ensuring that value chain activities in fish processing and ecosystem management are particularly relevant for women, including community conversations to support women's voice and agency in decision making and leadership. SFLP will promote equitable workload balance and wellbeing for women through community conversations to enhance division of labour in the household and ultimately promote adoption of energy and labor-saving technologies. Activities targeting the youth include capacity building to strengthen competencies for improved production and productivity, including post-harvest handling and processing; cash for work in environmental management and ecosystem rehabilitation, enhanced access to finance and income generating activities. SFLP will ensure representation of youths in cooperatives and strengthen their leadership skills.

D. Components/outcomes and activities

48. The Programme's components and activities are well integrated with sequential and/or simultaneous implementation. Given the phasing approach, the structure of the components and activities is such that phase 1 will largely focus on preparatory activities. SFLP's components, subcomponents and indicative activities are described hereunder.
49. **Component 1: Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management (USD 9.5M):** This component seeks to protect, rehabilitate, and conserve fisheries resources through sustainable ecosystem and fisheries management processes that would not only be economically beneficial to the target group but also to the ecology in which they live. The component will be largely co-financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). It comprises the following subcomponents.
50. **Subcomponent 1.1: Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development (USD 3.7M)** - Contributing to output 1.1 (Capacities for smallholder marine, inland and aquaculture fish producer systems enhanced), the subcomponent's activities that will be implemented during the first phase of the Programme are summarized below.
51. **Activity 1.1a Capacity building for the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC):** Under FReMP, the FMC was established following a successful proof of concept, as a means for monitoring, control, and surveillance to eliminate illegal fishing and collect other marine data for further interventions in the sector. The FMC additionally will enable implementation of environment and social safeguards through timely assistance in case of accidents or adverse weather conditions. The proposed activities will build MMR's capacity to operationalize the FMC established under FReMP. Beyond the lessons and recommendations of the 2022 FReMP Supervision Mission, the PDT has continued to engage with the Government and the FReMP project to ensure the FMC becomes effective and sustainable. The Government, with FReMP financing, is working towards establishment of the complete integrated Fisheries Monitoring Centre, which should be fully developed before FReMP completion. However, there will be a need to continue building the capacity of the (MMR) on this technology and how to use it effectively. SSTC linkages with other countries in the region which have deployed FMC will be essential. In addition, SFLP will support updating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and staff capacity strengthening. These steps are essential for ensuring that MMR can deliver enhanced and sustainable regulatory services.
52. **Activity 1.1b: Ecosystem-based livelihoods and enterprise** - This activity supports ecosystem-based income-generating initiatives as an incentive for community's engagement in protection of the environment. It ensures that the communities, and especially women, can derive the benefits accrued from ecosystem services for nutrition, incomes, increased fish production and clean water and builds on activities already carried out by FReMP. This subcomponent will focus on provision of training and inputs to artisanal fishers.
53. **Sub-Activity 1.1b.1: Mangrove afforestation and reforestation** - Interventions under this sub-activity will focus on limited mangrove afforestation during phase I. The activity will support the identification of appropriate places for mangrove planting, acquisition of halophytes, setting tree nurseries, and monitoring of afforestation to measure the impacts.
54. **Sub-component 1.2 Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods development (USD 5.8M)** - Contributing to *Output 1.2 (Inland dam fisheries sustainably managed and utilized for nutrition and income)*, interventions under this subcomponent will support the sustainable development and utilisation of inland dam fisheries and supporting actions to improve dietary diversity.
55. **Activity 1.2a: Strengthening inland fisheries** - This intervention will support the monitoring of relevant physico-chemical and biological parameters and taking appropriate corrective measures to minimize pollution and unsustainable exploitation. In addition, promote sustainable and climate resilient aquaculture practices in the dams.
56. To sustain fishing activities in the dam, the Programme will establish one hatchery in a suitable area informed by feasibility studies in the inland Zobas, which will serve to provide fingerlings for periodic restocking of the dams. SFLP will support expansion of integrated nutrition activities around dams.
57. **Component 2: Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development(USD 17.7 M)** - The component will build on efforts made under FReMP to undertake a gender and nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis to inform new, and validate proposed opportunities for nutrition mainstreaming, and piloting value-added fish products to enhance consumption and income. It will support climate resilient value chain investments, capacity building and other processes for increased supply, processing, distribution and marketing of fish and fish products. It will address the weak links related to access to inputs, fish production capacities, processing/value addition and expanded market space to increase incomes to value chain actors. During Phase 1, the Programme will carry out market studies, develop the strategies and business plans for all activities under this component. Phase 2 investments under this subcomponent will focus on increased inclusion of IFAD's target groups in fishing and post-harvest activities, increased productivity by artisanal fishers, increased use of renewable energy to contain the high energy costs and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, more effective processing, and distribution; reduced post-harvest losses. All these interventions will seek to ensure that fish becomes more available to poor communities at reduced cost. Women and youth will be deliberately targeted along the value chain development through strengthening already existing cooperatives and establishing new cooperatives with active participation of women and youth both in membership and leadership roles.
58. **Sub-component 2.1: Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish (USD 16.0 M)** - Under the FDP, a Co-operative Credit Unit (CCU) was piloted to provide fishing assets to fishers in a partial cost-recovery scheme. Under FReMP, this was upgraded to a Co-operative Support Unit (CSU), a semi-autonomous structure to undertake asset loaning to fisher co-operatives as well as capacity development of the fisheries cooperatives system. Both the CCU and CSU have achieved mixed results. Lessons from the asset loaning intervention suggest that lack of experience and capacity in micro-finance was a big factor that contributed to the resultant underachievement. Furthermore, the CCU and CSU operated within the ambits of MMR, therefore

lacked the autonomy to make independent operational and business decisions. Based on the lessons from FDP and FReMP, SFLP has opted to engage with the Saving and Micro Credit Programme (SMCP). It has the background experience and capacity in micro-finance, having been in financial services since 1996, with a strong focus especially on women entrepreneurs. It will support artisanal fishermen, who account for more than 80% of the catches, to increase their participation and environmentally sustainable production capacity by providing access to sustainable and climate smart fishing gear, particularly longlines, small purse seines and gillnets.

59. **Activity 2.1a: Increase access to climate smart fish production inputs and assets:** During Phase 1 of the programme, SFLP, through the CSU, will partner with SMCP to pilot the loan mechanism. The Programme will provide boats, gears and safety equipment for the pilot phase. Based on the outcomes of the Pilot phase during Phase 1, SFLP will address the need for additional small boats for the inclusion of more vulnerable fishermen in marine fisheries and scale up the results during the follow-on phase.
60. In coastal fisheries, Phase 1 will include technical assistance to enhance the capacity and participation of artisanal fishers in environmentally sustainable fishing practices by providing access to finance through a micro-credit mechanism to facilitate access to sustainable and climate smart fishing gear, particularly longlines, small purse seines and gillnets. In Phase 2, based on lessons learned and strategies developed in Phase 1, the programme will support investments in infrastructure, facilities and inputs for sustainable fishing activities and increased artisanal fishers' productivity,
61. **Activity 2.1b: Develop capacity for solar dried and value-added fish products:** This intervention will focus on increasing the production of quality solar dried small pelagic fish products sold locally, in the national market and potentially to regional export markets. In Phase 1, this activity will be piloted in existing villages where there is already production of small pelagic fish. In Phase 2, the lessons learned can be scaled to other areas. This will ensure the dried small pelagic fish brought in by artisanal fishermen is processed, primarily by (young) women, in a suitable manner for distribution to the inland rural population through the Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods centres as described in the Nutrition Strategy, Annex 13. The production of fish powder will enable the product to be introduced in local markets, in hospitals, schools and other institutions, thus improving access, nutrition and lowering the costs for communities. This intervention will ensure that artisanal fishermen of the small pelagic fish have a more reliable market and incomes. At the same time, this will serve as an employment opportunity for (young) women in the Ras Tarma processing facility.
62. **Activity 2.1c: Sustainable Sea cucumber production:** Eritrea's northern Red Sea is especially rich in Sea cucumbers (*Beche del mer*) which are presently harvested by local populations. Sea cucumbers are primarily dried and exported; there is little domestic demand while the international market of processed sea cucumber is good and can be expanded through sustainable, environmentally friendly production practices, improved processing, and export logistics. Key interventions will include (i) develop one hatchery to produce locally adapted seeds, therefore avoid exploitation of juveniles from the wild (ii) technical assistance to build capacity of producers to handle and process sea cucumbers and linking them to the NFC as the aggregator to export the products. This intervention will benefit 500 rural people (with majority being women and youth) organized into sustainable sea cucumbers production enterprise groups. The project will prioritize creating opportunities for women headed households, disabled and youth through this activity and increase their resilience. During Phase 1, studies of the sea cucumber production and marketing will be done and a strategy and system for pricing for the benefit of the collectors will be developed. The design and location and economic analysis of the hatchery will be undertaken by the TA. Construction of the hatchery will begin once all the studies have been completed. However, given the risk of overexploitation, the project will prepare a monitoring and sea cucumber management plan in conjunction with sea cucumber harvesters, NFC, and MMR. The management plan will include regular monitoring of stocks, sustainable hatchery operations to avoid collection of juvenile wild stocks, good processing practices particularly using solar to minimize post-harvest losses, marketing, and training of stakeholders in responsible and sustainable harvesting and marketing. SFLP will assist MMR to update the fisheries legislation incorporating sea cucumbers, in consultations with the harvesters and other stakeholders and prepare an operation and surveillance plan financed by the government to ensure enforcement of the laws.
63. **Activity 2.1d: Business case development for fish cold chain processing:** This intervention will increase the climate resilient cold storage and distribution infrastructure, which allows more fish output from artisanal fishermen. It builds on the effort under FReMP, which achieved significant success in establishment of ice plants and increased ice production from 10 tons to 40 tons per day. During Phase 1, a technical expert assessment of the facility will be conducted to prepare the business plans, cost and earnings analysis, and marketing strategy. Before the end of the first Phase or as soon as the feasibility and marketing studies and plans have been completed, a Plan of Works and detailed costs and Procurement Plan will be prepared by NFC with the assistance of the TA under subcomponent 1.1. The business plan must include how youth will be incorporated into the trial and for scaling up. During Phase 2 or when the studies are completed, the investments for the rehabilitation can be implemented.
64. **Sub-component 2.2: Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products (USD 1.7M)** - Activities under this subcomponent will seek to enhance market opportunities through different avenues, including access to export markets, the promotion of fish and fish product consumption, etc.
65. **Activity 2.2a: Promote marketing of fish and fish products:** This intervention aims to expand the marketing scope for sustainably produced fish and fish products beyond the current situation where fish only reaches a few urban areas. A comprehensive market study will be conducted in Phase 1 to understand both domestic and international markets for Eritrean fish products. This study should evaluate consumer preferences, behavioral factors and demand, especially regarding value-added fish products, fish powder, dried small pelagics, fresh fish etc. and determine the forms most acceptable to Eritrean consumers. Additionally, the project will assess the potential of Eritrean fish products in the regional and international markets, including the required food safety measures, traceability, logistics and the needed investments to enter the fish export markets. It should be noted that Eritrea was active in the fish export business before the international sanctions, which gives a good background to resume the trade. In support of efforts to find markets for fish and fish products in the region and further afield, the

Programme will facilitate the accreditation of the National Fish Quality Laboratory that has been equipped by FAO and building the necessary capacities.

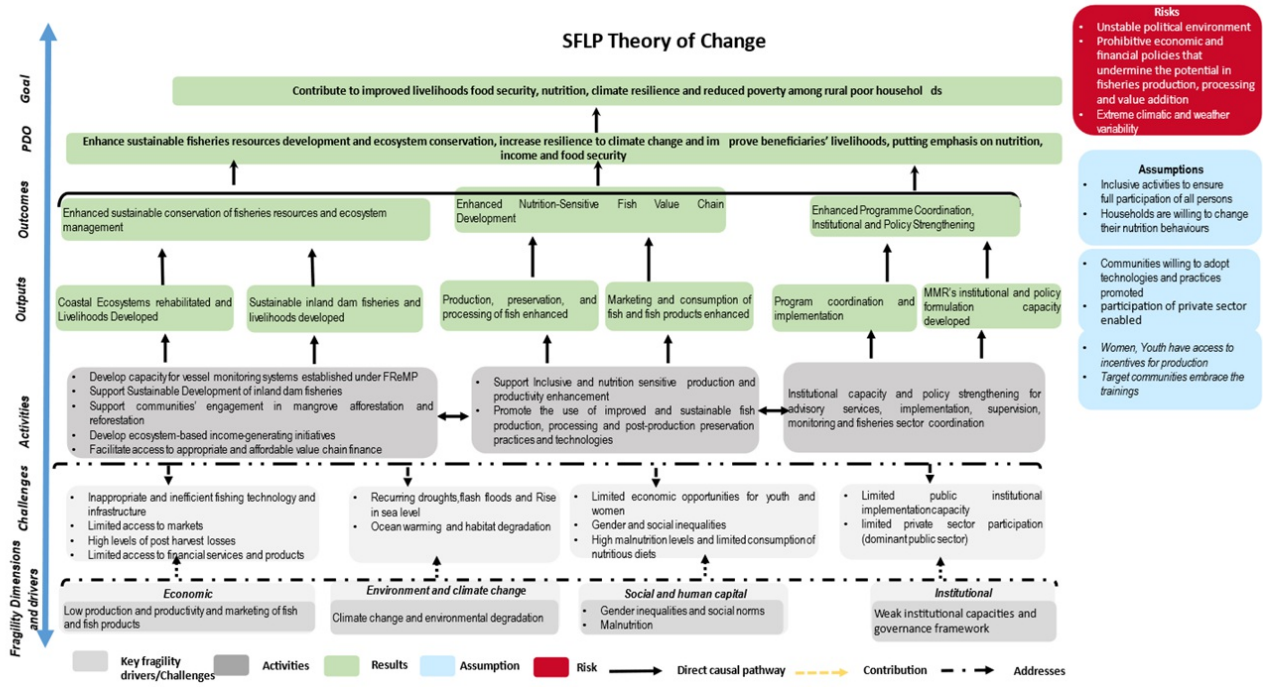
66. **Activity 2.2b: Gender-sensitive nutrition education and Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC)** - targeting coastal and inland communities, and schools, this intervention seeks to increase the contribution of fish to dietary diversity at consumption level by expanding on SBCC activities under FReMP. Key activities under this intervention include a) conduct cooking demonstrations with awareness creation on multiple ways to prepare fish-based nutritious diets; b) develop a fish recipe book to be disseminated to rural communities in local languages; c) conduct sensitization campaigns; and d) adopt a model of community conversations to create a space for exchange on food consumption, childcare practices, and topics relevant to women and the wider community. These interventions will also address gender stereotyping and encourage the participation of both men and women in nutrition education and practice.
67. **Component 3. Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening (USD 9.1M)** - Interventions under this component will strengthen Programme management bodies' capacities at national and Zoba levels to accomplish the implementation in a timely and transparent manner in accordance with IFAD guidelines. Furthermore, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation, promotion, and the adaptation of the Small and Medium Commercial Farmers Strategy^[1] (SMCFS) for fisheries sector SMEs. It will support partnerships for delivering nutrition outputs and outcomes. Support will also focus on enhancing the climate adaptive capacity and training to monitor SECAP implementation.
68. **Sub-component 3.1: Program coordination and implementation (USD 8.9 M)** - The subcomponent will seek to ensure effective Programme management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, procurement, and financial management through a dedicated unit. It will also support establishment of an environment and social management plan and monitoring and assessment of impacts and global environmental benefits.
69. The inclusion of key experts (e.g., Value Chain Expert, Nutrition Specialist) in the PCU or engagement of Technical Assistance (TA) services as in FReMP with FAO will be explored with MMR. Further upgrades to MMR's Data centre and other communication facilities will be undertaken. At the Zoba and sub-Zoba levels, SFLP will rely on existing staff working on the FReMP project for implementation of the Programme. SFLP will strengthen the Programme management bodies' capacities at national and Zoba levels for effective implementation. In addition, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation, promotion, and the adaptation of the SMCFS for fisheries sector SMEs. Planned activities are presented hereunder.
70. **Activities 3.1a:** the following are the planned activities: a) conduct capacity building and training of project management entities at national and Zoba levels; b) strengthen procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management; c) strengthen implementation and monitoring of social safeguard risks including labour standards and conditions in the fisheries sector, with a focus on forced labour child labour and management of MPA process to fulfill SECAP requirements
71. **Sub-component 3.2: Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity (USD 0.26M)**. This subcomponent will seek to augment the capacity of government institutions that will be responsible for overseeing and/or implementing the Programme activities. It will focus on the following activities.
72. **Activity 3.2a – Strengthen institutional and policy formulation capacity:** SFLP will support MMR in updating the Ministry's policy, planning, regulatory frameworks, and human resources, as well as proclamations and legal notices. SFLP will develop policies and programmes reforms that are aimed at building climate resilience as well as capacity building indicator especially on awareness on climate change and resilience building particularly for the coastal and inland fishing communities. It will also support the ratification of the fishers' cooperative legal framework and cooperative policy by the relevant institution. This will be supported by the TA and capacity building in Subcomponent 1.1.
73. **Activity 3.2b – Strengthen partnership for nutrition implementation** - The purpose of this intervention is to build strategic multi-sectoral partnerships to facilitate seamless implementation of targeted interventions for the most nutritionally vulnerable and strengthen integration of gender, youth, environment, and climate from a food system perspective. It will promote nutrition development by catalyzing a conducive nutrition policy environment for sustained nutrition impacts through multi-sectoral partnerships. As such, policy actors relevant to nutrition will be engaged to trigger policy level conversations and thus make nutrition an important national agenda. Key activities will include a) support activation of the existing national nutrition structures namely i) National Food and Nutrition Steering Committee, ii) National Nutrition Technical Forum b) explore establishment of inter-ministerial agreements appointing relevant line ministries as implementing partners for targeted nutrition interventions that require utilization of already existing capacity and structures in respective ministries. This will comprise agreements between Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) and Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Trade/Commercialization as may be deemed necessary c) explore potential options for incorporating activities for fisheries-based school meals as part of nutrition strategies in partnership with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and development partners. The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) will have a role in mobilizing women and facilitating learning forums on gender sensitive nutrition education and campaign. The activation of the National Food and Nutrition Steering Committee and National Nutrition Technical Forum, both of which have been dormant in the recent past, will involve facilitating quarterly meetings to convene policy related dialogues on nutrition and the central role the fisheries sector plays in the nutrition of vulnerable groups. These dialogues will leverage guidance in the National strategy for Accelerated Scale-up of High Impact interventions (2022-2026) which provides the basis for multisectoral participation in addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition by strengthening nutrition sensitive interventions in various sectors- Fisheries/Agriculture, Trade, Education, and Water. SFLP's Nutrition Technical Specialist will lead the coordination of these quarterly meetings.
74. **Activity 3.2c – Strengthen partnerships for comprehensive Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS)**, Eritrea is signatory to the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA)^[2], which is a binding international agreement to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches, thereby blocking

such fishery products from reaching national, regional, and international markets. Under FReMP the project supported Eritrea to participate in PSMA review and planning workshop in Switzerland in 2024. The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) provides a mechanism for regional and international cooperation with neighboring countries to prevent IUU and binds Eritrea to uphold good fishing practices in its procedures of licensing fishing vessels. SFLP will support the partnerships between MMR and international and regional technical knowledge institutions (e.g. FAO, WorldFish, JICA, COMESA, etc.) to develop and operationalize the comprehensive Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS), enabling efficient data collection, storage, and analysis.

75. **Activity 3.2d – strengthen partnerships for catchment management at coastal ecosystems and around inland dams–** SFLP will facilitate partnerships including MoUs to formalize roles and responsibilities of national actors including local administration, MoA, MMR, and communities. It will also support regular water quality assessments in the inland dams.
76. [1]<https://shabait.com/2020/01/18/smcfs-strategy-in-eritrea/>
77. [2] https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/rulesneg_e/fish_e/2009_psm.pdf

E. Theory of Change

78. SFLP aims to contribute to improved livelihoods food security, nutrition, climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households by enhancing sustainable fisheries resources development and ecosystem conservation, increasing resilience to climate change, and improving beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income and food security.
79. The project will achieve this by addressing key barriers faced by the rural poor, including limited access to technologies and inputs, increased climate change and environmental vulnerability, weak market access, limited access to financial services and products and distribution networks, and high-post harvest losses. Rural people also face challenges related to inclusion of vulnerable members of the community, including limited economic opportunities for youth and women, Gender and social inequalities and High malnutrition levels and limited consumption of nutritious diets.
80. To realize the full potential of marine and inland fisheries for food security, income and employment generation, the Program will address the bottlenecks affecting fisheries production and post-harvest levels (processing, marketing, distribution etc.) and build capacity to effectively monitor and manage resources, social and environmental risks. The key challenges relate to; (i) low production, poor access to technologies and inputs; (ii) climate and environment vulnerabilities; (iii) distribution and marketing weaknesses; (iv) limited fish preservation and processing capacities; (v) nutrition challenges in targeted communities; (vi) sector and project management capacity gaps.
81. Production, access to technologies and inputs challenges will be addressed through: (i) Capacity building of MMR and value chain actors; (ii) Strengthened access to efficient technologies and inputs; (iii) Support to management and conservation of coastal ecosystems; (iv) Support for sustainable development and utilization of inland dam fisheries.
82. Processing, marketing, and nutrition-related challenges will be addressed through; (i) Capacity development and support for fish distribution, processing, preservation and value addition; (ii) Strengthening capacities and promoting gender sensitive nutrition education/ SBCC targeting; (iii) Establishing targeted partnerships for nutrition implementation.
83. To address the sector and project management challenges, the program will; (i) Support policy dialogue and reviews; (ii) Develop institutional capacity and policy strengthening for the sector; (iii) Strengthen MMR capacity for implementation, monitoring and supervision of environmental, social and climate safeguards.
84. These interventions are expected to lead to the following outputs: (i) Capacities for smallholder marine and inland fish producers enhanced; (ii) Coastal ecosystems and biodiversity effectively managed; (iii) Inland dam fisheries sustainably managed and utilized for nutrition and incomes; (iv) Production, preservation, and fish processing capacity enhanced; Improved market access for fish and fish products; (v) Enhanced awareness on nutritional value of fish and diverse diets; (vi) Production, preservation, and fish processing capacity enhanced; (vii) Improved market access for fish and fish products; (viii) Enhanced awareness on nutritional value of fish; (ix) Conducive regulatory environment for sustainable fish VC in place.
85. The project activities and outputs are expected to contribute to three main outcomes; (i) Fisheries ecosystems are appropriately managed, leading to economically viable and ecologically sustainable resources; (ii) Sustainably increased production and marketing of fish and fish products leading to improved nutrition outcomes; (iii) Strengthened policies and institutional capacities for sustainable and effective fisheries management.
86. Bottlenecks hampering women, youth, and persons with disabilities from accessing inputs, technologies, and markets will be identified and addressed to ensure target beneficiaries adequately benefit from increased economic and social opportunities. Interventions will aim to create opportunities for economic empowerment of women and tackle the limitations they are facing from gender norms such as workloads.
87. The ToC (Annex 2) is thus based on the assumptions that benefits are not only affected by climatic shocks, but also ensuring activities required for production, marketing and policy making are well suited to the local context and demands of the target beneficiaries. A mix of nutrition pathways will be used to deliver the desired nutrition outcomes including i) promoting availability of diversified and nutritious food ii) enhancing livelihood and fisheries assets of households iii) improving knowledge and behaviours on fish consumption and dietary diversification iv) improving women's empowerment and care practices.



F. Alignment, ownership and partnerships

88. *Alignment with National Priorities* – SFLP is aligned with the Government’s vision reflected notably in the MMR’s strategic plan 2024-2030, the Aquaculture Strategy 2023–2028, and guided by the SMCFS. The Government’s strategic position is towards overall industrialization of the agricultural and blue economies with a strong focus on food and nutrition security, sustainable utilization and management, market development and commercialization. National strategies and policies include the draft MMR’s Strategic Plan 2024-2030 and the Aquaculture Strategy 2023–2028. At the international level Eritrea is party to the Agreement on Ports States Measures to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing.
89. *Alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* – SFLP is aligned with the Eritrea COSOP (2020–2025) Strategic Objectives, which contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 2, 5, 13, 14 and 15. The project’s outcomes will respond to the Joint Sustainability Cooperation framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026), signed between the Government and the United Nations Development System in Eritrea. The results of the SFLP will contribute to the attainment of Priority Area 2 of UNSDCF for an inclusive, diversified, and climate resilient economy.
90. SFLP is aligned with IFAD’s Strategic Framework (2016-2025); SO1 (Increase rural people’s productive capacity); and SO3 (Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of rural people’s economic activities); the Environment Natural Resource Management (ENRM) Policy; Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025; Social, Environment and Climate Procedures (SECAP, 2021), Targeting Policy (2023); Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (2012); commitment to nutrition-sensitive interventions Strategic Framework (2016-2025); SO1 (Increase rural people’s productive capacity); and SO3 (Strengthen the environmental sustainability and climate resilience of rural people’s economic activities); the Environment Natural Resource Management (ENRM) Policy; Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025; Social, Environment and Climate Procedures (SECAP, 2021), Targeting Policy (2023); Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (2012); commitment to nutrition-sensitive interventions; Youth Action Plan (2019-2021) and the new Multi-Phase Adaptive Programming Approach.
91. *Country ownership*: The design co-piloted with a National PDT from the Government is ensuring a high-level national ownership. This is also supported by the agreement of involved national services and institutions to the project strategic objectives and implementation arrangement. The Program also contributes to IFAD Strategic Objectives in its Strategic Framework 2016–2025. The key implementing partners are MMR and other rural sector Ministries, the National Fisheries Corporation (NFC), and civil society organizations; hence ensuring ownership.
92. Collaboration will also be explored with other active partners within the sector in Eritrea, including UN Agencies, Global Environment Facility (GEF), African Development Bank (AfDB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and other International NGOs, and bilateral cooperation with Cooperazione Italiana, Federal Republic of Germany, and the European Union to explore possibilities for resource mobilization and potential Technical Assistance. Partnerships with UN agencies is to streamline operations, build synergies and improve efficiency under the UNCT framework, tapping the expertise and experience of sister agencies in-country. Some agencies such as FAO and UNICEF have comparative strengths and can partner with the project to provide TAs/TCPs in respective areas of expertise e.g. fisheries, aquaculture and nutrition.
93. Establishing partnerships with UN agencies is essential for streamlining operations, fostering synergies, and improving overall efficiency within the UNCT framework. By leveraging the expertise and experience of sister agencies operating in-country, the project can maximize its impact. For instance, FAO can provide specialized Technical Assistants (TAs) and Technical Cooperation Programs (TCPs) in areas such as fisheries and aquaculture, while UNICEF can offer expertise in nutrition. Particularly in nutrition and social inclusion, SFLP will foster partnerships with key stakeholders, including organisations for Persons with Disabilities, for maximum impacts. More specifically, MMR will establish ways of working with line ministries to backstop implementation of nutrition activities. To this end, the MoA will support implementation of activities relating to diversification of diets at production and marketing levels. In addition, the Program will explore partnerships with the Ministry of Education and United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for school-based nutrition interventions. MMR will work in close partnership with the Ministry of Health to backstop social behavior change communication activities among nutritionally vulnerable target groups and in promoting access to fish and fish products through already existing structures. Some specific technical areas of project implementation will be under technical assistance of specialized development partners operating in the country. Some successful MMR experiences with partners including FAO and WorldFish will be explored. In relation to partnerships in Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) to deter and eliminate IUU fishing, FAO has training courses in the implementation of the PSMA. The project will explore ways to have courses implemented in Eritrea or for Eritrean MCS Officers to attend courses towards effective implementation of the PSMA.
94. Furthermore, SFLP will work with the Saving and Micro Credit program SMCP under the Ministry of National Development. (SMCP) is a government microfinance institute established in 1996 under the Eritrean Community Development Fund (ECDF), which was part of the World Bank funded post war recovery program implemented immediately after the independence of the country. SMCP has committed to support the fishing sector and will have a big role in the asset financing scheme through SFLP. This commitment will be detailed and formulated in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between SMCP and MMR; the lead implementing agency for SFLP. The draft consultation among the two agencies is that while CSU remains the business support partner to fishers supporting organization of fishers in cooperative and business groups to ensure thriving community organizations, it will also remain the custodian having branches and stores for fishing equipment and inputs in all Zobas. To strengthen the cost recovery system and ensure sustainability of the asset financing scheme, SMCP will avail loans to fishers targeted by the program and distribution of fishing inputs will be affected to those who present a loan guarantee from SMCP. The details of these arrangements, including mechanisms for strengthening the size of the revolving funds under SMCP to better serve the SFLP target groups, will be developed during Phase 1 of the SFLP program. Given that the private sector in Eritrea is still in its early development stages, with most commercial activities dominated by state entities and parastatals, the project aims to actively engage emerging private sector actors along the fisheries value chain, such as fish retail shops and restaurants, as well as fisher cooperatives.

G. Costs, benefits and financing

a. Project costs

95. The total investment and recurrent costs for SFLP, including price and physical contingencies is estimated at US\$32.2 million. The project will be implemented over a period of 10 years (in two phases). The total funding includes base costs estimated at US\$30.4 million, and estimated price and physical contingencies of US\$1.9 million. The overall investment costs have been estimated at US\$25.8 million (80 per cent of base costs) and recurrent costs at US\$6.5 million (20 per cent of base costs).
96. The project will be financed by IFAD, GEF and Government of Eritrea. SFLP has been designed with a financing gap which will be covered from a potential external source. The breakdown of the costs by component and sub-component showing base costs and contingencies both in US\$ and Nakfa is shown in table 1 below. Table 2 shows the breakdown of the costs by expenditure category including base costs and contingencies both in US\$ and Nakfa.

97. **Table 1: Summary of costs by components & sub-components: base costs & contingencies**

State of Eritrea Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Components Project Cost Summary								
(ERN '000)			(US\$ '000)			%	% Total	
Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	Foreign Exchange	Base Costs	
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management								
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	30 574	4 097	34 671	2 038	273	2 311	12	8
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	48 880	6 380	53 250	3 124	426	3 550	12	12
Subtotal	77 434	10 487	87 921	5 162	699	5 861	12	19
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development								
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	127 089	56 881	183 950	8 471	3 792	12 263	31	40
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	28 072	3 782	31 834	1 871	251	2 122	12	7
Subtotal	155 141	60 643	215 784	10 343	4 043	14 386	28	47
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening								
Program Coordination and Implementation	129 281	-	129 281	8 617	-	8 617	-	28
Develop MMRs Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	21 880	962	22 822	1 457	64	1 521	4	5
Subtotal	151 121	962	152 083	10 075	64	10 139	1	33
Total BASELINE COSTS	383 696	72 091	455 787	25 580	4 806	30 386	16	100
Physical Contingencies	7 517	2 277	9 794	501	152	653	23	2
Price Contingencies	15 333	3 163	18 496	1 022	211	1 233	17	4
Total PROJECT COSTS	406 546	77 531	484 077	27 103	5 169	32 272	16	106

98. **Table 2: Summary of costs expenditure accounts: base costs & contingencies**

State of Eritrea Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Expenditure Accounts Project Cost Summary								
(ERN '000)			(US\$ '000)			%	% Total	
Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	Foreign Exchange	Base Costs	
I. Investment Costs								
Civil Works	96 507	12 931	109 437	6 434	862	7 296	12	24
Equipment and Materials	14 147	1 805	15 952	943	120	1 063	11	3
Goods, Services & Inputs	99 654	52 724	152 378	6 644	3 515	10 159	35	33
Technical Assistance	42 759	1 381	44 141	2 851	92	2 943	3	10
Training	26 229	2 278	28 507	1 749	152	1 900	8	6
Vehicles	7 259	973	8 232	484	65	549	12	2
Total Investment Costs	286 556	72 091	358 647	19 104	4 806	23 910	20	79
II. Recurrent Costs								
Salaries and Allowances	85 140	-	85 140	5 676	-	5 676	-	19
Operating Costs	12 000	-	12 000	800	-	800	-	3
Total Recurrent Costs	97 140	-	97 140	6 476	-	6 476	-	21
Total BASELINE COSTS	383 696	72 091	455 787	25 580	4 806	30 386	16	100
Physical Contingencies	7 517	2 277	9 794	501	152	653	23	2
Price Contingencies	15 333	3 163	18 496	1 022	211	1 233	17	4
Total PROJECT COSTS	406 546	77 531	484 077	27 103	5 169	32 272	16	106

b. Project financing/co-financing strategy and plan

99. The project will be financed as follows: The approved IFAD financing is US\$15.39 million (48% of the total costs). As per the confirmed lending terms, this will be provided through a Debt Sustainability Framework Grant. Co-financing from GEF is estimated at US\$10 million (31%). This includes the direct GEF budget to the project estimated at US\$8.93 million, and the balance of US\$1.06 million allocated to agency fees and Project preparation Grant (PPG) for designing the GEF project. The GEF PIF will be submitted in October 2024 and the financing agreement is expected in August 2026.

100. Domestic co-financing from Government of Eritrea will finance USD 6.86 million (21%) both in cash and in-kind contribution (US\$5.51 million and US\$0.80 million respectively to cover duties and taxes, operational costs, seminars, workshops, repairs and maintenance of facilities). The breakdown of components and expenditure categories by financier in presented in the tables below.

Table 3: Total project costs by component & sub-components, and financier

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Components by Financiers
(US\$ '000)

	GoE		IFAD		GEF		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Duties & Taxes)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		Taxes	Taxes
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management											
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	121	5	986	39	1 419	56	2 526	8	292	2 113	121
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	103	3	3 625	97	-	-	3 728	12	447	3 178	103
Subtotal	224	4	4 611	74	1 419	23	6 254	19	740	5 290	224
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development											
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	171	1	6 150	46	7 200	53	13 521	42	4 092	9 258	171
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	114	5	2 049	89	138	6	2 301	7	266	1 921	114
Subtotal	284	2	8 200	52	7 338	46	15 821	49	4 358	11 179	284
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening											
Program Coordination and Implementation	6 308	73	2 141	25	168	2	8 617	27	-	8 617	-
Develop MMRs Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	59	4	445	28	1 076	68	1 579	5	71	1 449	59
Subtotal	6 367	62	2 586	25	1 244	12	10 197	32	71	10 067	59
Total PROJECT COSTS	6 875	21	15 397	48	10 000	31	32 272	100	5 169	26 536	567

101. Disbursement:

102. The main disbursement category is Civil Works and Goods, Services & Inputs covering 25 percent and 34 percent of the overall programme costs respectively. Other disbursement categories under this project are: (i) Equipment and materials, (ii) Technical Assistance, (iii) Training, (iv) Vehicles, (v) Salaries & Allowances and (vi) Operating Cost. Recurrent Costs categories account for 20 percent of the overall programme costs. The breakdown of costs by disbursement accounts and financier is presented in the table below.

Table 4: Project costs by disbursement accounts

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Expenditure Accounts by Financiers
(US\$ '000)

	GoE		IFAD		GEF		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Duties & Taxes)	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		Taxes	Taxes
I. Investment Costs											
Civil Works	146	2	2 681	33	5 258	65	8 085	25	932	7 007	146
Equipment and Materials	53	5	673	59	418	37	1 143	4	127	963	53
Goods, Services & Inputs	225	2	7 724	70	3 026	28	10 975	34	3 780	6 970	225
Technical Assistance	62	2	1 883	63	1 070	36	3 015	9	100	2 853	62
Training	51	3	1 868	94	60	3	1 980	6	161	1 768	51
Vehicles	30	5	568	95	-	-	598	2	69	499	30
Total Investment Costs	567	2	15 397	60	9 832	38	25 796	80	5 169	20 060	567
II. Recurrent Costs											
Salaries and Allowances	5 508	97	-	-	168	3	5 676	18	-	5 676	-
Operating Costs	800	100	-	-	-	-	800	3	-	800	-
Total Recurrent Costs	6 308	97	-	-	168	3	6 476	20	-	6 476	-
Total PROJECT COST S	6 875	21	15 397	48	10 000	31	32 272	100	5 169	26 536	567

c. Disbursement

103. The main disbursement category is Goods, Services & Inputs which covers 37 percent and 33 percent of the overall project disbursements. Other disbursement categories under this project are: (i) Equipment and materials, (ii) Technical Assistance, (iii) Training, (iv) Vehicles, (v) Salaries & Allowances and (vi) Operating Cost. Recurrent Costs categories account for 15 percent of the overall project costs. The breakdown of costs by disbursement accounts and financier is presented in the table below.

d. Summary of benefits and economic analysis

104. The net benefits derived from the activity level models in the form of incremental benefits with respect to the baseline are aggregated in the economic analysis. The aggregation has considered the scale of the project and its targets (number of inland reservoirs/dams, number of landing sites for marine fishing and number of HH) to assess overall benefits generated from proposed project interventions.

105. As a result of the project intervention, the following results are expected:

1. Sustainably increased Production and productivity of fisheries VC.
2. Sustainably increased marketing of fish and fish products
3. Dietary diversification promoted through VCs activities.
4. Improved ecosystem management
5. Employment opportunities in the target areas.

106. Cost per beneficiary: The cost per beneficiary has been derived from total project costs divided by the target number of HH. The project costs have been estimated using costab software and estimated at US\$32.3 million. The cost per beneficiary HH is therefore computed at US\$1,514 and US\$303 for each household member assuming 5 people per HH.

107. The results of the financial models are presented in the summary tables below.

108. Table 5: Overall Economic Analysis

Project year	Project Incremental Economic Benefits			Total Net Inc. Benefits	Economic Project Costs			Cash-flow
	Incr. benefits - Marine Fishing	Incr. benefits - Inland Fishing	Incr. benefits - Value Addition		Investment Costs	Recurrent Costs	Total Economic Costs	
PY1	(1,089)	(245)	(356)	(1,690)	1,176	652	1,829	(3,518)
PY2	(1,687)	(297)	(502)	(2,487)	2,266	652	2,918	(5,405)
PY3	(3,498)	(566)	(1,041)	(5,105)	5,825	652	6,478	(11,583)
PY4	(2,342)	37	(514)	(2,819)	4,956	652	5,608	(8,427)
PY5	1,097	1,123	655	2,875	1,266	652	1,918	956
PY6	2,239	1,566	982	4,787	1,598	652	2,250	2,537
PY7	2,832	1,820	1,112	5,764	2,387	640	3,027	2,736
PY8	3,948	2,175	1,426	7,549	1,903	640	2,543	5,006
PY9	4,895	2,530	1,738	9,163	1,493	640	2,133	7,030
PY10	5,946	2,898	2,077	10,921	906	640	1,546	9,375
PY11	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY12	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY13	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY14	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY15	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY16	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY17	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY18	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY19	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
PY20	7,517	3,336	2,558	13,410		96	96	13,314
NPV@ 30% (000 ERN)								487,652
NPV@ 10% (000 USD)								32,510
EIRR								18%
BCR								2.5

109. Economic analysis (EC): The economic costs used in the overall economic analysis are estimated at US\$30.2 million over a period of 10 years of implementation (with the first phase covering 3 years and the second phase covering the remaining 7 years). The costs have been transformed into economic terms using the costab software, by deducting taxes that are expected to be incurred during the project implementation. No investment costs are considered after the implementation period. Operating costs (estimated at 15% percent of the total recurrent costs) have been included from year 11 to year 20 as it is assumed that these costs will have to be incurred if project benefits are to be sustained.

110. The overall baseline economic rate of return of the project at design has been computed at 18%, which is above the discount rate used for economic analysis which confirms the economic justification of the project. The project has also posted a baseline positive net present value of US\$32.5 million over a period of 20 years of analysis. Given that the adoption rate is at 75%, in case of higher adoption rates, the ERR will go much higher.

111. Sensitivity analysis: Several scenarios have been tested against changes in costs and benefits. A change in benefits by 20 percent, increase in costs, and decrease in benefits using the same proportion yield an ERR of 16.2% and 19.9% with a positive NPV of US\$28.2 million and US\$ 21.7.2 million respectively. An increase in project benefits by either 10% or 20% yields a higher return of 19.0% and 19.9% with positive NPVs. A significant impact of the ERR and NPV has been detected on cost increase by 30% and decrease of benefits by the same proportion posting an ERR of 14.1% and 14.3% with slightly low net present value.

e. Exit Strategy and Sustainability

112. **Sustainability** –SFLP aims for sustainability across three dimensions:

113. *Institutional Sustainability*: the decentralized government organizational and operational structures that cascade from the national level to regional levels (Zoba, Sub-Zoba and Kebabi) as per the Proclamation for the Establishment of Regional Administration (PERA No. 86/1996), will ensure a strong GoSE ownership and commitment during and beyond its implementation. SFLP will move away from siloed approaches and seek strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including the National Food and nutrition multi-sectoral steering committee and the food and nutrition technical multi-sectoral committee to strengthen the existing food and nutrition policy framework, which will go beyond project-level benefits, but contribute to a conducive national food and nutrition ecosystem. The two multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral committees advise on national data, strategy and/or policy needs as it concerns food and nutrition security. By working closely with the committees, the project ensures investments in food and nutrition security will last beyond project closure.

114. *Technical Sustainability*: Investment in capacity building for technical staff and communities will facilitate the uptake of fisheries innovations, promoting sustainable practices. Capacity building will strengthen fishers and institutions, ensuring sustainability beyond SFLP's lifespan. Similarly, the Gender and Women's empowerment strategy and action plan will serve as a key framework and set steps for MMR as an institution to systematically mainstream gender equality and address bottlenecks hampering women to advance across the Ministry and across programs supported by the Ministry by amongst others improving on planning, monitoring, and reporting. This strengthened Government capacity will therefore help to sustain the benefits for women achieved through the project over the longer term.

115. *Environmental/Climate Change Sustainability*: SFLP promotes climate-resilient fisheries practices and equipment such as solar-drying facilities. Sustainable coastal and inland dam catchment conservation will mitigate land degradation and enhance biodiversity.

116. **Innovation and Scaling-up** – SFLP will strengthen the application of sound business, coupled with Business Plans and Feasibility Analyses. In implementing business-oriented Fish Value Chain, several innovative approaches, technologies, and processes will be employed.

117. In strengthening resources and ecosystem management, SFLP will focus on solar refrigeration, fuel efficient boat engines and efficient management through improved resource monitoring. SFLP will embrace climate smart technologies such as solar energy for processing and refrigeration. These approaches will contribute not only to environmental conservation but also reducing the carbon footprint of the fisheries sub-sector. Technologies focusing on minimizing women's workload in the value addition works will be supported under SFLP.

118. Further increased carbon sequestration will be achieved through mangrove afforestation and economic benefits from ecosystem services, like beekeeping. In collaboration with the MoA, the project will support the planting of multipurpose trees around the dams' using trees obtained from the nurseries run by the MOA. Both interventions are set to improve the livelihoods of the poor, especially women, in the coastal areas while also reducing the carbon footprint.

119. The operationalization and capacity building for solar drying of small pelagic will be facilitated for the Ras Tarma plant. This is because of the acknowledged abundance of small pelagic fish around that area. This technology will not only provide value for money but also offer an opportunity for value addition.

120. **Exit Strategy** – A key pillar of the exit strategy is ensuring that the interventions are sustainable from both the economic and environmental perspective. This emphasis is on sound business principles requiring feasibility studies, business plans and market studies to ensure that the interventions will last and be self-sustaining long after the end of the Program. Other key sustainability features are a strong focus on environmental sustainability and climate resilience to ensure that the project impacts are environmentally sustainable.

121. Fostering a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to food system transformation with focus on improved dietary diversity and nutrition will ensure a wide and impactful outreach. Thereby, SFLP will move away from siloed approaches and seek strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including the National Food and nutrition multi-sectoral steering committee and the food and nutrition technical multi-sectoral committee which will contribute to a conducive national food and nutrition ecosystem. By working closely with the committees, the project ensures investments in food and nutrition security will last beyond project closure.

122. Similarly, the coordination of catchment activities will be in partnership with MoA, Zobas, national actors and local communities and there is planned involvement of government's institutions at the national, Zoba levels in activity implementation and in monitoring implementation progress. In addition, SFLP will provide capacity building to these institutions.

3. Risks

H. Project risks and mitigation measures

123. The Integrated Project Risk Matrix is presented in Annex 9. Identified risks and mitigating measures will be reviewed during

Programme implementation. Similarly, the Log-frame indicators present the key risks/assumptions. During design, the following key country level risks and their associated mitigating measures were identified.

Table 6. Key Risks and Mitigating Measures

Keys Areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
Technical	<p>Key VC activities are new, and their economic viability is not clear, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large pelagic fisheries and demersal species marketing/exports • Small pelagic processing and regional marketing • Mariculture of sea cucumber • Inland aquaculture 	<p>Thorough economic and financial analysis, and prospects and piloting to prove concepts before full investments. Business plans will be developed to ensure investments are economically viable.</p> <p>Thorough baseline analysis to give clear directions on targeting. Fishery management plans will be formulated and implemented</p>
Policy	<p>Gaining traction on policies related to value chain development and implementation approach of the new Small and Medium Commercial Farmers</p> <p>Strategy</p>	<p>Planning of value chain upgrade and development; prepare the related business plans; and develop business development services.</p>
Procurement	<p>Constraints to effective procurement management.</p>	<p>A thorough analysis of national procurement bottlenecks to find practical solutions, and application of lessons from previous projects.</p>
	<p>Sustainable Public Procurement and Obligations deriving from the international agreement</p>	<p>Explore opportunities to transfer knowledge, such as Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM) factory pieces of training. A detailed assessment of international obligations (where applicable) that relate to the project and how these can be cascaded to the operational level.</p>
	<p>Compliance mechanism and Procurement audit system</p>	<p>Review available policies, if any.</p> <p>Establish requirements of auditors and existing practices and knowledge to audit the public procurement system. Define complaint handling mechanism.</p>
	<p>Limited procurement planning and market research.</p>	<p>Development of Procurement Plan and Strategy.</p>
	<p>Lack of effective procurement methodologies.</p>	<p>Designing methodologies that are responsive to the restricted market.</p>
	<p>Limited capacity of project staff</p>	<p>Procurement trainings and Technical Assistance.</p>

Keys Areas	Risks	Mitigation measures
Financial Management	<p>Key public sector financial management systems and processing including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited internal and external audit oversight of projects; Lack of effective financial management information systems; Limited number of qualified accounting and finance staff; Non-compliance with global accounting standards on financial reporting and auditing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement with the Office of the Auditor General (oAG) to improve the provision of both external audit and assurance services. Project to procure accounting information systems from during start-up phase. Continuous training and retention of the finance staff on IFAD policies and procedures. Training of finance and auditors on global accounting standards and requirements.
Fragility	<p>Fragility is linked to increased climatic variability, limited institutional implementation capacity within government systems, procurement challenges, limited access to improved fisheries technologies, limited availability of service providers, and socio-political developments in the region.</p>	<p>Institutional capacity building, targeted support for women and youth, promotion of natural resources management and raising the contribution of fish in nutrition.</p>
Climate and Environment	<p>Extreme weather events, floods, storms</p> <p>Coastal erosion and sea level rise</p> <p>Drought and water scarcity</p> <p>Desertification and land degradation</p>	<p>Early warning systems and climate information</p> <p>Coastal protection, mangrove restoration, water conservation measures, investing in dams.</p> <p>sustainable land management practices</p>
Labour and working standards and conditions	<p>There is a moderate risk in the occurrence of forced labor. The laws provide for Compulsory national service, Community work, Normal civic duty, and Emergency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labor Assessment and Management Plan undertaken and implemented. All forms of forced labor will be excluded. Strict labour standards and conditions will apply as required in SECAP 2021. MMR to manage the phased approach process, fulfil SECAP requirements, monitor safeguard. Detailed contracts of workers Recording of worker's wages and ensure that the workers are compensated as per the law. Provision of PPE Training in correct safety equipment and usage Facilitate worker's sensitization about labor laws through capacity-building workshops from MoLSW.

124..

I. Environment and Social category

125. Because the project's potential negative environmental and social consequences are limited and site-specific, the environmental and social classification is moderate. Given the project's environmental management focus, the expected environmental impacts are primarily positive, with a focus on i) supporting MMR management and monitoring capacity through spatial planning (mangrove, aquaculture, and fishing), monitoring equipment (oceanographic and GIS instruments), ii) supporting livelihood improvement through non-fed/little fed aquaculture, liquid fertilizer production, value chain improvement through renewable energy sources, iii) drafting conservation management plans for threatened ecosystems and marine organisms, mitigating the current situation of some islands impacted by coastal erosion challenges caused by climate change. Exclusion of the most vulnerable women, youth, and people with disabilities may have negative social consequences. The project will use participatory methods to ensure that these effects are recognized and minimized, and that alternatives are provided to those who are affected.

J. Climate Risk classification

126. The climate risk classification is substantial. Eritria is one of the most vulnerable and least adapted countries to climate change, ranking 179th out of 182 on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and severe. Extreme temperature increases of up to 1.70°C are projected for the period 2030-2050. Average rainfall (2030-2050) is expected to fall by 40 mm compared to the 1986-2005 reference period. Increased extreme precipitation and flooding will result in the loss of fishing assets such as boats and fishing gear along the coast, as well as fish being washed away, particularly from inland community dams. Second, increased floods cause nutrient imbalances from degraded agricultural areas, affecting marine ecosystems; sea storms also cause saline water intrusion in deltaic areas. The increased salinity level also results in increased salinity in drinking water for islands and coastal villages.

127. Rising sea temperatures and salinity pose the greatest threat to marine fish resources. Climate change has the potential to have far-reaching consequences. Underperformance or failure in financial, environmental, or social areas cannot be ruled out. Risk-management activities, on the other hand, are likely to boost the resilience and adaptive capacity of households, infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems. Even though climate change has a significant impact on food security and landscape degradation, the project's objectives and activities are specifically designed to counteract this. The project will be able to adjust to changes in fish stocks through its monitoring activities. The mitigation measures outlined in Table 3 are simple ways to address climate risks. A Targeted Adaptation Assessment is required for high-risk projects to identify mitigation measures.

4. Implementation

K. Organizational Framework

a. Project management and coordination

128. Phased Approach

129. A phased approach has been adopted for SFLP offering a longer implementation period, and which allows progressive expansion and adjustments, based on new information, lessons, experiences, co-financing, and increased implementation capacities. Thus, SFLP will be implemented through two phases, a first/preparatory phase (years 1 to 3) and a second/investment phase (years 4 to 10). The first phase will lay the foundation by providing the needed institutional capacity building/strengthening, development of the requisite sustainable fisheries management plans, undertaking of all the needed feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) for potential investments and all other studies necessary to ensure compliance with the SECAP requirements. The second phase will be seven years, focusing on investments geared towards expansion and consolidation, contributing to expanded infrastructure, improving processing and distribution, and expanding domestic and external fish markets. It is highlighted that the transition from the first to the second phase will be dependent on meeting specific triggers/milestones. The total SFLP implementation period is 10 years.

130. It should be noted that while the first phase is fully designed, the follow-on phase is rather described in broad terms and its design will therefore be further elaborated based on the results of the first phase and will also be influenced by the prevailing circumstances in Eritrea's fisheries sector. It is further highlighted that although IFAD's financing for the total duration is acknowledged, each phase would require separate approvals. The phased approach is designed to spread out the activities to allow (i) matching gradual implementation with improved capacities; (ii) development of the enabling frameworks for further investments; (iii) operationalizing the mitigation measures for addressing the SECAP risks; (iv) accommodate the projected co-financing timelines to incorporate resources from GEF, bridge the financing gap and as a strategy for attracting co-financing. The phased approach is especially, designed to respond to a need to strengthen institutional capacity and equip the project/government staff with the needed skills and equipment for effective implementation and increase the likelihood of sustaining the achievements made. In Eritrea, the phased approach is further justified because of the country's context related to emerging from decades of war, United Nations sanctions, nutrition-related aspects, climate change, environmental and social vulnerabilities. Details of the phased approach are presented in the PIM.

131. Activities under Phase 1 will focus on training to address identified gaps, feasibility studies, deeper understanding of SECAP risks and appropriate mitigations (paying particular attention to eliminating labour related risks as required in the updated SECAP 2021), baseline studies and preparing the business models. As part of the technical assistance, the Programme will undertake procurement of materials and equipment, particularly designated for training, enhanced extension services, input

support to fishers and fish farmers and proof of concept.

132. Activities under Phase 2 will primarily focus on priority investments in fish production, processing, distribution and marketing infrastructure, facilities, and systems. It will also support business plans, enterprises and livelihoods linked to the fish value chain. The phase will also support policy interventions and multi-sectoral partnerships for nutrition implementation and forward linkages, such as connecting to exporters of fisheries products. As already indicated, the investment phase will be based on achievements of the preparatory phase, inclusive of feasibility studies, proof of concept, and developed business plans; it will also benefit from the capacities developed during the first phase. Focus will also be given to undertaking special evaluation studies, capturing specific experience of implementation of various aspects of sustainable fisheries management that are of interest to the Red Sea region.

133. Institutional Arrangements

134. **Programme Management and Coordination** – MMR will be SFLP's Lead Implementation Agency and will use an implementation structure defined at the national and regional/Zoba levels. The Eritrean Fisheries Proclamation (No.176/2014), as the country's legal framework for the sector, provides the MMR with the overall responsibility for the management and development of the fisheries resources of Eritrea. The management, coordination, and implementation of SFLP will involve various government institutions as well as private sector entities, where applicable, that will play different roles at various levels for effective delivery of the Programme benefits.

135. Key institutions that are expected to play a key role during SFLP implementation include the CSU, the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE), the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), the SMCP, the National Higher Education and Research Institute (NHERI), various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), including the NUEW and the NUEYS. Details on these and the roles they will play are contained in Annex 14. The implementation arrangements are further elaborated in a detailed Programme Implementation Manual (PIM).

136. The Programme delivery systems will be integrated into the decentralized government organizational and operational structures that cascade from the national level to regional levels (Zoba, Sub-Zoba and Kebabi) as per the Proclamation for the Establishment of Regional Administration (PERA No. 86/1996) which outlined operational mandates of different ministry branches in the decentralized structure in the Zobas while providing the mandate for research and regulatory functions to Ministry offices at National level.

137. *National Project Coordination Office (NPCO)* – MMR will delegate the day-to-day coordination of the Programme to the NPCO. The NPCO established under FReMP, will to a large extent, transition to provide day-to-day coordination and supervision of the Programme, under leadership of a National Programme Coordinator.

138. Governance

139. *Programme Steering Committee (PSC)* – A PSC will be established to provide an oversight function to SFLP's implementation. It will be chaired by the Minister for MMR and composed of ministers/representatives of those ministries with direct relevance to the achievement of SFLP's goal and development objective. The tasks of the PSC will include a) provision of strategic guidance towards the achievement of Programme objectives and contribute to the higher-level sector policy and strategic goals; b) review and approval of the Programme's AWPBs and implementation progress reports; c) provision of strategic guidance on allocation of Programme resources; and d) facilitate inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration. PSC will be supported by a Project Technical Committee (PTC) responsible for reviewing and synthesizing technical documents for the PSC's final scrutiny and approval. The chairperson for the PTC will be nominated by MMR Minister, and its members will include the technical representatives from MoA, MoH, MoLWE, MoLG, MoLSW, NUEW, NUEYS, Directors General of MMR Technical Departments, and National Programme Coordinator.

b. Financial Management, Procurement and Governance

140. Financial Management Arrangements are detailed in Annex 8 of this PDR and are summarized hereunder. The overall fiduciary responsibility for the implementation of the Project will be vested in MMR, SFLP's lead implementing agency. There will be seven financial controllers, seven Accountants and seven Cashiers; one at the NPCO and six in the Zobas. In total, 21 finance and accounting staff members paid for by the government will be managing the project in the NPCO and ZPCOs. Job description for each position is detailed in the position TORs as detailed in the PIM. In Eritrea, the budget for the government is approved by a collective decision by five senior ministers namely; Ministry of Finance, Agriculture, Marine Resources, Ministry of Lands, Water and Environment and of Local Government. The budget is approved annually on a rolling basis and consolidated at the Ministry of Finance. The project budget is required to be included in the national budget and approved at ministerial level. The national budgeting system is manual but there are plans to use IFMIS in the near future. The detail project budget would be recorded in the accounting system for reporting to both the Government and to IFAD.

141. The AWPB will be prepared in sufficient detail with IFAD templates and submitted to IFAD for review and provision of No Objection sixty days (60) prior to the end of each fiscal year. AWPB preparation for technical components will be led by the NPCO in liaison with the ZPCOs. MMR will apply adequate internal controls over Project operations to ensure that funds are used for intended purposes. The Project will strictly comply with the PIM that would have received a No Objection from IFAD.

142. MMR will use TOMPRO accounting software, which is already being used by ongoing IFAD Projects. Unaudited annual financial statements will be submitted to IFAD by 30th April of each financial year and the financial statements will be prepared in accordance with IPSAS Cash Basis. Interim financial reports will be submitted to IFAD via IFAD's Client Portal within 45 days of each quarter-end.

143. SFLP's financial statements will be audited annually by the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) in Eritrea, which is the institution mandated to perform audit of public institutions. The consolidated audit report, together with the Management Letter will be submitted to IFAD within six (6) months after the end of each financial year.

144. IFAD and GEF financed operations will be governed under the revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption.

145. **Financial Management and Disbursement Arrangements**

146. Financial Management Arrangements are detailed in Annex 8 of this PDR and are summarized hereunder.

147. The overall fiduciary responsibility for the implementation of the Project will be vested in MMR, SFLP's lead implementing agency. There will be seven financial controllers, seven Accountants and seven Cashiers; one at the NPCO and six in the Zobas. In total, 21 finance and accounting staff members paid for by the government will be managing the project in the NPCO and ZPCOs. Job description for each position is detailed in the position TORs as detailed in the PIM. The budget is approved annually on a rolling basis and consolidated at the Ministry of Finance and National Development. The project budget is required to be included in the national budget and approved at ministerial level. The national budgeting system is manual but there are plans to use IFMIS soon. The detail project budget would be recorded in the accounting system for reporting to both the Government and to IFAD.

148. The AWPB will be prepared in sufficient detail with IFAD templates and submitted to IFAD for review and provision of No Objection sixty days (60) prior to the end of each fiscal year. AWPB preparation for technical components will be led by the NPCO in liaison with the ZPCOs.

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152. IFAD and GEF financed operations will be governed under the revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption.

Procurement

153. *Procurement Framework* – IFAD General Conditions (Section 7.05. Procurement) lay emphasis on use of Borrower/Recipient's procurement regulations, provided they are found to be consistent with IFAD's procurement guidelines. Eritrea's procurement framework is still under development and not fully functional for the purpose of Project Procurement. Procurement under the SFLP project will therefore be conducted using the IFAD Project Procurement Framework consisting of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and IFAD Project Procurement Handbook (2020), IFAD Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs). IFAD's Simplified Project Procurement Procedures for Fragile and Conflict Affected

Situations (March 2023) will apply. Other provisions stipulated in the Procurement Arrangement Letter will be applied for all procurement activities.

154. *Procurement Implementation Arrangements* – SFLP will be implemented by the MMR through its NPCO currently implementing FReMP. The project will benefit significantly from the existing implementation capacity at the IFAD funded FReMP which has been implemented under the IFAD procurement handbook and SBDs/SPDs. Project procurement will be carried out as per the approved Procurement Plans processed through IFAD's end-to-end procurement system OPEN. Given identified capacity gaps, there is continued need for hands-on support through Implementation Support and need-based procurement and contract management training. Sufficient technical support, and handholding in the initial stages of project implementation will be necessary for different procurement methods regardless of the threshold. IFAD will provide TA, when needed, to support the procurement processes as part of capacity building. The NPCO will be responsible for overall implementation and management of awarded contracts in accordance with the agreed contractual obligations. The practice is that contracts are managed by technical departments in collaboration with NPCO.
155. *Protest and Appeals Mechanism* – The IFAD procurement handbook Module M2 on protests and appeals provides that if the national system lacks a protest and appeals mechanism, the general principles of the handbook as defined in the module should be followed. This will apply for SFLP.
156. *Project Procurement Strategy (PPS)* – The PPS has been prepared for adoption by the Government to address how procurement activities support the development objectives of the project in attaining the best value for money under risk-based approaches. It provides adequate justification for selection of fit-for-purpose methods in the procurement plan (PP) and has identified the applicable procurement arrangements for the category of Goods, Works, Consulting and Non-consulting services. Procurement performance will be measured through Key Performance Indicators as defined in the PPS and amended from time to time.
157. *Procurement Planning* – The PDR includes an 18-month PP, which will set out the procurement profile of the project and selection methods to be followed during implementation. The PP should reflect the analysis presented in the PPS and should be updated at least annually to reflect actual needs and changing circumstances including improvements in institutional capacity. Any updates to the PP should be submitted to IFAD for its review and no objection. Any changes to the PP should be justified through a revised PPS.
158. *Processing of Internal Approvals* – The MMR and NPCO will ensure that the required authorization for procurement plans and related import permits for Goods sourced overseas, are granted in a timely manner to mitigate delays in obtaining approvals.
159. *Record Keeping and Management* – All records pertaining to contract awards, including bid notification, registers pertaining to issuing and receipt of bids, bid opening minutes, bid evaluation reports and all correspondence pertaining to bid evaluation, communication sent to/with IFAD in the process, bid securities, and approval of invitation/evaluation of bids, would be retained by the NPCO and uploaded in the OPEN system on a timely basis. In addition, the NPCO will keep all complete procurement files for each activity with all the documents from the procurement plan to contract completion including contract monitoring and payment records.
160. *Procurement Risk Assessment and Mitigation* – Procurement risk assessment was undertaken during project design. It underscores that the MMR has previously implemented IFAD financed operations, most recently being the FReMP. Based on the current assessment, the project procurement risk is rated as **Substantial**. Mitigation measures are proposed alongside the assessment, and IFAD will provide regular supervision and capacity building for smooth project implementation.

L. Planning, M&E, Learning, KM and Communication

a. Planning, M&E, Learning, Knowledge Management and Communication

161. **Planning** – SFLP approach to planning will build on the strengths and weaknesses of FDP, FReMP and the other IFAD-supported Programs in Eritrea. It will be guided by the Theory of Change and the logical framework which will inform the development of AWPB drawn in consultation with implementing partners. NPCO will be the responsible body for all planning processes and for inclusion of key stakeholders to guarantee transparency and sufficiency of information for timely decision. In addition, NPCO will facilitate preparation of Program reports in compliance with the MMR's Management Information system (MIS) and IFAD guidelines and policies.
162. Annual planning and implementation cycle will be aligned with GoSE's fiscal planning year which runs from January–December as the key instrument for implementation and operational controls. Bottom-up community-driven planning processes will be adopted in accordance with GoSE's decentralized and participatory planning system tailored to local community needs and priorities. Starting with the primary stakeholders at community level where the Kebabi administrator will lead planning processes with community involvement in preparing community plans to be consolidated into Kebabi annual plans. These will then be consolidated into sub-Zoba plans, and finally into Zoba plans by the ZPCOs.
163. NPCO in consultation with MMR will receive, review, harmonize and consolidate AWPBs from the six Zobas ensuring consensus building among key stakeholders. The consolidated AWPB at NPCO will be submitted to the PTC for review and endorsement before approval by the PSC and IFAD. Submission to IFAD should happen at least 60 days before commencement

of the following Program year.

164. Joint AWPB review meetings will be conducted during the planning cycle at Zoba and national levels to allow common understanding on annual priorities, expected targets and budgetary adequacy. The approved AWPB can be revised upon request by GoSE during any given year, however, this must get IFAD approval before implementation.
165. **Monitoring and Evaluation** – The system will be an iterative process used for identifying problems in achievement of expected outcomes. The M&E strategy and Implementation Plan will be established and implemented by the NPCO from which additional tools shall be derived for application in different levels to support effectiveness and ensure delivery of quality results. Information from the M&E system will then feed into MMR Management Information System (MIS) and IFAD's ORMS considering the different levels of results including project specific indicators. The M&E system promotes integration of physical and financial progress, and where feasible procurement progress and reporting. The system will also enable reporting of cross-cutting themes and social inclusion considerations.
166. The M&E system will focus on strengthening capacity for tracking results using several activities not limited to; a) M&E start-up workshops; b) outcome surveys, c) baseline survey, and d) annual review workshops etc. Specialized studies to evaluate the extent to which SFLP will be making progress towards the achievement of PDOs will be contracted to service providers including the MTR. SFLP will commission terminal evaluation and impact studies using mixed methods to allow drawing conclusions and lessons for use to prepare PCR. The M&E systems will be fully aligned with the IFAD Core Indicator Guidelines, including the conducting of baseline, midline and endline surveys that are coherent with the Guidelines.
167. The M&E Specialist will develop simple and user-friendly tools ensuring consistency and standardization in data collection and reporting. The M&E data collection system will be supported by online mobile data collection tools such as Open Data Kit (ODK) installed at Zoba levels linked to the central M&E system for enhanced monitoring and reporting.
168. The program will promote integration of GIS with the M & E system allowing a consolidated M&E geo-referencing system with a scaled-up outlook. The application has support, aiding mapping of physical facilities and reporting outreach with visibility for gender, youth women, and nutrition using GIS Atlas maps. GIS Specialist/ expert will be hired to support application establishment and implementation.
169. Given the existing capacity gaps and skills at regional and national (GoSE) level, TA for M&E and GIS will be explored to support in developing and elaboration of the M&E and GIS system setup and implementation.
170. SFLP will aim to promote M&E digitalization through portable mobile devices and reporting using different management dashboards. The reporting system will be linked to the MMR web-based database, using custom-made software allowing online entries at regional levels. Responsibilities for quality assurance, reporting and utilization will be divided between key stakeholders who will ensure activities are implemented according to plans.
171. **SECAP Monitoring** – Environment and social Safeguards (ESS) and climate resilience aspects will be monitored in two ways: a) assessing physical progress against targets and, b) implementation of ESCMPs and Monitoring Plans embedded in AWPB. SFLP 's M&E and ESS Specialists will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of SECAP and will be trained on IFAD's SECAP procedures to ensure efficiency in the implementation. The Ministry of Land, Water and Environment will periodically provide support in mainstreaming environment and social safeguards issues.
172. **Monitoring of Gender and Social Inclusion** – People-centered data will be monitored and reported, disaggregated by age and gender, and by disability, including qualitative analysis. Studies envisaged under will apply a gender-and social inclusion lens to ensure challenges and differentiated needs are identified and addressed. Partnerships with organizations for People with Disabilities will guide on data collection for People with Disabilities. Similarly, the gender and social inclusion strategy and action plan to be developed under SFLP will outline economic and social empowerment pathways to be monitored and reported over the course of project implementation.
173. **Monitoring of Nutrition-Related Outcomes** – Nutrition M&E system will adopt FReMP's end-line results for nutrition outcome indicators (CI 1.2.9- KAP) to define baseline values. Nutrition output indicator 1.1.8 will be monitored annually and the M&E and nutrition specialists trained on M&E requirements. Overall, to enhance dietary diversity and other national nutrition outcomes indicators, partners with demonstrated capacities on nutrition outcomes will be engaged.
174. **Implementation Progress Reports** – Bi-annual and annual reports will be produced by the respective M&E Focal Points. The different reports will be consolidated at NCPO to produce a consolidated report for submission to IFAD, no later than 60 days after the end of each reporting period.
175. Regular Program Implementation Review and planning workshops will further help support and inform the next AWPB preparation processes undertaken at the Zoba level every quarter and every six months at the national level serving as a platform for assessing implementation progress and experience sharing. Further, coordination workshops on the Program strategy and approaches, gender awareness, AWPB, and procurement will further be provided by NPCO to ensure a shared understanding.
176. **Knowledge Management and Country Level Policy Engagement (CLPE)**
177. SFLP will elaborate and implement a KM and Communication Strategy that will: (i) provide project beneficiaries with the necessary material to sustain the technical knowledge acquired with the support of the project through production of training materials and communication platforms for sensitization and continuously assess their adoption; (ii) generate shared knowledge acquired from the experience of the project in various fields based on the information collected as part of the monitoring of results or thematic studies; (iii) share this knowledge with the Technical Departments of the Ministry, IFAD, other donors, and

implementing partners using various dissemination strategies, which will help to complement the policy support activities under Component 3. In achieving the Policy Component, the KM and Communication Strategy will strongly aim to develop and create channels of policy influence and dialogue through development policy briefs/strategies to be disseminated to an audience of high-level policy stakeholders in the fisheries sector. Moreover, SFLP will leverage the expansion of the IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives in Eritrea to double and deepen IFAD's impact by identifying and disseminating knowledge and innovations and supporting policy engagement to enhance poor rural people's productive capacities, market access and resilience. Considering the weak technical capacities in Eritrea, exacerbated by the constant high staff turn-overs, SSTC is vital mechanism for learning and constituent of overall capacity building strategy China will play a major role in SSTC, already identified under the co-financing arrangements for the project. Other potential SSTC arrangements will be explored with Djibouti, Guatemala, Indonesia etc. Under FReMP, MMR is already exploring SSTC arrangements with Kenya, which will be strengthened in the new project.

b. Innovation and scaling up

178. SFLP will strengthen the Fisheries Development in Eritrea by ensuring the application of sound business, coupled with Business Plans and Feasibility Analyses. In implementing business-oriented Fish Value Chain, several innovative approaches, technologies and processes will be employed.

179. In strengthening resources and ecosystem management, SFLP will focus on solar refrigeration, fuel efficient boat engines and efficient management through improved resource monitoring. Marine and inland fisheries development will embrace climate smart technologies such as solar energy for processing and refrigeration. These approaches will contribute not only to environmental conservation but also reducing the carbon footprint of the fisheries sub-sector.

180. Further increased carbon sequestration will be achieved through mangrove afforestation and economic benefits from ecosystem services, like beekeeping as a way of piloting ecotourism targeting the pristine coastal areas, islands and coral habitats will also be pursued. SFLP will support the growing and harvesting of mangroves in selected coastal areas. In collaboration with the MoA, the project will support the planting of multipurpose trees around the dams using trees obtained from the nurseries run by the MOA. Both interventions are set to improve the livelihoods of the poor, especially women, in the coastal areas while also reducing the carbon footprint.

181. The operationalization and capacity building for solar drying of small pelagic will be facilitated for the Ras Tarma plant. This is because of the acknowledged abundance of small pelagic fish around that area. This technology will not only provide value for money but also offer an opportunity for value addition on other conventional food products through enrichment.

M. Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback, and Grievance Redress

a. Project Target Group Engagement and Feedback.

182. Target Group Engagement

183. A detailed stakeholder engagement plan will be developed, detailing schedule, activities, and allocated budget to ensure structured engagement of key stakeholders and beneficiaries enlisted in the targeting, social inclusion and nutrition strategy for enhanced transparency and accountability.

184. Further, the selection of participants through community-based methods will allow for increased outreach and communication on project objectives and interventions to community members, especially the ones who are geographically, physically, and socially isolated. During implementation, community conversations will be applied to create a space for exchange on nutrition, childcare practices, and topics relevant to women, whilst also serving as a platform to validate project interventions, ensuring activities meet beneficiaries' needs and expectations.

b. Grievance redress.

185. The SFLP Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will draw upon existing formal and informal grievance mechanisms and the Labour Assessment and Management Procedures (LAMP). For the resolution of disputes, informal mechanisms include existing committees or individuals within communities charged with conflict management. The formal grievance redress mechanisms will be implemented and co-ordinated by grievance redress committee, which should be formed in each Zoba. The committee will participate in the resolution of disputes between the program, individuals, and groups. In criminal cases, police intervention is required. Disputes that cannot be resolved at these levels are referred to the Zoba magistrate, the resident magistrate, and then the high tribunals. Capacity building will be carried out for project staff about the grievance redress mechanism and how to implement it. Additionally, all project stakeholders and communities will be sensitized on the GRM and labour violation rights.
186. The institutions that support grievance handling for contract and public service workers include the Local and Higher Court which investigate the case & Initiate the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the various worker's unions. When workers have any grievances about the work conditions within their workplaces, they share their concerns with the unions they subscribe to, who then negotiate with the employers to settle any grievances. For cases that fail to be settled at the union level, the case is escalated to the National Union of Eritrean Workers (NUEW.). To ensure that employers are adjusting, an auditing tool is used to track grievances from submission to resolution, which provides analytics and reporting and ensures compliance with legal and organizational standards. This ensures that complaints and issues are managed effectively, transparently, and in accordance with established policies and procedures.
187. GBV-SHEA GRM - The first GRM employee to detect gender-based and child violence, sexual exploitation, and harassment against women and children will immediately report the grievance to the GRM. The grievance reporter will be advised of the administrative action and given contact information. The GBV-SHEA GRM will designate the Gender Officer as soon as possible to initiate incident information collecting with the NPCO, Committee, and implementing partner/contractor (and suppliers as appropriate). Sexual assault requires Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) within 72 hours and other medical care, thus Project staff will be instructed to be quick.
188. IFAD Complaints can be used by dissatisfied customers. The IFAD Complaints Procedure allows individuals and communities to directly contact IFAD to file a complaint if they believe they have been or will be negatively impacted by an IFAD-funded Project/Programme that violates IFAD's Social and Environmental Policies and mandatory SECAP provisions. This avenue is available only for complaints about environmental, social, and climate issues. IFAD's Office of Audit and Oversight handles fraud and corruption claims.
189. Any sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) accusations should be directed to the IFAD Ethics Office. IFAD has zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse.
190. Details on all aspects related to target group engagement and GRM processes and procedures are presented in Annex 15.

N. Implementation plans

a. Supervision, Mid-term Review and Completion plans.

191. IFAD Supervision

192. Supervision and implementation support missions of SFLP will be jointly undertaken by IFAD and GoSE. The frequency and composition of supervision and implementation support missions will be determined considering actual requirements and in accordance with IFAD and the GoSE needs. At least one supervision and an implementation support Missions will be fielded every year. Supervision and implementation support, Mid-term Review and Completion Missions will be based on IFAD's operational modalities and practices. The details of these are contained in the PIM.

193. **Supervision Support Missions.** Supervision will not be conducted as a general inspection or evaluation but, rather, as an opportunity to assess achievements and lessons learned and to jointly reflect on ways to improve implementation and increase the likelihood of achieving the Program's development objective. The specific objectives will be to: (i) assess the status of Program implementation and progress; (ii) follow-up on the recommendations of previous supervision mission (s); (iii) provide support as required to the NPCO and implementing partners; and (iv) identify bottlenecks that are delaying implementation and recommend corrective measures.

194. **Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Program Completion Review.** A joint IFAD-GoSE MTR will be undertaken during Phase 2 focused on the program components. MTR mission will be to take stock of the results achieved and critically review all aspects of the Program design to recommend amendments as required to adapt to evolving circumstances and improve Program performance and effectiveness. At the end of the final year of Program implementation, a Program completion review mission will be carried out to document Program outputs, outcomes, and progress towards the achievement of Program development objectives and impacts. To inform the completion review, the Programme will commission terminal evaluation and impact studies using mixed methods to allow drawing conclusions and lessons of the Program impacts by comparing changes in the livelihoods of beneficiaries that can be attributed to Program interventions against baseline situations or without Program situations.

195. Implementation Readiness

196. An early implementation support mission will be mobilized within the first three months of Program effectiveness to cover any gaps in the PIM and Program design. IFAD will undertake periodic monitoring, evaluation, and supervision missions to assess the status of Program implementation and evaluate the direction with respect to its objectives, outputs, and outcomes. A draft AWPB, 18 months Procurement Plan and Program Implementation Manual (PIM) must have been prepared as part of the design and they will be approved along with the PDR. This will save ample time at the beginning of SFLP implementation. The other steps to be taken as part of the implementation are outlined below.

197. The other steps to be taken to minimize the start-up delays/long gestation periods that hinder effective Program inception include a) the SFLP NPCO will largely build on the existing structures and mechanisms of past IFAD funded projects in GoSE, specifically on FReMP and FDP. This will contribute to a seamless adaptation by bringing into SFLP the lessons, experiences, and achievements of FReMP and other IFAD past projects in GoSE; and b) GoSE will undertake a performance evaluation of FReMP's Project Management Team (PMT) and staffing prior to the completion date for recommendation to IFAD for appointments. With the staff in the respective positions by the time of SFLP effectiveness, it should ensure a good start to the Program's implementation commencement while sustaining the experience of the staff.

Footnotes

- [1] <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/eritrea/eritrea-economic-outlook>
- [2] <https://countryeconomy.com/countries/eritrea>
- [3] <https://gain.nd.edu/our-work/country-index/rankings/>
- [4] <https://fragilestatesindex.org/country-data/>
- [5] Foot fishers are small scale fishers who access the fishing grounds on foot as they lack fishing assets and catch fish mainly for subsistence purposes
- [6] <https://press.un.org/en/2018/sc13576.doc.htm>
- [7] New sanctions imposed in 2021 principally by the US and EU ([EU imposes further sanctions over serious violations of human rights around the world - Consilium \(europa.eu\)](#))
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- [10] Araya & Krishnan, 2012
- [11] "Country Profile: Eritrea" (PDF). [Federal Research Division, Library of Congress](#). September 2005. Retrieved November 5, 2020. This article incorporates text from this source, which is in the [public domain](#).
- [12] GEF, 2014. Country Portfolio Evaluation: Eritrea (1992–2012)
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Eritrea

**Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
Project Design Report**

Annex 1: Logframe

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project				Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO	The socio-political situation remains favourable and may allow large active young force to demobilize from the military and engage in gainful engagement (prudent estimate being (20%) Engagement of women is assumed 40% (IFAD 12) and persons with disability 5%
	Males (number)	0	6396	12792				
	Females (number)	0	4264	8528				
	Young (number)	0	3332	6664				
	Not Young (number)							
	Non-Indigenous people (number)							
	Total number of persons receiving services (number)	0	10660	21320				
	Persons with disabilities (number)	0	458	916				
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members				Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Household members (number)	0	53300	106600				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached				Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Women-headed households (number)	0	3198	6396				
	Non-women-headed households (number)	0	7462	14924				
	Households (number)	0	10660	21320				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Project Goal Contribute to improved livelihoods food security, nutrition, climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households	Reduction in poverty prevalence of the targeted beneficiaries				World Health Organization survey (2017), National surveys	Baseline, MTR, Endline survey	MMR, NPCO	Poverty prevalence is estimated at 66% and targeted to reduce by 10% by end of the project; Absence of climatic shock, inflation (A) Unstable political environment (R); Households are willing to change their nutrition behaviours(A)
	Poverty prevalence - Percentage (%) (%)	66		58.7				
	Increase in Households reporting improved Food and Nutrition security				National Food Security Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, NPCO	
	Percentage increase (%)	0		25				
Development Objective Enhance sustainable fisheries resources development and ecosystem conservation, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income and food security	Increase in average annual production capacity for fisheries(Marine Small pelagic, Marine Large pelagic, Sea cucumber and Inland dam fisheries)				Outcome surveys	Baseline , Midline and Completion	Prohibitive economic and financial policies that undermine the potential in fisheries production, processing and value addition; and Extreme climatic and weather variability (R) Communities willing to adopt technologies and practices promoted (A)	
	Percentage Increase (%)	0	10	50				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome Outcome 1: Enhanced sustainable conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management	1.2.1 Households reporting improved access to land, forests, water or water bodies for production purposes				COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	Inclusive activities to ensure full participation of all persons (A) Adoption rate assumed as 60% of those that access the production support (A); Producers' organizations engaged in contractual arrangements is assumed to constitute 25% of those that are providing services to their members
	Households reporting improved access to water (%)	0	36	80				
	Size of households reporting improved access to water (number)	0	38376	85280				
	Total no. of households reporting improved access to water (number)	0	7675	17056				
	Total households reporting improved access (number)	0	7675	17056				
	2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities				COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Number of POs (number)	0	43	96				
	Total number of POs members (number)	0	864	1920				
	Women PO members (number)	0	346	768				
	Men PO members (number)	0	518	1152				
	Young PO members (number)	0	259	576				
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices							
	Total number of household members (number)	0	23026	51168				
	Households (%)	0	27	60				
	Households (number)	0	4605	10234				
2.2.4 Supported rural producers' organizations providing new or improved services to their members								
Number of POs (number)	0	173	384					

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total number of POs members (number)	0	3456	7680				
	Males POs members (number)	0	2074	4608				
	Females POs members (number)	0	1382	3072				
	Young POs members (number)	0	1037	2304				
Output Output 1.1: Coastal Ecosystems rehabilitated and Livelihoods Developed	3.1.4 Land brought under climate-resilient practices				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	Assuming that 60% of beneficiaries will be reached through support to the cooperative support units
	Hectares of land (ha)	0	18300	61000				
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Males (number)	0	772	1716				
	Females (number)	0	515	1144				
	Young (number)	0	257	572				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) (number)	0	1287	2860				
	Persons with disabilities (number)	0	64	143				
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported							
	Total size of POs (number)	0	5760	12800				
	Rural POs supported (number)	0	288	640				
	Males (number)	0	3456	7680				
	Females (number)	0	2304	5120				
	Young (number)	0	1728	3840				
	Rural POs supported that are headed by women (number)	0	86	192				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output Output 1.2: Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods developed	Coastal management plan developed					Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	4 cage, 50 cucumber, 29 new inland cooperatives, 21 already existing inland cooperatives, 50 artisanal marine cooperatives and 30 small pelagic cooperatives (each group is assumed to have 20 members)
	Number of plans (number)	0	25	50				
	Climate resilient fisheries infrastructure developed				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Number of infrastructure (number)	0	25	50				
Outcome Outcome 2: Enhanced Nutrition-Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development	2.2.6 Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities				COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities (%)	0	40	70				
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities (number)	0	8520	14970				
	Total households reporting improved physical access (number)	0	8520	14970				
	1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP)				COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Households (number) (number)	0	7462	9594				
	Households (%) (%)	0	35	45				
	Household members (number)	0	37310	47970				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output Output 2.1: Production, preservation, and processing of fish enhanced	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	20 kiosks inland fish, 1 hatchery and 5 villages for sea cucumber, 50 cage culture, 50 IAAS, 14 cooperatives in land dams, 2 industrial enterprises for large pelagic and SBDF, 10 artisanal fisher cooperatives for large pelagic and SBDF
	Males (number)	0	450	900				
	Females (number)	0	300	602				
	Young (number)	0	150	300				
	Total rural producers (number)	0	750	1502				
	Persons with disabilities (number)	0	40	75				
	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Rural enterprises (number)	0	87	173				
Output Output 2.2: Marketing and consumption of fish and fish products enhanced	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated				Progress reports	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	30 MNFs established (20 inland MNFs and 10 coastal MNFs), 20 kiosks inland fish, 1 hatchery and 5 villages for sea cucumber, 50 cage culture, 50 IAAS, 14 cooperatives in land dams, 2 industrial enterprises for large pelagic and SBDF, 10 artisanal fisher cooperatives for large pelagic and SBDF; 6 schools each with 500 students and pupils respectively are assumed to be reached (3 high school and 3 middle schools)
	Total number of facilities (number)	0	72	152				
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated (number)	0	24	46				
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated (number)	0	24	60				
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated (number)	0	24	46				
	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition				Progress reports	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Total persons participating (number)	0	9594	13858				
	Males (number)	0	5756	8314				
	Females (number)	0	3838	5544				
	Households (number)	0	9594	13858				
	Household members benefitted (number)	0	47970	69290				
	Young (number)	0	3419	5771				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Number of persons with disabilities (number)	0	480	693				
	Number of learners in schools reached with nutrition education				Progress reports	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Total Learners (number)	0	1500	3000				
	Male (number)	0	900	1800				
	Female (number)	0	600	1200				
	Learners with disabilities (5%) (number)	0	75	150				
Outcome Outcome 3: Strengthened policy, institutional capacities and program implementation	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services							COI Surveys
	Household members (number)	0	37310	74620				
	Non-indigenous households (number)							
	Non-women-headed households (number)							
	Households (%)	0	35	70				
	Households (number)	0	7462	14924				
	SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers				COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Household members (number)	0	31980	63960				
	Non-indigenous households (number)							
	Non-women-headed households (number)							
	Households (%)	0	30	60				
	Households (number)	0	6396	12792				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators			Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
	Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment				Progress report	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, NPCO	
	Number (number)	2	2	4				
Output Output 3.1: MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity developed	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed				Relevant legal in-country institutions or through qualitative surveys	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	Fisheries cooperatives law, protocols revised, regulations and SOP revised, Nutrition guidelines on MNFs developed SMTP for availing loans (revolving fund) to fishers, renovate and support QC Lab, landing sites
	Number (number)	2	3	7				
	Policy 2 Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Number (number)	0	2	3				
	Regulatory/policy institutions strengthened				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Institutions and financial institutions established/strengthened (number)	0	3	3				

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex 2: Theory of change

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

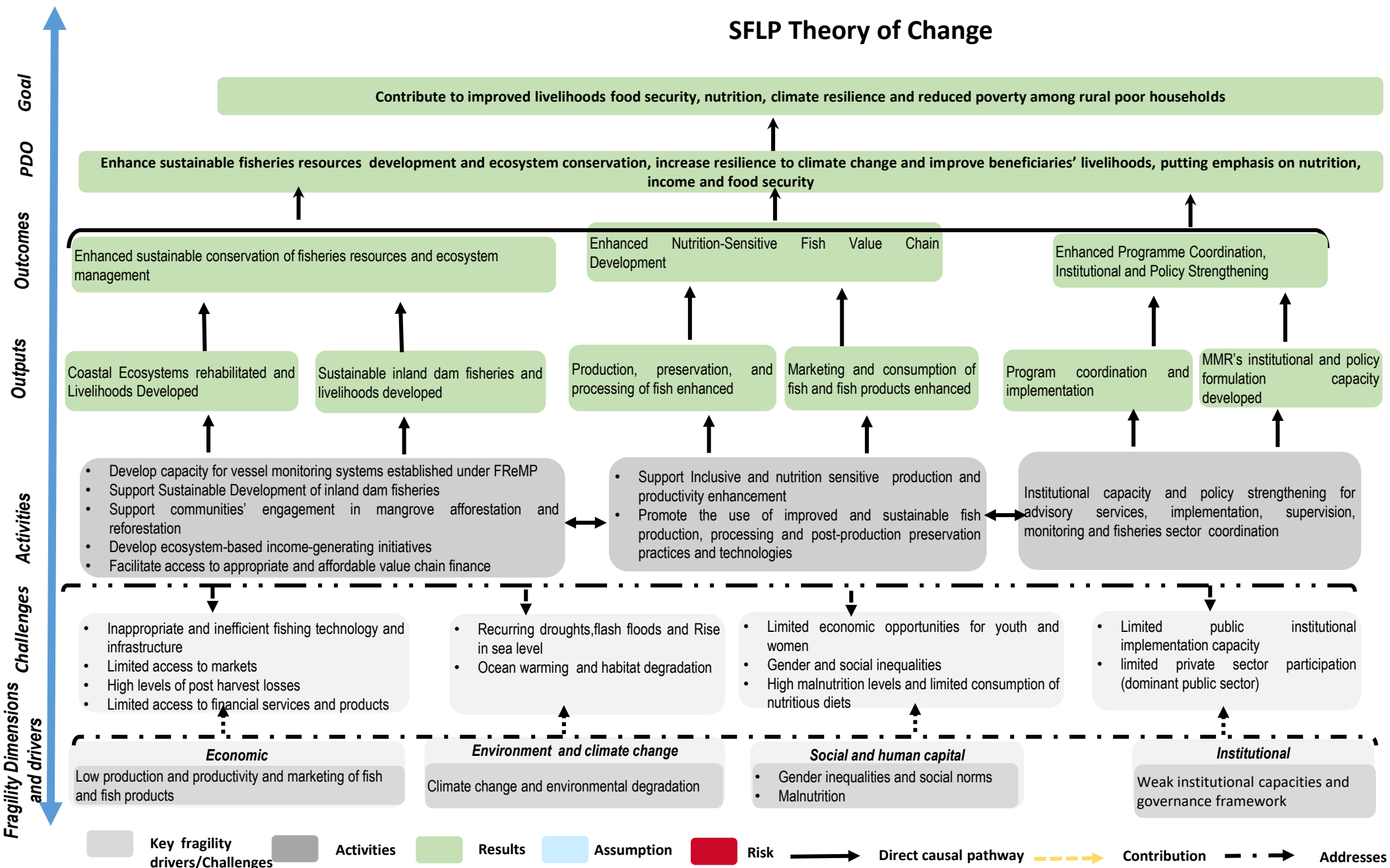
Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

SFLP Theory of Change



Risks

- Unstable political environment
- Prohibitive economic and financial policies that undermine the potential in fisheries production, processing and value addition
- Extreme climatic and weather variability

Assumptions

- Inclusive activities to ensure full participation of all persons
- Households are willing to change their nutrition behaviours

- Communities willing to adopt technologies and practices promoted
- participation of private sector enabled

- Women, Youth have access to incentives for production
- Target communities embrace the trainings

Key fragility drivers/Challenges
 Activities
 Results
 Assumption
 Risk
 → Direct causal pathway
- - - - - Contribution
- . - . - . - Addresses

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex 3: Project cost and financing: Detailed costs tables

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Annex 3: Project Costs and Financing

1. **Introduction:** This annex provides information on the assumptions made to estimate Project costs and presents the resultant summary and detailed cost tables for Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) including the financing plan, prepared using the COSTAB software.
2. The summary tables of the project costs are also available in the PDR. The detailed costs tables per component are available in this Annex, where each table includes: (i) physical quantities phased by year, unit costs in US\$ and (ii) the total project costs including contingencies (in US\$).

I. Methods and Assumptions

a. Summary of the Project Background

3. The project has been designed with a goal to “contribute to improved food security, nutrition, climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households”. The Project Development Objective (PDO) is “to build capacities and improve resilience of beneficiaries through climate smart, nutrition sensitive, gender focused and socially inclusive fisheries livelihoods”.
4. The project development objective will be achieved through the effective implementation of three interlinked components: **Component 1:** Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management; **Component 2:** Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development; and **Component 3:** Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening.

II. Assumptions:

a. Price Contingencies, including inflation and exchange rates

5. Price and physical contingency allowances has been applied to reflect the expected increases in Project costs due to changes in unit prices for the various resources that the Project will require. They also include the impact of expected inflation and alterations in the exchange rate. For the case of SFLP, the input currency is USD. The exchange rate used at the time of project design between the US\$ and Nakfa is 1US\$=15 ERN. All these assumptions have been taken into account by the COSTAB software in the calculation of the total project cost.

b. Project Start and Duration

6. SFLP will be implemented over a period of 10 years. The Project start would be during the first quarter of 2025 to 2034.

III. Project Costs and Financing:

a. Project costs

7. The total investment and recurrent costs for SFLP, including price and physical contingencies is estimated at US\$32.3 million. The project will be implemented over a period of 10 years (in two phases). The total funding includes base costs estimated at US\$30.4 million, and estimated price and physical contingencies of US\$1.9 million. The overall investment costs have been estimated at US\$25.8 million (80 per cent of base costs) and recurrent costs at US\$6.5 million (20 per cent of base costs).

8. The project will be financed by IFAD, GEF and Government of Eritrea. The breakdown of the costs by component and sub-component showing base costs and contingencies both in US\$ and ERN is shown in table 1 below. Table 2 shows the breakdown of the costs by expenditure category including base costs and contingencies both in US\$ and ERN.

Table 1: Project costs by component/sub-component: Base costs and contingencies

State of Eritrea Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Components Project Cost Summary								
	(ERN '000)			(US\$ '000)			%	% Total
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	Foreign Exchange	Base Costs
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management								
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	30,574	4,097	34,671	2,038	273	2,311	12	8
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	46,860	6,390	53,250	3,124	426	3,550	12	12
Subtotal	77,434	10,487	87,921	5,162	699	5,861	12	19
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development								
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	127,069	56,881	183,950	8,471	3,792	12,263	31	40
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	28,072	3,762	31,834	1,871	251	2,122	12	7
Subtotal	155,141	60,643	215,784	10,343	4,043	14,386	28	47
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening								
Program Coordination and Implementation	129,261	-	129,261	8,617	-	8,617	-	28
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	21,860	962	22,822	1,457	64	1,521	4	5
Subtotal	151,121	962	152,083	10,075	64	10,139	1	33
Total BASELINE COSTS	383,696	72,091	455,787	25,580	4,806	30,386	16	100
Physical Contingencies	7,517	2,277	9,794	501	152	653	23	2
Price Contingencies	15,333	3,163	18,496	1,022	211	1,233	17	4
Total PROJECT COSTS	406,546	77,531	484,077	27,103	5,169	32,272	16	106

Table 2: Project costs by expenditure categories: Base costs and contingencies

State of Eritrea Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Expenditure Accounts Project Cost Summary								
	(ERN '000)			(US\$ '000)			%	% Total
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total	Foreign Exchange	Base Costs
I. Investment Costs								
Civil Works	96,507	12,931	109,437	6,434	862	7,296	12	24
Equipment and Materials	14,147	1,805	15,952	943	120	1,063	11	3
Goods, Services & Inputs	99,654	52,724	152,378	6,644	3,515	10,159	35	33
Technical Assistance	42,759	1,381	44,141	2,851	92	2,943	3	10
Training	26,229	2,278	28,507	1,749	152	1,900	8	6
Vehicles	7,259	973	8,232	484	65	549	12	2
Total Investment Costs	286,556	72,091	358,647	19,104	4,806	23,910	20	79
II. Recurrent Costs								
Salaries and Allowances	85,140	-	85,140	5,676	-	5,676	-	19
Operating Costs	12,000	-	12,000	800	-	800	-	3
Total Recurrent Costs	97,140	-	97,140	6,476	-	6,476	-	21
Total BASELINE COSTS	383,696	72,091	455,787	25,580	4,806	30,386	16	100
Physical Contingencies	7,517	2,277	9,794	501	152	653	23	2
Price Contingencies	15,333	3,163	18,496	1,022	211	1,233	17	4
Total PROJECT COSTS	406,546	77,531	484,077	27,103	5,169	32,272	16	106

b. Project financing/co-financing strategy and plan

9. The project will be financed as follows: The approved IFAD financing is US\$15.39 million (48% of the total costs). As per the confirmed lending terms, this will be provided through a Debt Sustainability Framework Grant. Co-financing from GEF is estimated at US\$10 million (29%). This includes the direct GEF budget to the project estimated at US\$8.93 million, and the balance of US\$1.06 million allocated to agency fees and Project preparation Grant (PPG) for designing the GEF project. The GEF PIF will be submitted in October 2024 and the financing agreement is expected in August 2026.
10. Domestic co-financing from Government of Eritrea will finance USD 6.86 million (21%) both in cash and in-kind contribution (US\$5.51 million and US\$0.80 million respectively to cover duties and taxes, operational costs, seminars, workshops, repairs and maintenance of facilities). The breakdown of components and expenditure categories by financier is presented in the tables below.

Table 3: Project costs by components/sub-components and financier

	GoE		IFAD		GEF		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Taxes)	Duties & Taxes
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%			
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management											
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	121	5	986	39	1,419	56	2,526	8	292	2,113	121
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	103	3	3,625	97	-	-	3,728	12	447	3,178	103
Subtotal	224	4	4,611	74	1,419	23	6,254	19	740	5,290	224
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development											
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	171	1	6,150	46	7,200	53	13,521	42	4,092	9,258	171
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	114	5	2,049	89	138	6	2,301	7	266	1,921	114
Subtotal	284	2	8,200	52	7,338	46	15,821	49	4,358	11,179	284
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening											
Program Coordination and Implementation	6,308	73	2,141	25	168	2	8,617	27	-	8,617	-
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	59	4	445	28	1,076	68	1,579	5	71	1,449	59
Subtotal	6,367	62	2,586	25	1,244	12	10,197	32	71	10,067	59
Total PROJECT COSTS	6,875	21	15,397	48	10,000	31	32,272	100	5,169	26,536	567

11. **Component/Subcomponent Allocation:** Component 1; Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management has been allocated US\$6.2 million (19 percent). Component 2; Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development accounts the biggest project budget with an allocation of US\$15.8 million (49 percent), and component 3; Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening accounts for US\$10.2 million (32 percent).

c. IFAD Financing

12. The breakdown of IFAD financing of US\$15.39 million will be spread among the three components and the various activities. Component 1 will account for US\$4.6 million (30 percent); component 2 for US\$8.2 million (53 percent) and component 3 for US\$2.6 million (17 percent). The summary is presented in the table below.

Table 4: Project costs by components/sub-component - IFAD

	IFAD	
	Amount	%
State of Eritrea		
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)		
Components by Financiers		
(US\$ '000)		
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management		
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	986	21
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	3,625	79
Subtotal	4,611	30
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development		
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	6,150	75
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	2,049	25
Subtotal	8,200	53
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening		
Program Coordination and Implementation	2,141	83
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	445	17
Subtotal	2,586	17
Total PROJECT COSTS	15,397	100

13. **Expenditure categories:** The project expenditure categories (investment and recurrent) comprise the following: a) Civil works; b) Equipment and materials; c) Goods, Services and Inputs; d) Technical Assistance; e) Training and f) Vehicles. Recurrent costs categories include: Salaries and Allowances and operating costs. The overall recurrent ratio is 20% for the total Project. However, most of the recurrent costs are being financed by Government through seconded staff salaries. The summary of costs by expenditure categories and disbursement by semester is presented in the tables below.

Table 5: Project costs by expenditure categories and financiers.

State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Expenditure Accounts by Financiers

(US\$ '000)

	GoE		IFAD		GEF		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Taxes)	Duties & Taxes
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%			
I. Investment Costs											
Civil Works	146	2	2,681	33	5,258	65	8,085	25	932	7,007	146
Equipment and Materials	53	5	673	59	418	37	1,143	4	127	963	53
Goods, Services & Inputs	225	2	7,724	70	3,026	28	10,975	34	3,780	6,970	225
Technical Assistance	62	2	1,883	63	1,070	36	3,015	9	100	2,853	62
Training	51	3	1,868	94	60	3	1,980	6	161	1,768	51
Vehicles	30	5	568	95	-	-	598	2	69	499	30
Total Investment Costs	567	2	15,397	60	9,832	38	25,796	80	5,169	20,060	567
II. Recurrent Costs											
Salaries and Allowances	5,508	97	-	-	168	3	5,676	18	-	5,676	-
Operating Costs	800	100	-	-	-	-	800	3	-	800	-
Total Recurrent Costs	6,308	97	-	-	168	3	6,476	20	-	6,476	-
Total PROJECT COSTS	6,875	21	15,397	48	10,000	31	32,272	100	5,169	26,536	567

Table 6: Project costs by component/sub-component by year.

State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Project Components by Year -- Totals Including Contingencies

(US\$ '000)

	Totals Including Contingencies										Total
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management											
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	455	581	536	136	156	151	153	154	156	48	2,526
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	137	525	1,407	1,281	189	189	-	-	-	-	3,728
Subtotal	591	1,106	1,943	1,417	345	340	153	154	156	48	6,254
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development											
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	4	358	3,307	2,825	644	1,017	2,108	1,614	1,166	477	13,521
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	138	584	573	659	62	63	63	52	53	53	2,301
Subtotal	142	942	3,880	3,484	706	1,080	2,172	1,666	1,218	531	15,821
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening											
Program Coordination and Implementation	1,144	844	824	944	809	809	797	777	777	897	8,617
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	6	189	287	159	157	156	156	156	156	156	1,579
Subtotal	1,150	1,033	1,111	1,103	966	964	953	933	932	1,053	10,197
Total PROJECT COSTS	1,883	3,080	6,934	6,004	2,016	2,385	3,277	2,754	2,307	1,631	32,272

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Table 1: Project costs by component/sub-component and financier

State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Components by Financiers

(US\$ '000)

	GoE		IFAD		GEF		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Taxes)	Duties & Taxes
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%			
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Manager											
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	121	5	986	39	1,419	56	2,526	8	292	2,113	121
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	103	3	3,625	97	-	-	3,728	12	447	3,178	103
Subtotal	224	4	4,611	74	1,419	23	6,254	19	740	5,290	224
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development											
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	171	1	6,150	46	7,200	53	13,521	42	4,092	9,258	171
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	114	5	2,049	89	138	6	2,301	7	266	1,921	114
Subtotal	284	2	8,200	52	7,338	46	15,821	49	4,358	11,179	284
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening											
Program Coordination and Implementation	6,308	73	2,141	25	168	2	8,617	27	-	8,617	-
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	59	4	445	28	1,076	68	1,579	5	71	1,449	59
Subtotal	6,367	62	2,586	25	1,244	12	10,197	32	71	10,067	59
Total PROJECT COSTS	6,875	21	15,397	48	10,000	31	32,272	100	5,169	26,536	567

Table 2: Project costs by expenditure category and financier

State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Expenditure Accounts by Financiers

(US\$ '000)

	GoE		IFAD		GEF		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Taxes)	Duties & Taxes
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%			
I. Investment Costs											
Civil Works	146	2	2,681	33	5,258	65	8,085	25	932	7,007	146
Equipment and Materials	53	5	673	59	418	37	1,143	4	127	963	53
Goods, Services & Inputs	225	2	7,724	70	3,026	28	10,975	34	3,780	6,970	225
Technical Assistance	62	2	1,883	63	1,070	36	3,015	9	100	2,853	62
Training	51	3	1,868	94	60	3	1,980	6	161	1,768	51
Vehicles	30	5	568	95	-	-	598	2	69	499	30
Total Investment Costs	567	2	15,397	60	9,832	38	25,796	80	5,169	20,060	567
II. Recurrent Costs											
Salaries and Allowances	5,508	97	-	-	168	3	5,676	18	-	5,676	-
Operating Costs	800	100	-	-	-	-	800	3	-	800	-
Total Recurrent Costs	6,308	97	-	-	168	3	6,476	20	-	6,476	-
Total PROJECT COSTS	6,875	21	15,397	48	10,000	31	32,272	100	5,169	26,536	567

Table 3: Project costs – Disbursement by semester and Government cash-flows

Financing Available			Costs to be		GoE	
IFAD	GEF	Total	Project	Cash Flow	Cumulative	Cash Flow
Amount	Amount		Costs			
1	599	-	599	942	-342	-342
2	599	-	599	942	-342	-685
3	1,113	72	1,184	1,540	-356	-1,041
4	1,113	72	1,184	1,540	-356	-1,397
5	2,659	409	3,068	3,467	-399	-1,796
6	2,659	409	3,068	3,467	-399	-2,195
7	1,760	851	2,612	3,002	-390	-2,586
8	1,760	851	2,612	3,002	-390	-2,976
9	351	329	680	1,008	-328	-3,304
10	351	329	680	1,008	-328	-3,632
11	211	654	866	1,192	-327	-3,958
12	211	654	866	1,192	-327	-4,285
13	630	683	1,313	1,639	-326	-4,611
14	630	683	1,313	1,639	-326	-4,936
15	105	947	1,052	1,377	-325	-5,261
16	105	947	1,052	1,377	-325	-5,586
17	105	724	829	1,153	-324	-5,910
18	105	724	829	1,153	-324	-6,234
19	165	330	495	816	-320	-6,555
20	165	330	495	816	-320	-6,875
Total	15,397	10,000	25,397	32,272	-6,875	-6,875

Table 4: Financing Plan

State of Eritrea Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Financing Plan (US\$ '000)				
	Foreign	Local	Total	Percent
GoE	-	6,875	6,875	21
IFAD	3,335	12,061	15,397	48
GEF	1,834	8,167	10,000	31
Total	5,169	27,103	32,272	100

Table 5: Component project cost summary – base costs and total with contingencies

	(ERN '000)			(US\$ '000)			% Foreign Exchange	% Total Base Costs
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total		
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management								
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	30,574	4,097	34,671	2,038	273	2,311	12	8
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	46,860	6,390	53,250	3,124	426	3,550	12	12
Subtotal	77,434	10,487	87,921	5,162	699	5,861	12	19
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development								
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	127,069	56,881	183,950	8,471	3,792	12,263	31	40
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	28,072	3,762	31,834	1,871	251	2,122	12	7
Subtotal	155,141	60,643	215,784	10,343	4,043	14,386	28	47
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening								
Program Coordination and Implementation	129,261	-	129,261	8,617	-	8,617	-	28
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	21,860	962	22,822	1,457	64	1,521	4	5
Subtotal	151,121	962	152,083	10,075	64	10,139	1	33
Total BASELINE COSTS	383,696	72,091	455,787	25,580	4,806	30,386	16	100
Physical Contingencies	7,517	2,277	9,794	501	152	653	23	2
Price Contingencies	15,333	3,163	18,496	1,022	211	1,233	17	4
Total PROJECT COSTS	406,546	77,531	484,077	27,103	5,169	32,272	16	106

Table 6: Expenditure accounts project cost summary – base costs and total with contingencies

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Expenditure Accounts Project Cost Summary

	(ERN '000)			(US\$ '000)			% Foreign Exchange	% Total Base Costs
	Local	Foreign	Total	Local	Foreign	Total		
I. Investment Costs								
Civil Works	96,507	12,931	109,437	6,434	862	7,296	12	24
Equipment and Materials	14,147	1,805	15,952	943	120	1,063	11	3
Goods, Services & Inputs	99,654	52,724	152,378	6,644	3,515	10,159	35	33
Technical Assistance	42,759	1,381	44,141	2,851	92	2,943	3	10
Training	26,229	2,278	28,507	1,749	152	1,900	8	6
Vehicles	7,259	973	8,232	484	65	549	12	2
Total Investment Costs	286,556	72,091	358,647	19,104	4,806	23,910	20	79
II. Recurrent Costs								
Salaries and Allowances	85,140	-	85,140	5,676	-	5,676	-	19
Operating Costs	12,000	-	12,000	800	-	800	-	3
Total Recurrent Costs	97,140	-	97,140	6,476	-	6,476	-	21
Total BASELINE COSTS	383,696	72,091	455,787	25,580	4,806	30,386	16	100
Physical Contingencies	7,517	2,277	9,794	501	152	653	23	2
Price Contingencies	15,333	3,163	18,496	1,022	211	1,233	17	4
Total PROJECT COSTS	406,546	77,531	484,077	27,103	5,169	32,272	16	106

Table 7: Expenditure Accounts by Components - Totals Including Contingencies

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Expenditure Accounts by Components - Totals Including Contingencies
(US\$ '000)

	Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management		Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development		Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening		Total
	Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	Program Coordination and Implementation	Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	
I. Investment Costs							
Civil Works	256	-	6,737	1,092	-	-	8,085
Equipment and Materials	994	-	-	105	45	-	1,143
Goods, Services & Inputs	1,160	2,625	6,775	135	280	-	10,975
Technical Assistance	88	53	9	251	1,166	1,448	3,015
Training	28	1,050	-	120	650	132	1,980
Vehicles	-	-	-	598	-	-	598
Total Investment Costs	2,526	3,728	13,521	2,301	2,141	1,579	25,796
II. Recurrent Costs							
Salaries and Allowances	-	-	-	-	5,676	-	5,676
Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	800	-	800
Total Recurrent Costs	-	-	-	-	6,476	-	6,476
Total PROJECT COSTS	2,526	3,728	13,521	2,301	8,617	1,579	32,272
Taxes	121	103	171	114	-	-	567
Foreign Exchange	292	447	4,092	266	-	-	5,169

Table 8: Project Components by Year - Totals Including Contingencies

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Project Components by Year – Totals Including Contingencies
(US\$ '000)

	Totals Including Contingencies										
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management											
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	455	581	536	136	156	151	153	154	156	48	2,526
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	137	525	1,407	1,281	189	189	-	-	-	-	3,728
Subtotal	591	1,106	1,943	1,417	345	340	153	154	156	48	6,254
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development											
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	4	358	3,307	2,825	644	1,017	2,108	1,614	1,166	477	13,521
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	138	584	573	659	62	63	63	52	53	53	2,301
Subtotal	142	942	3,880	3,484	706	1,080	2,172	1,666	1,218	531	15,821
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening											
Program Coordination and Implementation	1,144	844	824	944	809	809	797	777	777	897	8,617
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	6	189	287	159	157	156	156	156	156	156	1,579
Subtotal	1,150	1,033	1,111	1,103	966	964	953	933	932	1,053	10,197
Total PROJECT COSTS	1,883	3,080	6,934	6,004	2,016	2,385	3,277	2,754	2,307	1,631	32,272

Table 9: Expenditure Accounts by Years - Totals Including Contingencies

State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
 Expenditure Accounts by Years -- Totals Including Contingencies
 (US\$ '000)

	Totals Including Contingencies										
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total
I. Investment Costs											
Civil Works	17	561	566	2,482	317	603	666	1,192	1,203	477	8,085
Equipment and Materials	373	331	334	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	1,143
Goods, Services & Inputs	276	1,035	4,553	1,552	507	595	1,625	606	148	78	10,975
Technical Assistance	237	425	394	383	249	247	248	237	237	358	3,015
Training	328	76	433	322	277	272	83	63	63	63	1,980
Vehicles	-	-	-	598	-	-	-	-	-	-	598
Total Investment Costs	1,231	2,428	6,282	5,351	1,364	1,732	2,637	2,113	1,667	991	25,796
II. Recurrent Costs											
Salaries and Allowances	572	572	572	572	572	572	560	560	560	560	5,676
Operating Costs	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	800
Total Recurrent Costs	652	652	652	652	652	652	640	640	640	640	6,476
Total PROJECT COSTS	1,883	3,080	6,934	6,004	2,016	2,385	3,277	2,754	2,307	1,631	32,272

Appendix B: Detailed Cost Tables

Component A: Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management

- Table 1: Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development
Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs
- Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs
 - Financing rule
- Table 2: Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods
- Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs
 - Financing rule

Component B: Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development

- Table 3: Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish
- Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs
 - Financing rule
- Table 4: Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products
- Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs
 - Financing rule

Component C: Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening

- Table 5: Program Coordination and Implementation
- Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs
 - Financing rule
- Table 6: Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity
- Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs
 - Financing rule

Table 2: Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods
Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs

State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
 Table 1.2. Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods
Detailed Costs
 (US\$)

Unit	Quantities										Unit Cost	Totals Including Contingencies ('000)												
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034		Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	
I. Investment Costs																								
A. 1.2 Inland dam catchment restoration																								
1.2.1 Promote aquaculture best practices	Per dam	4	-	17	11	9	9	-	-	-	-	50	20,000	84	-	357	231	189	189	-	-	-	-	1,050
1.2.2 Feasibility study of hatchery establishment	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50,000	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
1.2.3 Establish & equip freshwater fish hatchery facility	Facility	-	0.5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	1,000,000	-	525	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,625
Total														137	525	1,407	1,281	189	189	-	-	-	-	3,728

Financing rule

State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
 Table 1.2. Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods
Detailed Costs
 (US\$)

Other Accounts	Fin. Rule	Expenditures by Financiers ('000)																					
		GoE										IFAD											
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total
I. Investment Costs																							
A. 1.2 Inland dam catchment restoration																							
1.2.1 Promote aquaculture best practices	IFAD (100%)	2	-	10	6	5	5	-	-	-	-	29	82	-	347	225	184	184	-	-	-	-	1,021
1.2.2 Feasibility study of hatchery establishment	IFAD (100%)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
1.2.3 Establish & equip freshwater fish hatchery facility	IFAD (100%)	-	14	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	-	511	1,021	1,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,553
Total		4	14	39	35	5	5	-	-	-	-	103	133	511	1,368	1,246	184	184	-	-	-	-	3,625

Component B: Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development

Table 3: Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish

Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Table 2.1. Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish
Detailed Costs
(US\$)

Unit	Quantities											Unit Cost	Totals Including Contingencies ('000)											
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	
I. Investment Costs																								
A. 1.1 Increase access to climate smart fish production inputs and assets																								
A. 1.1.1. Support access to fishing gears /a	LS/ p.a	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	6	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	451	455	459	-	-	1,366
A. 1.1.2. TA for boat rehabilitation /b	NO	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	900,000	-	-	988	-	-	-	1,024	-	-	-	2,013
A. 1.1.3. TA for Establishment of fish hatchery for restocking dams /c	Number	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,780,000	-	-	1,962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,962
Subtotal																2,950			451	1,480	459			5,340
B. 1.2 Develop capacity for solar dried and value-added fish products																								
B. 1.2.1. Build capacity for solar fish drying (Jehmile and Ras Tarma) /d	No. of facilities	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	2	650,000	-	354	357	360	364	-	-	-	-	-	1,435
C. 1.3 Climate Smart Sea Cucumber Production																								
C. 1.3.1. Establish Sea Cucumber hatchery /e	Per Center	-	-	-	5	5	10	11	20	20	8.11	79.11	50,000	-	-	-	278	280	566	629	1,154	1,166	477	4,550
C. 1.3.2. Capacity building of producers to handle and process sea cucumbers	Workshop	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,000	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Subtotal														4	4	-	278	280	566	629	1,154	1,166	477	4,559
D. 1.4 Rehabilitate Fish Cold Chain Processing Facility in Massawa																								
E. 1.4.1. Rehabilitation of cold chain fish processing facility in Massawa	Facility	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	964,500	-	-	-	1,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,101
E. 1.4.2. Rehabilitate fish landing jetty in Massawa	Landing Jetty	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	964,500	-	-	-	1,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,086
Subtotal																	2,187						2,187	
Total														4	358	3,307	2,825	644	1,017	2,108	1,614	1,166	477	13,521

la It will support artisanal fishermen, who account for more than 80% of the catches, to increase their participation and production capacity by providing access to sustainable and efficient fishing gear, particularly longlines, small purse seines and gillnet

lb After a feasibility study, there is a possibility of replacing/refurbishing the old boats engines instead of new boats

lc To sustain fishing activities in dam, the Program will establish one hatchery in a suitable area in the inland zobas, which will serve to provide fingerlings for periodic restocking of the 50 dams

ld This fish drying facility established under FREMP will be expanded, including fresh water supply and a packaging and fish powder making facility added

le Red Sea is especially rich in Sea cucumbers (Beche del mer) which is presently harvested in the wild by local populations

Financing rule

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Table 2.1. Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish
Detailed Costs
(US\$)

Other Accounts	Fin. Rule	Expenditures by Financiers ('000)																																														
		GoE											IFAD									GEF																										
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total														
I. Investment Costs																																																
A. 1.1 Increase access to climate smart fish production inputs and assets																																																
A. 1.1.1. Support access to fishing gears /a	IFAD (100% FOR 3, 0% FOR 7), GEF (0% FOR 3, 100% FOR 7)	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	454	458	-	-	1,362									
A. 1.1.2. TA for boat rehabilitation /b	IFAD (100%)	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-								
A. 1.1.3. TA for Establishment of fish hatchery for restocking dams /c	IFAD (100%)	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-									
Subtotal				62			1	5	1		70																								450	454	458			1,362								
B. 1.2 Develop capacity for solar dried and value-added fish products																																																
B. 1.2.1. Build capacity for solar fish drying (Jehmile and Ras Tarma) /d	IFAD (100% FOR 3, 0% FOR 7), GEF (0% FOR 3, 100% FOR 7)	-	5	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	349	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	623	-	-	77	355	358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	791									
C. 1.3 Climate Smart Sea Cucumber Production																																																
C. 1.3.1. Establish Sea Cucumber hatchery /e	IFAD (100% FOR 5, 0% FOR 5), GEF (0% FOR 5, 100% FOR 5)	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	627	1,151	1,162	476	3,979		
C. 1.3.2. Capacity building of producers to handle and process sea cucumbers	IFAD (100%)	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Subtotal		0	0	-	1	1	2	2	4	4	2	14	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	564	627	1,151	1,162	476	3,979
D. 1.4 Rehabilitate Fish Cold Chain Processing Facility in Massawa																																																
E. 1.4.1. Rehabilitation of cold chain fish processing facility in Massawa	IFAD (100% FOR 3, 0% FOR 7), GEF (0% FOR 3, 100% FOR 7)	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068						
E. 1.4.2. Rehabilitate fish landing jetty in Massawa	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068					
Subtotal					66							66												1,053																		1,068						
Total		0	5	67	72	6	3	7	5	4	2	171	4	353	3,162	1,330	279	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,150	-	-	77	1,423	358	1,014	1,081	1,609	1,162	476	7,200												

Table 4: Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products
Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs

State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
 Table 2.2. Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products
Detailed Costs
 (US\$)

	Unit	Quantities											Unit Cost	Totals Including Contingencies ('000)										
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total
I. Investment Costs																								
A. 2.2. Provision of specialized fish transport trucks and micro-mobility																								
A. 2.2.1. Three fuel-efficient fish transport trucks /a	Number	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	100,000	-	-	-	336	-	-	-	-	-	-	336
A. 2.2.2. One ton truck for 3 distribution centre	Number	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	50,000	-	-	-	168	-	-	-	-	-	-	168
A. 2.2.3. Provision of tricycles	Number	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4,000	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Subtotal																	598							598
B. 2.2. Develop distribution facilities and outlets	Lumpsum	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	165,000	-	543	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,092
C. 2.2. Promote marketing of fish and fish products	Lumpsum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	7	10,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	-	-	-	78
D. 2.2. Promote climate-smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods																								
D. 2.2.1. Conduct stakeholder engagements to support operationalization of climate smart MNFs	Workshop	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10,000	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
D. 2.2.2. Identify environmental strategic locations across the 6 Zobas	Lumpsum	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5,000	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
D. 2.2.3. Establish climate-smart MNFs at community/kebabli level	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50,000	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
D. 2.2.4. Create sustainable market linkages to cooperatives/enterprise groups in small pelagics and inland	Lumpsum	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,000	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
D. 2.2.5. Support to reduction of food loss, waste and GHG emissions with spoilage	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10,000	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
D. 2.2.6 Establish fish kiosks within nearest MNFs to dam area for fish value addition and marketing	Number	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	10,000	-	-	-	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	81
D. 2.2.7 Conduct a gender- and nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis	Study	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15,000	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
D. 2.2.8 Development and execution of a SBCC strategy /b	Lumpsum	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7,000	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	56
D. 2.2.9 Conduct nutrition SBCC with a focus on fish consumption and diversified diets including cooking demo	Lumpsum	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5,000	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	40
D. 2.2.10 Support for time and labour – saving technologies for women e.g.promotion of energy efficient cooking technologies	Lumpsum	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	13,000	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	105
D. 2.2.11 Promote gender equity through community conversations to strengthen household dietary diversification	Lumpsum	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5,000	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	40
D. 2.2.12 Establish sub-Zoba level partnerships with other stakeholders, NEUWS, NEUYS, etc to support nutrition education	Lumpsum	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5,000	-	-	-	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	40
Subtotal														127	30	13	50	51	52	52	53	53	53	533
Total														138	584	573	659	62	63	63	52	53	53	2,301

^a two are for transportation of fresh and frozen fish from Assab and Massawa, one for transporting dried small pelagics from the Ras Tarma facility to Massawa

Component C: Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening
Table 5: Program Coordination and Implementation
Activity Descriptions, Physical Quantities and Costs

State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
 Table 3.1. Program Coordination and Implementation
Detailed Costs
 (US\$)

Unit	Quantities											Unit Cost	Totals Including Contingencies ('000)											
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	
I. Investment Costs																								
A. 3.1. Technical Assistance (TA) /a	Month	6	6	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	42	5,000	30	30	30	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	210
B. 3.1. Upgrades of MMR's Data centre and other communication facilities	Ls	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
C. 3.1. Support the VMS established under FReMP	VMS package	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50,000	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
D. 3.1. Support the VMS established under FReMP	VMS package	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50,000	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
E. 3.1. Upgrade MMRs communication facilities, fiduciary and procurement aspects /t	Lumpsum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20,000	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
F. 3.1. Capacity building of Government institutions at national and Zoba levels	Ls	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	7	20,000	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	140
G. 3.1. Monitoring & Evaluation																								
G. 3.1.1. Startup workshops	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50,000	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
G. 3.1.2. Baseline/preparatory studies	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120,000	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
G. 3.1.3. Mid Term Review/Phase 1 completion Review and Impact assessment	Lumpsum	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120,000	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
G. 3.1.4. Project Completion and Impact evaluation	Lumpsum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	120
G. 3.1.5. Annual Audits	Per Year	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	12,000	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120
G. 3.1.6. Field Supervision Missions	Per Year	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	40,000	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	360
G. 3.1.7. MIS system development, deployment and features improvement	Lumpsum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	17,143	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	171
Training on M&E and MIS	Study	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25,000	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Purchase of software and hardware for the MIS	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	45,000	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Subtotal																								
H. 3.1. Knowledge management, learning and dissemination																								
H. 3.1.1. Learning & dissemination	Study	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
H. 3.1.2. Production of knowledge materials	Lumpsum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
H. 3.1.3. South-south cooperation opportunities for knowledge sharing	Study	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
H. 3.1.4. Exchange visits	Study	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	8,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80
Subtotal																								
I. 3.1. Beneficiaries targeting activities	Lumpsum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10,000	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100
Total Investment Costs																								
II. Recurrent Costs																								
A. 3.1. Salaries and Allowances - National Level																								
A. 3.1.1. National Coordinator	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	2,500	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300	
A. 3.1.2. Financial Controller	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	2,000	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240
A. 3.1.3. Procurement Specialist	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	2,000	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240
A. 3.1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	2,000	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240
A. 3.1.5. Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	2,000	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240
A. 3.1.7. Programme Assistant	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	1,000	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120
A. 3.1.8. Nutrition Specialist	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	2,000	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240
A. 3.1.9. Gender and Social Inclusion Officer	Per Month	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300	2,000	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	600
A. 3.1.10. Environment Social and safeguard Focal Person	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	6	6	6	6	96	2,000	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12	12	192
A. 3.1.11. Value Chain Expert	Per Month	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	2,000	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240
Subtotal																								
B. 3.1. Salaries and Allowances - 6 Zobas																								
B. 3.1.1. Project Coordinator	Per Month	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	720	1,800	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	1,296
B. 3.1.2. Financial Controller	Per Month	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	720	1,200	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	864
B. 3.1.3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist	Per Month	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	720	1,200	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	864
Subtotal																								
C. 3.1. General Operating Costs	Lumpsum													302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	3,024	
Total Recurrent Costs																								
Total																								
													1,144	844	824	944	809	809	797	777	777	897	8,617	

^a Supporting activities such as setting up and maintaining plant nurseries, beekeeping, agroforestry, or establishing alternative energy sources through pelleting or briquetting IAS will require TA

^b Upgrade of internet system supported by FReMP

Financing rule

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Table 3.1. Program Coordination and Implementation

Detailed Costs

(US\$)

Other Accounts	Fin. Rule	Expenditures by Financiers ('000)																																	
		GoE										IFAD										GEF													
		2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	Total	
I. Investment Costs																																			
A. 3.1. Technical Assistance (TA) /a	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	15	15	15	15	15	15	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. 3.1. Upgrades of MMR's Data centre and other communication facilities	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. 3.1. Support the VMS established under FRoMP	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. 3.1. Support the VMS established under FRoMP	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E. 3.1. Upgrade MMRs communication facilities, fiduciary and procurement aspects /b	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. 3.1. Capacity building of Government institutions at national and Zoba levels	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1. Monitoring & Evaluation																																			
G. 3.1.1. Startup workshops	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.2. Baseline/preparatory studies	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.3. Mid Term Review/Phase 1 completion Review and Impact assessment	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.4. Project Completion and Impact evaluation	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.5. Annual Audits	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.6. Field Supervision Missions	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.7. MIS system development, deployment and features improvement	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training on M&E and MIS	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of software and hardware for the MIS	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269	69	69	189	69	69	69	69	69	189	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. 3.1. Knowledge management, learning and dissemination																																			
H. 3.1.1. Learning & dissemination	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. 3.1.2. Production of knowledge materials	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. 3.1.3. South-south cooperation opportunities for knowledge sharing	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H. 3.1.4. Exchange visits	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I. 3.1. Beneficiaries targeting activities	IFAD (100%)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Investment Costs		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	491	191	171	291	156	156	156	136	136	256	2,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
II. Recurrent Costs																																			
A. 3.1. Salaries and Allowances - National Level																																			
A. 3.1.1. National Coordinator	GOVT	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.2. Financial Controller	GOVT	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.3. Procurement Specialist	GOVT	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist	GOVT	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.5. Knowledge Management and Communication Specialist	GOVT	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.7. Programme Assistant	GOVT	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.8. Nutrition Specialist	GOVT	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.9. Gender and Social Inclusion Officer	GOVT	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A. 3.1.10. Environment Social and safeguard Focal Person	GEF (0% FOR 1, 100% FOR 9)	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12	12	168	
A. 3.1.11. Value Chain Expert	GOVT	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		270	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	246	2,484	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12	12	168	
B. 3.1. Salaries and Allowances - 6 Zobas																																			
B. 3.1.1. Project Coordinator	GOVT	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	1,296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. 3.1.2. Financial Controller	GOVT	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B. 3.1.3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist	GOVT	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal		302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	302	3,024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. 3.1. General Operating Costs	GOVT	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recurrent Costs		652	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	6,308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12	12	168	
Total		652	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	628	6,308	491	191	171	291	156	156	156	136	136	256	2,141	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	12	12	12	168		

Eritrea

**Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
Project Design Report**

Annex 4: Economic and Financial Analysis

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Economic and Financial Analyst (EFA)

Overall Project Summary

A)				
Project Year		Farm models' net incremental benefits (in US\$)		
		Marine Fishing	Inland Fishing	Value Addition
	PY1	(3 143)	(931)	(1 039)
	PY2	306	347	173
	PY3	1 056	568	314
	PY4	1 431	790	455
	PY5	1 806	790	455
	PY6	1 806	790	455
	PY7	1 806	790	455
	PY8	1 806	790	455
	PY9	1 806	790	455
	PY10	1 806	790	455
	IRR	35%	60%	31%
	NPV (\$)	4 537	2 757	1 098
	B/C Ratio	1.3	3.7	1.32
	Return to family labour (US\$)	15.2	20.4	13.67

B)			
PROGRAMME COSTS AND INDICATORS FOR LOGFRAME			
TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS (in million USD)			
Beneficiaries	106 600	people	
Cost per beneficiary	303	USD x person	
Components and Cost (USD million)			
A. Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management	6.3		
B. Nutrition Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development	15.8		
C. Program coordination, institutional strengthening and	10.2		
Total	32.3		

C) ASSUMPTIONS & SHADOW PRICES				
	Output	Yields (Annually) Kg		
		Area	WOP	WP
FINANCIAL	Marine Fishing	One beneficiary	259	1 131
	Inland Fishing	One beneficiary	700	980
	Value Addition	One beneficiary	665	951
Economic	Standard Conversion Factor	0.98	Discount rate for Financial Analysis	
	Labour Conversion Factor	0.93	Discount rate for Economic Analysis	



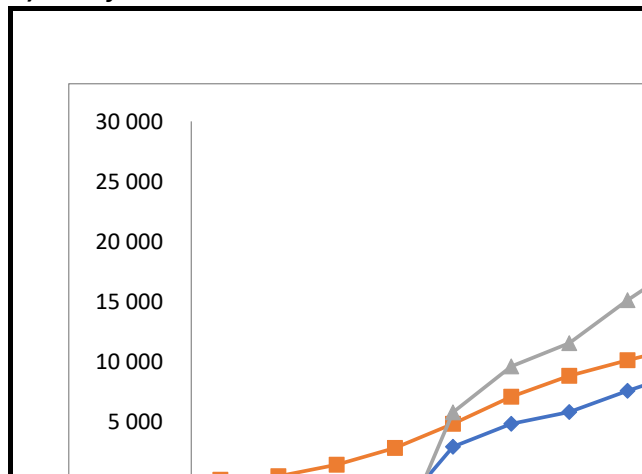
D. OVERALL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

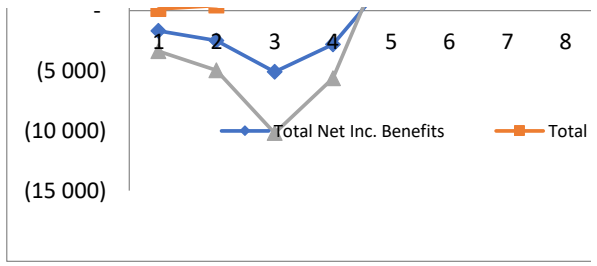
Project year	Project Incremental Economic	
	Incr. benefits - Marine Fishing	Incr. benefits - Inland Fishing
PY1	(1 089)	(245)
PY2	(1 687)	(297)
PY3	(3 498)	(566)
PY4	(2 342)	37
PY5	1 097	1 123
PY6	2 239	1 566
PY7	2 832	1 820
PY8	3 948	2 175
PY9	4 895	2 530
PY10	5 946	2 898
PY11	7 517	3 336
PY12	7 517	3 336
PY13	7 517	3 336
PY14	7 517	3 336
PY15	7 517	3 336
PY16	7 517	3 336
PY17	7 517	3 336
PY18	7 517	3 336
PY19	7 517	3 336
PY20	7 517	3 336
NPV@ 10% ('000 ERN)		
NPV@ 10% ('000 USD)		
EIRR		
BCR		

32.3	
21 320	Households
	1 514

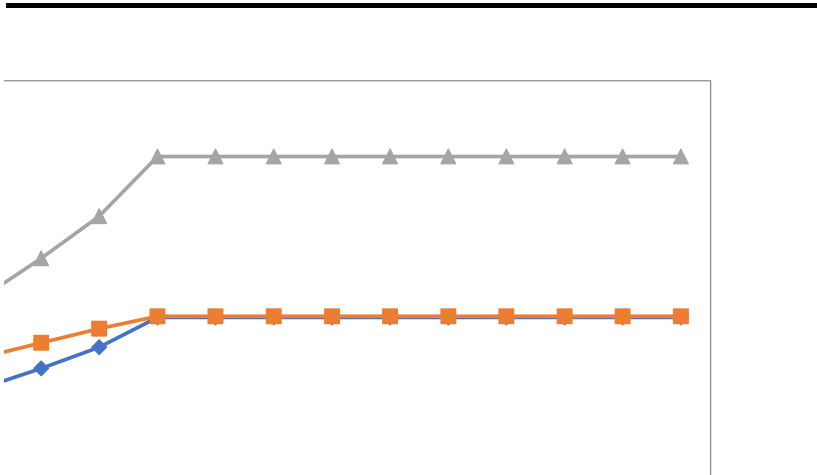
Price (\$)
3.3
3.3
4.5
10%
8%

E). Cash flow





ic Benefits Incr. benefits - Value Addition	Total Net Inc. Benefits	Economic Project Costs			Cash-flow
		Investment Costs	Recurrent Costs	Total Economic Costs	
(356)	(1 690)	1 176	652	1 829	(3 518)
(502)	(2 487)	2 266	652	2 918	(5 405)
(1 041)	(5 105)	5 825	652	6 478	(11 583)
(514)	(2 819)	4 956	652	5 608	(8 427)
655	2 875	1 266	652	1 918	956
982	4 787	1 598	652	2 250	2 537
1 112	5 764	2 387	640	3 027	2 736
1 426	7 549	1 903	640	2 543	5 006
1 738	9 163	1 493	640	2 133	7 030
2 077	10 921	906	640	1 546	9 375
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
2 558	13 410		96	96	13 314
					487 652
					32 510
					18%
					2.5



9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Economic Costs

Economic Cashflow	Y1	Y2
Net Incremental Benefits for Marine Fishing	(1 088 687)	(1 687 076)
Net Incremental Benefits for Inland Fishing	(245 231)	(297 300)
Net Incremental Benefits for Fish Value Addition	(355 622)	(502 191)
Total Incremental Benefits	(1 689 541)	(2 486 567)
Project Economic Costs (US\$)		
Investment Costs	1 176 157	2 265 666
Recurrent Costs	652 400	652 400
Total Project Costs	1 828 557	2 918 066
Net Incremental Benefits	(3 518 098)	(5 404 633)
Economic Rate of Return (ERR)	18%	
NPV (US\$ 000) 8%	32 510	
Discount rate	8%	
NPV/B'000	53 915	
NPV/C'000	21 405	
Benefits/Costs Ratio	2.5	

Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9
(3 498 283)	(2 341 718)	1 096 971	2 239 354	2 831 723	3 947 866	4 894 782
(565 711)	36 876	1 122 701	1 566 005	1 819 891	2 174 789	2 530 497
(1 041 352)	(514 049)	654 950	981 859	1 112 244	1 425 984	1 737 569
(5 105 346)	(2 818 891)	2 874 622	4 787 219	5 763 858	7 548 640	9 162 847
5 825 178	4 955 830	1 266 027	1 597 984	2 387 022	1 902 665	1 492 786
652 400	652 400	652 400	652 400	640 400	640 400	640 400
6 477 578	5 608 230	1 918 427	2 250 384	3 027 422	2 543 065	2 133 186
(11 582 924)	(8 427 121)	956 195	2 536 835	2 736 436	5 005 574	7 029 661

Y17	Y18	Y19	Y20
7 516 705	7 516 705	7 516 705	7 516 705
3 335 749	3 335 749	3 335 749	3 335 749
2 557 664	2 557 664	2 557 664	2 557 664
13 410 118	13 410 118	13 410 118	13 410 118
96 060	96 060	96 060	96 060
96 060	96 060	96 060	96 060
13 314 058	13 314 058	13 314 058	13 314 058

Aggregated Benefits for Inland Fishing

Beneficiary Phasing & Aggregation		Y1
No. of beneficiaries under Marine Fishing	35%	454
No. of Beneficiaries under Inland Fishing	28%	362
No. of Beneficiaries under Fish Value Addition	37%	473
Total Number of Project Beneficiaries (per year)		1 289
Cumulative Number of Beneficiaries		1 289
Adoption Rate		75%
Beneficiary Aggregation		
Beneficiaries in Y1		967
Beneficiaries in Y2		
Beneficiaries in Y3		
Beneficiaries in Y4		
Beneficiaries in Y5		
Beneficiaries in Y6		
Total Beneficiaries adopting the proposed investment		967
No. of beneficiaries - Marine Fishing		
	35%	341
No. of Beneficiaries - Inland Fishing		
	28%	271
No. of Beneficiaries - Fish Value Addition		
	37%	354

Marine Fishing		
Number of Landing Sites under FVCP (3) Massawa, Asmara & Assab		
Number of beneficiaries under Marine Fishing	5 639	341
		Y1
Aggregated benefits	Incremental benefits/Beneficiary	(3 185)
Incremental Benefits in Y1		(1 085 503)
Incremental Benefits in Y2		
Incremental Benefits in Y3		
Incremental Benefits in Y4		
Incremental Benefits in Y5		
Incremental Benefits in Y6		
Incremental Benefits in Y7		
Incremental Benefits in Y8		
Incremental Benefits in Y9		
Incremental Benefits in Y10		
Incremental Benefits in Y11		
Net Incremental Benefits - Marine Fish		(1 088 687)
Inland Fishing - No. of dams (50 dams)		
Total no. of beneficiaries under inland fishing	4 487	271

Adoption rate

75%

Aggregated benefits- inland fishing	Incremental benefits/HH	(904)
Incremental Benefits in Y1		(245 231)
Incremental Benefits in Y2		
Incremental Benefits in Y3		
Incremental Benefits in Y4		
Incremental Benefits in Y5		
Incremental Benefits in Y6		
Incremental Benefits in Y7		
Incremental Benefits in Y8		
Incremental Benefits in Y9		
Incremental Benefits in Y10		
Incremental Benefits in Y11		
Net Incremental Benefits - Inland fishing		(245 231)
Fish Value Addition - 50 Processing Facilities		
Number of Beneficiaries under Fish Processing	5 864	354
		Y1
	Incremental benefits	(1 003)
Aggregated benefits		
Incremental Benefits in Y1		(355 622)
Incremental Benefits in Y2		
Incremental Benefits in Y3		
Incremental Benefits in Y4		
Incremental Benefits in Y5		
Incremental Benefits in Y6		
Incremental Benefits in Y7		
Incremental Benefits in Y8		
Incremental Benefits in Y9		
Incremental Benefits in Y10		
Incremental Benefits in Y11		
Net Incremental Benefits - Marine Fish		(355 622)
Total Beneficiaries	15 990	

Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
725	1 610	1 394	477	559	752	632
577	1 281	1 109	379	445	599	503
754	1 674	1 450	496	582	782	657
2 057	4 565	3 953	1 352	1 586	2 134	1 792
3 345	7 911	11 863	13 215	14 801	16 935	18 727

1 542	3 424	2 964	1 014	1 190	1 600	1 344
967	1 542	3 424	2 964	1 014	1 190	1 600
	967	1 542	3 424	2 964	1 014	1 190
		967	1 542	3 424	2 964	1 014
			967	1 542	3 424	2 964
				967	1 542	3 424
2 509	5 933	8 897	9 911	11 101	11 735	11 536

544	1 207	1 045	358	419	564	474
433	961	832	285	334	449	377
566	1 256	1 087	372	436	587	493

544	1 207	1 045	358	419	564	474
Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8

132	805	1 141	1 477	1 477	1 477	1 477
(1 732 277)	(3 845 342)	(3 329 263)	(1 138 853)	(1 335 915)	(1 797 195)	(1 509 662)
45 069	71 922	159 655	138 228	47 284	55 466	74 618
	274 332	437 786	971 806	841 381	287 814	337 617
		388 963	620 718	1 377 882	1 192 958	408 079
			503 594	803 650	1 783 958	1 544 535
				503 594	803 650	1 783 958
					503 594	803 650
						503 594

(1 687 076)	(3 498 283)	(2 341 718)	1 096 971	2 239 354	2 831 723	3 947 866
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433	961	832	285	334	449	377
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347	564	781	781	781	781	781
(391 348)	(868 721)	(752 131)	(257 284)	(301 803)	(406 014)	(341 055)
94 048	150 084	333 160	288 447	98 670	115 743	155 709
	152 926	244 043	541 732	469 027	160 442	188 204
		211 804	338 003	750 305	649 607	222 214
			211 804	338 003	750 305	649 607
				211 804	338 003	750 305
					211 804	338 003
						211 804

(297 300)	(565 711)	36 876	1 122 701	1 566 005	1 819 891	2 174 789
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566	1 256	1 087	372	436	587	493
Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
184	322	460	460	460	460	460

(567 512)	(1 259 775)	(1 090 702)	(373 100)	(437 660)	(588 780)	(494 581)
65 321	104 242	231 398	200 342	68 532	80 390	108 148
	114 181	182 214	404 481	350 196	119 793	140 521
		163 041	260 185	577 565	500 050	171 054
			163 041	260 185	577 565	500 050
				163 041	260 185	577 565
					163 041	260 185
						163 041

(502 191)	(1 041 352)	(514 049)	654 950	981 859	1 112 244	1 425 984
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Y9	Y10	Total
530	384	7 519
422	306	5 983
551	400	7 819
1 503	1 090	21 320
20 230	21 320	21 320
1 128	817	
1 344	1 128	
1 600	1 344	
1 190	1 600	
1 014	1 190	
2 964	1 014	
9 240	7 093	
398	288	5 639
316	229	4 487
414	300	5 864

7 519
5 983
7 819
21 320

Y9	Y10	Y11
398	288	
1 477	1 477	
(1 266 342)	(917 759)	
62 680	52 577	38 104
454 193	381 526	320 034
478 692	643 980	540 950
528 345	619 767	833 768
1 544 535	528 345	619 767
1 783 958	1 544 535	528 345
803 650	1 783 958	1 544 535
503 594	803 650	1 783 958
	503 594	803 650
		503 594
4 894 782	5 945 652	7 516 705
		Total
316	229	3 115

781	781		
(286 086)	(207 335)		
130 797	109 716	79 514	
253 189	212 681	178 402	
260 664	350 670	294 566	
222 214	260 664	350 670	
649 607	222 214	260 664	
750 305	649 607	222 214	
338 003	750 305	649 607	
211 804	338 003	750 305	
	211 804	338 003	
		211 804	
2 530 497	2 898 328	3 335 749	
			Total
414	300		
Y9	Y10	Y11	Y11
460	460		
(414 867)	(300 667)		
90 846	76 204	55 227	
189 042	158 797	133 203	
200 652	269 936	226 749	
171 054	200 652	269 936	
500 050	171 054	200 652	
577 565	500 050	171 054	
260 185	577 565	500 050	
163 041	260 185	577 565	
	163 041	260 185	
		163 041	
1 737 569	2 076 818	2 557 664	

Sensitivity analysis matrix		
	%	IRR
Base Scenario		18.1%
Decrease of Project benefits	-10%	17.0%
	-20%	15.7%
	-30%	14.3%
Cost Increase	10%	17.1%
	20%	16.2%
	30%	14.1%
Delay of benefits	1 Year	16.1%
	2 Years	14.3%
Increase of benefits	10%	19.0%
	20%	19.9%

NPV (US\$) '000	Link between EFA and IPRM
32 510	
27 119	Low adoption rate in operating new technologies; Delays in project start/implementation including procurement of equipment and materials, installation etc: Low catch levels: Increased post harvest losses
21 727	
16 336	
30 370	
28 229	Increase in Input costs due to inflation
23 136	
25 852	Delays in project start/implementation including procurement of equipment and materials, installation etc
19 688	
37 902	Increase of stock levels in Inland dams more than anticipated as a result of better performance of hatcheries
43 293	Better results from fishing technicals like longline fishing technology for large pelagics resulting in reduction of cost of production: If the MMR consultancy finds that refurbishing the 7 engine boats is viable than buying the new ones

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Economic and Financial Analyst (EFA)

Sensitivity Analysis

Year	1	2	3
<u>Incremental Benefits</u>	(1 690)	(2 487)	(5 105)
benefits +10%	(1 858)	(2 735)	(5 616)
benefits +20%	(2 027)	(2 984)	(6 126)
Mild scenario	(1 521)	(2 238)	(4 595)
Medium scenario	(1 352)	(1 989)	(4 084)
High scenario	(1 183)	(1 741)	(3 574)
<u>Project Costs</u>	1 829	2 918	6 478
costs +10%	2 011	3 210	7 125
costs +20%	2 194	3 502	7 773
costs +30%	2 743	4 377	9 716
<u>Net cash flow</u>			
base scenario	(3 518)	(5 405)	(11 583)
costs +10%	(3 701)	(5 696)	(12 231)
costs +20%	(3 884)	(5 988)	(12 878)
costs +30%	(4 432)	(6 864)	(14 822)
benefits +10%	(3 687)	(5 653)	(12 093)
benefits +20%	(3 856)	(5 902)	(12 604)
benefits -10%	(3 349)	(5 156)	(11 072)
benefits -20%	(3 180)	(4 907)	(10 562)
benefits -30%	(3 011)	(4 659)	(10 051)
benefits delayed 1 year	(1 829)	(4 608)	(8 964)
benefits delayed 2 years	(1 829)	(2 918)	(8 167)
Discount rate	8%		
Sensitivity Analysis	Base case	Costs Increase	
		+10%	+20%
IRR	18%	17.1%	16.2%
NPV (USD) '000	32 510	30 370	28 229
Discount rate	8%		

Sensitivit	
	Yr 1
Mild case risk	90%
Medium case risk	80%
High case risk	70%

4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
(2 819)	2 875	4 787	5 764	7 549	9 163	10 921	13 410	13 410	13 410
(3 101)	3 162	5 266	6 340	8 304	10 079	12 013	14 751	14 751	14 751
(3 383)	3 450	5 745	6 917	9 058	10 995	13 105	16 092	16 092	16 092
(2 537)	2 587	4 308	5 187	6 794	8 247	9 829	12 069	12 069	12 069
(2 255)	2 300	3 830	4 611	6 039	7 330	8 737	10 728	10 728	10 728
(1 973)	2 012	3 351	4 035	5 284	6 414	7 645	9 387	9 387	9 387
5 608	1 918	2 250	3 027	2 543	2 133	1 546	96	96	96
6 169	2 110	2 475	3 330	2 797	2 347	1 701	106	106	106
6 730	2 302	2 700	3 633	3 052	2 560	1 855	115	115	115
8 412	2 878	2 925	3 936	3 306	2 773	2 010	125	125	125
(8 427)	956	2 537	2 736	5 006	7 030	9 375	13 314	13 314	13 314
(8 988)	764	2 312	2 434	4 751	6 816	9 220	13 304	13 304	13 304
(9 549)	573	2 087	2 131	4 497	6 603	9 066	13 295	13 295	13 295
(11 231)	(3)	1 862	1 828	4 243	6 390	8 911	13 285	13 285	13 285
(8 709)	1 244	3 016	3 313	5 760	7 946	10 467	14 655	14 655	14 655
(8 991)	1 531	3 494	3 889	6 515	8 862	11 559	15 996	15 996	15 996
(8 145)	669	2 058	2 160	4 251	6 113	8 283	11 973	11 973	11 973
(7 863)	381	1 579	1 584	3 496	5 197	7 191	10 632	10 632	10 632
(7 581)	94	1 101	1 007	2 741	4 281	6 099	9 291	9 291	9 291
(10 714)	(4 737)	624	1 760	3 221	5 415	7 617	10 825	13 314	13 314
(8 095)	(7 024)	(5 069)	(153)	2 244	3 631	6 003	9 067	10 825	13 314
Case	Increase of			Decrease of Benefits			Delay of Benefits		
	+50%	+10%	+20%	-10%	-20%	- 30%	1 year	2 years	
	14.1%	19.0%	19.9%	17.0%	15.7%	14.3%	16.1%	14.3%	
23 136	37 902	43 293	27 119	21 727	16 336	25 852	19 688		

14	15	16	17	18	19	20
----	----	----	----	----	----	----

13 410	13 410	13 410	13 410	13 410	13 410	13 410
14 751	14 751	14 751	14 751	14 751	14 751	14 751
16 092	16 092	16 092	16 092	16 092	16 092	16 092
12 069	12 069	12 069	12 069	12 069	12 069	12 069
10 728	10 728	10 728	10 728	10 728	10 728	10 728
9 387	9 387	9 387	9 387	9 387	9 387	9 387

96	96	96	96	96	96	96
106	106	106	106	106	106	106
115	115	115	115	115	115	115
125	125	125	125	125	125	125

							US\$	
13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	18%	32 510
13 304	13 304	13 304	13 304	13 304	13 304	13 304	17%	30 370
13 295	13 295	13 295	13 295	13 295	13 295	13 295	16%	28 229
13 285	13 285	13 285	13 285	13 285	13 285	13 285	14%	23 136
14 655	14 655	14 655	14 655	14 655	14 655	14 655	19%	37 902
15 996	15 996	15 996	15 996	15 996	15 996	15 996	20%	43 293
11 973	11 973	11 973	11 973	11 973	11 973	11 973	17%	27 119
10 632	10 632	10 632	10 632	10 632	10 632	10 632	16%	21 727
9 291	9 291	9 291	9 291	9 291	9 291	9 291	14%	16 336
13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	16%	25 852
13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	13 314	14%	19 688

0

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Economic & Financial Analysis

Total exports
Total imports
Import taxes
Export taxes

Official Exchange Rate (OER)
Shadow Exchange Rate (SER)
Standard Conversion Factor (SCF)

Assumptions (data based on credible sources)

Unemployment rate (%)
CF for labour

[unemployment rate in eritrea - Search \(bing.com\)](#)

Discount rate for Financial analysis
Discount rate for Economic analysis

Import tax rate

[import tax rate in eritrea - Search \(bing.com\)](#)

Exports of goods fob (US\$)

Imports of goods fob (US\$)

<https://todata360.worldbank.org/indicators/good.ex?country=BRA&indicator=45026&viz=line>

<https://todata360.worldbank.org/indicators/good.im.cif?country=BRA&indicator=45025&viz=li>

Standard Conversion Factor (SCF)

Derivation of SCF

$$SER = OER \times (M + X) / [(M + Tm) + (X - Tx)] = OER \times SCF$$

$$SCF = SER/OER$$

CF for labour = 100%-Unemployment rate in Eritrea (6.6%)

1) total imports (M) M =

2) total exports (X) X =

3) import taxes (Tm) Tm =

4) export taxes (Tx) Tx =

Years		2015	2016
		US\$	US\$
X	Export of goods/ Free On Board	424 160 000	281 060 000
M	Import of goods/Free On Board	479 390 000	382 550 000
Tm	Import Taxes	19 175 600	15 302 000
Tx	Export Taxes	4.00%	4.00%
		0.98	0.98
		0.98	
OER		1.00	
SER		1.0	
SCF (SER/OER)		0.979	
CF for labour		0.934	
Import tax rate		4.00%	

	6.60%
	0.934

	10%
	8%

	4.00%
--	-------

2015		2016	2017
424.16		281.06	255.22
479.39		382.55	384.81

2017	2018	2019	2020
US\$	US\$	US\$	US\$
255 220 000	459 960 000	330 620 000	326 950 000
384 810 000	353 870 000	320 060 000	367 350 000
15 392 400	14 154 800	12 802 400	14 694 000
4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%
0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98

0.979

2018	2019	2020
459.96	330.62	326.95
353.87	320.06	367.35

/Average

STATE OF ERITREA
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
One Beneficiary

Item	Unit	Without projec	
		Unit cost	YO
Marine Fishing - One Landing Site			
Main Production			
Annual catch level	Kg	3.3	259
Post harvest losses	Kg		27
Net annual catch level	Kg		232

Inputs**Investments Costs**

Fishing gear	ls	2 500	
Inputs (Fishing nets etc)	ls	200	

Operating costs

Fuel	Ltrs	1.0	
Ice	Kg	1.0	
Labour	Per day	3	250
Operation and maintenance	Per year	400	

Financial Budget (US\$)

		Without projec	
		YO	
Main Production			
Annual catch level			863
Post harvest losses			91
	Total Revenues		772
Production Costs			
Investment costs			
Fishing gear			
Inputs (Fishing nets etc)			
	Total Investment costs		-
Operating			
Fuel			-
Ice			-
Labour			750
Operation and maintenance			-
	Total Operating Costs		750
Total Production Costs			750

Incremental net income (WP-WOP)

Retun to Labour	15
Discount rate	10%
Net Present Value	4 537
Financial Internal Rate of Return	35%
NPV/b	19 351
NPV/c	15 080
Benefits/Cost ratio	1.3

Options

	WOP	WP
Loses	11%	3%

With Project							
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
503	754	1 005	1 131	1 256	1 256	1 256	1 256
15	23	30	34	38	38	38	38
487	731	975	1 097	1 219	1 219	1 219	1 219

1							
1							
800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
126	188	251	283	314	314	314	314
240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

With Project							
Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8
1 675	2 513	3 350	3 769	4 188	4 188	4 188	4 188
50	75	101	113	126	126	126	126
1 625	2 437	3 250	3 656	4 062	4 062	4 062	4 062

2 500							
200							
2 700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
126	188	251	283	314	314	314	314
720	720	720	720	720	720	720	720
400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
2 046	2 108	2 171	2 203	2 234	2 234	2 234	2 234
4 746	2 108	2 171	2 203	2 234	2 234	2 234	2 234

-	3 121	329	1 078	1 453	1 828	1 828	1 828	1 828
-	3 143	306	1 056	1 431	1 806	1 806	1 806	1 806

Y8	Y10
1 256	1 256
38	38
1 219	1 219

800	800
314	314
240	240
1	1

Y9	Y10
4 188	4 188
126	126
4 062	4 062

-	-
800	800
314	314
720	720
400	400
2 234	2 234
2 234	2 234

1 828

1 828

1 806

1 806

STATE OF ERITREA
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
One Landing Site

Working assumptions

Post Harvest Loses	
Conversion Factor	
CF for Labour	

Item	Unit	Without projec		
		Unit cost	Y0	Y1
Main Production				
Annual catch level	Kg	3.3	259	503
Post harvest losses	Kg		27	15
Net annual catch level	Kg		232	487

Inputs

Investments Costs

Fishing gear	ls	2 500		1
Inputs (Fishing nets etc)	ls	200		1

Operating costs

Fuel	Ltrs	1.0		800
Ice	Kg	1		251
Labour	Per day	3	250	240
Operation and maintenance	Per year	400		1

Financial Budget (US\$)

	Without projec	
	Y0	Y1
Main Production		
Annual catch level	863	1 675
Post harvest losses	91	50
Total Revenues	757	1 591
Production Costs		
Investment costs		
Fishing gear		2 500
Inputs (Fishing nets etc)		200
Total Investment costs	-	2 644
Operating		
Fuel	-	783
Ice	-	246
Labour	701	672
Operation and maintenance	-	374
Total Operating Costs	701	2 076
Total Production Costs	701	4 720

Gross Income	56 -	3 129
Incremental net income (WP-WOP)	-	3 185

Return to Labour	12.8
Discount rate	8%
Net Present Value	3 663
Financial Internal Rate of Return	27%
NPV/b	21 252
NNPV/c	17 461
Benefits/Cost ratio	1.2

WOP	WP
11%	3%
	0.98
	0.93

With Project							
Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y8
754	1 005	1 131	1 256	1 256	1 256	1 256	1 256
23	30	34	38	38	38	38	38
731	975	1 097	1 219	1 219	1 219	1 219	1 219

800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
377	503	565	628	628	628	628	628
240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

With Project							
Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9
2 513	3 350	3 769	4 188	4 188	4 188	4 188	4 188
75	101	113	126	126	126	126	126
2 387	3 183	3 580	3 978	3 978	3 978	3 978	3 978

-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
783	783	783	783	783	783	783	783
369	492	554	615	615	615	615	615
672	672	672	672	672	672	672	672
374	374	374	374	374	374	374	374
2 199	2 322	2 383	2 445	2 445	2 445	2 445	2 445
2 199	2 322	2 383	2 445	2 445	2 445	2 445	2 445

188	861	1 197	1 533	1 533	1 533	1 533	1 533
132	805	1 141	1 477	1 477	1 477	1 477	1 477

Y10

1 256

38

1 219

800

628

240

1

Y10

4 188

126

3 978

-

783

615

672

374

2 445

2 445

1 533

1 477

STATE OF ERITREA
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Inland fishing - One Beneficiary

Working assumptions

Post Harvest Loses	
Own Consumption	
Group per dam	
No. of people per group	

Item	Unit	Without proje		
		Unit cost	Y0	Y1
Inland fishing - One dam				
<u>Main Production</u>				
Annual catch level	Kg	3.3	700	784
Post harvest loses	Kg		70	24
Own consumption	Kg		14	16
Net annual catch level	Kg		630	760

Inputs

Investments Costs

Small purse seiner	ls	1 000		1
Fishing Inputs (Fishing nets etc)	ls	100		1

Operating costs

Labour	Per day	3	60	120
Ice	Kg	0.5	175	196
Resource rent	Per month	20	12	12
Operation and maintenance	Per year	100		1
		18000		

Financial Budget (US\$)

	Without proje	
	Y0	Y1
<u>Main Production</u>		
Annual catch level	2 333	2 613
Post harvest loses	233	78
Own consumption	47	52
Total Revenues	2 053	2 483
<u>Production Costs</u>		
Investment costs		
Small purse seiner		1 000
Fishing Inputs (Fishing nets etc)		100
Total Investment costs	-	1 100
<u>Operating</u>		
Labour	160	320
Resource rent	240	240
Operation and maintenance	-	100

Total Operating Costs	400	660
Total Production Costs	400	1 760
Gross Income	1 653	723
Incremental net income (WP-WOP)	-	931

Return to Labour	20.4
Discount rate	10%
Net Present Value	2 757
Financial Internal Rate of Return	60%
NPV/b	18 204
NNPV/c	4 959
Benefits/Cost ratio	3.7

Annual Catch per group	14 000
Annual Catch per dam (5 groups per dam)	70 000
	700

STATE OF ERITREA
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Inland fishing - One Beneficiary

Working assumptions

Post Harvest Loses	
Own Consumption	
Group per dam	
No. of people per group	
Conversion Factor	
CF for Labour	

Item	Unit	Without proje		
		Unit cost	Y0	Y1
Inland fishing - One dam (Economic model)				
<u>Main Production</u>				
Annual catch level	Kg	3.3	700	784
Post harvest losses	Kg		70	24
Own consumption	Kg		14	16
Net annual catch level	Kg		630	760

Inputs

Investments Costs

Small purse seiner	Is	1 000		1
Fishing Inputs (Fishing nets etc)	Is	100		1

Operating costs

Labour	Per day	3	60	120
Resource rent	Per month	20	12	12
Operation and maintenance	Per year	100		1

Economic Budget (US\$)

	Without proje	
	Y0	Y1
<u>Main Production</u>		
Annual catch level	2 333	2 613
Post harvest losses	233	78
Own consumption	47	52
Total Revenues - Economic Cash-flow	2 011	2 431
<u>Production Costs</u>		
Investment costs		
Small purse seiner		1 000
Fishing Inputs (Fishing nets etc)		100
Total Investment costs - Economic Costs	-	1 077
<u>Operating</u>		
Labour	149	299
Resource rent	235	235
Operation and maintenance	-	98
Total Operating Costs	384	632
Total Production Costs	384	1 709
Gross Income	1 626	722

Retun to Labour	20.1
Discount rate	8%
Net Present Value	3 135
Financial Internal Rate of Return	61%
NPV/b	19 720
NNPV/c	5 205
Benefits/Cost ratio	3.8

347

564

781

781

781

781

781

781

781

Working assumptions

	WOP
Post Harvest Loses	6%
Own Consumption	

STATE OF ERITREA
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Fish Value Addition - One Beneficiary

Item	Unit	Without proje			
		Unit cost	Y0	Y1	Y2
Fish Value Addition - One (1) Processing Facility					
Main Production -					
Dried Fish weight (= wet fish weight-5%	Kg	4.5	665	760	815
Post harvest loses	Kg		40	8	8
Net annual catch level	Kg		625	753	807

Inputs

Investments Costs

Climate smart processing facility	Is	1 000		1	
LED solar drying racks for hygienic dryi	Is	100		1	

Operating costs

Purchase of wet fish	Kg	2.3	700	784	840
Water	Ltrs	0.2	5	5	6
Packaging bags (50kg bags)	Pc	0.5	13	15	16
Labour	Per day	3	140	180	180
Operation and maintenance	Ls/Per year	200		1	1

Financial Budget (US\$)

	Without proje		
	Y0	Y1	Y2
Main Production			
Dried Fish weight (= wet fish weight-5%)	2 993	3 422	3 667
Post harvest loses	180	34	37
Total Revenues	2 813	3 388	3 630
Production Costs			
Investment costs			
Climate smart processing facility		1 000	
LED solar drying racks for hygienic drying		100	
Total Investment costs	-	1 100	-
Operating			
Purchase of wet fish	1 610	1 803	1 932
Water	1	1	1
Packaging bags (50kg bags)	7	8	8
Labour	420	540	540
Operation and maintenance	-	200	200
Total Operating Costs	2 037	2 552	2 681

Total Production Costs	2 037	3 652	2 681
Gross Income	776 -	264	949
Incremental net income (WP-WOP)	-	1 039	173

Retun to Labour	13.7
Discount rate	10%
Net Present Value	1 098
Financial Internal Rate of Return	31%
NPV/b	24 852
NNPV/c	18 816
Benefits/Cost ratio	1.3

STATE OF ERITREA
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Fish Value Addition - One Beneficiary

Working assumptions

	WOP
Post Harvest Loses	6%
Own Consumption	
Conversion Factor	
CF for Labour	

Fish Value Addition - One (1) Processing Facility

Item	Unit	Without proje			
		Unit cost	Y0	Y1	Y2
Economic model					
Main Production -					
Dried Fish weight (= wet fish weight-5%)	Kg	4.5	665	760	815
Post harvest loses	Kg		40	8	8
Net annual catch level	Kg		625	753	807

Inputs

Investments Costs

Climate smart processing facility	Is	1 000		1	
LED solar drying racks for hygienic drying	Is	100		1	

Operating costs

Purchase of wet fish	Kg	2.3	700	784	840
Water	Ltrs	0.2	5	5	6
Packaging bags (50kg bags)	Pc	0.5	13	15	16
Labour	Per day	3	140	180	180
Operation and maintenance	Ls/Per year	200		1	1

Financial Budget (US\$)

	Without proje		
	Y0	Y1	Y2
Main Production			
Dried Fish weight (= wet fish weight-5%)	2 993	3 422	3 667
Post harvest loses	180	34	37
Total Revenues	2 755	3 318	3 555
Production Costs			
Investment costs			
Climate smart processing facility		1 000	
LED solar drying racks for hygienic drying		100	
Total Investment costs	-	1 077	-
Operating			
Purchase of wet fish	1 577	1 766	1 892
Water	1	1	1
Packaging bags (50kg bags)	7	7	8
Labour	392	504	504
Operation and maintenance	-	187	187
Total Operating Costs	1 976	2 465	2 592

Total Production Costs

1 976 3 543 2 592

Gross Income

779 - 225 963

Incremental net income (WP-WOP)

- 1 003 184

Retun to Labour	6.9
Discount rate	10%
Net Present Value	1 165
Financial Internal Rate of Return	33%
NPV/b	24 339
NNPV/c	18 223
Benefits/Cost ratio	1.3

1. The monthly fish (Kg/tonnes) handled by Eri-Fish, EMPC in Massawa and the Asaab Proce

1.1 Baseline target (Current Status) or Existing (As per the last year report)

.N	Processing Plant	Landing site	Location	January	February
				1	Erifish
2	EMPC Asmara	Erifish	Asmara	43 449.71	47 511.52
3	EMPC Assab	Assab	Assab	30 815.93	30 576.34
Total				121 568.80	109 065.68

1.2 End-target (Expected Output/result)

.N	Processing Plant	Landing site	Location	January	February
				1	Erifish
2	EMPC Asmara	Erifish	Asmara	318 340.67	244 877.44
3	EMPC Assab	Assab	Assab	227 057.61	174 659.70
Total				954 720.00	734 400.00

Processing Plant	Landing site	Annual Catch Level		
		Baseline	End Target	% Increase
Erifish	Erifish	648 986	3 148 629	385%
EMPC Asmara	Erifish	504 734	2 448 774	385%
EMPC Assab	Assab	360 003	1 746 597	385%
Total		1 513 723	7 344 000	385%

Used as sample - Massawa	648 986	3 148 629
Number of Landing Sites to be supported		3
Number of HH under marine fishing		7 519
HH in One landing site		2 506
Weighted Average/Assuming 1 HH	259	1 256
	159 017	220 320.00
	11%	3%

ssing Plant

Monthly Landed Fish in Kg						
March	April	May	Jun	July	August	September
45 763.46	57 253.89	66 706.67	108 496.14	57 385.44	56 523.02	36 327.24
30 523.35	62 971.07	45 048.58	48 047.05	42 639.27	42 293.43	46 367.19
50 019.02	35 222.92	45 045.83	49 489.40	26 282.15	28 534.49	20 146.90
126 305.83	155 447.88	156 801.08	206 032.59	126 306.86	127 350.94	102 841.33

Monthly Landed Fish in Kg						
March	April	May	Jun	July	August	September
283 376.58	283 376.58	283 376.58	251 890.29	125 945.14	62 972.57	125 945.14
220 389.69	220 389.69	220 389.69	195 901.95	97 950.98	48 975.49	97 950.98
157 193.73	157 193.73	157 193.73	139 727.76	69 863.88	34 931.94	69 863.88
660 960.00	660 960.00	660 960.00	587 520.00	293 760.00	146 880.00	293 760.00

			Total	Average
October	November	December		
42 493.81	56 275.06	43 479.88	648 985.59	54 082.13
39 351.49	29 954.36	26 576.78	504 733.80	42 061.15
11 737.97	18 173.92	13 958.30	360 003.17	30 000.26
93 583.27	104 403.34	84 014.96	1 513 722.56	126 143.55

			Total	Average
October	November	December		
251 890.29	346 349.15	409 321.72	3 148 628.62	262 385.72
195 901.95	269 365.18	318 340.67	2 448 774.38	204 064.53
139 727.76	192 125.67	227 057.61	1 746 597.00	145 549.75
587 520.00	807 840.00	954 720.00	7 344 000.00	612 000.00

SFLP Annex 4 Economic and Financial Analysis Excel Worksheet_1610.xlsx

State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Expenditure Accounts by Years -- Totals Including Contingencies
 Economic Costs

	Economic Costs (US\$ '0						
	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
I. Investment Costs							
Civil Works	16	508	508	2 257	291	549	601
Equipment and Materials	345	300	300	13	13	13	13
Goods, Services & Inputs	263	979	4 218	1 471	457	537	1 457
Technical Assistance	229	404	380	374	240	238	238
Training	323	74	419	309	266	261	78
Vehicles	-	-	-	531	-	-	-
Total Investment Costs	1 176	2 266	5 825	4 956	1 266	1 598	2 387
II. Recurrent Costs							
Salaries and Allowances	572	572	572	572	572	572	560
Operating Costs	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Total Recurrent Costs	652	652	652	652	652	652	640
Total PROJECT COSTS	1 829	2 918	6 478	5 608	1 918	2 250	3 027
	6%	10%	21%	19%	6%	7%	10%

00)

2032	2033	2034	Total
1 067	1 067	420	7 283
13	13	13	1 037
537	128	68	10 115
228	228	348	2 907
58	57	57	1 902
-	-	-	531
1 903	1 493	906	23 775
560	560	560	5 676
80	80	80	800
640	640	640	6 476
2 543	2 133	1 546	30 251
8%	7%	5%	100%

Results Hierarchy

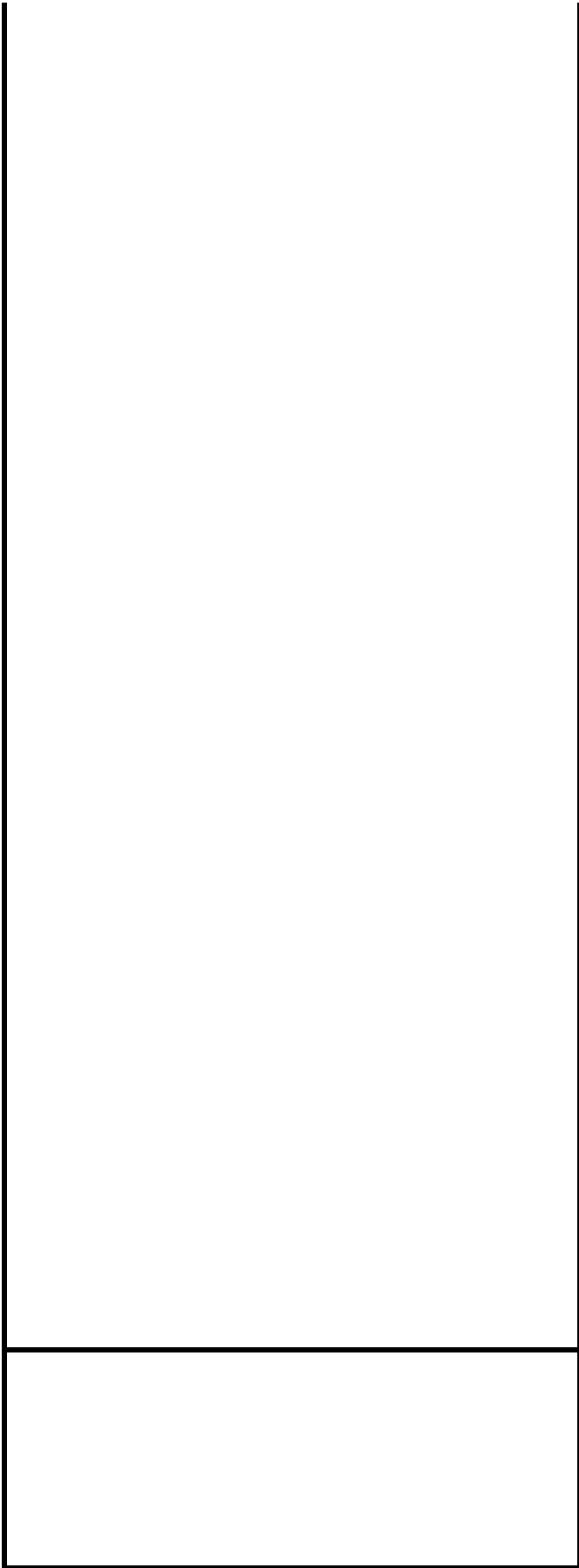
Outreach

Project Goal:

Contribute to Improved food security, nutrition and reduce poverty by promoting better and sustainable production and Marketing of marine and inland fisheries.

Development Objective

To improve resilience of beneficiaries by developing climate smart, nutrition sensitive, gender focused and socially inclusive VCs



Outcome 1: Sustainably increased production and productivity of fisheries VCs

Output 1.1:

Capacities for smallholder marine, inland and aquaculture fish producer systems enhanced

Output 2.1: Improved markets access for fish value chain produce and inputs.

Outcome 3

Improved ecosystem management

Output 3.1:

Natural resources and climate management system improved

Outcome 4: Fish consumption promoted for increased dietary diversification

Output 4.1

Increased access to nutritious foods including fish in target communities

Output 4.2: Enhanced awareness on nutritional value of fish

Output 4.3: Strengthened SBCC capacities across fish VCs

Outcome 5: Strengthened Policy, institutional and Programme implementation capacities for sustainable fish VCs

Output 5.1: Conducive regulatory environment
for fish trading, promotion and adaptation

Indicators				Means of Ver
Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source
1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project				
Males (60%)	0	5496	10992	
Females (40%)	0	3664	7328	
Young people (20%)	0	1 832	3 664	
Total number of persons receiving services	0	9 160	18 320	Progress reports/MIS
Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)		458	916	
1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members				Progress reports/MIS
Household members - Number of people	0	45800	91600	
1.a Corresponding number of households reached				
Women-headed household	0	2748	5496	
Non-women-headed households	0	6412	12824	Progress reports/MIS
Households	0	9160	18320	
% Change in asset ownership among Household				
Households - Households (%)				
Women-headed household (%)				
Non-women-headed households (%)				
% of households with reported increased income				MTR ,
Average income per household in the targeted communities	0	40%	70%	Endline survey
Average increase - Percentage (%)	0	40%	70%	
Increase for women - headed households				
Prevalence of food insecurity reduced	0%	15%	25%	Baseline, MTR ,
Prevalence - Percentage (%)	0%	15%	25%	
Women-headed households				
1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production				
Total number of household members - Number of people	0	750	1502	COI Surveys

Households - Percentage (%)	0	40%	85%	COI Surveys
Households - Households	0	750	1502	COI Surveys
CI 1.2.8: Women reporting minimum dietary diversity (MDDW)1				
Women (number)	2330	3297	5496	COI Surveys
Women (%)	0%	25%	40%	COI Surveys
Households (number)	2330	3297	5496	COI Surveys
Households (%)	42.20%	60	70	COI Surveys
Household members (number)	0	1640	3840	COI Surveys
CI 1.2.2: Households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies or practices – See Output 1.1: and Indicator CI 2.1.3 below for the linkages upwards				
Total number of household members Number of people	0	8244	12824	COI Surveys
Households Percentage (%)	0	45%	70%	COI Surveys
Households - Households	0	8244	12824	COI Surveys
<i>Marketing Indicator not yet addressed Ccould it be addressed by CI 1.2.2 above i.e production, marketing and dietary go together (Considers SO2: Increase poor rural people’s benefits from market participation) or see below CI 2.1.3: and CI 1.1.3 under output 1.1</i>				

Households reporting increased fish catches per annum per commodity for VC developed	TBD	1500	3000	
Total number of household members - Number of people				
Households - Percentage (%)				
Women-headed households – Households				
Households - Households				
Increased fish catches per annum per commodity for VC developed	TBD	1500	3000	
Small pelagic	252.8 T		10,000 T (wet net)	Progress reports,
Large pelagic	1241.67 T		2500 T	Progress reports,
Soft bottom demersal	0		2000 T	Progress reports,
Sea cucumber	31.8 T		61 T	Progress reports,
Inland fisheries	4.3T		100 T	Progress reports,
Aquaculture	1.5 T		100 T	Progress reports,
Identify, study and support five FVC development interventions <i>This indicator is not SMART and requires review. It also seems not linked to the corresponding output</i>	0	3	5	Progress reports,
CI 2.1.3: Rural producers' organizations supported-- <i>This is SO2 level Indicator and NOT Output level Indicator. from CI Framework. Perhaps as a marketing Indicator!!! Proposed to be move up to PDO level</i>				
Total size of POs Organizations		4400	9120	Progress reports,
Rural POs supported Organizations		220	456	Progress reports,
Males – Males		2500	5472	Progress reports,
Females Females		1800	3648	Progress reports,
Young Young people		800	1824	Progress reports,
Persons with disabilities Number		150	456	Progress reports,

CI 1.1.3: Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages ---<i>This is SO2 level Indicator. Move up to PDO level. Seems higher in level to</i> CI 2.1.3: <i>Could help address elements of marketing</i>		750	1502	Progress reports,
Males Males		450	900	Progress reports,
Females Females		300	602	Progress reports,
Young Young people		150	300	Progress reports,
Persons with disabilities Number		40	75	Progress reports,
Total rural producers Number of people	TBD	751	1502	Progress reports,
Increased fish Processed per annum per commodity for VC developed	TBD	736	1472	Progress reports,
Small pelagic	TBD			Progress reports,
Large pelagic and demersal	TBD			Progress reports,
Sea cucumber	TBD			Progress reports,
Inland fisheries	TBD			Progress reports,
Aquaculture	TBD			Progress reports,
CI 2.2.6: Households reporting improved physical access to markets, processing and storage facilities				
Total number of household members - Number of people				
Households - Percentage (%)				
Women-headed households – Households				
Households - Households				
Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities Percentage (%) -Need to disaggregate	0	40%	70%	COI Surveys
Size of households Number of people	0	1472	7464	COI Surveys
Access to processing facilities Households - <i>Need to disaggregate</i>	0	736	1472	COI Surveys

PWD – Households

CI 2.2.2: Supported rural enterprises reporting an increase in profit

Number of enterprises Enterprises	0	180	364	COI Surveys
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Percentage of enterprises Percentage (%)	0	40%	80%	COI Surveys
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2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated

Total number of facilities – Facilities	0	76	152	Progress reports,
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Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated Facilities <i>(may need to be disaggregated further)</i>	0	20	46	Progress reports,
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Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated Facilities <i>(may need to be disaggregated further)</i>	0	20	60	Progress reports,
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Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated Facilities <i>(may need to be disaggregated further)</i>	0	20	46	Progress reports,
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CI 3.2.2: Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate- resilient technologies and practices

Total number of household members Number of people	0	1200	3600	COI Surveys
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Households Percentage (%)	0	40%	60%	COI Surveys
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Households - Households	0	3000	6000	COI Surveys
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Women-headed households – Households

% Increased land under improved management	0	40%	60%	Baseline, AOS, MTR , Endline survey,
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SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services

Total number of household members Number of people	0	27480	54960	COI Surveys
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Households Percentage (%)	0	35	70	COI Surveys
Households Households	0	9160	18320	COI Surveys
SF.2.2 Households reporting they can influence decision-making of local authorities and project-supported service providers				
Total number of household members Number of people	0	824	3298	COI Surveys
Households Percentage (%)	0	30%	60%	COI Surveys
Households Households	0	2748	5496	COI Surveys
CI 3.1.4: Land brought under climate-resilient management				
Hectares of land Area (ha)	0	500	1000	Progress reports,
CI 3.1.1 Groups supported to sustainably manage natural resources and climate-related risks		10	20	
Total size of groups Number of people	0	50	100	Progress reports,
Groups supported – Groups	0	10	20	Progress reports,
Males Males	0	120	60	Progress reports,
Females Females	0	80	40	Progress reports,
Young Young people	0	40	20	Progress reports,
Persons with disabilities Number	0	10	5	Progress reports,
3.1.2 Persons provided with climate information services				
Persons provided with climate information services - Number of people (Total)	0	3000	6000	Progress reports,
Males - Males	0	1800	3600	Progress reports,
Females - Females	0	1200	2400	Progress reports,

Young Young people	0	600	1200	Progress reports,
Persons with disabilities Number	0	150	300	Progress reports,
CI 1.2.9: Percentage of households with improved nutrition knowledge attitudes and practices(KAP)				
Total number of household members Number of people	0	900	3750	COI Surveys
Households - Percentage (%)	57%	45	75%	COI Surveys
Households - Households (Members)	0	2000	5000	COI Surveys
Women-headed households – Households				
CI 1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition				
Total persons participating Number of people	0	12500	25000	Progress reports,
Males Males	0	1300	3000	Progress reports,
Females Females	0	1200	2000	Progress reports,
Households – Households	0	2500	5000	Progress reports,
Young Young people	0	500	1000	Progress reports,
Number of persons with disabilities Number	0	100	250	Progress reports,
Women-headed households – Households				
Fish consumption increased				
Fish price are affordable / stabilized per Kg				
Finance channels; created to expand fish marketing channels and businesses				
Women and children engagement in fish VCs				
Policy 3 Existing/new laws, regulations, policies or strategies proposed to policy makers for approval, ratification or amendment <i>(Swap the Outcome Indicator with and the Output Indicator for alignment)</i>				legal in-country institutions or through qualitative

Policy Number - Number	2	2	4	
Policy 1: Policy-relevant knowledge products completed		2	4	
Number Number	1	2	4	Relevant legal in-country institutions or through qualitative surveys
Number of multistakeholder policy dialogue sessions completed	0	2	4	
Number of regulatory and financial institutions established/strengthened	1	1	3	

Classification		Assumptions
Frequency	Responsibility	
Annual	MMR, NPCO	1. The socio-political situation remains favorable and may allow large active young force to demobilize from the military and engage in gainful engagement (prudent estimate being (20%) 2. Engagement of women is assumed 40% (IFAD 12) and persons with disability 5%
Annual	MMR, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, NPCO	
Annual, Mid term, Endline	MMR, NPCO	
Annual, Mid term, Endline	MMR, NPCO	Absence of climatic shock, inflation
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	

Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline (FReMP data), Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	

Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
		20 kiosks inland fish, 1 hatchery and 5 villages for sea cucumber, 50 cage culture, 50 IAAS, 14 cooperatives in land dams, 2 industrial enterprises for large pelagic and SBDF, 10 artisanal fisher cooperatives for large pelagic and SBDF
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	

Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	100 HH sensitized and supported in each village over the 50 dam site communities
Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	Fisheries cooperatives law, protocols revised, regulations and SOP revised

		Fisheries cooperatives law, protocols revised, regulations and SOP revised
Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
		Documents consulted
		SMTP for availing loans (revolving fund) to fishers, renovate and support QC Lab, landing sites

Results Hierarchy	Indicators	
	Name	Baseline
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported	
	Males (60%)	0
	Females (40%)	0
	Young people (20%)	0
	Total number of persons receiving services	0
	Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)	0
	Total number of learners receiving nutrition education services	0
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households	
	Household members - Number of people	0
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached	
	Women-headed household	0

Outreach	Non-women-headed households	0
	Households	0

Project Goal:

Contribute to Improved food security, nutrition and reduced poverty among rural poor Households by promoting sustainable production and Marketing of marine and inland fisheries.

Increase in household asset index

Total number of household members - Number of people	0
Households Percentage (%)	0
Households - Households	0
Women-headed household (%)	0
Non-women-headed households (%)	0
Access to improved water sources %	50
Motor Boat ownership	23.4
TV ownership %	33
Radio ownership %	26
Mobile phone Ownership %	17
Bicycle Ownership %	17
Animal drawn cart ownership (Horse and donkey carts)	9
Livestock ownership (goat, sheep, chicken and camel)%	67

Households reporting increased income

Total number of household members - Number of people	0
Poverty prevalence %	66
Households – Households %	0
Households – Households	0
Women-headed household (%)	0
Males (60%)	0
Females (40%)	0
Young people (20%)	0
Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)	0

households reporting improved Food security

Total number of household members - Number of people	0
Households – Households (%)	0
Households – Households	0
Women-headed household (%)	0
Non-women-headed households (%)	0
Males (60%)	0
Females (40%)	0
Young people (20%)	0
Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)	0

Development Objective:

To improve resilience of beneficiaries by developing climate smart, nutrition-sensitive, gender focused and socially inclusive VCs

C1.1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in pr

Total number of household members - Number of people	0
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Households - Percentage (%)	0
Households – Households	0
Non-women-headed households (%)	0
Women -headed household (%)	0

CI. 1.2.2: Households reporting adoption of new technologies or practices

Total number of household members - Number of people	0
Households Percentage (%)	0
Households – Households	0
Males (60%)	0
Females (40%)	0
Young people (20%)	0
Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)	0

Outcome 1:

Sustainably increased Production and productivity of fisheries VC.

VC

Total number of household members - Number of people	0
Households Percentage (%)	0
Households – Households	0
Non-women-headed households (%)	0
Women-headed households (%)	0

Studies to support fish value chain intervention

Study -Number	0
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CI 2.1.3: Rural producers' organizations support

Total size of POs Organizations	0
Rural POs supported Organizations	0
Males – Males (60%)	0
Females – Females (40%)	0
Young -Young people (20%)	0
Persons with disabilities Number (5%)	0

technological packages

Total rural producers - Number of people	0
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Output 1.1: Capacities for smallholder marine, inland and aquaculture fish producer systems enhanced	Males – Males	0	
	Females – Females	0	
	Young - Young people	0	
	Persons with disabilities Number	0	
	Total rural producers - Number of people	0	
	Fishery Sector(RMF 11)		
Output 1.2: Enhanced climate smart technologies (e.g., renewable energy)	Males – Males	0	
	Females – Females	0	
	Young - Young people	0	
	Persons with disabilities Number	0	
	Total person trained - Number of people	0	
	CI 3.2.2: Households reporting adoption of envi and climate- resilient technologies and practices		
Outcome 2: Community and ecosystems resilience enhanced	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	
	Households Percentage (%)	0	
	Households – Households	0	
	Women-headed households (%)	0	
	Non-women-headed households (%)	0	
	Management		
Output 2.1: Marine coastal ecosystems and biodiversity effectively managed	Hectares of land Area (ha) under mangroves	0	
	climate-related risks		
	Total size of groups -Number of people	0	
	Groups supported – Groups	0	
	Males – Males	0	
	Females – Females	0	
	Young - Young people	0	
	Persons with disabilities Number	0	
	3.1.2 Persons provided with climate information		
	Persons provided with climate information services - Number of people	0	
	Males – Males	0	
	Females – Females	0	
	Young -Young people	0	
	Persons with disabilities Number	0	
	Dam catchment areas under improved practices		

Output 2.2: Inland dam catchment areas restored	Watershed land Area restored - Hectares	0
	Management plans developed - Number	0
Outcome 3: Sustainably increased marketing of fish and fish products	commodity VC developed	
	Size of households -Number of people	0
	Households Percentage (%)	0
	Households – Households	0
	Non-women-headed households (%)	0
	Women-headed households (%)	0
	CI 2.2.6: Households reporting improved physic processing and storage facilities	
	Size of households -Number of people	0
	Households Percentage (%)	0
	Households – Households	0
	Non-women-headed households (%)	0
	Women -Headed households (%)	0
	Males – Males	0
	Females – Females	0
	Young -Young people	0
	Persons with disabilities Number	0
	CI 2.2.2: Supported rural enterprises reporting	
	Total rural enterprises- Number of people	
	Percentage of enterprises - Percentage (%)	0
Number of enterprises – Enterprises	0	

<p>Output 3.1: Improved market access for fish value chain produce and inputs</p>	<p>CI. 2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities rehabilitated</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total number of facilities – Facilities</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Market facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Processing facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Storage facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Total number of facilities – Facilities	0	Market facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities	0	Processing facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities	0	Storage facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities	0										
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Market facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities	0																		
Processing facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities	0																		
Storage facilities constructed /rehabilitated Facilities	0																		
<p>Output 3.2: Fish processing capacity enhanced</p>	<p>Processing infrastructure for cold fish VCs in place</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Cold VC</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Increased Processing infrastructure for dry fish</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Dry VC – Number</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Cold VC	0	Dry VC – Number	0														
Cold VC	0																		
Dry VC – Number	0																		
<p>Outcome 4: Dietary diversification promoted through VCs activities</p>	<p>CI 1.2.9: Percentage of households with improved attitudes and practices(KAP)</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total number of household members - Number of people</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households - Percentage (%)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households - Households (Members)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Women-headed households – Households</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-women-headed households – Households</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males (60%)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females (40%)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Young people (20%)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Total number of household members - Number of people	0	Households - Percentage (%)	0	Households - Households (Members)	0	Women-headed households – Households	0	Non-women-headed households – Households	0	Males (60%)	0	Females (40%)	0	Young people (20%)	0	Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)	0
Total number of household members - Number of people	0																		
Households - Percentage (%)	0																		
Households - Households (Members)	0																		
Women-headed households – Households	0																		
Non-women-headed households – Households	0																		
Males (60%)	0																		
Females (40%)	0																		
Young people (20%)	0																		
Total number of persons with disabilities (5%)	0																		
	<p>nutrition</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total persons participating Number of people</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households - Households</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Households – Households (%)</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Males – Males</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Females – Females</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Young - Young people</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Total persons participating Number of people	0	Households - Households	0	Households – Households (%)	0	Males – Males	0	Females – Females	0	Young - Young people	0						
Total persons participating Number of people	0																		
Households - Households	0																		
Households – Households (%)	0																		
Males – Males	0																		
Females – Females	0																		
Young - Young people	0																		

	Number of persons with disabilities Number	0
Output 4.1: Enhanced awareness on nutritional value of fish	Number of learners in schools reached with nut	
	Total Learners -Numbers	0
	Male -Male (60)	0
	Female (40)	0
	Learners with disabilities (5%)	0
Outcome 5: Strengthened policy, institutional capacities and program implementation	to policy makers for approval, ratification or am	
	Regulation developed/ reviewed - Numbers	2
Output 5.1: Conducive regulatory environment for sustainable fish VC in place.	Policy 1: Policy-relevant knowledge products co	
	Policy knowledge products	1
	Regulatory knowledge products - Number	1
	Policy 2: Functioning multi - sectoralpartnershi	
	Number of multi-sectoral partnership established	0
Output 5.2 Capacity of MMR enhanced	Regulatory/policy institutions strengthened	
	Institutionsand financial institutions established/strengthened - Numbers	0

There is a change as compared to PCN LF which states 1000 Ha against 60,000 Ha which is a huge watershed interve

		Means of Verification		
Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility
orted by the project				
5 496	10 992			
3 664	7 328			
1 832	3 664			
9 160	18 320			
458	916	Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO
1 500	3 000			
ousehold's members				
45 800	91 600	Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO
ed				
2 748	5 496			

6 412	12 824	Progress		
9 160	18 320	reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO
		Baseline, MTR , Endline survey, National Economic Surveys 1d/Studies, Eritrea		
		2002/2010 Demographic and Health Survey, FIVAC		
3 664	7 328			
20%	40%			
3 664	7 328			
1 100	2 199			
2 564	5 129			
60	70			
25.4	37.4			
35	37			
28	30			
22	27			
19	21			
11	13			
77	87		Annual, Mid term, Endline	MMR, NPCO

		Baseline, MTR, Endline survey,		
7 328	12 824	World Health Organization survey (2017), National surveys		
30	10			
40	70			
7 328	12 824			
2 199	3 848			
4 396	7 694			
2 932	5 130			
1 466	2 565		Annual, Midterm, Endline	MMR, NPCO
367	642			
2 748	4 580			
15	25			
2 748	4 580			
825	1 374			
1 923	3 206			
1 648	2 748	Baseline, MTR, Endline survey,		
1 100	1 832	National Food Security Surveys	Annual, Midterm, Endline,	MMR, NPCO
550	916			
138	229			
roduction				
7 328	15 572			

40%	85%			
7 328	15 572			
5 130	10 900		Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
2 198	4 672	OI Surveys		
v/improved inputs,				
8 244	12 824			
45%	70%			
8 244	12 824			
4 946	7 694			
3 298	5 130		Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
1 649	2 565			
413	642	COI Surveys		
3 664	6 412			MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
20	35			
3 664	6 412			
2 564	4 488	Progress reports,	Annual	
1 100	1 924			
s		Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
3	5			
ted				MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
1 840	3 680			
92	184			
1 104	2 208			
736	1 472			
368	756			
92	184	Progress reports,	Annual	
751	1502			

450	900			
300	602			
150	300			
40	75			
751	1502	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
8 244	16 488			
546	1 092			
2 748	5 496			
687	1 374			
13 920	27 480	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
Environmentally sustainable		COI Surveys, Baseline, AOS, MTR , Endline survey, COI Surveys		
7 328	10 992			
40%	60%			
7 328	10 992			
2 199	3 298		Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
5 129	7 694			
500	1 000	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
1 500	3 000		Annual	
150	300			
900	1 800			
600	1 200			
300	600	Progress reports,		MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
75	150			
1 services				
3 000	6 000			
1 800	3 600			
1 200	2 400			
600	1 200	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
150	300			

30 000	60,000			
25	50	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
2 748	5 496			
15	30			
2 748	5 496			
1 923	3 847	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
825	1 649			
Equal access to markets,				
7 328	12 824	COI Surveys		
40	70			
7 328	12 824			
5 129	8 976			
2 199	3 848			
4 396	7 694			
2 932	5 130		Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
1 466	2 565			
367	642			
an increase in profit				
1 430	2 860			
3%	6%			
87	174	COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
				MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO

s constructed or				
76	152			
24	46			
24	60			
24	46	Progress reports,	Annual	
ace				
2	3			
VCs in place				
1	0	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
ed nutrition knowledge				
		COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	
5 496	8 244			
30	45			
5 496	8 244			
1 649	2 474			
3 847	5 770			
3 297	4 946			
2 199	3 298			
1 100	1 649			
275	413			MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
8 244	11 908			
8 244	11 908			
45	65			
2 947	7 144			
3 298	4 764			
1 649	2 382			

413	596	Progress reports,	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
nutrition education				
1 500	3 000			
900	1 800			
600	1 200			
75	150			
assessment		in-country institutions or through	Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
2	4			
completed		Relevant legal in-country institutions or through qualitative surveys	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO
2	4			
1	3			
to supported			Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NPCO
2	3			
3	3			

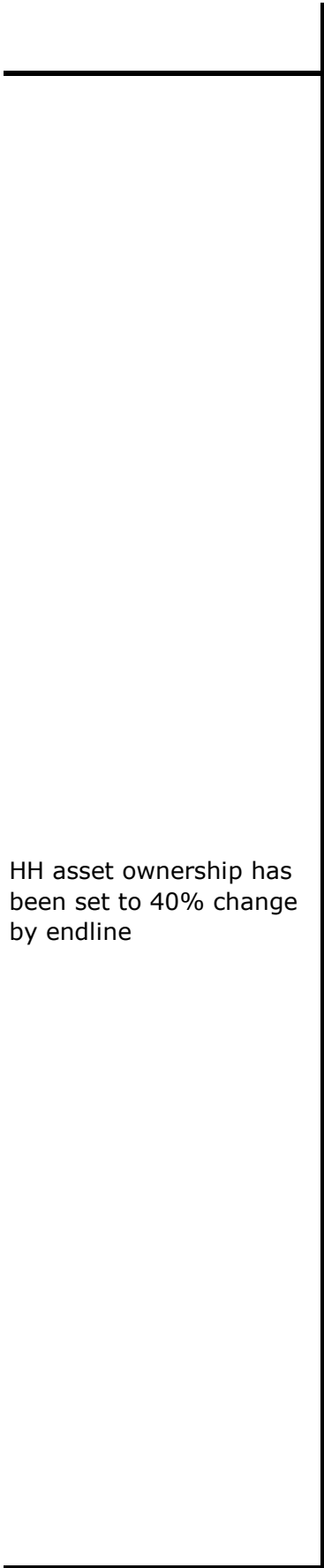
tion or rather 120 Ha per . You need to check with the expert who inputted to this

Assumptions

1. The socio-political situation remains favorable
2. large active young force demobilized from the military and engage in gainful engagement (prudent estimate being (20%) of Household members
3. Each Household is assumed to have 5 people (Members i.e both men and women) with 1 member supported by the project
4. Engagement of women is assumed 40% of Household members 7,328-(IFAD 12).and persons with disability 5% 916 by end line
5. Women Headed Household is assumed 30% of 18,320 = 5,496

HH)

6. Learners in 6 boarding schools represent a unique HH benefitting from only nutrition education (totaling to 3,000 targeted persons in middle and high school) - *require consensus*



HH asset ownership has
been set to 40% change
by endline

1. Poverty prevalence is estimated at 66% and targeted to reduce by 10% by end of the project

2. Household reporting increased income is estimated at 70% by end of the project and 40% by midline.

3. 30% is the estimated women headed household

Absence of climatic shock, inflation

Household improved food prevalence is estimated at 25% by endline and 15% at midline.

85% of 18,320 is assumed to report increased production by endline

Each HH is assumed to have 1 Members participating

30% of HH is assumed to be women headed

1. The HH target has been set to 45% at midline and 70% at endline. Each HH is assumed to have 1membersparticipating

2. Women headed HH is set to 30%

The current catch per HH has stagnated for a long time.

5 VC studies selected and agreed upon

4 cage,50 cucumber,29 new inland cooperatives, 21 already existing inland cooperatives, 50 artisanal marine cooperatives and 30 small pelagic cooperatives(*each group is assumed to have 20 members*)

Clarity to be confirmed with Davis. Now clear how the figures were arrived at during PCN

HH reporting adoption is assumed to be 60% by endline.

1 member is reached from each HH

1000 ha mangrove reforestation

20 coastal communities engage in social fencing of mangrove forests

Increased level of

awareness on watershed and environmental issues; Supportive Policy and legal framework;

Endline target is assumed at 70%.

HH has 1 member benefitting .

for large pelagic and SBDF(assumed 20 members),1 hatchery (20 members),25 processing sea cucumber enterprises (500 members),20 kiosks inland fish (100

30 MNFs established (20 inland MNFs and 10 coastal MNFs),

20 kiosks inland fish, 1 hatchery and 5 villages for sea cucumber, 50 cage culture, 50 IAAS, 14 cooperatives in land dams, 2 industrial enterprises for large pelagic and SBDF, 10 artisanal fisher cooperatives for large pelagic and SBDF

1. Each HH is assumed to have

1 Members participating
=8,244

2. 45 of 18,320=8,244
and 30% of
18,320=5,496

3. Women HH is assumed
30% of total HH=5,770

4. Youth 20% of 8,244 by
endline

6. PWD 5% of 8,244 by
endline =413

Households provided with
targeted support to
improve their nutritionis
assumed at 65 % at

endline and 45% at
midline

6 schools each with 500
students and
pupils respectively are
assumed to be reached (3
high school and 3 middle
schools)

law, protocols revised,
regulations and SOP
revised, Nutrition

Fisheries cooperatives
law, protocols revised,
regulations and SOP
revised, Nutrition
guidelines on MNFs
developed
SMTP for availing loans
(revolving fund) to
fishers, renovate and
support QC Lab, landing
sites

Documents consulted

SMTP for availing loans
(revolving fund) to
fishers, renovate and
support QC Lab, landing
sites

State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)**Components by Financiers**

(US\$ '000)

	GoE		IFA
	Amount	%	Amount
A. Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management			
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	121	5	986
Rehabilitation of Inland Dam Ecosystems and Livelihoods	103	3	3 625
Subtotal	224	4	4 611
B. Nutrition Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development			
Production Preservation and Processing	171	1	6 150
Distribution and Marketing Fish and Fish Products	114	5	2 049
Subtotal	284	2	8 200
C. Program coordination, institutional strengthening and Policy			
Program coordination and implementation	6 308	73	2 141
Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity	59	4	445
Subtotal	6 367	62	2 586
Total PROJECT COSTS	6 875	21	15 397

SFLP Annex 4 Economic and Financial Analysis Excel Worksheet_1610.xlsx

ID	GEF		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Taxes)	Duties & Taxes
	%	Amount	%	Amount			
39	1 419	56	2 526	8	292	2 113	121
97	-	-	3 728	12	447	3 178	103
74	1 419	23	6 254	19	740	5 290	224
46	7 200	53	13 521	42	4 092	9 258	171
89	138	6	2 301	7	266	1 921	114
52	7 338	46	15 821	49	4 358	11 179	284
25	168	2	8 617	27	-	8 617	-
28	1 076	68	1 579	5	71	1 449	59
25	1 244	12	10 197	32	71	10 067	59
48	10 000	31	32 272	100	5 169	26 536	567

2. Volume of wastes (Kg/tonnes) handled by the same 3 processing Factories

2.1 Baseline target (Current Status) or Existing (As per the last year report)

S.No	Processing Plant	Landing site	Location	Annual wastes in kg	
				By product	Spoilage
1	Erifish	Erifish	Massawa		3 396.03
2	EMPC Asmara	Erifish	Asmara	140 000.00	9 091.20
3	EMPC Assab	Assab	Assab		6 530.00
Total				140 000.00	19 017.23

2.2 End-target (Expected Output/result)

S.No	Processing Plant	Landing site	Location	Landing in kg	Processi
					Whole fish
1	Erifish	Erifish	Massawa	3 148 628.62	2 204 040.03
2	EMPC Asmara	Erifish	Asmara	2 448 774.38	1 714 142.07
3	EMPC Assab	Assab	Assab	1746596.999	1 222 617.90
Total				7 344 000.00	5 140 800.00

	Remark		
Total			
3 396.03	Discarded as spoiled and no processing activities		
149 091.20	By product of the processed and some discarded		
6 530.00	Discarded as spoiled and no processing activities		
159 017.23			

ng in kg	Annual wastes in kg			Remark
Processed	By product	Spoilage	Total	
903 656.41	1 300 383.62	94 458.86	94 458.86	Discard as spoiled and by processing
702 798.25	1 011 343.82	73 463.23	73 463.23	
501 273.34	721 344.56	52 397.91	52 397.91	
2 107 728.00	3 033 072.00	220 320.00	220 320.00	

product of

3. Number of Employees (males/Females) for each Processing Plant

3.1 Existing

S.No	Processing Plant	Location	Total Number of Employees			Empl Below 35
			Male	Female	Total	
1	Erifish	Massawa	51	39	90	56
2	EMPC Asmara	Asmara	48	72	120	53
3	EMPC Assab	Assab	16	41	57	31
Total			115	152	267	140

oyees by age classification	
Above 35	Total
34	90
67	120
26	57
127	267

4. Number of Fishermen Registered by Each Landing Site (Active boats)

S.No	Processing Plant	Landing site	Location of landing site	Number of boats
1	Erifish			
2	EMPC Asmara	Erifish	Massawa	202
3	EMPC Assab	Assab	Assab	112
Total				314

5. Species of Large pelagics handled by each of the plants

5.1 Pelagic and coral reef fishes

S/N	English Name	Latin Name	Type of Fisheries
1	Red snappers	<i>Lutjanus spp.</i>	Coral
2	Grouper	<i>Epinephelus spp.</i>	Coral
3	Emperor	<i>Lethrinus spp.</i>	Coral
4	King Fish (Derak)	<i>Scomberomerus commerson</i>	Pelagic
5	Jackfish	<i>Caranx spp., Carangoides spp.</i>	Pelagic
6	Barracuda	<i>Sphyraena barracuda</i>	Pelagic
7	Queenfish	<i>Scomberoidea spp.</i>	Pelagic
8	Catfish	<i>Arius thalassinus</i>	Pelagic
9	Shark meat	<i>Carchirhinus spp.</i>	Pelagic
10	Tuna	<i>Thunnus tonggol</i>	Pelagic
11	Threadfin bream	<i>Nemipterus spp.</i>	Soft bottom
12	Lizardfish	<i>synodontidae</i>	Soft bottom

6. Species for small pelagic handled by each of the plants

No

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex 5: Social Environment and Climate Assessment (SECAP) Review Note

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

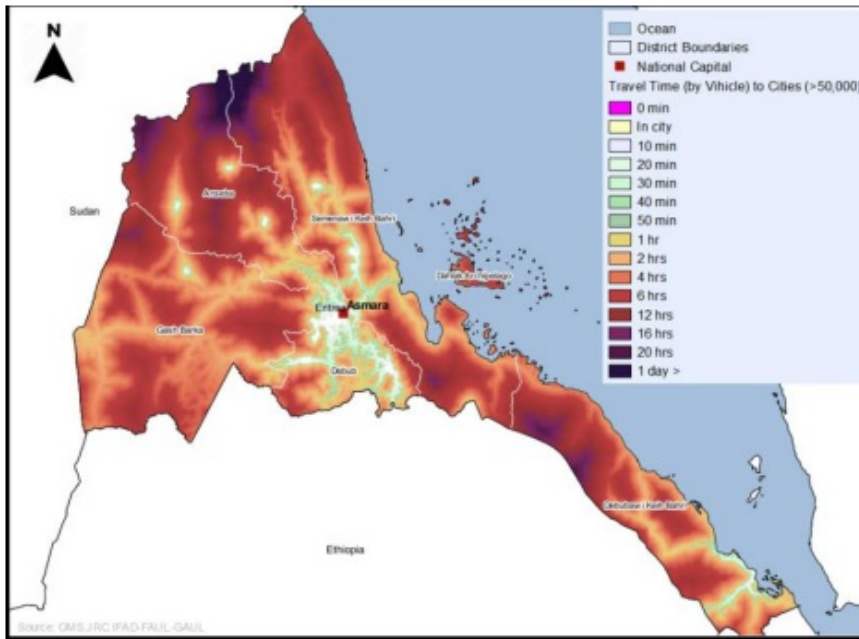
The SECAP Review note should build on the preliminary note mentioned above, draw on the results of the screening exercise and be informed by the issues raised during the design mission, the stakeholders interviews, publicly available tools and dataset, and environmental, social or climate-related studies that inform on the characteristics of the project location. The SECAP review note includes the revised ESMP and should be attached to the Project Design Report, integrated in Draft Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and COSTAB and shall be submitted to Design Review Meeting (DRM) or IRC (for NSOs).

1. Introduction

1. The Social Environment Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) study contributes to the SFLP development and decision-making process. Climate change (CC) mitigation is guided by the study, which aligns with the government's existing sustainable national development policies, environmental action plans, and climate change initiatives. Most importantly, the SECAP guides the development of outcome-driven national development strategies and systems for sustainable environmental and natural resource management (ENRM), greater social equity in rural communities, and appropriate adaptation measures. The main objectives of the background study are:
2. To conduct a strategic evaluation of the current and future environmental and social affect Eritrea's performance of poverty reduction and community resilience activities.
3. To propose climate change adaptation and mitigation measures and strategic opportunities for SFLP and national/rural sector development plans and the country's contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and nationally determined contributions (NDCs).
4. This SECAP is based on desk reviews from various secondary sources, including the Government of State of Eritrea (GoSE), legal, institutional, policy, and program documents. Furthermore, the study includes a review of IFAD strategy papers, action plans, reports from other multilateral agencies and development partners, and findings from consultations with key stakeholders in the country.

2. Situational analysis and potential project impacts

5. **Poverty and Social Indicators.** Several social indicators have improved significantly in recent decades. At birth, life expectancy is 65.5 years, up from 50 years a decade ago. The child mortality rate, for example, has decreased from 8.9% in 2000 to 4.5% in 2016. (see further details under the gender section below). The lack of statistics makes determining the country's rural poverty situation difficult, but an estimated 80% of poor people live in rural areas. Despite the scarcity of reliable statistical data, inequality weighted metrics for Eritrea and other Horn of Africa countries are presented in Table 1. This demonstrates that, despite the fact that the UNDP Human Development Index (HDI) in 2018 was relatively low at 0.43, differences in life expectancy as a function of inequality are moderated in this group of countries. This means that material differences in equality do not always result in poorer health outcomes.
6. **Poverty and Vulnerability in rural Eritrea.** Both poverty and vulnerability are often associated with distance to market centres and service centres. This affects, among others, the ability to acquire agricultural inputs and services, add value to and market agricultural products. As such IFAD's GeoSpatial Support Unit has created as Figure 1 a mapping of distance to urban centres of at least 50,000 people in terms of time by vehicle. In fact, depending on vehicle access it may take significantly longer for more remote populations. Vulnerability due to remoteness should be taken into account in IFADs targeting strategy for interventions in SFLP.



7. Figure 1. Distance to urban centres

2.1 Socio-economic assessment

a. Overall poverty situation

8. **Overall poverty situation and dynamics:** Eritrea has a population of 3.475 million^[1] and a life expectancy of 67.1^[2], with 65 per cent of the rural population being poor and 37 per cent facing high food insecurity. The population primarily resides in rural areas, at about 65 to 70 percent^[3]. The country is one of the least developed countries in the world. The Human Development Index has slightly increased since 2018 and currently stands at 0.492, with a GNI per capita at 1,73 USD. Despite increased investments in the education system, mean years of schooling remains low (4.9 years), according to the Human Development Report in 2021. Nonetheless, figures provided by Government appear promising. According to the UPR national report by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2018, clean and tap water access is reaching 85 percent in rural and 93 percent in urban areas; accessibility to electricity has increased from 22.9 percent in 1995 to 43.5 percent in 2018. While these figures indicate steady progress, the scarcity of national data make it difficult to provide a comprehensive overview of the poverty situation, let alone disaggregation by multiple dimensions to state the current status quo and give robust scenarios for the future. Follow up on the National Indicative Development Plan will be critical to understand the country's developmental and economic growth trajectories and GoE's key development priorities to eradicate poverty and create a conducive environment for rural economies.

9. ^[1]National Statistics Office, 2019

10. ^[2]National Statistics Office, 2021

11. ^[3]National Statistics Office, 2015

b. Gender

12. **Women:** Women constitute 55 percent of Eritrea's population and head 47.2 percent of all households, a legacy from the long independence war. According to the latest CEDAW reports, women face high maternal mortality, and struggle with lack of access to basic health care, particularly rural women and women with disabilities^[3]. According to estimates from the International Labour Organization and United Nations Population Division, women make up 46.9 percent of the labor force in 2021^[4]. However, the majority of female workers are in non-skilled and low-paying jobs, and struggle to access markets. The Government set forth measures to enhance their access to credit and loans under the saving and microcredit programme. Nonetheless, traditionally women are still overburdened with an unequal division of labor. Subsequently, women largely shoulder domestic chores, including fetching water and firewood, and caring for children.

c. Youth

13. **Youth:** About 70 percent of the population are under 35 years. Adopting the definition by the African Union, youth targeted under SFLP will be between 18-35 years. While the Government has been increasingly investing in schools in rural areas and has taken measures to encourage women and girls to choose career paths in STEM, the school enrolment rate for secondary education stands at 44 percent in 2019 for young women as opposed to 48 percent for young men. Considering the bachelor and diploma enrolment rate, women's yearly average representation is at 42.4 percent and the academic year of 2017/2018 reached 50.4 percent in Marine Science and Technology and 50.5 percent in Agriculture^[1]. According to ILO's estimates, youth unemployment rate in 2021 was at 11.3 percent, while young females struggled with a 12.6 percent unemployment rate (10.2 percent for young men). Under- and unemployment, lack of relevant job skills and training matching the labour market thus continue to be one of the main bottlenecks hindering young men and women to thrive in the Eritrean's economy. Due to the country context, young men are primarily engaged in the national service. Taking the context into account, SFLP will design activities, particularly training opportunities, in a modular-form and design it with enough flexibility for participants to engage at their own pace. Further, cash-for work opportunities will be another entry point to bolster involvement of young men. It is worth noting that women struggle with a multitude of challenges that are gradually being tackled by the Government. The prevalence of FGM for women aged 15-49 is 83 percent. Actions taken such as the establishment of a national steering committee and the development of a strategic plan for the period of 2020-2024 on the elimination of harmful practices are showing promising results. According to an FGM mapping in 2016/2018 of UNFPA, under 15 and under 5 show an FGM prevalence of 3.8 percent and 1.0 percent respectively, indicating a potential culture change for the new generation. Community conversations will open a safe and dynamic space in SFLP for community members, especially women, to exchange on topics dear to them, break stigma and serve as a vehicle for support and care.

14. ^[1] Ibid.

d. Indigenous peoples

15. Eritrea is home to a culturally, ethnically, linguistically and religiously heterogeneous society. There are nine officially recognized ethnic groups, namely Afar, Blien, Hidareb, Kunama, Nara, Rashaida, Saho, Tigre and Tigrinya. Most of the Tigrinya are farmers who constitute about 55 per cent of the population live in the highlands, although they have also migrated to other parts of the country. The Tigre, nomadic pastoralists and the Hidarb (Cushtic Beja) (the latter who make up under 5 per cent of the population), reside in the northern, western, and coastal lowlands although many also migrated to Sudan during the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict; they make up about 2 per cent of the population. The Rashaida reside in the northern coastal lowlands and the northern eastern coasts of Sudan and represent about 2 per cent of the population.
16. The Afar constitute under 5 per cent of the population and live in the Debubawi Keyih Bahri Region and Ethiopia and Djibouti. They suffered greatly from the famine of the 1970s as well as the conflicts. Recent droughts have also put the Afar at risk of hunger and disease. The Saho represent 4 per cent of the population and mostly reside in the Debubawi Keyih Bahri Region and the Northern Red Sea Region of the country. At about 2 per cent of the population, the Bilen, mostly farmers, are primarily concentrated in the north-central areas, in and around the city of Keren, and south towards Asmara. The Kunama make up around 2 per cent of the population and live mostly around in the Gash Barka Region and the Nara, who make up under 5 per cent of the population live mostly around the south-western border with Sudan and Ethiopia.

e. Marginalised groups

17. The 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey estimated the total number of persons with disabilities in Eritrea is 149 103, out of which, 96 748 live in rural areas. According to this survey, persons with disabilities constitute around 5 per cent of the country's total population. The EPHS did not provide information on women with disabilities. The EPHS indicates the most prevalent forms of disability as those related to vision, mental/intellectual and motion impairments. The most prevalent forms of physical disabilities and mental illnesses are those caused by years of war and unexploded ordinances. Persons with disabilities face multifaceted social, financial, and emotional challenges. To address bottlenecks hampering persons with disabilities to fully integrate in society, the Government has established a Community Based Rehabilitation Program (CBRP). The program supports persons with disabilities to be self-reliant and engage in the workforce. Further, the Government provides legal provisions to citizens to establish associations and makes an effort to promote equal participation and distribution of resources and opportunities.

f. Nutrition

18. **Food security and nutrition security:** About two thirds of households are impacted by food insecurity, with rural areas mostly affected^[1]. Eritrea faces severe food and nutrition security challenges, due to frequent droughts and high dependence on rainfed agriculture, and with low adaptive capacity in a fragile environment. Even in times of good rainfall, domestic food production is estimated to meet 60-70 percent of the population's need. Fortunately, the country has abundant and under-exploited fisheries resources, both in its marine waters in the Red Sea and potentially in inland water reservoirs, which could significantly contribute to, and diversify national food security, reduce the incidence of poverty and malnutrition, and create employment opportunities. However, local fish consumption remains very low, at only 0.4 kg/capita per year compared to the Africa-wide average of 9.8 kg and is skewed towards the urban population. Low dietary diversity and in particular, protein consumption is a major problem for certain populations, including those in rural and isolated communities but also coastal areas, even those working in small-scale fishing activities. Misconceptions about fish consumption remain widespread and will be addressed by focused social and behavior change communication.

19. **Nutrition:** The Government sets important measures in place to ensure nutrition and food security. Yet, Eritrea is still 'off course' to meet all targets for maternal, infant, and young child nutrition. The malnutrition situation among the under five-year old children portrayed a severe burden of stunting (50.3 percent), underweight (38.8 percent), and wasting (15.3 percent). Similarly, Eritrean's adult population grapples with malnutrition with 38 percent of women of reproductive age affected by anaemia, and six percent of adult men having diabetes; meanwhile, 7.6 percent of women and two percent of men suffer from obesity^[2]. Dietary diversity remains a challenge with only 43 percent of women and 46 percent of children achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity. Lack of awareness and knowledge on balanced, nutritious diets, nutritional value of different foods, food preparation and preservation methods are a few contributing factors. Climate change, limited access to water for both domestic and inland fishing and farming further aggravate the situation^[3]. Accordingly, the WHO sees malnutrition, particularly for youth and women, as one of the greatest public health problems in Eritrea. SFLP will identify different nutritional pathways and integrate specific and targeted interventions to enhance availability, affordability of diverse, safe, and nutritious foods, particularly fish, complemented by increased knowledge, awareness and readiness to make healthy diet choices.

20. [\[1\]Callendar, 4 Causes of Poverty in Eritrea: Economy, Agriculture, Hunger and Education, 2017](#)

21. [\[2\]Callendar, 4 Causes of Poverty in Eritrea: Economy, Agriculture, Hunger and Education, 2017](#)

22. [\[3\]IFAD, Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Nutrition among Care-Providers of Under-five Children and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women in Eritrea, 2021](#)

23. .

24. .

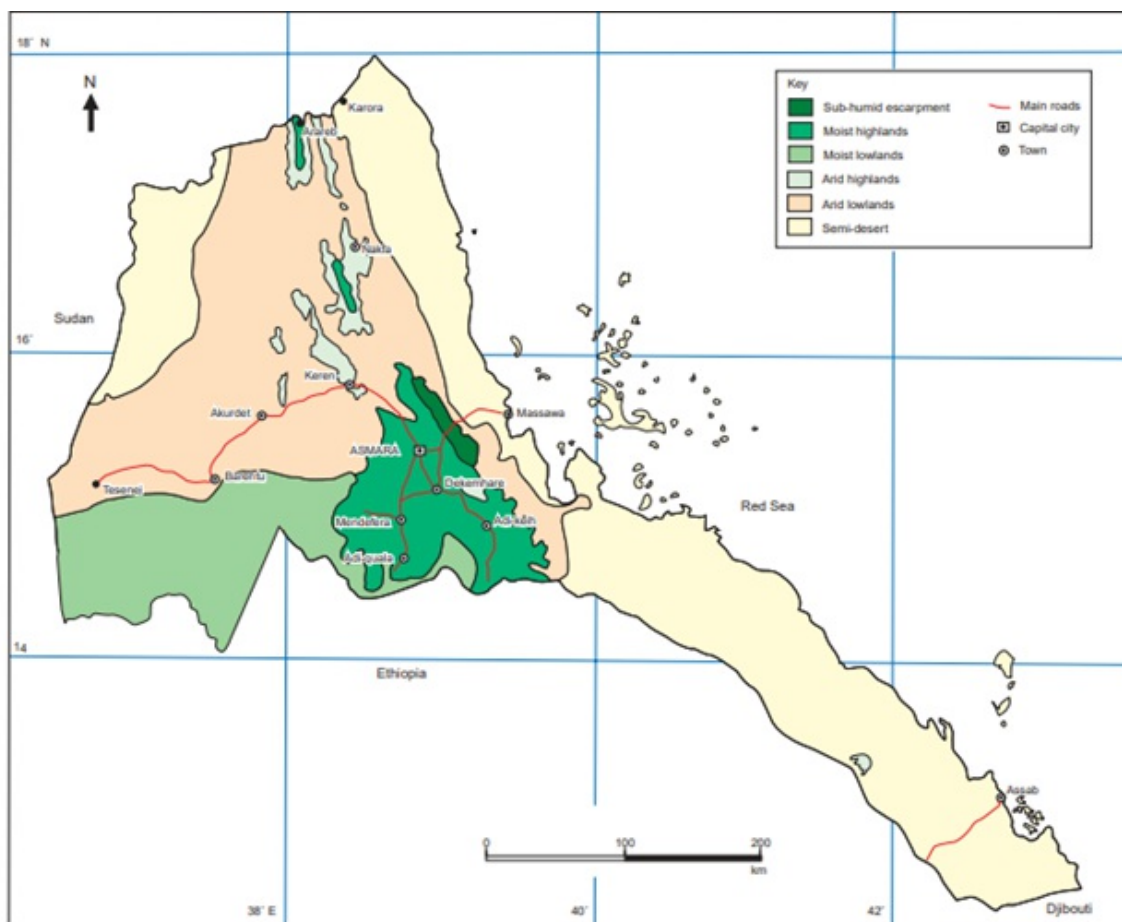
2.2 Environment and climate context, trends and implications

25. Environment and climate context, trends and implications

26. **Geographical location:** Eritrea is situated in the north eastern part of Africa between latitudes 12°40" and 18°02" and longitudes 36°30" and 43°23". Eritrea is located in the [Horn of Africa](#) and is bordered on the northeast and east by the [Red Sea](#), on the west and northwest by [Sudan](#), on the south by [Ethiopia](#), and on the southeast by [Djibouti](#). The land surface area of the country is 125,700 km²^[1]. The country has a high central plateau that varies from 1,800 to 3,000 meters (5,906–9,843 ft) [above sea level](#). The coastal plain, western lowlands and some 350 islands comprise the remainder of Eritrea's land mass^[2].

27. **Eretria agroecological regions:** Based on biological and physical characteristics, Eritrea is divided into six major agroecological zones (Figure 1). These six zones are, in turn, subdivided into 55 sub-zones^[3]. This agroecological classification is essential in soil and water conservation since appropriate conservation measures vary between the zones. Ideally, each sub-zone should explicitly provide soil and water conservation guidelines. As can be seen from the figures in Table 1, much of Eritrea is occupied by drylands, with three-quarters of the country falling in the arid or semi-desert zones. In most years, rainfall

is less than 500 mm in all these areas. This, combined with very high potential evapotranspiration (1,700mm, 100 mm), results in dry conditions[4].



28. **Figure 1:** Major agro-ecological regions of Eritria (White 1983)[1]

29. **Table 1. Relative area of the major agro-ecological zones of Eritrea**

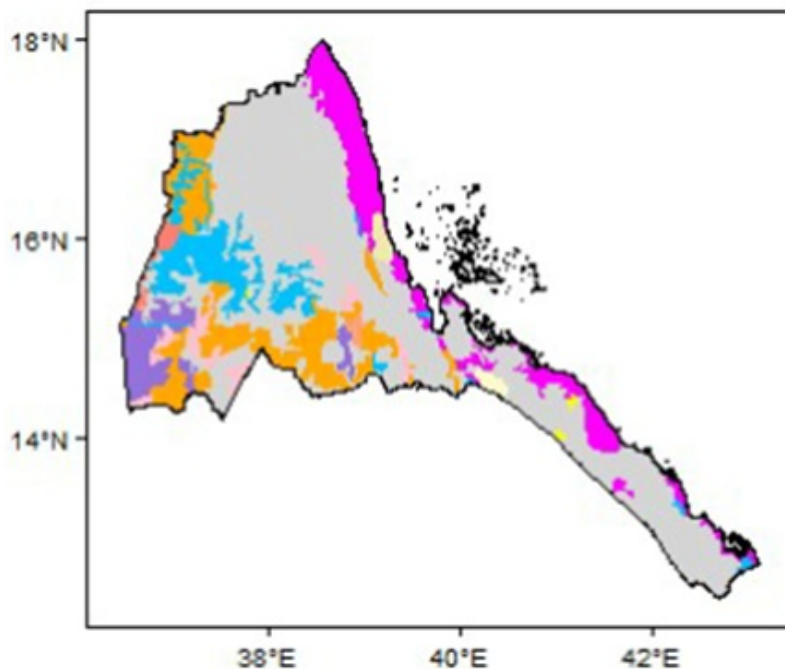
Agro-ecological Zone	Proportion of zone of Eritrea's total area
Moist highlands	7
Moist lowlands	16
Arid highland	3
Arid low lands	34
Sub-humid escarpment	1
Semi-desert zone	3

30. **Biodiversity:** Eritrea is endowed with rich biodiversity resources[2]. The Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs) of Semenawi and

Debabawi Bahri (SDB); Buri-peninsula, and the Gash-Barka Riverine Forests harbour highly diversified flora such as *Juniperus procera*, *Olea Africana* and fauna that support considerable agricultural and fishing activities[3]. The Eritrean Red Sea coast is endowed with valuable marine resources and has a rich biodiversity[4], including in marine plants, especially seagrass[5]. The beauty of the avifauna and landscape of the Green Belt and Mountain Bizen of the Eastern escarpment of Eritrea are of high eco-tourism value:

31. Eritrea's pressing environmental problems are directly related to land degradation, deforestation, soil loss and the expansion of desertification especially in the critical areas where agricultural output is vital. The loss of biodiversity, along with climate change and desertification, have been identified as the greatest challenges to sustainable development in Eritrea[1].
32. **Forests resources:** Eritrea has a forest cover of approximately 1.5 million hectares or 13.5% of the total land area[2]. Despite the large forest cover, forestry is an insignificant part of the economy. The natural forests of Eritrea are classified into six main groups; the highland forests comprise a mixture of coniferous and broad-leaved species[3]. The mixed woodland of acacia, which is a restricted area, occurs in the southern part of the Western Lowland. The other forests include wooded grassland and shrub or bush vegetation, which dominates most parts of the country, Riverine forest, which is mainly composed of doum palm and tamarinds; and mangroves, which occur along the coastal area. Highland forests are highly disturbed and fragmented because of deforestation. Some of the forests have been completely wiped out to create more land for settlement and agriculture.
33. **Soils:** Soil compositions tend to be closely related to the underlying geology. Sandy soils occur on many granitic areas of the basement complex and at the edges of alluvial plains. Soil classification[4] characterizes nine major soil types across the six agro-ecological zones: Cambisols (throughout the country), Lithosols (throughout the country), Fluvisols (moist and arid lowlands, sub-humid, and semi-desert), Regosols (moist and arid highlands, moist lowlands and semi-desert), Xerosols (arid highlands and lowlands, semi-desert), Vertisols (Moist highlands and lowlands), Andisols (semi-desert), Luvisols (moist highlands) and Solonchaks (semi-desert)[5]. in areas dominated by Arenosols, where cultivation is a marginal activity at best.

34.



Soil Classification	
AR	FL
CL	GY
CM	HS
LP	LV
NT	LX
VR	RG
SC	

AR.....	Arenosols
CL.....	Calcisols
CM....	Cambisols
FL.....	Fluvisols
GY.....	Gypsisols
HS.....	Histosols
LP.....	Leptosols
LV.....	Luvisols
LX.....	Lixisols
NT.....	Nitisols
RG.....	Regosols
SC.....	Solonchaks
VR.....	Vertisols

35. **Figure 2:** Generalized soils map of Eritrea (https://earthwise.bgs.ac.uk/index.php/Hydrogeology_of_Eritrea)

36. **Water:** Eritrea is located in a region where rainfall is not only low but also erratic, with great variations between different years.^[6] In addition.
37. **Climate change:** Eritrea ranks 179 out of 182 countries on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index as one of the most vulnerable and least adapted to climate change^[1]. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and intense. The highest projected extreme temperature increase of up to 1.70°C (2030-2050). Average rainfall (2030-2050) is expected to fall by 40 mm compared to the 1986-2005 reference year. Increased extreme precipitation and flooding will result in the loss of fishing assets along the coast, such as boats and fishing gear, as well as fish being washed away, particularly from inland community dams.
38. Increased floods cause increased nutrient imbalance from degraded agricultural areas, affecting marine ecosystems; sea storms also cause saline water intrusion in deltaic areas. Increased salinity in drinking water results from increased salinity on islands and coastal villages. The projected rise in temperature, decrease in rainfall, and occurrence of extreme weather events will disproportionately affect the most vulnerable, the smallholder sector, potentially pushing smallholder fishers into poverty.
39. **Impact of climate change on fish production:** Climate change has a direct impact on the development of marine resources and infrastructure in Eritrea because it is a coastal state. Sea water warming leads to increased CO² absorption and thus increased acidity; decreased water levels, which affects especially inland fisheries; and increased evapotranspiration leads to increased salinity levels. High temperatures and salinity levels reduce fish productivity and cause fish migration, requiring more effort to catch fish. The observed sea temperature rise has already had a negative impact on coral reefs and the fisheries sector in Eritrea.^[2]

a. Environmental assessment

40. **Water:** Eritrea is located in a region where rainfall is not only low but also erratic, with great variations between different years.^[1] In addition, precipitation is unevenly distributed geographically, with large parts of the country being too dry for rain-fed agriculture. The conservation of water goes partly hand in hand with the conservation of soil. Construction of terraces and bunds, measures to increase organic matter in the soil, and many other soil conservation measures result as much in water conservation as conservation of soil. An increase of organic matter results in improved water-retention capacity of the soil, and soil conservation measures help increase infiltration and reduce run-off of water.
41. **Degradation of water resources:** Many factors, including pollution from industrial wastes and organic, chemical, and physical pollutants, may contribute to degradation of water resources. Dams and ponds in Eritrea gradually lose capacity as they fill with sediment eroded from higher areas. Deforested and overgrazed areas, as well as poorly managed agricultural lands, form catchments. Furthermore, clearing of vegetation along riverbanks, as well as pollution from livestock and human waste, contribute to the depletion of water resources. Nutrient loss in catchment areas not only reduces productivity in the areas where the nutrients are lost, but also causes eutrophication (an excess of nutrients) in dams and other water bodies downstream. Eutrophication causes excessive growth of algae and nutrient-demanding aquatic plants, rendering the water less suitable for human or livestock consumption, if not completely unusable.
42. [\[1\]THE STATE OF ERITREA \(fao.org\)](#)

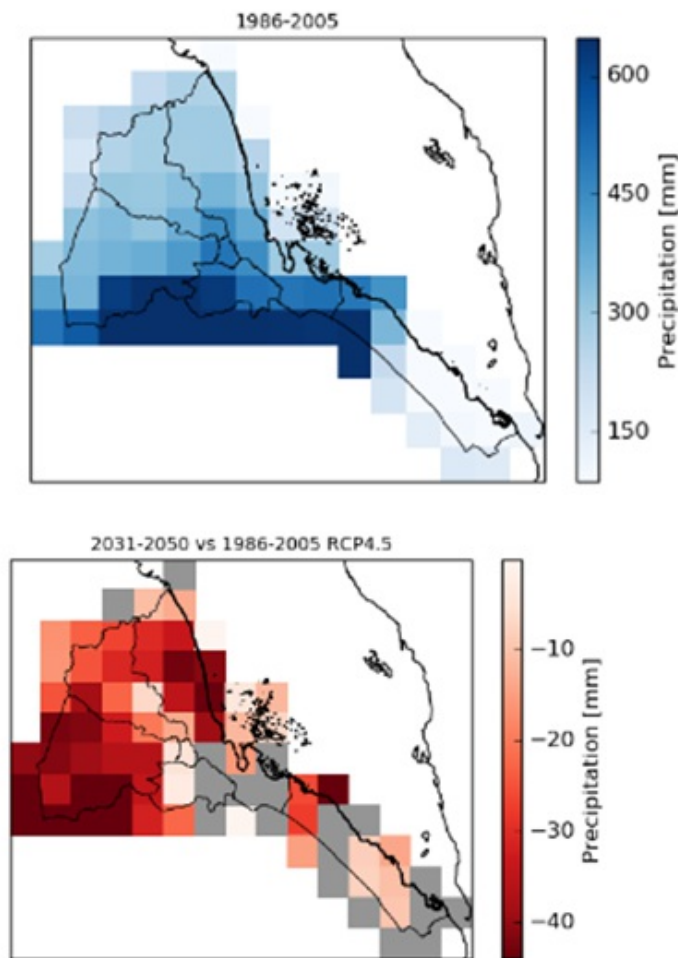
b. Climate trends and impacts

43. **Climate change:** Eritrea ranks 179 out of 182 countries on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index as one of the most vulnerable and least adapted to climate change^[1]. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and intense. The highest projected extreme temperature increase of up to 1.70°C (2030-2050). Average rainfall (2030-2050) is expected to fall by 40 mm compared to the 1986-2005 reference year. Increased extreme precipitation and flooding will result in the loss of fishing assets along the coast, such as boats and fishing gear, as well as fish being washed away, particularly from inland community dams.
44. Increased floods cause increased nutrient imbalance from degraded agricultural areas, affecting marine ecosystems; sea storms also cause saline water intrusion in deltaic areas. Increased salinity in drinking water results from increased salinity on islands and coastal villages. The projected rise in temperature, decrease in rainfall, and occurrence of extreme weather events will disproportionately affect the most vulnerable, the smallholder sector, potentially pushing smallholder fishers into poverty.
45. **Climate projections**
46. **Temperature:** Figure 3 depicts changes in observed and projected mean temperatures. The average mean annual temperature rose by 1.4oC - 1.6oC between the 1960s and the 2020s, and it is expected to rise by another 2.6oC between the 2020s and the 2080s (Fig 3a). As shown in (Figure 3b), the average monthly temperature (2030-2050) will rise by 0.5oC - 2.0oC compared to reference years (1986- 2005). The highest projected (2030-2050) temperature increases of up to 1.7oC are expected in the western areas of Anseba, Gash Barka, and the north eastern parts of Debubawi Keih Bahri. However, the highest mean temperatures ranging between 29.9oC - 30.0oC by 2050 would still be experienced in the coastal Zobas of Debubawi-Keih-Bahri; Semienawi-Keih.

47. (a)

(b)

48.



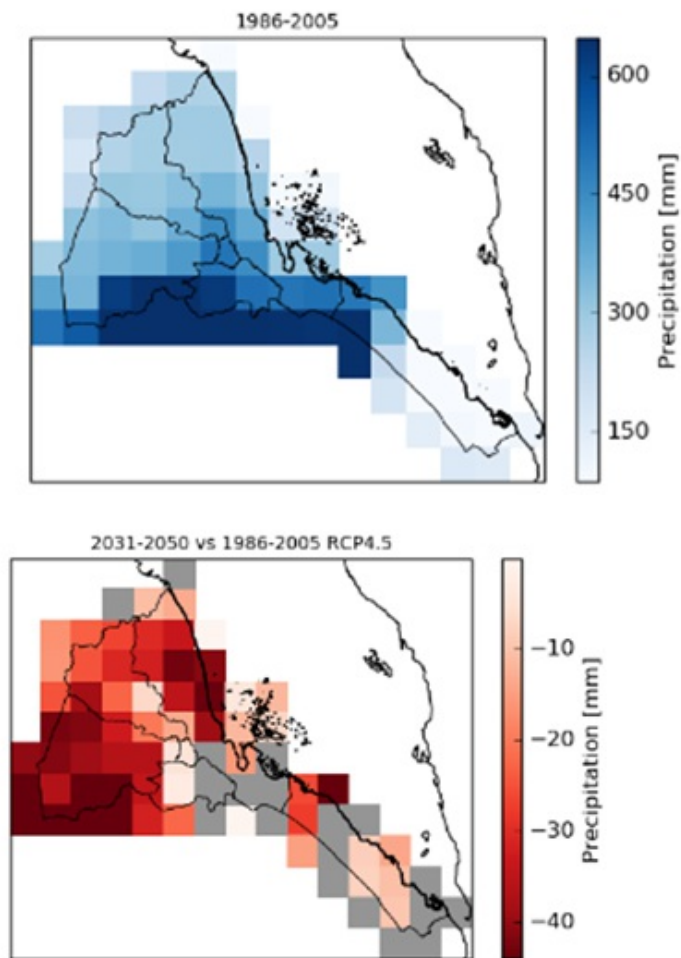
49. Figure 3 a) Temperature sum over the reference period 1986-2005. b) Projected change in temperature for 2021-2030 compared to the reference period 1986-2005.

50. **Precipitation:** Changes in observed and projected mean precipitation levels are depicted in Figure 4. The average precipitation level has decreased slightly from 350 mm per year in the 1960s to 300 mm in the 2030s (Fig 4a). Similarly, the average monthly precipitation has decreased by 5mm to 30mm in July and August, respectively (Fig 4-b). The highest projected (2030-2050) precipitation decrease of 40mm is observed in the most southern and western parts of Gash Barka, as well as some north eastern parts of Semienawi Keih Bahri, when compared to the 1986-2005 reference year. Even if the precipitation changes are minor, the actual mean precipitation in Eritrea is already low, providing yet another reason for climate change investment in water resource management and use

51. (a)

(b)

52.



53. Figure 4. a) Precipitation sum over the reference period 1986-2005. b) Projected change in precipitation for 2021-2030 compared to the reference period 1986-2005.

c. Climate change mitigation

54. **Climate change mitigation:**The project environmental and social classification is moderate. This is because the project does not involve activities that pose significant harm to people or the environment and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. Potential risks and impacts are expected to be temporary, low in magnitude, site-specific, and unlikely to extend beyond the project's life cycle. These risks and impacts can be easily and predictably mitigated Possible risks include excluding vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, which could lead to social inequities and unrest if participatory methods are not effectively implemented. Additionally, there is a risk that poorly managed environmental interventions could unintentionally harm local ecosystems, or that climate change could exacerbate coastal erosion, undermining the project's conservation efforts. Forced employment is likely to occur since the rules allow for compulsory national service, community work, normal civic obligation, and emergency. Given the project's environmental management focus, the expected environmental impacts are primarily positive, with a focus on i) supporting MMR management and monitoring capacity through spatial planning (mangrove, aquaculture, and fishing), monitoring equipment ii) supporting livelihood improvement through non-fed/little fed aquaculture, liquid fertilizer production, value chain improvement through renewable energy sources, iii) drafting conservation management plans for threatened ecosystems and marine organisms, mitigating the current situation of some islands impacted by coastal erosion challenges caused by climate change. Exclusion of the most vulnerable women, youth, and people with disabilities may have negative social consequences. The project will use participatory methods to ensure that these effects are recognized and minimized, and that alternatives are provided to those who are affected may also contribute to lower GHG emissions by engaging in activities that promote adaptation with mitigation co-benefits, such as i. encouraging the use of fuel-efficient fishing vessels; ii. encouraging the use of static fishing gear where possible; and iii. encouraging the use of renewable energy in fish processing, such as drying, storage, and transportation. The project will be designed and implemented in accordance with IFAD's climate strategy and plans, as well as those of the government. To account for emissions during project design, mid-term, and project closure, the FAO EXACT Tool GHG emissions accounting will be used

2.3 Target group profiles

55. The Program area will be implemented in Eritrea's six (6) Zobas (regions), including the hinterland and the coastal ones. Inside the Zobas, the activities will focus on all 10 coastal sub-Zobas and 7, 9, 15 and 10 sub zobas in the Central, Southern, Anseba and Gash-Barka inland Zobas, respectively. Selection criteria are (i) community poverty and nutrition profiles; (ii) Population profiles, with a focus on Gender and youth considerations; (iii) consideration of IFAD's past engagement through FReMP, FDP and MMR investments; (iv) Fishing potential for the coastal zobas; (v) fishing potential for inland dams; (vi) physical accessibility to sites and populations concentration/density; and (vii) degree of exposure to fragile environmental conditions.
56. In the hinterland Zobas, production through the culture of inland freshwater fisheries will be the focus, while in the coastal Zobas, the focus will be on capture fisheries production systems for small pelagic fish, large pelagic and demersal fisheries (particularly the soft-bottom dwelling demersal species), with some attention to mariculture.
57. The Eritrean population primarily resides in rural areas, at about 65 to 70 per cent, according to the National Statistics Office (NSO) Report of 2015. Women constitute about 50 per cent of the country's estimated 1-million-person labour force and still comprise most of the poor, according to the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW, 2017) 2017 report. According to Government statistics, the national unemployment rate is 3.5 per cent (but World Bank statistics indicate 8per cent). Nevertheless, 57.4 percent of jobs are informal low-paying jobs, which is more common among females (69.4 percent) and rural residents (68.8 percent), compared to their male and urban counterparts.
58. SFLP targets rural populations living in poverty and vulnerable to falling into poverty and the small-scale fishing communities along the VC activities, including small-scale fishers in both coastal and inland areas using boats and canoes, foot fishers (mainly women and youth), and also boat crew members. In line with the COSOP and national priorities, direct beneficiaries will be: a) men engaged in fishing and post-harvest activities; b) women, including household heads, in fisheries and aquaculture-based income-generating and post-harvest activities who will be 40 percent of beneficiaries; c) young men and women, 20per cent of beneficiaries; and d) and persons with disabilities (PwDs), 5 percent of beneficiaries. Nutrition-sensitive interventions are targeted at nutritionally vulnerable groups within the project areas, including households with children under five, adolescent girls and boys, pregnant and lactating women in addition to men and women involved in the marine and inland value chains. Indirect beneficiaries are the supported institutions, ancillary service providers and organizations linked to the fishery sector. The coastal areas, particularly the north and southern red sea, have been marked as acute malnutrition hotspots. **The project** environmental and social classification is moderate. This is because the project does not involve activities that pose significant harm to people or the environment and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. Potential risks and impacts are expected to be temporary, low in magnitude, site-specific, and unlikely to extend beyond the project's life cycle. These risks and impacts can be easily and predictably mitigated Possible risks include excluding vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, which could lead to social inequities and unrest if participatory methods are not effectively implemented. Additionally, there is a risk that poorly managed environmental interventions could unintentionally harm local ecosystems, or that climate change could exacerbate coastal erosion, undermining the project's conservation efforts. Forced employment is likely to occur since the rules allow for compulsory national service, community work, normal civic obligation, and emergency. Given the project's environmental management focus, the expected environmental impacts are primarily positive, with a focus on i) supporting MMR management and monitoring capacity through spatial planning (mangrove, aquaculture, and fishing), monitoring equipment ii) supporting livelihood improvement through non-fed/little fed aquaculture, liquid fertilizer production, value chain improvement through renewable energy sources, iii) drafting conservation management plans for threatened ecosystems and marine organisms, mitigating the current situation of some islands impacted by coastal erosion challenges caused by climate change. Exclusion of the most vulnerable women, youth, and people with disabilities may have negative social consequences. The project will use participatory methods to ensure that these effects are recognized and minimized, and that alternatives are provided to those who are affected will pay particular attention in providing nutrition support to food insecure Households at the coastal areas. Collaboration with IADP, especially the expansion of the Minimum Integrated

Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP) will be explored.

59. The project will apply a combination of targeting mechanisms to ensure equitable participation and benefits from project activities, including self- and direct targeting, empowerment and capacity-building and enabling measures. NFC will play a key role as an aggregator for the fisheries cooperatives.
60. Within the identified project areas, individual participants will be selected using community-based methods, working through the existing administrative structures at village level where selection for programs is done by a committee of the Administrator and members of the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), National Union of Eritrean Women Women's Union (NEUW), and Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare, Education, Agriculture, etc. alongside Ministry of Marine Resources. This should involve the following key stages: outreach and communication to ensure all community members are aware of project activities, including those who may be geographically, physically, and socially isolated; a community-based targeting exercise, organized to be inclusive of persons with disabilities and women with heavy domestic burdens, to identify those who are most in need; and finally validation by the village committee, using the established criteria for eligibility. These criteria will include factors such as food-insecure households without regular incomes, particularly those headed by women; those lacking assets; those with many children and/or members in need of care.

Target groups	Characteristics	Targeted Interventions
Artisanal fishers	<p>This group consists of small-scale fishers in the coastal areas using boats (<5) and canoes, foot fishers and boat crew members. Artisanal fisher people use simple fishing technology and display low level productivity, and struggle with a socially and geographically constrained system of distribution.</p>	<p>For both marine and inland-fishery:</p> <p>They will receive a comprehensive package to sustainably improve their livelihoods, entailing: (i) assets like fishing gears, nets, boars, and ice on need-basis; (ii) capacity-building to strengthen competencies for improved production and productivity along with nutrition sensitization; (iii) climate-smart and energy-saving technologies like improved cook stoves; (iv) income-generating opportunities, for instance through cash-for work opportunities, sea cucumber, seaweed collection. Through SFLP's investments, artisanal fisher people will have increased access to markets and improved tools and knowledge to increase fishing productivity.</p>
Rural food insecure smallholder households	<p>This group comprises low-income households of communities living around inland dams. They engage mainly in rain fed agriculture, using inadequate production practices, although some are engaged in irrigated agriculture. The lowest income groups are smallholders cultivating only rain fed crops and have smaller plots of land.</p>	<p>Targeting rural food insecure smallholder households with children under 5 years old along the coastal areas, particularly the north and southern red sea are marked as acute malnutrition hotspots, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · nutrition education and enhanced awareness raising on feeding practices; · expansion of MIHAP package to coastal areas (tbd) <p>Targeting rural food insecure smallholder households with children under 5 years old in the hinterlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · receive support package through cooperatives (assets and capacity building) along with access to shared community kitchen gardens for enhanced dietary diversity

<p>Women, including household heads, single, widowed, divorced and married women, in fisheries and aquaculture-based income-generating and post-harvest activities.</p>	<p>Women constitute 55 percent of Eritrea's population and head 47.2 of all households. Most female workers are in non-skilled and low-paying jobs, and struggle to access markets. At the same time, women are overburdened with an unequal division of labor, single handily shouldering domestic chores, including fetching water and firewood and caring for children.</p> <p>Households with young (0-5) children and women at reproductive age and households with malnourished children will be targeted, particularly for nutrition-sensitive interventions.</p>	<p>Marine fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · IGA activities: Collection of seaweed for liquid fertiliser plant; sea cucumber hatcheries; artisanal fish drying. · Wage employment: processing in Ras Tarma fish drying and fish powder plant; Massawa and Assab plant. · Access to improved cookstoves (provision of improved cookstoves is critical in coastal areas due to limited access to electricity, according to FReMPs data, 58.6 percent of coastal cooperative members did not have access to electricity) <p>Inland dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education; · Access to finance (tbd); · Access to improved cook stoves; · Childcare support to reduce work burden. Support will be piloted in 5 selected inland dams. · Cash for Work around environmental management and ecosystem rehabilitation, primarily for young men · Cash for work: mangroves, beekeeping, primarily for young women <p>Self-employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support to establish business microenterprises along selected value chain.
<p>Young men and women</p>	<p>Youth targeted under SFLP will be between 18 to 35 years. The youth in rural areas are faced with the dual challenge of wanting to explore alternative livelihood opportunities to subsistence farming or small-scale fishing yet with little formal training and access to input to equip them to face the labour market and enterprise development. Most of the youth involved in agriculture and fishing sector are at subsistence level and they are mostly asset-less.</p>	<p>Marine fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · IGA activities, particularly for young women: collection of seaweed for liquid fertiliser plant; artisanal fish drying; · Wage employment: processing in Ras Tarma fish drying and fish powder plant; Massawa and Assab plant. <p>Inland dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education; · Access to finance; · Access to improved cookstoves; · Childcare support to reduce work burden. <p>Self-employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support to establish business microenterprises along selected value chain

<p>Persons with disabilities</p>	<p>The 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey estimated a total number of persons with disabilities in Eritrea is 149 103, out of which 96 748 live in rural areas. Given the country context, numbers must have risen significantly since 2010. The Government is putting measures in place to support persons with disabilities, especially war veterans with different levels of impairment. Though OPDs exist, financial and human resources are limited to meet needs.</p>	<p>Marine fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Wage employment in plants supported by SFLP; · Capacity-building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing and nutrition education; · Access to finance; · Access to assistive devices <p>Inland dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education; · Access to finance (tbd);
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3. Institutional analysis

61. **Eritrean fisheries and climate change related policies and legal framework.**
62. **The Constitution (GoSE 1997):** Mandates the GoSE to regulate all land, water, and natural resources, including fisheries, for the benefit of both current and future generations.
63. **Eritrea National Fisheries Proclamation (GoSE 2014):** Ensures the provision of a legal framework for balanced and sustainable fisheries resource management and conservation, including: the preparation and implementation of Fisheries Management Plans (FMPs); the protection of endangered fish species; the issuance of licenses to local and foreign vessels; regulation on stowage of gear, species, and mesh sizes; the protection and establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs); and the declaration of marine protected areas.
64. **National Agriculture Development Policy and Strategy (GoSE 2006):** Responsible for developing the fisheries sub-sector to contribute to long-term food security, nutrition, and forex earnings. The policy aims, among other things, to boost industrial and artisanal fishery productivity and marketing, as well as to create an enabling environment for the development of fisheries value chains. Will serve as the foundation for the development and implementation of fishery plans, as well as institutional coordination for the long-term management of coastal areas and their natural resources. Its main goals are as follows: sustainable use of the coastal area for multiple purposes; ii) planning of coastal facilities and development projects in consideration of the coastal process; iii) protection of public foreshores; and iv) protection of natural and cultural values.
65. **The draft integrated coastal Area Management Proclamation (ICAM)** is intended to serve as a foundation for the development and implementation of fishery plans, as well as institutional coordination for the long-term management of coastal areas and their natural resources. Its primary goals are as follows: the sustainable use of the coastal area for multiple purposes; ii) the planning of coastal facilities and development projects with the coastal process in mind; iii) the protection of public foreshores; and iv) the protection of natural and cultural values.
 1. **Gender equality and youth.** The Government has ratified relevant international conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and has made steady progress in improving its institutional and policy framework. These include the National Education Gender Policy Strategy (2003), National Policy on Gender (2015), National Gender Action Plan (2015-2019), Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, adolescent and child health and ageing policy guidelines covering the period of 2017-2021. In 2017, the Government set up a national steering committee to address female genital mutilation, child marriage and other forms of gender-based-violence against women and developed a National Strategic Plan on the elimination of harmful practices covering the period of 2020-2024. Further, The Government ratified the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization in 2019.
 2. **The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW)** is advocating women's equal participation in political, social and economic life and influence government policy on key gender issues. NUEW has a widespread presence at all administrative levels in the country.
 3. **The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS)** is an active stakeholder in development, supporting advocacy for youth and their empowerment.
 4. **Nutrition.** The Eritrean Government is committed to address the prevalence of malnutrition and ensure food and nutrition security. To that end, relevant strategies are being developed, including the National Nutrition Multi-sectoral strategy and plan, and MMR food security strategy. The Food Security Strategy has two interrelated sub-strategies, namely the Household food security strategy aimed at empowering the productive capacity of small-scale fishers and enhancing household purchasing power, and the National Food Security Strategy with the intention to develop and promote both industrial and artisanal fishery.
 5. **The Nutrition Governance** in Eritrea is composed of the National food and nutrition multi-sectoral steering committee, composed of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Marine Resource, Trade and Industry, and the Eritrean Standards Institutions and is mandated to provide leadership and policy coordination on the formulation and implementation of the national strategy for food and nutrition. Further, a national food and nutrition technical multi-sectoral committee was established, comprising technical experts from various sectors.

4. Environmental and social category

66. The project's environmental and social classification is moderate. The project does not involve activities that pose significant harm to people or the environment and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. Potential risks and impacts are expected to be temporary, low in magnitude, site-specific, and unlikely to extend beyond the project's life cycle. These risks and impacts can be easily and predictably mitigate. Possible risks include excluding vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and people with disabilities, which could lead to social inequities and unrest if participatory methods are not effectively implemented. Additionally, there is a risk that poorly managed environmental interventions could unintentionally harm local ecosystems, or that climate change could exacerbate coastal erosion, undermining the project's conservation efforts. Forced employment is likely to occur since the rules allow for compulsory national service, community work, normal civic obligation, and emergency. Given the project's environmental management focus, the expected environmental impacts are primarily positive, with a focus on i) supporting MMR management and monitoring capacity through spatial planning (mangrove, aquaculture, and fishing), monitoring equipment (oceanographic and GIS instruments), ii) supporting livelihood improvement through non-fed/little fed aquaculture, liquid fertilizer production, value chain improvement through renewable energy sources, iii) drafting conservation management plans for threatened ecosystems and marine organisms, mitigating the current situation of some islands impacted by coastal erosion challenges caused by climate change. Exclusion of the most vulnerable women, youth, and people with disabilities may have negative social consequences. The project will use participatory methods to ensure that these effects are recognized and minimized, and that alternatives are provided to those who are affected.

5. Climate risk category

67. The preliminary climate risk classification is substantial. Eritria is one of the most vulnerable and least adapted countries to climate change, ranking 179th out of 182 on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and severe. Extreme temperature increases of up to 1.70°C are projected for the period 2030-2050. Average rainfall (2030-2050) is expected to fall by 40 mm compared to the 1986-2005 reference period. Increased extreme precipitation and flooding will result in the loss of fishing assets such as boats and fishing gear along the coast, as well as fish being washed away, particularly from inland community dams. Second, increased floods cause nutrient imbalances from degraded agricultural areas, affecting marine ecosystems; sea storms also cause saline water intrusion in deltaic areas. The increased salinity level also results in increased salinity in drinking water for islands and coastal villages.

68. The greatest threat to marine fish resources is posed by rising sea temperatures and salinity. Climate change has the potential to have far-reaching consequences. Under performance or failure in financial, environmental, or social areas cannot be ruled out. Risk-management activities, on the other hand, are likely to boost the resilience and adaptive capacity of households, infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems. Despite the fact that climate change has a significant impact on food security and landscape degradation, the project's objectives and activities are specifically designed to counteract this. The project will be able to adjust to changes in fish stocks through its monitoring activities. The mitigation measures outlined in Table 3 are simple ways to address climate risks. A Targeted Adaptation Assessment is required for high-risk projects in order to identify mitigation measures.

6. Recommendations for project design and implementation

69. 3 Proposed climate adaptation options for design

Observed hazards	Effect on fisheries production	Proposed adaptation options
	High temperatures, and droughts led to reduced water availability and increased water salinity that affect fishery ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and rehabilitate critical coastal ecosystem such as mangroves to restore nutrient balance and increase carbon sequestration. - Promote fingerling stocking in dams and reservoirs with more saline tolerant fish species - Build capacity of farmers in sustainable land management to reduce water pollution - Monitor fish migration patterns and analyze migration extent influenced by climatic changes
High temperatures; increased droughts and reduced precipitation	High salinity levels lead to scarcity of water for household use and processing facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supply of potable water through desalination especially for processing plants

	High temperatures, reduced precipitation and droughts affect fishery productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote construction of climate smart ponds and dams, with shading, including where to possible re-excavating the existing ones with varying water depth to protect fish in times of high temperatures
	High temperatures, affect fish shelf life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity of fishers in post-harvest and value addition - Promote fish processing, through solar dryers, refrigerated vans, refrigerators and cooler boxes on tracks
Increased cyclones and floods	Increased cyclones, floods and sea rise lead to substantial fishery productivity and related	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake zoning to identify risk areas and avoid construction of fishery infrastructure in climate risk hotspots (landing points and storage structures)
	infrastructure loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote construction of storage space for fishery equipment (boats and fishing gears) - Promote generation of climate information and EWS, including floods and cyclones - Promote the adoption of fish cages where possible for easy Management of fish during cyclones or storms - Identify and rehabilitate coastal ecosystems that provide protection from storms and waves - Develop pilot insurance products that cover fishery equipment (motorized fishing boats and gears, and infrastructure) - Restock dams and reservoirs with fingerlings
Activities that contribute to local prevention of coral reef bleaching	Activities that contribute to local prevention of coral reef bleaching	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity of farmers in sustainable Management to reduce water pollution and runoff, which degrade coral reefs
Activities with mitigation co-benefit	Activities with mitigation co-benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote use of renewable energy (solar panels and efficient drying kilns) in fish processing, cooling trucks, refrigerators and cooler boxes on tracks

<p>Activities to mitigate impacts of climate change on ecosystems</p>	<p>Ecosystem management activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote sustainable aquaculture practices, including the cultivation of resilient species that can tolerate changing environmental conditions, to reduce dependency on wild fish stocks. - Introduce alternative livelihood opportunities, such as eco-tourism, mangrove restoration, or small-scale agriculture, to reduce the pressure on marine resources and provide income stability for affected communities - Enhance coastal protection and fish nurseries by promoting the reforestation of mangroves, which act as natural buffers against climate change impacts. - Encourage the adoption of selective fishing methods that minimize bycatch and reduce pressure on vulnerable fish species. - Implement seasonal fishing bans or no-take zones during critical breeding periods to allow fish populations to recover and adapt to changing conditions. - Educate fishing communities on the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems and the importance of sustainable practices. - Provide training on climate-resilient fishing techniques, aquaculture, and ecosystem management to build local capacity and resilience
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70. The International Fund for Agricultural Development will seek additional climate and environmental financing from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

71. Social Inclusion

1. The projects aims at expanding and developing fisheries value chains through support for sustainable production and marketing and promoting improved nutrition. Thereby, it is pivotal to pay special attention to (i) the unique roles, needs and priorities of women, youth, and persons with disabilities; (ii) differentiated challenges and opportunities along the value chains to improve food and nutrition security.
2. Seek partnership with Organisations for Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) for adequate targeting of rural persons with disabilities and disability-inclusive programming.
3. Rapid gender-youth specific value-chain assessment, which is applying a nutrition-lens, to identify barriers hampering women and youth to engage in the value-chain and access market and opportunities down the value chains.
4. Rapid assessments on cooperatives, including women-only cooperatives, to review business model, cooperative management and barriers for women and youth to engage at membership and leadership-level.
5. Access to inputs, tools and technologies for enhanced production and productivity: The project should ensure interventions address gaps hampering women, youth, and other target groups to access inputs, tools and technologies to engage in the selected value chains.
6. Gender-youth-and disability-sensitive modalities: The project should put tailored measures in place to ensure women, youth and persons with disabilities can equally and safely participate and benefit from training and capacity-building opportunities by tailoring trainings to their needs and being cognizant of time, venue, and childcare to allow for full participation.
7. Leverage on the rich body of nutrition work done under FReMP, namely MDD-W and KAP survey for updated data on fish consumption; ToT manual on Fish eating practices in maternal and child nutrition in Eritrea, and the SBCC strategy and action plan to enhance knowledge and awareness on dietary diversity, particularly improving fish consumption in coastal and inland areas.
8. Build on innovative income-generating activities piloted under FReMP to economically empower women and youth and improve nutrition security.
9. Embed gender equality and disability inclusion in Program Coordination and Implementation.
10. Fully apply a 'do no harm' approach by ensuring SFLPs target groups are not worse off after interventions. This requires careful design of interventions by considering risks, especially for women, along with mitigation mechanisms to cushion any potential repercussions.

72. Develop a robust M&E system with sex-and youth disaggregated data and clear pathways to monitor social and economic empowerment of target groups, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

7. Further studies needed

1. The following studies were prepared and informed project design:
 2. Environment, Climate and Social Management Plan (ESCMP),
 3. Targeted Adaptation Assessment
 4. Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and
 5. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
73. Further risk assessment will be performed to ensure caution in protected Mitigation measures will be included in accordance with Standard 1, Section 7.
74. The ESCMP matrix in Table 4. that include monitoring parameters, frequency, responsibility, timelines, and costs will be elaborated during design. The targeting approach and strategy of SFLP include considerations on how the choice of value chains and steps within the value chain prioritize pro-poor outcomes. A gender analysis of potential value chains should be planned, and strategies and measures to promote a gender transformative approach should be clearly identified. A detailed analysis of the specific constraints that the youth face along the selected value chains, as well as how the SFLP plans to address these challenges, would contribute to a clear social inclusion strategy. A comprehensive nutritional situation analysis, including an assessment of the nutritional needs of different age groups, the adequacy of dietary intake, food habits, feeding and caring practices, food availability (sources of food), accessibility (markets), affordability (price and income), and various coping strategies, will be carried out, building on the MDD-W and KAP surveys conducted under FReMP.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

75. In the logical framework, the Project will use M&E indicators to measure climate resilience, natural resource management (NRM) practices, and nutrition aspects, including gender and youth issues. Where possible, all people-centered indicators will be disaggregated by gender and age, including Peoples and disability. A monitoring plan will be created to identify monitoring indicators at various levels, parameters to monitor, frequency of monitoring, monitoring responsibility, and cost. The ESCMP matrix identifies key responsibilities, monitoring for designing and implementing environmental and social safeguards measures (Table 4). The ESCMP matrix will be refined and integrated into the project's implementation manual during the project implementation. The project includes activities that are likely to result in GHG emissions, particularly from the use of fishing vessels and fuel in processing plants. To manage these emissions, the project promotes the use of fuel-efficient fishing vessels, static fishing gear, and renewable energy in fish processing. Additionally, the project includes significant mangrove restoration efforts, which are crucial for climate mitigation through carbon sequestration. Mangrove restoration will help offset GHG emissions by capturing and storing carbon, contributing positively to the project's carbon balance. Therefore, applying the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) is essential to assess and track both the GHG emissions and the carbon sequestration benefits at start up, mid-term, and closure phases of the project. PCU and IFAD will monitor SECAP procurement actions and budgets.

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ESCMP Matrix

76. Table 4. Preliminary Environment, Social and Climate Management Plan

77. Table 4-1 Measures to Optimize and Mitigate the Negative Impacts of Fisheries

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATION
1.0	Component 1: Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management..	Protect, rehabilitate and conserve fisheries resources through sustainable ecosystem and fisheries management processes						
			Re-					

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Loss of natural vegetation and trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Vegetation clearing of project sites may occur during rehabilitation/construction of the various fisheries infrastructure. o Over abstraction of resources may occur for construction purposes. o Sensitive habitats such as mangroves may be affected as construction materials are sought, o Site clearance o Clearing of the project sites and disturbance of animals, flora and fauna o Deforestation due to increased need for firewood for fish processing o Siltation of water resources from upland activities o Drying out of water reservoirs during the dry season 	<p>vegetate affected areas and reconstructed embankment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · use alternative sources of energy, · awareness campaigns · Avoid sensitive habitats. · Limit clearing to working areas. · Avoid over abstraction of construction materials. · Site restoration and landscaping The Contractors must clear the area to be used and site works only. Prohibit cutting down of forest including mangrove trees for firewood. Adopt modern processing methods (solar driers) Promote planting of fast-growing trees to be used in afforestation as a sustainable solution. Identify reservoirs whose catchments have sound ecosystem-based 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>GoSE, Contractors, SFLP Project staff, Zoba MMR Officers, MRDD MRRHRDD MoA MoLWE SFLP NPCO Department of Forestry Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>Catchment Management Approach. Environmental awareness training</p> <p>No unnecessary vegetation cleared.</p> <p>Number of modern processing methods Adopted.</p> <p>Number of fast-growing trees planted.</p> <p>in the affected sites</p> <p>Increased number of reservoirs located in catchment areas with vegetative buffer zone</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Over exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fisheries beyond the recommended MSY for small pelagic fish species</p>	<p>watershed management characterized by hillside afforestation/terraces for farming and excellent rangeland</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In depth survey o Regular species catch and effort composition determination. o Setting quota based MSY and fishing season. o Introduction of centralized catch and effort recording system. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>GoSE, Contractors, SFLP Project staff, Zoba MMR Officers, MRDD MRRHRDD MoA MoLWE SFLP NPCO</p>	<p>Decrease of catches for Small Pelagic Fisheries</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Over abstraction of construction material:</p> <p>Impacts of burrowing of construction materials from riverbeds, land, and wetlands (if required)</p>	<p>Compliance with relevant sand extraction, topsoil management and wetland digging requirements.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO and Contractor</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Air pollution, resulting from dust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Air quality will be impacted by dust emissions from demolitions and construction works, drying of produce, processing of produce and processing waste from the packaging process. o It will also be impacted by emissions from vehicles, earthmoving equipment and released particulate matters. o Fish Grinding and packaging machines will also release dust into the atmosphere. o Generators at the mills will produce smoke. 	<p>Institute pollution prevention measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use dust screens or nets where demolition or other dusty construction is occurring. · Instituted dust suppression measures at all sites. · Handle all waste from value addition processes properly. · Install dust extractors at processing plants. · Provide workers with PPE. · Fish grinding machines need to be fitted with dust extractors. · Generators must always be in good condition and serviced regularly. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO and Contractor</p>	<p>National Air pollution standards.</p>	<p>ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Noise Pollution</p> <p>Noise pollution will emanate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Noise at construction sites · Noise at landing bays · Noise at fish market sites · Noise and vibration caused by machines, site vehicles, pneumatic drills · Etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contractor to avoid old equipment. · Heavy-duty equipment to be minimized. · Noisy operations to be limited to certain times. · Noise levels to be limited to within acceptable levels. · Market structures to be designed to contain noise inside the buildings so as not to disturb the rest of the environment. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO Contractor, ZPCO MLWE/DoEnv't</p>	<p>Designing of noise proof buildings.</p>	<p>ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Pollution of Ambient Waters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wastewater discharges from construction activities including onsite sewage and rainwater run-off. o Leachate 	<p>Pollution prevention by controlled discharges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Erect proper sanitary facilities. · Treat all waste effluents before discharging into the environment. · Avoid leakages of lubricants and other hazardous wastes. · Use of appropriate 					

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<p>Subcomponent 1.1:</p> <p>Resources and ecosystem management</p> <p>This component will support the development and implementation of inland and marine fishery resources management plans to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystem prioritising and streamlining:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate resilience by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pollution from fish feed and fish droppings in aquaculture ponds and floating cages. Waste streams from processing plants. Wastewater from seawater desalination plant. Wastewater discharges from laboratories at the research centre 	<p>drainage structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycled, reused before and after. Proper handling of waste chemicals at the laboratories. No discharging of toxic chemicals down the drains. Return excess and obsolete chemicals to suppliers. Conduct and keep environmental impact assessment (EIA) as main tool for environmental matters. Introduce strategies for waste management and control in landing sites and fishing ports Eco-friendly discharge treatment mechanism 	<p>and field inspections</p>	<p>MLWE/DoEnv't</p>		<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	scaling up low Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission technologies such as solar refrigeration. PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · facilities for the small pelagic fish, · fuel efficient boat engines · efficient management through improved resource monitoring. · Increased carbon sequestration through mangrove afforestation and improve ecosystem Services. 	<p>Soil and land degradation, including soil contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Impacts of civil works on land resources. · Workplace contamination from diesel, lubricants etc. · Increased soil erosion due to vegetation clearing, soil trampling and compaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Contractors should make a daily inspection of earth works and ensure that slopes are suitably graded. Once earthworks are complete the Implementing Agent should monitor the restoration measures implemented by the Contractor, such as re-vegetation · Appropriate containment measures for all operational areas and proper disposal of used lubricants. · Soil erosion control measures (e.g., re-vegetation, terracing, & gabions,) · Restoration of borrow pits, & sand and quarry stone abstraction sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings with stakeholders and field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · GoSE Contractors, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO, Wildlife and forestry Authority, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Environmental awareness training. · An absence of rills, gullies, or other erosion features 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Solid wastes and hazardous wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Most fishery processing, packaging, and marketing operations produce solid waste and solid organic wastes. - Washing in fish processing facilities - Steam and hot water boilers produce ash - Fresh and processed fish markets, - Excess produce at markets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Mobile Solar dryers will generate end of life waste from solar panels and batteries. o Waste from refrigeration systems including CFC, o Waste from fish post-harvest fish lose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Controlled disposal of wastes and effluent by use of appropriate disposal facilities, · use of appropriate drainage structures, · use of cleaner technologies, · proper storage of materials, awareness campaigns · Processing waste from fishery activities into other uses, e.g., pet food, organic manure, etc. · Reuse and recycle waste. · Handling of solid waste from end-of-life solar panels and old batteries. · Avoid the use of CFC dependant refrigeration. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>Contractors, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO. Zoba MoLWE branch.</p>	<p>Likely hazardous and non-hazardous construction waste</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Impacts on wildlife habitats</p> <p>Habitat loss and biodiversity disturbances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Forced migration of animals · Destruction of flora and fauna · Ecosystems' imbalance · Coral reefs, sea grass and sea weeds near construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · No construction related activities on sensitive wildlife habitat. · Limit noise and vibrations, light, which can irritate animals. · Preserve and conserve flora and fauna to maintain the ecosystem. · Avoid known migration route /spawning grounds. · Site should be selected wisely 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, Wildlife and forestry Authority, ZPCO</p>	<p><i>Increase in Biodiversity</i></p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Occupational health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Temporary and permanent physical injuries o Bronchial diseases from dust. o Diseases and illness related to fishery operations. o Loss of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implement health and safety, and emergency response plan. · Create awareness, educate, and follow occupational and health standards for each activity and monitoring of such. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP, MoH-NPCONPCO,</p>	<p>Occupational Health and Safety</p>	<p>Monthly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Labour Issues/Child Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Exploitation of school going children · Exploitation of Villagers · Youth targeting from 18-35 years to avoid engagement of minors. · Regular assessment of child labour risks and response mechanism · Increase awareness amongst beneficiaries on child labour free supply and value chains. · Leverage on national child labor monitoring system. 	<p>Involve community leadership and raise awareness on child labour and the implications thereof.</p>	<p>MMR</p> <p>SFLP NPCO</p> <p>SFLP ZPCO</p> <p>Implementing partners</p> <p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, Ministry of Labour & Human and social welfare, Community Leadership</p>	<p>Children's rights</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Elite Capture off Fish Cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Enrichment of individuals at the expense of others. 	<p>There is need to protect the community and build capacity needed to identify such practices and how to counter them</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>CSU, SFLP-NPCO</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discrimination and oppression of women · Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged · Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits. · Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. · Promote youths' participation in fisheries. · Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>CSU, NUEW SFLP-NPCONPCO, NUEYS, NPCO NUEW, NUEYS, & IndustryMarine Resources</p>	<p>Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Solid wastes and hazardous wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Most Fisheries, Fishery processing, packaging, and marketing operations produce solid waste and solid organic wastes. · Washing in fishery processing facilities · Steam and hot water boilers produce ash · Fresh fish and processed fish markets, waste from canning · Excess produce at markets 	<p>Waste management and pollution control plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Controlled disposal of wastes and effluent by use of appropriate disposal facilities, · use of cleaner technologies, · proper storage of materials, awareness campaigns · Waste from fishery activities can be further processed into other uses, e.g., pet food, organic manure, etc. · Reuse and recycling must be preferred over disposal of the waste. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.</p>	<p>Likely hazardous and non-hazardous construction waste</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Loss of natural vegetation and trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearing of project sites may occur during rehabilitation/ construction of the various fisheries infrastructure. Over abstraction of resources may occur for construction purposes. Sensitive habitats such as mangroves may be affected as construction materials are sought, Site clearance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revegetate affected areas and reconstructed embankment. preserve protected plant species, use alternative sources of energy, awareness campaigns Avoid sensitive habitats. Limit clearing to working areas. Avoid over abstraction of construction materials. Site restoration and landscaping 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>GoSE, Contractors, SFLP Project staff, Zoba MMR Officers, MRDD MRRHRDD MoA MoLWE</p>	<p>Site clearance</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		Over exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fisheries beyond the recommended MSY for small pelagic fish species	<p>Project should implement the EAF Plan which involves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Initiate regular stock assessment programs. o In depth survey o Regular species catch and effort composition determination. o Setting quota based MSY and fishing season. o Introduction of centralized catch and effort recording system. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections .	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Increase in Catches of small pelagic	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		Over abstraction of construction material: Impacts of burrowing of construction materials from riverbeds, land, and wetlands (if required)	Compliance with relevant sand extraction, topsoil management and wetland digging requirements.	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections .	SFLP- NPCO and Contractor	Absence of scurred landscapes.	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Impacts on wildlife habitats - Habitat loss and biodiversity disturbances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Forced migration of animals o Destruction of flora and fauna o Ecosystem imbalance o Disturbance of migration by new infrastructure. 	<p>No construction related activities on sensitive wildlife habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Limit noise and vibrations which can irritate animals · Preserve and conserve flora and fauna to maintain the ecosystem · Avoid known migration route /spawning grounds to allow animals and fish to continue with their life without conflicts. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, <i>Wildlife and forestry Authority</i>, ZPCO</p>	<p>Increase in biodiversity</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Occupational health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Temporary and permanent physical injuries o Bronchial diseases from dust. o Diseases and illness related to fishery operations. o Loss of life. 	<p>Implement health and safety, and emergency response plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There is need to create awareness, educate and follow occupational and health standards for each activity and monitoring of such. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>NPCO,</p>	<p>Occupational Health and Safety</p>	<p>Monthly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Labour Issues/Child Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Exploitation of school going children · Exploitation of Villagers · Youth targeting from 18-35 years to avoid engagement of minors. · Regular assessment of child labour risks and response mechanism · Increase awareness amongst beneficiaries on child labour free supply and value chains. · Leverage on national child labor monitoring system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Involve community leadership and raise awareness on child labour and the implications thereof. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections · MMR · SFLP NPCO · SFLP ZPCO · Implementing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SFLP-NPCO, Ministry of Labour & Human and social welfare, Community Leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Children's rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Annually and ongoing as project is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Discrimination and oppression of women o Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged o Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits. · Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. · Promote youths' participation in fisheries. · Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>NPCO, Ministry of Gender, Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Trade Ministry of Cooperatives</p>	<p>Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<p>Subcomponent 1.1:</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development.</p> <p>The focus of this subcomponent will be to support sustainable marine fisheries production by implementation of fisheries management plans, monitoring, control and surveillance. The activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · upgrading and ensuring increased access to o More productive and climate smart technologies. o longline fishing, o small seines, o solar energy for processing and refrigeration, o climate information, o Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), o inputs and services, o capacity 	<p>Exclusion of most vulnerable women, youth, and persons with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Targeting, gender and social inclusion strategy is developed and fully applied. · Quota applied to women, youth, persons with disabilities in project activities, and leadership positions. · Apply measures to address women's triple burden and save women's time and labour. · Sensitize MMR and implementing partners on cross-cutting themes 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>MMR SFLP NPCO Implementing partners</p>	<p>Number of women, youth, and persons with disabilities in project activities</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	building of smallholder marine fish producers towards more efficient and sustainable fishing systems. PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		Gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Organize a session on the prevention of SH/SEA by IFAD's Ethics Office and ensure strict adherence to the code of conduct. · Create safe spaces/women-only groups/cooperatives to encourage women's meaningful participation. · Integrate gender sensitization in all training packaged delivered to MMR, implementing partners and beneficiaries. · Sensitize project beneficiaries of grievance redress mechanisms 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · MMR · SFLP NPCO · SFLP ZPCO · Implementing partners 	Gender equality	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Deprivation of Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Risk of restricted access to certain water bodies. o Risk of communities losing interest in traditional fishing activities. o Frustration if positive effects of the project are not felt at the local level (jobs, fish supply, etc.). o Deterioration in quality of life; various types of pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Select site by consensus, · Support the development of traditional and artisanal fisheries, · Favor local workers in recruitment, · Apply best practices, · Select site in consultation with all stakeholders. · Involve communities in project designing and implementation 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	NPCO, Ministry of Gender, NPCO, Ministry of Local Government	Substantial Participation of locals in local programmes.	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		Persons adversely affected by the program	<p>Investigate the case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Initiate Grievance Redress Mechanism 	With community leaders and affected persons	SFLP NPCO Local and Higher Court	Reports of Grievance Report of resolution of the case	Ongoing during the project	Project implementation costs
		<p>Biodiversity Inversions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The escape 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Apply best practices and properly size structures to avoid disrupting or degrading water quality, causing hydrological changes, or disturbing the dynamics and natural evolution of 					

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	of farmed fish can have negative POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS competition for food, predation on wild	the host system. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES Reduce biological interactions by minimizing the possibility of escape, introduction of exotic species,	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		individuals and native species, transmission of pathogens and risk of genetic modification). o Introduction of alien aquaculture species in the catchment areas of Eritrea pose a challenge as they may find their way into the natural water bodies. o A malfunction in the systems can lead to changes in the water flow rate, accumulation of organic sludge, eutrophication, etc.)	etc. · Properly maintain the facilities, implement control measures, and keep the facilities in good sanitary condition to prevent the transmission of diseases to the environment. · Use pellets that have a lower environmental impact. · The host environment without any negative impact on ecosystems must assimilate organic matter from aquaculture farms. · Apply bio security measures to limit the introduction of pathogens into farms.	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections	Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.	Absence of farmed species in the wild.	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
			· Undertake zoning to identify risk areas and avoid construction of fishery infrastructure in climate risk hotspots (landing points and storage structures)	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		Increased cyclones and floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Promote construction of storage space for fishery equipment (boats and fishing gears) · Promote generation of climate information and EWS, including floods and cyclones · Promote the adoption of fish cages where possible for easy Management of fish during cyclones or storms. · Identify and rehabilitate coastal ecosystems that provide protection from storms and waves. · Develop pilot insurance products that cover fishery equipment (motorized fishing boats and gears, and infrastructure) · Restock dams and reservoirs with fingerlings 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Identify and rehabilitate critical coastal ecosystem such as mangroves to restore nutrient balance. · Promote fingerling stocking in dams and reservoirs with more saline tolerant fish species. · Build capacity of farmers in sustainable land management to reduce water pollution. · Monitor fish migration patterns and analyze migration extent influenced by climatic changes 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High temperatures; increased droughts and reduced precipitation 	Supply of potable water through desalination especially for processing plants	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	- MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented. Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE	
				Promote construction of climate smart ponds and dams, with shading, including where to possible re-excavating the existing ones with varying water depth to protect fish in times of high temperatures	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	MMR	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs
				- Build capacity of fishers in post-harvest and value addition Promote fish processing, through solar dryers, refrigerated vans, refrigerators, and cooler boxes on tracks	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits		Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Loss of natural vegetation and trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Vegetation clearing of project sites may occur during the establishment of the fisheries activities, and establishment of grow-out ponds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Habitat restoration & compensatory tree planting in work areas. · preservation of protected plant species, · use of environmentally friendly technologies, · Sensitive habitats should be avoided. · Clearing should be limited to working areas only. · Sustainable catchment management must be practiced. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>GoSE, Contractors, SFLP-NPCO, MRRHRDD ZPCO,</p>	<p>Catchment Management Approach. Environmental awareness training</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Over exploitation of fish resources.</p> <p>Inappropriate fishing and poor harvesting techniques.</p>	<p>Setting conservative target catch levels.</p> <p>Provide training to fishing communities on fishing practices, restocking and sustainable harvesting.</p> <p>Fishing Effort through Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE)</p> <p>Survey and regular assessments.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>MMR</p> <p>Department of Fisheries</p> <p>SFLP NPCO</p> <p>Department of Forestry</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>No allowance of fishing over the set fishing limits.</p> <p>Use of the developed standard operating procedures of good fishing practices.</p> <p>Fisheries statistical</p> <p>Data analysis published</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented and after project is terminated</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Over extraction of construction material:</p> <p>o Impacts of burrowing of material from riverbeds, land, and wetlands (if required) for establishment of fisheries infrastructures.</p>	<p>Compliance with relevant sand extraction, topsoil management and wetland digging requirements.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP- NPCO and Contractor</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		Siltation of Dams from Catchment activities affecting fish production.	Institute Catchment Management including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terracing, - Reforestation, - Check dams, - Contour ridging, - 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO, Ministry of Agriculture, ZPCO	None	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		Increased pollution from improper disposal of effluents from fish processing.	Adopt and adapt waste management procedures at project sites.	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Number of processing sites that have Adopted improved waste management procedures.	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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		<p>Air pollution, resulting from dust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Dust emissions from “grow-out ponds” constructions work, drying of produce, processing of produce and processing waste from the packaging process. o Emissions from vehicles, earthmoving equipment and released particulate matters. 	<p>Pollution prevention and implementation of laid down emission standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Institute dust suppression measures (spraying of water). · Properly handle waste from value addition processes. · Install dust extractors at processing plants. · Provide workers with adequate PPE, like dust masks, etc. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO and Contractor</p>			
		<p>Pollution of Ambient Waters (surface and ground water including aquatic habitats):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Discharge from an aquaculture facility is characterized by its chemical components as well as some organic components (nitrogen, phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids, etc.) 	<p>Pollution prevention and control plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Contractors to erect proper sanitary facilities, · Treat waste effluents and dispose properly to protect aquatic habitats · Avoid pollution from lubricants and other wastes, · Regularly clean the ponds, · Control 					

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Wastewater discharges from sewage treatment plant in the water run-off. o Leachate from the accumulation of solid and liquid waste. o Waste streams from processing plants. o Deterioration of reservoir water quality due to agricultural activities in the reservoir catchment areas. Impact on water quality may include an increase in chemical and biological parameters, eutrophication, and an increase in the sediment load. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Avoid proximity to protected areas, sensitive ecosystems, and residential areas, · Safely remove and dispose of dead organisms. · Institute Catchment management and rehabilitation measures in the hinterland (Terracing, contour ridging, reforestation) · Conduct regular water quality analysis (e.g., the NPCO programme) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings with stakeholders and field visits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project Management and Contractor, MMR Zoba Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Awareness about the water pollution like eutrophication, deoxygenation, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project implementation costs

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		<p>Soil and land degradation, including soil contamination.</p> <p>Impacts of “grow-out ponds” civil Works on Land resources will be limited, temporary, and localized and will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Pollution from diesel, lubricants etc around working areas. o Increased soil erosion due to vegetation clearing, soil trampling and compaction. 	<p>Pollution prevention and control plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Preservation of vegetation cover, · Appropriate landscaping. · Appropriate containment measures for all operational areas and proper disposal of used lubricants. · Soil erosion control measures (e.g., re-vegetation, reseeded of grasses, terracing, use of gabions, etc) · Restoration of borrow pits, sand and quarry stone abstraction sites and brick moulding sites. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>GoSE Contractors, Project staff, MMR Zoba Officer, Forestry & Wildlife Authority,</p>	<p>Environmental awareness training</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<p>Solid wastes and hazardous wastes</p> <p>Most Fisheries, Fishery processing, packaging, and marketing operations produce solid waste and solid organic wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Washing in fishery processing facilities o Steam and hot water boilers produce ash o Fresh fish and processed fish markets, waste from canning o Excess produce at markets 	<p>Waste management and pollution control plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Controlled disposal of wastes and effluent by use of appropriate disposal facilities, · use of cleaner technologies, · proper storage of materials, awareness campaigns · Waste from fishery activities can be further processed into other uses, e.g., pet food, organic manure, etc. · Reuse and recycling must be preferred over disposal of the waste. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.</p>	<p>Likely hazardous and non-hazardous construction waste</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	Subcomponent PROJECT COMPONENTS Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods development.	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<p>This component will support the sustainable development of inland fisheries in dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop hatcheries for periodic restocking of dams. · Support low-density extensive aquaculture approaches integrated with agriculture activities. · support access to fishing inputs, climate smart- and time- and labor-saving technologies · Support capacity building of local communities, particularly women and youth groups on balanced utilization of dams' fisheries resources. 	<p>Impacts on wildlife habitats -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Habitat loss and biodiversity disturbances: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Forced migration of animals o Destruction of flora and fauna o Ecosystem imbalance o Disturbance of migration by new infrastructure. 	<p>No construction related activities on sensitive wildlife habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Limit noise and vibrations, which can irritate animals. · Preserve and conserve flora and fauna to maintain the ecosystem. · Avoid known migration route /spawning grounds to allow animals and fish to continue with their life without conflicts. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO</p>	<p>Increase in biodiversity</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
			<p>This should concentrate on chance finds. Provision should be made to allow archaeologists to be present on site during the excavation periods</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP NPCO MMR Department of archaeology</p>	<p>Number of Chance finds reported.</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	Archaeological POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
			<p>The SFLP NPCO should inspect all excavations, and where archaeological remains are found work must stop until the SFLP has given all clear to proceed. The SFLP should contact the Museums Authorities in the event of a significant archaeological find.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP NPCO MMR Department of archaeology</p>	<p>Archaeological remains not excavated, disturbed, or destroyed</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Occupational health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Temporary and permanent physical injuries o Bronchial diseases from dust. o Diseases and illness related to fishery operations. o Loss of life. 	<p>Implement health and safety, and emergency response plan.</p> <p>There is need to create awareness, educate and follow occupational and health standards for each activity and monitoring of such.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>NPCO,</p>	<p>Occupational Health and Safety</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Labour Issues o Exploitation of school going children o Exploitation of Villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There is need to involve community leadership and raise awareness on child labour and the implications thereof. · There is need to involve community leadership and raise awareness on the difference between free labour and forced labour and situations where villagers may need some incentives even when it is called free labour, e.g., Food for work. 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	SFLP Management, Labour Ministry, Ministry of Gender, Community Leadership	Children's rights	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Marginalization of women, youth, disadvantaged groups and persons with disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Discrimination and oppression of women o Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged o Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits. · Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. · Promote youths' participation in fisheries. · Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. · Targeting, gender and social inclusion strategy is developed and fully applied. · Quota applied to women, youth, persons with disabilities in project activities, and leadership positions. · Apply measures to address women's triple burden and save women's time and labour. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>NPCO, Ministry of Gender, , Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Trade Ministry of Cooperatives</p>	<p>Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		Gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sensitize MMR and implementing partners on cross-cutting themes · Conduct a session on the prevention of SH/SEA by IFAD's Ethics Office and ensure strict adherence to the code of conduct. · Create safe spaces/women-only groups/cooperatives to encourage women's meaningful participation. · Integrate gender sensitization in all training packaged delivered to MMR, implementing partners and beneficiaries. · Sensitize project beneficiaries of grievance redress mechanisms 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · MMR · SFLP NPCO · SFLP ZPCO · Implementing partners 	Gender equality	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Deprivation of Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Risk of restricted access to certain water bodies. · Risk of communities losing interest in traditional fishing activities. · Frustration if positive effects of the project are not felt at the local level (jobs, fish supply, etc.). · Deterioration in quality of life; various types of pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Select site by consensus, · Support the development of traditional and artisanal fisheries, · Favor local workers in recruitment, · Apply best practices, · Select site in consultation with all stakeholders. · Involve communities in project designing and implementation 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>NPCO, Ministry of Gender, NPCO, Ministry of Local Government</p>	<p>Substantial participation of locals in local programmes.</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Persons adversely affected by the program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Investigate the case. · Initiate Grievance Redress Mechanism 	<p>With community leaders and affected persons</p>	<p>SFLP NPCO Local and Higher Court</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Reports of Grievance · Report of resolution of the case 	<p>Ongoing during the project</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Biodiversity Inversions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The escape of farmed fish can have negative effects on surrounding biodiversity (habitat invasion, competition for food, predation on wild individuals and native species, transmission of pathogens and risk of genetic modification). o Introduction of alien aquaculture species in the catchment areas of Eritrea pose a challenge as they may find their way into the natural water bodies. o A malfunction in the systems can lead to changes in the water flow rate, accumulation of organic sludge, eutrophication, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Apply best practices and properly size structures to avoid disrupting or degrading water quality, causing hydrological changes, or disturbing the dynamics and natural evolution of the host system. · Reduce biological interactions, by minimizing the possibility of escape, introduction of exotic species, etc. · Properly maintain the facilities, implement control measures, and keep the facilities in good sanitary condition to prevent the transmission of diseases to the environment. · Use pellets that have a lower environmental impact. · Organic matter from aquaculture farms must be assimilated by the host environment without any negative impact on 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.</p>	<p>Absence of farmed fish in the wild.</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		Climate change High temperatures; increased droughts and reduced precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote construction of climate smart ponds and dams, with shading, including where to possible re-excavating the existing ones with varying water depth to protect fish in times of high temperatures 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build capacity of fishers in post-harvest and value addition Promote fish processing, through solar dryers, refrigerated vans, refrigerators, and cooler boxes on tracks 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Increase of the Quantity of well-preserved fish in the market	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable aquaculture practices, including the cultivation of resilient species that can tolerate changing environmental conditions, to reduce dependency on wild fish stocks. Introduce alternative livelihood opportunities, such as eco-tourism, mangrove 					

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES restoration, or small-scale agriculture to reduce the pressure on marine resources and provide income stability for affected communities.	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Implement coral reef restoration projects, such as coral gardening and artificial reefs, to help rebuild damaged ecosystems and support fish nursery habitats. · Enhance coastal protection and fish nurseries by promoting the reforestation of mangroves, which act as natural buffers against climate change impacts. · Encourage the adoption of selective fishing methods that minimize bycatch and reduce pressure on vulnerable fish species. · Implement seasonal fishing bans or no-take zones during critical breeding periods to allow fish populations to recover and adapt to changing conditions. · Educate fishing 					

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES communities on the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems and the importance of sustainable practices.	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training on climate-resilient fishing techniques, aquaculture, and ecosystem management to build local capacity and resilience. 					
			-					
	Component 2. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development.	support the piloting of climate resilient value chain investments, capacity building and other processes for increased supply, processing, distribution and marketing of fish and fish products.						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Place limitations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Failure to sell products at a fair market price o Discouragement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve opportunities, skills, and capacities for women and youths to access and effectively negotiate at the marketplace. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections	SFLP-NPCO, NFC, MMR	Fisheries-business management skills	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakdown of Cooperatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Lack of sustainability o Non-productive o Constant Conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social management skills should be built for effective leadership. Promotion of women and young people leadership should be enhanced. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections	SFLP-NPCO, CSONPCO	Leadership skills Group Dynamics.	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<p>Sub-component 2.1: Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish.</p> <p>This sub-component will support the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support fish marketing and processing infrastructure (including ice making, cold storage and LED solar drying racks for hygienic drying), transport and 	<p>Dependency Syndrome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lack of ownership of established infrastructure. · Underutilised infrastructure and services · No sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Use demand driven approach where communities must request for assistance on a competitive basis. · Create an open space dialogue with political players in the area to start spreading uniform messages of self-sustenance. · Educate communities on the importance of being self-sufficient. · Create awareness and demonstrate advantages/benefits of utilising the infrastructure and services and cost of not doing so 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, i and field visits.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO,</p>	<p>Demand Driven Approaches, Cost Benefit Analysis</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Elite Capture of Fish Cooperatives · Enrichment of individuals at the expense of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There is need to protect the community and build capacity needed to identify such practices and how to counter them 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCO</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<p>technology upgrading, distribution networks.</p> <p>capacity building and organizational support towards developing efficient post-harvest operations, practices and value additions, and services such as provision of fishing inputs and credits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women cooperatives and promote women's empowerment, through training in processing and marketing and cooking fish, small business management and organizational development. Facilitate and promote domestic, regional and export trade, including the necessary market assessments, networking, trade fairs etc. Support emerging SMEs in the fisheries sector to have a stronger position in the value chain. Support the retail end in urban areas, such as fish shops and restaurants specialized in fish-themed menus. Support for upgrading equipment, access to inputs and business 	<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination and oppression of women Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives <p>Unbalanced Market Dynamics. Improvements of value chains with no deliberate efforts to ensure access and affordability of the value-added products is likely to create unfavourable dynamics for consumers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. Promote youths' participation in fisheries. Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. Conduct market surveys to peg prices correctly. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field visits</p> <p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO NUEW, NUEYS, CSO,</p> <p>SFLP-NPCOZPCO, MMR, NFC</p>	<p>Gender equality</p> <p>Group Dynamics</p> <p>Entrepreneurship skills</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p> <p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p> <p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Elite Capture of Fish Cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There is need to protect the community and build capacity needed to identify such practices and how to counter them · Enrichment of individuals at the expense of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · There is need to protect the community and build capacity needed to identify such practices and how to counter them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · NPCO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project implementation costs
		<p>Marginalisation of women and youth in cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Discrimination of women and youth from accessing input supply Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facilitate good gender relations at workplaces. · Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as honey and beef production. · Promote youth participation in all stages of the value chains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCONPCO, NUEW, NUEYS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Gender equality · Entrepreneurship skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project implementation costs
		<p>Pollution from end of life of provided equipment like boats, canoes, fishing gear, fish boxes, and solar lanterns.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Proper handling of any waste emanating from the provided equipment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCO NPCO cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Annually and ongoing as project is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<p>Subcomponent 2.2: Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products.</p> <p>This sub-component will design targeted interventions for the most nutritionally vulnerable and strengthen integration of gender, youth, environment and climate from a food system perspective:</p> <p>Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), sensitization campaigns practical food</p>	<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Discrimination and oppression of women o Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged o Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits. · Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. · Promote youths' participation in fisheries. · Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, NUEW, NUEYS, CSO,</p>	<p>Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	and cooking demonstrations Fisheries-based school meals. PROJECT COMPONENTS Gender transformative approaches — including GALs and exploring	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	ways to reduce women's workloads and impacts of climate risks— will also be incorporated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Targeting Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Conflict within communities · Perpetuating gender inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct adequate situational assessment to determine different vulnerability dimensions. · Apply a transparent selection criterion. · Consider affirmative action^[1] for women and youths for effectiveness. · GRM must resolve the conflict among the communities. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections	SFLP-NPCONUEW, NUEYS, GRM Committee, Local Government	None	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
	Component 3.: Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening.	This component will strengthen the programme management bodies' capacity at national and Zoba levels to accomplish the implementation in a timely and transparent manner in accordance with IFAD guidelines. Furthermore, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation and promotion and adaptation of the SMCFS for fisheries sector SMEs.						

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
3.0	<p>Subcomponent 3.1:</p> <p>Program coordination and implementation</p> <p>SFLP will ensure effective project</p>	<p>Marginalisation of others during training of necessary staff in the various institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Exclusion of women in decision-making positions. o Gender based violence instigated by women becoming more active in men's domains. o Women and Youth being overpowered by elitist capture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Staff training in gender, environment, nutrition, project guidelines and appraisals to give equal opportunities to all. · Targeting women to undertake specific training to empower them at workplaces. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.</p>	<p>SFLP- NPCO, ZPCO, MMR</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and Financial Management through a dedicated unit. PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support for capacity building, audit, and reporting. · Engagement of relevant personnel like (e.g., Value Chain Expert) in the PCU or engagement of TA services as in FReMP with FAO. · Upgrade MMR's communication facilities, particularly the internet system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Gender biased Recruitment of TAs to conduct project derived studies and assessments. · Gender biased workshop attendance - (Knowledge management, M&E meetings, and Key Regional Implementation workshops.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Give equal opportunities to all TAS · Targeting women to undertake specific assessments to empower them. · Give equal opportunities for everyone to attend the knowledge management, M&E meetings, and Key Regional Implementation workshops. · Implement the Gender Mainstreaming strategy. · Workshops to raise awareness of gender and gender strategy in SFLP. 	Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.	MMR, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO	Gender Balanced trained personnel	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Poor stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Not including all relevant stakeholders could hamper the expected outputs of the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a stakeholder engagement plan and continuously engage the stakeholders throughout the life of the project. Develop a Grievance redress mechanism and implement it to take care of any possible grievances. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO.</p>	<p>Well informed and participating stakeholders.</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

**Sub-component 3.2:
Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation**

No.	<p>capacity. .</p> <p>SFLP will support MMR: PROJECT COMPONENTS Updating policy, planning, regulatory frameworks and human resources, as well as proclamations and legal notices. Identified as a glaring need,</p>	<p>POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS</p>	<p>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ ENHANCEMENT MEASURES</p>	<p>PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE</p>	<p>MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)</p>	<p>FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION</p>	<p>ESTIMATE</p>
	<p>Developing a Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Strategy and Action Plan and the revision of the SMCFS for relevance to fisheries sector SMEs.</p> <p>Develop the regulatory capacity for trade on fish and fishery products.</p> <p>Strengthen the Competent Authority for Health and Food safety and develop quality control laboratory to ISO standard to be accredited for fish exports.</p> <p>Develop a traceability system and national standards for fisheries, fishmeal and aquaculture products.</p> <p>Build capacity for implementation of fisheries management plans, monitoring, control and surveillance to eliminate illegal fishing.</p>	<p>Marginalisation of women and youths in the process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Exclusion of women and youth in decision-making positions. o Gender based violence instigated by women becoming more active in men's domains. o Women and Youth being overpowered by elitist capture. o Women, Youth, and other vulnerable groups excluded from sharing the benefits of the project. <p>Beneficiary not satisfied and discrimination/marginalisation issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Staff training in gender, environment, nutrition, project guidelines and appraisals to give equal opportunities to all. · Targeting women and youth to undertake specific watershed management activities, including income generation enterprises such as fisheries. · Conduct in depth cross sectional public consultation on the project and goals, eligibility criteria and selection process for specific activities directed to specific groups and available grievance redress mechanisms. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government department and PMU.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCO, NUEW, NUEYS</p>	<p>Women and youth well represented.</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	Build MMR capacity to operationalize the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) established under FREMP.	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Knowledge management and sharing, intellectual property rights.</p> <p>Protection of local knowledge systems to effect food and nutrition security and safeguard the livelihood of the poor.</p> <p>Overcrowding of indigenous knowledge.</p>	<p>Institute a system to protect local knowledge.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Potential E-Waste Pollution from end of life of provided equipment like laptops, sanitary supplies, Fish Quality testing instruments, inspector kits, shoes, gowns, thermometers, electrical bicycles, small multipurpose printing machines, digital library, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)</p>	<p>Institute E-Waste management system.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.</p>	<p>MMR, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO</p>	<p>E-waste collection in process</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

78. [\[1\]](#) Action favouring those who tend to suffer from discrimination.

79. [\[1\]](#) Action favouring those who tend to suffer from discrimination.

Footnotes

1. [National Statistics Office, 2019](#)
2. [National Statistics Office, 2021](#)
3. [National Statistics Office, 2015](#)
4. [National Statistics Office, 2015](#)
5. [Callender, 4 Causes of Poverty in Eritrea: Economy, Agriculture, Hunger and Education, 2017](#)
6. [FAD, Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Nutrition among Care-Providers of Under-five Children and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women in Eritrea, 2021](#)
7. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW/C/ERI/CO/6
8. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=ER>
9. DoE, NAPA 2007
10. [Geography of Eritrea - Wikipedia](#)
11. Ghebru and Radcliffe, 1997
12. [TH 29 Cover .p65 \(worldagroforestry.org\)](#)
13. White, F., 1983. The Vegetation of Africa a descriptive memoir to accompany the UNESCO/AETFAT/UNSO vegetation map of Africa. UNESCO, Paris. pp. 356
14. oMR (2007). State of the Coast, 2006-2007, Online, Available: http://www.eritreambassyjapan.org/data/State_of_the_Coast_2006-2007_FULL.pdf. M
15. [Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Department of Environment, The State of Eritrea \(2015\). Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Eritrea \(2014-2020\)](#)
16. [Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Department of Environment, The State of Eritrea \(2019\). 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity](#)
17. <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/er/er-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>
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20. [Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCs\) Report Submitted to UNFCCC \(fao.org\)](#)
21. FAO 1997
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23. [THE STATE OF ERITREA \(fao.org\)](#)
24. [Country Index // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame](#)
25. GoSE (2014). The Fisheries Proclamation and Fisheries Regulation Government State of Eritrea
26. Available:<https://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/ELECTRONIC/103959/126618/F-221982642/ERI103959.pdf>

Environmental and Social Safeguards Classification: Moderate

Environmental and Social Safeguards				
Biodiversity conservation	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
1.1 Could the project potentially involve or lead to conversion or degradation of biodiversity, habitats (including modified habitat, natural habitat and critical natural habitat) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	Yes	Unlikely	Negligible No conversion or degradation of habitats	Low
1.2 Could the project involve or potentially lead to activities involving habitats that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, or recognized as protected by traditional local communities and/or authoritative sources (e.g. National Park, Nature Conservancy, Indigenous Community Conserved Area, ICCA, etc.)?	No			Low
1.3 Could the project potentially involve or lead to an increase in the chance of human-wildlife encounters/conflict?	No			Low
1.4 Could the project potentially involve or lead to risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No			Low
1.5 Could the project potentially involve or lead to impacts/risks to migratory wildlife?	No			Low
1.6 Could the project potentially involve or lead to introduction or utilization of any invasive alien species of flora and fauna, whether accidental or intentional?	No			Low
1.7 Could the project involve or lead to the handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms?	No			Low
1.8 Could the project involve or lead to procurement through primary suppliers of natural resource materials?	No			Low
Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
2.1 Could the project involve or lead to the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes	Possible	Minor Pollutants may possibly be released, either routinely or by accident, but treatment systems are proven and verified. Receiving environment has absorptive capacity.	Moderate
2.2 Could the project involve or lead to primary not environmentally sustainable production of living natural resources? (Note: this includes the cultivation or rearing of plants or animals, including annual and perennial crop farming, animal husbandry (including livestock), aquaculture, plantation forestry, etc)	No			Low
2.3 Could the project involve or lead to engagement in areas of forestry, including the harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, and/or reforestation?	Yes	Possible	Minor Only a small component of the project is focused on forestry, and this aspect is well regulated.	Moderate

Environmental and Social Safeguards				
2.4 Could the project involve or lead to significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	Yes	Almost certain	Minor The project will require consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water, but this will be a small component of the project, and impacts can be appropriately managed.	Moderate
2.5 Could the project involve or lead to significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water (e.g. construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction)?	No			Low
2.6 Could the project involve inputs of fertilizers and other modifying agents?	No			Low
2.7 Could the project involve or lead to procurement, supply and/or result in the use of pesticides on crops, livestock, aquaculture or forestry?	No			Low
2.8 Could the project be located in an area which is being, or has been, polluted by an external source (e.g. a mine, smelter, industry)?	No			Low
2.9 Could the project involve livestock – extensive and intensive systems and animal products (dairy, skins, meat, etc.)?	No			Low
Cultural Heritage	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
3.1 Could the project be located in areas that are considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	Yes	Possible	Negligible The project is not located in an area that is considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage	Low
3.2 Could the project directly or indirectly affect indigenous peoples' rights, lands, natural resources, territories, livelihoods, knowledge, social fabric, traditions, governance systems, and culture or heritage (tangible and intangible)?	No			Low
3.3 Could the project involve or lead to significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No			Low
3.4 Could the project involve or lead to adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No			Low
3.5 Could the project involve or lead to alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No			Low
3.6 Could the project involve or lead to utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No			Low

Environmental and Social Safeguards				
indigenous peoples	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
4.1 Could the project be sited in areas where indigenous peoples are present (including the project area of influence)?	No			Low
4.2 Could the project result in activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No			Low
4.3 Could the project result in impacts on the rights of indigenous peoples or to the lands, territories and resources claimed by them?	No			Low
4.4 Could the project result in the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No			Low
4.5 Could the project lead to impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No			Low
Labour and Working Conditions	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
5.1 Could the project operate in sectors or value chains that are characterized by working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments? (Note: this may include discriminatory practices, high gender inequality and the lack of equal opportunities, denial of freedom of association and collective bargaining, labour migrants)	Yes	Almost certain	Minor The project operates in sectors or value chains that have, in the past, not met national labour laws, or international commitments, but is now adequately nationally regulated, and is part of international value chains that are subject to regular environmental and social auditing.	Moderate
5.2 Could the project use or operate in a value chain where there have been reports of forced labour? (Note: Risks of forced labour may be increased for projects located in remote places or where the status of migrant workers is uncertain)	Yes	Almost certain	Minor The project does not operate in sectors or value chains where forced labour has ever been reported	Moderate
5.3 Could the project involve children (a) below the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 15 years old) or (b) above the nationally-defined minimum employment age but below the age of 18 in supported activities or in value chains?	Yes	Possible	Minor The project does not operate in sectors or value chains where the employment of children has ever been reported.	Moderate

Environmental and Social Safeguards				
5.4 Could the project: (a) operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks, and/or (b) promote or use technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general? (Note: OSH risks in agriculture might include: dangerous machinery and tools; hazardous chemicals; toxic or allergenic agents; carcinogenic substances or agents; parasitic diseases; transmissible animal diseases; confined spaces; ergonomic hazards; extreme temperatures; and contact with dangerous and poisonous animals, reptiles and insects. Psychosocial hazards might include violence and harassment.)	Yes	Almost certain	Minor The project operates in a sector, area, or value chain where workers are occasionally exposed to significant OSH risks, and where regulation is known to be effective.	Moderate
Community Health, Safety and Security	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
6.1 Could the project be at risk from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), and/or communicable and non-communicable diseases?	Yes	Possible	Minor The project is situated in an area where negative impacts from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases, or communicable/non-communicable diseases are possible, but where there is no evidence of past impact, and where containment of these impacts would be effective if problems emerged.	Moderate
6.2 Could the project lead to unintended negative impacts on nutrition?	Yes	Unlikely	Minor Minor impact on customary or traditional diet, resulting in occasional individual health problems.	Low
6.3 Is there a possibility of harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No			Low

Environmental and Social Safeguards				
6.4 Could the project involve or lead to the construction or rehabilitation of dams?	Yes	Possible	Minor The project involves the rehabilitation of dam(s) and/or reservoir(s) meeting at least one of the following criteria: - less than 10 metre high wall; - less than 300m long crest; or - less than 1 million m3 reservoir capacity.	Moderate
6.5 Could the project involve or lead to transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes	Possible	Negligible The project has no involvement with the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials.	Low
6.6 Could the project lead to adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No			Low
6.7 Could the project lead to the potential for gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, as a result of labour influx, land redistribution, or other actions that alter community dynamics?	Yes	Almost certain	Minor Minor changes to community dynamics. Resulting serious recorded cases of gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation. Gender-based violence protocols in place.	Moderate
6.8 Could the project lead to increases in traffic or alteration in traffic flow?	No			Low
6.9 Could the project lead to an influx of project workers?	No			Low
6.10 Could the project involve or lead to the engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No			Low
Physical and economic resettlement	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
7.1 Could the project result in temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No			Low
7.2 Could the project result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No			Low
7.3 Could the project present a risk of forced evictions?	No			Low

Environmental and Social Safeguards				
7.4 Could the project result in impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community-based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No			Low
Financial intermediaries and direct investments	Yes/No	Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating
8.1 Could the investment be granted to an institution that does not have an environmental and social policies and an associated environmental and social management system (ESMS) in place (transparent, publicly available)?	No			Low
8.2 Could the investment be granted to an institution with insufficient capacities (i.e. unqualified personnel e.g. ES Officer) to implement the ESMS?	No			Low
8.3 Could the investment be granted to an institution that does not have an Exclusion List?	No			Low
8.4 According to the institution's portfolio classification: Could the institution have potential high-risk projects in their portfolio?	No			Low
8.5 Is there evidence that the institution does not comply with the local legal framework?	No			Low
8.6 Does the institution provide a stable communication channel with stakeholders and local communities (e.g. a Grievance Redress Mechanism)?	No			Low
8.7 Does the organization provide auxiliary or capacity building support services.	No			Low

Climate Risk Classification: Substantial

Step 1: Hazard identification	
What are the expected hazards in the project intervention area?	No, Yes, TBD
River flood	Yes
Costal Flood	Yes
Urban Flood	Yes
Landslide	Yes
Cyclone	No
Water Scarcity (agricultural droughts and/or dry spells)	Yes
Extreme Heat	Yes
Wildfires	Yes
Future climate scenarios foreseen (period 2040-2059) - Change in frequency and intensity	No, Yes, TBD
Change in temperature (increase or decrease)	Yes
Change in rainfall (increase or decrease)	Yes
Climate variability (larger or smaller)	Yes
Intensity and frequency of extreme events (larger or smaller)	Yes
Is the project expected to have an impact on climate change (i.e. contribute to greenhouse gas emissions)?	No, Yes, TBD
Is the project expected to be a significant emitter of greenhouse gases?	No
Step 2: Exposure Assessment	
Is the project located in exposed areas to weather-related natural hazards?	No, Yes, TBD
Low-lying areas (valleys, coastal zones, and small islands)	Yes
Very warm areas (subtropical)	Yes
Tropical areas (rainforests)	No
Arid and semi-arid areas (deserts)	Yes
Mountains zones and permafrost areas (tundra)	No
River banks	No
Does the project target agricultural systems, ecosystems or livelihoods exposed to weather-related hazards?	No, Yes, TBD
Is crop production frequently affected by rainfall variability, prolonged droughts, changes in temperature or pests and diseases?	Yes
Is livestock productivity frequently affected by rainfall variability, prolonged droughts, changes in temperature or diseases?	Yes
Are fisheries frequently affected by ocean acidification, water salinity and changes in sea surface temperature due to ocean-atmospheric oscillations or climate change?	Yes
Is forest productivity frequently affected by wildfires, diseases, rainfall variability, prolonged droughts, or changes in temperature?	Yes
Is the biodiversity in the project area likely to be affected by changes in climate variables?	Yes
Is any stage of the agricultural value chain (production, storage, processing and marketing) exposed to climate related hazards?	Yes
Is any rural infrastructure likely to be affected by flooding, landslides, changes in temperatures, and extreme winds.	Yes
Step 3: Sensitivity Assessment	
What are key sensitivities for the populations in the project's areas of intervention?	No, Yes, TBD
Is conflict exacerbating the population's sensitivity to weather related hazards?	No
Is population displacement being exacerbated by climate change impacts?	No

Are diseases (e.g. COVID-19, malaria, cholera) increasing the population's vulnerability and affecting their capacity to address potential weather-related hazards?	No
Is the income of the target population predominately coming from agriculture?	Yes
Are social inequalities (e.g. based on gender, youth, indigenous persons and other marginalized groups) being exacerbated by climate change?	No
Is the Human Development Index (HDI) equal to or below 0.6?	Yes
Is the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) equal to or above 0.1?	Yes
Step 4: Adaptive capacity and climate resilience	
What are key adaptive capacities in the areas of project intervention?	No, Yes, TBD
Is the country well ranked in the Disaster risk reduction progress score?	Yes
Are climate and weather information services (real-time weather data, seasonal forecasts etc.) effectively being delivered (through radio, TV, SMS, extension services etc.) to farmers, rural dwellers, and end users?	Yes
Does the project country have an early action plan (preparedness and emergency response) to mitigate the impacts of weather-related hazards once the shock occurs?	Yes
Does the government or other institutions support the target population/communities with the necessary social and economic resources to prepare for or respond to climate-related events?	Yes
Is the target community carrying out (using their own means) agricultural adaptation?	Yes
Does the target population have the economic means or support to adjust or adapt their activities in response to weather related shocks?	No
Do policies/mechanisms exist that make financial credit, loans, and agricultural insurance available?	No
Are rural infrastructures effectively delivering services to farmers and rural dwellers?	No

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex 6: First Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB)

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

State of Eritrea				
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB				
Components by Financiers				
(US\$ '000)				
	GoE		IFAD	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management				
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	52	5	203	19
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	-	-	21	98
Subtotal	53	5	223	20
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development				
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	5	1	369	99
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	57	5	1 095	95
Subtotal	62	4	1 464	96
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening				
Program Coordination and Implementation	1 116	62	682	38
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	8	4	70	36
Subtotal	1 124	56	752	37
Total PROJECT COSTS	1 239	27	2 440	53

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GEF		Financing Gap		Total		For. Exch.	Local (Excl. Duties & Taxes)	
Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%		Taxes	Taxes
837	77	-	-	1 092	24	126	914	52
-	-	-	-	21	1	3	18	0
837	75	-	-	1 113	24	129	932	53
-	-	-	-	374	8	180	189	5
-	-	-	-	1 152	25	133	962	57
-	-	-	-	1 527	33	313	1 151	62
16	1	-	-	1 814	39	-	1 814	-
119	60	-	-	197	4	10	179	8
135	7	-	-	2 011	43	10	1 993	8
972	21	-	-	4 651	100	451	4 077	123

State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB**Expenditure Accounts by Financiers**

(US\$ '000)

	GoE		IFAD		GEF		Financi
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount
I. Investment Costs							
Civil Works	39	5	532	68	217	28	-
Equipment and Materials	11	4	45	17	217	80	-
Goods, Services & Inputs	32	3	730	69	294	28	-
Technical Assistance	17	3	393	64	206	33	-
Training	4	1	349	93	22	6	-
Vehicles	20	5	391	95	-	-	-
Total Investment Costs	123	4	2 440	69	956	27	-
II. Recurrent Costs							
Salaries and Allowances	996	98	-	-	16	2	-
Operating Costs	120	100	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recurrent Costs	1 116	99	-	-	16	1	-
Total PROJECT COSTS	1 239	27	2 440	53	972	21	-

ng Gap	Total		For.	Local	
%	Amount	%	Exch.	(Excl. Duties & Taxes)	Taxes
-	788	17	91	658	39
-	273	6	26	236	11
-	1 055	23	243	781	32
-	616	13	32	567	17
-	375	8	11	360	4
-	411	9	48	343	20
-	3 519	76	451	2 945	123
-	1 012	22	-	1 012	-
-	120	3	-	120	-
-	1 132	24	-	1 132	-
-	4 651	100	451	4 077	123

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State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB

Project Components by Year -- Totals Including Contingencies

(US\$ '000)

	Totals Including Continger				
	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5
A. Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management					
Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	-	-	106	107	438
Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods	-	-	-	-	21
Subtotal	-	-	106	107	459
B. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development					
Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish	-	-	2	2	184
Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products	438	24	78	11	576
Subtotal	438	24	80	13	760
C. Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening					
Program Coordination and Implementation	329	498	216	204	323
Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity	-	1	3	2	184
Subtotal	329	499	219	206	507
Total PROJECT COSTS	767	523	404	326	1 726

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<u>ncies</u>	
<u>Qtr6</u>	<u>Total</u>
442	1 092
-	21
<u>442</u>	<u>1 113</u>
186	374
25	1 152
<u>211</u>	<u>1 527</u>
246	1 814
7	197
<u>253</u>	<u>2 011</u>
905	4 651

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State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB

Expenditure Accounts by Years -- Totals Including Contingencies

(US\$ '000)

	Totals Including Contingencies						
	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6	Total
I. Investment Costs							
Civil Works	-	-	-	-	673	115	788
Equipment and Materials	45	-	-	-	114	115	273
Goods, Services & Inputs	-	118	150	96	343	348	1 055
Technical Assistance	61	40	53	30	339	93	616
Training	61	176	12	11	69	46	375
Vehicles	411	-	-	-	-	-	411
Total Investment Costs	578	334	216	137	1 537	717	3 519
II. Recurrent Costs							
Salaries and Allowances	169	169	169	169	169	169	1 012
Operating Costs	20	20	20	20	20	20	120
Total Recurrent Costs	189	189	189	189	189	189	1 132
Total PROJECT COSTS	767	523	404	326	1 726	905	4 651

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State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB
Table 1.1. Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development

Detailed Costs

(US\$)

	Unit	Quantities			
		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4
I. Investment Costs					
A. 1.1. Coastal ecosystem management					
A. 1.1.1 Support coastal ecosystems awareness	Lumpsum	-	-	0.5	0.5
A. 1.1.2 Establishment of community mangrove tree nurseries	Hectare	-	-	-	-
A. 1.1.3 Planting of mangrove trees	Hectare	-	-	25	25
Subtotal					
B. 1.1. Monitoring, control and surveillance of marine protected areas and data centre					
B. 1.1.1 Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) of marine protected areas	Per Year	-	-	0.5	0.5
B. 1.1.2 Supporting fisheries data and monitoring systems	Lumpsum	-	-	0.5	0.5
Subtotal					
C. 1.1. Support to Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS)	Lumpsum	-	-	-	-
D. 1.1. Ecosystem-based livelihoods and enterprises					
D. 1.1.1 Business Development for the aqua-based fertiliser enterprise /a	Business Model	-	-	-	-
D. 1.1.2 Livelihood diversification income generating activities /b	Lumpsum	-	-	0.5	0.5
Total					

/a At the Abdul plant in Massawa. It uses fish wastes and seaweed as the main inputs. FIVAC will support the development of the business model.
/b e.g. honey, livestock feedlots, ecotourism, oyster shells; milkfish etc

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as				Totals Including Contingencies ('000)							
Qtr5	Qtr6	Total	Unit Cost	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6	Total	
0.5	0.5	2	20,000	-	-	11	11	11	11	45	
250	250	500	400	-	-	-	-	114	115	228	
50	50	150	2,000	-	-	56	56	114	115	340	
				-	-	67	68	239	241	614	
0.5	0.5	2	20,000	-	-	11	11	11	11	45	
0.5	0.5	2	20,000	-	-	11	11	11	11	45	
				-	-	22	23	23	23	90	
0.5	0.5	1	200,000	-	-	-	-	114	115	228	
0.5	0.5	1	80,000	-	-	-	-	45	46	91	
0.5	0.5	2	30,000	-	-	17	17	17	17	68	
				-	-	106	107	438	442	1 092	

ess model for liquid fertilizer

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State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB
 Table 1.2. Sustainable Inland Dam Fisheries, Ecosystems and Livelihoods
Detailed Costs
 (US\$)

I. Investment Costs

A. 1.2 Inland dam catchment restoration

A. 1.2.1 Promote aquaculture best practices

Total

Unit	Quantities						Total
	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6	
Per dam	-	-	-	-	1	-	1

<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Totals Including Contingencies ('000)</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Qtr1</u>	<u>Qtr2</u>	<u>Qtr3</u>	<u>Qtr4</u>	<u>Qtr5</u>	<u>Qtr6</u>	
20,000	-	-	-	-	21	-	21
	-	-	-	-	21	-	21

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State of Eritrea
 Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB
 Table 2.1. Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish
Detailed Costs
 (US\$)

	Unit	Quantities						Total
		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6	
I. Investment Costs								
A. 2.1 Develop capacity for solar dried and value-added fish products								
B. 2.1.1. Build capacity for solar fish drying (Jehmile and Ras Tarma) /a	No. of facilities	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.5
B. 2.1 Climate Smart Sea Cucumber Production								
C. 2.1.2. Capacity building of producers to handle and process sea cucumber	Workshop	-	-	1	1	1	1	4
Total								

^a This fish drying facility established under FReMP will be expanded, including fresh water supply and a packaging and fish powder making facility

<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Totals Including Contingencies ('000)</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Qtr1</u>	<u>Qtr2</u>	<u>Qtr3</u>	<u>Qtr4</u>	<u>Qtr5</u>	<u>Qtr6</u>	
650,000	-	-	-	-	182	183	365
2,000	-	-	2	2	2	2	9
	-	-	2	2	184	186	374

ility added

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State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB
Table 2.2. Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products
Detailed Costs
(US\$)

	Unit	Quantities				
		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5
I. Investment Costs						
A. 2.2. Provision of specialized fish transport trucks and micro-mobility						
A. 2.2.1. Three fuel-efficient fish transport trucks /a	Number	3	-	-	-	-
A. 2.2.2. One ton truck for 3 distribution centre	Number	3	-	-	-	-
A. 2.2.3. Provision of tricycles	Number	12	-	-	-	-
Subtotal						
B. 2.2. Develop distribution facilities and outlets	Lumpsum	-	-	-	-	3
C. 2.2. Promote marketing of fish and fish products	Lumpsum	-	1	-	-	-
D. 2.2. Promote climate-smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods						
D. 2.2.1. Conduct stakeholder engagements to support operationalization of climate smart MNF	Workshop	1	-	-	-	-
D. 2.2.2. Identify environmental strategic locations across the 6 Zobas	Lumpsum	-	2	2	2	-
D. 2.2.3. Establish climate-smart MNFs at community/kebab level	Lumpsum	-	-	1	-	-
D. 2.2.4. Create sustainable market linkages to cooperatives/enterprise groups in small pelagics	Lumpsum	-	1	-	-	-
D. 2.2.5. Support to reduction of food loss, waste and GHG emissions with spoilage	Lumpsum	-	-	1	-	-
D. 2.2.7 Conduct a gender- and nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis	Study	1	-	-	-	1
Subtotal						
Total						

\a two are for transportation of fresh and frozen fish from Assab and Massawa, one for transporting dried small pelagics from the Ras Tarma

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		Totals Including Contingencies ('000)							
Qtr6	Total	Unit Cost	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6	Total
-	3	80,000	261	-	-	-	-	-	261
-	3	30,000	98	-	-	-	-	-	98
-	12	4,000	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
			411	-	-	-	-	-	411
-	3	165,000	-	-	-	-	559	-	559
1	2	10,000	-	11	-	-	-	11	22
1	2	10,000	11	-	-	-	-	11	22
-	6	5,000	-	11	11	11	-	-	33
-	1	50,000	-	-	55	-	-	-	55
1	2	2,000	-	2	-	-	-	2	4
-	1	10,000	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
-	2	15,000	16	-	-	-	17	-	33
			27	13	78	11	17	14	160
			438	24	78	11	576	25	1 152

facility to Massawa

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State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB
Table 3.1. Program Coordination and Implementation

Detailed Costs

(US\$)

	Unit	Quantities					
		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6
I. Investment Costs							
A. 3.1. Technical Assistance (TA) /a	Month	-	-	3	3	3	3
B. 3.1. Upgrades of MMR's Data centre and other communication facilities	Ls	-	1	-	-	-	1
C. 3.1. Support the VMS established under FReMP	VMS package	-	1	-	-	-	-
D. 3.1. Support the VMS established under FReMP	VMS package	-	1	-	-	-	-
E. 3.1. Upgrade MMRs communication facilities, fiduciary and procurement aspects	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	1	-
F. 3.1. Capacity building of Government institutions at national and Zoba levels	Ls	-	1	-	-	-	1
G. 3.1. Monitoring & Evaluation							
G. 3.1.1. Startup workshops	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.2. Baseline/preparatory studies	Lumpsum	-	1	-	-	-	-
G. 3.1.5. Annual Audits	Per Year	-	-	1	-	-	1
G. 3.1.6. Field Supervision Missions	Per Year	-	-	-	-	1	-
G. 3.1.7. MIS system development, deployment and features improvement	Lumpsum	-	1	-	-	1	-
3.2.8. Training on M&E and MIS	Study	1	-	-	-	-	-
3.1.9. Purchase of software and hardware for the MIS	Lumpsum	1	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal							
H. 3.1. Knowledge management, learning and dissemination							
H. 3.1.1. Learning & dissemination	Study	-	1	-	-	1	-
H. 3.1.2. Production of knowledge materials	Lumpsum	-	1	-	-	1	-
H. 3.1.3. South-south cooperation opportunities for knowledge sharing	Study	-	1	-	-	1	-
H. 3.1.4. Exchange visits	Study	-	1	-	-	1	-
Subtotal							
I. 3.1. Beneficiaries targeting activities	Lumpsum	-	1	-	-	1	-
Total Investment Costs							
II. Recurrent Costs							
A. 3.1. Salaries and Allowances - National Level							
A. 3.1.1. National Coordinator	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.2. Financial Controller	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.3. Procurement Specialist	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.4. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.5. Knowledge Management Specialist	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.6. GIS Specialist	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.7. Programme Assistant	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.8. Nutrition Specialist	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.9. Gender and Social Inclusion Officer	Per Month	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
A. 3.1.10. Environment Social and safeguard specilaist	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
A. 3.1.11. Value Chain Expert	Per Month	4	4	4	4	4	4
Subtotal							
B. 3.1. Salaries and Allowances - 6 Zobas							
B. 3.1.1. Project Coordinator	Per Month	18	18	18	18	18	18
B. 3.1.2. Financial Controller	Per Month	18	18	18	18	18	18
B. 3.1.3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist	Per Month	18	18	18	18	18	18
Subtotal							
C. 3.1. General Operating Costs	Lumpsum						
Total Recurrent Costs							
Total							

\a Supporting activities such as setting up and maintaining plant nurseries, beekeeping, agroforestry, or establishing alternative energy sou

\b Upgrade of internet system supported by FReMP

SFLP Design First 18 Months AWPB.xlsx

		Totals Including Contingencies ('000)						
Total	Unit Cost	Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6	Total
12	5,000	-	-	15	15	15	15	60
2	10,000	-	10	-	-	-	10	20
1	50,000	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
1	50,000	-	50	-	-	-	-	50
2	20,000	20	-	-	-	20	-	40
2	20,000	-	20	-	-	-	20	40
1	50,000	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
1	120,000	-	120	-	-	-	-	120
2	12,000	-	-	12	-	-	12	24
1	40,000	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
2	17,143	-	17	-	-	17	-	34
1	25,000	25	-	-	-	-	-	25
1	45,000	45	-	-	-	-	-	45
		<u>120</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>338</u>
2	8,000	-	8	-	-	8	-	16
2	8,000	-	8	-	-	8	-	16
2	8,000	-	8	-	-	8	-	16
2	8,000	-	8	-	-	8	-	16
		<u>-</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64</u>
2	10,000	-	10	-	-	10	-	20
		<u>140</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>682</u>
24	2,500	10	10	10	10	10	10	60
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
24	1,000	4	4	4	4	4	4	24
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
45	2,000	15	15	15	15	15	15	90
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
24	2,000	8	8	8	8	8	8	48
		<u>93</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>558</u>
108	1,800	32	32	32	32	32	32	194
108	1,200	22	22	22	22	22	22	130
108	1,200	22	22	22	22	22	22	130
		<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>454</u>
		<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>120</u>
		<u>189</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>1 132</u>
		<u>329</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>246</u>	<u>1 814</u>

nces through pelleting or briquetting IAS will require TA

SFLP Design First 18 Months AWPB.xlsx

State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) - 18 Months AWPB
Table 3.2. Develop MMR's Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity

Detailed Costs

(US\$)

	Unit	Quantities					
		Qtr1	Qtr2	Qtr3	Qtr4	Qtr5	Qtr6
I. Investment Costs							
A. 3.1. Development of Environmental Social Environmental Management plans (ESCM	Number	-	5	10	10	10	15
B. 3.2. Monitoring of ESCMPs and training	Quarterly	-	-	1	-	-	1
C. 3.3. Development of labour management procedures, training and monitoring	Per Year	-	-	-	-	1	-
D. 3.4. Strengthen partnerships for nutrition							
D. 3.2.2. Technical Assistance	Days	-	-	-	-	10	10
D. 3.2.4. Stakeholder consultation workshops	Study	-	-	-	-	1	-
Subtotal							
E. 3.5. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)	Lumpsum	-	-	-	-	1	-
F. 3.6. Project Preparation Grant (PPG) Agency Fee	Lumpsum	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total							

		Totals Including Contingencies ('000)						
<u>Total</u>	<u>Unit Cost</u>	<u>Qtr1</u>	<u>Qtr2</u>	<u>Qtr3</u>	<u>Qtr4</u>	<u>Qtr5</u>	<u>Qtr6</u>	<u>Total</u>
50	200	-	1	2	2	2	3	10
2	1,000	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
1	50,000	-	-	-	-	58	-	58
20	250	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
1	2,000	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
		-	-	-	-	5	3	8
1	100,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	100
1	19,000	-	-	-	-	19	-	19
		-	1	3	2	184	7	197

Eritrea

**Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
Project Design Report**

Annex 7: Procurement Plan for first 18 months

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Guidance Note

Overview of the template

The template provides excel worksheets for (i) Guidance, timelines and (ii) the actual Procurement Plan

Worksheets for the Procurement Plan

SUMMARY GOODS WORKS CONSULTING

- **Goods, Works, Consulting:** used to enter procurement plan data. **Note:** Non-consulting services should be inserted in any of the categories for Goods, Works and Consulting depending on the nature of the services.
- **Summary:** displays a summary of amounts by category, and procurement thresholds.

Worksheets for Guidance and timelines

- **Guidance:** quick reference guidance on how to use the template.
- **Time Estimation:** estimated timelines by procurement methods, based on experience and guidance in the Procurement Handbook where specified.

Procurement Summary

The Summary worksheet displays basic information, total amounts and procurement thresholds for the project.

Populating the Procurement Plan Summary

Procurement Plan SUMMARY				
Country:	Wakaranda			
Project Name:	Community Livestock and Agriculture Project (CLAP)			
Project ID:	2000001234			
Version	1.0			
Version Date	01-Jan-20			
Prepared by:				
Approved by:				
Procurement Category	Plan		Actual	
Currency	USD	LCU	USD	LCU
Goods	-	-	-	-
Works	-	-	-	-
Consulting Services	-	-	-	-
Non-Consulting Services	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

STEP 1: Enter the **Country, Project Name, Project ID, Version** **Version Date** and Name(s) of the person(s) preparing and/o approving the Plan.

Managing versions, updates and upgrades

The Version of the Procurement Plan (and the version date) must be updated for every **Update** and **Upgrade** to the Plan. This version update shall be made to the summary sheet only. It will be automatically populated to the other sheets. The first digit (**1.0**) should be kept for the entire 18 or 12 months period that represents the Plan's duration and changed in the next period/year (for example, Year/Period 1: 1.0. Year/Period 2: 2.0) The second digit represents updates and upgrades.



An **Update** is the filling in the contents of the **Actual** rows in the Procurement Plan



All other changes are **Upgrades**. For Prior Review upgrades require an IFA

Do not populate this section. Total amounts are automatically calculated from the Procurement Plan Sheets for each category.

Prior Review Thresholds					
Category	Goods and goods-related Non-Consulting Services	Works and works-related Non-Consulting Services	Consulting Services and related Non-Consulting Services and/or MOU/Agreements	Individual Consultants	Decisions concerning Abnormally Low Bids shall be subject to the No Objection of IFAD
Threshold	>= US\$ 0.00	>= US\$ 0.00	>= US\$ 0.00	>= US\$ 0.00	Only for procurement activities subject to prior review OR For all procurement activities

All Direct Contracting and Single-Source Procurements are **Prior Review** (in alignment with IFAD Procurement Handbook), or based on the thresholds stipulated in the LTB. The exchange rate at time of submission will be used for reviews.

Procurement Method Thresholds						
	QCS	QBS/LCS/FBS	QCBS	Shortlisting	SSS - Firms	SSS - Individuals
Consulting Services and related Non-Consulting Services	<= US\$ 0.00	< US\$ 0.00	>= US\$ 0.00	>= US\$ 0.00	<= US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review. Justification required if above threshold)	<= US\$ 0.00 (or with a contract duration of 3 months or less; subject to prior review)
	Direct Contracting	Shopping	NCB	ICB	Other Procurement Methods or Arrangements	
Goods and goods-related Non-Consulting Services	>= US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review. Justification required if above threshold)	<= US\$ 0.00	< US\$ 0.00	>= US\$ 0.00	Force Account	Up to a maximum aggregate amount of US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review)
Works and works-related Non-Consulting Services	>= US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review. Justification required if above threshold)	<= US\$ 0.00	< US\$ 0.00	>= US\$ 0.00	Community Participation	Allowed OR Not Allowed

Country	USD	Types	Amount (USD)
	USD SDR EUR		Amount (USD) Amount (SDR) Amount (EUR)

Note: If currency is neither **USD** nor **LOCAL CURRENCY**, modify the USD labels in the template using the dropdowns where provided or typing directly if required option is not available.

STEP 2: Enter the **Prior Review Thresholds and Procurement Method Thresholds** for the project. These are defined in the Letter to the Borrower.

Goods, Works and Consulting Worksheets

Planning and Actual data on each procurement item is entered in these worksheets, by category. All worksheets are generally structured the same way.

Overall Structure of the Worksheets

The 3 rows above are not part of the Plan and must not be edited. Copy these rows to create new procurement items or retrieve Plan Dates formulas if needed.

Plan		Actual	

Procurement Plan - Goods

Wakanda
Community Livestock and Agriculture Project (CLAP)
Project ID: 2000001234
Prepared by:
Approved by:
Version: 1.0 | 1-Jan-20

The basic information is automatically populated from the Summary table.

Total Amount		USD		LCU	
Plan	15,900.94	0.00	Plan		
Actual	0.94	0.00	Actual		

Plan and Actual total amounts are calculated automatically.

AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description	Funding	Project Area	Plan vs. Actual	Procurement Method	Amount (USD)	Amount (LCU)	Plan vs. Actual	Submission of PreQual docs	EOI Shortlist	EOI Submission Deadline	Submission of Shortlist Report	No-objection Date
RRB-CS-01	1	Stationery and Office Supplies	IFAD	NA	Plan	QCBS	15,900.94		Plan	1-Feb-20	2-Feb-20			
					Actual				Actual					

A Procurement item should be expressed in a **Planned Row** and an **Actual Row**, with a blank row at the bottom.

For each worksheet, 3 rows (Plan, Actual and a blank row) are provided at the top to facilitate copying/pasting of new items, or retrieval of plan date formulas. **Do not edit/delete these rows.**

Adding a New Procurement Item

STEP 1: To add a new procurement where rows are still available, fill out all the items in the Plan until you get to the date. This is the "Basic Data" section, and reference to the corresponding AWPB, Procurement No., Description, Funding, Number of Lots, Project Area (where applicable), Procurement/selection methods and the Planned Amount in USD or Local Currency. *The date cells for Goods and Works start with the cell directly under Submission of PreQual docs, and for the Consulting Services worksheet, the cell directly under Submission of REOI.*

AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description*	Funding	Project Area	Plan vs. Actual	Shortlist (Yes/No)	Prior or Post Review	Procurement Method	Amount (USD)	Amount (LCU)
RRB-CS-01	1	Climate Vulnerability Assessment	IFAD	All Targeted districts	Plan	Yes	Prior Review	QCBS	64,000.00	
					Actual					

You can only enter amounts in one currency for each

Grant Non Consulting
Yes

NEW! Select "Yes" for Grants and Non-consulting activities if applicable.

Submission of REOI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date
Enter Date		

STEP 2: Based on the selected criteria, you will be prompted to **Enter the first date** of the process in the relevant field.

EOI Shortlist Procedure							
Plan vs. Actual	Submission of REOI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date	EOI Submission Deadline	Submission of Shortlist Report	No Objection Date	Submission of RFP/RCQ
Plan	1-Feb-20	8-Feb-20	10-Feb-20	2-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	23-Mar-20	27-Mar-20
Actual							

Planned dates are calculated using formulas, from **start to finish**. **Note:** If you enter a Procurement Method that is not listed in the dropdown, the formulas will not work, however you may proceed with manual entry.

Modifying Planned Dates

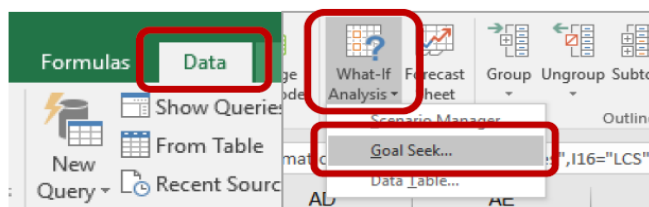


Planned dates provided by the formulas are not prescriptive and may be modified as needed.

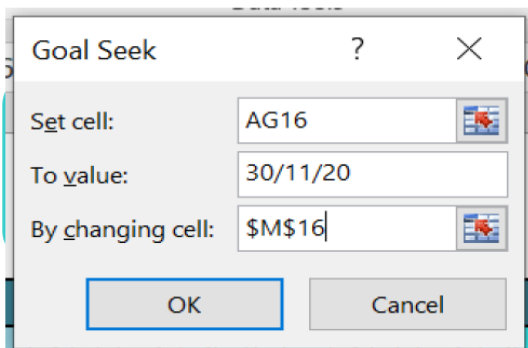
- **Planning from Finish to Start:** As long as no manual entries have been made to the planned dates and the formulas are still in place, you can **adjust the timeline based on an END DATE** as follows:

No-objection Date	Date Contract Award	Date Contract Signature
22-Aug-20	24-Aug-20	31-Aug-20

STEP 1: Follow steps 1 and 2 in the previous section, entering a start date. Once you have planned dates in the cells based on the formulas, select the cell that contains the last/finish date.



STEP 2: Click **Data** and select the dropdown menu on the button called **What-If Analysis**. Select the **Goal Seek** feature from the dropdown.



STEP 3: Fill in the popup box as indicated below:

- **Set cell:** this is already selected from step 1. If not, click the field and select the cell containing the last/finish date.
- **To value:** enter the **target finish date** for the procurement.
- **By changing cell:** click the field and select the cell containing the **first/start date**.
- Click **OK**, and then click **OK** again on the following popup.

The timeline will be adjusted, with a new calculated start date.

- **Modifying the number of days in the timeline:** This can be done in two ways:
 - **Using the Time Estimation worksheet:** Modifying the approximate (Approx) number of days for specific processes (by procurement methods) within the Time Estimation worksheet. **Note:** this timeline applies to all items in the procurement worksheet using that method.
 - **Directly modifying planned dates** for a procurement item within the procurement plan worksheet. **Note:** modifying dates in the worksheets should be done from earliest to latest date, to ensure remaining dates are adjusted accordingly by the formulas.

Using the Time Estimation Sheet to modify timelines by procurement method

This spreadsheet provides estimated timelines by procurement methods, for each step of the procurement process based on experience and guidance in the Procurement Handbook where specified.

Goods & Works	Bid Invitation Date			Bid Closing-Opening			Su Tec
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	
Single Envelope							
RFQ/Shopping (NS/IS)	1	3	1	5	21	14	0
NCB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	45	0
ICB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0
LIB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0
NCB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	45	0
ICB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	30	0
LIB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0
Direct Contracting	1	3	1	7	30	14	0
Two Envelope							
NCB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	45	3
ICB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	3

ACTION: Identify the **Approx** cell value for the step in the process, and procurement method for which you wish to modify the timeline, and change the number of days.

Note: Cells will be highlighted for your attention if the value entered is below the Minimum number of days (as shown in this example).

Zero indicates steps that are not applicable to the method, and are indicated as *N/A* in the Formulas.

Directly modifying planned dates

ACTION: Simply enter new dates manually.

Note: Start editing from earliest to latest to ensure that the following dates are adjusted by the formulas.

Note: If you need to restore one or more planned date formulas, you can do so by copying and pasting the corresponding cell (in the same column) from the upper most row in the worksheet.

Plan				
Actual				
EOI Shortlist Procedure				
Plan vs. Actual	Submission of	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date	EOI Submission Deadline

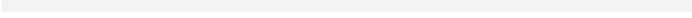
Plan

1-Feb-20

8-Feb-20

10-Feb-20

2-Mar-20



Entering Actual Dates and Information

AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description*	Funding	Project Area	Plan vs. Actual	Shortlist (Yes No)	Prior or Post Review	Procurement Method	Amount (USD)	Amount (LCU)	Plan vs. Actual
RRB.CS.01	1	Climate Vulnerability Assessment	IFAD	All targeted districts	Plan	Yes	Prior Review	QCBS	64 000.00		Plan
					Actual	Yes	Prior Review	QCBS	-	-	Actual

This cell contains a formula
Actual amounts can be entered at the end of the spreadsheet.

Submission of REOI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date	EOI Submission Deadline	Submission of Shortlist Report	No Objection Date
1-Feb-20	8-Feb-20	10-Feb-20	2-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	23-Mar-20
3-Feb-20	9-Feb-20	11-Feb-20	3-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	23-Mar-20

Note: Enter the Actual Amount at the end of the worksheet.

Date Contract Award	Date Contract Signature	Amount (USD)
24-Aug-20	31-Aug-20	64 000.00
30-Aug-20	10-Sep-20	60 000.00

ACTION: As the procurement processes are implemented, update the Actual Rows for the Basic Data, Actual Dates and finally, the Actual Amount at the end of the worksheet. **NEW!** Columns have been added for Contract No., Vendor Name/ID, Contract Completion and Remarks

	USD	LCU	
Total Amount	80 000.00	0.00	Plan
	65 000.00	0.00	Actual
Non-Consulting:	30 000.00	0.00	Plan
	20 000.00	0.00	Actual

NEW! Total values are included for Non-Consulting activities on each worksheet and in the summary worksheet.

Procurement Category	Plan		Actual	
	USD	LCU	USD	LCU
Goods	50 000.00	-	45 000.00	-
Works	-	80 000.00	-	75 000.00
Consulting Services	15 000.00	-	10 000.00	-
Non-Consulting Services	30 000.00	-	20 000.00	-
TOTAL	95 000.00	80 000.00	75 000.00	75 000.00

Entering Actual Data and Information for Multiple LOTS

In cases of multiple LOTS, insert a new Actual Row for each LOT. The Actual Dates will likely be the same until the Submission of Technical Evaluation Report.

1								Plan
2								Actual
3								
4								

The 3 rows above are not part of the Plan and must not be modified. Copy these rows to create new procureme

STEP 1: Select and Copy the Actual Row (Row 2) from the top section of the worksheet, and insert the copied row in your worksheet to create another Actual row as shown in the screenshot below.

STEP 2: In the Lot No./Description section of the Planned Row, indicate the number of LOTS in the Plan row, and individual lots in each Actual row. Fill in the information as shown in the example below.

Lot No./Description	Project Area	Plan vs. Actual	Pre-or Post Qualification	Prior or Post Review	Procurement Method	Envelopes	Amount (USD)
2 Lots	N/A	Plan	Post-Qual	Post Review	NS	1	25 000.00
1. Desktops	N/A	Actual	Post-Qual	Post Review	NS	1	15 000.00
2. Monitors	N/A	Actual	Post-Qual	Post Review		1	10 000.00

NOTE: The Amount entered on the Plan row is the total amount for all the lots, while the amount entered in the Actual row reflects the amount for each lot.

Adding Rows for New Procurement Items

The 3 rows above are not part of the Plan and **must not be modified**. Copy these rows to create new procurement items or retrieve Plan Dates Formulae if needed.

Procurement Plan - WORKS

Version	1.0	Country:	
Date	1-Jan-20	Project/Programme:	
		Project ID:	
AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description*	Fundr

For all worksheets (Goods, Works, Consulting), 3 rows (Planned row, Actual row, and the blank row) are provided at the top of the worksheet, before the start of the Procurement Plan.

Do not modify or delete these rows. They are not part of the Plan and serve only to create new procurement items or retrieve formulas if needed.

To add rows for a new procurement item

1 Scroll to the top of the worksheet and select the first 3 rows.

Quick tip:
Hover the mouse over the first row number until you see a small black arrow, then click and drag down to the 3rd row.

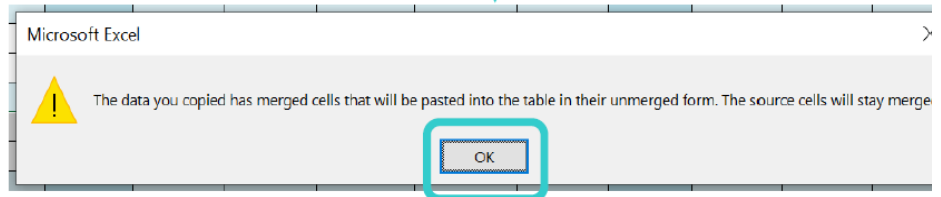
2 Copy the selected rows

Right click anywhere within the selected area and select **Copy** on the dropdown menu.
OR press **CTRL + C** on the keyboard.

3 Paste the rows at the end of the Plan

Select the first cell right underneath the last row in the worksheet, and press **CTRL + V**

4 Click OK on the following popup.



Things to Note

- χ Do not insert or delete a column in the **Time Estimation** worksheet;
- χ Users are advised against inserting or deleting columns in the worksheets for Goods, Works, Consulting. If this is necessary, please note that the automation will be lost and manual entry will be required;
- χ Do not copy rows and columns from other Plan worksheets to paste in a worksheet;
- χ Users of the Plan are advised not to change any of the formulas in the document, with the exception of changing (a copy of the formulas are provided at the top of every worksheet for new rows or inadvertent deletions).



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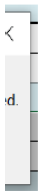
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3 dates

Procurement Plan SUMMARY

Country:	ERITREA			
Project Name:	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)			
Project ID:				
Version	1 (At Design)			
Version Date	13-Aug-24			
Prepared by:	Robert Maina Waiganjo - IFAD Procurement Consultant			
Approved by:	Caroline Mwongera - IFAD Country Representative			
Procurement Category	Plan		Actual	
Currency	USD	LCU	USD	LCU
Goods	380 000.00	-	-	-
Works	2 040 000.00	-	-	-
Consulting Services	4 020 000.00	-	-	-
Non-Consulting Services	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6 440 000.00	-	-	-

Procurement Plan - Goods

EBITREA

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Project ID:

Prepared by: Robert Makoa Waigaga - FAD Procurement Consultant

Approved by: Caroline Mwangi - FAD Country Representative

Procurement Methods:
 NC: National Competitive Bidding
 IC: International Competitive Bidding
 IS: International Shopping
 MS: Multinational Competitive Bidding
 CS: Competitive Shopping
 ISB: International Shopping
 ISB: International Shopping

	USD	USD	
Total Amount	200,000.00	0.00	Plan
Actual	0.00	0.00	Actual
Plan	200,000.00	0.00	Plan
Forecasting	0.00	0.00	Actual

Item		Basic Data										Pre-qualification				Bidding Process				Bid Evaluation				Contract Award & Sign											
Item/Component Code	No	Description	Non-Competing	Funding	Lot No/Description	Project Area or Procuring Entity	Plan vs. Actual	Pre or Post Qualification	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual	Plan vs. Actual					
1001100_01_01	01	Supply of Tilapia		IFAD			Plan	Post-Qual	Price Review	OC	1	50,000.00		Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1-Feb-25	8-Feb-25	9-Feb-25	23-Feb-25	N/A	N/A	2-Mar-25	9-Mar-25	Plan	N/A	15-Mar-25	20-Mar-25	23-Mar-25	31-Mar-25	
							Actual						Actual																						
1001100_01_02	02	Supply of 5kg fish transport tanks and their distribution tanks		IFAD			Plan	Post-Qual	Price Review	OC	1	200,000.00		Plan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1-May-25	8-May-25	10-May-25	24-Jun-25	N/A	N/A	15-Jul-25	23-Jul-25	Plan	20-Jul-25	9-Aug-25	16-Aug-25	23-Aug-25	29-Aug-25	
							Actual						Actual																						

Procurement Plan - WORKS

ERITREA

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Project ID:

Prepared by: Robert Maina Waiganjo - IFAD Procurement Consultant

Approved by: Caroline Mwongera - IFAD Country Representative

	USD	LCU	
Total Amount	2 040 000.00	0.00	Plan
	0.00	0.00	Actual
<i>Non-Consulting:</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>Plan</i>
	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>Actual</i>

Version		Basic Data														
1 (At Design) 13-Aug-24		AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description	Non Consulting	Funding	Lot No/Description	Project Area or Procuring Entity	Plan vs. Actual	Pre-or Post Qualification	Prior or Post Review	Procurement Method	Envelopes	Amount (USD)	Amount (LCU)	Plan vs. Actual
cost tabs DT_2_1	W1	Construction and equipping of 10No Sea Cucumber hatcheries		IFAD	1	NPCO	Plan	Pre-Qual	Prior Review	DC	1	400 000.00		Plan		
							Actual						-	-	Actual	
cost tabs DT_2_2	W2	Construction and Rehabilitation of 6No Fish distribution facilities and outlets at several project locations		IFAD	1	NPCO	Plan	Post-Qual	Prior Review	DC	1	990 000.00		Plan		
							Actual						-	-	Actual	
cost tabs DT_2_1	W3	Construction of Solar fish drying at		IFAD	1	NPCO	Plan	Pre-Qual	Prior Review	DC	1	650 000.00		Plan		

Procurement Plan - WORKS

ERITREA

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Project ID:

Prepared by: Robert Maina Waiganjo - IFAD Procurement Consultant

Approved by: Caroline Mwongera - IFAD Country Representative

Version 1 (At Design) 13-Aug-24			Pre-Qualification						Bidding Process				Bid Evaluation	
AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description	Submission of PreQual Docs	No Objection Date	PreQual Invitation Date	PreQual Closing Date	Submission of PreQual Report	No Objection Date	Submission of BD	No-objection Date	Bid Invitation Date	Bid Closing-Opening	Submission Tech Eval Rpt	No-objection Date
cost tabs DT_2_1	W1	Construction and equipping of 10 No Sea Cucumber hatcheries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15-Mar-25	22-Mar-25	23-Mar-25	6-Apr-25	N/A	N/A
cost tabs DT_2_2	W2	Construction and Rehabilitation of 6 No Fish distribution facilities and outlets at several project locations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15-Sep-25	22-Sep-25	23-Sep-25	7-Oct-25	N/A	N/A
cost tabs DT_2_3	W3	Construction of Solar fish drying at	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15-Feb-26	22-Feb-26	23-Feb-26	9-Mar-26	N/A	N/A

Procurement Plan - WORKS

ERITREA

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Project ID:

Prepared by: Robert Maina Waiganjo - IFAD Procurement Consultant

Approved by: Caroline Mwongera - IFAD Country Representative

Procurement Methods
 NS: National Shopping
 IS: International Shopping
 NCB: National Competitive Bidding
 ICB: International Competitive Bidding
 LIB: Limited (International) Bidding

Version 1 (At Design) 13-Aug-24			Duration			Contract Award				
AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description	Submission Combined Eval Rpt*	No-objection Date	Plan vs. Actual	Issue of NOITA&Standstill	Date Contract Award	Submission of Draft Contract	No-objection Date	Date Contract Signature
cost tabs DT_2_1	W1	Construction and equipping of 10No Sea Cucumber hatcheries	13-Apr-25	20-Apr-25	Plan	N/A	26-Apr-25	1-May-25	8-May-25	12-May-25
					Actual					
cost tabs DT_2_2	W2	Construction and Rehabilitation of 6No Fish distribution facilities and outlets at several project locations	14-Oct-25	21-Oct-25	Plan	N/A	27-Oct-25	1-Nov-25	8-Nov-25	12-Nov-25
					Actual					
cost tabs DT_2_1	W3	Construction of Solar fish drying at	16-Mar-26	23-Mar-26	Plan	N/A	29-Mar-26	3-Apr-26	10-Apr-26	14-Apr-26

Procurement Plan - Consulting

ERITREA

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Project ID:

Prepared by: Robert Maina Waiganjo - IFAD Procurement Consultant
 Approved by: Caroline Mwangera - IFAD Country Representative

	USD	LCU	
Total Amount	4 020 000.00	0.00	Plan
	0.00	0.00	Actual
<i>Non-Consulting:</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>Plan</i>
	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>Actual</i>
<i>Grants:</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>Plan</i>
	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>Actual</i>

Version		Basic Data											
1 (At Desig 13-Aug-24)													
AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description*	Grant	Non Consulting	Funding	Project Area or Procuring Entity	Plan vs. Actual	Shortlist (Yes No)	Prior or Post Review	Procurement Method	Amount (USD)	Amount (LCU)	Plan vs. Actual
cost tabs DT_2_1	C1	FAO Technical Assistance for boat rehabilitation, establishment of fish hatchery, for restocking dams			IFAD	NPCO	Plan	No	Prior Review	SSS	3 900 000.00		Plan
							Actual				-	-	Actual
cost tabs DT_3_1	C2	Baseline studies			IFAD	NPCO	Plan	No	Prior Review	SSS	120 000.00		Plan
							Actual				-	-	Actual

Procurement Plan - Consulting

ERITREA

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Project ID:

Prepared by: Robert Maina Waiganjo - IFAD Procurement Consultant
 Approved by: Caroline Mwongera - IFAD Country Representative

Version		EOI Shortlist Procedure							Proposal Process				Evaluation	
AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description*	Submission of REOI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date	EOI Submission Deadline	Submission of Shortlist Report	No Objection Date	Submission of RFP/RCQ	No-objection Date	RFP/RCQ Launch Date	Proposal submission deadline	Submission of TER	No-objection Date
cost tabs DT_2_1	C1	FAO Technical Assistance for boat rehabilitation, establishment of fish hatchery, for restocking dams	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	28-Feb-25	7-Mar-25	9-Mar-25	8-Apr-25	N/A	N/A
cost tabs DT_3_1	C2	Baseline studies	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5-Jan-25	12-Jan-25	14-Jan-25	13-Feb-25	N/A	N/A

Procurement Plan - Consulting

ERITREA

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (S

Project ID:

Prepared by: Robert Maina Waiganjo - IFAD Procurement
 Consultant
 Approved by: Caroline Mwangera - IFAD Country
 Representative

Selection Methods

QCBS: Quality and Cost-Based Selection
 QBS: Quality-Based Selection
 CQS: Selection by Consultants' Qualifications (shortlist is required for t
 LCS: Least-Cost Selection
 FBS Fixed Budget Selection
 ICS: Individual Consultants Selection (shortlist is required for this meth
 SSS: Sole Source Selection
 Selection (Design/PIM): Single Sourcing established in the project desi
 implementation manual

Version		1 (At Desig 13-Aug-24		ation		Contract Award & Sig					
AWPB/Co mponent Ref	Nº	Description*	Submission of CER	No-objection Date	Plan vs. Actual	Issue of NOITA&Standstill	Date Contract Award	Negotiations completed	Submission of Draft Contract	No-objection Date	Date Contract Signature
cost tabs DT_2_1	C1	FAO Technical Assistance for boat rehabilitation, establishment of fish hatchery, for restocking dams	22-Apr-25	29-Apr-25	Plan	N/A	5-May-25	26-May-25	31-May-25	7-Jun-25	11-Jun-25
					Actual						
cost tabs DT_3_1	C2	Baseline studies	27-Feb-25	6-Mar-25	Plan	N/A	12-Mar-25	2-Apr-25	7-Apr-25	14-Apr-25	18-Apr-25
					Actual						

Day Ranges These tables provide estimated timelines by procurement methods, based on experience and guidance in the Procurement Handbook where specified.

The approximate number of days are used in the default Procurement Plan Formulas. Timelines in the Approx fields/Formulas are not prescriptive, and may be modified by the project.

Approx figures entered will be highlighted/flagged, if below the Minimum number of days. Zero indicates steps that are not applicable to the method, and are indicated as N/A in the Formulas.

Goods & Works

Procurement Method	Submission of PreQual docs			No Objection Date			PreQual Invitation Date			PreQual Closing Date			Submission of PreQual Report			No Objection Date			Submission of BD			No-objection Date		
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx
Single Envelope																								
RFQ/Shopping (NS/IS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
NCB (no PreQual)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
ICB (no PreQual)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
LIB (no PreQual)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
NCB (with PreQual)	1	4	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	30	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	14	10	7	10	7
ICB (with PreQual)	1	4	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	30	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	14	10	7	10	7
LIB (with PreQual)	1	4	N/A-Start Date	5	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	30	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	14	10	7	10	7
Direct Contracting/ Force Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
Two Envelope																								
NCB (no PreQual)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
ICB (no PreQual)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
LIB (no PreQual)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7
NCB (with PreQual)	1	4	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	30	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	14	10	7	10	7
ICB (with PreQual)	1	4	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	30	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	14	10	7	10	7
LIB (with PreQual)	1	4	N/A-Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	30	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	14	10	7	10	7

Services

Selection Method	Submission of REOI			No Objection Date			REOI Launch Date			EOI Submission Deadline			Submission of Shortlist Report			No Objection Date			Submission of RFP/RCQ			No-objection Date		
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx
QCBS (w/Shortlist)	1	4	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	14	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	7	4	7	10	7
FBS (w/Shortlist)	1	4	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	21	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	7	4	7	10	7
LCS (w/Shortlist)	1	4	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	21	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	7	4	7	10	7
QBS (w/Shortlist)	1	4	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	21	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	7	4	7	10	7
CQS (w/Shortlist)	1	4	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	21	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	5	4	7	10	7
ICS (w/Shortlist)	1	4	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7	1	3	2	14	30	21	14	21	14	7	10	7	1	5	4	7	10	7
QCBS (noShortlist)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7
FBS (noShortlist)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7
LCS (noShortlist)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7
QBS (noShortlist)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7
SSS/ Selection (Design/PIM)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	N/A- Start Date	7	10	7

NOTE

1. Some procurement methods for low-value processes might require No Objections based on the Prior Review Thresholds. Where they do not require, No Objection number of days should be zero.
2. RFP: Request for Proposals: standard procurement document used for Services.
3. RCQ: Requests for Consultants Qualifications: Procurement document used for CQS and LCS. The RFP is used for all other procurement methods
4. Consulting services and Good/Works methods could either be used for Non-Consulting Services
5. All days are calendar days

Day Ranges

Goods & Works

Procurement Method	Bid Invitation Date			Bid Closing-Opening			Submission Tech Eval Rpt			No-objection Date			Submission Combined Eval Rpt/Bid Evaluation Report			No-objection Date			Issue of NOITA & Standstill			Date Contract Award		
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx
Single Envelope																								
RFQ/Shopping (NS/IS)	1	3	1	5	21	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7	7	10	7	0	0	0	4	-	6
NCB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
ICB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	21	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
LIB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	21	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
NCB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
ICB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	21	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
LIB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	21	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
Direct Contracting/ Force Account	1	3	1	7	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	21	7	7	10	7	0	0	0	4	-	6
Two Envelope																								
NCB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	30	3	21	3	7	10	7	3	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
ICB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	3	21	21	7	10	7	3	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
LIB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	3	21	21	7	10	7	3	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
NCB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	30	7	21	14	7	10	7	3	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
ICB (with PreQual)	1	2	2	45	70	45	7	21	21	7	10	7	3	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
LIB (with PreQual)	1	2	2	45	70	45	7	21	21	7	10	7	3	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15

Services

Selection Method	RFP/RCQ Launch Date			Proposal submission deadline			Submission of TER			No-objection Date			Submission of CER			No-objection Date			Issue of NOITA & Standstill			Date Contract Award		
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx
QCBS (w/Shortlist)	1	3	2	45	60	45	14	21	14	7	10	7	7	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
FBS (w/Shortlist)	1	3	2	45	60	45	14	21	14	7	10	7	7	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
LCS (w/Shortlist)	1	3	2	45	60	45	14	21	14	7	10	7	7	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
QBS (w/Shortlist)	1	3	2	21	60	45	14	21	14	7	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	14	-	15
CQS (w/Shortlist)	1	3	2	14	30	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	21	14	7	10	7	0	0	0	4	-	6
ICS (w/Shortlist)	1	3	2	14	30	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	21	14	7	10	7	0	0	0	4	-	6
QCBS (noShortlist)	1	3	2	45	60	45	14	21	14	7	10	7	7	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
FBS (noShortlist)	1	3	2	14	30	21	7	21	14	7	10	7	7	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
LCS (noShortlist)	1	3	2	21	30	25	7	21	14	7	10	7	7	14	14	7	10	7	1	3	3	14	-	15
QBS (noShortlist)	1	3	2	21	60	45	14	21	14	7	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	14	-	15
SSS/ Selection (Design/PIM)	1	3	2	7	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	21	14	7	10	7	0	0	0	4	-	6

Day Ranges

Goods & Works

Procurement Method	Submission of Draft Contract			No-objection Date			Date Contract Signature			Totals			
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Approx Months/Days
Single Envelope													
RFQ/Shopping (NS/IS)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	40	78	58	1m 27d
NCB (no PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	78	123	94	3m 3d
ICB (no PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	93	148	116	3m 25d
LIB (no PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	93	148	116	3m 25d
NCB (with PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	126	208	164	5m 12d
ICB (with PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	141	233	186	6m 4d
LIB (with PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	139	233	186	6m 4d
Direct Contracting/ Force Account	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	44	101	58	1m 27d
Two Envelope													
NCB (no PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	88	147	104	3m 13d
ICB (no PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	103	172	137	4m 16d
LIB (no PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	103	172	137	4m 16d
NCB (with PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	136	232	185	6m 3d
ICB (with PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	151	256	207	6m 25d
LIB (with PreQual)	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	151	256	207	6m 25d

Services

Selection Method	Negotiations completed			Submission of Draft Contract and MoN Date			No-objection Date			Date Contract Signature			Totals			
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx	Approx Months/Days
QCBS (w/Shortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	172	268	193	6m 11d
FBS (w/Shortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	172	268	200	6m 18d
LCS (w/Shortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	172	268	200	6m 18d
QBS (w/Shortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	134	244	179	5m 27d
CQS (w/Shortlist)	7	14	14	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	113	195	142	4m 21d
ICS (w/Shortlist)	7	14	14	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	113	195	142	4m 21d
QCBS (noShortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	128	190	145	4m 24d
FBS (noShortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	90	158	121	3m 30d
LCS (noShortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	97	160	125	4m 4d
QBS (noShortlist)	10	28	15	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	90	166	124	4m 3d
SSS/ Selection (Design/PIM)	7	21	21	3	7	5	7	10	7	4	7	4	55	126	103	3m 12d

Eritrea

**Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
Project Design Report**

Annex 8: Project Implementation Manual (PIM)

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

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Project No. 2000003988

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East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department



Investing in rural people



The State of Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

Programme Implementation Manual (PIM)

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Currency equivalents

Currency Unit	=	Eritrean Nakfa (ERN)
US\$1.0	=	15 ERN

Weights and measures

1 kilogram	=	1000 g
1 kg	=	2.204 lb.
1 kilometre (km)	=	0.62 mile
1 metre	=	1.09 yards
1 square metre	=	10.76 square feet
1 acre	=	0.405 hectare
1 hectare	=	2.47 acres

The State of Eritrea
Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Programme Implementation Manual

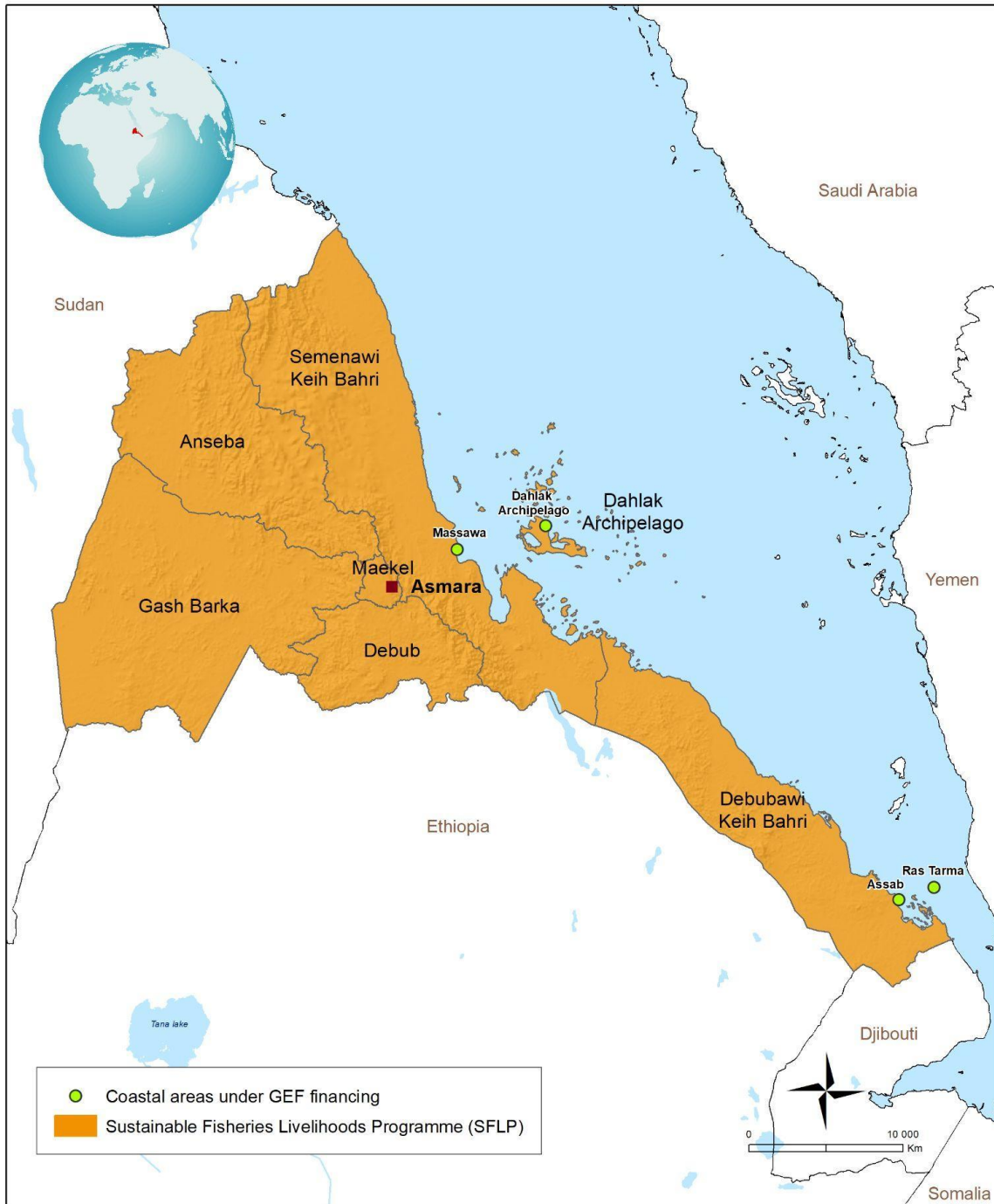
Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	African Development Bank
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BMZ	Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung
COMSAT	College of Marine Science and Technology
COSOP	Country Strategy Opportunities Paper
CPI	Corruption Perceptions Index
CPM	Country Programme Manager
CPMT	Country Programme Management Team
CSN	Country Strategic Note
CSU	Cooperative Support Unit
EC	European Community
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EMPC	Eritrean Marine Products Company
ERN	Eritrean Nakfa
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	Fisheries Development Project
FDSC	Fisheries Development Steering Committee
FDTC	Fisheries Development Technical Coordinating Committee
FReMP	Fisheries Resources Management Programme
GBLADP	Gash Barka Livestock and Agricultural Development Project
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GoSE	Government of the State of Eritrea
HDI	Human Development Index
HFTC	Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Country
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
ICAMP	Integrated Coastal Area Management Plan
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
LTB/R	Letter to the Borrower/Recipient
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MLWE	Ministry of Land, Water and Environment
MMR	Ministry of Marine Resources
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MRDD	Marine Resources Development Department
MRRSD	Marine Resources Regulatory Services Department
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NAP	National Agricultural Project
NARI	National Agricultural Research Institute
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NFC	National Fisheries Cooperation
NHERI	National Higher Education and Research Institute
NIDP	National Indicative Development Plan
NPCO	National Programme Coordination Office
NEPFP	National Economic Policy Framework and Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNSS	National Nutrition Surveillance System
NPCO	National Programme Coordination Office
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUEW	National Union of Eritrean Women
PCRDP	Post-Crisis Rural Recovery and Development Programme
PIP	Project Investment Proposal
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
PY	Programme Year

SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SFLP	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
SOE	Statement of Expenditure
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank
WHHs	Woman Headed Households
ZNRS	Zoba Northern Red Sea
ZPCO	Zoba Programme Coordination Office
ZSRS	Zoba Southern Red Sea

Map of the Programme Area



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

Map compiled by IFAD | 23-09-2024

I. Overview

A. Introduction

1. The PIM is intended to set forth guidelines and standards for implementation of the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP). It provides instructions on how oversight, management and implementation of the Programme are to be conducted. It is particularly aimed at the SFLP National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) and the team of experts that will be responsible for the day-to-day Programme implementation. It defines the roles of those involved in oversight of the Programme, in particular the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) and other members of the Programme Steering Committee (PSC). It also sets forth how Programme activities will be targeted, and beneficiaries selected, and how various partners and contractors will be engaged in implementation of the activities. It clarifies policies and procedures for procurement, disbursements, financial management, and monitoring and evaluation. It complements but does not replace the SFLP design report, and other implementation guideline documents issued by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), such as the Procurement Handbook, Results and Impact Management System Handbook, which was modified to Operational Results Measurement System ORMS, and implementation instructions as contained in the IFAD letter to the Borrower/Recipient. Thus, the PIM serves as a common reference point for all parties engaged in implementing the Programme, indicating how they are expected to interact and carry out their respective functions. The PIM is a living document that is expected to evolve with experience in implementation and in response to issues that may arise. The PIM should be made available to implementing agencies to guide implementation and promote operational standards.

2. Users of this manual should obtain, refer to and use the following key authority documents /guidelines (available at <http://www.ifad.org/pub/basic/index.htm>):

- The SFLP Financing Agreement;
- IFAD Disbursement Handbook;
- Letter to the Borrower/ Recipient;
- IFAD Guidelines on Programme Audits;
- Guidelines for AWPB and Progress Reporting (IFAD);114
- GoSE Finance and Audit Act and the related Treasury Instructions;
- Financial Management Resource Pack folder; and
- SFLP Design Report and its Appendices.

B. Background and Rationale

3. Eritrea is situated in the Horn of Africa and lies north of the equator between latitudes 12'22'N and 18'02'N and longitudes 36'26'21"E and 43'13'E. It has an area of 124 000 square km. To the east, the country is bordered by the Red Sea, extending 1 350 km from Ras Kasar in the north to Dar Elwa in the southeast.

4. For several decades, Eritrea was diverted from its development path due to the border war with Ethiopia between 1998 and 2000, followed by the 'no-war no-peace situation' after the border war with Ethiopia between 1998 and 2000; and 10 years of international sanctions.

5. The peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia and the subsequent removal of UN Security Council (UNSC) sanctions in 2018, heralded new optimism and prospects of accelerated growth not only for Eritrea but also for the entire Horn of Africa. The socio-political developments in the region and sanctions by the US and EU, the desert locust invasion and COVID -19 have had effects on the projected positive development outlook for Eritrea.

6. Eritrea's economy managed to recover from multiple shocks, rising from a -0.6% growth rate in 2020, to a rate of 2.9% in 2021. Growth was led by industry and services on the supply side and private consumption and investment on the demand side. GDP growth is projected at 4.7% and 3.6% in 2022 and 2023, due to increased international prices for metals, and led by industry and services, and by private consumption and investment.

7. But higher prices for food (including wheat, sunflower oil, rapeseed oil and sugar), and fuel triggered by the Ukraine crisis are expected to increase inflation to 6.2% in 2022 before it eases to 3.5% in 2023. Crude oil prices have gone up by 75% since December, prices of natural gas have gone up by about 20%, and fertilizer prices by 21%. While the overall economy grows, rural farming households are expected to disproportionately suffer from these price effects.

8. Eritrea's vast underexploited fisheries resources has the potential to reduce poverty, improve access to nutrition and improve food security, especially among the coastal communities and those around inland dams (Araya & Krishnan, 2012). Some estimates have put the country's Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) at about 80 000 metric tons per annum and yet only about 10% of this is currently being realized. The Red Sea, which forms the country's 1 350 km mainland coastline, is reported to be home to over 1 000 known fish species and over 200 species of corals. Thus, if the country developed fully operational handling and processing facilities, it could very easily realize more than \$40 million in foreign currency (Araya & Krishnan, 2012). The full but sustainable utilization of this resource would result in improved nutrition, food security, employment opportunities and higher tax revenues for the Government.

9. The national development vision of the Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) is operationalized in the National Indicative Development Plan (NIDP) 2014-2018, which places high priority on utilizing the country's natural resources for sustainable socio-economic development. NIDP foresees trade prospects with Middle Eastern and Asian countries. The policy framework for the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) is focused on: a) developing inland fisheries to play a key role in food and nutrition security and the economic growth of the nation; and b) sustainable utilization and management of the nation's marine resources. In the specific field of fishery, national strategies and policies include MMR's Strategic Plan 2018-2023^[1] and the Aquaculture Strategy 2023-2028.

10. The country is re-engaging with development partners progressively after the war and UN agencies, multilateral institutions, bilateral cooperation, and International NGO are present and active. The Government Joint Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026), and the Biannual Works Plan (BWPs) 2022-2023, signed between the Government and the United Nations Development System in Eritrea is currently active. Several opportunities are still available to finance the development framework of the country, contributing to achieving the SDGs.

11. However, the growth outlook is promising if Eritrea exploits all its opportunities for trade and opens to foreign investment other than in the mining sector. The country is aiming at creating a modern, private sector-led economy (Macro Policy 1994; National Indicative Development Plan 2014-2018)¹. The Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) has placed high priority on building an efficient national government and developing its own capacities to manage policies and productively exploit the country's abundant natural resources for sustainable socio-economic development (Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, 1997). Eritrea's resources include arable land (26% of the total, but only 4% under cultivation) and minerals (copper, gold, iron ore, nickel, silica, sulphur, marble, granite and potash). Over the medium term, the Government sees further prospects in

¹ African Economic Outlook; AfDB, OECD, UNDP 2015.

improved trade with Middle Eastern and Asian countries, additional mining activities, growth of the food sector and the development of the tourist industry.

12. With regard to fisheries, Eritrea has substantial and relatively underexploited marine and fisheries resources, comprising nearly 1,000 fish species that have been underutilized for decades. These exist in an unpolluted, underexploited and under-capitalized marine environment. The fisheries sector contributes to about 3% of the country's GDP. The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of Eritrea Red Sea fisheries has been estimated by several sources at about 80,000 tonnes per year. However, recorded catches rarely exceed 10,000 tonnes, of which less than 2,000 tonnes is from small-scale fisheries. There is evidence from historical stock assessments that the MSY for the small pelagic fish is between 24,000 and 50,000 tonnes per year. SFLP will support the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) to ensure these marine fisheries resources are used sustainably. To do so, the Programme will adopt the precautionary approach, a widely used approach that is based on exercising prudent foresight to avoid untenable situations, taking into account that "changes in fisheries systems are only slowly reversible, difficult to control, not well understood, and subject to change in the environment and human values"². Specifically, SFLP will: a) set conservative target catch levels below historical MSY estimates (about 19,000 tonnes per year for small pelagics); b) support MMR's monitoring and enforcement capacity; c) update MSY estimates and adjust targets where needed; and d) invest in restoration and protection of the ecosystem.

13. Inland fisheries and aquaculture present another investment area to increase fish production, incomes and nutrition, especially in the rural inland Zobas (Regions). GoSE, with support of other development partners, has invested adequately in the construction of water retention dams in the inland Zobas, many of which have sufficient water volumes and other ideal conditions for raising fish. Over 700³ reservoirs have been established, of which over 80 are stocked with different fish species, mostly tilapia, carp and catfishes. MMR has assessed some of these reservoirs and determined that the fish are well established, productive, and achieving good growth. However, the fisheries resources are hardly exploited at the moment, due to lack of skills and equipment by local communities, and partly because fishing is not their tradition. This can be changed through awareness creation, provision of skills and fishing equipment. In addition, there are prospects for investments in aquaculture using cages placed within the water reservoirs, or in external ponds drawing water from the reservoirs. SFLP will intervene in these areas to increase not only the target group's incomes, but also improve their food and nutrition security through increased availability of fish. Once again, the inland fisheries are potentially vulnerable to the deterioration of ecosystems in the watersheds above the reservoirs – where the Programme will assist in developing climate resilient conservation plans that will have the ancillary benefits of improving crop and livestock production and, thus, nutrition and incomes.

14. There are also prospects for mariculture in the Red Sea, especially for marine species, such as oysters, groupers, sea breams, mullet and milkfish. This needs to be supported with research evidence on practical technologies for culturing the species and determining the required level of investment that is technically and economically viable for the small-scale sector. Once the technical and economic viability are established, then there are opportunities for investment in culturing, fish processing and marketing as well as supplying inputs, including fingerlings and feeds.

15. **Climate change and environment.** Eritrea is expected to experience rising temperatures in the coming decades. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) projects that average temperatures in Eritrea will increase by 1.5 to 2.5 degrees Celsius by 2050 compared to the baseline period of 1986-2005. Higher temperature extremes and heatwaves are also expected. Precipitation patterns in Eritrea may become more variable, with changes in both the amount and distribution of rainfall. Projections

² See <http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3592e/w3592e07.htm>

³ Ministry of Agriculture Newsletter, No.35, May 2021

suggest a possible decrease in annual rainfall in some regions, particularly in the northern parts of the country. However, there is uncertainty regarding the future of rainfall patterns, and some models indicate the potential for increased rainfall in certain seasons or areas. Eritrea is already prone to drought, and climate change could exacerbate this issue. Decreased rainfall and increased evaporation rates may lead to more frequent and severe droughts, impacting water availability for agriculture, livestock, and human consumption. Eritrea has a coastline along the Red Sea, and rising sea levels pose risks to coastal areas. Sea-level rise can lead to coastal erosion, saltwater intrusion into freshwater sources, and increased vulnerability to storm surges and flooding. Climate change may lead to an increase in extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall, floods, and cyclones. These events can have significant impacts on community livelihoods and food supply, who depend on coastal and inland fisheries.

16. Eritrea is severely impacted by environmental degradation, and its abundant biological diversity has been degraded to the point where its ecosystems are among the most fragile in the region. These fragile ecosystems are additionally imperilled by climate change and the resulting desertification. According to a 2019 report by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), Eritrea is among the nations with the highest susceptibility to natural disasters and the lowest capacity to deal with climate-related risks and hazards, as well as the associated migration of people. These conditions may exacerbate existing social, economic, and gender inequalities, exacerbate climate-induced resource conflicts, and drive climate-induced migration.

17. **Climate change adaptation and mitigation.** In order to promote the adaptation of the fisheries value chains to uncertainties and impact risks associated with climate variability and change (drought and floods), the programme will contribute to enhancing community and ecosystem resilience through i) rehabilitation of ecosystems (restoring degraded ecosystems, planting of mangroves awareness on climate change, ii) inland dam water catchment management (soil and water conservation, afforestation/reforestation); iii) sustainable fisheries (Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS, access to weather and climate information), the programme will promote environmentally friendly adaptive techniques and technologies in fish catching, preservation and processing (renewable energy e.g solar dryers) and marketing. In particular, the programme will support investments in stock assessments, selective fishing gears and methods to avoid catching non-targeted species and participatory management of natural resources to address destructive fishing practices and illegal mangrove cutting. The project will focus on increased awareness of climate change impacts and adaptation opportunities for the primary benefit of coastal communities as well as communities residing/engaged in in-land fishery development.

18. SFLP will be in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for affordable and clean energy (7), climate action (13), life on land (15), and partnerships to achieve the goal (17), as well as the IFAD, Social, Environment, and Climate Procedures (SECAP, 2021) and IFAD's Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change 2019-2025. SFLP aligns with Eritrea's National Determined Contribution (NDC) by addressing key priorities and goals outlined in the country's climate action plan. The project directly supports Eritrea's efforts to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and enhance climate resilience in the fisheries sector. Overall, as a country the business as usual scenario of GHGs emission for the year 2030 is expected to rise to ktCO₂ 8,183.22. By promoting sustainable fishing practices and efficient fish processing techniques, the project contributes to reducing emissions associated with the fish value chain and meeting the targets of (i) reducing by 12.6% unconditionally and (ii) reducing by 38.5 % in the conditional scenario assuming external assistance compared to the business as usual scenarios. Organic carbon stocks and GHG emissions reduced by the project will be monitored using the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon Accounting Tool (EXACT) at baseline and endline. Additionally, it integrates climate resilience measures by building the capacity of fisherfolk to adapt to climate change impacts, incorporating climate-smart fishing techniques, and promoting the use of climate information for decision-making. The project also aligns with

Eritrea's objectives for sustainable resource management by supporting the implementation of fishing quotas, establishing protected areas, and encouraging community-based management initiatives.

19. To supplement the Loan portfolio, additional co-finance will be sought from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The additional GEF financing will be critical by promoting interventions that would climate proof SFLP investments and upscale climate smart innovative technologies and ecosystem restoration thereby enhancing the climate resilience of the targeted communities and their livelihoods. The climate and environment activities will be implemented by several government and local stakeholders. The key stakeholders will include: (i): government such as the Ministry of Marine resources (MMR), Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MoLWE), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Local Government, (MoLG), Ministry of Finance and National Development (MoFND) including their respective structures at Zoba and Sub-Zoba levels; (ii) Private Sector engaged in fishery resources development and value chains as well as NRM; (iii) beneficiaries, (iv) Development Partners engaged in the marine and hinterland fish development and NRM among others.

C. Programme Goal and Development Objectives and Outcomes

20. **Programme Goal** - SFLP's goal is to 'contribute to improved food security, nutrition, climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households.

21. **Programme Development Objective (PDO)**- SFLP's PDO is 'to Enhance sustainable fisheries resources development and ecosystem conservation, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income and food security'.

22. **Outcomes** - A successful implementation of SFLP will lead to the achievement of the following three outcomes: a) Outcome 1: Enhanced sustainable conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management; b) Outcome 2: Enhanced Nutrition-Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development; and c) Outcome 3: Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening.

D. Programme Description

23. The SFLP's development objective will be achieved by effectively implementing three inter-linked components as follows.

24. **Component 1: Enhanced sustainable conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management** - This component aims to achieve sustainable fisheries resources by implementing sustainable fishing practices, conserving critical marine habitats, and fostering community-based resource management of coastal and inland fisheries ecosystems. It builds on the efforts and capacities developed under FReMP and FDP, to increase the results and impacts of IFAD's investments in ensuring sustainable marine and inland fisheries resources. The component has two subcomponents.

25. **Subcomponent 1.1: Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development** - This subcomponent will support the expansion of communities' engagement in the protection of the environment and mangrove afforestation and reforestation, development of ecosystem-based income-generating initiatives and sustainable operationalization of the Vessel Monitoring System established under FReMP for monitoring, control, and surveillance to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

26. **Subcomponent 1.2: Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods development** - This subcomponent will support the sustainable development and utilisation of inland fisheries dams, and rehabilitation/ protection of dam catchments in

collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and supporting actions to improve dietary diversity among rural communities focusing on women and youth meaningful participation. Women headed households will be targeted to have access to resources improving their livelihood.

27. Component 2: Enhanced Nutrition-Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development

– This component aims to achieve the following key results: Sustainably increased climate-smart production and productivity of fisheries, reduced post-harvest losses, improved processing and value addition, and increased distribution and marketing of fish and fish products. Building on the foundational efforts of FReMP, this component will support climate-resilient value chain investments, capacity building, and other processes to boost the supply, processing, distribution, and marketing of fish and fish products. The focus will be on addressing weak links across the value chain, including access to inputs, fish production capacities, processing, value addition, demonstrating technical and commercial viability, and expanding market reach to enhance incomes for value chain actors. Women and youth will be deliberately targeted along the value chain development through strengthening already existing cooperatives and establishing new cooperatives with active participation of women and youth both in membership and leadership roles. The component has two subcomponents.

28. Subcomponent 2.1: Production, Preservation and Processing Fish – The subcomponent seeks to : a) increase access to climate smart fish production inputs and assets; b) develop capacity for solar dried and value-added fish products; c) enhance ice production capacity and fish cold chain facilities; d) build capacity in solar fish drying, involving the training, feasibility studies and preparing business plans and equipment for Ras Tarma fish drying facility; strategic/ business planning for Jemhile fish drying facility; and ; e) support feasibility study, business planning and capacity building for sea cucumber production and processing.

29. Subcomponent 2.2: Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish Products – The subcomponent seeks to: a) enhance fish distribution and outlets to both urban and rural communities; b) promote marketing of fish and fish products; and c) support gender-sensitive nutrition education and Social Behavior Change Communication.

30. Component 3: Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening – This ill component will strengthen the Programme management capacities at national and Zoba levels to accomplish the implementation in a timely and transparent manner. Furthermore, it will develop the Government’s capacity for inter-ministerial cooperation and sectoral coordination on issues such as fishing regulations, registering vessels, monitoring, control and surveillance. It has two subcomponents.

31. Subcomponent 3.1: Programme Coordination and Implementation – The subcomponent will ensure effective Programme management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and financial management. It will support technical assistance, and operating costs to strengthen Programme management bodies’ capacities at national and Zoba levels. Furthermore, it will develop the Government’s capacity to manage, implement and monitor SFLP’s activities. Specifically, support will include staffing and operation of the National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) and Zoba Programme Coordination Offices (ZPCOs); establishment of adequate financial management and procurement management systems; implementation of the communication plan and grievance redress activities; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and implementation of specific SECAP requirements; and coordination with other ministries.

32. Subcomponent 3.2: Develop MMR’s Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity – The subcomponent seeks to: a) strengthen institutional and policy formulation capacity of MMR; and b) strengthen partnership for nutrition implementation for sustained nutrition impacts through multi-sectoral partnerships.

II. Implementation Modalities

1. The Programme's components and activities are well integrated with sequential and/or simultaneous implementation. Given the phasing approach, the structure of the components and activities is such that phase 1 will largely focus on preparatory activities. SFLP's components, subcomponents and indicative activities are described hereunder.
2. **Component 1: Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management (USD 6.2M):** This component seeks to protect, rehabilitate, and conserve fisheries resources through sustainable ecosystem and fisheries management processes that would not only be economically beneficial to the target group but also to the ecology in which they live. The component will be largely co-financed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF). It comprises the following subcomponents.
3. **Subcomponent 1.1: Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development (USD 2.5M)** - Contributing to output 1.1 (Capacities for smallholder marine, inland and aquaculture fish producer systems enhanced), the subcomponent's activities that will be implemented during the first phase of the Programme are summarized below.
4. **Activity 1.1a Capacity building for the Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC):** Under FReMP, the FMC was established following a successful proof of concept, as a means for monitoring, control, and surveillance to eliminate illegal fishing and collect other marine data for further interventions in the sector. The FMC additionally will enable implementation of environment and social safeguards through timely assistance in case of accidents or adverse weather conditions. The proposed activities will build MMR's capacity to operationalize the FMC established under FReMP. Beyond the lessons and recommendations of the 2022 FReMP Supervision Mission, the PDT has continued to engage with the Government and the FReMP project to ensure the FMC becomes effective and sustainable. The Government, with FReMP financing, is working towards establishment of the complete integrated Fisheries Monitoring Centre, which should be fully developed before FReMP completion. However, there will be a need to continue building the capacity of the (MMR) on this technology and how to use it effectively. SSTC linkages with other countries in the region which have deployed FMC will be essential. In addition, SFLP will support updating Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and staff capacity strengthening. These steps are essential for ensuring that MMR can deliver enhanced and sustainable regulatory services.
5. **Activity 1.1b: Ecosystem-based livelihoods and enterprise** - This activity supports ecosystem-based income-generating initiatives as an incentive for community's engagement in protection of the environment. It ensures that the communities, and especially women, can derive the benefits accrued from ecosystem services for nutrition, incomes, increased fish production and clean water and builds on activities already carried out by FReMP. This subcomponent will focus on provision of training and inputs to artisanal fishers.
6. **Sub-Activity 1.1b.1: Mangrove afforestation and reforestation** - Interventions under this sub-activity will focus on limited mangrove afforestation during phase I. The activity will support the identification of appropriate places for mangrove planting, acquisition of halophytes, setting tree nurseries, and monitoring of afforestation to measure the impacts.
7. **Sub-component 1.2 Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods development (USD 3.7M)** - Contributing to *Output 1.2 (Inland dam fisheries sustainably managed and utilized for nutrition and income)*, interventions under this subcomponent will support the sustainable development and utilisation of inland dam fisheries and supporting actions to improve dietary diversity.

8. **Activity 1.2a: Strengthening inland fisheries** - This intervention will support the monitoring of relevant physico-chemical and biological parameters and taking appropriate corrective measures to minimize pollution and unsustainable exploitation. In addition, promote sustainable and climate resilient aquaculture practices in the dams.

9. To sustain fishing activities in the dam, the Programme will establish one hatchery in a suitable area informed by feasibility studies in the inland Zobas, which will serve to provide fingerlings for periodic restocking of the dams. SFLP will support expansion of integrated nutrition activities around dams.

10. **Component 2: Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish value Chain Development (USD 15.8 M)** - The component will build on efforts made under FReMP to undertake a gender and nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis to inform new, and validate proposed opportunities for nutrition mainstreaming, and piloting value-added fish products to enhance consumption and income. It will support climate resilient value chain investments, capacity building and other processes for increased supply, processing, distribution and marketing of fish and fish products. It will address the weak links related to access to inputs, fish production capacities, processing/value addition and expanded market space to increase incomes to value chain actors. During Phase 1, the Programme will carry out market studies, develop the strategies and business plans for all activities under this component. Phase 2 investments under this subcomponent will focus on increased inclusion of IFAD's target groups in fishing and post-harvest activities, increased productivity by artisanal fishers, increased use of renewable energy to contain the high energy costs and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, more effective processing, and distribution; reduced post-harvest losses. All these interventions will seek to ensure that fish becomes more available to poor communities at reduced cost. Women and youth will be deliberately targeted along the value chain development through strengthening already existing cooperatives and establishing new cooperatives with active participation of women and youth both in membership and leadership roles.

11. **Sub-component 2.1: Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish (USD 13.5 M)** - Under the FDP, a Co-operative Credit Unit (CCU) was piloted to provide fishing assets to fishers in a partial cost-recovery scheme. Under FReMP, this was upgraded to a Co-operative Support Unit (CSU), a semi-autonomous structure to undertake asset loaning to fisher co-operatives as well as capacity development of the fisheries cooperatives system. Both the CCU and CSU have achieved mixed results. Lessons from the asset loaning intervention suggest that lack of experience and capacity in micro-finance was a big factor that contributed to the resultant underachievement. Furthermore, the CCU and CSU operated within the ambits of MMR, therefore lacked the autonomy to make independent operational and business decisions. Based on the lessons from FDP and FReMP, SFLP has opted to engage with the Saving and Micro Credit Programme (SMCP). It has the background experience and capacity in micro-finance, having been in financial services since 1996, with a strong focus especially on women entrepreneurs. It will support artisanal fishermen, who account for more than 80% of the catches, to increase their participation and environmentally sustainable production capacity by providing access to sustainable and climate smart fishing gear, particularly longlines, small purse seines and gillnets.

12. **Activity 2.1a: Increase access to climate smart fish production inputs and assets:** During Phase 1 of the programme, SFLP, through the CSU, will partner with SMCP to pilot the loan mechanism. The Programme will provide boats, gears and safety equipment for the pilot phase. Based on the outcomes of the Pilot phase during Phase 1, SFLP will address the need for additional small boats for the inclusion of more vulnerable fishermen in marine fisheries and scale up the results during the follow-on phase.

13. In coastal fisheries, Phase 1 will include technical assistance to enhance the capacity and participation of artisanal fishers in environmentally sustainable fishing practices by providing access to finance through a micro-credit mechanism to facilitate access to sustainable and climate smart fishing gear, particularly longlines, small purse

seines and gillnets. In Phase 2, based on lessons learned and strategies developed in Phase 1, the programme will support investments in infrastructure, facilities and inputs for sustainable fishing activities and increased artisanal fishers' productivity,

14. **Activity 2.1b: Develop capacity for solar dried and value-added fish products:** This intervention will focus on increasing the production of quality solar dried small pelagic fish products sold locally, in the national market and potentially to regional export markets. In Phase 1, this activity will be piloted in existing villages where there is already production of small pelagic fish. In Phase 2, the lessons learned can be scaled to other areas. This will ensure the dried small pelagic fish brought in by artisanal fishermen is processed, primarily by (young) women, in a suitable manner for distribution to the inland rural population through the Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods centres as described in the Nutrition Strategy, Annex 13. The production of fish powder will enable the product to be introduced in local markets, in hospitals, schools and other institutions, thus improving access, nutrition and lowering the costs for communities. This intervention will ensure that artisanal fishermen of the small pelagic fish have a more reliable market and incomes. At the same time, this will serve as an employment opportunity for (young) women in the Ras Tarma processing facility.

15. **Activity 2.1c: Sustainable Sea cucumber production:** Eritrea's northern Red Sea is especially rich in Sea cucumbers (*Beche del mer*) which are presently harvested by local populations. Sea cucumbers are primarily dried and exported; there is little domestic demand while the international market of processed sea cucumber is good and can be expanded through sustainable, environmentally friendly production practices, improved processing, and export logistics. Key interventions will include (i) develop one hatchery to produce locally adapted seeds, therefore avoid exploitation of juveniles from the wild (ii) technical assistance to build capacity of producers to handle and process sea cucumbers and linking them to the NFC as the aggregator to export the products. This intervention will benefit 500 rural people (with majority being women and youth) organized into sustainable sea cucumbers production enterprise groups. The project will prioritize creating opportunities for women headed households, disabled and youth through this activity and increase their resilience. During Phase 1, studies of the sea cucumber production and marketing will be done and a strategy and system for pricing for the benefit of the collectors will be developed. The design and location and economic analysis of the hatchery will be undertaken by the TA. Construction of the hatchery will begin once all the studies have been completed. However, given the risk of overexploitation, the project will prepare a monitoring and sea cucumber management plan in conjunction with sea cucumber harvesters, NFC, and MMR. The management plan will include regular monitoring of stocks, sustainable hatchery operations to avoid collection of juvenile wild stocks, good processing practices particularly using solar to minimize post-harvest losses, marketing, and training of stakeholders in responsible and sustainable harvesting and marketing. SFLP will assist MMR to update the fisheries legislation incorporating sea cucumbers, in consultations with the harvesters and other stakeholders and prepare an operation and surveillance plan financed by the government to ensure enforcement of the laws.

16. **Activity 2.1d: Business case development for fish cold chain processing:** This intervention will increase the climate resilient cold storage and distribution infrastructure, which allows more fish output from artisanal fishermen. It builds on the effort under FReMP, which achieved significant success in establishment of ice plants and increased ice production from 10 tons to 40 tons per day. During Phase 1, a technical expert assessment of the facility will be conducted to prepare the business plans, cost and earnings analysis, and marketing strategy. Before the end of the first Phase or as soon as the feasibility and marketing studies and plans have been completed, a Plan of Works and detailed costs and Procurement Plan will be prepared by NFC with the assistance of the TA under subcomponent 1.1. The business plan must include how youth will be incorporated into the trial and for scaling up. During Phase 2 or when the studies are completed, the investments for the rehabilitation can be implemented.

17. **Sub-component 2.2: Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products (USD 2.3M)** - Activities under this subcomponent will seek to enhance market opportunities through different avenues, including access to export markets, the promotion of fish and fish product consumption, etc.

18. **Activity 2.2a: Promote marketing of fish and fish products:** This intervention aims to expand the marketing scope for sustainably produced fish and fish products beyond the current situation where fish only reaches a few urban areas. A comprehensive market study will be conducted in Phase 1 to understand both domestic and international markets for Eritrean fish products. This study should evaluate consumer preferences, behavioral factors and demand, especially regarding value-added fish products, fish powder, dried small pelagics, fresh fish etc. and determine the forms most acceptable to Eritrean consumers. Additionally, the project will assess the potential of Eritrean fish products in the regional and international markets, including the required food safety measures, traceability, logistics and the needed investments to enter the fish export markets. It should be noted that Eritrea was active in the fish export business before the international sanctions, which gives a good background to resume the trade. In support of efforts to find markets for fish and fish products in the region and further afield, the Programme will facilitate the accreditation of the National Fish Quality Laboratory that has been equipped by FAO and building the necessary capacities.

19. **Activity 2.2b: Gender-sensitive nutrition education and Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC)** - targeting coastal and inland communities, and schools, this intervention seeks to increase the contribution of fish to dietary diversity at consumption level by expanding on SBCC activities under FReMP. Key activities under this intervention include a) conduct cooking demonstrations with awareness creation on multiple ways to prepare fish-based nutritious diets; b) develop a fish recipe book to be disseminated to rural communities in local languages; c) conduct sensitization campaigns; and d) adopt a model of community conversations to create a space for exchange on food consumption, childcare practices, and topics relevant to women and the wider community. These interventions will also address gender stereotyping and encourage the participation of both men and women in nutrition education and practice.

20. **Component 3. Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening (USD 10.2M)** - Interventions under this component will strengthen Programme management bodies' capacities at national and Zoba levels to accomplish the implementation in a timely and transparent manner in accordance with IFAD guidelines. Furthermore, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation, promotion, and the adaptation of the Small and Medium Commercial Farmers Strategy⁴ (SMCFS) for fisheries sector SMEs. It will support partnerships for delivering nutrition outputs and outcomes. Support will also focus on enhancing the climate adaptive capacity and training to monitor SECAP implementation.

21. **Sub-component 3.1: Program coordination and implementation (USD 8.6 M)** - The subcomponent will seek to ensure effective Programme management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, procurement, and financial management through a dedicated unit. It will also support establishment of an environment and social management plan and monitoring and assessment of impacts and global environmental benefits.

22. The inclusion of key experts (e.g., Value Chain Expert, Nutrition Specialist) in the PCU or engagement of Technical Assistance (TA) services as in FReMP with FAO will be explored with MMR. Further upgrades to MMR's Data centre and other communication facilities will be undertaken. At the Zoba and sub-Zoba levels, SFLP will rely on existing

⁴ <https://shabait.com/2020/01/18/smcfs-strategy-in-eritrea/>

staff working on the FReMP project for implementation of the Programme. SFLP will strengthen the Programme management bodies' capacities at national and Zoba levels for effective implementation. In addition, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation, promotion, and the adaptation of the SMCFS for fisheries sector SMEs. Planned activities are presented hereunder.

23. **Activities 3.1a:** the following are the planned activities: a) conduct capacity building and training of project management entities at national and Zoba levels; b) strengthen procurement, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management; c) strengthen implementation and monitoring of social safeguard risks including labour standards and conditions in the fisheries sector, with a focus on forced labour child labour and management of MPA process to fulfill SECAP requirements

24. **Sub-component 3.2: Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity (USD 1.6M).** This subcomponent will seek to augment the capacity of government institutions that will be responsible for overseeing and/or implementing the Programme activities. It will focus on the following activities.

25. **Activity 3.2a – Strengthen institutional and policy formulation capacity:** SFLP will support MMR in updating the Ministry's policy, planning, regulatory frameworks, and human resources, as well as proclamations and legal notices. SFLP will develop policies and programmes reforms that are aimed at building climate resilience as well as capacity building indicator especially on awareness on climate change and resilience building particularly for the coastal and inland fishing communities. It will also support the ratification of the fishers' cooperative legal framework and cooperative policy by the relevant institution. This will be supported by the TA and capacity building in Subcomponent 1.1.

26. **Activity 3.2b – Strengthen partnership for nutrition implementation -** The purpose of this intervention is to build strategic multi-sectoral partnerships to facilitate seamless implementation of targeted interventions for the most nutritionally vulnerable and strengthen integration of gender, youth, environment, and climate from a food system perspective. It will promote nutrition development by catalyzing a conducive nutrition policy environment for sustained nutrition impacts through multi-sectoral partnerships. As such, policy actors relevant to nutrition will be engaged to trigger policy level conversations and thus make nutrition an important national agenda. Key activities will include a) support activation of the existing national nutrition structures namely i) National Food and Nutrition Steering Committee, ii) National Nutrition Technical Forum b) explore establishment of inter-ministerial agreements appointing relevant line ministries as implementing partners for targeted nutrition interventions that require utilization of already existing capacity and structures in respective ministries. This will comprise agreements between Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) and Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Education and Trade/Commercialization as may be deemed necessary c) explore potential options for incorporating activities for fisheries-based school meals as part of nutrition strategies in partnership with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, and development partners. The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) will have a role in mobilizing women and facilitating learning forums on gender sensitive nutrition education and campaign. The activation of the National Food and Nutrition Steering Committee and National Nutrition Technical Forum, both of which have been dormant in the recent past, will involve facilitating quarterly meetings to convene policy related dialogues on nutrition and the central role the fisheries sector plays in the nutrition of vulnerable groups. These dialogues will leverage guidance in the National strategy for Accelerated Scale-up of High Impact interventions (2022-2026) which provides the basis for multisectoral participation in addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition by strengthening nutrition sensitive interventions in various sectors- Fisheries/Agriculture, Trade, Education, and Water. SFLP's Nutrition Technical Specialist will lead the coordination of these quarterly meetings.

27. **Activity 3.2c – Strengthen partnerships for comprehensive Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS),** Eritrea is signatory to the Agreement on

Port State Measures (PSMA)⁵, which is a binding international agreement to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing by preventing vessels engaged in IUU fishing from using ports and landing their catches, thereby blocking such fishery products from reaching national, regional, and international markets. Under FReMP the project supported Eritrea to participate in PSMA review and planning workshop in Switzerland in 2024. The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) provides a mechanism for regional and international cooperation with neighboring countries to prevent IUU and binds Eritrea to uphold good fishing practices in its procedures of licensing fishing vessels. SFLP will support the partnerships between MMR and international and regional technical knowledge institutions (e.g. FAO, WorldFish, JICA, COMESA, etc.) to develop and operationalize the comprehensive Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS), enabling efficient data collection, storage, and analysis.

28. **Activity 3.2d – strengthen partnerships for catchment management at coastal ecosystems and around inland dams** – SFLP will facilitate partnerships including MoUs to formalize roles and responsibilities of national actors including local administration, MoA, MMR, and communities. It will also support regular water quality assessments in the inland dams.

Activities	Summary description
Increase contribution of fish to dietary diversification through production and processing avenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Support integrated nutrition activities promoted by the MoA/MMR partnership around dams. · Expand integrated and diversified production systems for nutrition under MOA/MMR partnership in the coastal Zobas. · Support for time and labour – saving technologies for women.
Build on the results and experiences with the mobile kitchens provided to the dam cooperatives by FAO under FReMP.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct cooking demonstrations to promote fish recipes with various food groups relevant to nutrition promoted by MOA. · Carry out capacity building on fish processing, value addition and nutrition.

33. Key intervention area 2: Climate-smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (MNFs): This intervention contributes to programme output on enhanced marketing and consumption of fish and fish products in target communities and will leverage the income pathway to nutrition. i) The MNFs innovation will catalyze improvements in the food environment by adopting a systemic approach to nutrition therefore enabling SFLP and other IFAD funded projects to overcome the market access challenges particularly by nutrition vulnerable rural households; ii) The MNFs initiative is informed by lessons learnt from FReMP that poor access to nutritious foods is one of the key barriers to attaining required dietary diversity scores among nutrition target groups; iii) To address this challenge, the programme will implement the following activities:

⁵ https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/rulesneg_e/fish_e/2009_psma.pdf

Activities	Summary description
Establish Climate-Smart Marketplaces for nutritious foods in both inland and coastal zobas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Conduct stakeholder engagements to support operationalization of MNFs. · Identify strategic locations across the 6 Zobas for setting up the MNFs. · Establish climate-smart MNFs at community/kebabi level to break the access barrier affecting the consumption of fish and other nutritious foods produced by other value chains. · Create sustainable market linkages for cooperatives/enterprise groups in small pelagics and inland aquaculture value chains.
Enhance empowerment avenues for enterprise groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The C-MNFs will provide multiple avenues for empowering enterprise groups in value addition, skills transfer, business training, food safety, income generation, time savings, increased caring and feeding practices, job creation for youth & women.
Create market linkages for enterprise groups from all food value chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The C-MNFs will provide linkages to markets for fish value chains, agricultural value chains and livestock value chains
Provide household linkages to nutritious food markets for families with school going children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The C-MNFs will be set up within proximity to households with school going children and thus enhance access.

34. v) Activities under this intervention area are budgeted in the cost tables under the cost centres: a) Climate-Smart Marketplaces for nutritious foods and b) Community capacity building on processing, value addition and marketing.

35. iii) Gender-sensitive nutrition education and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) targeting coastal and inland communities, and schools: This intervention is linked to programme output on enhanced marketing and consumption of fish and fish products and aims to increase the contribution of fish to dietary diversity at consumption level by expanding on SBCC activities under FREMP.

36. Activities under this intervention area are budgeted in the cost tables under the cost centre: Support SBCC activities to promote dietary diversification at consumption (expand SBCC activities under FREMP)

Activities	Summary description
Support SBCC activities to promote dietary diversification at production (inland fisheries and small pelagic value chain)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Activate integrated community learning centres through fish kiosks operating within C-MNFs. · Conduct cooking demonstrations with awareness creation on multiple ways to consume fish. · Develop a fish recipe book to be disseminated to rural communities. · Conduct sensitization campaigns, and practical food demonstrations to raise awareness and education on nutrient-rich diets highlighting the effect on household welfare
Adopt a model of community conversations to enhance adoption of desirable nutrition behaviours at household level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Create a space for exchange on food consumption, childcare practices, and topics relevant to women and the wider community.

iv) Targeted partnerships for nutrition implementation: This intervention contributes to programme output on capacity development for MMR/MOA institutional and policy formulation. i) The purpose of this intervention is to build strategic multi-sectoral partnerships to facilitate seamless implementation of targeted interventions for the most nutritionally vulnerable and strengthen integration of gender, youth, environment, and climate from a food system perspective. ii) It will promote nutrition development by catalyzing a conducive nutrition policy environment for sustained nutrition impacts through multi-sectoral partnerships. iii) As such, policy actors relevant to nutrition will be engaged to trigger policy level conversations and thus make nutrition an important national agenda. iv) Partnerships to support fish for nutrition in schools will be explored

Activities under this intervention area are budgeted in the cost tables under the cost centres: a) Strengthen multisectoral coordination mechanisms and partnerships for nutrition and b) Support fish for nutrition in schools' intervention

Activities	Summary description
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Engage policy level actors to trigger policy level nutrition conversations (make nutrition an important political agenda)	<p>Support activation of the existing national nutrition structures which have been dormant:</p> <p>i) National Food and Nutrition Multi-sectoral Steering Committee, which comprise line ministries: Agriculture, Health Marine Resource, Trade and Industry, and Eritrean Standards Institution; ii) National Nutrition Technical Forum.</p> <p>Activation of these structures will involve facilitating quarterly meetings to convene policy related dialogues on nutrition and the central role the fisheries sector plays in the nutrition of vulnerable groups. These dialogues will leverage guidance in the National strategy for Accelerated Scale-up of High Impact interventions (2022-2026) which provides the basis for multisectoral participation in addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition by strengthening nutrition sensitive interventions in various sectors- Fisheries/Agriculture, Trade, Education, and Water. SFLP’s Nutrition Technical Specialist will lead the coordination of these quarterly meetings.</p>
Support fish for nutrition in schools	Establish partnership with relevant partners to support school awareness creation on fish and fish products consumption and benefits.
Establish other partnerships to support nutrition implementation at community level	Establish sub zoba level partnerships with other stakeholders, NEUWS, NEUYS, etc to support nutrition implementation

Component 3. Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Policy

37. Activities under this intervention area are budgeted in the cost tables under the cost centres: a) Programme coordination and implementation b) Capacity strengthening for MMR’s institutional and policy formulation

Activities relevant to nutrition	Summary description
Program coordination and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Recruit a dedicated nutrition specialist to support mainstreaming activities. · Support Nutrition monitoring activities.

Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity	Capacity building of MMR/NPCO on nutrition and dietary diversification for nutrition implementation through policy engagement. Strengthen capacity for partnerships for nutrition implementation
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38.

III. Programme Management and Institutional Arrangements

a) Start-Up Activities

39. Following hereunder is a list of preparatory activities, the associated timeframe and the responsible institutions. The estimated timeframe is based on the fact that FReMP, the IFAD-supported Programme that was ongoing by the time of the SFLP design, received an extension and would be closing in March 2025.

Table ***: Start-up Activities

Action	Completion Date (tentative)	Who
Negotiate financing agreement	November 2024	IFAD/GoE
Sign the financing agreement (following IFAD board approval)	December 2024	GoE/IFAD
Appointment/confirming of NPCO and ZPCO staff and' Project Management Team	April 2025	GoE
Open Designated Accounts and identify signatories (ID and signature specimen)	April 2025	GoE
Sign MoUs with other line Ministries, and sign Performance Contract with Implementing Partners (IPs)	April 2025	GoE/IPs
Review draft AWPB and finalise it	May 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs
Review draft PIM and finalise it	May 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs

Introduce Project to the National Steering Committee and Zoba Steering Committees and agree on how to proceed with the provision of the oversight function (frequency of meetings)	May 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs/MMR/Zoba Administrations
NPCO/ZPCOs and IPs meeting to chart working programme including review and internalisation of 1st AWPB and Procurement Plan	May 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs/IPs
Procurement and installation of an off the shelf accounting software at the NPCO/ZPCOs and the chart of accounts coded to the detail possible	May 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Official project start and start-up workshop · Orientation of NPCO/ZPCOs/ National Steering Committee and Zoba Steering Committees /IPs 	June 2025	MMR/IFAD/ Zoba Administrations/IPs
Conduct baseline survey	August 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs
Conduct awareness creation on project objectives and implementation arrangements	September 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs/IPs
Elaborate a capacity building plan	September 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs/MMR/Zoba Administrations
<p>Review and finalise the targeting strategy for the selection of Sub-Zobas and the specific beneficiary communities.</p> <p>Proceed with the selection exercise for Sub-Zobas and the specific beneficiary communities.</p>	September 2025	NPCO/ZPCOs/IPs

b) Legal and Policy Framework

40. SFLP will be implemented through two phases; a first/preparatory phase (years 1 to 3) and a second/investment phase (years 4 to 10). The completion date will be on the tenth anniversary of the effective date, or such later date as IFAD may designate by notice

to the Recipient. The Programme's closing date will be six months after its completion date, or such later date that the Fund may designate by notice to the Recipient. These dates and implementation period can be extended through a request to IFAD, from the Ministry of Finance and National Development (MoFND), the official grant recipient, and approval of such request by IFAD.

41. The Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) has designated the Ministry of Marine Resources as the lead implementing agency, and the Minister of Marine Resources as its authorized representative. At the national level, the institutional and implementation arrangement for SFLP will, to a large extent, build on the existing structures and mechanisms of the predecessor Fisheries Resources Management Programme (FReMP), allowing SFLP to gain from the lessons, experiences and achievements of the FReMP. The Programme will be implemented within the decentralized institutional framework of the Government. The zonal branches of the MMR will be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the field activities with the backstopping of the Departments of Marine Resources Development (MRDD) and the Marine Resources Regulatory Services (MRRSD). As was the case with the FReMP, the capacity building for both MMR and the fishers will be the responsibility of the Human Resource Development Unit in collaboration with the National Higher Education and Research Institute (NHERI) and the Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre (HFTC).

42. An autonomous CSU was established under FReMP to administer the input supply services along with an associated revolving account and provide management services for the fishers' cooperatives. The financial management of the Programme will be within the financial system of GoSE but will have to be consistent with IFAD procedures. A National Programme Coordination Office will be established to coordinate planning and implementation, and carry out monitoring and evaluation for SFLP. The Programme will be supervised jointly by GoSE and IFAD; whenever required IFAD will facilitate the provision of implementation support to the Programme. It will also administer the grant. A minimum of two Supervision Missions will be undertaken every year.

c) Role of IFAD

43. IFAD will provide a grant to the GoSE for financing of Programme activities. IFAD will supervise implementation progress and the use of the funds. It will lead the joint Supervision Missions at least twice per year. It will work with GoSE to oversee a mid-term review about mid-way through the Programme period, to assess implementation, address any prevailing major issues, and undertake any reallocations or adjustments that may be indicated. It will also review the Programme Completion Report to assess the overall implementation performance at completion.

44. As part of its fiduciary responsibilities, a 'no objection' from IFAD must be sought by the NPCO for the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and Procurement Plan, as well as for procurements above specified prior review levels, as will be specified in the Letter to the Borrower.

d) National Programme Coordination Office

45. The National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) will be responsible for coordinating the preparation of the AWPB, implementation progress reports, all fiduciary aspects of the Programme, and assume direct responsibility for monitoring and evaluation, organizing the reviews of the Programme, preparation of special studies, arranging the preparation of the Programme completion report, and ensure the undertaking of the annual implementation review workshops. It will be the secretariat for the Programme Steering Committee and the Technical Committee. Calling of PSC and TC meetings will be its responsibility under the instruction of the Chairpersons of these committees. All records of the committees will be stored in this office. The NPCO will coordinate all IFAD supervision and Implementation Support Missions including the participation of key Programme staff. It will be the NPCO's responsibility to follow up on all recommendations by the different

reviews/Supervision Missions. It will ensure that SFLP objectives are achieved within the operating environment which may change from time to time. It will strive to balance efficiency, effectiveness, and equity so that Programme implementation obtains the most from limited resources, while ensuring good and harmonious work relations among all implementing agencies. It will coordinate SFLP planning and decision-making processes by facilitating different stakeholders appropriately, provide leadership through effective communication and information sharing, while putting in place a participatory monitoring and evaluation process. The staff of the NPCO will include: a) National Programme Coordinator; b) Financial Controller; c) Procurement Specialist; d) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist; e) Assistant M&E (in charge of Knowledge Management); f) Mainstreaming focal persons (Environment, Nutrition, Social Inclusion) and g) Programme Assistant. The Terms of Reference for the NPCO staff are attached as Annex 1. The National Programme Coordinator will report directly to the Minister of MMR. The following are the specific responsibilities of the NPCO:

- Day-to-day operational responsibility for SFLP.
- Inter-linkage between different levels of Government, IFAD, development partners, and private sector organizations involved in the fisheries sector.
- Consolidate the SFLP AWPBs and get them through the approval process (TC, PSC and IFAD) for review, comments and approval.
- Prepare and submit comprehensive and informative Programme implementation progress and financial reports to GoSE and IFAD every six months.
- Work with on-going IFAD initiatives in the country to establish relevant linkages and synergies.
- Disburse and control the flow of funds, under various contractual and partnership agreements.
- Manage SFLP finances prudently and consistent with the GoSE and IFAD requirements and internationally acceptable practices.
- Undertake local and international competitive bidding for procurement of goods and services.
- Recruit and supervise Technical Assistance as and when needed.
- Monitor and evaluate all activities under the Programme; and
- Ensure preparation and submission of annual audit reports to both GoSE and IFAD, not later than six months of closure of a financial year.

e) Zoba Programme Coordination Offices

46. At the Zoba level, SFLP will be managed and coordinated through the respective Zoba Administration systems. The day-to-day implementation and coordination will be the responsibility of the respective Zoba MMR branches, under the direction of the Governors. Zoba Programme Coordination Offices (ZPCOs) will be introduced in all the six Zobas to strengthen management and coordination of SFLP, including planning and budgeting, monitoring and evaluation and supervision of Programme activities. The ZPCOs will include a Coordinator, M&E Officer, Financial Manager, Procurement Officer and mainstreaming focal persons. These will be government staff seconded to the Programme. The Terms of Reference for the ZPCO staff are attached as Annex 2. The specific responsibilities for the ZPCOs will include, but not limited to:

- Facilitate and coordinate Zoba-level planning and budgeting process.
- Consolidate Zoba AWPBs and biannual/annual progress reports.
- Coordinate Zoba procurements, and oversee SFLP-related financial management, M&E and knowledge management services.
- Coordinate data collection for monitoring and evaluation and supervision of Programme activities in the Zoba;
- Ensure that the Programme is efficiently and effectively delivered to beneficiaries in accordance with the approved Programme AWPBs, approaches and guidelines.

- Ensure that interventions are technically and economically sound and sustainable to deliver the intended results and impacts to beneficiaries.
- Organise Zoba biannual/annual implementation reviews and stakeholders workshops for knowledge sharing; and
- Establish collaboration and partnerships with other relevant development programmes/projects and initiatives implemented in the Zoba.

47. The technical capacity of the relevant Zoba MMR branches will be strengthened in terms of human resources and technical skills to ensure effective delivery of SFLP. The Zoba MMR (Zoba Branches) will be responsible for technical leadership.

48. At the Sub-Zoba and Kebabi level, implementation of Programme activities will be supported by the relevant technical staff under the leadership of the Sub-Zoba MMR branch. The grassroots institutions, such as cooperatives/enterprise groups and various committees (watershed/catchment area management, water users' associations, resource management and planning committees) will be strengthened to play more prominent roles in facilitating and supervision of planning processes and implementation of Programme activities by beneficiaries/communities.

f) Programme Steering Committee

49. The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be composed of membership from the public and private sector. It will assume responsibility for policy and strategy development, providing oversight of implementation, resolution of conflicts and promoting public-private sector collaboration. The membership will be decided by the Minister of Marine Resources but will include, *inter alia*, the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Land, Water and the Environment, Ministry of Finance and National Development and representatives of the fishers/beneficiaries. The Minister of MMR or his delegate will be the Chairperson of the PSC and the SFLP Programme Coordinator will be the Secretary. The PSC will meet, at least, twice a year and on an *ad hoc* basis, as and when necessary. The committee will be responsible for the following:

- Providing inputs into policy and strategy development and ensuring that the implementation of fishery sector Projects and programmes are within the established policies and strategy; these must be geared towards the achievement of Programme objectives and contribute to the higher level sector policy and strategic goals;
- Providing general oversight of implementation including ensuring that necessary enabling environment is in place, resolving implementation constraints and conflicts. This could be policy related, involving changes in government policy, or related to budgets and major contracting issues.
- Reviewing and approving Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB).
- Provision of strategic guidance on allocation of Programme resources.
- It will review and approve implementation reports including, progress, and monitoring and evaluation reports, Programme review reports, special studies, and audit reports. It will also maintain contacts with the beneficiaries through at least one field visit per year, to assure that they receive support from the Programme as planned.
- Facilitate inter-ministerial coordination and collaboration.
- Ensure that SFLP implementation is coordinated with parallel or complementary initiatives to strengthen the fisheries sector; and
- Ensure that the Programme is implemented within the requirements of GoSE's and IFAD's environmental requirements.

50. *Technical Committee (TC)* – The PSC will be supported by a Technical Committee (TC). The chairperson for the TC will be nominated by the MMR Minister and the National

Programme Coordinator will be its secretary. Its members will include the. It will also include representatives of the private sector service providers. Its main responsibilities are to ensure internal consistency of AWPB, effective collaboration of implementing agencies, and provision of advice to PSC on technical, policy and strategy issues affecting SFLP implementation. The Minister of Marine Resources will oversee the setting up of the TC and oversee its effective operation. The committee will meet on a quarterly basis. The following will be its key responsibilities:

- Reviewing the AWPB to ensure internal consistency, technical appropriateness, proper alignment with design report targets and responsiveness to the needs of the target group. It will endorse the plan and forward the AWPB with highlights and key recommendations on action expected from the PSC.
- Reviewing implementation reports and studies and providing comments as may be required for improvement of implementation.
- Providing recommendations to the PSC on important implementation issues.
- Providing advice on technologies being promoted or to be promoted under the Programme, with particular reference to resource exploitation, conservation and sustainability; and

51. Providing technical backstopping to implementation through supervision of Programme activities twice per year.

g) Institutional Framework

52. It should be pointed out that sustainable fisheries sector development, including conservation of coastal area resources, calls for inter-ministerial collaboration and full participation by coastal area communities. Accordingly, the following institutions will play an influencing role for the effective implementation of SFLP : a) the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR); b) the Mai Nefhi College of Science (MCOST); c) Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre (HFTC); d) the National Fisheries Corporation (NFC) and its subsidiaries; e) the Zoba Administrations; f) Artisanal Fishers Cooperatives; g) the Umbrella Cooperative for National Distribution and Marketing of Small-Pelagic Fisheries; h) Cooperative Support Unit (CSU); i) the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment; j) Ministry of Agriculture; k) Ministry of Local Government; l) Non-Government Organisations (NGO); and m) Private retailers. Their respective roles and responsibilities are summarised hereunder:

a) *Ministry of Marine Resources* – The MMR has overall responsibility for the management and development of the marine resources of Eritrea within the legal framework provided by the Fisheries Proclamation (No.104/1998). The Ministry has two operational departments: the Marine Resources Development, and Marine Resources Regulatory Services; and Four Divisions: Marine Resources and Environment Research, Engineering and Technical Works, Information and Documentation and Administration and Finance that will be involved in the overall Programme implementation. The operations of MMR are decentralized into six zbona branches each for Zoba Northern Red Sea, Zoba Southern Red Sea, Zoba Anseba, Zoba Gash Barka, Maekel and Zoba Debub.

- *The Marine Resource Development Department (MRDD)* – MRDD has four divisions: i) Artisanal Fisheries Development Division – it provides fisheries extension services to artisanal fishers, including artisanal fisher cooperatives; ii) Fishing Technology and Technical Development Division – it provides technical support to fishers in the area of fishing, boat operation and communication. ; iii) Aquaculture Development Division which provides support for aquaculture production; and iv) Fishery Product and Socio-economic Development Division – it works towards new products development as well as studies the socio-economic situation of the fishers.

- *The Marine Resources Regulatory Services Department (MRRSD)* – MRRSD has two divisions: i) Fish Inspection and Quality Control Division – it provides quality assurance and certification services, and postharvest research and training; and iii) Fishing Liaison Division – it is responsible for fleet licensing, promotion of investment in the Fishery sector, and monitoring, surveillance and control.
- *Administration and Finance Division* – It has Four units: i) Personnel Administration Unit – it handles staff matters; ii) Finance Unit – it handles finance issues including, budget development, management and control, procurements and disbursements; iii) General Services Unit – it is responsible for facility maintenance, vehicles and equipment management, goods procurement and store operations; iv) Human Resources Development Unit – It has the responsibility for upgrading the capacity of junior and senior staff of the Ministry through trainings and also manages the Hirgigo Training Centre.
- *Engineering and Technical Works Division* – it backstops all MMR implementing bodies by drafting engineering designs and giving technical services in its workshops. It has four units: i) Marine Wood and Metal Works Unit, ii) Coastline Renewable Energy Unit, iii) Marine Mechanical Works Unit, iv) Marine Refrigeration and Electricity Unit.

53. It should be highlighted that there will be a need to specify activities that will be undertaken by the other institutions that are expected to play a key role during SFLP implementation; these activities will need to be agreed with MMR; the lead executing agency. Such collaboration will be based on a formal agreement/ MoU signed between MMR and the collaborating institution/ department and require IFAD's No Objection. These institutions are highlighted hereunder.

- b) *National Higher Education and Research Institute (NHERI)* – it is an institute mandated to oversee the different colleges in Eritrea that give formal undergraduate and postgraduate education. It is the sole consultancy service provider for government institutions and accordingly, SFLP will obtain most of its consultancy services from it.
- c) *Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre (HFTC)* – HFTC was established in 1992 for the purpose of providing skills development for the traditional and emerging fishers, including women, youths and demobilized soldiers⁶, and upgrading management capacities of MMR staff and officers of the private sector companies. Training courses include, *inter-alia*, fishing techniques, safety at sea, navigation, boat repairs and maintenance, cooperative development, extension, postharvest management, fish marketing, net making and mending.
- d) *National Fisheries Corporation (NFC)* – NFC is a government-owned parastatal that undertakes production, processing and marketing of fish through its subsidiaries: i) the Eritrean Marine Products Company – Asmara (EMPC-Asmara) – it is a processing and marketing company operating a processing plant with a capacity of 10 tons of fish per day. The company has necessary facilities for fresh processing and marketing of fish; ii) Erifish – it has processing capacity of 15 tons of fish and 4 tons of shrimps per day. It sells its products in the regional and local markets; and iii) the Eritrean Marine Products Company – (EMPC – Assab) it is a processing and marketing company operating a processing plant with a capacity of 10 tons of fish per day. The company has the necessary facilities for fresh processing and marketing of fish. NFC is a major player in the fish supply chain since it is the sole buyer of all fish (except the small pelagic) landed at the designated landings sites.
- e) *Zoba Administrations* – Following the government decentralized system of development, the Zoba administrations are charged with the planning and implementation of development Programmes. For SFLP, distinction is made between

⁶ Demobilized soldiers include the youth who have completed their military service and have the ability in engaging in livelihood in the fisheries sector, including aquaculture and mariculture.

the coastal and inland Zobas. For marine fisheries, the Zoba Northern Red Sea and Zoba Southern Red Sea are the two Zoba Administrations that will be involved in the related activities. For inland fisheries, the four inland Zoba Administrations (Anseba, Debub, Gash Barka, and Maekel) will be in charge of overseeing the related activities.

- f) *Artisanal Fishers Cooperatives* – Artisanal Fishers Cooperatives are accorded legal recognition within the Fisheries Proclamation 104/1998 and are registered by the MMR. These are, *de facto*, the primary beneficiaries of the Programme. The FReMP has helped to reform the cooperative system that existed prior to FReMP implementation. FReMP has worked to restructure the system, giving focus on grassroots approach, society size determined by the business requirement, and democratic governance. In addition to restructuring cooperatives that existed, it also helped form new cooperatives. SFLP will build on FReMP’s achievements in this area and help consolidate the gains made; it will also facilitate the establishment of new fishers cooperatives.
- g) *Umbrella Cooperative for National Distribution and Marketing of Small-Pelagic Fisheries* – This was formed under FReMP by processing cooperative units as members/shareholders. It will carry out the commercial distribution and marketing of dried small pelagic fisheries to inland cities/towns across the country and linked to wholesalers and/or small retailers as appropriate. It is envisaged to become independent and run as a private enterprise, thereby taking control of the dry fish production and market linkage, requiring minimal investment in transportation system and network. The cooperative will have a business plan for its operations and SFLP will support capacity building to enhance entrepreneurial skills.
- h) *Cooperative Support Unit (CSU)* – The CSU will provide sustainable input services to different categories of Programme beneficiaries, through their cooperatives and enterprise groups. The CSU will ensure timely procurement and provision of the demanded inputs to the target beneficiaries. In addition, the CSU will offer management services to the cooperatives and mobilise enterprise groups along the entire value chain. Institutions/units that are meant to be financially self-sustaining (such as the CSU) should be oriented as such right from the onset. In addition, a system should be put in place to monitor and ensure that performance is on track. Such a system may include the progressive tracking of Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS), periodic balance sheet reviews, periodic Income Statement reviews, costing and pricing reviews in a way that assures sustainability. This needs to be so even if such institutions/units are initially subsumed under Ministry departments.
- i) *Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE)* – MLWE is organized into three departments:
- *Land Department* – It has responsibility for allocation of land concessions for agricultural development through its three divisions (National Cadastral Office; Land Use and Cartography Division; and Monitoring and Evaluation Division). Areas under traditional agriculture are not yet covered, and there is no intention at this stage to register land in accordance with the provisions of the Land Proclamation.
 - *Water Resources Department* – Its mandate includes establishment of the necessary legal and regulatory frameworks for water use, the collection and processing of water related data, and issuance of water permits. The department has two divisions: i) Water Use Management Division; and ii) Water Resources Assessment Division. The water law has been drafted and adopted and the Department has not yet started issuing licenses for water use.
 - *Environment Department* – It is responsible for ensuring that development activities are carried out in line with environmental rules and regulations. It is responsible for the implementation of international environmental obligations entered into by the GoSE. The Environment Department in collaboration with MMR will ensure that environmental guidelines for sustainable fish production and protection of coastal and marine resources are observed. It will play key roles in

the review of policies, strategies and legal framework ensuring response to environmental management issues. It will work closely with MMR in to ensure a coordinated effort in coastal area development and inland fisheries exploitation for an overall environmental protection.

- j) *Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)* – The inland water reservoirs that SFLP will be using for inland fisheries are, primarily, serving as a source of irrigation and potable water in many of the Zobas. Accordingly, MoA is a major stakeholder with regard to inland water reservoirs. Therefore, MoA will be instrumental in the process of selecting the additional 29 reservoirs to work with under SFLP and in the process of developing and overseeing the implementing of management plans for the different water reservoirs. The MoA at Zoba level will also be coordinating catchment management activities.
- k) *Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)* – Given that Zobas will play a leading role in SFLP implementation, MoLG is a crucial partner in the successful implementation of the Programme. MoLG will ensure that the GoSE decentralized structure provides adequate support for implementation of SFLP in all the six Zoba administrations, and their respective sub-Zobas and 'Kebabi'. This will include integration of the Programme into the decentralized systems for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting and ensure adequate staffing levels.
- l) *Non-Government Organisations (NGO)* – There are two local NGOs with national outreach that SFLP will collaborate with during the course of the Programme implementation. These include the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) and the National Union of Eritrean Youths and Students (NUEYS). Both NGOs have well established structures at the grassroots and may be called upon, as service providers, to facilitate the undertaking of selected activities. Such collaboration would be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding.
- m) *Private retailers* – The role of private retailers beyond NFC and its subsidiaries is recognized for onward sale to consumers. SFLP will support the involvement of such private operators in the value chain.

1. Environment and Social Safeguards (ESS)

54. The programme has been classified as moderate for environmental, social, and climate implications. As a result, the following evaluations have been initiated: i) the Environment, Climate, and Social Management Plan (ECSMP), ii) the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), iii) the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and v) the Targeted Adaptation Assessment. The ESCMP was developed during the SFLP design process, and adaptation priorities were incorporated into the plan. Additional assessments, such as baseline GHG emissions using the FAO's Ex Ante carbon Tool, will be prepared during the early stages of programme implementation. In terms of methodology, study/assessment preparation, and implementation, SFLP shall adhere to IFAD's Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedure (SECAP, 2021) needs and standards.

- i. *Plan for Environmental, Social, and Climate Management:* Environmental and climate specialists will be hired to manage the overall implementation of ESCMP and IFAD (SECAP, 2021) environmental rules, as well as GoE environmental regulations. As a result, project activities, construction will be evaluated for environmental and social implications, and similar studies, such as Environment and Social Management Plans (ESMPs), will be developed by independent consulting firm using accessible methods such as public engagement, impact identification, and so on. The Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment and MMR will both approve the ESMP.
- ii. *Monitoring and auditing of compliance.* The MoLWE and environment and climate specialists will conduct periodic compliance monitoring, and the findings and recommendations will be shared with all stakeholders through the organisation of a workshop. To that end, a standardised reporting form will be developed. Using various

technologies, the initiative will make every effort to establish a paperless reporting procedure.

- iii. *Audit of the Environment and Society*. The authority that approves no objection to the ESMP is largely responsible for external audit. As a result, the programme will work with the MoLWE to ensure that periodic audits are carried out. If the government is unable to conduct the audit, the programme management will conduct the audit, and the findings will be validated by an independent organisation.
- iv. *Grievance Resolution Mechanism (GRM)*. The basic GRM developed during design will be used to establish a GRM system. If there is an existing system, a new GRM may not be required, and the project will reinforce the system so that SFLP-related complaints are handled fairly and expeditiously. The GRM system will be implemented at the community and Zoba levels. During programme implementation, the GRM committee will be trained on how to resolve complaints and communities will be educated on where to direct any complaints they may have. The GRM committees will be given a logbook in which to record all complaints that come to them, ensuring fair and prompt resolution.
- v. *ESS Capacity Building*. To fill capacity gaps identified through training need assessment, all responsible programme and government officials would receive specialised training on SECAP and ESCMP implementation.
- vi. *Stakeholder engagement*. A stakeholder engagement had been developed during design. The stakeholder engagement plan outline strategies and activities that facilitate effective and meaningful engagement with relevant stakeholders throughout the project lifecycle. The plan serves as a roadmap for engaging stakeholders, including individuals, groups, organizations, and communities that have an interest or are affected by the project. By implementing a stakeholder engagement plan, the project can effectively engage stakeholders, gain their support, and maximize their contributions. This ensures that the project is aligned with stakeholder needs and expectations, ultimately leading to more successful and sustainable outcomes.

IV. Targeting, Social Inclusion, and Nutrition Strategy

I. Context

I-1 Purpose of the strategy and action plan

55. The Targeting, social inclusion and nutrition strategy serves as a guiding framework for the SFLP NPCO to set measures in place for adequate targeting along with planning, implementation and monitoring of gender, nutrition and social inclusion related aspects. The strategy further elaborates on a framework for SFLP's nutrition-sensitive activities. This includes defining the problem, the impact pathways and causal linkages between interventions and outcomes, outreach targets, and implementation arrangements to guide implementation.

I-2 Social inclusion and Nutrition situation in Eritrea

Gender

56. Women constitute 50 percent of Eritrea's population and head 45 percent of all households, a legacy from the long independence war. According to the latest CEDAW reports, women face high maternal mortality, and struggle with lack of access to basic

health care, particularly rural women and women with disabilities⁷. According to estimates from the International Labour Organization and United Nations Population Division, women comprise 46.9 percent of the labor force in 2021⁸. Women play a crucial role in household chores, including child care. In the central highlands, where farming is the primary livelihood, both men and women work in the fields. However, ploughing is typically done by men, while hoeing and weeding are tasks shared by both genders. Women are responsible for 70% - 80% of food production work, as well as 80% of food storage and transport from farm to home, 90% of hoeing and weeding, and 60% of harvesting and marketing. In coastal areas, men are primarily involved in fishing in the Red Sea, while women also play a significant role in beach seining. Women also contribute to harvesting fisheries resources, such as catching small pelagic fish and collecting sea snails for incense and perfume production. However, the majority of female workers are in non-skilled and low-paying jobs, and struggle to access markets. The Government set forth measures to enhance their access to credit and loans under the saving and microcredit programme. Nonetheless, traditionally women are still overburdened with an unequal division of labor. Subsequently, women largely shoulder domestic chores, including fetching water and firewood, and caring for children.

Youth

57. About 70 percent of the population are under 35 years. Adopting the definition by the African Union, youth targeted under FCVP will be between 18-35 years. While the Government has been increasingly investing in schools in rural areas and has taken measures to encourage women and girls to choose career paths in STEM, the school enrolment rate for secondary education stands at 44 percent in 2019 for young women as opposed to 48 percent for young men. According to ILO's estimates, youth unemployment rate in 2021 was at 11.3 percent, while young females struggled with a 12.6 percent unemployment rate (10.2 percent for young men). Under- and unemployment, lack of relevant job skills and training matching the labor market thus continue to be one of the main bottlenecks hindering young men and women to thrive in the Eritrean's economy.

Persons with disabilities

58. The 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey (EPHS) estimated the total number of persons with disabilities in Eritrea is 149 103, out of which, 96 748 live in rural areas. According to this survey, persons with disabilities constitute around 5 per cent of the country's total population (Abbay, 2015). The EPHS did not provide information on women with disabilities. The EPHS indicates the most prevalent forms of disability as those related to vision, mental/intellectual and motion impairments. The most prevalent forms of physical disabilities and mental illnesses are those caused by years of war and unexploded ordinances (Abbay, 2015). That said, the Eritrean National War-disabled Veterans Associations counts 18 700 members, including 3 000 women, noting that many remain unregistered. In Eritrea, the government and the people recognize the rights of persons with physical or mental disabilities, in particular their right to be treated with respect and dignity. Within the limits of the resources available to the Government and OPDs, they attempt to assist persons with physical or mental disabilities to achieve their full potential and to minimize the disadvantages suffered by them. Given the country context, persons with disabilities, especially the ones that suffered injuries due to the war, do not face harsh stigma, instead community and the government are working to develop programs for the welfare of persons with disabilities, especially work programs consistent with their capabilities. A Government-supported social protection system exists for severely impaired individuals. Less serious cases are eligible for pocket money. Associations, such as the Eritrea National War-disabled Veterans Association offers credits to its members and facilitates access to assistive devices.

⁷ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW/C/ERI/CO/6

⁸ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=ER>

Food and Nutrition

59. About two thirds of households are impacted by food insecurity, with rural areas mostly affected⁹. Eritrea faces severe food and nutrition security challenges, due to frequent droughts and high dependence on rainfed agriculture, and with low adaptive capacity in a fragile environment. Even in times of good rainfall, domestic food production is estimated to meet 60-70 percent of the population's need. Fortunately, the country has abundant and under-exploited fisheries resources, both in its marine waters in the Red Sea and potentially in inland water reservoirs, which could significantly contribute to, and diversify national food security, reduce the incidence of poverty and malnutrition, and create employment opportunities. However, local fish consumption remains very low, at only 0.4 kg/capita per year compared to the Africa-wide average of 9.8 kg, and is skewed towards the urban population. Low dietary diversity and in particular protein consumption is a major problem for certain populations, including those in rural and isolated communities but also coastal areas, even those working in small-scale fishing activities. Misconceptions around fish consumption continues to be a hindrance and will be addressed through targeted social and behaviour change communication.

60. The Government sets important measures in place to ensure nutrition and food security. Yet, Eritrea is still 'off course' to meet all targets for maternal, infant and young child nutrition. The malnutrition situation among the under five-year old children portrayed a severe burden of stunting (50.3 percent), underweight (38.8 percent), and wasting (15.3 percent). Similarly, Eritrean's adult population grapples with malnutrition, with 38 percent of women of reproductive age affected by anemia, and six percent of adult men having diabetes; meanwhile, 7.6 percent of women and two percent of men suffer from obesity¹⁰. Dietary diversity remains a challenge with only 43 percent of women and 46 percent of children achieving Minimum Dietary Diversity. Lack of awareness and knowledge on balanced, nutritious diets, the nutritional value of different foods, food preparation, and preservation methods are a few contributing factors. Climate change, limited access to water for domestic and inland fishing and farming further aggravate the situation¹¹. Accordingly, the WHO sees malnutrition, particularly for youth and women, as one of Eritrea's greatest public health problems. FCVP will identify different nutritional pathways and integrate specific and targeted interventions to enhance availability, and affordability of diverse, safe and nutritious foods, mainly fish, complemented by increased knowledge, awareness and readiness to make healthy diet choices.

I-3 Policy environment and coordination mechanisms

(i) I-3-a Existing social inclusion and nutrition policies relevant to the project.

61. **Gender equality and youth.** The Government has ratified relevant international conventions, including the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). It has made steady progress in improving its institutional and policy framework. These include the National Education Gender Policy Strategy (2003), National Policy on Gender (2015), National Gender Action Plan (2015-2019), Reproductive, maternal, neonatal, adolescent and child health and ageing policy guidelines covering the

⁹ [Callender, 4 Causes of Poverty in Eritrea: Economy, Agriculture, Hunger and Education, 2017](#)

¹⁰ [Callender, 4 Causes of Poverty in Eritrea: Economy, Agriculture, Hunger and Education, 2017](#)

¹¹ [IFAD, Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices of Nutrition among Care-Providers of Under-five Children and Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women in Eritrea, 2021](#)

period of 2017-2021. In 2017, the Government set up a national steering committee to address female genital mutilation, child marriage, and other forms of gender-based-violence against women and developed a National Strategic Plan for the elimination of harmful practices covering the period of 2020-2024. Further, The Government ratified the Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) of the International Labour Organization in 2019.

62. **Nutrition policies.** The Eritrean Government is committed to addressing the prevalence of malnutrition and ensure food and nutrition security. To that end, relevant strategies are being developed, including the National Nutrition Multi-sectoral strategy and plan and MMR food security strategy. The Food Security Strategy has two interrelated sub-strategies, namely the Household food security strategy aimed at empowering the productive capacity of small-scale fishers and enhancing household purchasing power, and the National Food Security Strategy with the intention to develop and promote both industrial and artisanal fishery. SFLP's nutrition mainstreaming approach is informed by the two sub-strategies of Eritrea's Food Security Strategy. Further, Eritrea's National Strategy for Accelerated Scale-up of High-Impact Nutrition, 2022-2026, underscores the urgent need to address the underlying causes of malnutrition by strengthening nutrition sensitive interventions in various sectors, including Agriculture/Fisheries, trade, education and water. SFLP will leverage the strategic result areas prioritized in this recent national nutrition strategy to formulate high impact nutrition sensitive interventions aligned to a multisectoral approach.

(ii) I-3-b multi-sectoral coordination

63. **Women.** Collaboration with the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), which has a well-structured and widespread presence at Zoba, Sub-zoba, and Kebabi levels, will be instrumental for gender targeting and mainstreaming. The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) is advocating women's equal participation and is present at all levels of society. To raise women's awareness of the culture of gender discrimination prevalent in Eritrea, NUEW has conducted several political advocacy campaigns and educational interventions, including special courses and capacity building programs for women in leadership positions. Overall, more than 2.9 million people – including 90% women – have been reached through nearly 25,000 meetings over the past 10 years. These have included political advocacy meetings, seminars, short courses, and workshops covering a range of topics, including gender mainstreaming, women in decision-making roles, and women's participation in elections, among others.

64. **Youth.** There is no governmental authority that is responsible for youth however youth related objectives are incorporated into each sector's priorities (education, health, etc). As described by Weldeab (2010), government agencies that deliver programs to youth often so do without a specific youth strategy in mind. In some limited cases, government bodies such as the Ministry of Health have sought the input and assistance of youth in the design of their programs. In one instance, the Ministry partnered with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) because of their success with grassroots HIV/AIDS awareness.

65. The NUEYS is an active stakeholder in development, supporting advocacy for youth and their empowerment, and as such is expected to be a key partner in youth engagement. It is a national youth organization with the mission to "cultivate and produce capable youth by promoting and strengthening Eritrean youth in all aspects of national, regional, and international development processes." Its main functions are: (1) Advocacy and lobbying, ensuring youth needs and issues are raised with decision-makers, and; (2) Service provision, temporarily providing services to youth that are in scarce supply, such as establishing and running youth health centres around the country. The bodies related to vocational education and technical training at various levels will also be necessary.

66. **The Nutrition Governance** in Eritrea is composed of the National food and nutrition multi-sectorial steering committee, composed of the Ministries of Agriculture, Health, Marine Resource, Trade and Industry, and the Eritrean Standards Institutions and is mandated to provide leadership and policy coordination on the formulation and implementation of the national strategy for food and nutrition. Further, a national food and nutrition technical multi-sectoral committee was established, comprising technical experts from various sectors.

Key social inclusion partners within SFLP

- a. **National Union of Eritrean Women (NEUW)** will support MMR in the identification of beneficiaries at the village level, through their networks and groups. It will be a resource partner for nutrition related activities.
- b. **National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS)** will support MMR in the identification of youth beneficiaries at the village level, through their networks and groups,
- c. **Organizations for Persons with disabilities** will MMR in the identification of beneficiaries with disabilities at the village level, and provide advice on disability-inclusive targeting and engagement in project activities.

I-4 SFLP overview

II. TARGETING, SOCIAL INCLUSION AND NUTRITION IN SFLP

(iii) II-1 Objectives of the strategy

- (i) Ensure targeting, gender, nutrition, and social inclusion dimensions are adequately reflected in all project components;
- (ii) Clarify the targeting mechanism to reach SFLP's intended target groups to avoid elite capturing;
- (iii) Identify entry points for social inclusion in all project activities;
- (iv) Promote youth and women's economic and social empowerment through SFLP's interventions;
- (v) Identify sustainable and decent pathways for employment creation, especially on self-employment for women, youth and persons with disabilities;
- (vi) Identify entry points to improve food and nutrition security for beneficiary households through targeted interventions;

II-2 Targeting mechanism

67. SFLP will use a variety of mechanisms to ensure that target households are identified and reached, benefit from, and are empowered by the project. In order to achieve this objective, there are four key aspects to the targeting approach: (i) coverage; (ii) defining the target groups; (iii) identifying the targeting methods and selection criteria; and (iv) articulating the process.

1-4 Coverage

1. **Geographical coverage:** The Program will be national in scope, covering all six (6) Zobas (regions), including two coastal zobas (Zoba Southern Red Sea and Zoba Northern Red Sea) and 4 inland zobas (Anseba, Gash Barka, Maekel and Debub). At the lower levels, 51 sub-Zobas will participate in the project, distributed as follows;

coastal sub-Zobas (10), central (7), Southern (9), Anseba (15), and Gash-Barka (10).

2. The GoSE agreed that the marine Program activities would be mostly concentrated around Ras Tarma, Assab, and Massawa in the Zoba Southern Red Sea (ZSRS). In these areas, the project will provide support to artisanal fishers (men, women, youths, etc.) to increase their participation and benefits from the fisheries. For operational purposes, the eight landing sites spread along Eritrea's 1,350 km long coastline will be the entry points for the SFLP's investments in the coastal zone divided between the two Zobas: ZNRS and ZSRS.
 - a. **ZNRS:** Massawa (Ghibi), Massawa (Erifish), Dahlak, Galaelo;
 - b. **ZSRS:** Assab, Tio, Eddi, and Barasole.
3. In the four inland Zobas (Anseba, Debub, Gash Barka, and Maekel), the Programme will be site-specific and will operate in areas with selected dams, principally to promote effective and sustainable inland fisheries to boost household incomes and nutrition for rural populations. It will also engage in promotion activities to raise the level of fish consumption by rural and urban households. This will involve up to 50 dams (including 21 currently under FReMP). A granular project implementation roll-out will be adopted for inland dams, starting initially with 20 of the 50 dams and progressively expanding, taking advantage of the lessons learned, experience and increased implementation capacity.

4. Direct beneficiaries:

See target group definition and below RPO and enterprise table:

Type of RPO	Total number of members	Assumptions
4 cage	80	One cooperative has 20 members
50 cucumber	1000	500 for production/catching and 500 for processing; each cooperative has 20 members
29 new inland cooperatives	580	one cooperative has 20 members
21 already existing inland cooperatives	420	one cooperative has 20 members
50 artisanal marine cooperatives	1000	One cooperative has 20 members
30 small pelagic cooperatives	600	One cooperative has 20 members

Total RPOs: 184	3680	
Enterprises		
2 industrial enterprises for large pelagic and SBDF	40	
1 hatchery	20	
25 processing sea cucumber enterprises	500	
20 kiosks inland fish	100	
10 kiosks coastal MNF	50	maximum 5 people can work in a kiosk
29 cooperatives inland dams	580	One cooperative has 20 members
21 already established cooperatives/enterprises	420	One cooperative has 20 members
50 artisanal fisher cooperatives for large pelagic and SBDF	1000	One cooperative has 20 members
15 transport, storage and marketing enterprises	150	
Total:173	2860	

5. Indirect beneficiaries:

68. There will also be large numbers of indirect beneficiaries, primarily the large population living around and beyond the Programme area. Nationwide, consumers will benefit from better availability, more affordable, and better-quality fisheries products. The fisheries industry service providers will benefit from increased service and input demand.

1-5 Defining the target groups

69. SFLP targets poor rural populations and who are vulnerable to falling into poverty, in particular, the small-scale fishing communities along the VC activities, including artisanal fishers in coastal areas using boats and canoes, foot fishers (mainly women and

youth), and also boat crew members. In line with the COSOP and national priorities, direct beneficiaries will be: (i) men engaged in fishing and post-harvest activities; (ii) women, including household heads, in fisheries and aquaculture-based income-generating and post-harvest activities who will be 40 percent of beneficiaries; (ii) young men and women, 20% of beneficiaries; (iii) and persons with disabilities (PwDs), at least 5 percent of beneficiaries. Nutrition-related interventions will primarily target the most nutritionally vulnerable households along marine and inland value chains, such as Households with children under five, adolescent girls and boys, and pregnant and lactating women.

70. The definition of the target groups is specific to the project components and subcomponents, depending on the type of activity in the value chain.

Coastal/Marine:

- Larger artisanal fishers:
- Smaller artisanal fishers:
- Artisanal fish processors:
- Households involved in ecosystem rehabilitation and ecosystem-based livelihoods:

Inland/Dam

- Fishing and processing cooperatives
- Households involved in dam ecosystem rehabilitation and ecosystem-based livelihoods

71. Across all these groups, the project will pay special attention to the inclusion of persons with disabilities.

Target group definition

Target groups	Characteristics	Targeted Interventions	Target
Artisanal fishers	This group consists of small-scale fishers in the coastal areas using boats (<5) and canoes, foot fishers and also boat crew members. Artisanal fisherpeople use simple fishing technology and display low level productivity, and struggle with a socially and geographically constrained system of distribution.	For both marine and inland fishery They will receive a comprehensive package to sustainably improve their livelihoods, entailing: (i) assets like fishing gears, nets, boars, and ice on need-basis; (ii) capacity-building to strengthen competencies for improved production and productivity along with nutrition sensitization; (iii) climate-smart and energy-saving technologies like improved cookstoves; (iv) income-generating opportunities, for instance through cash-for work opportunities, sea cucumber, seaweed collection. Through SFLP’s investments, artisanal	

		fisherpeople will have increased access to markets and improved tools and knowledge to increase fishing productivity.	
Rural food insecure smallholder households	This group comprises low-income households of communities living around inland dams and at coastal areas. They engage mainly in rain fed agriculture, using inadequate production practices, although some are engaged in irrigated agriculture. The lowest income groups are smallholders cultivating only rain fed crops and have smaller plots of land.	<p>Targeting rural food insecure smallholder households with children under 5 years old along the coastal areas, particularly the north and southern red sea are marked as acute malnutrition hotspots, with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planting of multi-purpose trees for enhanced access of vegetables; - Nutrition education and enhanced awareness raising on feeding practices; - Expansion of MIHAP package to coastal areas (tbd) <p>Targeting rural food insecure smallholder households with children under 5 years old in the hinterlands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Receive support package through cooperatives (assets and capacity building) along with access to shared community kitchen gardens for enhanced dietary diversity 	
Women, including household heads, in fisheries and aquaculture-based income-generating and post-harvest activities	<p>Women constitute 55 percent of Eritrea's population and head 47.2 of all households. The majority of female workers are in non-skilled and low-paying jobs, and struggle to access markets. At the same time, women are overburdened with an unequal division of labor, single handedly shouldering domestic chores, including fetching water and firewood and caring for children.</p> <p>Households with young (0-5) children and women at reproductive age AND households with malnourished children</p>	<p>Marine fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IGA activities: Collection of seaweed for liquid fertiliser plant; sea cucumber hatcheries; artisanal fish drying - Wage employment: processing in Ras Tarma fish drying and fish powder plant; Massawa and Assab plant <p>Inland dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling 	40 %

		<p>and processing, nutrition education;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to finance (tbd); - Access to improved cookstoves; - Cash for Work around environmental management and ecosystem rehabilitation, primarily for young men - Cash for work: mangroves, beekeeping, primarily for young women <p>Self-employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to establish business microenterprises along selected value chain 	
Young men and women	<p>Youth targeted under FCVP will be between 18 to 35 years. The youth in rural areas are faced with the dual challenge of wanting to explore alternative livelihood opportunities to subsistence farming or small-scale fishing yet with little formal training and access to input to equip them to face the labour market and enterprise development. Most of the youth involved in agriculture and fishing sector are at subsistence level and they are mostly asset-less</p>	<p>Marine fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IGA activities, particularly for young women: collection of seaweed for liquid fertiliser plant; artisanal fish drying; - Wage employment: processing in Ras Tarma fish drying and fish powder plant; Massawa and Assab plant <p>Inland dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education; - Access to finance (tbd); - Access to improved cookstoves; - Childcare support to reduce work burden <p>Self-employment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to establish business microenterprises along selected value chain 	20 % (70 % young women)

		SFLP will target three boarding and three day schools, reaching 3000 learners with nutrition education.	
Persons with disabilities	The 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey estimated a total number of persons with disabilities in Eritrea is 149 103, out of which 96 748 live in rural areas. Given the country context, numbers must have risen significantly since 2010. The Government is putting measures in place to support persons with disabilities, especially war veterans with different levels of impairment. Though OPDs exist, financial and human resources are limited to meet needs.	<p>Marine fisheries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wage employment in plants supported by SFLP; - Capacity-building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing and nutrition education; - Access to finance (tbd); - Access to assistive devices <p>Inland dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education; - Access to finance (tbd); 	5 %

1-6 Targeting methods and selection criteria

Geographic targeting:

72. In order to select participating sub-Zobas, the project's geographical targeting criteria are: a) community poverty and nutrition profiles; b) population profiles, with a focus on gender and youth considerations; c) consideration of IFAD's past engagement through FReMP, FDP and MMR investments; d) fishing potential for the coastal Zobas; e) fishing potential for inland dams; f) physical accessibility to sites and populations concentration/density; and g) degree of exposure to fragile environmental conditions. and climate vulnerability. A more detailed criteria specifically for selection of dams was developed under FReMP and will be updated and applied for SFLP.

Community-based targeting:

73. Within selected sub-Zobas, the Programme will employ inclusive targeting mechanisms to ensure the participation of low income and vulnerable households with a specific focus on poor rural households whose livelihoods revolve around the use of the natural resources of the coastal area of Red Sea as well as dams in the highland and lowlands. With regard to selection of beneficiaries, communities and groups will be encouraged to participate in Programme interventions through the use of participatory methodologies. The selection of beneficiaries will follow a community-based process, whereby identification and inclusion of the poorer and vulnerable households will be supported and informed by the community in the first place and also by data available in the Zobas databases, detailing household status, including resettled households. General

guidelines to identify the very poor will include information contained in the lists of poor families receiving (or not) the social assistance from the Government.

Process

74. The targeting process involves not just the steps in implementation, but also setting out who will be involved along the way. There are several key stages to targeting, all of which are important to enable inclusion of our target groups; at each stage along the way there are risks that, if not implemented well, those who are better-off - better resourced, more socially and politically connected, more centrally located, more digitally enabled, etc - will be able to take advantage while the target group is not. Implementing the targeting strategy well requires that there are sufficient resources allocated to activities, and that key actors have adequate skills and motivation to carry out their responsibilities.

Key actors

75. Before continuing to the stages in the process, it is important to identify the key actors who will work in collaboration. These include:

- Social inclusion officer, NPCO:
- Zoba SFLP Coordination Officers:
- Zoba and Kebabi administrators
- National Union of Eritrean Women association (NUEW), the NGO mandated as Eritrea's national machinery for the advancement and implementation of the National Policy on Gender which provides a framework for the integration of gender equality in national development planning. Priority areas of the policy are legal reforms and access to justice, political, economic and social empowerment, education, training and health. The gender policy provides for the assignment of gender focal persons in each ministry to coordinate and facilitate gender mainstreaming.
- Youth and Student Association, with whom the Programme may collaborate for implementation of specific activities.
- Organisations of persons with disabilities
- Community members

Key stages

The key stages are as follows:

1. Community outreach and communication

76. This stage is the foundation for inclusion, to ensure that the target group - including those who are most socially marginalised - are aware of the project, their eligibility, and what the project would mean for them.

77. It is essential to pay careful attention to different kinds of isolation and barriers to participation, related to, for example:

- The format, medium, and content of the communications messages: for example, those who are illiterate or visually impaired will not benefit from posters, and those without radios or mobile phones will not benefit from announcements via those mediums. It is also important to use accessible language
- The timing and location of community meetings: women's work burdens often constrain when and how they can attend community meetings, and this is a particular issue for women who have family members with disabilities. Those

with mobility impairments may not be able to physically reach a meeting without support for transportation, etc.

78. In order to maximise inclusion, the project will employ multiple communication channels. In addition to whatever approaches are commonly used within communities, the project will conduct additional targeted outreach for particular groups, namely women, young people, and people with disabilities, using organisations that work closely with them such as the NEU, NAYS, OPDs, etc.

79. The Community conversation approach will also be important at this stage to not only ensure that participants are aware of the project and their eligibility but also, crucially, to begin to address social barriers to participation, especially for women and people with disabilities, such as husbands' disapproval or social stigma that might limit individuals' belief that they can participate. The Community conversations provide focused capacity and confidence-building opportunities to target beneficiaries with less voice and power, enabling them to gain trust, confidence and skills to actively engage and participate in project activities.

2. Community identification and selection

80. Given the limitations on the number of beneficiaries in the income-generating activities, a process of selection will be required. A community-based participatory process will be used to select amongst all those who have registered their interest. This will involve a combination of both communities themselves articulating the criteria they feel best corresponds to poverty and vulnerability, as well as additional objective criteria such as receipt of government assistance and the use of quotas for women, young people and persons with disabilities.

81. There are always some risks in community-based methods related to elite and political capture, so to avoid the better-off and better-connected being selected, high-quality facilitation of this process is essential. ZPCOs will play a key role, and will be trained in pro-poor participatory targeting, and the involvement of women's, youth, and persons with disability organisations will also aim to ensure that the target group is effectively included.

3. Validation by Zoba and Kebabii committees

82. Once the community lists of beneficiaries is complete, it will be validated by Zoba and Kebabi level committees. Because these include membership across all social sectors (health, education, etc) along with representatives from NEUW, NUEYS, etc the idea is that particularly needy households who may have been inadvertently excluded could be identified.

4. Grievance and redress mechanisms

83. The grievance and redress mechanism will be in place to handle any complaints amongst community members with respect to beneficiary selection. SFLP will ensure GRM is accessible and friendly to persons with disabilities.

II-4 Outcomes and Theory of change

Pathways for gender equality and women's empowerment

84. One of the main pathways for achieving gender equality and women's empowerment within SFLP is the series of community conversations. These have been used in many countries in East Africa and have proven to be effective in promoting positive change in behaviours on a range of different topics, including gender equality and women's empowerment, nutrition, and health. The method is based on a series of dialogues among community members to promote understanding of the underlying issues and structural

causes; create better understanding of harmful practices, their manifestations, and how these impact community members in their daily lives; and mutually learn and decide on what should be done. In this way, community members themselves come up with solutions to the problems they have identified, in order to stimulate change in a sustainable way.

85. In SFLP, the CCs will serve both as a means to an end (to achieve objectives of gender equality, women's economic empowerment, and improved nutrition) but also as an anchor for processes of engagement at community level, from outreach to targeting, delivery of training components, and project monitoring. By sequencing activities to begin community conversations early in the process – before beneficiary selection takes place – the project should help to ensure that women, people with disabilities, and other socially marginalized groups are well aware of project activities and are encouraged and empowered to participate. In terms of delivery of training components, the economic empowerment interventions together with continuous engagement on norms governing gendered and other discriminatory practices aim to contribute to women's ownership, control and benefits from resources and their social empowerment. The participatory monitoring embedded in the CCs will also contribute to the wider project evidence base.

Aim	To increase SFLP's impact on gender equality and strengthen women's empowerment		
Outreach	At least 40 percent of the beneficiaries will be women		
Objectives	Economic empowerment	Decision-making and representation	Equitable workload balance and well-being
Activities	<p>Selection of value chain activities to be particularly relevant for women, namely in fish processing and ecosystem management</p> <p>In addition to skills-building for these economic activities, additional 'soft' skills including financial management and behavioural and attitudinal skills</p> <p>Community conversations to address wider social norms</p>	<p>Community conversations to support women's voice and agency, with a focus throughout - including at the stage of group formation - on ensuring women's representation and promoting women's leadership</p>	<p>Pilot cooperative childcare arrangements in those where women are active</p> <p>Community conversations to support enhanced division labor in the household</p>
M&E	<p>Sex-disaggregated indicators</p> <p>Participatory/qualitative stories of change and reflections from community conversations</p>		

Aim	To increase SFLP's impact on the social and economic empowerment of youth	
Outreach	At least 20 percent of the beneficiaries will be young people (70 percent young women)	
Objectives	Economic empowerment	Decision-making and representation
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in fish value chains where youth are already involved Access to inputs like gears, nets, boats, ice Capacity-building to strengthen competencies for improved production and productivity, including post-harvest handling and processing Cash for work in environmental management and ecosystem rehabilitation & IGA Access to finance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representation of youth in cooperatives Involvement of youth, especially young women, in community conversations Strengthening leadership of youth (especially young women) Ensure the voices of youth are heard in policy engagement activities, including development of MMR Gender and Women empowerment strategy and action plan
M&E	Age-disaggregated indicators	

Pathways for youth inclusion

86. Given the country context, SFLP will primarily target rural young women engaged along the marine and inland-fishing value chains, including at production, processing, marketing, and sale stage. Taking a holistic approach to improving their livelihoods, the project will provide a comprehensive package, which will include (i) equipment like gears, nets, boats, and ice on need-basis; (ii) capacity-building to strengthen competencies for improved production and productivity, including post-harvest handling and processing, along with nutrition sensitization, (iii) provide income-generating activities, such as seaweed collection for women and young women; while also (iii) involving young men and women in environmental management and ecosystem rehabilitation. The project will explore the potential of increasing access to rural finance tailored to their needs.

87. Learning from FReMP, a market assessment will feed into the development of business plans to ensure income-generating activities are viable with a clear market for beneficiaries to offer services and products. Through investments in enabling infrastructure and skill-building, SFLP will enhance wage- and self-employment opportunities. As a way to bolster the involvement of young men, the training provided should be modular and designed with enough flexibility for participants to engage in at their own pace.

88. Young women will be prioritized for income-generating activities. Taking note of the triple burden and the reality of young men being absent, activities should be tailored to their needs and interest and conveniently situated with enough flexibility for young women to take care of daily duties. Similarly, engagement in cooperatives and enterprises shall bear economic and social benefits without adding a significant work burden. Cooperatives and enterprises can serve as self-employment opportunities wherein (young) men are engaged in fish production and catching, whereas (young) women are responsible for fish processing, marketing, and sale. MNFs shall also serve as a profitable outlet to sell fish products and other nutritious food items. Location of MNFs shall consider proximity to communities with access to water and ensure a barrier-free design to the extent possible.

89. Building on learnings from FReMP, investments in income-generating activities are informed by solid business plans. This is critical for meaningful engagement of young women and men with investments that sustainably improve their livelihoods. One-off training without viable potential for income generation should be avoided. This is a critical learning from FReMP and other development programs in country wherein (young) women were trained on netmaking and net mending. Yet, they were faced with multiple barriers, such as attitudinal barriers by fishermen, and an extensive waiting time until they were able to receive quality netmaking tools.

90. Investments in plants in Massawa, Asmara, Ras Tarma, and Assab will offer wage employment. Apart from recruiting (young) women in processing, SFLP will empower young women to take on leadership positions.

Pathways for Disability Inclusion

Aim	To increase SFLP's impact on the social and economic empowerment of persons with disabilities		
Outreach	At least five percent of the beneficiaries will be persons with disabilities		
Twin-track approach			
Tracks	Targeted support		Mainstreamed
Objectives	Economic empowerment	Decision-making and representation	Equitable access to services promoted or supported by SFI P
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to inputs like gears, nets, boats, ice Capacity-building to strengthen competencies for improved production and productivity, including post-harvest handling and processing Access to finance Support business microenterprises along the value chain with a strong focus on persons with disabilities including engagement in value addition like fish drying and fish powder Facilitating access to climate-smart technologies adapted to the needs of persons with disabilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representation of persons with disabilities in cooperatives Leadership training for persons with disabilities Strengthen cooperatives' capacities to become more disability inclusive Ensure the voices persons with disabilities are heard in policy engagement activities like the development of the MMR Gender and women empowerment strategy and action plan Partnerships with organisations of persons with disabilities Engaging persons with disabilities in community conversations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community awareness campaigns on disability inclusion Nutrition education accessible to persons with disabilities Ensuring accessibility of built environment, ICT, services and transportation Gender- and nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis to be disability inclusive to the extent possible
M&E	Ability-disaggregated indicators		

91. The twin-track approach will address bottlenecks faced by persons with disabilities and offer gateways for meaningful engagement in project interventions spurring meaningful social and economic empowerment. Thus, SFLP will (i) build skills, particularly to engage in the fish value chain, including production of dried fish and fish powder; (ii) enhance knowledge and awareness on nutrition and dietary diversity, and (ii) create self-employment opportunities to improve livelihood. Reasonable Accommodation will be provided to ensure accessibility and barrier-free engagement in interventions.

92. SFLP will partner with Organisations for Persons with Disabilities and leverage on their network, such as the Eritrean National War-Disabled Veteran Association, to learn

from good practices in engaging persons with different impairments and piggy-back on their extensive network down to the Kejabi and community level. Chairpersons with disabilities can serve as champions and role models to inspire others to actively engage in the labor market and take up leadership positions. Community Conversations applied in SFLP can serve as a space for community members to share their experience, foster social cohesion and spur peer-learning and support. By being engaged via community conversations, persons with disabilities can voice their needs, interests, challenges and provide recommendations on how interventions can be disability inclusive and empowering. Similarly, SFLP will ensure the formal GRM are accessible to persons with disabilities.

93. NPCO staff and implementing partners will be trained on the targeting and social inclusion strategy, with special attention on upskilling staff on meaningful engagement of persons with disabilities, including knowledge on rights, needs and capabilities of persons with disabilities. Sensitization will help NPCO and implementing partners to remove attitudinal and environmental barriers, such as physically inaccessible venues, preventing persons with disabilities from participating in training opportunities and activities offered by SFLP.

Nutrition in SFLP

Impact Pathways for Nutrition

94. SFLP will promote increased contribution of fish to dietary diversification initiatives in the country by applying three impact pathways to mainstream nutrition into value chain activities. These are: 1) Food production and processing pathway with a focus on supply side that aims to make the selected fish value chains (i.e. small pelagic e.g. anchovies & sardines, inland aquaculture) nutrition-sensitive, 2) Income pathway to promote nutrition related consumption expenditure amplified through nutrition education and social behaviour change communication, 3) Women empowerment in ways that improve nutrition for targeted groups. **Figure 2** summarizes the impact pathways for nutrition in SFLP.

95. Fish value chain development activities will seek to raise incomes of smallholder fish producers. This will improve diets by allowing households to purchase higher-quality food in more appropriate quantities. SFLP will establish Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods to catalyze improvements in the food environment and address the challenge of access to a diversified diet by improving the efficiency of availability of diverse foods particularly fish in markets at reduced prices.

96. Many coastal households in Eritrea rely on fishing for income and own consumption. However, the limited capacities of fisher people coupled with poorly developed fishing nets, equipment, and gears affect yields of small pelagic, which are also seasonal, leading to lower consumption. The project will address these challenges by enhancing fisheries assets of households through a mix of interventions, including: i) Providing energy-efficient fishing equipment, ii) Providing appropriate fishing gears, iii) Enhancing processing capacity for value addition, iv) Providing access to markets.

97. Inland aquaculture will aim to stock dams with multiple varieties of fish. It will also address market infrastructure to ensure quality and nutrient preservation throughout the value chain. Awareness campaigns to increase understanding of the nutritional value of fish will complement incomes gained through value chain activities to ensure that higher incomes or more nutritious foods at home or in the market translate into better diets and, consequently, better nutrition for targeted groups.

98. Given the pivotal role women play in intra-household nutrition, SFLP will target empowerment interventions focused on women to improve nutrition outcomes. This will be done by addressing gender roles that are associated with care and food provision at all levels of supply and demand along the fish value chains.

99. SFLP has applied a nutrition lens to design all sub-components. This was done by taking into consideration critical entry points within the project components. In particular, nutrition mainstreaming will take advantage of the following avenues: a) Integrated climate-smart approaches b) Integrated mariculture /aquaculture c) Food environment innovations d) Community conversations supported by graphic recording and synthesis e) Policy engagement. Proposed delivery mechanisms will be validated at the inception stage. Lessons learned from FReMP project will be used to inform the operationalization of social behavior change communication (SBCC) activities.

100. **Nutrition mainstreaming:** SFLP will mainstream nutrition throughout its technical components. Component 1: *Conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management* will mainstream nutrition through activities as summarized in **Table 1**. The three Sub components provides for nutrition mainstreaming in multiple ways: a) rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem will include community participation and awareness creation on ecosystem rehabilitation and will integrate nutrition education SBCC with a focus on fish as a tool for dietary diversity, b) nurturing sustainable livelihood opportunities associated with ecosystem conservation and good water quality management will further promote access to good nutrition practices like proper hygiene and food/fish handling, c) rehabilitation/ protection of inland dam catchments for aquaculture by sowing trees with multiple uses with nutritional, and health benefits, and d) the intervention by MOA to promote sustainable agricultural practices around dams, are key avenues to mainstream nutrition.

101. Under component 2: *Nutrition sensitive fish value chain development*, SFLP will mainstream nutrition through: a) establishment of the fish hatchery for restocking dams with different fish species to provide diversity of fish available in the local markets, b) development of MSEs micro-mobility distribution facilities and outlets to aid access to fish by local communities, c) development of solar fish drying facility at Ras Tarma to enhance dietary diversity by availing multiple fish products for ease of distribution and for multiple use in food recipes (e.g the fish powder), d) activities to promote marketing of fish and fish products to bolster availability and affordability of fish and fish products within local communities, e) promotion of last mile distribution of fish and fish products through climate friendly micro-mobility to particularly supply small pelagic products to MNFs, f) establishment of supply linkages with MOH- bare foot doctors/community volunteers to reach vulnerable groups (maternity waiting centres, hospitals) g) support for nutrition starter kits to nutrition vulnerable households to enhance dietary diversification efforts, h) water desalination to avail portable water to promote hygiene and food safety (relevant for Dahlak) i) a gender- and nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis to further inform opportunities for nutrition mainstreaming.

102. Emphasis on nutrition interventions envisioned to *strengthen nutrition security through fish value chain activities* are elaborated through the technical components which will particularly focus on nutrition mainstreaming through four intervention areas: i) Production and processing dietary diversification avenues, ii) Climate-smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (C-MNFs), iii) Gender-sensitive nutrition education and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), iv) Targeted partnerships for nutrition implementation. These are further explained below:

103. **i) Production and processing dietary diversification avenues:** This intervention is linked to programme output 4.1 - Increased access to nutritious foods including fish in target communities. The project will leverage utilization of dietary diversification avenues at production and processing by supporting integrated nutrition activities promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture/Ministry of Marine Resources partnership around dams. This intervention will also focus on expanding integrated and diversified production systems for nutrition under MOA/MMR partnership in the coastal Zobas. It will also build on the results and experiences with the mobile kitchens provided to the dam cooperatives by FAO under FReMP for capacity building on fish processing, value addition and nutrition. Activities will include: a) support integrated nutrition activities promoted by the MoA/MMR b) expand integrated community nutrition education in dam and coastal

areas c) conduct cooking demonstrations to promote fish recipes with various food groups relevant to nutrition promoted by MOA.

104. **ii) Climate-smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (MNFs):** This intervention contributes to programme output 4.1 - Increased access to nutritious foods including fish in target communities and will leverage the income pathway to nutrition. The MNFs innovation will catalyze improvements in the food environment by adopting a systemic approach to nutrition therefore enabling SFLP and other IFAD funded projects to overcome the market access challenges particularly by nutrition vulnerable rural households. The MNFs initiative is informed by lessons learnt from FReMP that poor access to nutritious foods is one of the key barriers to attaining required dietary diversity scores among nutrition target groups. To address this challenge, the programme will: a) conduct stakeholder engagements to support operationalization of MNFs b) identify strategic locations across the 6 Zobas for setting up the MNFs c) establish climate-smart MNFs at community/kebabi level to break the access barrier affecting the consumption of fish and other nutritious foods produced by other value chains d) create sustainable market linkages to cooperatives/enterprise groups in small pelagics and inland aquaculture value chains

105. **iii) Gender-sensitive nutrition education and Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC)** targeting coastal and inland communities, and schools: This intervention is linked to programme output 4.2 - Enhanced awareness on nutritional value of fish and aims to increase the contribution of fish to dietary diversity at consumption level by expanding on SBCC activities under FREMP. Key activities under this intervention include: a) activate integrated community learning centres through smart kiosks operating within MNFs b) conduct cooking demonstrations with awareness creation on multiple ways to consume fish c) develop a fish recipe book to be disseminated to rural communities d) conduct sensitization campaigns, and practical food demonstrations to raise awareness and education on nutrient-rich diets highlighting the effect on household welfare e) adopt a model of community conversations to create a space for exchange on food consumption, childcare practices, and topics relevant to women and the wider community.

106. **iv) Targeted partnerships for nutrition implementation:** This intervention contributes to programme output 4.2 - *Enhanced awareness on nutritional value of fish*. The purpose of this intervention is to build strategic multi-sectoral partnerships to facilitate seamless implementation of targeted interventions for the most nutritionally vulnerable and strengthen integration of gender, youth, environment, and climate from a food system perspective. It will promote nutrition development by catalyzing a conducive nutrition policy environment for sustained nutrition impacts through multi-sectoral partnerships. As such, policy actors relevant to nutrition will be engaged to trigger policy level conversations and thus make nutrition an important national agenda. Key activities will include: a) support activation of the existing national nutrition structures namely i) National Nutrition Steering Committee, ii) National Nutrition Technical Forum b) elaborate modalities of strengthening existing partnership between MMR/MOA for implementation of integrated and diversified production systems for nutrition c) explore potential options for incorporating activities for fisheries-based school meals as part of nutrition strategies in partnership with the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education and development partners d) work in close partnership with the Ministry of Health to backstop social behaviour change communication activities among nutritionally vulnerable target groups and in promoting access to fish and fish products through already existing structures.

107. **Nutrition Monitoring and Evaluation/ Knowledge management:** The Fishery sector, through MMR, is one of the institutions with key responsibilities working towards the achievement of nutrition outcomes under SFLP and will provide logistical support and relevant staff to monitor, collect and analyze the routine nutrition outcome related data. To contribute to the strengthening of the dietary diversity and other national nutrition outcomes indicators, the Programme will engage with other partners with demonstrated

capacity and analysis of nutrition outcomes from the value chains working, specifically, on food and nutrition evaluation assessment and related surveys. SFLP will include monitoring of nutrition-related outcomes as part of the overall M&E budget for sustainability of nutrition-related intervention.

108. Considering that SFLP will build upon FReMP’s nutrition strategy, the nutrition M&E system under SFLP will adopt a programmatic approach whereby FReMP’s endline results for nutrition outcome indicators (CI 1.2.8- MDDW and CI 1.2.9- KAP) will be used to define SFLP’s baseline values. Hence, subsequent monitoring of nutrition COI indicators will be done during midline and endline through planned COI surveys. Nutrition output indicator 1.1.8 will be monitored annually through progress reports. SFLP M&E and nutrition specialist will be recruited and trained on nutrition monitoring requirements to adequately support quality assurance during MDDW and KAP surveys and also ensure accuracy during annual progress monitoring. The programme M&E system will factor in all the mandatory multipliers for respective outcome and output nutrition indicators. Nutrition knowledge generated through SFLP interventions will be documented to capture good practices and lessons learned. These will be disseminated through context appropriate channels that may include fact sheets, reports, publications, meetings and workshops with subject relevant stakeholders. The programme will leverage knowledge sharing platforms developed under FReMP at national and Zoba levels.

Table 2: Nutrition sensitive interventions mainstreamed through project components

Component 1 - Conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management		
- Entry points for nutrition: integrated climate smart approaches, integrated Mariculture, integrated aquaculture, Food environment innovations, community conversations, policy engagement/multisectoral partnerships		
Subcomponent	Nutrition mainstreaming activities	Rationale
<p>Sub-component 1.1 Sustainable fisheries management</p> <p>Sub-component 1.2 Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems and livelihoods</p> <p>Sub-component 1.3 Rehabilitation of inland dam ecosystems and livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of coastal ecosystem will include Community participation and awareness creation on ecosystem rehabilitation will integrate nutrition education SBCC with a focus on fish as a tool for dietary diversity. • Nurturing sustainable livelihood opportunities associated with ecosystem conservation and good water quality management will further promote access to good nutrition practices like proper hygiene and food/fish handling. • Rehabilitation/ protection of inland dam catchments for aquaculture by sowing trees with multiple uses with nutritional, and health benefits, and the intervention by MOA to promote sustainable agricultural practices around dams, are key avenues to mainstream nutrition. • HHs will derive the benefits accrued from ecosystem services for nutrition through promotion of income generating activities enhance HHs capacity to diversify their diets by purchasing diverse foods from markets. • Promotion of energy efficient cooking stoves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dam area afforestation will support the carbon sequestration initiative as well as increase dietary diversification

Component 2: Nutrition sensitive fish value chain development

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the fish hatchery for restocking dams with different fish species will provide diversity of fish available in the local markets. • Development of MSEs micro-mobility distribution facilities and outlets will aid access to fish by local communities. • Development of solar fish drying facility at Ras Tarma will enhance dietary diversity by availing multiple fish products for ease of distribution and for multiple use in food recipes (e.g the fish powder). • Activities to promote marketing of fish and fish products will bolster availability and affordability of fish and fish products within local communities. • Promotion of last mile distribution of fish and fish products through climate friendly micro-mobility to particularly supply small pelagic products to MNFs • Supply linkages with MOH- bare foot doctors/community volunteers will be established to reach vulnerable groups (maternity waiting centres, hospitals) • Support for nutrition starter kits to nutrition vulnerable households to will enhance dietary diversification efforts. • Water desalination to avail portable water thus promoting hygiene and food safety (relevant for Dahlak) • A gender- and nutrition-sensitive value chain analysis will further inform opportunities for nutrition mainstreaming 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leverage food environment innovations for sustainability of nutrition impacts
<p>Sub-component 2.1: Production, preservation and processing</p> <p>Sub-component 2.2: Distribution and marketing fish and fish products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote diet diversification by establishing Climate-smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (C-MNFs). • Establish fish kiosks within nearest MNFs to dam area for fish value addition and marketing. • Conduct nutrition SBCC with a focus on fish consumption and diversified diets. • Cooking demonstrations • Support for time and labour – saving technologies for women • Expand SBCC activities in communities far from dam areas through NUEWs groups. • Promote gender equity through community conversations to strengthen household dietary diversification with particular focus on fish consumption. • Establish targeted partnerships to support nutrition implementation • Engage policy level actors to trigger policy level nutrition conversations (make nutrition an important national agenda) 	<p>A conducive policy environment is a key catalyst for sustained nutrition impacts through multisectoral partnerships.</p> <p>Community conversations to provide an avenue for women’s empowerment and improved caring practices.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support activation of the national nutrition structures (steering committee, nutrition technical forum, multi-stakeholder forums) • Establishment of relevant partnerships to support school awareness creation on fish and fish products consumption and benefits. • Establish sub Zoba level partnerships with other stakeholders, NEUWS, NEUYS, etc to support nutrition implementation • 	
Component 3. Programme coordination, institutional strengthening and Policy		
Sub-component 3.1 Program coordination and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit a dedicated nutrition specialist to support mainstreaming activities 	
Sub-component 3.2 Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support MMR's institutional capacity for nutrition implementation through policy engagement and partnership building • Strengthen partnerships for nutrition implementation 	

Climate smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (MNFs) Concept

109. **Background:** The fish consumption routes described under FReMP design were evaluated and lessons learnt informed the Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods concept. There is a missing link between the umbrella cooperative tasked with national distribution and marketing of fish and the end consumers. The current arrangement under FREMP assumes a direct supply from the umbrella cooperative to the various consumption routes which include households, schools and hospitals. On the other hand, it is assumed that the NFC directly supplies institutions and restaurants as well as export market. While the NFC supply route could be feasible as an enabler of the value chain, the umbrella cooperative route is not, because it is unrealistic for a national cooperative to single handedly supply households who are a major target group in the SFLP programme. Hence, the need for modifications in targeting supply mechanisms to match the various consumption routes and particularly the targeted households in a sustainable manner. To address this challenge, the establishment of Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (MNFs) has been proposed under SFLP.

110. **Definition:** In the context of SFLP, Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods have been defined as, "Designated physical locations or spaces in the rural areas, whether closed or open, where nutritious foods from various food value chains particularly fish value chains can be sold." Within the MNFs, fish kiosks or outlets will be set up to sell fish from inland dams and small pelagic from the marine value chain. The set up of MNFs will integrate climate smart approaches to ensure sustainability of operational utilities such as energy, water and waste management, hence the name "Climate smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods". The MNFs concept was informed by the expressed need by both marine and inland small-scale fishermen to create a place where they can sell surplus fish to local communities. The MNFs will avail dried fish and fish powder from the small pelagic value chain as well as fish from inland dams to local communities.

111. **Rationale:** The SFLP concept note features sustainability approaches at least 70 times including in the results framework. This informed the need to align nutrition interventions to the sustainability angle in order to achieve context appropriate, sustainable, diverse and safe diets that incorporate fish. The food environment contains the total scope of options within which consumers make decisions about which foods to acquire and consume. Therefore, the food environment has been proven as a critical place in the food system to implement interventions that support sustainable diets while

addressing the global syndemic of undernutrition, climate change and obesity. Figure 3 below describes the positioning of the food environment within the broader food system based on a socioecological model.

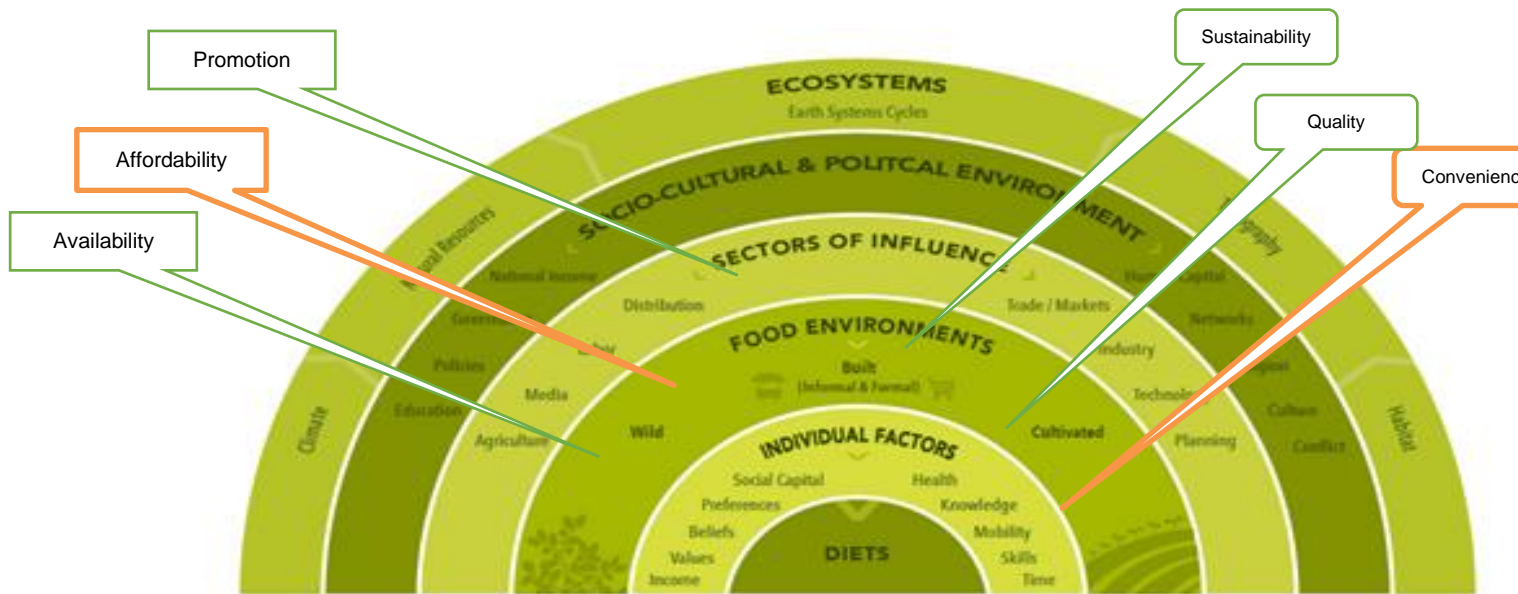


Figure 3: Positioning the food environment within the broader food system based on a socioecological model and showing the food environment key elements (Adapted from: Downs et al (2020)¹²).

112. The layers closest to diets (i.e., individual factors and food environments) include the structures and processes which individuals directly interact with in their immediate surroundings while the outer layers (i.e., sectors of influence, socio-cultural and political environment and ecosystems) are the more distal drivers influencing food environments, individual factors and diets. Individual factors influencing diet choices include income, values, beliefs, preferences, social capital, health, knowledge, mobility, skills and time. The food environments can either be wild, built (informal & formal), or cultivated. In the case of Eritrea, food environments in the rural areas are mainly informal.

113. The functionality of a food environment in influencing food choices by consumers depends on the state of its elements which include availability, affordability, quality, convenience, promotion and sustainability properties of foods and beverages in wild, cultivated, and built spaces (Figure 3). Availability examines whether a food item is present within a given physical range. Affordability refers to prices of food items relative to other foods or to a defined income standard (e.g. percent of median income or percent of poverty line). Convenience is defined as time cost of obtaining, preparing and consuming a food item. Quality underpins the external and internal characteristics of food including its freshness, integrity, safety, nutrient, phytochemical profiles and objective sensory attributes. Promotions refers to how a food item is presented, marketed and promoted which is designed to influence the desirability of food. Sustainability properties of the food environment refer to the environmental and social impact associated with the food item⁵.

114. Data from FREMP MDDW and KAP surveys was used to characterize the food environment in Eritrea and inform the development of effective interventions under SFLP to support sustainable diverse diets using the fish value chain as an entry point. A food

¹² Downs, S. M., Ahmed, S., Fanzo, J., & Herforth, A. (2020). Food environment typology: advancing an expanded definition, framework, and methodological approach for improved characterization of wild, cultivated, and built food environments toward sustainable diets. *Foods*, 9(4), 532.

environment framework developed by *Downs et al (2020)*¹³ that links value chains to sustainable diets was used to identify key determinants of sustainability for diverse diets that incorporate fish in the context of Eritrea. Among important determinants identified include affordability and distance to markets which were cited as key barriers to fish consumption, resulting in only 37% of HHs consuming fish more than once a week. Poor access to nutrient rich foods including fish is another key determinant to sustainable diets identified by the KAP survey which recommended modifications in development interventions with a focus on market-oriented production of nutrient dense food crops, livestock and fish. Moreover, the same factors limit dietary diversity attainment among women of reproductive age and children with reported dietary diversity scores at less than 50%. To address these challenges, the concept of establishing Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (MNFs) within the proximity of target communities was born.

115. The Fish value chain is one of the sectors of influence affecting dietary choices of household members as they interact with the food environment. As such, it is imperative for the fish value chain in Eritrea to prioritize influencing the food environment to bolster contribution of fish to dietary diversity among target groups. The proposed MNFs will therefore act as a platform for improving the food environment in Eritrea by enhancing the performance of its individual elements namely availability, affordability, sustainability, quality, convenience and promotion. This will ensure ease of access of nutritious fish value chain products to the targeted households. Additionally, the MNFs platform will provide a physical location where other nutritious foods from various value chains can be sold hence enabling convenience in diversifying diets among the most nutritionally vulnerable. The ripple effects of increased convenience in accessing nutritious foods and fish from MNFs will be time savings for women envisaged to result in better feeding and care practices.

116. The programme will leverage the Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods innovation to catalyse improvements in the food environment by adopting a systemic approach to nutrition therefore enabling SFLP and other IFAD funded projects to overcome the market access challenges particularly by nutrition vulnerable rural households in the context of Eritrea. MNFs will provide designated locations where nutritious food from various food value chains including fish and fish products can be sold. Informed by expressed need by both marine and inland small scale fishermen to create a place where they can sell surplus fish to local communities, the MNFs will avail dried fish and fish powder from the small pelagic value chain as well as fish from inland dams to local communities.

117. Within the MNFs, fish kiosks will be established to provide sustainable outlets for enterprise groups/cooperatives involved in the fish value chain. The MNFs will also provide the required human traffic to sustain the fish kiosks by attracting buyers from local communities who will not only visit the MNFs for fish but for other nutritious foods from agricultural value chains. The programme will also support provision of micro mobility facilities to supply the MNFs and hence enhance access to fish and nutritious foods by local communities. SFLP will utilize the existing marketplaces which are currently non-functional or underutilized as a starting point and scale up in a phased approach while incorporating lessons learnt. SFLP being a climate sensitive project, will integrate climate smart approaches in the setting up of MNFs. These will inform how required amenities such as energy and water will be provided, and how organic waste from the MNFs will be managed.

118. The infographic below (Figure 4), illustrates the functionality of MNFs model as a vehicle for SFLP to influence the food environment effectively in a way that meets the demand for fish in Eritrea resulting in improved nutrition outcomes.

Impact pathways for Nutrition

¹³ Downs, S. M., Ahmed, S., Fanzo, J., & Herforth, A. (2020). Food environment typology: advancing an expanded definition, framework, and methodological approach for improved characterization of wild, cultivated, and built food environments toward sustainable diets. *Foods*, 9(4), 532.

Problem assumption	Malnutrition prevalence rates remain alarmingly high with 50% of all children under five years old stunted. More than half of rural population is poor, majority are faced with high food insecurity and poor access to nutritious foods including fish, low per capita fish consumption, hence low dietary diversity for protein rich foods. Poor market access complicates availability of fruits, vegetables, and other nutritious foods particularly in coastal belt. Poor hygiene and sanitation, poor childcare and feeding practices coupled with institutional weakness, gender and youth disempowerment, and vulnerability to climate change pose additional risks to the nutrition situation in Eritrea. Nutrition is a key national development priority and features in			
Aim	To improve the food and nutrition security of project's beneficiary households by increasing the contribution of fish to dietary diversification			
Outreach	Direct beneficiaries of nutrition sensitive interventions (Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition)- 11,908 households. Households with improved nutrition knowledge attitudes and practices (KAP)- 8,244.			
Outcomes	Increased availability of diversified and nutritious food (production & markets)	Enhanced livelihood and fisheries assets of HHs (production assets, market assets, income)	Improved knowledge and behaviours on nutrition and dietary diversification (consumption)	Women's empowerment and improved caring practices (empowerment)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase contribution of fish to dietary diversification through production and processing avenues. - Support integrated nutrition activities promoted by the MoA/MMR partnership around dams. - Promote diet diversification by establishing climate smart Marketplaces for Nutritious Foods (C-MNFs) with dedicated fish kiosks. - Promote last mile distribution of fish and fish products through climate friendly micro-mobility to particularly supply small pelagic products to MNFs -Support the small pelagic fish value chain through the Ras Tarma processing plant and availing dried fish and fish powder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of climate smart value addition technologies Water desalination to avail portable water thus promoting hygiene and food safety (relevant for Dahlak) Provide fishing equipment and processing and distribution facilities. Enhance access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nutrition education SBCC and awareness campaign on fish handling and fish consumption for extension workers, bare foot doctors and community health workers Conduct nutrition SBCC with a focus on fish consumption and diversified diets. Cooking demonstrations Develop a fish recipe book and disseminate to rural communities. Engage policy level actors to trigger policy level nutrition conversations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of energy efficient cooking stoves; Promote gender equity through community conversations to strengthen household dietary diversification with particular focus on fish consumption. Expand SBCC activities in communities far from dam areas through NUEWs groups Establish sub zoba level partnerships with other stakeholders, NEUWS, NEUYS, etc to support nutrition implementation. Ensure SBCC products include key messages and guidance on caring
	Support a conducive policy environment for sustained nutrition impacts through multisectoral partnerships			
M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcome Indicator (C.I. 1.2.9): Percentage of households with improved nutrition knowledge attitudes and practices (KAP) Output Indicator (C.I. 1.1.8): HHs provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition. 			

II-5 Beneficiaries of the social inclusion and nutrition interventions/Sub-target groups

119. Women, youth and persons with disabilities in general constitute main target groups of SFLP. At least 40 percent of all beneficiaries will be women, 20 percent will be youth (between 18 and 35 years old), and five percent will be persons with disabilities. Nevertheless, there are a number of sub-groups that given their vulnerability will be specifically targeted with certain activities:

- Youth between 18-24 years old
- Youth between 25-35 years old
- Young women (e.g., nutrition support)
- Pregnant and Lactating Women (e.g., nutrition support)
- Households with children under five years old (e.g., nutrition support)
- Female headed households
- Women and youth with disabilities
- School going children/adolescent students (female and male)

V. Planning, Monitoring & Evaluation, Learning, Communication and Knowledge Management

120. This section provides the main ingredients for further elaboration and fine-tuning of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Learning, Communication and Knowledge management systems and functions. There will be an integrated and participatory planning, M&E, Learning, Communication and Knowledge Management (CKM) systems developed in accordance with the Government planning and reporting frameworks and conformance with IFAD guidelines and tools. These systems will use the existing government structures in place while exploring new and innovative approaches for enhanced support in tracking of Programme results (outputs and outcomes), physical progress reporting, learning, communication and dissemination of SFLP results. These systems will be implemented alongside planned knowledge products aimed at enhancing awareness and visibility of the interventions, specifically targeting the fishing sector and the broader SFLP stakeholders. Systems and tools modifications or enhancement for future use and performance is justified given the countrywide coverage and spread of the planned interventions. Implementation of these systems and tools will however rest with MMR as the lead Ministry, NPCO, Zobas, service providers and community-based beneficiaries participation taking into consideration the already existing institutional systems and structures for integrating development projects/programmes at Zoba and sub-Zobas levels.

121. The Planning, M&E, Learning, Communication and Knowledge Management (CKM) systems will have four broad objectives: a) steer SFLP implementation by providing information and progress on targeted results towards enhancing management decision-making at different implementation and levels of application; b) support economic and policy making decisions; c) share experiences and knowledge for learning purposes with the options for replication, up-scaling of good practices and lessons learnt, as well as inform of SFLP risk management in line with the economic, social, and technological environment under operation; and d) enhance accountability by ensuring stakeholders participation, including on funds management and their reporting. In addition, the Programme's KM will explore the likelihood of south-south cooperation opportunities for enhanced knowledge sharing, communicating and disseminating the M&E result to various project stakeholders.

122. Planning, supervision, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), learning and knowledge management approach will build on the experiences of ongoing and past IFAD-supported

Programmes in Eritrea. Overall, these systems will use and improve on tools and templates already developed for data collection, tracking results (outputs and outcomes), reporting, packaging and dissemination of Programme knowledge products for sharing with the intention for replication.

a) Planning and AWPB Development

123. Planning is a necessary condition for good management and the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) is the outcome of such annual Programme planning process. AWPB is the planning and management tool that specifies what is expected to be done during the year, how it will be done, by whom, and the resources (including people, funds and time required) needed to complete them. It dictates the processes that allow the project to decide what activities will be carried out over the next 12 months towards achieving the desired results outlined in the Result Framework.

124. The planning cycle will follow the GoSE planning and budgeting cycle (which runs from January to December). The cycle will commence with preparation of the AWPB, as a key instrument for implementation and operational control. The Programme will follow a bottom-up participatory planning process for the AWPB. Thus, the AWPB preparation processes will be inclusive while ensuring active participation of the relevant key stakeholders and the implementing agencies under the agreed components. Planning will be guided by the Programme's M&E strategy, logframe and broader results framework which will inform the development of AWPB drawn by NPCO, but in consultation with all implementing partners. NPCO will be responsible for all SFLP planning processes and for ensuring inclusion of beneficiaries as well as collaboration with all key stakeholders and actors aimed at transparency in the planning processes. Stakeholders' participation will ensure that sufficient and detailed information is made available for timely management decision making. The approach will also help facilitate the preparation of Programme reports that meet the needs of SFLP and MMR's Management Information System, as well as other key stakeholders in the fishery sector, and in compatibility with corresponding IFAD policies and tools.

125. The Programme will adopt a bottom-up community-driven planning process aligned with the GoSE decentralised participatory planning system, tailored to local needs and community priorities. Therefore, AWPBs will be prepared for each level of Programme participants, starting with the primary stakeholders at the community/ Kebabi/Village level who will identify activities according to needs and priorities. Each Kebabi administration will be responsible for leading annual planning process with the beneficiary communities. The community plans will be consolidated into Kebabi annual plans which will then be consolidated into sub-Zoba plans, and finally into Zoba plans by the ZPCOs.

126. The NPCO will receive, review, harmonise and consolidate the AWPBs from the six Zobas and all other required cost centres. This will be done in collaboration with the relevant MMR Departments and planning actors for seamless flow of information while ensuring consensus building. NPCO will submit the consolidated AWPBs to the Programme's Technical Committee for review and endorsement before submitting to the PSC for approval. The revised AWPBs will then be submitted to IFAD for review and '**No Objection**' incorporating all the comments from PSC. This should happen at least 60 days before the commencement of the following Programme year/cycle.

127. In order to ensure standardization in consolidation of the AWPB among all Programme implementing entities, AWPB review meetings will be conducted during the planning cycle at Zoba and national levels to bring together all Programme implementing entities to jointly review the AWPB before it is finalized. This will allow common understanding of annual priorities and expected targets. In addition, appropriate strategies will be employed by NPCO to ensure inclusivity, clarity, harmonization and adequate alignment of AWPB.

128. The approved AWPB will be the only tool through which SFLP funds would be released and expended. Thus, the AWPB be formulated taking into account the

implementation progress and lessons from previous AWPB, the Programme design report, supervision and implementation support report recommendations and legal covenants, such as contracts and partnership agreements of service providers and participating partners, and their expected absorption capacity. The approved AWPB will be the tool to direct implementation and facilitate process and progress monitoring. It will provide the NPCO with a timetable for implementing a set of carefully scheduled activities, with specific annual targets with budgets and input requirements for the coming years. During any given Programme implementation year, the approved AWPB can be revised upon request by GoSE and approval by IFAD.

129. Coordination of AWPBs with various actors and partnerships will be pursued as one of the important strategies and tasks for NPCO where feasible, proactively exploring opportunities for linkages, synergies and added value in the planning and budgeting processes. This will contribute to enhanced coordination and resource support for the fisheries sector, where SFLP works very closely with IFAD, GoE's and other partners' financed Projects to maximise on the intended benefits. Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) will be signed to help guide implementation of AWPB, especially where partnership and collaboration exist. This will be within the spirit of fishery sector ecosystem and coastal management approach as well as to increase smallholder access to inputs, investment support and services.

130. The Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist based at the NPCO will be responsible for leading and coordinating the planning, including the preparation and consolidation of the Programme's AWPB. The Officer will work in close liaison with National Project Coordinator, Programme Financial Officer(s) and other component leads to ensure adequacy of budgeting across all SFLP components.

131. Once the AWPB has been approved, the various implementing departments and agencies will be expected to carry out short-term activity planning during which detailed activity plans to facilitate close supervision and coordination of field activities and progress review will be prepared. This would be done during regular planning meetings, undertaken on a monthly basis, where it is decided exactly what activities need to take place during the coming month, when, where and by whom. Individual work plans shall be considered as part of this process to ensure actual individual time input to the Programme implementation.

132. An Annual Stakeholder Review and Planning Workshop in which Annual Performance Report findings and management implications is discussed will help support and inform the preparation processes for the next AWPB. Therefore, in order to facilitate proper preparation of the AWPB, training will be provided as part of the Programme start-up activities during the first year. NPCO will also provide and coordinate training workshops on the Programme strategy and approaches, gender awareness, AWPB, and procurement, targeting key implementing agencies and stakeholders. This will ensure accuracy and shared understanding of the Programme implementation strategy and information needs.

133. In order to facilitate proper preparation of the AWPB, standard drafts of AWPB template/tool will be included in PIM to maintain coherence in planning, ensure standardization in consolidation and reporting of AWPB. Guidelines for AWPB preparation and the planning and budgeting template are presented in Annex 3.

134. The Programme will review the AWPB every six months to assess progress in reaching annual targets including factors affecting attainment of the targets and will adjust it accordingly. The table below shows a summary of the planning and budgeting cycle.

SFLP Annual Work Plan and Budget Preparation and Approval Schedule

No.	Activity	Time schedule (tentative)	Responsibility
1.	Each cost centre initiates consultation process, sets up AWPB preparation team	2 nd week July	Head of cost centre
2.	Preparation of AWPB by cost centres	3 rd Week July- 2 nd Week August	Cost Centres

No.	Activity	Time schedule (tentative)	Responsibility
3.	Review of draft AWPBs of cost centres by the respective cost centres and agreement on draft AWPB	3 rd week August	Cost Centres
4.	Receipt, review and consolidation of AWPB at the Zoba level	1 st week September	ZPCO Coordinator
5.	Presentation of draft Zoba AWPBs at the Annual Review Workshop	2 nd week September	ZPCO Coordinator
6.	NPCO receives draft AWPB, reviews and incorporates its planned activities and prepares the overall project draft consolidated AWPB	4 th week September	Project Coordinator
7.	Submission of draft AWPB to PSC for review/endorsement	1 st week October	Project Coordinator
8.	PSC review, comments, and endorsement	2 nd & 3 rd week October	Project Coordinator
9.	Preparation of final draft of AWPB incorporating PSC comments	4 th week October	Project Coordinator
10.	Submission of AWPB to IFAD for expression of no objection	1 st week November	Project Coordinator
11.	Review by IFAD, provision of comments if any, and expression of no objection	End November	IFAD Country Director
12.	Preparation of final AWPB by NPCO incorporating IFAD comments if any	1 st week December	Project Coordinator
13.	Finalization of AWPB and distribution to implementing institution and agencies	2 nd & 3 rd week December	Project Coordinator

b) Monitoring and Evaluation System

135. **It should be highlighted that the monitoring and evaluation function in the IFAD portfolio in Eritrea has been a weak link in the process of implementing past Project/Programmes. Experience has shown that the impact emanating from different Project/Programme interventions is not properly consolidated and consistently documented. To that effect, it is important to pay particular attention, from the very beginning, to establish simple but effective monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure that outputs, outcomes and, eventually, impact are captured and dully reported. Accordingly,** SFLP's approach for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will build on the strengths and weaknesses of past and ongoing IFAD-supported Programmes in Eritrea and beyond. It will use and improve on M&E tools and templates already developed for data collection, tracking Programme results (outputs and outcomes), physical progress reporting and reporting of M&E results. The M&E system is intended to be robust and developed in compliance with IFAD and GoSE requirements for M&E. The M&E system will feed into MMR's Management Information System (MIS) and will be compatible with IFAD policies and M&E tools, such as the Operational Results Measurement System (ORMS). The system will generate timely and accurate information to support decision-making and adaptive management. In particular, it will help: (i) collect, analyse and update information on Project outputs, outcomes and impact; (ii) support NCPO and Project Steering Committee (PSC) in planning and making informed decisions on MMR's strategies and actions based on M&E information; (iii) maintain and strengthen strategic partnerships with stakeholders; and (iv) create opportunities for learning and sharing of Project results.

136. The M&E system is intended to be an iterative process used for identifying issues and problems to ensure that the Programme focus is maintained and expected outcomes are achieved. It will help define what needs to be measured such as the IFAD COIs and Project level indicators and what will need to be produced and reported - *relevant data to be processed as well as information for key decision-making*. In addition, SFLP M&E system will provide data, feedback and answers to the following evaluation questions: (i) effectiveness – is the Project being implemented according to the PDR and are the indicator objectives being met? (ii) effectiveness - how are the inputs (activities) being

converted to higher level results? (iii) relevance - is the Project consistent with beneficiaries' needs and priorities? (iv) effectiveness - is project implementation and operations cost effective? (v) sustainability - are the project implementation sustainable and what mechanisms are being put in place to ensure its sustainability in the long run.

137. The development and implementation of SFLP M&E system will be guided by the following four key M&E tools:

- **The Theory of change (ToC)** - which provides a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why the desired changes are expected to happen in the context of Eritrea;
- **The Logical Framework (LF)** - which offers an overview of the Project's goal, outcomes and outputs, and enables to track progress against expected results on a selection of key indicators;
- **The Results Framework (RF)** - which lays out all the indicators to be collected by the Project's M&E system, including those not presented in the LF; and
- **The AWPB** - which sets out management priorities for each financial year. It is a tool used to control costs, review performance and assess the achievement of yearly targets.

138. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be an on-going process that will be used to assist understand how the Programme resources are used within the framework of an approved AWPB, and what outputs are being realized and reported out of these processes. This exercise will be carried throughout the implementation cycle of SFLP to aid in assessing its performance against a set of pre-set milestones/targets regarding inputs, activities, outputs and how outputs would progressively contribute to outcomes and, eventually the intended impact(s).

139. The purpose of SFLP M&E system will be to keep track of the day-to-day activities implementation on a continuous basis in order to help identify or give early indication of any possible shortcomings regarding delivery of inputs, execution of different activities or production of outputs for timely corrective measures. Thus, the M&E system is primarily an instrument for aiding improvement Programme management.

140. The M&E processes should generate relevant information for the stakeholders that include the Government, IFAD, partners, implementing agencies, and the Programme management (NCPO and PSC) among others. The M&E system and information generated should help establish whether resources are being used according to plan(s), if Programme objectives are being achieved or whether these objectives need adjusting as a corrective measure among other critical roles. M&E Information which indicates inadequate operation, shortfall in performance and discrepancy between planned target objectives or expected impact and those being achieved, should be used as the basis for decision-making by Programme SFLP management. M&E decisions would be aimed at addressing identified deficiencies and help bring the Programme back on track.

141. As a management tool, it will be an integral part of SFLP implementation and reporting under the National and Zoba Programme Coordination Offices. SFLP M&E system and processes will be coordinated by NPCO, but it will be fed into by all implementing agencies and partners at national and Zoba levels, supported by additional professional staff who will work closely with subject-matter specialists to strengthen planning, monitoring and reporting.

142. Overall, SFLP M&E system will be used as the basis to monitor Programme performance and for assessing the impact of the interventions. Monitoring will focus on inputs/ activities for performance of outputs, outcomes, risks mitigation and corrective measures while evaluation will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and impact on poverty reduction such as on incomes, nutrition, production, and productivity indicators, empowerment and partnership, lessons learned, knowledge up-take brought about by the Programme and their replicability. Output monitoring will comprise monitoring of physical and financial inputs, activities and outputs, both planned

and actual (i.e M&E system will cover both operational and financial aspects of the Programme). Outcome monitoring will assess the use of outputs and their benefits at beneficiary level while Impact evaluation will measure the changes in selected variables from the beginning (baselines) and the end of the Project or a later selected date.

143. SFLP M&E system support will also focus on strengthening the capacity for tracking results (outputs and outcomes) including but not limited to the following activities: a) M&E start-up workshops at National and Zoba levels to familiarize Programme implementing entities with the Programme Results Framework, define roles and responsibilities in data collection, measurement and reporting of outputs and outcomes; b) the Programme will finance at least two outcome surveys, particularly prior to Mid-Team Review (MTR) and End of Programme; c) At start-up and during the first year, the programme will conduct a baseline survey on core outcome indicators, IFAD 12 mainstreaming priorities/themes (gender, youth, nutrition, climate adaptation and mitigation) and as well as SFLP key performance indicators to benchmark on the existing situation in the target areas, and be the measurement against which outcomes and impacts of the Programme will be assessed.

144. Given the existing national M&E skill and capacity gaps in GoE, TA for M&E will be explored by NCPO to support in developing and elaborating the M&E system during Programme the start up. These may include, but not limited to drafting of ToR for baseline, kick off workshop, review of PIM among other related M&E tasks that may be agreed upon.

145. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation system will be achieved based on the following key principles:

- a) *Programme Performance* – This will be monitored through the recording of completed activities or outputs, such as training sessions, community group formation, demonstrations and construction of facilities against those planned. Direct results of activities will be included in the M&E system. Programme performance monitoring will provide insight in the lower-level indicators (activities and outputs) of the Results Framework. The performance monitoring system will provide early-stage indicators of performance, Programme implementation progress towards the achievement of targeted results for decision-making at different levels. Performance monitoring will focus on annual implementation by comparing actual achievements against the targets specified in the AWPB. The M&E system will track overall Programme performance by recording cumulative physical progress data on activities completed and specific outputs produced by the Programme, annual cumulative expenditure compared to budgets. These will also be analysed leading to the improvement of planning and implementation in the next cycles. The data to be collected will: a) facilitate the preparation of six-monthly and annual progress reports; b) enable learning from experience and amplify lessons learnt; and c) measure outcomes and impact for comparison of the “With Programme” and “without Programme” scenarios.
- b) *Annual Reviews* – The involvement of beneficiaries in evaluating and to internally reflect on the services they received or will receive, is not only an empowerment tool, but also a means of promoting ownership and participation of the development processes. It will eventually contribute to the realization of the PDO and sustainability of SFLP. Therefore, beneficiary participatory Annual Performance Reviews workshops will be organised at various levels as an essential part of M&E activities. Resources will be provided for these review workshops at Sub-Zoba and Kebabi levels. During the review’s workshops, performance on each SFLP Components will be assessed against set target and an Annual Review report shall be prepared including successful interventions with action plans, constraints and suggestions for adjustments in the following planning years. The reviews will involve all key stakeholders including communities’/beneficiaries’ representatives, implementing partners and service providers among other key actors in the implementation.

- c) *Input/Activity/Output monitoring (relevance and efficiency monitoring)* will be concerned primarily with the monitoring of input delivery, activity implementation in the achievements of output. This monitoring components of the M&E system will link to the financial monitoring, Financial and procurement in order to monitor the Programme implementation including programme's accounts, expenditures, disbursement and financing. Procurement monitoring is to be undertaken through regular (preferably monthly) review of the Procurement Plan to establish the status of each procurement and, where required, follow up on the needed aspects.
- d) *Programme Impact* – Specific studies will be undertaken to assess the situation with respect to the impact of Programme interventions. This will provide insight into the higher-level indicators of the Results Framework (Outcome and Impact) and will be assessed through specific planned impact studies. These will be devised by the NPCO
- e) with support from TA and would consist of baseline, follow-up surveys and case studies for specific Programme interventions such as household income and asset status.
- f) *Accountability* – This will be necessary for the purpose of comparing physical progress against financial usage/funds disbursed. Reporting and stakeholders' involvement in all M&E processes will constitute an accountability measure of part of the Project and Implementation status, mostly through progress reporting.
- g) *Learning* – Learning will be an essential element of the M&E system, and will provide input to the annual and quarterly planning and review meetings. Documentation of best practices, challenges, outcomes and impact at all Programme levels will be undertaken as part of the routine M&E activities. Learning from M&E data will be essential for replication, up-scaling and risk management.

➤ **M&E Plan**

146. To strengthen SFLP M&E system, it will be operationalized with the development of a detailed M&E strategy/Plan established as the foundation for Programme's M&E system implementation, embedding the institutional strengthening and implementation support coordinated by the NPCO. The M&E strategy/Plan will define the M&E system operational details throughout the Project document and will serve as a living document guide the core M&E functionality of planning, tracking and assessing results.

147. The M&E strategy / plan will include, but not limited to the following: (i) a description of the M&E approach; (ii) detailed processes and activities planned for implementation; (iii) the tools to be used for data collection and processing, (iii) the deliverables expected to be produced and, (iv) the responsibilities for each stakeholder involved in the implementation. The plan is expected to provide the necessary data collection forms, reporting templates, outline of progress reporting, survey terms of reference (ToRs) and related questionnaires.

SFLP will on leverage the current human resources within MMR and its related Project such as FReMP to support the development of the M&E plan. This will require collaborative approach of SFLP M&E Officer(s), CKM and MIS Officer, GIS expert and component leads in coordinating the development of the draft Plan that will be validated during the start-up workshop(s). This will ensure a smoother process to SFLP early implementation stages. A guideline for development of an M&E Plan will be provided in within sections of this Manual.

➤ **M&E responsibilities**

148. Data collection, verification and use will be a joint task by all Project stakeholders. The primary responsibility will lie with the M&E unit within the NCPO, which will be staffed with a dedicated M&E officers and a CKM officer. The M&E officer will also be appointed **as Deputy coordinator** in order to ensure that the updated evolution of the indicators timely informs decision making bodies. The M&E unit will also be staffed with Assistant M&E/MIS

Officer and a Communication, Knowledge Management Officer who will assist to ensure that indicators are translated into useful information and timely disseminated.

149. Overall, responsibilities for M&E data collection, utilization and reporting will be divided between the key stakeholders: (i) NPCO will be responsible for coordination, integration and quality control as well as tracking COI (at the outcome and DO level) and IFAD priorities, decision making and policy engagement; (ii) Implementing institutions (Marine resource Development Department, Marine Resource Regulatory Service Division, Marine Resource an Environment Research Division, and National Fisheries Corporation etc) will provide data on activity related to output indicators to the NPCO, provide programme progress on quarterly basis on their respective focus areas / components; (iii) Villages / Kebabi, sub-Zoba plans, and Zoba facilitation teams will ensure activities are implemented according to plans, collect and report data on output level indicators to the NPCO from time to time, in a timely manner and as when required for decision; and (v) Village and/or Sub-Zoba extension officers will collect and submit monthly, quarterly and annual reports to their Zoba fisheries development officers including compiling formal reports on any grievance redress issues.

- **SECAP Monitoring** – The implementation of environmental and social safeguards (ESS), as well as climate resilience aspects of the Programme will be monitored in two ways: assessing physical progress against targets within programme components where climate adaptation/mitigation and Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM measures are proposed and, b) monitoring and ensuring the implementation of ESMPs and Monitoring Plans developed and embedded in AWPB. SFLP’s M&E Specialist and the respective component leads (Environment and Social Safeguard (ESS) Officer) will be responsible for monitoring and ensuring implementation of environmental safeguards. The Ministry of Land, Water and Environment will periodically provide support in mainstreaming environment and social safeguards issues. SFLP, ESS and M&E staff will be trained on IFAD’s SECAP procedures and monitoring implementation of safeguards to ensure efficiency in the implementation.
- **Monitoring of Gender and Social Inclusion** – All people-centered data under SFLP will be monitored and reported, disaggregated by age and sex. Qualitative analysis of such data will be part and parcel of Programme reporting. Studies envisaged under SFLP will apply a gender-and social inclusion lens to ensure challenges and differentiated needs can be identified and adequately addressed. Partnerships with Organisations for Persons with Disabilities will guide on accurate data collection disaggregated by disability to track economic and social empowerment pathways. Similarly, the gender and social inclusion strategy and action plan to be developed under SFLP will outline clear economic and social empowerment pathways to be monitored and evaluated over the course of project implementation.
- **Monitoring of Nutrition-Related Outcomes** – The Fishery sector, through MMR, is one of the institutions with key responsibilities working towards the achievement of nutrition outcomes under SFLP and will provide logistical support and nutrition focal points to monitor, collect and analyse the routine nutrition outcome related data. To contribute to the strengthening of the dietary diversity and other national nutrition outcomes indicators, the Programme will engage with other partners with demonstrated capacity and analysis of nutrition outcomes from the value chains, working specifically on food and nutrition evaluation assessment and related surveys.

Monitoring of nutrition COI indicators will be done during midline and endline through planned COI surveys. SFLP will measure the Nutrition outcome indicator 1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices (KAP). In addition, nutrition output indicator 1.1.8 will be monitored annually through progress reports. SFLP M&E and nutrition specialists will be trained on nutrition monitoring and reporting requirements to adequately support quality assurance during KAP surveys and also ensure accuracy during annual progress monitoring. The

programme M&E system should factor in all the mandatory multipliers for respective outcome and output nutrition indicators. Therefore, monitoring and reporting of nutrition-related indicators will be part of the overall M&E considered in the AWPB for sustainability of nutrition-related interventions.

➤ **Strengthening country systems & capacity strengthening.**

150. To ensure smooth operationalization of the SFLP M&E system, capacity building will be provided to the relevant staff at the various levels in different areas that include:

- I. **Planning and budgeting as well as use of M&E information in planning.** This will be provided to all key Programme staff;
- II. **Reporting** – capacity will be provided to the relevant Programme staff on the preparation of informative SFLP implementation progress reports following agreed formats and guidelines;
- III. **Setting up monitoring system** – M&E and IT capacity will be provided in setting up of the monitoring system and ICT infrastructure as well as ongoing support to ensure smooth running of the system. This will also include designing the required forms for data capture at field level and coding them into the electronic tablets;
- IV. **Use of electronic tablets in data collection** – capacity building (M&E and ICT related) will be provided for all the M&E staff at the sub-Zoba and Zoba level in the use of tablets for electronic data collection and transmission to the central servers at national level;
- V. All M&E staff will be trained on the basics of results-based M&E systems, including use of M&E information in planning and budgeting, designing and undertaking thematic and outcome surveys; report writing and dissemination of results.
- VI. Additional capacity building will be provided during the course of Programme implementation, on a need basis.
- VII. SFLP will promote capacity strengthening of MMR, as well as the establishment of an integrated MIS (web -based GIS database) for the project. The Project will facilitate the establishment of a registry of project actors, and this will facilitate both data collection and the efficient planning of extension services. This registry will be placed in MMR to facilitate decision making.

151. With support from M&E TA, a draft detailed operational M&E framework/logframe will be reviewed for the Programme, together with the associated M&E plan/strategy. These will be included in the revised PIM. They will be used to effectively monitor the process of realization of the set targets.

152. The M&E framework (Logframe) will be updated after the baseline study that is planned to be carried out during the first year and regularly updated during the course of implementation. This framework will provide the foundation for progress monitoring at output and outcome level. The monitoring system will depend on the use of Electronic Tablets for data collection and online transmission to the servers based at regional (Zobas) and national level for storage and processing. This system will be backed up by Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) to facilitate further processing, analysis and reporting.

➤ **Steps for setting up SFLP M&E system**

153. **Before start-up** – SFLP will be responsible for:

- Ensuring that monitoring of the first AWPB gets underway
- Procuring a firm to carry out the baseline survey (*ToRs are provided in appendix X*)
- Procuring a firm to develop the MIS for SFLP

154. **After start-up** - SFLP M&E unit, with the support of international TA, will undergo 5 key steps or as may be appropriate to set up a solid M&E system.

155. *Step 1: Prepare the M&E manual* -On the basis of this section of the PIM, prepare an M&E manual which will define – indicator by indicator - when, where, how and who will be responsible for data collection. In particular, the M&E manual will provide further details on:

- The objectives of M&E
- Roles and responsibilities of different actors
- Data collection methods
- Data flow and how the data will be stored
- Frequency of reports
- MIS establishments and Geo-referencing approaches

156. *Step 2: Prepare an M&E plan* - Based on the M&E manual, prepare an M&E plan that covers the whole lifetime of the Project, listing all M&E *activities* with timelines and budgets

157. *Step 3: Strengthen relevant M&E systems*

- Hire a TA to work in collaboration with the M&E staff to digitize and revise the M&E system and Plans and where necessary, the data reporting formats used extension officers.
- Ensure that the reporting formats include all necessary data.
- In collaboration with the SFLP and MMR, prepare ToRs for the development of an baseline surveys, MIS, M&E studies and required consultancies in the future
- Purchase tablets for extension officers

158. *Step 4: Prepare data collection tools* - Develop standard reporting formats/tools for all Project activities and outputs and include requirements on data collection in the contracts of service providers, and use it as a measure of performance.

159. *Step 5: Validation and Training* - Share and validate the M&E manual, plan, and reporting formats with all relevant Project stakeholders, Agree on key timelines for reporting, Train all implementing partners with data collection responsibilities on standard reporting formats and the use of tablets, and Train all Project staff and other relevant actors on the use of the MIS.

➤ **M&E System and tools**

A. *M&E System and tools*

a) Project indicators

The Project will collect data on three main types of indicators:

- **LF Core Indicators** - these are standardized indicators that appear in all IFAD-supported Projects and can be aggregated across Projects. Core Indicators are integrated in the SFLP LF and can be recognized by the fact that they are preceded by numbers (e.g. CI 2.2.1 Beneficiaries with new jobs/employment opportunities). These indicators can be at output and at outcome level.
- **LF Project specific indicators** - these are key indicators that appear in the LF and are specific to SFLP and thus not aggregated at IFAD level across different Projects (e.g. Number of plans developed). These indicators can either be defined at output and at outcome level.
- **Operational indicators** - These are indicators that do not appear in the LF but which the Project will still collect and store in the MIS because they are useful for monitoring and managing the Project (e.g. Utilization of capacity of MMR). Operational indicators are presented in the RF.

160. **Logframe and indicator definition** -Logframe indicators with their exact definitions, clearly explaining what the indicator means in the context of SFLP, and what should be reported (and what not) under each indicator is defined in IFAD Core Indicator Framework (CI). Logframe indicators and targets can be slightly modified at start-up upon good justification and can be changed at MTR or following a project restructuring, partial

cancellation, or the approval of additional finance. In all other moment, logframe indicators should only be updated with results, but not modified.

161. The indicators at Goal and Development Objective level can never be changed once the Project is approved, because otherwise the Project would need to go back to the IFAD Executive Board for approval. The naming of Core Indicators is fixed, as these are standard indicators that are used across IFAD-supported projects in the world and should not be modified at all times

162. **Result/Logical Framework** -The principal guide for the implementation and monitoring of the Programme will be the result/logical framework. The result/logical framework will be refined during the first year of implementation as part of the Programme initiation activities. This will serve both to better ground the logical framework in the local context as well as promote ownership by the Programme implementing team(s), stakeholders including the targeted beneficiaries. In addition, the result/logical framework, indicators and their respective targets will be reviewed following baseline survey report and during the midterm evaluation of the Programme and, if necessary, as part of Programme's implementation and adaptive learning.

163. The on-going result/logical framework review purpose will be aimed at encouraging its use as Programme management tool while encouraging participation and ownership by key stakeholders. It should assist the Programme team to work more coherently, consistently and in harmony towards the same goals and results, while providing Programme management with a tool for ensuring corrective measures and alignment with the strategic priorities for poverty reduction embodied in design and in accordance with national policies, strategies and plans of GoSE and IFAD guidelines.

164. **Project Outputs Results Management Framework** - In addition to the logframe, SFLP will develop a broader Project level outputs results management framework to measure output indicator that will also be digitized. The rationale to develop such a results management framework stems from a lesson in previous project missions where there have been challenges in reporting specific requested output indicator data on time. This additional framework will support to capture the following: (i) improve the standardization and reporting of the broad Project output indicators; (ii) allow additional important country and Project level output indicators to be captured in the MIS; and (iii) provide SFLP the opportunity to add Project level disaggregation's to IFAD COIs.

165. This responsibility will be for the Project M&E Officer, Assistant M&E/MIS Officer and the TA. At start-up, they will coordinate and work with the entire SFLP Team to add relevant Project and country level output indicators in the results management framework. In addition, they will decide on the yearly targets of all the identified indicators in the results management framework.

166. It should be highlighted the Project should add important Country level output indicators that are relevant to SFLP interventions contributing to the achievement of the Country level outcome indicators. Furthermore, the outputs results management framework will be, firstly designed in Excel and then migrated to the MIS after finalization and consensus with key implementing agencies. It will be of key importance for SFLP to conduct the following tasks at Start-up: (i) improve on the results management framework by adding additional output indicators; (ii) set the yearly targets for the indicators; (iii) define the responsible parties; and (iv) validate the output results management framework.

b) IFAD Core Indicators' definitions

167. Lessons from previous and current project data reporting has shown evidence that the M&E and Implementation teams require M&E capacities to fully understand the definitions of IFAD Core Indicators that are in the logframe. Indeed, the IFAD Core Indicators guidelines provide the general indicator definitions of what can and cannot be

captured pertaining to the indicator. However, it is important to contextualize the definitions to align with the Project development objectives and interventions. SFLP will ensure that all Project staff and implementing partners understand what they need to capture when implementing M&E. This will be done through providing capacity to implementation teams on contextual definitions of the Project core indicators.

168. As the PIM is a 'living document', SFLP team will require to review these definitions and add further details at Project start-up. This session will be important because it will ensure that all teams understand what they will need to capture. Moreover, these definitions will have to be digitized and linked to each indicator in the Management Information System. This linkage will also allow capturing of data at the field level to validate if the outputs being captured are aligned with the indicator definitions. This glossary of core indicator definitions will also be important for Service Providers (SPs) who will be contracted to conduct the baseline, midline and end-line COI surveys. A glossary of elaborated the Project core indicator definitions can support in the understanding of what needs to be captured and what questions need to be contextualized in the IFAD COI questionnaires.

169. **ORMS** – *The Operational Results Measurement System (ORMS)* is the new IFAD system for the management and tracking of Programme related data – including Logframe, Performance, Action tracker and Lessons Learned. IFAD's Outcomes and Results Management System (ORMS) provides information on Programme activities and outputs on beneficiary behaviours and on impact of their livelihoods. The structure of ORMS is related to the Programme Logical Framework and it provides essential information on the expected achievements at the PDO levels.

170. The Logframe will be refined, finalized and linked to ORMS during the start-up period with activities being implemented and indicators on outputs and outcomes collected, and updated on semi-annual basis. ORMS establishment is a key responsibility of the M&E Specialists and Component Leads under the Technical Assistance of IFAD. Thus, the M&E Specialist plays an important role in keeping the ORMS consistent and updated.

➤ **Implementation plans**

171. **Implementation Readiness and Start-up Plans** - An early implementation support mission will be mobilized within the first three months of Programme effectiveness to cover any gaps in the PIM and Programme design. IFAD will undertake periodic monitoring, evaluation and supervision missions to assess the status of Programme implementation and evaluate the direction with respect to its objectives, outputs and Outcomes. A draft AWPB, 18 months Procurement Plan and Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) must have been prepared as part of the design and they will be approved along with the PDR. This will save ample time at the beginning of SFLP implementation.

172. The other steps to be taken in order to minimize the start-up delays/long gestation periods that hinder effective Programme inception include: a) the NPCO will, to a large extent, build on the existing structures and mechanisms of past IFAD funded projects in GoSE, specifically on FReMP and FDP. This will contribute to seamless adaptation by bringing in the lessons, experiences and achievements of IFAD past projects in GoSE; and b) it should ensure a good start to the Programme's implementation commencement while sustaining the experience of the staff from these projects.

173. **Supervision and implementation support missions** - Supervision and implementation support missions of SFLP will be jointly undertaken by IFAD and GoE. The frequency and composition of the mission team will be determined in light of actual requirements and in accordance with IFAD and the GoSE needs. Preferably, the supervision and implementation support Missions will be fielded every six months.

174. Supervision and implementation support will be based on IFAD's operational modalities and practices and will not be conducted as a general inspection or evaluation but, rather, as an opportunity to assess achievements and lessons learned and to jointly reflect on ways to improve implementation and increase the likelihood of achieving the Programme's development objective. The specific objectives will be to: (i) assess the status of Programme implementation and progress; (ii) follow-up on the recommendations of previous supervision mission (s); (iii) provide support as required to the Programme Coordination Unit and implementing partners; and (iv) identify bottlenecks that are delaying implementation and recommend corrective measures.

175. The support missions will identify and address early emerging issues and build technical capacity for Programme implementation. To the extent possible, building on experiences and best practices from past and ongoing IFAD funded projects. There will be continuity in the composition of the supervision and implementation support missions in order to increase mission effectiveness. A Key feature likely to require attention by the missions will include: a) planning, procurement, financial management, and the provision of Technical Assistance as may be required by the implementing institutions, setting up of a functional M&E and CKM systems; b) procedures and systems causing implementation and reporting delays; c) the procurement function; d) formation of viable cooperatives and enterprise groups; and e) effective functioning of the revolving fund to ensure sustainable availability of the requisite fishing inputs for current and future generations of fishers.

176. The most important skills and experiences that should be represented in the supervision missions include: a) Fisheries Specialist (with knowledge on both aquaculture and mariculture); b) Financial Management and Procurement Specialist; c) Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist; d) Cooperative Development Specialist; e) Social inclusion Specialist; f) Nutrition Specialist; g) SECAP Specialist; and e) Planner/infrastructure among others as deemed appropriate. During the early years of Programme implementation, attention should be given to ensuring active participation of the target beneficiaries in all stages of cooperative/enterprise group development. Care must also be taken to ensure that the Programme does not coerce people into cooperatives/enterprise groups. Instead, the Programme should play a facilitative role, leaving the key decision to be made by the beneficiaries themselves.

➤ **Mid-Term Review (MTR) and Programme Completion Review**

177. **Mid-Term Review (MTR)**- A joint IFAD-GoSE MTR will be undertaken focused on the programme components. MTR mission will be to take stock of the results achieved and critically review all aspects of the Programme design so as to recommend amendments as required to adapt to evolving circumstances and improve Programme performance and effectiveness.

178. During the final year of Programme implementation, a Programme completion review mission will be carried out to document Programme outputs, outcomes and progress towards the achievement of Programme development objectives and impacts. To inform the completion review, the Programme will commission terminal evaluation and impact studies using mixed methods to allow drawing conclusions and lessons of the Programme impacts by comparing changes in the livelihoods of beneficiaries that can be attributed to Programme interventions against baseline situations or without Programme situations.

B. M&E Studies

179. **Baseline Study** - At the start of Programme implementation, it will be important to obtain a set of benchmark measures on Programme interventions. A baseline survey will be conducted to provide information about verifiable indicators as a benchmark for assessing impact of the Programme interventions in line with the SFLP goal, objectives and activities as contained in the logical framework. Baseline studies are specialised studies to evaluate the extent to which SFLP will be making progress towards the

achievement of set targets will be contracted out to service providers. They will provide a benchmark against which to measure future progress, as well as important information on target communities. Baseline survey information will further be used to refine logframe indicator as well as for validating the outreach targets. The surveys will be repeated at mid-term and programme end using large sampling frames and panel studies that will also include non-beneficiary households with similar characteristics to those receiving support, either in the same Zoba's or in neighboring ones. The baseline survey will include context-specific needs assessments on the concrete barriers to smallholder-driven fisheries sector development in the different target Zobas and sub-Zobas and address information needs for implementation and planning. This will include a food survey for nutrition specific indicators. benchmarks will be developed as a reference point when organising repeat surveys and/or when conducting the Programme's Mid-term Review and end-of-Programme evaluation.

180. Given that SFLP is in many ways a follow-on Programme to FReMP, the baseline will largely benefit from the Programme Completion Report (PCR) and Beneficiaries Impact Assessment (BIA) of FReMP for coastal activities. For new activities (small pelagic and inland fisheries), the baseline will build on the small pelagic fish stock assessment and production and market linkage analysis undertaken during the design and fish catch assessment database of MMR.

181. The baseline data and system for tracking Programme outcome indicators and reporting format will be improved, building on the work done in the context in other IFAD Initiative such as Capacity Development for better Management of Public Investments in small-scale agriculture in developing countries. It has been established that there is dearth of data on fish consumption and food practices in the various communities in coastal and inland Zobas. SFLP will be supported to conduct food surveys and generate information that will complement national data on the fish consumption patterns in Eritrea.

182. **Specialised studies /Qualitative studies** – Specialized studies to evaluate the extent to which the Programme is making progress towards the achievement of set targets will be contracted out. They will help deepen the understanding of quantitative data and will be conducted jointly by project implementation teams. Given the long duration of the Project and the consequently long timespan between the mid-line and the end-line surveys, two Annual Outcome Surveys will be carried out in during project implementation. These are short surveys that can be implemented by the Project Team as a quick way to obtain information on progress towards outcomes. They can be done on a smaller sample than the COI surveys (100 households), and with a short questionnaire (20-30 questions). IFAD will provide methodological guidelines for the Annual Outcome Surveys.

183. **The mid-line survey will precede the Mid-Term Review (MTR)** - will be carried out in year 3-4 of project implementation and will provide key information on what is working and what is not. The MTR will evaluate whether the Programme is on course to achieving the Programme objectives. MTR will provide the avenue to evaluate whether the Programme is on course in achieving the PDO and Quantitative impact assessment carried out before the MTR to provide informed decision backed up with evidence. During MTR, any prevailing constraints will be identified and recommendation to such re-orientation may be required to address the constraints and help get the Programme back on course to achieve the set targets. The MTR recommendations will take into consideration the likelihood of achieving the objectives during the remaining period.

184. **Outcome and impact monitoring assessment** - Outcome monitoring will assess the use of outputs and measure their benefits at beneficiary level. Impact assessment will strive to measure the long-term effects of SFLP interventions on beneficiaries' livelihoods and on the environment. Data on outcomes and impact will be collected through a set of three surveys (baseline, mid- line, completion) conducted in the first, fourth, and last year of Project implementation, respectively. The baseline, mid-line and completion surveys will be conducted in alignment with the IFAD guidelines for the measurement of Core Indicators at Outcome level (the so-called COI guidelines). The guidelines will be provided

by IFAD, which will also offer support in ensuring that the surveys are carried out respecting the quality standards set out in the guidelines.

185. The COI surveys are relatively large surveys, with a sample of 750 beneficiary households and 750 control group households). The three surveys use a panel structure, meaning that where possible, the same sample should be used for the three surveys. The questionnaire for these surveys will be developed by NCPO in collaboration with IFAD.

186. **Impact and outcome measurement of changes.** Programme M&E and impact assessment plans need to clearly articulate strategies, methods and instruments to assess Programme outcomes and impact. IFAD's Impact Assessment Programme envisages the employment of a rigorous "attribution" approach for the assessment of outcomes and impact in a subset of projects. SFLP will have flexibility to choose among quantitative or mixed method approaches for the assessment of Programme outcomes and impact, as long as they ensure credible and reliable measurement of performance. At completion, a Beneficiary Impact Assessment (BIA) will be undertaken and this will be used to prepare a Programme Completion Report (PCR) that will provide an overview of the accomplishments of SFLP.

187. **Programme Completion Review and Project Completion Report (PCR) -** IFAD and GoSE will be responsible for carrying out Project Completion Reviews and Project Completion Report (PCR) prepared after Programme completion cycle. This will be carried out to document Programme outputs, outcomes and progress towards the achievement of Programme development objectives and impacts. The mission will ascertain the Programme impact on rural poverty, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of interventions, as well as Programme performance on key indicators such as gender equality and women's empowerment, environmental sustainability and climate change adaptation, innovations and scaling up. To inform the completion review, the Programme will commission terminal evaluation and impact studies using mixed methods to allow drawing conclusions and lessons of the Programme impacts by comparing changes in the livelihoods of beneficiaries that can be attributed to Programme interventions against baseline situation or without Programme situations.

188. Among key questions to be answered during the Programme Completion Review and on the basis of the indicators contained in the Logical/Result Framework will include: a) have Programme investments contributed to the development of viable fisheries enterprises and their access to the requisite inputs on a sustainable basis; b) have Programme investments contributed to increased asset ownership, incomes for small-scale fishers, fish processors and traders, an fish production in a sustainable basis; c) have Programme investments contributed to raising the fisheries production and productivity, delivering increased volumes of fish to consumers and their consumption, enabled poor households, particularly small-scale fishers, fish processors and traders to improve their income and resilience on a sustainable basis; d) have the Programme targeting mechanism been successful; e) have the Programme contributed to national policies related to fisheries resources management and smallholder poverty alleviation and improved nutrition; and f) how have changes in the external environment impacted on Programme beneficiaries.

➤ **SFLP Management Information System (MIS)**

189. **Data Collection for Programme Monitoring -** Reviews and steering of the Programme implementation will be facilitated by systematic measurement of achievements against targets. The basis for that will be provided by the establishment of a comprehensive data management system that provides accurate and reliable information and description of the socio-economic status in the target communities. Beneficiary participation in Programme monitoring will be ensured by involving the target groups, with special effort made to include women and youth by organizing the interviews at suitable times and venues while applying appropriate interview techniques.

190. Monitoring will include data collection in forms of individual interviews, focus group discussion, case studies or applied research. The Programme will use tailor-made tools suitable for baseline, mid-term and end of Programme surveys to track Programme impact on women's empowerment in key domains of production, resources, income, nutrition and assets among others.

191. The M&E Unit in collaboration with component leads will design data collection and reporting tools custom to the level of details required in relation to all Programme interventions. These will include templates for quarters, semi-annual and annual reports among other reports that may be required from time to time. All this information will form the basis for the design and development of the Programme M&E System.

192. SFLP will develop its own MIS to facilitate data storage, analysis, and presentation of data. The MIS will be procured before start-up and transferred to MMR at the end of project life. A draft ToRs for the development of the MIS are provided in on this report and will be custom as appropriate. The programme will promote sustainable M&E interventions such as Integration of GIS with M&E and CKM systems and will work with the respective key implementing agencies, ministries and departments to develop a consolidated M&E geo-referencing system with scaled-up outlook. This has the potential of being replicated in other IFAD financed project for strengthening the M&E system and visibility of the programme across all regions. The GIS application will give added geo-referencing support, aiding mapping of physical facilities and outreach (gender, youth women, nutrition etc) reporting in GIS Atlas maps while building on existing and new initiatives, available tools developed under GoE, FReMP and other IFAD financed project. Therefore, a GIS Specialist/ expert or special service provider will be hired to support the GIS application development and use in the project.

193. Geo-referenced data will be systematically collected on all the indicators related to relevant locations and/or areas. This will allow MIS to produce geo-referencing maps showing SFLP interventions and outreach, etc. Data collection will be done digitally through portable electronic devices so as to speed up data entry, cleaning, and reporting as well as making management decisions and disseminating the results rapidly at different levels.

In year 1, the Project will procure tablets for field data entries, one per extension officers. Standard reporting formats will be developed in digital format, ready to be downloaded on tablets.

194. Overall, SFLP will aim to promote digitalization and improvement of the M&E system with portable electronic devices and dashboards so as to speed up data entry, cleaning and disseminating of the results rapidly with enhanced reporting features for speedy management decisions. if necessary based on the standard reporting formats currently used by MMR. This will be done through TA to be hired by the NCPO, in agreement with the M&E staff. The consultant should be hired in the first Project year and should work in close collaboration with the M&E staff. The MIS will include a registry of all beneficiaries with a unique identification number, which will be their national ID. This will facilitate comparability and transfer of data between the Project's MIS and the ministry's databases.

195. The institutional level results will be collated, consolidated and digitalized into a standardized format for electronic transmission and presentation in various dashboards at different levels from the villages / Kebabi, sub-Zoba, Zoba and the national levels. Reporting system will be linked to MMR database, using custom-made software that allows the data to be entered electronically at the Zoba levels and forwarded through subsequent approvals processes, and displayed in dashboards for visualization and utilization in informing decision-making process at project and ministry levels consistent with GoSE M&E structures. The M&E system will feed into MMR management information system and the new Operational Results Measurement System (ORMS).

c) Reporting

196. The primary importance of preparing progress reports is that it enables implementing agencies and Programme management to record data, review progress,

reflect on outputs, evaluate performance, and discover weaknesses that can be improved and report successes that can be up-scaled. It is this process of reflection and analysis that matters; if done properly, the process would lead to better plans and implementation in the future.

197. Progress reports are the most tangible products for accountability, monitoring and reporting M&E result. Usually, a distinction is made between quarterly, six-monthly and annual reports. Monthly reports are not recommended although some implementing agencies may use monthly reports as part of their internal management systems. For IFAD Programme/Projects, however, a month is generally too short to record significant change and prepare a consolidated report. Thus, six-monthly and annual reports will be produced.

198. Each of the participating Zobas will prepare and submit a six-monthly and an annual progress report to the NPCO where they will be reviewed and consolidated. Highlights of achieved successes, constraints and, lessons learnt, recommendations and action plans to address the identified constraints will key components of SFLP reporting structure.

199. The consolidated reports will be approved by the PSC before submission to IFAD not later than 60 days after the close of each reporting period. The Guidelines on Progress Report writing will be prepared as appropriate the guide this process.

200. The progress reports will include:

- a) a summary of implementation progress of the AWPB with achievements compared to annual targets;
- b) a summary of overall implementation progress with cumulative achievements compared to Appraisal Report targets together with a summary of related impact studies, where applicable;
- c) detailed implementation progress by component;
- d) an analysis of strength and weaknesses, opportunities and threats;
- e) a summary of expenditures relative to Programme disbursement targets;
- f) a summary of successful approaches and lessons learned;
- g) identification of constraints encountered during the reporting period and any remedial actions taken to resolve the problems;
- h) provision of strategic direction for the next planning cycle; and
- i) the way forward (this is the conclusion of the report based on the financial and physical progress, the analysis of Programme performance, and progress towards achieving Programme outcomes and impact that have been discussed in previous sections of the report).

201. The NPCO and ZPCOs will coordinate and conduct annual AWPB review meetings, annual outcome surveys and biannual implementation progress reviews.

- **Reporting on activities and outputs** - Activities and output monitoring will concentrate on the financial and physical outputs of Project activities. Data on activities and outputs will be collected on a regular basis, either directly by the NCPO (for activities directly implemented) or by implementing partners. All contracts and MoUs signed by the NCPO will include details on implementing partners' data collection and reporting responsibilities and how these data will be shared with the NCPO M&E specialist. At Zoba levels, Extension officers will collect data with tablets provided by the Project and upload it into SFLP M&E system, the data collection and reporting system hosted at MMR. Once validated by Ministry staff at Zoba level, data will be shared with the Zoba M&E Officers and NCPO M&E officer, who will insert it into the Project's own Management Information System (MIS).
- **Regular Programme Implementation Review Workshops** – The primary importance of implementation review is that it enables implementing agencies and Programme management to record data, review progress to reflect outputs, internally

evaluate performance and discover successes that can be up-scaled and weaknesses that needs to be reviewed and improved. It will be undertaken at the Zoba level every quarter and at the national level every six months. Further, NPCO and ZPCOs will conduct annual AWPB review meetings, annual outcome surveys and biannual implementation progress reviews of status. If done properly, the process would lead to better plans and implementation in the future. The review workshops will serve as a platform for internal assessment of Programme implementation and performance as well as share experiences of implementation status. Participation will be by all those involved in activity implementation as well as selected value chain actors and stakeholders.

- **Bi-annual and annual reports** - will be produced by the respective implementing agencies with formal reporting responsibilities to NPCO through their respective M&E Focal Points. This will happen using an agreed standardized reporting format. NPCO M&E Officer in collaboration with Zoba level M&E officers and component leads will consolidate the different reports to produce a SFLP-wide consolidated report for submission to the PSC, and finally forwarded to IFAD. This should happen no later than 60 days after the end of each reporting period. Where required, quarterly reporting shall complement bi-annual and annual reporting, timely reflection and enhanced learning in the different levels.
- **Annual Results and Impact Reporting** -The NPCO reporting system on the Programme indicators will overlap with IFAD's ORMS. The information to be included in these Annual Results and Impact Reports will largely follow SFLP format and other IFAD supported Projects/Programmes. It will be related to the targets contained in the Programme Appraisal Report and those in the AWPBs.
- **Mid-Term Report** - This report will be prepared by the NPCO and comprise the assessment of the efficiency as well as the Programme achievements to-date, and an analysis of the Programme approach and activity implementation.
- **Programme Performance Assessment** - At the end SFLP implementation period, a comprehensive PCR will be compiled by the NPCO. The assessment criteria will include: participation of the target groups, the Programme's strategies and approaches, relevance, finance management, efficiency, outputs delivery, effectiveness, impacts, sustainability, Innovation, up-scalability and replicability.
- **Project Completion Report (PCR)** - PCR will be prepared in the six months between Project completion and Project closure. The M&E data collected over the Project implementation period, and in particular the outcome surveys will be used to assess the changes in the livelihoods of the target groups, and for sharing of lessons learned and good practices. The Project completion process will include reflection workshops where stakeholders will have the opportunity to evaluate the performance of the Project, identify success factors and areas of further interventions and discuss the way forward for sustainability.
- **Supervision and Implementation Support** - IFAD will directly supervise SFLP's implementation, including the provision of implementation support as may be needed. It will also administer the grants provided. Supervision Missions will be undertaken at least twice a year or more frequently as conditions may warrant during the course of Programme implementation. The Supervision Missions will aim to: a) review and evaluate the progress of implementation of the Programme against the AWPB and Appraisal targets; and b) assess the effectiveness of the implementation arrangements put in place for the Programme.

The outputs of the Supervision Missions will include: Aide Memoire and Supervision Mission reports, its major findings and recommendations, focusing on the achievements and constraints of the Programme for discussion with the MMR and partners. To facilitate the work of the Supervision Missions, MMR will prepare implementation progress reports describing Programme achievements and constraints prior to the start of all Mission activities.

C. COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (C&KM)

Communication and Knowledge Management (C&KM) will play an important role in SFLP's planning, supervision, monitoring and evaluation system, helping to inform activities, replication and scaling. Communication and Knowledge Management (C&KM) will be an integral part of SFLP to ensure that implementation is a continuous learning process in which evidence-based data from innovative technologies will continuously be collected, analysed, packaged and disseminated as KM Products through appropriate communication channels /media, targeting different audience mainly for policy dialogues and changes influence, specifically in behaviour eg intervention on SECAP, youth, nutrition, women, PWD, Learners among other cross-cutting issues.

CKM will serve as the foundation for replication of SFLP successes, provide the analytical basis to resolve challenges, and help to adapt planned and implementation strategies to to changing social and economic circumstances in the target areas. The CKM function will be complemented by the M&E system and Management Information function (MIS, routine field M&E visits and thematic studies etc) on which quantitative and qualitative data will be assessed in order to primarily develop: (i) policy level CKM Products (policy, briefs, strategies, working papers), (ii) beneficiary success stories; (iii) training manuals on technologies; and (iv) lessons learned etc.

CKM activities will have the following strategic objectives: i) supporting policy engagement; ii) supporting project's successful implementation; iii) raising awareness on mainstreaming themes; iv) disseminating lessons learned and promoting scaling up of innovations and technologies; and v) support project communication and visibility strategies.

Integrated Knowledge Management, Communication, and Visibility Strategy/Plan

The foundation of SFLP KM will depend on the development of an Integrated Knowledge Management, Communication, and Visibility Strategy and action plan that will guide NCPO and PSC teams in improving Project performance and results. CKM strategy and action plan will establish mechanisms and structured approaches for capturing lessons learnt, new knowledge and opportunities for enhancing interventions and activities throughout the Programme life cycle through the following: (i) enhanced learning; (ii) sharing and communication of results; (iii) using communication strategically and systematically to reach and engage different stakeholders, key implementing partners, to fulfil the Project goals and development objectives through established feedback mechanisms. Lessons learnt in implementation will be actively shared between countries, GoSE, Zoba and sub-Zoba region.

The M&E Assistant and M&E Specialist at the national level, in liaison with component leads and their Zoba counterparts, will be responsible for developing C&KM strategy and action for SFLP. The system will ensure that knowledge generated within the Programme is put to good use and that relevant knowledge available from elsewhere is accessible. The system will involve: a) a series of structured review and reflection meetings at different levels for reflection and learning; b) capturing, documenting and disseminating the lessons and innovations, using different media and communication channels; and c) building capacity for effective C&KM through training, exposure visits and technical and material supports. Semi-annual review meetings with national, zoba level staff and implementing partners will be organised by PCU to discuss progress towards results in relation to each

semi-annual and annual progress reports. The format of which will explicitly include focus on lessons learnt in terms of challenges, good practices, etc.

CKM functions will be integrated with M&E system with specific attention given to collecting information on knowledge products to build the required evidence-base on best performing cooperatives/enterprise groups, climate change adaptation, mitigation and gender and youth empowerment among other key interventions. Use of knowledge management approaches and tools, such as knowledge harvesting and story-telling, complemented by M&E tools such as the Most Significant Change (MSC), Geo-referencing and Outcome Mapping among others, will ensure that learning is captured, appropriately documented and shared with various audiences including GoSE and IFAD for policy decisions and influence respectively. For example, the stories gathered and verified through use of methods like MSC will be useful not only for M&E, but will also be repackaged to share information about results and impact with other IFAD-supported Programmes/Projects and partners in the country and more widely. Systematic CKM will be used to ensure that lessons learned, and good practice are analysed and understood, so that they can be continuously used to improve SFLP implementation. Good practices and lessons learned will be disseminated through factsheets, technical reports, publications, meetings and workshops with stakeholders at national and regional levels.

Communication will be a key part of the integrated CKM Strategy and will outline specific activities on how information is to be obtained, analysed, and disseminated through sound action plan. The plans to support each aspect of the Integrated Knowledge Management, Communication, and Visibility Strategy will be integrated in the Project's AWPB. Due to budget challenges of CKM in previous projects, it will be important to ensure that CKM activities are included in the yearly AWPB and adequately budgeted and implemented. Specifically, the following key activities will be part of SFLP KM, Communication, and Visibility implementation: (i) upgrading of SFLP website to develop an integrated and KM and Communications portal; (ii) recruitment of CKM TA to support in the development and implementation of the strategy and action plans, producing and publishing high level CKM products; and (iii) development of visibility products for all IFAD- funded interventions in all result areas including outreach level complemented with the available M&E MIS system (Geo-referencing maps).

The strategy shall include an outline how knowledge will be collected, packaged and disseminated using, but not limited to, the GoSE approved communication channels and media. Effective communication at all stakeholder levels (especially direct beneficiaries and policy-makers) will be critical for beneficiary knowledge, learning and adoption possible of innovative practices, while also taking keen attention to application in policy influence at the National level. SFLP will leverage the expansion of the IFAD South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) initiatives through the support of the IFAD Country Office and GoSE financed initiatives. SSTC initiatives should help SFLP 'double and deepen its impact by identifying and disseminating knowledge and innovations, supporting policy engagement to enhance poor rural people's productive capacities, market access and resilience in line with project intended impact.'

CKM products

The following CKM products among other will be explored by SFLP for implementation and included in AWPB

CKM support to mainstreaming themes -In line with SFLP mainstreaming themes, KM and Communications will place a particular focus on nutrition, gender, and climate. In particular, KM will:

- Develop and disseminate flyers and posters aimed at improving knowledge around good nutritional practices

Policy engagement -Planned Communications and Knowledge Management (KM) activities will be linked to policy engagement objectives. It will and will disseminate lessons learned from SFLP approaches, innovations and technologies. It will do so in collaboration with the

MMR, where public and private stakeholders convene annually to aggregate, synthesize, and disseminate information relevant to the sector, GoSE and IFAD respectively. Seven policy-relevant products are planned and CKM harvesting of policy knowledge areas publications, sharing and engagement to influence change will be critical. In addition, newsletters and fliers will be set up to spread positive lessons from SFLP implementation and experience, supported by reliable evidence.

Knowledge products for action -CKM products will first be published in local languages, then translated to English. CKM will also aim at translating the findings of research supported by the Project into accessible knowledge products to be disseminated amongst beneficiaries.

Portfolio-wide CKM -CKM activities will be conducted in synergy with those of other IFAD-supported Projects in the country, with monthly coordination meetings between the CKM officers and M&E Officer for enhanced sharing of experience and learning. In collaboration with AFDP, C-SDTP will establish a digital library to store and promote accessibility of all Project documents. The digital library will be adequately publicized with relevant MLF staff and stakeholders.

Media and social media – This will be explored, but in line with existing GoSE policies on communication where success stories will be publicized through short (3-5 minutes) videos shared through such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram among other other social media. These videos will be produced by locally- recruited youth or reputable institutions. Visibility will further be enhanced through project website.

To promote transparency and coordination, all key SFLP Officers will be granted access rights to MIS and social media accounts. Agreed Project results will also be accessible to the general public and made visible on the SFLP website.

Exchange visits -Three types of exchange visits will be promoted: i) between well-performing and newly established fish sector cooperatives within and across regions (including continent and islands); ii) between Project implementors to learn from each other's approaches and harmonize Project implementation across the different regions and; iii) south-south exchanges with selected IFAD-supported Projects in the region (Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia).

CKM Staffing and responsibilities

CKM will be a shared effort by all actors involved in the Project but will be the primary responsibility of the M&E unit, which will be staffed by an M&E Specialist, Assistant M&E/MIS Officer, GIS Specialist, CKM Specialist and component leads. These staff will be involved in both M&E and CKM activities and strategy development, thereby ensuring that the CKM and the M&E functions are conducted in synergy with each other.

The expected results of such synergy are: i) M&E findings on Project results will be widely disseminated through CKM products and channels in a clear, synthesized, and interesting way; ii) knowledge products are backed up by solid M&E evidence (and therefore, the M&E system collects all data necessary for the envisaged knowledge products to be developed); iii) field visits to collect stories for KM products, also used for triangulating M&E data; iv) case studies, stakeholder interviews and surveys, will be used to deepen the understanding of factors contributing to successes and failures, and to enable full documentation of impact. The NCPO will facilitate strong collaboration between the respective key Officers, who will jointly ensure the visibility of the Project within IFAD portfolio in Eritrea, as well as cross- learning among IFAD Projects.

A draft CKM plan has been provided below. After start-up, the CKM plan will reviewed and updated with support from IFAD. Integrated Knowledge Management, Communication, and Visibility Strategy and action plan will be validated by Project stakeholders through a national workshop. The workshop will be an opportunity to refine the thematic focus and

dissemination strategy, specifically for policy relevant studies, but also to better understand the key information needs for SFLP and GoSE for successful implementation.

Draft Integrated Knowledge Management, Communication, And Visibility Strategy/Plan

Knowledge management: Definition

For the purposes of this strategy, Knowledge Management (KM) is defined as “a set of processes, tools and behaviours that connect and motivate people to generate knowledge for use and share good practice enhance learning and expertise to improve Projects’ efficiency and development effectiveness”. This outline presents a draft strategy /plan developed to this end. After start-up, this draft should be completed and refined with support from IFAD. The **draft integrated knowledge management, communication, and visibility strategy** and action plan will be validated by Project stakeholders through a national workshop. The workshop will be an opportunity to refine thematic focus and dissemination of the strategy focused on relevant policy studies, but also to better understand the key information needs by SFLP and GoSE as well as for IFAD consumption to be successful.

Knowledge management: Goal, objective and activities

The overall goal of this **integrated knowledge management, communication, and visibility strategy** is to support learning and adaptation for improved Project performance. It will also enable SFLP collect, store, develop and disseminate various knowledge products that can influence policies and promote wider changes at national level, as well as for sustainability of Project results.

The specific objectives of this plan are:

- To support learning, adaptation and improved Project performance during implementation;
- To raise awareness and project visibility among people in Eritrea on the importance of changing behaviour around nutritious diets, climate change, and gender equity among other intervention areas in the design across the fishing sector and beyond.
- To capture, share lessons learned and adopt and replicate successful and innovative technologies in the context;
- To improve the design of future Projects in Eritrea and elsewhere based on SFLP lessons and experience (positive and negative);
- To influence policy processes and scale up successes;
- To raise awareness of Project activities and results, and publicize successful experiences;
- To boost the Project profile among decision makers;
- To engage with and inform rural people about Project activities;
- To build a community of stakeholders with strong ownership for sustained benefits

Activities must be included in AWPB and will be implemented across three broad action areas: a) producing policy-relevant material and sharing lessons learned on what works and what does not in terms of supporting the dairy sector (e.g. does the promotion of private fishery services help improving the quality and accessibility of fish for consumption including lowering costs?); b) promoting behavioral change and raising awareness on the importance of nutrition, sustainable practices and gender equality, and; c) promoting SFLP visibility to broader stakeholders, nationally and globally.

CKM and policy engagement. The strategy is closely linked to the policy engagement agenda, which in turn will reinforce the Project’s exit strategy. Possible areas of support will include: the Fishery Sector Transformation Plan and Fishing policy (partly and ongoing process), the review of the Fishery Act and regulations, the formulation of contingency and control plans, the formulation of a Sector strategy, and a review of the Fishery Act (Regulations on fish trade). Moreover, other policy supports will be catered for on demand when needs arise during the Project lifetime.

CKM will help in providing evidence and guidance for policy formulation on demand when needs arise. As for policy formulation, areas of support will depend on MMR demand and emerging issues.

Knowledge management structure

The implementation of the knowledge management strategy requires strong and visible leadership from the management team, and all Project staff. It will also require strong partnerships with institutions, partners and the private sector. Each member of the NCPO has the responsibility to engage in developing knowledge products, facilitate connections between the field and headquarter, offer technical support to knowledge-sharing and learning.

At the same time, CKM will be the primary responsibility of the CKM Specialist and M&E officers at national and zoba levels including all implementing agencies. The CKM and M&E functions will be carried out in synergy to ensure that:

- M&E findings on Project results are widely disseminated in a clear, synthesized, and interesting way;
- Knowledge products are backed up by solid M&E evidence (*and therefore, the M&E system collects all data necessary for the envisaged knowledge products to be developed*);
- Field visits to collect stories by the CKM and M&E Officer will be used for triangulating M&E data, and navigating the way around;
- Case studies, stakeholder interviews and surveys, will be used to deepen the understanding of factors contributing to successes and failures, and to enable full documentation of impact.

Stakeholders and audiences

SFLP CKM activities will be differentiated depending on the different audiences they aim to reach. The tables 1 and 2 below are examples of CKM stakeholders/audiences and KM products that could be used. The tables are to be completed/adjusted/completely modified at start-up and updated during implementation as appropriate by the respective project Officers.

Stakeholders	What do they want/need to know? What do we want to communicate to them?
<p>Local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries • Local communities • Project staff 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purpose and activities of the Project • Opportunities to partner, participate, or benefit

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local offices of government agencies and Project partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notifications about Project events and meetings Project results and impacts Experiences of beneficiaries Relevant lessons learned Results of successful pilots and trials of new technologies etc. Guidelines and methodologies Results of studies, surveys and assessments undertaken Policy relevant lessons and changes observed
<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project partners Other similar Projects Government agencies General public 	
<p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner/financiers Development agencies Communities of practise/interest Groups Other Projects General public Policy makers 	

Table 2. SFLP KM products

Products	What knowledge can they share and with who?
Videos in local languages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directed mainly to the Project's beneficiaries, these products not only contribute to maintaining the feedback loop of the Project's activities but also to contribute to the objective of raising awareness and promoting behavioural change. Their participatory component allows to better portray the beneficiaries point of view. They also allow participants and facilitators to produce powerful stories
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stories from the field Lessons learned Project briefs Policy briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Goods for sharing information on Project activities, results and lessons learned with a wide variety of audiences from beneficiaries to high- level decision makers. Typically short (a few pages) and not too technical, but with enough detail to be useful o to encourage audience to seek more information.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical guidelines Working papers How-to-do-note Research publications Inputs to partners publications 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addressing particular issues in significant detail, normally longer and more analytical and targeted towards audiences with specialist knowledge or interest in the topic

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inputs to government policies and strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require considerable investment of time and resources to produce • Useful opportunities to put Project knowledge into action and to use partners and government resources to leverage on impact and raise awareness of the Project.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Articles (newspaper/magazine) Blog posts • Newsletters • Press releases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful for communicating information about Project activities and results achieved and reaching a wider general audience. • Newspapers, websites and blogs are normally eager for content and are normally keen to publish interesting stories from Projects
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TV spots • Radio session 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As part of the yearly TV and radio national awareness campaigns, these public communication materials directed to the national of Eritrean population, and will not only raise awareness and promote behavioural change, but also promote the consumption of fish for complementing diet
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Videos • Photos • Interviews • Infographics • GIS Maps • Podcasts 	<p>These make great content for the Project to disseminate through social media publishing videos and photos of Project activities, beneficiaries, field visits etc. online is a good way to attract interest (but make sure you get permission where necessary). Interviews often provide good soundbites for sharing through social media, perhaps together with links to longer articles or publications. GIS Maps will also be explored through the M&E MIS to complement other products and channels</p>

Table 3: Template for Knowledge Management action plan

Below is a draft of the proposed template for developing a CKM action plan, which should be reviewed and updated by the CKM officer at the beginning of the Project. This should be a living and flexible document, as new and unexpected knowledge needs and opportunities will arise, while others shall be dropped during project implementation.

Activities	Expected outcomes	Target audience	Output (knowledge products)	Dissemination channels	Potential partners by Name	Time frame	Budget
External Awareness campaign	Behavioral change on fish nutrition and learning	General public, women, and learners	TV shows, radio programmes, Fliers, and school dramas for learners	National TVs and radios channels, Road shows and School drama festivals	GoSE, AFDB etc	Monthly and termly for Schools	Xxx USD

M&E STRATEGY /PLAN OUTLINE

Introduction

This section explains what an M&E strategy /plan is and describe its purpose.

M&E strategy /plan

The M&E strategy/ plan operationalizes the M&E system and spells out all the necessary operational details, ensuring smooth and proper development and functioning of the M&E system. It' s purpose is to define how SFLP M&E will be developed and operationalized throughout the project period. It includes a description required of the M&E approach, detailed processes and activities to be carried out, describes the tools to be used for data collection and processing, indicates the deliverables to be produced and defines responsibilities. It provides all the necessary data collection forms, report templates, the progress report outline, survey TORs. However, survey questionnaire will be developed by the project team in consultation with IFAD, etc

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1. Project summary - Briefly describe the project's main characteristics (ideally not more than two pages). This part may not be needed if the M&E strategy/plan is included in the PIM as these elements are already described.

1.1.1. Project goal, objectives and expected outcomes

1.1.2. Project components and main activities

1.1.3. Implementation period/duration

1.1.4. Project financing

(Sections to be extracted from the PDR and related documents not part of PIM)

1.2. Targeting strategy

The targeting strategy is determined at the project design stage and should be validated at start-up. However, it may evolve during implementation (*for instance, because of a reduction in geographical scope, abandoning of selected value chains, etc.*). If this is the case, this paragraph, as well as the M&E system and the plan, should be revised and updated accordingly. The subsequent sections dealing with project area, target groups and outreach should indicate their link with and involvement in M&E activities and processes

1.2.1. Project area

- Indicate the different areas or regions covered by the Project and describe their particular social and agro-ecological characteristics.
- Identify the selection criteria and implementation approach (phasing, for example) for selected project areas.

Both aspects are important for M&E purposes: For instance, key Project area characteristics and selection criteria are required for the development of the sampling strategy (*outcome and other surveys requiring sampling*) to ensure representativeness of the sample. Distances/access and overall size of the project area may also be problematic for field monitoring and require decentralized M&E staffing in all implementing agencies including at Zoba and sub-Zoba levels of M&E implementation

1.2.2. Target group(s)

- Clearly defines the different subgroups targeted for each Project activity and whether the beneficiaries of various activities overlap;
- Identify and describe the selection criteria. This is important, as this aspect is at the core of the surveys' sampling methodology;
- Details of each subgroup of beneficiaries (*a chart can be prepared to visualize the overlaps*);).

1.2.3. Outreach

Based on the description of the Project area, target group(s) explains who the people corresponding to the three core outreach indicators (COIs) are and how their targets were set. This information is also presented in the M&E matrix/LF (see outreach guidance for details). It explains how the calculations for CI 1a and 1b will be made and describe how overlap/double-counting will be handled (estimation or MIS data form).

1.3. ToC and logframe

The ToC and logframe are prepared during design and validated at start-up in an interactive and participatory manner involving government representatives and mission members. They may evolve during implementation, in which case the related sections should be revised accordingly.

1.3.1. ToC

The ToC section explains how and why the Project is expected to effect change. It is a visual, structured way of outlining the steps needed to achieve project outcomes. Include the ToC diagram and related explanatory narrative (*see ToC and logframe guidance for details*)

1.3.2. Logframe

The latest version of the logframe matrix and the original logframe from the PDR are included as appendices of the M&E plan. This section discusses the following aspects:

- **Preparation and validation process** -Explain how the logframe was prepared and validated based on the theory of change (ToC) and how it reflects the ToC. The logframe (as well as the ToC) is prepared during design and validated at start-up in an interactive and participatory manner involving government representatives and mission members.
- **Modifications** - Present and justify modifications to the original logframe, if any. Some aspects of the project may change during implementation (*the indicators and targets originally set in the logframe may be revised and adjusted to ensure that they remain*

relevant and useful), and the M&E plan should be adjusted accordingly. Note that justification for logframe modifications must be provided and IFAD clearance obtained.

- **Alignment with IFAD requirements and systems** - Explain the link with and functioning in the Operational Results Management System (ORMS -IFAD system) and briefly describe the IFAD CI framework and corporate requirements (*gender- or nutrition-sensitive, etc.*), if any.

Integration of M&E and MIS - Explain how the logframe is integrated in the project MIS: measurement of logframe indicators, automatic reporting, logframe reports generated, etc.

- **Logframe results reporting** - Explains how and when the logframe is to be updated: An assessment of progress toward achievement of the intended results as described in the logframe should take place during every supervision mission for the preparation of the annual report. Outcomes associated with project output indicators and the related targets should be included for all indicators and all project years. With regard to outcome indicators, the outcomes and target levels should be provided at midterm and completion. After the midterm review (MTR) and until new data are available (at completion), results from the years following the MTR should use the MTR value for each outcome indicator.

1.3.3. Use of ToC and logframe

The logframe and ToC are the key references for developing the project M&E system, processes and tools. This section describes how the ToC and logframe are used in the preparation and execution of the M&E strategy /plan.

- **Project’s visualization and communication** The ToC diagram is a visual representation of the project. It can be used as a communication tool and shared with project implementers and other stakeholders to explicitly show how the project works and create a shared understanding of it.
- **Planning** -The ToC and logframe serve as the basis for the preparation of the AWPB. In fact, as schematized in the ToC, activities (planned for in the AWPB) are converted to results (outputs and outcomes). This link should be made clear, and targets, in terms of activities, outputs and outcomes, must be consistent.
- **Progress monitoring and presentation** - The logframe represents a roadmap for project implementation, determining what to monitor and how and enabling progress of the indicators toward set targets at all levels to be monitored by visualizing them on an annual basis and throughout the course of the project.
- **Data collection tools and templates** - The logframe serves as the basis for the development of data collection tools and templates, which should include all the information required for measuring the logframe indicators.
- Effectiveness and achievement of the objectives

The ToC and logframe are the basis for evaluation. They show the progress toward achievement of the results and indicate whether changes have occurred as expected, making it possible to assess the project’s effectiveness.

2. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE M&E SYSTEM

2.1. Guiding principles

This section presents the main conceptual underpinnings the development and operationalization of SFLP M&E system (*the list below is neither mandatory nor exhaustive and can be modified*).

2.1.1. Results-based management (RBM)

Explain briefly how RBM is applied in the project, for instance:

- How the management strategy and implementation of activities are guided by the commitment toward achieving results.
- How it ensures interconnection of the planning, M&E and decision-making processes (more details are provided in a specific section of the M&E plan).
- How it relies on clear accountability and effective communication for timely resolution of any issue encountered.
- How performance/feedback reporting is used to improve implementation and extract lessons for future operations.

2.1.2. Participatory approach

Explain how the project incentivizes and implements a participatory approach in M&E operationalization, for example:

- How it ensures the different stakeholders' participation during the design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project.
- How it ensures that the needs of the different stakeholders are taken into account and how they are addressed in decision-making.
- How information and knowledge are regularly and openly shared with different stakeholders.

2.1.3. Geographic information system

- Explain how GIS data are used, as well as their value added and implications – for example for data management, Geo-referencing and visibility.

2.1.4. M&E for decision-making

- Describe how the project M&E system informs decision-making at different levels:
- How relevant information is generated and shared;
- How it is used to support project management in decision-making and improve services delivery by the project.

2.1.5. Alignment with the GoSE National M&E system(s)

Explain whether/how the project M&E system:

- Is designed in close collaboration with government;
- Is aligned and compliant with national and local systems, if any;
- Integrates government milestones and data needs;
- Facilitates logframe reporting;
- Assists project management

2.2. M&E steps

2.2.1. Planning Process

- describe the (annual) planning process, which culminates with government clearance and IFAD approval of the AWPB, by describing participants, indicating the main implementing partners, describing the steps in the consultative process and noting deadlines.
- In particular, provide a detailed description of the planning workshop and its purpose, since it is the key step in the planning process. In fact, the planning workshop is intended to determine the expected outputs (physical targets) for the coming year for each project component. The AWPB then describes the activities to be implemented to deliver these outputs and the financial resources (financial targets) required.

Structure of the AWPB

Present the overall structure of the AWPB and main aspects addressed by the AWPB, for example:

- Explain the AWPB's link and consistency with logframe indicators, targets and the procurement plan.
- Indicate how the annual budget has been prepared based on current costs, and note budget constraints/limited absorption capacity, if relevant.
- The AWPB template is to be prepared by the project and added in Annex of the M&E plan. It should include an indicative table of contents, workplan and budget template table.

2.2.2. Monitoring

- This section provides a general description of the monitoring process and its characteristics. Details are provided in the following sections of the plan Roles and responsibilities; Tools; and Project reports and deliverables.
- Describe the main tasks: assess rates of physical execution of yearly planned activities against targets; verify compliance with agreed calendar and deadlines; and assess rate of financial execution against planned targets.
- Present what is measured: activities, inputs and outputs, and to some extent outcomes, in the AWPB and logframe against physical targets
- Briefly explain how and when the data collection is carried out: monitoring sheet and/or annual surveys, COI surveys for outcomes.
- Explain how the data collected is analysed and presented (logframe as key reference).

2.2.3. Evaluation

- Describe the evaluation's scope, strategy and objectives. Provide information on the evaluation criteria or performance standards (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impact) used and the rationale behind it. Specify the questions that the evaluation should address and the indicators against which it would be assessed.
- Describe the evaluation method: quantitative surveys and compliance with IFAD requirements (COI baseline, midterm and completion surveys, if applicable) and use of a comparison group.
- Describe qualitative study/survey for aspects/performance questions that may require investigation.
- Explain who conducts and analyses the evaluation: internal and/or external evaluators, use of procurement processes, etc. When feasible, mention whether RIA (IFAD's Research and Impact Assessment Division) is expected to conduct an impact assessment. Explain how the data collected is analysed: comparison with baseline situation.
- State when the evaluation is conducted (according to IFAD's rules, the process can begin any time after 85 per cent of the project funds have been disbursed).
- Describe project completion report requirements: make reference to IFAD's project completion report (PCR) guidelines; indicate who prepares the PCR and other reports required by the government.

2.2.4. Communication and Knowledge management (CKM)

This section explains the importance of the information gathered by the M&E system for Communication and knowledge management (KM) purposes, the planned methods that will be employed to process it and the tools that will be used for its dissemination, provided that a separate CKM plan/manual is as indicated in PIM or if separate the CKM Strategy document

- Specify the link with M&E activities and how evidence-based information generated by M&E system is used for CKM and visibility purposes.
- Explain which and how data/knowledge/lessons are gathered and shared with different stakeholders: methods, type of product (website, print, video, platform, etc.).
- Describe how KM supports capacity building among beneficiaries and within government and IFAD.
- Explain how KM contributes to greater effectiveness and efficiency and promotes scaling up.
- Describe the main CKM activities (especially those to be implemented during the initial years of project execution)

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1. Roles of stakeholders involved in M&E

- List the main M&E actors and other stakeholders involved in planning and M&E activities.
- Describe the roles and responsibilities of the main M&E actors and other stakeholders involved in planning and M&E activities.

3.2. Flow of information

3.2.1. Flow of information approach

- Explain how the monitoring data flows from the place where it is collected to the management team and to other stakeholders, including the government and donor(s) (bottom-up approach) where its required to be processed to inform decision making
- Describe how the information is entered in the M&E system

4. M&E budget and activities

4.1. Budget and resources

- Provide the overall budget for PM&E activities.
- Describe how M&E activities are integrated into the AWPB and procurement plan.
- Present M&E line items and budget amounts. The line items and budget amounts can be taken from the PDR (cost tables) but must be adapted, if needed. Include additional resource requirements that were not anticipated or planned for. The description of the M&E budget items should be clear and brief, since all those items are detailed in other sections of the M&E plan.

4.2. M&E activities and workplan

- Present main planning, monitoring and evaluation activities, distinguishing between annual and recurrent activities and ad hoc ones occurring at specific point during the life of the project.
- Include M&E workplan including ad hoc activities from start-up to completion and recurrent activities with deadlines.

5. Tools

5.1. Management information system (MIS)

This section presents the main characteristics of the project MIS (the data collection tools are presented in the next section). Note that the MIS may be set up after preparation of the M&E plan; in that case, this section will need to be updated once the MIS is effectively defined and set up. If the MIS comes with a separate manual, this section could be shortened and should refer to the manual.

- Explain how the M&E, MIS and GI Officers have designed and set up the MIS and whether it is aligned with the national M&E system.
- Describe how information is inputted in MIS (web-enabled) and who is responsible for data entry and quality check
- Describe how the collected M&E data is stored (spreadsheet/database, etc.) and backed up and explain how it can be accessed.
- Present the link and integration with the project's financial management and procurement system to facilitate the comparison of physical and financial progress.
- Indicate whether a GIS is used to provide geographic location data for project interventions (infrastructure, beneficiary groups, land under conservation, etc.)
- Indicate which software/tools are used to analyse the data and transform large quantities of data into usable information (SPSS, Stata, Excel, Tableau Public, etc.). Note that the complexity of the MIS should depend on the resources available (human and budgetary), and that a complex MIS is not necessarily the best option if capacities are limited.
- Explain how the MIS incorporates project reporting requirements, such as logframe and AWPB.
- Describe tables/reports/dashboards automatically generated by the MIS, such as the AWPB monitoring table, logframe, etc.
- Explain how the MIS provides the project coordinator and other PMU members with timely, accurate information on implementation progress and results so that they can make informed decisions

5.2. Data collection formats

This section describes the formats and tools used for collecting and recording data. It provides an overview with consolidated basic information. It is supplemented with additional new templates for main data collection formats.

- For each data collection tool, describe:
 - The approach and methodology used for data collection;
 - The person/group/organization responsible for data collection;
 - The form used to collect and record the data (paper forms, electronic templates, mobile apps on phones or tablets);
 - The people/group interviewed and the composition of the sample (if any); Data entry in the MIS (if any) and data verification mechanism;
 - The periodicity/timing of data collection;
 - The type of information collected.

Project reports and deliverables

This section describes the formats of project reports and deliverables. It provides an overview with consolidated basic information and is supplemented with the templates of

the main reports and deliverables

- Describe the contents, format, and frequency of internal and external reports. Indicate who the reports are intended for (the users of information produced by the PM&E function) and who is responsible for preparing each type of report.

Appendix M&E 2: Sample Guiding project outputs results management framework

Outputs	Output Indicators	Targets (YRS)							Results (YRS)						Frequency	Data Source	Responsibility (TBD by SPIU)	
		End Target	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6	Yr 7	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5				Yr 6
Output 1.1: Capacities for smallholder marine, inland and aquaculture fish producer systems enhanced	Coastal management plan developed															Annual, Semi-annualy	MMR, NPCO	
	Number of plans - Number	50	X	X	X	X	X	10										
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported														Annually	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO		
	Total size of POs - Organizations	9120	X	X	X	X	X	X										
	Rural POs supported - Organizations	456	X	X	X	X	X	X										
	Males - Males	5472	X	X	X	X	X	X										
	Females - Females	3648	X	X	X	X	X	X										
	Young - Young people	1824	X	X	X	X	X	X										
	Persons with disabilities - Number	456	X	X	X	X	X	X										
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management														Annual, Semi-	MMR, NPCO		
Males	1716																	

Females - Females	1144	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								annual	
Young - Young people	572	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total) - Number of people	2860	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Persons with disabilities - Number	143	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									

Appendix M&E 3: SFLP IFAD Core indicator definition guidelines

(Refer to IFAD Core Indicator Guidelines)

VI. Financial Management

1. Introduction

Fiduciary Responsibility – The key players in the SFLP financial management have fiduciary responsibility to ensure that SFLP funds are used exclusively for intended purposes. Poor financial management in the implementation of SFLP could result in failure to achieve its intended impacts. IFAD will undertake supervision missions that will include a review of all fiduciary aspects, will undertake review of audit reports, and may commission own audits/reviews. The GoSE as well has systems and structures to ensure that public funds are used for intended purposes.

Fiduciary Responsibilities



IFAD will undertake thorough supervision missions that will include a review of all fiduciary aspects, will undertake in-depth review of audit reports, may commission own audits/reviews, etc. while the GoSE has a number of systems and structures to achieve its mandate.

Transparency, Governance, Anti-Corruption – The SFLP Governance and Anti-Corruption Framework to mitigate the risk of corruption and promote effective utilisation of resources includes the following:

- the provisions of this financial management manual articulating the type of internal controls and administrative systems to be established towards transparency and accountability;
- the TOMPRO accounting system that will substantially reduce the scope for human error;
- the risk-based implementation reviews of programme financial management and staff;
- the back-up procedures kept on the NPCO's computer server to avoid the loss or damage of financial data;
- SFLP will also include a systems audit in the TORs of the auditors and in the supervision plan; and
- Internal audit will be provided by the MMR internal auditor.

IFAD zero tolerance policy for corruption and fraud urges persons observing concerns of irregular practices in IFAD-funded Projects to report to the IFAD Office of Audit and Oversight through any of the following means:

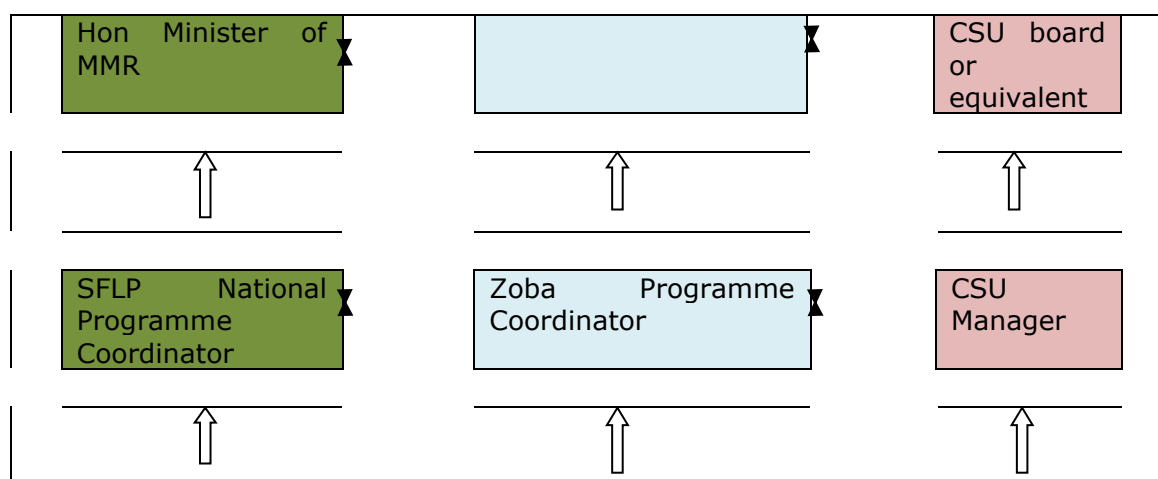
- By telephone: +39 0654592888
- By confidential fax: +39 0654597888
- By confidential email: anticorruption@ifad.org or by using the online [complaint form](#)

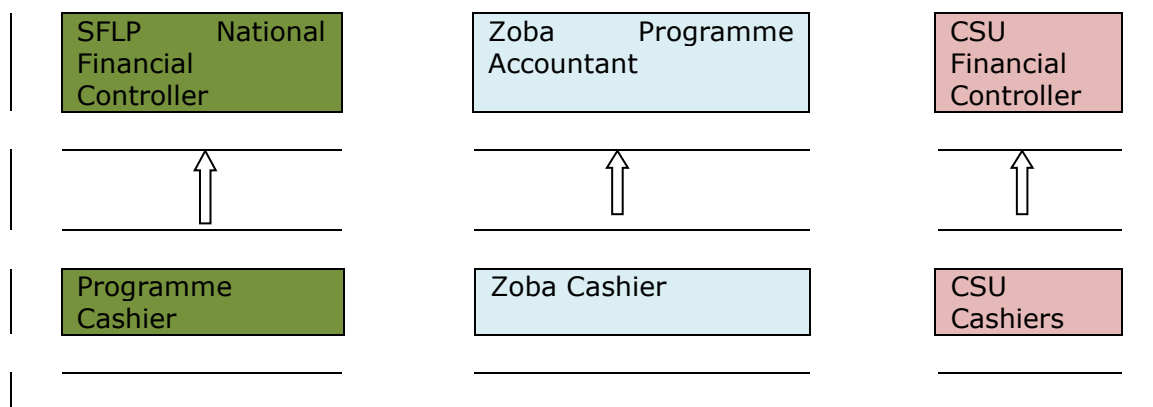
In person or by mail to: IFAD - Office of Audit and Oversight (AUO): Investigation Section - Via Paolo Di Dono, 44 - 00142 Rome, Italy. Supervision of Fiduciary Aspects – SFLP will be jointly supervised by GoSE through MMR and IFAD. In the first two years, it is proposed that there should be at least two IFAD Missions supplemented by a third FM implementation support/follow-up Mission to ensure FM systems and tools are put in place and implemented. Timing of the Supervision Missions will be coordinated with the production of interim financial statements in accordance with IFAD interim financial reporting guidelines. This will enable Supervision Missions to measure the progress at the specific cut-off dates.

Supervision Missions will have a variable composition, but fiduciary reviews will be a recurring element in each. The fiduciary specialist will be tasked with both the identification of problems as well as with finding or initiating solutions to problems encountered. The aim will be to resolve all accumulated issues in finance and procurement during or shortly after each supervision mission. Terms of reference for the supervision missions will be prepared by the IFAD Country Programme Manager.

Users of the Manual – Within the NPCO, the finance team will include the following: Programme Coordinator; Financial Controller, accountant, Programme Cashier, Zoba Programme Coordinator, Zoba Programme Accountant, Zoba cashier, CSU manager, CSU Financial Controller and CSU Cashier. The reporting structure below will assure the required segregation of duties. With this structure, no single officer is allowed to originate process, approve or sign off payments or to certify the receipt of any related goods and services all by him/ herself. Non-finance staff will be involved, in their capacities as users, providing technical inputs in expenditure justifications. The Procurement officer will play a special role in contractual certification of payments before these are passed on to the financial controller for payment processing.

Chart 1 SFLP Financial Management Organisational Structure





SFLP will pursue a teamwork approach as part of integrated programme management. Under the integrated programme management approach, the segregation of duties for financial control will need to be maintained. The finance team will work closely with the non-finance staff to have a sound financial control system. This illustrates that even non-finance staff should internalise the contents of the financial management aspects of this manual because they also have a fiduciary responsibility to ensure SFLP funds are used only for intended purposes.

With respect to organisation and staffing, IFAD Supervision Missions will be interested in:

- Adequacy of organizational structure to meet functional needs of the Programme. Therefore, the structure above should not be changed without IFAD concurrence.
- Availability of clear job description for key Programme positions, including fiduciary positions.
- Adequacy of Programme financial management staff (numbers and skill) matching functional needs of Programme.
- Availability and adequacy of operating manuals and guidelines for staff.
- Existence of a performance-based evaluation system in place and timely completion of performance evaluation for all staff; and
- Staff adequately informed about IFAD's national and anti-corruption policy and relevant contact details.

The chart below demonstrates how the different staff, with a direct involvement in the Financial Management function will link together, with clear segregation of duties, to support SFLP in its pursuit of its development objective.

Chart 2 Using the SFLP Staffing Complement to Achieve Segregation of Duties

<p>Hon. Minister MMR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overall Controller and Accountable for SFLP funds ➤ Chair- Programme Steering Committee. ➤ As overall controller, the Minister enforces agreed financial management actions as agreed with Auditors, supervision missions and institutes action for non-compliance areas. ➤ Clears all Withdrawal Applications to IFAD. ➤ Clears all withdrawals from the designated/ account; ➤ Signatory to designated and operating account <p>National Programme Coordinator (NPCO)-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overall Coordination including financial management matters and supervises the work of the Financial Controller ➤ Coordinates planning and budgeting processes ➤ Together with the Financial Controller (FC) approves all payment requisitions ➤ Ensures sound budget control ➤ Approves bank reconciliations <p>National Programme Financial Controller (NPFC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Responsible for overall financial Administration functions of the Programme ➤ Raises vouchers, ensure they are well supported-making use of the checklist in this manual. ➤ Keeps & maintains proper financial records (chronological filing system). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Updates entries in the Laccie accounting system for MMR transactions ➤ Prepares Bank reconciliations ➤ In charge of Consolidation of Laccie based returns from the CSU/ reviews the online postings of transactions into the Laccie accounting software ➤ In charge of preparation of consolidated withdrawal applications to IFAD consolidating transactions of MMR and the CSU ➤ Treasury Management ensuring that the replenishment cycle is not clogged ➤ Ensures compliance by the CSU on financial management related aspects ➤ Preparation of financial reports as required by all stakeholders ➤ Prepares financial accounts and facilitates Audits ➤ Ensure accurate costing for the AWPB etc. <p>CSU Manager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Overall Manager of the CSU including financial management matters and supervises the work of the CSU Financial Controller ➤ Together with the CSU Financial Controller (FC) approves all payment requisitions. Ensures sound budget control ➤ Approves bank reconciliations <p>CSU Financial Controller</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Raises vouchers, ensure they are well supported-making use of the checklist in this manual. ➤ Keeps & maintains proper financial records (chronological filing system). ➤ Updates entries in the Laccie accounting system for CSU transactions (online in the same data base used by the MMR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepares Bank reconciliations ➤ Ensures budget control; that no expenditure can be incurred unless it has provision in the AWPB. ➤ Provides SOE reports to enable the Financial Controller to consolidate withdrawal applications ➤ Maintains key registers, e.g. fixed assets register, contract monitoring forms, contracts register.
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2. Flow of Funds, Cash, Bank Account Management and Disbursement Procedures

Designated and Operating Accounts – For each funder, one designated bank account in USD will be opened in the Bank of Eritrea. Seven operating accounts (one for each Zoba and one CSU) managed by the NPCO (with the Minister of MMR and the Head of Administration and Finance being the key principal signatories), will be opened also in a commercial bank in Eritrean Nakfa.

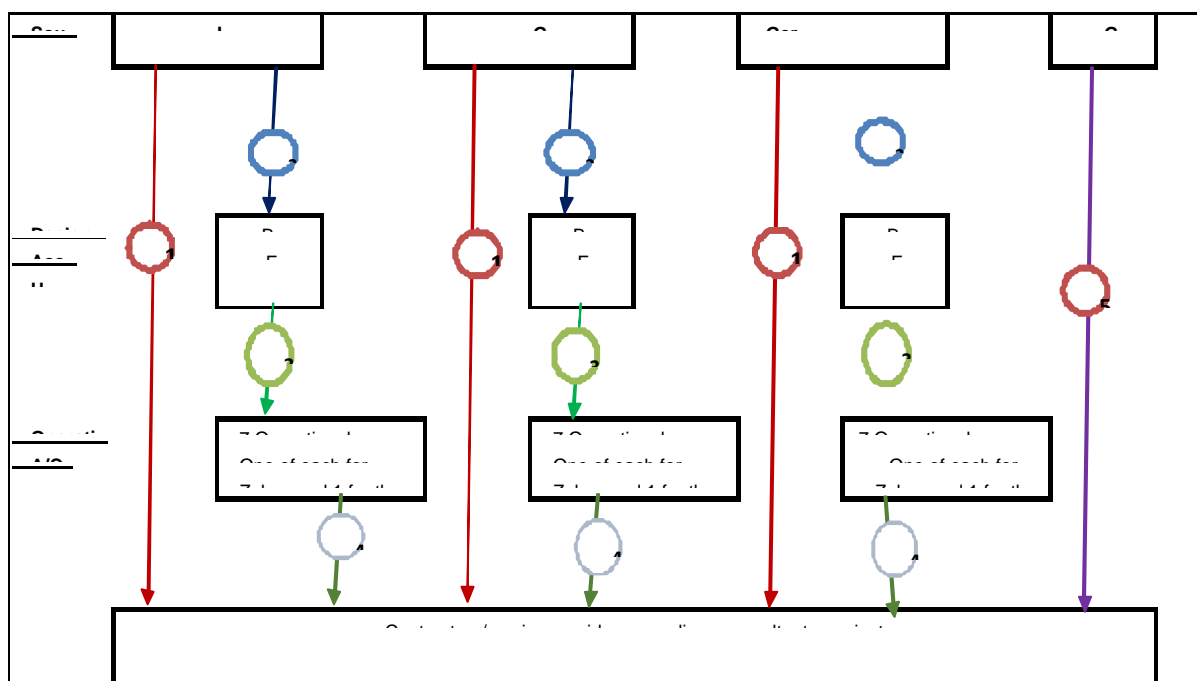
Disbursement Procedures – A sufficient authorised allocation (initial advance) will be provided, estimated up to USD 8.5 million. With a sufficient authorised allocation, the key payments will be through the designated account. Direct payments from IFAD and other funders will be minimal,

limited only to very large payments over the equivalent of USD 200,000 or as the other funders may specify. Some specific disbursement situations are specified hereunder:

- Where NGOs or Community organisations will be involved in disbursement process, clear contracts/Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) will be required. These contracts will include the financial management arrangements and reporting requirement between the NPCO and the service provider. Safeguards, such as the opening of specific bank accounts for SFLP funds, will be given due consideration as part of drafting the contracts with service providers;
- Downstream funds flow monitoring and documentation – Each participating Zoba will necessarily open SFLP specific bank account (s). These bank accounts will be operated in a cascading imprest basis as an inbuilt incentive for the Zobas to make expenditure justification in a timely fashion. This arrangement will also apply for the CSU;
- Transactions at sub-Zoba and lower levels will be managed through working imprest to implementers.

The GoSE systems are strong in terms of following up un-retired working imprest. The funds flow Chart-3 below arising from the above banking arrangements is presented below. The implications from an accounting perspective of the above funds flow arrangement are discussed below the chart.

Chart 3 Funds flow chart



Accounting implications of the above funds flow chart are as follows:

- Traceability of funds will be assured through specifically identifying activities under each fund separately from those fundable under other funders right from the AWPB.
- Even if joint withdrawal applications are submitted to cover both IFAD and GEF, the SOEs/ WA forms will separate items under IFAD and those under GEF. Similarly, the instruction under form 100 of the withdrawal applications will show what amounts are chargeable under IFAD and GEF;
- Once the funds are remitted into the designated account by the respective funder, the NPCO will request the Minister to transfer the respective amounts into the respective operational account; and

- Payments from the respective operational accounts will be done on parallel basis to allow for the required traceability of the funds.

Bank reconciliation: the financial controller must reconcile all the designated and Operational account(s) on a monthly basis and have the signed by the Program Coordinator (The format of the reconciliation is illustrated in IFAD disbursement handbook). The signatories to the bank accounts will be as follows:

For a payment to go through it must have two signatures; one from Panel A and another from panel B	PANEL A Signatories	PANEL B Signatories
Designated account One account will be opened for each parallel fund	Minister of Marine Resources Ministry -Head of finance and administration	National Programme coordinator and cashier
Operational accounts	Minister of Marine Resources Ministry -Head of finance and administration	National programme coordinator and cashier
At NPCO level	Minister of Marine Resources Ministry -Head of finance and administration	National programme coordinator and Cashier
At Zoba level	Zoba Programme coordinator and Head of Administration and Finance	Zoba Programme Coordinator and Cashier
At CSU level	CSU Manager and MRDD Director General	CSU Manager and Cashier

Journal Entries for Non-Cash Transactions – The funds flow chart above shows the following as non-cash items and not flowing through the NPCO. The respective approaches as to how these amounts will be journalised into the accounting system are presented below:

- GoSE waivers/in-kind contribution – This amounts to the equivalent of USD 1.47 million. The Programme will enjoy a tax waiver. Any taxes waived by the Eritrean Revenues and Customs Authority (ERCA) will be valued in monetary terms, journalised and posted into the accountings system the same way as if the tax had been paid in cash. The entries will be to debit the respective expense code as per Laccie chart of accounts and credit GoSE contribution as income. This will be similar for other in-kind contributions such as office space.
- Beneficiary contribution will be captured through a monitoring system that is to be agreed with the Programme Monitoring and Evaluation Officer.

Petty cash account – In addition to the bank accounts, the NPCO will operate a petty cash account in local currency up to the equivalent of USD 500 to allow payments for low value items (e.g. minor repairs, small supplies, newspapers, taxi fares, and other sundry expenses) in a quick and efficient manner. The Petty cash will be operated by the Programme Cashier. Payments through petty cash will only be allowed for amounts up to the equivalent of USD 50 for a single transaction. The cash will be placed in safe kept in the NPCO.

The petty cash disbursements may be in the form of an advance or a reimbursement (when the staff member has personally advanced the funds). In both cases, the requesting staff fills out a petty cash request form. The payee name, the description of the goods or services, the estimated (or actual) cost and the transaction coding are indicated on the form, which is forwarded to the Financial Controller for approval and to the Programme Cashier for processing. A weekly reconciliation and cash count will be performed by the Programme Cashier and reviewed by the Financial Controller.

Accounting Systems, Policies and Procedures – TOMPRO accounting software that has successfully been used under FREMP and other IFAD supported Programmes in Eritrea will also be used under SFLP. However, the CSU will need a more specialised loan portfolio management software. The TOMPRO software will be installed at the NPCO and Zobas

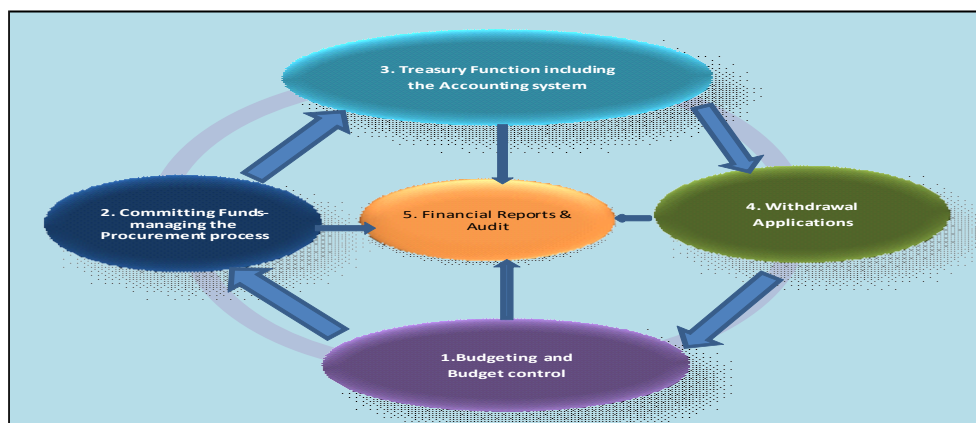
With respect to funds flow, IFAD Missions will always be interested in the following aspects:

- Timeliness of funds disbursed by different sources (and co-financiers funding if applicable).
- Timeliness of counterpart funds disbursed.
- Efficiency of the funding channels. Timeliness and traceability of funds flows.
- Special Account(s)/Dedicated Account(s) Management, Disbursements:
 - Adequacy of the authorized allocation to ensure a smooth flow of funds.
 - Appropriateness of disbursement methods used.
 - Adequacy of documentary support for Statements of Expenditure (SOE) disbursements, reimbursements, directs payments and Special Commitments.
 - Timely preparation and accuracy of Withdrawal Applications (WA).
 - Authorization of WA preparation.
 - Status on expenditures withdrawn from Designated Account but not yet claimed for replenishment (old cases will be queried).
 - Regularity of Designated Account(s) monitoring and monthly reconciliations signed by the Programme Coordinator. Missions will always review and assess the reconciliations.
 - Disbursement rate compared to the AWPB and whether satisfactory given the remaining implementation time.

3. The SFLP Financial Management Cycle

Financial management in Government Programmes such as SFLP is to be established as a routine and highly standardised process and will follow an annual cycle of inter-dependent steps. It will start with planning and budgeting. In financial control, any expenditure incurred outside the approved budget will be declared ineligible for financing. After the AWPB is approved together with the procurement plan, the next step is the process of committing funds. While this largely is a procurement function, the finance team will have a role to play. Following on from commitments will be the treasury functions, payments to eligible contractors, service providers, suppliers. The finance team will have to exercise efficiency in turnaround of withdrawal applications to IFAD and GEF to ensure liquidity challenges do not hamper implementation. The final routine in financial management is financial reporting and auditing. This manual has been arranged as to cover each of these aspects of the annual financial management routine as presented in Chart 4 below.

Chart 4 SFLP Annual Financial Management Cycle



Step 1: SFLP Annual Work Plan and Budgeting – Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) shall include an Introduction and brief background, ii) Strategic focus and outputs, iii) Major risks and mitigation actions, iv) Budget and Financing plan, v) Procurement plan, vi) Training and technical assistance schedule and vii) PIU staff development plan.

The AWPB will be a key instrument for SFLP implementation and operational control. The NPCO, therefore, gives particular attention to budget preparation and control. During day-to-day financial management, an approved AWPB is the most important document, and the principal guide on what to do and how to use resources. In the context of SFLP financial management, the AWPB is more than a guideline. It represents:

- a) a commitment of NPCO and implementing agencies to carry out a set of activities, produce specific outputs and achieve certain targets; and
- b) Agreement by GoSE and IFAD that the planned activities are appropriate in light of the SFLP objectives and approval to spend the necessary money as specified in the annual budget.

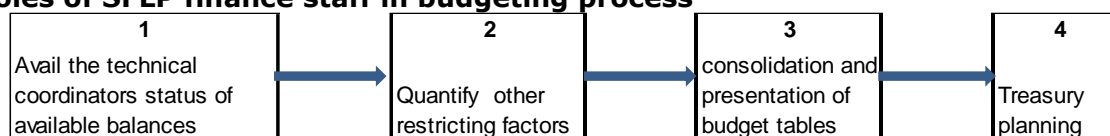
The AWPB is a means by which GoSE and IFAD would have provided “prior approval” to NPCO to spend resources on the activities included in the AWPB. It should be taken very seriously, as any expenditure incurred outside the AWPB will be queried by auditors, supervision missions and will be declared ineligible for Programme financing.

The detailed steps to be followed in the preparation of the AWPB are included in the IFAD guidelines for preparation of AWPBs and progress reporting. The Procurement planning aspects are covered under the Procurement Manual.

Timing: The draft AWPB should reach IFAD within two months before commencement of the year in question, that is, by 30 November of each year. It is equally important that AWPB preparation schedule be in tandem with Government budgetary process since SFLP budget should pass through Government budgetary approval process and SFLP must be included in the GoSE printed budget estimates. The AWPB preparation schedule (see Section IV A. Planning) is provided for guidance. It should be reviewed and modified as may be necessary in consultation with the Ministry of Marine Resources and other key stakeholders.

Role of Financial Controller in the AWPB Preparation Process – In the planning and budgeting stage, the SFLP Finance Officers will perform the following four functions below:

Roles of SFLP finance staff in budgeting process



Role 1: Avail SFLP Budgeting Teams the Status of Available Balances – Technical coordinators will play an important role in facilitating budget preparation for activities in their respective realm. This does not however imply that they can solely dispose the component budget as the respective subcomponents are interrelated with others. SFLP is adopting an integrated teamwork Programme management approach.

Prior to the start of the planning and budgeting exercise, the Financial Controller (FC) provides each of the above budget holders the respective sub-component status of available balances and overall category-wise implications. The FC does this by making extracts from the TOMPRO accounting system and obtains from IFAD a status of funds balances available category-wise. From the TOMPRO accounting system, the FC also obtains balances component-wise, including up to the major activities as described later in the manual. The status of funds available should be adjusted by deducting commitments, WAs in the pipeline and projected expenditure for the remaining part of the current year. The adjusted information about the status of funds is provided to the above-named budget holders so that they are aware of budget ceilings. A working form that can be used in MS Excel to determine the available balance is as given below. The TOMPRO can assign historical expenditures to each of the planning units as described above and in the tables below.

Table 2 Working Form to Determine Status of Available Balances Category-wise Analysed Separately for IFAD Grant

Category	Available cash balance) ¹⁴	Less Commitments ¹⁵	Less WA's in Pipe Line	Less Projected Expenses to the end	Net Available Balance
Works	X	X	x	x	x
Salaries and allowances	X	X	x	x	x
Trainings	X	X	x	x	x
Consultancies	X	X	x	x	x
Equipment and materials	X	X	x	x	x
Operations and maintenance	X	X	x	x	x
Vehicles	X	X	x	x	x
Total	X	X	x	x	x

The net available balance should also be broken down according to components, sub-components and major activity headings so that planners are able to determine the relative weights for each component/ sub-component in the AWPB as illustrated in the table below. It is important to keep a relative balance between components so that some components do not lag behind.

¹⁴ IFAD Flex cube Statement of Funds (convert to Nakfa) plus balances for domestic financiers well reconciled to the computerized accounting system to be installed by SFLP.

¹⁵Take care to roll-over commitments into next year's budget.

Table 3 Working Form to Deduce Status of Available Balances Budget Units Analysed Separately for IFAD Grant and Other Financiers

Budget unit	Available cash balance) ¹⁶	Less Commitments ¹⁷	Less Projected Expenses to the end	Net Available Balance
A. Develop Sustainable Fisheries Systems				
1. Develop Marine Fisheries Production and Post-Harvest Systems	x	X	x	x
2. Development and Sustainable Utilization of Inland Fisheries	x	X	x	x
3. Market development and Promotion of Fish consumption	x	X	x	x
B. Fisheries Enterprises Support Services				
1. Entrepreneurial Capacity Development	x	X	x	x
2. Strengthen Input Supply Services	x	X	x	x
C. Institutional Strengthening and Implementation Support				
1. Capacity Building of MMR and Other Implementing Agencies for the Sustainable Development of the Fisheries Sector -	x	X	x	x
2. Programme Coordination and Implementation Support Services	X	X	x	x
Total	X	X	x	x

Role 2: Other Disbursement Restricting Factors – Whereas available balances may set the ceiling of what to include in the AWPB, there are other restricting factors. The FC will need to quantify these and communicate to the budget holders/ sub-component heads at the start of the planning season; examples will include:

- The realistic amount that can be replenished for from IFAD;
- Time lag between commitment and disbursement; and
- Existing obligations to complete on-going works.

Role 3: Consolidating the SFLP AWPB – In the AWPB there is a number of finance tables that have to be consolidated by the FC and his or her team, working closely with the PM&E Officer. While the consolidation of the AWPB into one document will be led by the Planning and M & E Officer, the finance tables will be a responsibility of the FC. These tables will include:

- Past year financial performance and cumulatively.
- Consolidated Annual Budget Summary.
- Component-wise summary.
- Category-wise summary.
- Category-wise summary by financier.
- Component-wise summary by financier; and

¹⁶This will be as per SFLP accounting system

¹⁷Take care to roll-over commitments into next year's budget

- Detailed Activity based annual Work Plans and Budgets for each budget responsibility centre.

The formats for each of the above summary are available in the IFAD guideline for AWPB preparation and progress reports and were already adapted by FDP, the preceding Project.

Role 4: Treasury Planning – This will be part of the AWPB preparation. The FC, as part of AWPB processing, will earmark the bigger items that can be paid for through direct payments and those that have to be paid for from the operational bank accounts. This will be translated into a monthly cash flow forecast to ensure there is sufficient liquidity even in peak periods.

Under Work plan and budgeting IFAD supervision missions will always be interested in:

- Timely preparation and approval of AWPB;
- AWPB in line with expenditure categories in Financing Agreement Schedule 2;
- Financing sources and implementing agencies for each category in the AWPB are identified; and
- Linkage between AWPB and Procurement Plan.

Step 2: Committing Funds – Commitment of funds is largely a procurement function covered under a separate procurement manual. The finance team will have a role to play in the procurement cycle including:

- Providing the status of available balances ahead of each procurement launch to avoid over-committing SFLP/GoSE. This will require NPFC to maintain a detailed analysis of commitments.
- This means contracts cannot be signed off without the NPFC entering them into his/her system.
- The authentication, custody, and execution of any financial instruments, such as performance bonds, advance guarantees will be a responsibility of the Financial Controller; and
- The financial progress elements of the contracting monitoring forms will be a responsibility of the Financial Controller.

Step 3: Treasury Function including the Accounting System – SFLP’s financial reporting will be in accordance with the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) - cash basis as already adopted in Eritrea. Laccie accounting software that has successfully been used under FDP and other IFAD supported Projects/Programmes in Eritrea will also be used under SFLP to facilitate financial control.

Setting the Chart of Accounts – This will be a critical start up activity, a chart of accounts closely linked to Programme cost tables in Appendix 9 of the SFLP Design Report will be set up to capture the Programme financial data under the appropriate headings for the various Programme financial reports. The structure of the chart of accounts shall cater for:

- The SFLP components, sub-components and activities.
- Expenditure items under each component and sub-component.
- The IFAD expenditures categories for the Programme.
- Sources of funding; and
- Cost Centres.

Coding of the Charts of Accounts, the TOMPRO accounting software has provision for 5 fields/filters that will direct the coding of the chart of accounts as shown below:

Laccie data filter	Digit	Programme data
Control Code	First	The Programme component but through the subcomponent

Subsidiary Codes	Second	Principal Activities
Expenditure Code	Third	GoSE Expenditure Categorisation
Cost Category	Fourth	Expenditure Categories according to the Financing Agreement
Donor	Fifth	Financiers (e.g. IFAD, Germany (GIZ), GoSE Beneficiaries, etc.)

Records Management – Financial records must be created and preserved for every financial transaction performed under the Programme. Financial records are defined as any financial information including written, computer data, internal forms, e-mails, or any other form of storage information originated from the PCOs (National and Zobas), such as internal forms, journal vouchers, financial reports (Monthly and quarterly) copies of cheques and withdrawal applications etc. It can also be information received by the PCOs, such as supplier invoices and receipts, bank statements, IFAD documents etc. within the framework of the Programme's official activities. The objective of this procedure is to preserve the financial records and files for further official use by the PCOs, for financial audit and for review by the Fund during the supervision Missions. It is important to note that the Programme's financial records are the property of the MMR; accordingly, they cannot be removed or destroyed. In fact, according to the IFAD general conditions, the GoSE has to maintain the original records for a minimum of 10 years after SFLP completion.

Filing of the Financial Records – The Finance team will maintain chronological files in which the financial documents have to be filed for future reference. Filing should be performed daily to prevent the accumulation of papers and to ensure that the financial records are maintained in an up-to-date manner at all times. Each financial record should be filed under its code in a chronological order, with a sequential number assigned to every document. Any kind of additions or amendments to the financial document should be filed in a chronological order immediately following the principal document. A separate series of vouchers will be filed for each operational account opened; separately for IFAD grant from the documents of other financiers.

Storage of Financial Records – The financial records of the Programme should be stored at the NPCO and/or MMR for a minimum of 10 years after Programme completion. The data should be stored within the accounting software, as paper copies, as scanned copies and as computer disc copies. The Financial Controller should allocate an appropriate storage area for the financial records in paper format and maintain them in locked cabinets, safe from water and fire, to which access is controlled and limited. The Financial Controller should also classify the financial records as "Confidential", or "General". All-important correspondences should be filed.

Archiving of Financial Records – In order to prevent an unnecessary pile-up of files in a limited office space, the Financial Controller should make sure that the financial records are archived on a regularly basis. Once a year, the Financial Controller should make sure that the completed or inactive files are archived in a manner that will allow for easy retrieval of the files in case they are required at some future date.

Backup Procedures – To avoid the loss or damage of financial data, the information should be kept in two copies: a) at the computer server of the NPCO; and b) in the locked cabinets of the NPCO. Only authorised personnel should be allowed to access the financial records. The access of external persons is prohibited except for authorised persons such investigators, auditors and IFAD staff/consultants with prior arrangement.

Under the area of accounting system, IFAD Missions will be looking out for the following aspects:

- Basis of accounting – SFLP should comply with the cash basis of accounting with the required disclosures;
- Adequacy and reliability of the accounting system – The Programme should ensure to comply with the internal controls around the TOMPRO system.

- Recordkeeping (including documentation and filing/archiving).
- Fixed assets register maintained and reconciled.
- Adequate documentation and controls for Information Systems, including documented accounting procedures, backup of financial records, integration of all sub-systems.
- Adequacy of Chart of Accounts for SFLP accounting purposes.
- Timeliness of recording transactions, regularity of performance and approval of reconciliations, controls on erroneous recordings; and
- Appropriate/adequate accounting and reporting of counterpart funds contributions (including tax and tax exemptions) as well as beneficiary contributions.

Internal *Controls*– Maintenance of a strong system of internal controls will be an integral part of the financial management function. Internal financial controls will aim to ensure efficiency, reliability, of financial reports and compliance with applicable laws and regulations including the financing agreement. Internal controls will include authorisation, verification, segregation of duties and reconciliations as further detailed below.

Expenditure verification, *Payment Documentation* – For all payments, the Financial Controller should ensure that the following steps are performed:

- A payment request voucher should be prepared for each payment.
- Validation of invoice – the following validation checks should be performed by the Financial Controller on invoice: a) invoice arithmetically correct; and b) quantity and price recorded on invoice should be checked back to contract, order, and certification of completion/delivery. If there is any discrepancy identified, it should be raised with the vendor prior to proceeding with invoice processing; and
- Supporting documentation – the following documents should be attached to the payment voucher to support validation: a) copy of invoice; b) required approvals; c) purchase order, goods received note and contract; if applicable; and d) copy of required guarantees.

Minimum Documentation – To ensure that the finance unit collects all the supporting documents, the following checklists are provided; they should be ticked-off carefully and attached to each payment voucher.

Standard Goods	(Tick)
Complete Written Voucher, duly approved	
Confirmation by Procurement Officer that the Procurement was properly done in accordance with GoSE and donors’ procedures	
Attach Copies of relevant No Objections from donors, where applicable	
Availability of supporting documentation	
Contract	
Invoice	
Evidence of payment	
Bank guarantee	
Delivery notes/reports (Make Cross Reference where bulky)	
Fund availability in	

In-Country Workshops	(Tick)
Attendance sheets	
Attendance sheets should be reconciled to DSA paid	
Availability of supporting documentation	
Training report	
Hotel Receipts/ bills for meals and accommodation(should be reconciled to attendance sheets)	
Procurement record on how the venue was selected	
Justification for any fuel refunds and related support	

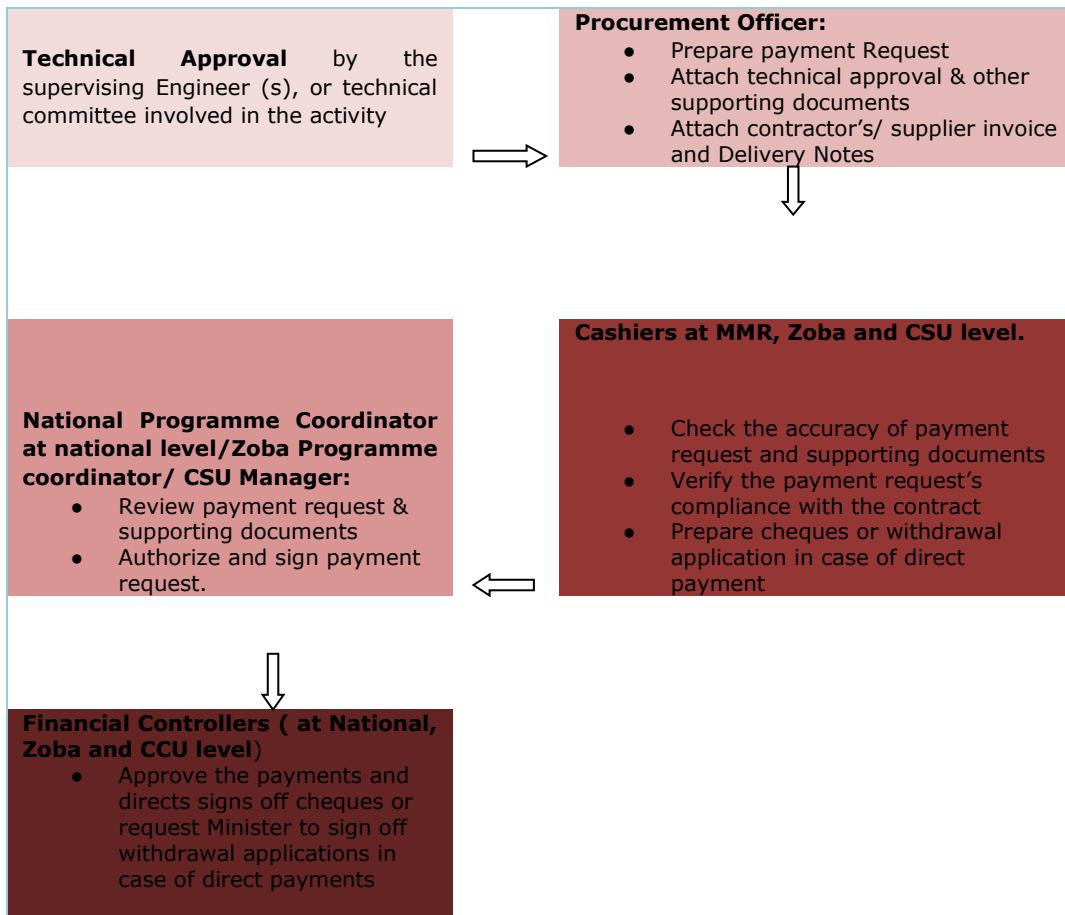
Budget-Ensure TOMPRO budget controls have been updated	
Category(ies)	
Accuracy of Computations/footings	
Reviewed optimality of the disbursement method	
Banking instructions	
Correspondence bank	
Percentage of financing	

Fund availability in	
Budget-Ensure TOMPRO budget controls have been updated	
Category(ies)	
Accuracy of Computations/footings	

Workshops- Abroad	(Tick)
1. Invitations and related IFAD's No Objection	
2. Availability of supporting documentation	
a) Boarding passes reconciled DSA days taken	
b) Back to Office Reports	
3. Fund availability in	
a) Budget-Ensure TOMPRO budget controls have been updated	
b) Category(ies)	
4. Accuracy of Computations/footings	
Consultancies	(Tick)
1. Timesheets in comparison with the work done;	
2. Attach Copies of relevant No Objections from IFAD, where applicable	
3. An acceptable report	
4. Availability of supporting documentation	
a) Contract	
b) Invoice	
c) Evidence of payment	
d) Bank guarantee for advances	
5. Fund availability in	
a) Budget-Ensure Vote Book has been updated	
a) Category(ies)	
6. Accuracy of Computations/footings	
7. Banking instructions Correspondence bank	

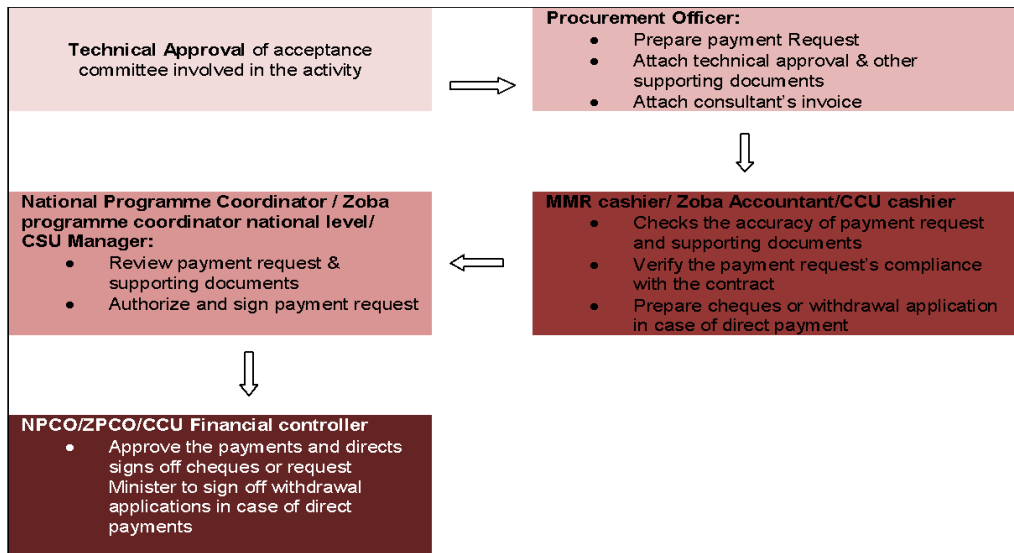
Adequate Segregation of Duties – The SFLP financial management system has been designed to ensure that no individual can originate, process and complete the payment cycle for works and goods will follow specified patterns. It is the Coordinator's responsibility to ensure that preparation, authorisation, execution, custody, recording and the operation of systems are segregated under the Programme

The Expenditure Cycle for works and goods at each cost centre (i.e. at NPCO, ZPCO and at CSU level) is detailed in the chart below:

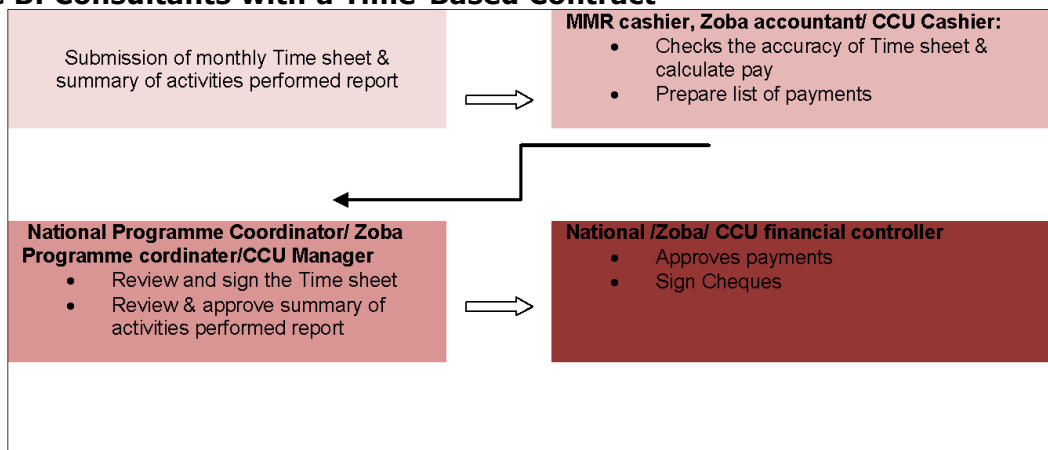


Payments for Consultant Services – There are two types of consultants' services: a) consultants with a lump sum contract; and b) consultants with a time-based contract. For type (a) consultants, payments will be made against the delivery of outputs as detailed in their contracts. For type (b) consultants, payments will be made against the submission of a time sheet, a report on activities performed and the assurance (by a technical coordinator) of the adequacy of services rendered. Both time sheets and reports will need the technical approval of the technical component head before the payment can be honoured. At each cost centre, the payment process for both lump-sum contracts and time based contracts is illustrated hereunder.

Type A: Consultants with a Lump Sum Contract



Type B: Consultants with a Time-Based Contract



Similar arrangement as above will apply for regular office supplies and travel related expenditures as a way of assuring segregation of duties.

Fixed Assets Control – Fixed asset management is an important process that seeks to track fixed assets for the purposes of financial accounting and to ensure preventive maintenance, and theft deterrence. Adequate Fixed asset maintenance also increases the sustainability of the Programme/Project. The key controls in asset management will include maintenance of comprehensive asset register, regular physical verification and maintenance and restricted access by an authorisation persons.

Asset Register – The Accountant/Cashier must maintain a register of all (material) SFLP equipment. The asset register should record the following information for each individual piece of equipment: a) Asset description; b) Asset number; c) Serial number of the item; d) Officer responsible for the asset; e) Funding of asset (IFAD, Government, etc.); f) Location, and date of purchase; and g) Estimated life span.

Asset Verification Review – The Financial Controller must ensure that a verification count of all equipment recorded in the fixed asset register is performed at least once a year. This should include the following checks:

- Verify that all equipment is still held in the location recorded on the register.
- Check that equipment is still in a reasonable state of repair.
- Discrepancies between the verification exercise and the fixed asset register should be investigated. Where assets are missing or seriously damaged, they should be removed from the asset register.
- The removal should be formally documented and approved by the Programme Coordinator and
- notified to procurement team; and
- The verification review must be performed by different staff from those who use the equipment, to ensure adequate segregation of duty.

Under internal controls, IFAD Missions will be keenly interested in the following aspects:

- (i) Segregation of duties – are the following functional responsibilities performed by different units or persons: a) authorization of a transaction; b) execution of a transaction; c) recording of the transaction; and d) custody of assets involved in the transaction.
- (ii) Clarity and adequacy of decision processes and sequence of events for control functions in Programme implementation reflected in the Financial Manual (or equivalent thereof);
- (iii) Adherence to Programme Management Manuals.
- (iv) Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over inflows of funding sources other than IFAD.
- (v) Adequacy of contract management (use of contract register and monitoring form) and filing thereof.
- (vi) Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over expenditures (full cycle from commitment, payment, receipt of good and services, approval of payments, classification, etc.).
- (vii) Documentary evidence to confirm delivery and acceptance of contracted goods, works or services.
- (viii) Physical controls over cash, documents and records. Adequacy of filing systems. Missions will review the petty cash subject to monthly reconciliation as well as surprise checks; custody of cash box and control of keys.
- (ix) Adequacy of physical management of cash.
- (x) Timely payment to suppliers and consultants.

- (xi) Eligibility of expenditures with respect to Financing Agreements.
- (xii) Legality/eligibility of advances from Programme funds and timely justification for use thereof.
- (xiii) Compliance with financial management covenants in the Financing Agreements and Letter to the Borrower/Recipient (LTB/R).
- (xiv) Adequacy of up-to-date record keeping for fixed assets and inventories.
- (xv) Adequacy of controls concerning Programme assets including: a) vehicle and other assets management (assets should be property tagged and a physical inventory count done on a regular basis); b) fuel management (Drivers should maintain a vehicle log book); c) travel authorisations (including Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) paid to staff); and d) adequacy of vehicles and assets insurance.
- (xvi) Workshops: a) availability of list of participants; b) DSA paid to participants; and c) receipts for workshop expenditure.
- (xvii) Adequacy of controls and authorisation process for use of funds (payments, transfers, Cash/Bank balance management) and other operational accounts.
- (xviii) Banking arrangement and controls (reconciliation of bank statements with financial accounts); and
- (xix) Existence of a proper IT support unit in place.

Step 4: Withdrawal Applications – SFLP will have parallel financing and each fund will require separate withdrawal applications and its own series of payment vouchers.

The IFAD disbursement handbook provides all the guidance and forms needed for the preparation of withdrawal applications, including replenishment applications. Those forms and guidance are not reproduced in this manual. As stated in the LTB/R and the LDH, four standard disbursement procedures may be used for withdrawal of financing. The disbursement of the parallel financing shall follow IFAD disbursement procedures unless the other funders specify their required procedures. For each fund the following procedures will be followed in application for funds:

- Procedure I – Advance withdrawal (using imprest account with replenishment designation account in a commercial bank). The initial advance ceiling is set at USD 8.3 million;
- Procedure II – Direct payment. This modality is used for eligible SFLP expenditures to be paid directly by IFAD, generally for large contracts, to suppliers, contractors or third parties, as authorised by the GoE over USD 100,000 and to be reviewed by IFAD depending on assessment of the fiduciary risk.
- Procedure III – Special commitment. This modality is used for eligible Programme expenditure related to items imported by SFLP under letter of credit requiring the issuance of guarantee for reimbursement to negotiating banks by IFAD;
- Procedure IV – Reimbursement. This is applicable when eligible SFLP expenditures, reimbursable under the financing, have been pre-financed by the GoSE. Such reimbursements are expected to be claimed not later than 90 calendar days from the date of payment by SFLP.

The finance team must be efficient in submission of the Withdrawal Applications (Was) to the financiers; otherwise liquidity can be a hindrance to implementation. A tool that can be used to measure the efficiency of a replenishment process is the designated account reconciliation for each parallel fund as shown below. Thus, the designated account reconciliation should always be prepared for inclusion in WAs and should be used, on a monthly basis, as a performance measure as illustrated below.

Illustrating that Designated Account Reconciliation to be prepared for each parallel fund used as a good Treasury Management Tool

		USD	Management Tips
1	Total initial advance by the Fund	xxx	This reconciliation should give the whereabouts of this advance and the FC should always on a monthly basis be interested to know the whereabouts of the initial deposit.
2	LESS: Amount Recovered by the Fund	-	
3	Outstanding Advance to Designated Account	xxx	
4	Balance of the Fund Designated Account as per Bank Statement from the Commercial bank	xxx	If less than 50% of the initial deposit can be traced to bank statements, this can always alert the FC and SFLP Coordinator of lingering cash flow problems by looking at lines 4 and 5
5	Balance on the Fund Programme Operational Accounts as per Bank Statements	xxx	
	Total of Bank Balances	xxx	
6	Plus Total Amount claimed in this Application No.	xxx	If this amount is materially higher than 30% of the initial deposits it would point at laxity in the replenishment system. If for example, this amount is twice or more than the minimum amount for replenishment, It would tell PC that the FC could have lodged a WA when expenditure reached the minimum amount of 30% of the initial deposit and there could be over bulking/inefficiency.
7	Plus Total Amount withdrawn from bank accounts not yet claimed	xxx	This should cause the SFLP Coordinator to demand why money to this magnitude has been withdrawn but is not being included in the WA. The PC should always demand for a schedule of this amount—it reflects inefficiency and results in cash flow problems to have large amounts of money from bank accounts and take a long time to be replenished back. Secondly care should be taken that this figure is not only inserted as a <i>balancing figure</i> , which would reflect that the designated account is not well managed.
8	Plus Amounts claimed in previous Applications not yet credited at date of Bank Statement	xxx	The WAs in the pipeline, if they take long to be processed, could reflect that funder raised many queries on the quality of the WAs, in which case the SFLP Coordinator could request for staff training; or it could be delays on the side of IFAD and in which case the PC would still have to initiate follow-up from IFAD. It is advisable for the FC to always follow the status of the WA on IFAD's Withdrawal Application Tracking System (WATTS).
9	Minus Interest Earned		
10. TOTAL ADVANCE ACCOUNTED FOR		xxx	If this total does not equal the outstanding initial deposit, the PC should demand explanation. It is so serious to fail to reconcile the initial deposit

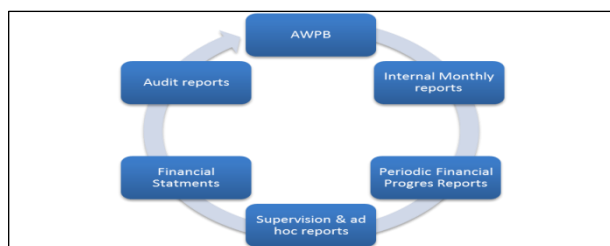
It is key for the FC to know the SFLP treasury position at all times in order to better manage the Programme's liquidity position in a timely and efficient manner. The key goals are to ensure that: a) there are sufficient funds in treasury to meet SFLP's field activities for implementation; b) the disbursement rate of the Programme closely follows the physical activity progress; and c) increase in the performance level of SFLP and meeting its objectives as in the PDR.

The key elements on Programme treasury position are:

- a) Status of Designated accounts balances (Using the cash books as at reporting date);
- b) Status of the operation accounts balances (Using the cash books as at reporting date);
- c) The status of cash in hand (Using the cash book as at reporting date);
- d) The money value of WAs with funders for reimbursement; and
- e) The money value of WAs to be submitted to the funders.

The FC should prepare regular cash and expenditures rolling monthly cash flow forecasts. This will help to detect periods of liquidity gaps so that appropriate adjustments in work scheduling or any other remedial actions can be taken proactively.

Step 5: Financial Reports and Auditing – Periodic financial progress reports are a requirement of the IFAD Financing Agreement. Sufficient information must be made available about what the money is spent on, how much is spent and what the results are. The major financial reports include the following: AWPB, monthly financial reports, periodic financial progress reports, supervision reports, annual financial statements and audit reports. IFAD has now developed guidelines for Interim Financial Reporting (IFR) to guide the progress reporting. These have been included in the resource pack. The resource pack includes guidelines for each of the following aspects.



Under financial reporting IFAD Missions will be looking for:

- Completeness, accuracy, usefulness, and timeliness of financial reports.
- Interim FM reports and linkage to progress reports - timely preparation and submission to IFAD.
- Preparation of reports showing actual versus budget income/expenditure and AWPB execution rate.
- Follow up of previous Aide Memoirs' fiduciary recommendations; and
- Reasonable alignment between disbursement rate of recurrent versus investment cost categories.

Grant Completion and Closing – The closing of the grant will be due six months after the Programme completion date. Both the completion and the closing dates of the grant have financial implications on the Programme management such as development and submission of a recovery plan, ensuring eligibility of expenditures and submission of the necessary documents outlined below.

Recovery plan – To ensure that the designated account is completely and timely justified, the NPCO will develop and submit to IFAD a recovery plan outlining the percentages per

withdrawal application that will be recovered and paid respectively. The recovery plan will be submitted to the fund around six months before the completion date or when the outstanding balance (amount still undisbursed by IFAD) is less than double the authorized allocation.

4. Audit of SFLP

It is a requirement of all IFAD funded Projects to have an *ex-post* review of their books of accounts, records of transactions and financial and other systems maintained by a Programme coordination unit for the purpose of executing the Programme, and of the financial statements prepared by a PCU reflecting Programme operations during a given period. Under SFLP, audit will examine the adequacy of accounting systems and procedures, capacity to maintain appropriate accounts and documentation of the grant expenditures. The objective of the Programme audit will be to:

- Give credibility to the financial statements and other management reports.
- Identify weaknesses in internal controls and financial systems.
- verify compliance with loan covenants relating to financial matters; and
- Make recommendations for improvement to provide credibility and assurance of accountability.

External Audits – In the case of the IFAD portfolio in Eritrea, the Office of the Auditor General (OAG) will undertake the audits, including that of SFLP. Notwithstanding that it is the OAG to undertake the audit; the Terms of Reference for external audit should be cleared with IFAD on an annual basis. Under the area of external audits, IFAD Missions will be looking out for:

- Adequacy of scope and ToR;
- Adherence to ToR;
- Timeliness of audit report; and
- Quality of audit.

Internal Audits – The MMR internal auditor will include SFLP in the rolling internal audit plan. Under the area of internal audit, IFAD Missions will be looking for the following:

- Existence of Internal Audit arrangements.
- Adequacy of internal audit arrangements (organization - staff capacity).
- Adequacy of internal audit scope of work and quality of reports; and
- Assessment of matters raised in audit reports.

The IFAD general procedures governing Project audits such as appointment of auditors, assessment of auditor's capacity, submission of reports, minimum scope of audits, ToRs and sample of engagement letter are include in IFAD guidelines for project audits, and therefore there is no need of reproducing them in this PIM.

VII. Procurement

1 Applicable Procurement Rules

Procurement will be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Project Procurement Framework consisting of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and IFAD Project Procurement Handbook (2020), IFAD Standard Bidding and Procurement Documents. IFAD’s Simplified Project Procurement Procedures for Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations (March, 2023) will apply. Other provisions stipulated in the Procurement Arrangement Letter (PAL) will be applied for all procurement activities.

2 Procurement Methods, Thresholds and Prior Review

2.1 Procurement Plans (PP)

Project procurement will be carried out as per the approved Procurement Plan (PP) processed in IFAD’s Online Procurement End-to-end Procurement System OPEN. The PP should reflect the analysis presented in the PPS. It is the responsibility of the Project to prepare a consolidated Procurement Plan covering all the activities funded by the project. The Procurement Plan should include all procurement packages expected to be implemented within a period of at least 12 months. The PP should be updated at least annually to reflect actual needs and changing circumstances. The initial Procurement Plan prepared for the project should be for a period of 18 months, with successive 12-month plans to be prepared for the following period of implementation. The plan should be realistic and shall be consistent with the Project Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and shall form part of it. Any updates to the Procurement Plan should be submitted to IFAD for its review and no objection. Any changes to the Procurement Plan should be justified through a revised PPS. The Plan shall include description of the procurement packages to be implemented, funding source, methods of Procurement, type of review (prior or post), quantities, estimated costs, time schedule for the different steps involved in the procurement process and the responsible procuring entity. The Procurement Plan is a “live” document that should be updated regularly. It is recommended to review the plan at least once quarterly. Any major adjustments or amendments to the plan would require IFAD no-objection. The plan should be ready and updated for review by supervision missions.

2.2 Contract Register (CR) and Contract Monitoring Tool (CMT)

All contracts, Memorandums of Agreements, purchase orders and related payments must be recorded in the Contract Monitoring Tool (CMT) of the IFAD Client Portal. The contract register in use by the project will be in the form of entries to the CMT. All contracts by the project will be captured in the CMT in a timely manner. The project procurement officer will ensure regular updates to the CMT to reflect accurate physical and financial progress of contract entries.

2.3 Tabular Summary of Applicable Methods and Thresholds

Method Selection Thresholds			Prior Review Thresholds
Currency: US\$			
GOODS/NCS			
Shopping	NCB	ICB	
≤ 70,000	< 150,000	≥ 150,000	≥ 50,000
WORKS/NCS			
Shopping	NCB	ICB	
≤ 175,000	< 500,000	≥ 500,000	≥ 100,000
CONSULTING SERVICES/NCS			
CQS, DC (SSS) and ICS	LCS and FBS	QCBS and QBS	

≤ 50,000	< 80,000	≥ 80,000	≥ 30,000
ICS Prior Review Threshold			≥ 15,000

2.4 Special Procurement Arrangements

a) The table below represents procurement arrangements for low value items:

Contract	Category	Estimated Cost	Procurement Approach and Method
Off-the shelf Goods, Minor Works, and small assignments.	Works /Goods /Consulting services	Not more than USD500, up to an annual cumulative cost of USD5,000 (as defined in the PAL)	Contracts to be procured through local administrative procedures and a file of all such purchases be maintained.

b) a) Operational Expenses: The project will also finance from the IFAD proceeds for costs associated with fuel, operational travel, per-diems, office consumables and maintenance, motor vehicle maintenance, telephone and internet charges, General salaries, and allowances for project staff. These expenditures will not be subject to procurement clearance, hence, will not be reflected in the approved procurement plan. Items under this category would be procured using local administrative procedures acceptable to IFAD. The expenditure plan under this category will be submitted annually to IFAD for review and no objection through the AWPB, and will be subject to external audit.

c) Training / Capacity Development initiatives through the project are not Procurement Transactions unless a service provider is exclusively hired from Market through agreed Selection Methods of Consultant / Non-consulting services as appropriate to render training or capacity development. The expenditure plan under this category will be submitted annually to IFAD for review and no objection through the AWPB and will be subject to external audit.

2.5 Standard Procurement Documents (SPD) to be used

Procurements in the project will be carried out using IFAD's procurement handbook and IFAD Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs) and Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) as revised/issued from time to time. A complete list of SPD templates is available for download and can be accessed on <https://www.ifad.org/en/project-procurement/guidelines-and-documents>

2.6 Guidance Offered in the IFAD Procurement Handbook

2.6.1 Application of the Handbook

The IFAD procurement handbook will apply to any procurement activity undertaken by the project when procuring goods, works or services under SFLP, and consistent with the Financing Agreement. Consistent application of the handbook's provisions and procedures is essential for ensuring greater efficiency, transparency, uniformity of documents and decisions and lower procurement costs.

2.6.2 Key Provisions of the Handbook

SFLP will apply procedures in the IFAD procurement Handbook in its entirety. The key provisions include Introduction defining the application and use, Procurement responsibility, Process Management, Procurement Planning, Identification of Need, Procurement and Selection Methods, Bidding Documents, Bidding Process, Contracts, Evaluation, Contract Award, Contract Management and Community Participation.

2.7 Prior Review Documentation

In accordance with paragraphs 49, 66 and 67 of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and IFAD's Procurement Handbook, the following will be subject to prior review by IFAD and requires IFAD's No Objection:

2.7.1 Procurement Plan (PP)

Procurement Plans submitted as part of Annual Work Plans and Budget and any subsequent amendment of these plans shall be subject to prior review.

2.7.2 The General Procurement Notice(s) (GPN)

General Procurement Notices that are drafted prior to their publication shall be subject to IFAD prior review.

2.7.3 Goods, Works, Consulting and Non-Consulting Services

The procurement process for Goods/Works/Services shall require IFAD's No Objection for contracts designated for "prior review" in the project's procurement plan. No downstream procurement action by the project can proceed until prior NO is issued by IFAD as to the propriety and compliance of the undermentioned steps with the IFAD PPF:

	Activity / Step of the procurement process for Prior Review Contracts	IFAD "NO" is required
1	Call/Request for Prequalification document and related advertisement	Yes
2	REOI (Request for Expression of Interest) document for consultancy services and related advertisement	Yes
3	Terms of Reference for consultancy services and related non-consulting services	Yes, usually as part of NO request for issue of the RFP (step 9 below)
4	Technical Specifications for Goods/Works/NCS	Yes, usually as part of NO request for issue of the bid docs (step 9 below)
5	Composition of evaluation committees	Yes, usually as part of 9, 13 or 15
6	Prequalification report for Goods/Works/NCS	Yes
7	Shortlisting report for consultants' selection	Yes
8	The use of "prior lists" for shortlisting consultants	Yes
9	Complete Bidding Documents and RFPs and CfPs and related advertisement if applicable	Yes
10	Use of a Performance Guarantee template if other than unconditional, irrevocable and on-demand guarantee	Yes
11	Amendments to the Bidding Documents and RFPs, CfPs	Yes
12	Opening bids/quotes/proposals that are less than 3 (excluding DC/SSS)	Yes
13	Technical evaluation report (in two envelope procedures)	Yes

14	The combined evaluation report (in two envelope procedures)	Yes
15	The single evaluation report (in one envelope procedures) for Goods/Works/NCS/Consulting Services (SSS)	Yes
16	Decisions concerning abnormally low bids	Yes
17	Draft contract	Yes
18	Minutes of negotiation at award for consultancy services (where applicable) or when using DC for Goods/Works/NCS	Yes
19	Rejection of all bids/proposals and cancellation of the procurement procedure	Yes
20	Failure of negotiations and proceeding to next ranked consultant	Yes
21	Proceeding to next ranked bidder if top ranked fails to sign the contract in Goods/Works/NCS	Yes
22	Determination to reject a bid/proposal because of cross-debarment	Yes, usually as part of steps 13, 14 or 15
23	Amendments to contracts exceeding 10% in value (increase/decrease in quantities as a result of evolutionary changes). Additional unforeseen new items exceeding 10% of the contract value is a new procurement subject to Single Source/DC conditions.	Yes
24	Extension of time to contracts exceeding 25% of the original contractual duration in Goods/Works/NC Services/Consulting Services	Yes
25	Termination of a contract in Goods/Works/NC Services/Consulting Services	Yes
26	The use of Force Account	Yes

2.7.4 Procurement from United Nations (UN) Agencies

Through application of Simplified Project Procurement Procedures for FCA Situations (March, 2023), the SFLP will rely on UNOPS and its self-serviced UN Web Buy Plus platform of LTAs, with possibility of using dedicated case managers for initial activities. This will be on a case-by-case basis, and the activities will be identified as direct procurement in the PP with SFLP implementing this modality by using single sourcing / direct contracting. Where possible, the project will compare available options in the LTAs, analyse and process internal approval before placing an order on the e-procurement platform. IFAD prior review requirements are to be observed.

2.7.4 Other specific Prior Review requirements

In accordance with paragraphs 49, 66 and 67 of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and IFAD's Procurement Handbook, the following will be subject to prior review by IFAD and requires IFAD's No Objection:

1	Procurement Plans submitted as part of Annual Work Plans and Budget and any subsequent amendment of these plans;
2	General Procurement Notices

3	The first 5 procurement activities using ICB and NCB
4	Any use of Force Account For SFLP, Force Account activities will be for minor works undertaken by Beneficiary institutions under Eri-Fish. The institutions have sufficient in-house technical and human resource capacity to undertake minor activities such as office repairs and spot improvements that precede equipment installations. They employ technical staff who in their maintenance departments to oversee running of Fish processing plants, and also have a good complement of laborers. However, all building works will be through Direct Contracting of Red Sea General Development and Construction Company RSGDCC.
5	The TOR (Job Description), Advertisement and selection proceedings for the hiring of any staff responsible for carrying out or administering procurement processes as part of the project
6	Award of any Memorandum of Agreement irrespective of its value
7	Award of any contract for goods and goods-related non-consulting services estimated to cost US\$ 50,000 or more;
8	All contracts for works and works-related non-consulting services;
9	Award of any contract for consulting services provided by firms estimated to cost US\$ 30,000 or more;
10	Award of any contract for individual consulting services estimated to cost US\$ 30,000 or more;
11	Award of any contract via Direct Contracting for Goods and related Non-Consulting Services above the low-value threshold specified in paragraph 6 b) iv). Any contract below this low-value threshold does not need N.O. as long as the cumulative value of such low-value contracts does not exceed the cumulative threshold stated in paragraph 6 b) iv) in the current fiscal year;
12	Award of any contract via Direct Contracting for Works above the low-value threshold specified in paragraph 6 a) iv). Any contract below this threshold does not need N.O. as long as the cumulative value of such low-value contracts does not exceed the cumulative threshold stated in the same paragraph;
13	Award of any contract via Single/Sole Source Selection of Consulting Services to firms above the threshold specified in paragraph 6 c) vi). Any contract below this threshold does not need N.O. as long as the cumulative value of such low-value contracts does not exceed the cumulative threshold stated in the same paragraph;
14	Award of any contract via Single/Sole Source Selection to individuals above the threshold specified in paragraph 6 c) vii). Any contract below this threshold does not need N.O. as long as the cumulative threshold stated in the same paragraph is not exceeded and the contract duration is three months or less.

2.8 Other procurement-related coordination with IFAD

It is not intended that the procurement manual will foresee all possible situations that could arise in processing of procurement activities and decisions. Where in doubt, the project will seek guidance from IFAD from time to time during SFLP's implementation. A proactive approach will be required to ensure procurement best practices are retained throughout project implementation.

3 Critical Procurement Issues

A. 3.1 Areas of Inconsistency between National Law and IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines

3.1.1 Comparison between National and IFAD Procurement

The SFLP shall solely rely on IFAD Procurement guidelines in the absence of a functional national project procurement framework for the purpose of project procurement.

3.1.2 Extent of Application of the National Procurement rules under the Project

The National Procurement rules will not apply.

B. 3.2 Cost and Schedule Estimate

The Programme's total cost is US\$ 34.3 Million with costs distributed as per tabulation below. The Government contribution includes staff salaries, office premises and other in-kind contributions.

No.	Component	Cost (US\$ '000)	Percent	Items to be procured
1	Component 1. Develop sustainable fisheries system:	25,238	74%	Engine replacement and travel lift of 60-ton, Fishing gear, Navigation equipment, Rehabilitation of research field station, Specialized truck for fish seed transport, Installation of refrigeration system, Installation of solar power system, Construction and maintenance, Processing supplies for plants and outlets, Processing supplies for outlets, Supply of Vehicles, Supply of Equipment.
	1) Sub-component 1.1 Strengthening Resources and ecosystem management	3,405		
	2) Subcomponent 1.2 Development of Marine and Inland Fisheries Production Capacities	11,717		
	3) Sub-component 1.3 Development of Fisheries Processing, Distribution and Marketing Systems	10,115		
2.	Component 2. Programme coordination, institutional strengthening and Policy:	9,049	26%	Baseline/preparatory studies, Mid Term Review and Impact assessment, Project Completion and Impact evaluation, Backup Power Supply, Laboratory equipment, Laboratory rehabilitation, TAs (various), Provision of inspection materials, Provision of Office equipment, Provision of Office furniture.
	1) Sub-component 2.1 Programme Coordination and Implementation	5,713		
	2) Subcomponent 2.2 Develop MMR's Institutional Policy Formulation Capacity	75		
	3) Subcomponent 2.3 Strengthening Nutrition Through Partnerships	3,261		
	Total	34,287	100%	

C. 3.3 Publication of Notices

D. 3.3.1 General Procurement Notice (GPN)

The GPN is a publication that will be made at the beginning of each planning period to achieve the following:

- Notify bidders of the existence of the SFLP
 - Notify bidders of upcoming procurement opportunities
 - Enable the SFLP to create or improve its supplier database
- IFAD's NO is required prior to publication of the GPN.

E. 3.3.2 Pre-qualification (goods, works and non-consulting services)

In this process, information on the qualifications of potential bidders will be obtained and evaluated in order to compile a list of qualified bidders who will receive the invitation-to-bid documents. This will be done through publication of a pre-qualification notice, the receipt of submissions and the evaluation of submissions against predetermined criteria.

F. 3.3.3 Notices for Open Bidding Processes

For open bidding processes, publication of the advertisement will be made for open competitive bidding. This shall be done – at a minimum – via publication on the IFAD website and in national newspapers. International Competitive approaches shall require additional publication on the United Nations Development Business portal - UNDB online.

G. 3.3.4 Request for Expressions of Interest (REOI)

For openly competitive procurement activities through Request for Proposals, Publication/issuance of an REOI containing a briefing on the assignment and the shortlist assessment criteria will be made. The evaluation criteria in the RFP stage will be more robust and not be used in the shortlist.

H. 3.3.5 Publication of Contract Awards

The publication of contract awards will follow the same advertisement method used for the announcement of the procurement activity.

I. 3.4 Award of Grants/Loans

Grant schemes are not foreseen under SFLP.

J. 3.5 Procurement Principles and Ethics

3.5.1 Procurement Principles

In accordance with the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines, the IFAD Anticorruption Policy and the IFAD Code of Conduct, project procurement staff are expected to:

- a) maintain and enhance the reputation of the State of Eritrea by:
- (i) maintaining the highest standards of honesty and integrity in all professional relationships;
 - (ii) developing the highest standards of professional ethics;
 - (iii) maximizing use of IFAD funds and other resources for which they are responsible for the purposes for which they were provided to the borrower/recipient country;
 - (iv) providing information in the course of their duties that is true, fair and not designed to mislead;
 - (v) complying with both the letter and the spirit of:
 - the financing agreement;
 - the laws and regulations of the State of Eritrea;
 - professional ethics;
 - contractual obligations.
- b) declare any actual, perceived or potential personal interest that might affect, or reasonably be perceived by others to affect, impartiality in any matter relevant to their duties (conflict of interest). In such a situation, the respective official should not participate

in the procurement process in any way to avoid adverse measures, including the declaration of mis-procurement;

c) respect the confidentiality of information obtained in the course of duty and not use such information for personal gain or for the unfair benefit of any bidder, supplier or contractor; and

d) Two of the most common sources of concern are conflicts of interest and the acceptance of gifts and hospitality by officials. The complete guidelines can be found in IFAD's Anti-corruption Policy.

3.5.2 Gifts and hospitality

Any public official of the borrower/recipient involved in an IFAD-funded procurement activity:

- (i) is not permitted to accept any gifts from current or potential suppliers, contractors or consultants, unless such gifts are of very low intrinsic value, such as a calendar or business agenda;
- (ii) must refrain from accepting any business hospitality that might be viewed by others as influencing a business decision;
- (iii) has a duty to promptly report any case of prohibited practices, including but not limited to fraud and corruption, as defined in IFAD's Anti-corruption Policy, by a colleague, bidder, supplier, contractor or consultant, to IFAD and the national authorities, as required.

3.5.3 Conflicts of interest

- (i) The IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines require that any public official of the borrower/ recipient involved in an IFAD-funded procurement activity shall declare any personal interest that may affect, or might reasonably be deemed by others to affect, impartiality in any matter relevant to their duties (conflict of interest).
- (ii) On becoming aware of a situation of this nature or the potential for such a situation, the official(s) concerned should immediately recuse themselves from any aspect of the procurement process to avoid being placed in the position of having a conflict of interest.
- (iii) When IFAD becomes aware of a situation in which a conflict of interest may have existed but was not declared, it is sufficient grounds to declare misprocurement, in keeping with the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines.
- (iv) Where there is a question about the existence of a conflict of interest, or potential conflict of interest, IFAD may be consulted for advice or guidance. However, IFAD operates under the general principle that if there is any uncertainty, it is safer to recuse oneself from the process rather than risk a negative perception of the process and a (potential) declaration of mis-procurement.

3.6 Combatting Corruption and Sexual Harassment

All contracts signed by vendors (suppliers, consultants/consulting firms or contractors) shall contain material demonstrating that the vendor is compliant with the regulations of IFAD's Revised Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations and the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SH/SEA) by the use of self-certification forms. To this end, all vendors shall sign a self-certifying declaration annexed to the contract, certifying that they have not and – for the duration of the contract – will not engage in fraud and corruption and SH/SEA, as defined in the respective policies indicated above. This self-declaration is part of the contract forms of the standard procurement documents provided by IFAD.

The SH/SEA Policy is available at: <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/40738506>

The Anti-corruption Policy at: <https://www.ifad.org/en/document-detail/asset/40189695>

3.7 Record Keeping

Each procurement activity will have its own separate file, folder or dossier where records related only to the procurement in question are kept in properly coded chronological order. Documents related to other procurement projects must not be included in the procurement record. It should be possible to review the entire historical record of the procurement in a logical and sequential manner at any time. The list of complete records to be retained in a file is referenced in the IFAD procurement handbook and as contained in Annex 2.

4 Procurement Transactions – Institutional Setup and RACI

4.1 Delegated Procurement Responsibilities to local entities

All procurement under the SFLP will be undertaken by the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO). Local entities comprise the Zoba Administrations and beneficiary institutions comprising Fisheries processing plants - EriFish, EMPC Massawa and EMPC Assab, all of which fall under the umbrella of the National Fish Corporation (NFC). These local institutions may undertake low value items procurement and operational items procurement using the procedures defined herein and subject to provisions of the Financing Agreement.

4.2 Implementing Partners

All procurement under the SFLP will be undertaken by the National Project Coordination Office (NPCO). Local entities comprise the Zoba Administrations and beneficiary institutions comprising Fisheries processing plants - EriFish, EMPC Massawa and EMPC Assab, all of which fall under the umbrella of the National Fish Corporation (NFC). These local institutions may undertake low value items procurement and operational items procurement using the procedures defined herein and subject to provisions of the Financing Agreement.

4.3 Accounting for Procurement by Local Entities and Partners

Any small value procurements and procurements of operational expenditures undertaken by local entities will be subject to periodic reporting before replenishment of funding by the NPCO and in line with the Financing covenants.

4.4 Institutional Setup, Roles and Responsibilities

4.4.1 Evaluation Committees

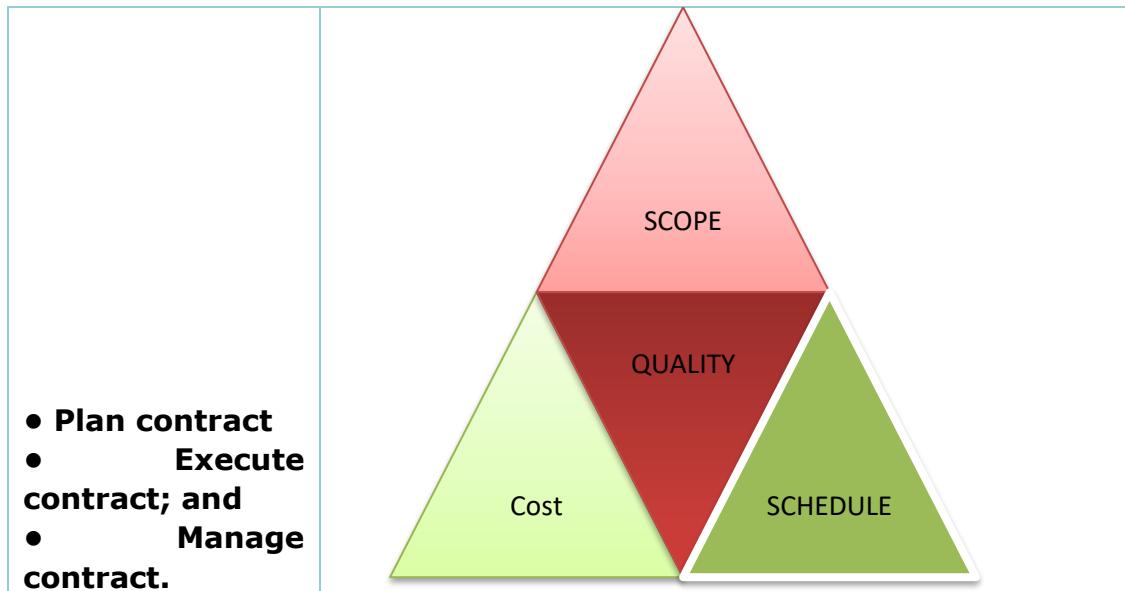
A Permanent Tender committee will be formed to handle items common across more than one Zoba or generally requiring Open Competitive Bidding. Each competitive procurement package will have an ad hoc Evaluation Committee comprising members skilled in the subject matter at hand. Evaluation committee members should not be restricted to only NPCO/ZPCO members, to ensure sufficient skill mix; independent external members may also be used.

Approval of Procurement Documents – Except for contracts falling under shopping procurement method, solicitation documents must be approved by the Permanent Tender Committee or Ad-hoc Evaluation Committee, depending on the type of procurement. For all items above the prior review threshold, IFAD's No Objection on the solicitation documents will be required.

➤ **Annex 1: Responsibility Assignment Matrix (RAM - RACI) Template**

a) Introduction:

Effective procurement and contract management is essential to the delivery of intended outcomes. The contract Management primarily focuses on creating, executing, and managing contracts across three (3) key implementation phases:



The NPCO at MMR is responsible for the contract management in coordination with Beneficiary organizations participating in the project such as EriFish, EMPC Asmara and EMPC Assab. The responsibilities of the Contract Management Team (CMT) include but not limited to: Contract risk management, control changes and variations, contract administration, review and accept reports, acceptance of deliverables and contractual milestones, management and control payments, and monitoring and measuring outputs/outcomes, and record-keeping, monitor compliance with agreed contractual obligations for the successful delivery of the contract.

b) Responsibility and Accountability Matrix

	MMR	Project Procurement Controller	Technical Dept. or Beneficiary	NPC
1	2	3	4	5
Preparation of procurement-related documents including contract conditions, drawings, and specifications	I, F	R	R	F
Contract management, coordination, and supervision.	F	S	R	M
Review the construction management program submitted by the bidders	I	C, I	R	M
Conduct the site visits periodically and review the physical and financial progress		S	R	F

	MMR	Project Procurement Controller	Technical Dept. or Beneficiary	NPC
Accord time extensions, change in quantities, variations, etc.,	A	S	R	R
Monitor the stipulated quality assurance tests are conducted as prescribed in the technical specifications	I	S	R	F, M
Facilitate the recording of work before commencement and after completion as per the specifications	I	M, S	A, R	S
Ensure that the prescribed training is provided as per the contract	I	S	A, R	F
Facilitate handing over the constructed/repaired facilities and/or supplied goods to the concerned officer in charge	I, A	S	R	F
Receive goods, facilitate the process of clearing and forwarding, storage, carry out stock taking, manage the distribution supply chain.	I	R	C	S

R: Responsible; A: Approval; M: Monitor; S: Support; F: Facilitate; I: Inform; C: Consulted

c) **Monitoring Instruments:** The following mechanisms and instruments will be used to implement project management following the above principles and levels of management.

Ref	Description
1	Monthly Progress Report
	A monthly report following pre-defined format and designed to highlight key indicators and issues:
	a) Bifocal Emphasis – Physical and Financial progress with updates on the IFAD online CMT.
	b) Evaluation Techniques like PERT with clearly defined milestones through OPEN.
	c) Monitoring of cost escalations due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change in scope, • Variation of quantities, • Change in quantities, • Price adjustment
	d) Monitoring of admeasurements/payment schedule
	e) Conduct monthly progress meetings
	f) Principled evaluation of Instructions – Quality Reports
2	Monthly site meeting
	A meeting held monthly on-site to physically inspect operations.
3	Quarterly progress report
	A quarterly report which focuses on progress towards overall project objectives and any issues encountered.
4	Half-yearly project appraisal
	A review that seeks to identify any major risks and propose mitigation measures. To inform any need for changes in the PPS.
5	Ad hoc inspection
	An inspection carried out by representatives of MMR/Project Technical teams and/or Authorised persons.

➤ **Annex 2: Procurement Records and Files**

Document	Preferred Format
(i) a copy of the published REOI advertisement or shortlist (if applicable) *	Hard copy
(ii) a copy of the published pre-qualification and bidding documents and any amendments, extensions or clarifications requested and issued*	Hard copy
(iii) a record of the tender opening, signed by all TEC members and the bidders present	Hard copy
(iv) a full copy of each bid received and evaluated, plus clarifications requested and responses received	Hard copy
(v) a copy of the evaluation report*	Hard copy
(vi) signed minutes of all meetings related to the procurement, including pre-bid and negotiation meetings, when held	Hard or soft copy
(vii) a contract award notice*	Hard copy
(viii) any letter of tender acceptance to the supplier, contractor or consultant*	Hard copy
(ix) the signed contract document and contract acceptance*	Hard copy
(x) any contract amendments*	Hard copy
(xi) all contractual correspondence between the procuring entity and a supplier, contractor or consultant	Hard or soft copy
(xii) post-contract documents related to the fulfilment of contract obligations, especially photocopies of bank guarantees or payment guarantees	Hard copy
(xiii) signed minutes of any meetings related to contract management, including contract progress or review meetings	Hard copy
(xiv) signed delivery documents evidencing delivery of supplies, or signed completion certificates related to a contract for services or works under the contract, including any contract delivery records	Hard copy
(xv) a copy of all invoices for works, services or supplies, including working papers verifying the accuracy of payments claimed and details of the actual payment authorized	Hard copy
(xvi) a copy of cumulative payment worksheets/records evidencing management of all payments made	Soft copy
(xvii) all decisions of the concerned borrower's approval authority related to the procurement, including the approval of the bidding documents, the approval of the evaluation report(s), the contract award, the approval of contract documents and contract amendments and any decision to suspend or cancel procurement proceedings	Hard copy
(xviii) a copy of any claims made by the procuring entity with respect to any warranty, non-warranty, short supply, damage and other claims against the contracted vendor or the procuring entity	Hard or soft copy
(xix) in the case of IFAD prior review, all submissions and correspondence related to the seeking of IFAD's no objection (NO) and a copy of the respective IFAD NO letter	Hard or soft copy
(xx) any other communications related to the procurement in question, including internal entity correspondence	Hard or soft copy

* Ideally, drafts of these published documents and reports should also be retained for completeness and to provide a full picture of how the published document evolved. It is accepted, however, that in the case of space limitations, this is not always feasible in practice.

➤ Annex 3: Guidance on using the Procurement Plan

Overview of the template

The template provides excel worksheets for (i) Guidance, timelines and (ii) the actual Procurement Plan

Worksheets for the Procurement Plan

SUMMARY **GOODS** **WORKS** **CONSULTING**

- **Goods, Works, Consulting:** used to enter procurement plan data.
Note: Non-consulting services should be inserted in any of the categories for Goods, Works and Consulting depending on the nature of the services.
- **Summary:** displays a summary of amounts by category, and procurement thresholds.

Worksheets for Guidance and timelines

- **Guidance:** quick reference guidance on how to use the template.
- **Time Estimation:** estimated timelines by procurement methods, based on experience and guidance in the Procurement Handbook where specified.

Procurement Summary

The Summary worksheet displays basic information, total amounts and procurement thresholds for the project.

Populating the Procurement Plan Summary

Procurement Plan SUMMARY				
Country:	Wakaranda			
Project Name:	Community Livestock and Agriculture Project (CLAP)			
Project ID:	2000001234			
Version	1.0			
Version Date	01-Jan-20			
Prepared by:				
Approved by:				
Procurement Category	Plan		Actual	
Currency	USD	LCU	USD	LCU
Goods	-	-	-	-
Works	-	-	-	-
Consulting Services	-	-	-	-
Non-Consulting Services	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-

STEP 1: Enter the **Country**, **Project Name**, **Project ID**, **Version**, **Version Date** and Name(s) of the person(s) preparing and/or approving the Plan.

Managing versions, updates and upgrades

The Version of the Procurement Plan (and the version date) must be updated for every **Update** and **Upgrade** to the Plan. This version update shall be made to the summary sheet only. It will be automatically populated to the other sheets. The first digit (**1.0**) should be kept for the entire 18 or 12 months period that represents the Plan's duration and changed in the next period/year (for example, Year/Period 1: 1.0. Year/Period 2: 2.0). The second digit represents updates and upgrades.



An **Update** is the filling in the contents of the **Actual** rows in the Procurement Plan



All other changes are **Upgrades**. For Prior Review, upgrades require an IFAD NC

Do not populate this section. Total amounts are automatically calculated from the Procurement Plan Sheets for each category.

Prior Review Thresholds						
Category	Goods and goods-related Non-Consulting Services	Works and work-related Non-Consulting Services	Consulting Services and related Non-Consulting Services and/or Misallocations	Individual Consultants		
Threshold	≥ US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00		
	Only for procurement activities subject to prior review OR for all procurement activities					
<small>All Direct Contracting and Single-Source Procurements are Prior Review (in alignment with IFAD Procurement Handbook), or based on the thresholds stipulated in the LTR. The exchange rate at time of submission will be used for reviews.</small>						
Procurement Method Thresholds						
	COB	QBS/LCS/FBS	OCB	Shortlisting	SSS - Firms	SSS - Individuals
Consulting Services and related Non-Consulting Services	≥ US\$ 0.00	< US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review above threshold)	≥ US\$ 0.00 (or with a contract duration of 9 months or less, subject to prior review)
	Direct Contracting				Other Procurement Methods or Arrangements	
Goods and goods-related Non-Consulting Services	≥ US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review, justification required if above threshold)	≥ US\$ 0.00	< US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00	Force Account	USD to a maximum aggregate amount of US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review)
Works and work-related Non-Consulting Services	≥ US\$ 0.00 (subject to prior review, justification required if above threshold)	≥ US\$ 0.00	< US\$ 0.00	≥ US\$ 0.00	Community Participation	Allowed OR (not Allowed)

Currency	USD	Amount (USD)
	USD	Amount (USD)
	SDR	Amount (SDR)
	EUR	Amount (EUR)

Note: If currency is neither USD nor LOCAL CURRENCY, modify the USD labels in the template using the dropdowns where provided or typing directly if required option is not available.

STEP 2: Enter the **Prior Review Thresholds** and **Procurement Method Thresholds** for the project. These are defined in the Letter to the Borrower.

Goods, Works and Consulting Worksheets

Planning and Actual data on each procurement item is entered in these worksheets, by category. All worksheets are generally structured the same way.

Overall Structure of the Worksheets

The screenshot shows a procurement worksheet with several key sections highlighted:

- Plan and Actual Rows:** The top rows are labeled 'Plan' and 'Actual'.
- Summary Table:** A small table at the top right shows 'Total Amount' with columns for USD and Local Currency, and rows for 'Plan' and 'Actual'.
- Main Data Table:** A large table with columns for 'No.', 'Description', 'Funding', 'Project Area', 'Plan vs. Actual', 'Shortlist (Yes/No)', 'Prior or Post Review', 'Procurement Method', 'Amount (USD)', 'Amount (LCU)', 'Plan vs. Actual', 'Submission Date', and 'No-objection Date'.

For each worksheet, 3 rows (Plan, Actual and a blank row) are provided at the top to facilitate copying/pasting of new items, or retrieval of plan date formulas. **Do not edit/delete these rows.**

The basic information is automatically populated from the Summary table.

Plan and Actual total amounts are calculated automatically.

A Procurement item should be expressed in a **Planned Row** and an **Actual Row**, with a blank row at the bottom.

Adding a New Procurement Item

STEP 1: To add a new procurement where rows are still available, fill out all the items in the Plan until you get to the date. This is the "Basic Data" section, and reference to the corresponding AWPB, Procurement No., Description, Funding, Number of Lots, Project Area (where applicable), Procurement/selection methods and the Planned Amount in USD or Local Currency. *The date cells for Goods and Works start with the cell directly under Submission of PreQual docs, and for the Consulting Services worksheet, the cell directly under Submission of REOI.*

The screenshot shows a form for adding a new procurement item. Key elements include:

- Warning:** "You can only enter amounts in one currency for each" (highlighted in red).
- Activity Selection:** A dropdown menu with options for 'Grant' and 'Non Consulting'. A callout says: "NEW! Select 'Yes' for Grants and Non-consulting activities if applicable."
- Date Fields:** Fields for 'Submission of REOI', 'No Objection Date', and 'REOI Launch Date' with an 'Enter Date' button.

Submission of REOI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date
Enter Date		

STEP 2: Based on the selected criteria, you will be prompted to **Enter the first date** of the process in the relevant field.

Plan vs. Actual	EOI Shortlist Procedure						
	Submission of REOI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date	EOI Submission Deadline	Submission of Shortlist Report	No Objection Date	Submission of RFP/RCQ
Plan	1-Feb-20	8-Feb-20	10-Feb-20	2-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	23-Mar-20	27-Mar-20
Actual							

Planned dates are calculated using formulas, from **start to finish**. **Note:** If you enter a Procurement Method that is not listed in the dropdown, the formulas will not work, however you may proceed with manual entry.

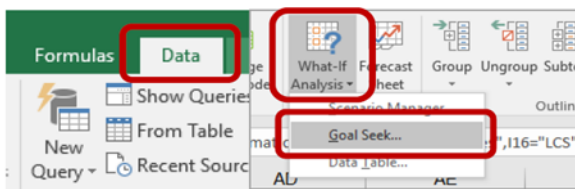
Modifying Planned Dates

Planned dates provided by the formulas are not prescriptive and may be modified as needed.

➤ **Planning from Finish to Start:** As long as no manual entries have been made to the planned dates and the formulas are still in place, you can **adjust the timeline based on an END DATE** as follows:

No-objection Date	Date Contract Award	Date Contract Signature
22-Aug-20	24-Aug-20	31-Aug-20

STEP 1: Follow steps 1 and 2 in the previous section, entering a start date. Once you have planned dates in the cells based on the formulas, select the cell that contains the last/finish date.



STEP 2: Click Data and select the dropdown menu on the button called **What-If Analysis**. Select the **Goal Seek** feature from the dropdown.

- STEP 3:** Fill in the popup box as indicated below:
- **Set cell:** this is already selected from step 1. If not, click the field and select the cell containing the last/finish date.
 - **To value:** enter the target finish date for the procurement.
 - **By changing cell:** click the field and select the cell containing the first/start date.
 - Click **OK**, and then click **OK** again on the following popup.

The timeline will be adjusted, with a new calculated start date.

- **Modifying the number of days in the timeline:** This can be done in two ways:
- **Using the Time Estimation worksheet:** Modifying the approximate (Approx) number of days for specific processes (by procurement methods) within the Time Estimation worksheet. **Note:** this timeline applies to all items in the procurement worksheet using that method.
 - **Directly modifying planned dates** for a procurement item within the procurement plan worksheet. **Note:** modifying dates in the worksheets should be done from earliest to latest date, to ensure remaining dates are adjusted accordingly by the formulas.

Using the Time Estimation Sheet to modify timelines by procurement method

This spreadsheet provides estimated timelines by procurement methods, for each step of the procurement process based on experience and guidance in the Procurement Handbook where specified.

Goods & Works	Bid Invitation Date			Bid Closing-Opening			Min	Se Test
	Min	Max	Approx	Min	Max	Approx		
Single Envelope								
RFQ/Shopping (NS/IS)	1	3	1	5	21	14	0	
NCB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	45	0	
ICB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0	
LIB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0	
NCB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	45	0	
ICB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	30	0	0
LIB (with PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	0	
Direct Contracting	1	3	1	7	30	14	0	
Two Envelope								
NCB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	30	45	45	3	
ICB (no PreQual)	1	3	2	45	70	45	3	

ACTION: Identify the Approx cell value for the step in the process, and procurement method for which you wish to modify the timeline, and change the number of days.

Note: Cells will be highlighted for your attention if the value entered is below the Minimum number of days (as shown in this example).

Zero indicates steps that are not applicable to the method, and are indicated as N/A in the Formulas.

Directly modifying planned dates

ACTION: Simply enter new dates manually.

Note: Start editing from earliest to latest to ensure that the following dates are adjusted by the formulas.

Note: If you need to restore one or more planned date formulas, you can do so by copying and pasting the corresponding cell (in the same column) from the upper most row in the worksheet.

Plan				
Actual				
EOI Shortlist Procedure				
Plan vs. Actual	Submission of RFI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date	EOI Submission Deadline
Plan	1-Feb-20	8-Feb-20	10-Feb-20	2-Mar-20

Entering Actual Dates and Information

AWPB/Component Ref	No	Description*	Funding	Project Area	Plan vs. Actual	Shortlist (Yes/No)	Prior or Post Review	Procurement Method	Amount (USD)	Amount (LCU)	Plan vs. Actual
RRB.CS.01	1	Climate Vulnerability Assessment	IFAD	All targeted districts	Plan	Yes	Prior Review	QCBS	64 000.00		Plan
				All targeted districts	Actual	Yes	Prior Review	QCBS	-		Actual

Submission of REOI	No Objection Date	REOI Launch Date	EOI Submission Deadline	Submission of Shortlist Report	No Objection Date
1-Feb-20	8-Feb-20	10-Feb-20	2-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	23-Mar-20
3-Feb-20	9-Feb-20	11-Feb-20	3-Mar-20	16-Mar-20	23-Mar-20

This cell contains a formula Actual amounts can be entered at the end of the spreadsheet.

Note: Enter the Actual Amount at the end of the worksheet.

Date Contract Award	Date Contract Signature	Amount (USD)
24-Aug-20	31-Aug-20	64 000.00
30-Aug-20	10-Sep-20	60 000.00

ACTION: As the procurement processes are implemented, update the Actual Rows for the Basic Data, Actual Dates and finally, the Actual Amount at the end of the worksheet. **NEW!** Columns have been added for Contract No., Vendor Name/ID, Contract Completion and Remarks

	USD	LCU	
Total Amount	80 000.00	0.00	Plan
	65 000.00	0.00	Actual
Non-Consulting:	30 000.00	0.00	Plan
	20 000.00	0.00	Actual

Procurement Category	Plan		Actual	
	USD	LCU	USD	LCU
Goods	50 000.00	-	45 000.00	-
Works	-	80 000.00	-	75 000.00
Consulting Services	15 000.00	-	10 000.00	-
Non-Consulting Services	30 000.00	-	20 000.00	-
TOTAL	95 000.00	80 000.00	75 000.00	75 000.00

NEW! Total values are included for Non-Consulting activities on each worksheet and in the summary worksheet.

Entering Actual Data and Information for Multiple LOTS

In cases of multiple LOTS, insert a new Actual Row for each LOT. The Actual Dates will likely be the same until the Submission of Technical Evaluation Report.

1								Plan
2								Actual
3								
4								

The 3 rows above are not part of the Plan and must not be modified. Copy these rows to create new procureme

STEP 1: Select and Copy the Actual Row (Row 2) from the top section of the worksheet, and insert the copied row in your worksheet to create another Actual row as shown in the screenshot below.

STEP 2: In the Lot No./Description section of the Planned Row, indicate the number of LOTS in the Plan row, and individual lots in each Actual row. Fill in the information as shown in the example below.

Lot No./Description	Project Area	Plan vs. Actual	Pre-or Post Qualification	Prior or Post Review	Procurement Method	Envelopes	Amount (USD)
2 Lots	N/A	Plan	Post-Qual	Post Review	NS	1	25 000.00
1. Desktops	N/A	Actual	Post-Qual	Post Review	NS	1	15 000.00
2. Monitors	N/A	Actual	Post-Qual	Post Review	NS	1	10 000.00

NOTE: The Amount entered on the Plan row is the total amount for all the lots, while the amount entered in the Actual row reflects the amount for each lot.

➤ **Annex 4: Guidance on using the Contract Monitoring Tool**

IFAD Client Portal

Project Procurement

Contract Monitoring Tool

Overview

The contract monitoring area is where you can enter contract data, update and amend it. You can also access the Report section to have an overview of the overall implementation of contracts and to identify any issues with project implementation.

Enter a contract and then, as it progresses through implementation, update the key information of the contract:

- Status of the contract;
- Percentage of physical implementation
- How much has been paid against the contract
- How much has been claimed on WAs for the contract
- An evaluation of the quality of the performance of the contractor.

The data inserted in the contracts have to be confirmed at the end of each quarter, then quarter is closed off and it enables comparison progress reports to be generated.



Accessing Contract Monitoring

Access the ICP Home Page, expand the sidebar menu and click on "Operations", then on Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool. By default the page will open on Reporting, click on **Contract Monitoring** in order to enter a new contract or view an existing contract.

The screenshot shows the 'Project Procurement' interface with the 'Contract Monitoring' tab active. The form contains the following elements:

- Project Name:** A dropdown menu.
- Supplier Legal Name:** A text input field.
- Contract Number:** A text input field.
- Contract Status:** A dropdown menu.
- FILTER:** A button to apply the search filters.
- ADD NEW CONTRACT:** A button to create a new contract.

If you only have access to one project this will be defaulted in the different parameters. If you have access to more than one project you can select it directly in the Project name field. Alternatively, you can look for a contract number, supplier name or contract status. The clear button is used to remove all the filters and the list produced can be exported to excel to review the information on contracts.

The screenshot shows the 'Project Procurement' interface with the 'Contract Monitoring' tab active. A dropdown menu for 'Project Name' is open, displaying a list of contract numbers. Below the form is a table of contracts.

COUNTRY	PROJID	IAS	CONTRACT STATUS	PROCUREMENT TYPE	SUPPLIER LEGAL NAME	ACTIONS
THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA	SMUP	6428290302	CO-FINL2QR	COMPLETED	WORKS	EMMANUEL TEST TEST
REPUBLIQUE LIBANAISE	HRSD	INTERNAL_TEST_00...	CO-C304TRM	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SERVICES - NON-CONSULTANCY	TEST SUPPLIERS
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE	PROFITS-SILANA	TEST66666629	CO-VS6YWB7	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	WORKS	UAT
REPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE	PROFITS-SILANA	132018PROFITTELO...	CO-DN9GAGM7	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	WORKS	SOCIETE DES TRAVAUX ET SERVICES (SOTRASS)
THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN	FOCUS	TEST_UFDUTE	CO-WPLVWYN	CLOSED	SB INVESTMENT AGREEMENT	ALEXO TECH
REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL	PFA-E	15	CO-G357BEZ	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	WORKS	SUPPLIER 15
REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL	PFA-E	17	CO-4K4KTRG	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	WORKS	SUPPLIER 1
REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL	PFA-E	19	CO-02M4TST3	CANCELLED	WORKS	SUPPLIER 3
REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL	PFA-E	22	CO-TN0XREI8	COMPLETED	WORKS	SUPPLIER 22
REPUBLIQUE DU SENEGAL	PFA-E	29	CO-4K0CWN2	UNDER IMPLEMENTATION	SERVICES - CONSULTANCIES	SUPPLIER 29

1. Enter New Contract

If you want to create a New Contract click on **Add New Contract**, and the page below will open up. Select the Project that you are working on and enter the data. All of the mandatory data fields (marked with an asterisk) have to be updated. To complete your action click on **Save**. Any contract or Purchase Order (POs) that is a product of a procurement process should be entered in the CMT independent of its value.

All contracts with a new start date, signature and end date, should be entered in the system as new contracts.

An explanation of each of the fields is provided below:

Basic Data

New contract for Project *

Basic data

Contract Number *	Date of Signature of Contract *
Supplier Legal Name *	Supplier registration number
AWPB Reference	Procurement Plan Reference Number

Contract number	Unique number which you assigned to the contract
Date of signature of Contract	Date in which the contract is originally signed.
Supplier Legal name	Name of the supplier from your systems
Supplier registration number	Insert the registration number of the supplier that is a unique number enabling a supplier have an occupational licensure and be registered within the national systems.
AWPB Reference	Insert the Annual Work Plan and Budget Reference Number
Procurement Plan Reference Number	Insert the procurement plan reference number

Procurement Information

Procurement information

Procurement type *	Method of Procurement *
Country of Origin *	Defined At Design *
Prior/Post Review *	No Objection Number

Procurement Type	A drop down list of the main procurement categories used by IFAD project. Not all contracts are procured or sourced using standard procurement methods, as such several broad categories based on common practices have been established. For more information, refer to the glossary of terms.
Method of Procurement	This is dependent on the Procurement Type and thus can only be completed once
Country of origin Defined at Design	Country in which the supplier is registered Select yes if the method of procurement was defined at design and No if not.
Prior/Post review	Select "Prior Review" if the activity was subject to IFAD's No Objection. Select "Post Review" if the activity was not subject of IFAD's No Objection. To be indicated for all contracts even if not financed by IFAD
No objection number	If a no-objection has been issued through NOTUS for the contract you are inserting, a number will have been allocated to the NO from NOTUS.

Individual Contract Data

The screenshot shows a web form titled 'Individual contract data'. It contains several input fields and dropdown menus: 'Start Date of Contract', 'End Date of Contract', 'Currency of Contract', 'Contract Amount', 'For IFAD Financing', and 'Main Project Component'. Below these is a section for 'ADD SOURCE OF FINANCING' with a red note '* Available after project selection'. This section includes a table with columns for 'Source of Financing' and 'Percentage (in round numbers)'. At the bottom is a 'Contract Description' text area.

Start date of the Contract	The first time you enter contract data, insert the date that the contract is expected to start. Once it has commenced, you can update this field with the correct date.
End date of Contract	This is when a contract is expected to be concluded. The contract may include a date beyond which implementation should be completed. Alternately the contract may have a duration. Make sure that the end date of the contract is in line with the start date. Please note: In case the end date of contract is officially revised (e.g. in case of an extension to the contract), please use the amendment section to register this information.
Currency of Contract	Select the currency of the contract
Contract Amount	Include the full amount of the contract
For IFAD financing	Select Yes or No
Add Source of financing	Select the source of financing from a drop down list and indicate the percentage that the contract is funded by the financing. You can select more than one source and you do not need to only include IFAD financings. Please note the percentage of different sources of financing must add up to 100%. Please note that you cannot enter percentages with decimals: kindly round up the total amounts so that decimals are not included in the split and ensure that the total adds up to 100%.
Contract Description	Provide a description of the contract you are inserting

Contract Performance

Contract performance

Contract Status	Contract performance evaluation
Percentage of Financial Completion	Amount paid on Contract *
Percentage of Physical Completion	Amount Already claimed on contract under WA
Advance Payment Y/N *	Amount planned to be claimed under WA in the current calendar year
Advance Payment Percentage *	Total amount remaining to be claimed on contract
	Financial Security For Advance Payment Provided *
	Amount of Financial Security Provided

Risk Flag

Contract Status	When you generate a new contract, the Contract Status is automatically populated with the contract status Not Started . You are able to select a contract status immediately by choosing one from the dropdown menu. For more information on the status refer to section below 'Contract Status'
Contract performance evaluation	This area can be used to evaluate the performance of the contract and/or supplier and can be changed during the life of the contract. The available options are: 5 – Exceeded expectations; 4 – Meets expectations; 3 – Below expectations; 2 – Failure to perform; 1 – Do not re-engage.
Percentage of Financial completion	This is automatically calculated as the Amount Paid on contract divided by the total amount of the contract (considering also any amendments).
Amount Paid on Contract	It is the amount paid on a contract.
Percentage of physical completion	This is an estimate, in percentage terms, of the progress in the implementation of the contract. It represents how much of the contract has been implemented.
Amount already claimed on contract under WA	In this field you insert the amount of money already presented in Withdrawal Applications for this contract.
Amount planned to be claimed under WA in the current calendar year	In this field you insert the amount planned to be claimed under Withdrawal Applications (WA) in the current calendar year for this contract. This should include all amounts to be claimed from IFAD whether or not the financing comes directly from IFAD or not (i.e. to include OFID funded financings).
Total amount remaining to be claimed on contract	This field displays the amount remaining to be claimed in Withdrawal Applications (WA) against the contract and is calculated automatically by the system.
Advance Payment Y/N	This is where you indicate if the contract has an advance payment or not. Select Yes or No
Advance Payment Percentage	This is where you indicate the percentage amount of the advance payment (if any) and is only available if you select Yes in the field above.
Financial Security For Advance Payment Provided	This where you indicate if the supplier/contractor provided a financial security for the advance payment (if any). Select Yes or No.
Amount of Financial Security provided	This where you indicate the amount the supplier/contractor provided as a financial security for the advance payment (if any) and is only available if you select Yes in the field above

Contract Status

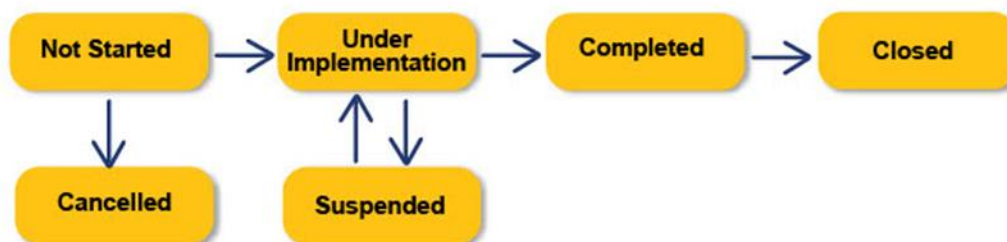
Not started
Under Implementation
Suspended
Cancelled
Completed
Closed

If contract implementation has not begun, you will need to select **Not Started**. Once the contract implementation commences or has already started, you will need to select the contract status **Under Implementation**. If there is a problem with the contract and it is cancelled, you select the contract status **Cancelled**. Please note that this status should only be used where there has been no implementation and no payments made under the contract.

Whilst a contract is **Under implementation** it may be necessary to suspend the implementation of the contract, for example due to force majeure. Where this happens, the status can be changed to **Suspended** and back to **Under Implementation** once the suspension has been lifted.

Once the contract has been implemented and all goods have been delivered or services rendered, the contract status can be moved to **Completed**. Change the status to **Closed** once all the final payments have been made, any performance bonds or guarantees have been paid and when all amounts have been claimed on WAs

The diagram below gives an overview of the contract statuses:



Risk Flag
Comment:

Risk Flag

Tick the **Risk Flag** box in case you identify high risk in the contract project. The aspects that define a high risk contract can be the following:

- A complex contract, with many deliverables.
- The contract implementation is to be developed in a low-security geographical area.
- In the past the project didn't succeed, there was a negative experience, the implementation didn't go as previously planned.

Remember: After ticking the box, you must enter a comment in the **comments** field. Please note, every time you change the contract you have to justify the Risk Flag, by writing in the comment box.

Once the above data has been entered you can save the contract.

All information entered can be updated at any point if you notice the presence of inaccuracies.

Click on **Save** to save your new contract, or click on **Cancel** to exit without changes.

2. Update a Contract

You can update the data of your contract at any point. In the Contract Monitoring page insert the details of the contract you are looking for (you can also leave them blank) then click on Filter. Click on the Actions button of the contract you intend to update, then click on Update Contract.

The screenshot shows the 'Contract Monitoring' page. At the top, there are search filters for Project Name, Supplier Name, Contract Number, and Contract Status, with a 'FILTER' button. Below the filters is a 'CLEAR' button and two buttons: 'ADD NEW CONTRACT' and 'EXPORT TO EXCEL'. A table lists contracts with columns: COUNTRY, PROJECT NAME, CONTRACT NUMBER, CONTRACT ALIAS, CONTRACT STATUS, DESCRIPTION, and SUPPLIER NAME. Two contracts are visible: one from 'THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN' and another from 'THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES'. The 'ACTIONS' button for the second contract is circled in orange. Below the table, there are three buttons: 'View Contract', 'Update Contract' (circled in orange), and 'Contract Amendment'.

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACT ALIAS	CONTRACT STATUS	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER NAME	ACTIONS
THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN	WMP	SUDAN74	CO-PCSVJG38	NOT STARTED	WORKS	SUDAN LTD	ACTIONS
THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	IMPROVE AGRIC PRODUCTIVITY	4	CO-HBCQK3RZ	COMPLETED	SERVICES - CONSULTANCIES	GLAYZE	ACTIONS

The contract is open, you can modify all the fields in the following sections: Basic Data, Procurement Information, Individual contract data and also Contract Performance, whose fields are explained above.

3. Delete a contract

Whenever a contract is erroneously entered and saved in the list of your contracts, it is possible to delete it. By clicking on the Update Contract function seen above and scrolling to the bottom of the page, it will be possible to click on delete.

The contract will be permanently deleted and will no longer appear in the contract list.

The screenshot shows a confirmation form for deleting a contract. It includes a 'Risk Flag' checkbox, a 'Comment' text area, and three buttons at the bottom: 'SAVE', 'DELETE' (circled in orange), and 'CANCEL'.

4. Confirm Quarter End Data

As your contract progresses through its life-cycle and at least once per quarter, you should review the contract and make sure the contract performance information is up to date.

You will need to change the status of the contract, insert the percentage of physical completion, the amount paid on the contract and the amount on the contract claimed in Withdrawal Applications. You can also rate the overall performance of the supplier on the contract. You can see an explanation of each field above, in the Contract Performance paragraph above.

There is no approval required of the data.

One week before the end of the quarter, the user will receive a notification inviting them to confirm that the data is up to date:

"There is one week to the end of the quarter. Please review the contract data and make sure it is up to date for the quarterly close. Once you have made all changes, you can confirm the validity of the data".

The user will have the option to update or amend the data or confirm that it is correct. Once the user confirms, the information is date-stamped as being data valid for the end of the quarter. It will also be possible to confirm the information until one week after the end of the quarter.

If the data is not confirmed for the quarterly close, the user will receive reminder notifications every week:
"Please note that the contract data for the quarter ending {month-year} has not been confirmed. Please review the contract data and confirm the validity for the quarter close"

It is not necessary to go through every contract, but make sure to review the most significant ones.

5. Contract Amendment

A **Contract Amendment** is a formal record of changes into the contract. You can make as many amendments as you want, and the system will keep track of the date the amendment was made, the original data and the new data.

The screenshot shows a web interface for 'Contract Monitoring'. At the top, there are search filters for Project Name, Supplier Name, Contract Number, and Contract Status, along with a 'FILTER' button and a 'CLEAR' button. Below the filters are buttons for 'ADD NEW CONTRACT' and 'EXPORT TO EXCEL'. The main part of the interface is a table with the following columns: COUNTRY, PROJECT NAME, CONTRACT NUMBER, CONTRACT ALIAS, CONTRACT STATUS, DESCRIPTION, and SUPPLIER NAME. Two rows of data are visible:

COUNTRY	PROJECT NAME	CONTRACT NUMBER	CONTRACT ALIAS	CONTRACT STATUS	DESCRIPTION	SUPPLIER NAME	ACTIONS
THE REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN	IMCP	SUDAN74	CO-PZSUVG3B	NOT STARTED	WORKS	SUDAN LTD	ACTIONS
THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	IMPROVE AGRIC PRODUCTIVITY	4	CO-H8CQXRZ	COMPLETED	SERVICES - CONSULTANCIES	GLAYZE	ACTIONS

Below the table, there is a row of action buttons: 'View Contract', 'Update Contract', and 'Contract Amendment'. The 'Contract Amendment' button is circled in red, and a red arrow points from the 'ACTIONS' link in the second row of the table to this button.

From the contract list, click on **Actions** then click on **Contract Amendment**.

The amendment page is now open. The fields which can be amended are: End date of contract and Amount, Pre/Post Review and Currency. Once the action is complete click on **Save**. The excel export will show only revised cumulative amounts under the column Amended Amount.

The current contract amount will already be pre-populated with the original contract amount. In the additional amount you will need to insert the additional contract amount and the system will automatically calculate the Total Revised Contract Amount. You will also need to select a Revised End Date.

Contract Status		Pre/Post Review	
Under Implementation		Post	
Revised End date	Currency		
06-Jul-2021	USD		
Current Contract Amount	Additional Amount	Total Revised Contract Amount	
750,000.00	250,000.00	1,000,000.00	
Comments			
Contract performance			
<input type="checkbox"/> Risk Flag			
Comment:			
<input type="button" value="SAVE"/> <input type="button" value="BACK"/>			

Once the action is complete click on **Save**. The excel export will show only revised cumulative amounts under the column Amended Amount.

➤ **Annex 5: Guidance on using OPEN**

- IFAD has developed a new online system that would automate and manage procurement reporting throughout the procurement cycle (“from end to end”) – that is, from procurement planning to contract management. The new Online Procurement End-to-End System - or IFAD OPEN - has been launched.
-
- IFAD OPEN increases the efficiency of procurement teams by automating what were once manual processes and bringing together previously fragmented IT systems and offline templates. The system incorporates built-in guidance for users on how to conduct each procurement activity from start to finish and increases the transparency and efficiency over the procurement processes of IFAD-financed projects.
-
- IFAD will provide periodic training and hands-on engagements to enhance the use of the IFAD OPEN during implementation stage.
-
- IFAD OPEN guidelines consist of the following documents that are available in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP):
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC1 - System Overview
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC2 - Managing activities
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC3 - Procurement Plan Views
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC4 - Managing Documents
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC6 - Managing Activities and Submission of PP for NO
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC8 - Consulting Services - Implementation
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC10 - Goods - Implementation
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC12 - Works - Implementation
 - · Online Procurement End-to-End - QC14 - Grants - Implementation
 -

➤ **Annex 6: Vendor Assessment Form**

SUPPLIER EVALUATION FORM

Use this form to evaluate the overall performance of vendors you are currently working with or plan to work with. Include all information associated with the vendor. Then, apply a strength factor, 5 being the strongest, to each item you evaluate. Total each column once you conclude the evaluation. Add up the columns to arrive at a total. Compare that total against the totals of similar vendors to gauge the vendor's performance.

A. SUPPLIER INFORMATION:

NAME:		SUPPLIER ID:	
BUSINESS CATEGORY:		CONTACT PERSON:	
REVIEW DATE:		ADDRESS:	

B. SUPPLY CONTRACT DESCRIPTION:

TITLE AND REF. No:		CONTRACT DATE:	
CATEGORY:		DURATION:	
USER DEPARTMENT:		ACTUAL DELIVERY DATE:	

C. EVALUATION

Vendor Evaluation	1	2	3	4	5
Timeliness of Deliveries					
Quality of Parts/Products/Material Upon Delivery					
Overall Quality of Parts/Products/Material					
Competitiveness of Price					
Quality of Service Provided					
Competitiveness of Terms and Conditions					
Credit Rating					
Overall Financial Condition					
Reputation of Company					
Quality of Design Compared to Specifications					
Level of Assistance in Research & Development					
Expertise of Sales Staff					
Technical Support Staff's Level of Expertise					
Column Totals					
Grand Total					

D. EVALUATION REPORT:

FINAL COMMENT:			
REVIEWER SIGNATURE:		DATE:	

➤ **Annex 7: Debrief, Protest and Appeal Timeline**

1) Debrief timelines:

- a) a) **Any bidder that wishes to learn why its bid or proposal was not selected may request an explanation from SFLP/MMR. This explanation is known as the debrief. SFLP will first have sent a notice that the evaluation is completed. After receiving this information, the unsuccessful bidder may request a debrief.**
- b) b) **SFLP/MMR shall promptly provide an explanation in writing of why the bid was not selected. The bidder may then request a meeting. If SFLP/MMR agrees to a meeting after providing the debrief, the bidder shall bear all the costs of attending the meeting. SFLP/MMR shall provide the written debrief within four business days of the request.**

c)

2) Protest timelines:

- a) a) **The protest is the first level (Level 1), while the appeal is the same complaint filed at the second level (Level 2). The entity that receives, assesses and decides on the protest (i.e. the Level 1 authority) is the SFLP/MMR. The entity that receives, assesses and decides on the appeal (i.e. the Level 2 authority) is defined in the national procurement framework. At present, there is no level 2 authority in the State of Eritrea. The decision of the Level 1 authority (SFLP/MMR) regarding the protest is final.**
- b) b) **All protests must be filed by the protest deadline, which is the close of the tenth business day after the notice of intent to award has been received or could reasonably be expected to be received by the bidder. Procurement actions using shopping cannot be protested.**
- c) c) **Once a protest is filed, the procurement process will automatically be suspended until a final decision about the protest is issued. The automatic suspension will be lifted six business days after the written decision of SFLP/MMR has been sent.**
- d) **SFLP/MMR will issue its decision no later than ten business days after receipt of the protest. SFLP/MMR will extend this period an additional five business days if sufficient reasons are provided.**

- **Annex 8: The Project Procurement Strategy (PPS) (attached in ODC)**

➤ **Annex 9: SECAP Risks and Procurement Actions**

Integration of SECAP risks into procurement This section provides indication to the PMU on the SECAP risks to be incorporated into procurement. While the general integration of SECAP requirements into procurement documents is described in Annex 4, Volume 1 of the SECAP, the project specific risks are as identified by the SECAP online tool. The ES specialist and SPO/Procurement specialist have identified, through the SECAP environmental & social screening checklist, the issues in the table below that need to be mitigated through procurement.

Environmental and Social Safeguards Matrix

Environmental and Social Safeguards Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention	Risk Rating	Consequence	Guidances for SPOs
The project involve or lead to the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Moderate Minor	Pollutants may possibly be released, either routinely or by accident, but treatment systems are proven and verified. Receiving environment has absorptive capacity.	Wastewater and solid waste disposal in accordance with national codes Processing plants should have waste treatment facilities built in design specification

<p>2.4 Could the project involve or lead to significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?</p>	<p>Moderate Minor</p>	<p>The project will require consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water, but this will be a small component of the project, and impacts can be appropriately managed.</p>	<p>Energy-efficient appliances and structures the design and specification of facilities Incorporation of renewable sources where found feasible</p>
<p>Labour and Working Conditions</p>	<p>Risk Rating Consequence</p>		<p>Guidances for SPOs</p>
<p>5.1 Could the project operate in sectors or value chains that are characterized by working conditions that do not meet national labour laws or international commitments? (Note: this may include discriminatory practices, high gender inequality and the lack of equal opportunities, denial of freedom of association and collective bargaining, labour migrants)</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project operates in sectors or value chains that have, in the past, not met national labour laws, or international commitments, but is now adequately nationally regulated, and is part of international value chains that are subject to regular environmental and social auditing</p>	<p>Guidance on provisions to include clauses, contract conditions, etc. to avoid forced labour risks should be included.</p>

<p>5.2 Could the project use or operate in a value chain where there have been reports of forced labour? (Note: Risks of forced labour may be increased for projects located in remote places or where the status of migrant workers is uncertain)</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>The project does not operate in sectors or value chains where forced labour has ever been reported</p>	<p>Guidance on provisions to include clauses, contract conditions, etc. to avoid forced labour risks should be included.</p>
<p>5.3 Could the project involve children (a) below the nationally-defined minimum employment age (usually 15 years old) or (b) above the nationally-defined minimum employment age but below the age of 18 in supported activities or in value chains?</p>	<p>Minor</p>	<p>5 Minor The project does not operate in sectors or value chains where the employment of children has ever been reported. No risk foreseen.</p>	<p>Ensure adherence to Eritrean law that prohibits employment of children below the age of fourteen (14) years</p>

<p>5.4 Could the project: (a) operate in a sector, area or value chain where producers and other agricultural workers are typically exposed to significant occupational and safety risks, and/or (b) promote or use technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for farmers, other rural workers or rural populations in general? (Note: OSH risks in agriculture might include: dangerous machinery and tools; hazardous chemicals; toxic or allergenic agents; carcinogenic substances or agents; parasitic diseases; transmissible animal diseases; confined spaces; ergonomic hazards; extreme temperatures; and contact with dangerous and poisonous animals, reptiles and insects. Psychosocial hazards might</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Minor .The project operates in a sector, area, or value chain where workers are occasionally exposed to significant OSH risks, and where regulation is known to be effective.</p>	<p>Ensure adherence to safety measures</p>
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**include violence
and harassment.)**

Community Health, Safety and Security	Risk Rating	Consequence	Guidances for SPOs
<p>6.3 Is there a possibility of harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Minor The project has only moderate reliance on buildings or infrastructure. Risk of failure is unlikely to lead to loss of life or significant environmental damage. The structural integrity of the required infrastructure has been independently verified.</p>	<p>No risk foreseen.</p>

<p>6.5 Could the project involve or lead to transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?.</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Negligible The project has no involvement with the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials.</p>	<p>Ensure the selection criteria of contractor incorporates past experience in handling of hazardous material during construction. Construction site to be well labelled and construction workers to be issued and use PPEs. Close monitoring during construction period.</p>
<p>6.7 Could the project lead to the potential for gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse, as a result of labour influx, land redistribution, or other actions that alter community dynamics?</p>	<p>Minor</p>	<p>Minor changes to community dynamics. Resulting serious recorded cases of genderbased violence and/or sexual exploitation. Genderbased violence protocols in place.</p>	<p>Code of conduct to be signed by contractors in compliance with IFAD Policy to Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.</p>

<p>6.8 Could the project lead to increases in traffic or alteration in traffic flow?.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Negligible</p>	<p>The project will not lead to an increase in traffic, or alteration of traffic flow. No risk foreseen.</p>
<p>Financial intermediaries and direct investments</p>	<p>Risk Rating</p>	<p>Consequence</p>	<p>Guidances for SPOs</p>
<p>8.1 Could the investment be granted to an institution that does not have an environmental and social policies and an associated environmental and social management system (ESMS) in place (transparent, publicly available)?</p>	<p>Moderate.</p>	<p>Minor</p>	<p>The institution has an ESMS in place. Reports are not publicly available. The lack of internet infrastructure is a challenge to public availability of ESMS.</p>

Annex 1: Terms of Reference for the NPCO Staff

A. National Programme Coordinator

1. **National Programme Coordinator** – Reporting directly to the Minister of the Marine Resources, the National Programme Coordinator (NPC) will have overall responsibility for the day-to-day activities of SFLP. S/He will be responsible for coordinating the work of the NPCO staff, organizes and facilitates Programme supervisions, reviews, and evaluations, coordinates all technical matters and studies for the Programme, and for the timely preparation and submission of the consolidated AWPB and periodic reports of the Programme. S/He will act as Secretary to the PSC, liaise with and report periodically to IFAD and other agencies directly funding SFLP, and coordinate implementation activities with other programmes engaged in support for fisheries development.

2. **Duties and Responsibilities** – Under the direct supervision of the Minister of Marine Resources, the National Programme Coordinator will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Overall responsibility for an efficient organizational establishment of the National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) and, in consultation with the relevant MMR authorities and in accordance with government procedures, facilitate engagement of relevant qualified technical and support staff to fill vacant positions within the NPCO.
- Oversee the overall consultative process of putting together the AWPBs and Procurement Plans for SFLP activities for review and approval by the PSC and, eventually, submission to IFAD for review and expression of No Objections.
- Oversee contractual management, with the support of the Procurement Specialist, ensuring that contractors are meeting their obligations, as specified in the signed contracts, and are paid only for agreed deliverables.
- Undertake the liaison function for all aspects related to the Programme, especially the development and maintenance of partnerships with related programmes and projects and institutions engaged in fisheries development.
- Final accountability for operation of Programme bank accounts.
- Provide overall strategic guidance to the NPCO staff relating to fisheries development and related administrative functions.
- Coordinate and supervise functions and activities of the NPCO staff and regularly appraise them on job performance and otherwise. Ensure that work disciplines and ethics are adhered to by staff.
- Coordinate and follow up on the activities of the officers responsible for implementation of Programme components to ensure effective delivery of Programme activities.
- Ensure timely and appropriate reporting on progress and problems of Programme implementation and submit Progress reports to MMR and IFAD on agreed deadlines.
- Provide leadership, guidance, enthusiasm and catalytic input to all levels of Programme participants and activities, whenever appropriate.
- Ensure that the NPCO staff, all consultants and contractors engaged comply with the Programme's gender and targeting strategies.
- Approve all procurement and accounting transactions performed at NPCO that are within the authorised threshold, and facilitate disbursement of Programme funds needed for the implementation of SFLP; and
- Undertake any other responsibility that will ensure smooth and effective implementation of the Programme.

3. **Qualifications and Experience** – The preferred candidate will have the following minimum qualifications and experience:

- At least 10 years of work experience in planning, management, administration and implementation of fisheries development Programmes in the public and private sectors and specific exposure to commercial/private sector practice in service contracting, performance monitoring and financing.
- He/she must have at least a Bachelor's degree in a fisheries-related field.
- Post qualification in Project Management will be an added advantage; and
- Must be an Eritrean citizen.

4. **Competencies** – The following are desirable competencies:

- Demonstrated capacity to take on a leadership position with strong managerial skills and capacity to manage people and interact with a wide range of private sector partners and public sector representatives.
- A good understanding of fisheries value chains and gender issues in the country.
- Understanding of the principles and practical methodology of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- Strong entrepreneurial skills.
- Computer literate and well-versed in the use of Excel and Word.
- Strong organizational skills and knowledge of strategic planning; and
- Strong oral and written communication skills in English.

B. **Assistant Programme Coordinator**

1. **Programme Assistant** – Reporting directly to the NPCO, the Assistant Programme Coordinator (Ass/NPC) will have overall responsibility for the day-to-day activities of SFLP in Zobas. S/He will be responsible for coordinating the work of the ZNPCO staff, organizes and facilitates Programme supervisions, reviews, and evaluations, coordinates all technical matters and studies for the Programme, and for the timely preparation and submission of the consolidated AWPB and periodic reports of the Programme.

2. **Duties and Responsibilities** – Under the direct supervision of the Programme Coordinator, the Programme Assistant will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- To effectively and efficiently provide support services to the NPCO.
- Assist the Programme Coordinator with all formal Programme communication issues.
- Organize, prepare and keep records of proceedings of, and participating in Programme meetings, which include Programme Technical Committee Meetings, NPCO Meetings and Annual Programme Meetings.
- Assist the Programme Coordinator with following up implementation of recommendations of IFAD Supervision Missions.
- Provide overall strategic guidance to the ZPCO staff relating to fisheries development and related administrative functions.
- Coordinate and supervise functions and activities of the ZPCO staff and regularly appraise them on job performance and otherwise. Ensure that work disciplines and ethics are adhered to by staff.
- Coordinate and follow up on the activities of the officers responsible for implementation of Programme components to ensure effective delivery of Programme activities.
- Ensure timely and appropriate reporting on progress and problems of Programme implementation and submit Progress reports to NPCO on agreed deadlines.
- Ensure that the ZPCOs staff, all consultants and contractors engaged comply with the Programme's gender and targeting strategies; and

- Undertake any other responsibility that will ensure smooth and effective implementation of the Programme.
3. **Qualifications and Experience** – The ideal candidate will have at least a certificate in Secretarial Studies or any other relevant field with appropriate experience. Other qualifications include:
- He/She will have a minimum of 10 years of work experience fisheries related planning works, preferably an inside knowledge in fisheries, aquaculture and related fields of the fisheries sector.
 - He/she must have at least a Bachelor’s degree in a fisheries-related field;
 - Post qualification in Project Management will be an added advantage; and
 - Must be an Eritrean citizen.
4. **Competencies** – The following are desirable competencies:
- Strong written and oral communication skills in English.
 - Self-motivated and creative thinker.
 - Proven ability to work in teams.
 - Strong social skills.
 - A good understanding of fisheries value chains and gender issues in the country.
 - Understanding of the principles and practical methodology of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
 - Strong entrepreneurial skills.
 - Computer literate and well-versed in the use of Excel and Word.
 - Strong organizational skills and knowledge of strategic planning; and

C. National Financial Controller

1. **National Financial Controller (NFC)** – Reporting directly to the National Programme Coordinator, the NFC will be one of the senior staff of the NPCO, particularly in relation to liaison with the MMR, MOF, IFAD and the other funding agencies. He/she will be a principal actor in routine financial management of the Programme activities, responsible for the smooth flow and proper accounting of use of funds. This will necessitate ensuring prudent financial management of SFLP and for maintaining all SFLP accounts in good order.

2. **Duties and Responsibilities** – Under the direct supervision of the National Programme Coordinator, the National Financial Controller will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Installation of TOMPRO systems with a well coded chart of accounts to ensure that the NPCO and especially, the National Programme Coordinator and M&E Officer are regularly informed of on-going financial activities and transactions.
- Communicate to all implementing entities and service providers their financial responsibilities, the funds available and how to access them, and the requirements of reporting and record keeping in accordance with prevailing government practices which are acceptable to IFAD.
- Maintain all accounting records in a form appropriate for regular auditing (at least once a year).
- Ensure that:
 - All SFLP funds are used in accordance with the conditions of the financing agreements, with due attention to economy and efficiency, and only for the purposes for which the funds were provided.

- Counterpart funds have been provided and used in accordance with the conditions of the financing agreements, with due attention to economy and efficiency, and only for the purposes for which they were provided.
 - Goods and services financed have been procured in accordance with the financing agreement and in accordance with government and IFAD's rules and procedures.
 - All necessary supporting documents, records and accounts are kept in respect of all Programme activities, with clear linkages between the books of account and the financial statements presented to the financiers.
 - Designated accounts are maintained in accordance with the provisions of the financing agreement and in accordance with the financier's rules and procedures.
 - The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS)- Cash basis with the prerequisite disclosures for non-cash items.
- Liaise with external auditors to audit the SFLP accounts to meet the required submission dates by IFAD;
 - Oversee tax matters of the Programme, ensuring that tax exemptions for the procurement of goods for the Programme are secured at the appropriate time.
 - Provide any support to CSU to assist in procurement for the Programme in accordance with procedures laid down by Financing Agreements of IFAD and other financing agencies.
 - Process documentation and follow up on disbursements from the government and IFAD to ensure that releases are not delayed. Ensure that funds for Programme implementation are disbursed in a timely manner to enable Programme interventions to be carried out on time.
 - Prepare and submit regular Withdrawal Applications to IFAD and follow up to ensure that the Programme does not run short of liquidity.
 - Follow up on all Programmes funds released to implementing entities and technical partners for timely retirement and proper utilization.
 - Ensure that Statements of Expenditure (SoEs) are carefully compared for eligibility with relevant financial agreements and the disbursement letter, and with reference to the Programme Design Report for guidance, when necessary.
 - Ensure that fixed assets are well accounted for and annual verification is undertaken of the condition of assets and their location.
 - Prepare half-yearly consolidated statements of SFLP accounts as an integral part of the Management Information System to be submitted to the Programme Steering Committee, and subsequently to IFAD.
 - Act as a counter-signatory to SFLP fund releases as required for Programme financial transactions and also sign as witness to contracts as much as possible.
 - Prepare quarterly reports regarding aspects of Programme financial monitoring bringing out variances and advising component heads as to the limits of expenditure.
 - Ensure the effective and efficient operation of administrative aspects of the SFLP; and
 - Carry out any other activities that are assigned by the Programme Coordinator.

3. **Qualifications and Experience** – The candidate should have a Bachelor's degree in Business Administration or Commerce or Finance and must have attained a certificate in a professional accountancy course. Other qualifications include:

- At least eight years of relevant work experience, including at least four as a Financial Manager or Accountant in government/donor Programmes or large institutions.
- Strong managerial skills and demonstrated capacity to manage people and interact with a wide range of private sector partners and government representatives.
- Knowledge of work planning, budgeting and reporting.

- Excellent quantitative and analytical skills.
- Computer-literate and well-versed in the use of Excel, Word and financial software; and
- Must be an Eritrean citizen.

4. **Competencies** – The following are desirable competencies:

- Strong managerial skills and demonstrated capacity to manage people and interact with a wide range of government agencies and, to a certain extent, private sector representatives.
- Knowledge of work planning, budgeting and reporting.
- Strong written and oral communication skills in English.
- Strong analytical skills.
- Self-motivated and creative thinker.
- Integrity and honest; and
- Able to work independently, with limited supervision.

D. Procurement Specialist

1. Procurement Specialist – Reporting directly to the National Programme Coordinator, the Procurement Specialist will be responsible for all procurement-related aspects under the Programme and for maintaining all procurement documentation in good order.

2. Duties and Responsibilities – Under the direct supervision of the National Programme Coordinator, the Procurement Specialist will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Installation of appropriate procurement systems and procedures for effective planning and monitoring of procurements under the Programme.
- Communicate to all implementing entities and service providers their responsibilities and requirements with respect to procurement in keeping with prevailing Government practices which are acceptable to IFAD.
- Oversee preparation and consolidation of inputs to the Annual Procurement Plan.
- Monitor implementation of contracts: report status and problems to the Programme Coordinator and intervene to address any problems upon request by the Programme Coordinator.
- Maintain all procurement records in a form appropriate for regular auditing.
- Ensure that goods and services financed have been procured in accordance with the Grant Agreement and the GoSE requirement.
- Coordinate preparation of TORs for consultancy services and technical specifications for hardware procurement, in conjunction with the relevant user Departments/Divisions.
- Undertake local shopping for goods and services where this falls within the procurement guidelines.
- Prepare tender documents in the required format and advertising or inviting bids from qualified (or pre-qualified) suppliers.
- Convene and support bid evaluation committees to undertake technical evaluation of bids or proposals for supply of goods and services. Ensure that Evaluation Committees have people with appropriate expertise.
- Approve progressive payments to contractors against the agreed milestones or outputs.
- Maintain a register of approved suppliers for smaller items procured locally.
- Prepare quarterly and annual reports of progress with implementation of the Procurement Plan, and regularly inform the Programme Coordinator of problems and make proposals to overcome bottlenecks; and
- Carry out any other activities that are assigned by the Programme Coordinator.

3. Qualifications and Experience – The ideal candidate must have a degree in purchasing and supply, economics, finance or law; or equivalent management qualification with significant training and practical experience in procurement within Government programmes supported by international financial institutions. Other qualifications include:

- He/she will have a sound understanding of GoSE procurement guidelines and the protocols and procedures applying to internationally financed programmes and Projects in Eritrea;
- He/she would have at least 8 years of work experience in procurement and contracting, preferably including the donor-funded Projects/Programmes.
- Must possess advanced working knowledge and skills of MS Office (MS Word, MS Excel and MS Access); and
- Must be an Eritrean citizen.

4. Competencies – The following are desirable competencies:

- Ability to work well in teams and to interact with a wide range of partners, including private sector and government representatives.

- Knowledge of work planning and reporting.
- Excellent analytical skills.
- Honest and Integrity.
- Strong written and oral communication skills in English; and
- Ability to work independently, with limited supervision.

E. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Specialist

Reporting directly to the National Programme Coordinator, the M&E Specialist will be responsible for all PVCP's planning, monitoring and evaluation aspects.

Duties and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the National Programme Coordinator, the M&E Specialist will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a)** Oversee the development, establishment and management of the M&E system taking into account the Government monitoring frameworks, IFAD's ORMS and Programme objectives;
- b)** Ensuring, overseeing and guidance on the implementation of the M&E systems, guidelines and tools in accordance with the GoE and IFAD monitoring framework;
- c)** Oversee preparation of and consolidate inputs to the AWPBs, including arranging stakeholder review workshops;
- d)** On a regular basis, undertake an assessment of Programme progress, identify problems, and bring issues to the attention of the National Programme Coordinator;
- e)** Facilitate the Programme's annual review workshops, impact assessment studies, Mid-Term Review and Completion Review;
- f)** Establish the timings and agendas for the annual participatory monitoring workshops, including arrangements for ensuring adequate representation of all participants and the target groups, including women and youths;
- g)** Develop an M&E service pack (data collection and reporting formats) for all implementing agencies including community M&E tools.
- h)** Assess and develop trainings M&E including on data management (eg collection, analysis and reporting tools) as may be needed, to ensure that adequate capacities are built among all implementing partners to provide sufficient basis for implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system in all levels;
- i)** Coordinate reports from all implementing partners including quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports as well as other reports that may be requested from time to time by IFAD or GoE on implementation status;
- j)** Manage special studies to be undertaken, including preparation of ToRs and overseeing the implementation by the consultants;
- k)** Liaise with the financial manager to link physical and financial progress data;
- l)** Liaise with the Procurement Manager to link physical, financial and Procurement progress status in line with AWPB;
- m)** Monitor implementation processes, assess performance of outputs and outcomes. He/she will ensure that all M&E indicators are gender disaggregated including women participation and youth integration in the M&E system, and that Programme reports identify separately the number of male and female beneficiaries, nature of their participation and the ways in which they have benefited from the Programme;
- n)** Prepare and submit routine and ad-hoc progress reports to MMR and the PSC and, eventually, to IFAD.
- o)** Prepare the documentation for review at management meetings; and

- p) Undertake any other activities that are assigned by the National Programme Coordinator.

Qualifications and Experience

- The ideal candidate must have a degree in Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Agricultural economics, Agricultural, development economics or equivalent management qualification with specific trainings on M&E. A Master's degree will be an added advantage.
- At least 7 years of work experience, including at least four years working with planning, M&E and/or MIS in government/donor Programmes or large institutions, with knowledge of ToC, logical framework Programmes and participatory M&E systems;
- Ability to set up and follow through on a monitoring system in a complex environment, and capacity to design and carry out relevant field level verification and other data validation tools;
- Experience with performance-based contract monitoring and output based work planning, budgeting and reporting;
- Knowledge of work planning, budgeting and reporting;
- Experience in coordinating and developing knowledge management products including cases studies, outcome and impact studies or related products; and
- Experience in conducting or leading evaluations of development Programme initiatives and programmes including Mid Terms and Completions.

The following are desirable competencies:

- a) Computer literate and well-versed in the use of Word, Excel and statistical programmes, such as SPSS, Stata, etc.;
- b) Excellent written skills in English and Local Languages in Eritrea;
- c) Excellent oral communication and presentation skills in English and Local Languages in Eritrea;
- d) Excellent analytical skills;
- e) Strong training skills;
- f) Honesty and integrity;
- g) Self-motivated and creative thinker;
- h) Excellent capacities for conflict management;
- i) Self-motivated, with demonstrated ability to take initiatives and work under minimum supervision, but also to work effectively as a member of a team; and
- j) Strong managerial skills and demonstrated capacity to manage people and interact with a wide range of government agencies, private sector representatives and development partners.

F. ASSISTANT MONITORING AND EVALUATION/MIS OFFICER

Reporting directly to the M&E Specialist will be responsible for in supporting the M&E Specialist in planning, monitoring and evaluation aspects and specifically be responsible to MIS/ICT Roles

Duties and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the M&E Specialist, Assistant M&E/MIS Officer will have the following supporting roles to M&E Specialist including

M&E Roles

- q)** Support the M&E Specialist in overseeing the development, establishment and management of the M&E system taking into account the Government monitoring frameworks, IFAD's ORMS and Programme objectives;
- r)** Support in overseeing preparation of and consolidation of inputs to the AWPBs, including arranging stakeholder review workshops;
- s)** Support M&E Specialist in arranging for stakeholder review workshops/meetings;
- t)** Support M&E Specialist in undertaking an assessment of Programme progress, identifying problems,;
- u)** Support M&E Specialist in Facilitating the Programme's annual review workshops, impact assessment studies, Mid-Term Review and Completion Review;

MIS Responsibilities

- a)** Provide technical expertise, including preparation of ToR (Term of Reference), to the development of Project Management Information System, Training Management Information System, Learning Management Information system and other MISs developed by the project and implementing agencies;
- v)** Develop an M&E service pack (data collection, reporting formats and databases) for all components in all implementing agencies including community M&E tools.
- w)** Assess, develop basic ICT trainings including on data management (eg collection, analysis and reporting tools) to ensure that adequate capacities are built among all implementing partners to provide sufficient basis for implementation of the monitoring and evaluation system in all levels;
- x)** Support in raising awareness and capacity building use of digital platforms for Project Management and Reporting enhanced decision;
- y)** Maintain the operational aspects of a web application, integrity of the records in the database, and ensure its availability to project users;
- z)** Coordinate with M&E and GIS expert regarding data analysis, GIS database analysis and reporting on both;
- aa)** Coordinate with M&E team and GIS Analyst in the NCPO in terms of collecting data, quality assurance and make interventions between the MIS and GIS
- bb)** Establish ICT Based reporting tools from all implementing partners including quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports as well as other reports that may be requested from time to time by IFAD or GoE on implementation status;
- cc)** Help Develop MIS for the financial, procurement and M&E Specialist to link physical, financial and procurement progress data;
- dd)** Operation and administration of the servers and network security systems;
- ee)** Undertake any other activities that are assigned by the National Programme Coordinator. And the M&E Specialist

Qualifications and Experience

- The ideal candidate must have a degree in Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Agricultural economics, Agricultural, development economics or equivalent management qualification with specific trainings on ICT. A Bsc degree in ICT/MIS will be an added advantage.
- At least 3 years of work experience, including on M&E and/or MIS in government/donor Programmes or large institutions, with knowledge participatory M&E systems;
- Ability to establish monitoring system in a complex environment, and capacity to design and carry out relevant field level verification and other data validation tools;

- Experience with performance-based contract monitoring and output based work planning, budgeting and reporting;
- Knowledge of work planning, budgeting and reporting;

The following are desirable competencies:

- k) Computer literate and well-versed in the use of Word, Excel and statistical programmes, such as SPSS, Stata, etc.;
- l) Excellent written skills in English and Local Languages in Eritrea;
- m) Excellent oral communication and presentation skills in English and Local Languages in Eritrea;
- n) Excellent analytical skills;
- o) Strong training skills;
- p) Honesty and integrity;
- q) Self-motivated and creative thinker;
- r) Excellent capacities for conflict management;
- s) Self-motivated, with demonstrated ability to take initiatives and work under minimum supervision, but also to work effectively as a member of a team; and
- t) Strong managerial skills and demonstrated capacity to manage people and interact with a wide range of government agencies, private sector representatives and development partners.

G. ToR FOR GIS SPECIALIST

Under the direct supervision of the National Programme Coordinator, the **GIS Specialist** will be responsible for all PVCP's GIS aspects. The Officer, will be responsible for the overall coordination and supervision of all activities related to establishment and operationalization of the GIS as monitoring and performance management tool, specifically for mainstreaming cross cutting issues such as women and youth involvements, SECAP and Nutrition reporting in the implementation of Programme technical components.

Duties and Responsibilities.

The specific duties are but not limited to:

- a)** Establishment and effective operationalization of the GIS as integral part of the monitoring and evaluation system;
- b)** Ensure production of several monitoring and knowledge products from the GIS including maps illustrating the Programme progress in line with the interventions foreseen in the Programme Logical framework;
- c)** Ensure updated information on Programme interventions in the GIS;
- d)** Coordinate implementation of scoping activities regarding fishing sector;
- e)** Coordinate and oversee interventions related to regularization of fishing sector through implementing partners including procurement and contract management;
- f)** Provide technical guidance to MMR with regards to identification of strategic production sites and areas for implementation of activities;
- g)** Supervise activities undertaken by Implementing partners ensuring mainstream of gender, youth, minority and other vulnerable groups and ensure tracking of recipients who are directly involved in fish VC development activities;
- h)** In liaison with the Climate Adaptation Specialist, oversee elaboration and implementation of NRMPs through recruited service providers;
- i)** Compile and regularly update geo-referenced spatial and textual data and investment hotspots;

- j) Collaborate with the Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Communication and Knowledge Management so that the Programme Learning System support the mainstreaming of nutrition and inclusion into Programme Implementation Manual – PIM, including trainings and the development of guidelines and toolkits as appropriate;
- k) Working close to the M&E Specialists, on the design and implementation of specific M&E tools to track PVCP activities;
- l) Working closely with the M&E/KM Specialist to develop and implement the Programme Learning System, so that it allows the monitoring of social, and that achievements and lessons learnt are made available to multi-stakeholder’s platforms and Programme implementers to support regular analysis, improved performance and annual programming of related activities;
- m) Participate and / or directly lead the processes of qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the Programme, namely the results and impacts involving all relevant actors and stakeholders; and
- n) Ensure integration of PVCP aspects in the Annual Work Plan and Budget and progress reporting preparation and sharing.

Qualifications:

- a) University degree in Geography, Geosciences, Oceanography, Land Management or related with at least 5 years’ experience the sector, **water/sea management** and administration for rural communities and natural resource management in the context of Eritrea, experience in GIS and technical support and assistance to fish farmer organizations in developing natural resources/ use management plans.
- b) Fluency in spoken and written **Local Languages** and English.
- c) Proven experience with IFAD funded Programmes will be a substantial and added advantage.

H. ToR FOR COMMUNICATION AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT (CKM)

SPECIALIST

Reporting directly to the National Programme Coordinator, the Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist will be responsible for all PVCP knowledge management and communication aspects.

Duties and Responsibilities

Under the direct supervision of the National Programme Coordinator, and in close liaison with the M&E Specialist and Component Leads, the Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist will have the following duties and responsibilities:

General

- a) In liaison with the M&E Specialist and Component Leads, develop and implement the Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy to ensure systematic and adequate communication and dissemination of Programme interventions, results and impacts, knowledge sharing for learning and continuous improvement.
- b) Ensure and overseeing, and giving guidance to NCPOs on the implementation of the Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy;
- c) Conduct mapping of relevant actors and stakeholders in the domain of communication and knowledge management as well as seeking ways and options of engaging with them during the Programme life cycle;

- d) Prepare and disseminate Programme Publications, develop and maintain the Programme Website as well as other knowledge products; and
- e) Ensure preparatory and dissemination of the IFAD missions and knowledge sharing events using different methods of communication channels and media.

Programme Communication and Visibility

- a) Coordinate the overall process of transforming Programme interventions in the targeted value chains into simply and impacting messages on the receptor's behaviour, ensure documentation and dissemination;
- b) Identify and implement innovative approaches that can help in stimulating women and youth participation in the Programme;
- c) Provide technical assistance and guidance to Programme Implementing Partners on framing messages leading to smallholder sector and other value chain stakeholder's behaviour changing;
- d) Conduct mapping of relevant partners on mass media communication and explore options of engaging them in the packaging and dissemination of Programme interventions;
- e) Design and implement tools and approaches for dissemination of Programme interventions through specialized institutions in communication; and
- f) Ensuring actions contributing and strengthening Programme visibility in adequater;
- g) Assist NCPO in organizing events like steering committee meetings, value chain platform meetings, national and international knowledge sharing meetings as well as International Exchange and Learning visits involving the Programme and other Programmes or Programs within and outside the country;
- h) Document and disseminate information about National and International events (meetings, seminars, workshops, field days, etc);

Knowledge Management

- a) Assist in the development of appropriate knowledge management tools including case studies, success stories and impact studies;
- b) Participate and/or lead the process of documentation of qualitative and quantitative evaluation of the Programme outcomes and Impacts;
- c) On continuous basis identify relevant areas for knowledge exchange and learning for improvements;
- d) Collect, collate, check, sort and undertake some basics to intermediate level qualitative and quantitative analysis of the Programme data on all field activities according to the reporting guidelines at Zobas and National levels;
- e) Ensure systematization of information and data on Programme lessons and hence contributing to improvement of policy formulation and implementations measures;
- f) Ensure a systematic filing of all Programme documents;
- g) Conduct regular field visits and provide feedback to field staff in collaboration with M&E Specialist, GIS Specialist and all other component head on the status of interventions, especially with regards to those relevant areas from the perspective of knowledge sharing and learning events;
- h) Working closely with M&E Specialist; continuously packages and disseminate information on performance of the programme;
- i) Support knowledge management and dissemination of programme activities in order to promote shared learning; and

- j) Undertake any other activities that are assigned by the National Programme Coordinator

Qualifications and Experience

- a) The ideal candidate must have a degree in in development studies, business administration, management, international development, communication, rural development, agricultural economics or related field.
- b) At least five (05) years of work experience in a similar position.
- c) Significant experience in developing knowledge management products; qualitative and quantitative data collection and analysis and dissemination;
- d) Ability to write advanced drafts of success stories from the field including evaluation studies;
- e) Experience in promoting communication systems and visibility of development programmes and initiatives;
- f) Demonstrated experience in developing M&E (results frameworks, indicators etc) and GIS tools; and advanced working knowledge and skills of MS Office (MS Word, MS Excel and MS Access).

The following are desirable competencies:

- a) Ability to work well in teams and to interact with a wide range of government institutions, private sector representatives and development partners;
- b) Knowledge of communication and KM;
- c) Strong written and oral communication skills in English;
- d) Excellent analytical skills;
- e) Open-minded; and
- f) Able to work independently, with limited supervision.

J. Social Inclusion officer

1. Reporting directly to the National Programme Coordinator, the mainstreaming themes head and social inclusion officer will be responsible for planning and implementation of gender and social-inclusion related aspects under the Programme and will ensure targeting, gender and social-inclusion matters are adequately reflected in all project components and are fully mainstreamed in programme coordination and management. The Gender and SI officer will be guided by IFAD's Gender and Targeting guidelines, Rural Youth Action Plan and will work closely with component leads with overall responsibility for ensuring planning, monitoring, and reporting of the project.
2. Duties and Responsibilities Under the direct supervision of the National Programme Coordinator (NPC), the Social inclusion officer will have the following duties and responsibilities:
 - Tailor the project targeting and social inclusion strategy to ensure target groups engage and benefit from the project activities, including the poor, women, youth and marginalized communities,
 - Support the implementation of the strategy for mainstreaming gender, youth and social inclusion in programme activities and develop an action-plan for implementing the strategy (action plan to be updated regularly). This strategy will inform the identification and engagement of beneficiaries in the project and will be aligned with IFAD targeting guidelines, Thereby, review the quality of targeting and outreach, gender mainstreaming level and quality of women and youth participation against the AWPB targets and the progress made in the implementation of the AWPB targets; and assess the outreach of beneficiaries including women, men, youth (disaggregated to male and female) and other Programme target group inconsistency with the PDR.
 - Ensure that NPCO, ZPCO and IP staff understand the rationale of the targeting strategy and the different mechanisms to reach and benefit the poor, women, youth and marginalized communities in the project;
 - She/he will guide the identification of project beneficiaries, ensure quotas for target groups are met and be responsible for completing the relevant assessments at the project inception phase to better understand the challenges and the needs of the target groups.
 - Closely collaborate with component leads and ensure the working documents of every component have Gender and SI elements integrated and a strong women and youth participation;
 - Orient and train project staff on gender integration, youth inclusion and approaches for SFLP;
 - Ensure assessments conducted under SFLP will apply a gender, youth and disability-inclusive lens to identify bottlenecks hampering their successful participation in project activities;
 - Provide technical oversight through training coaching, and mentoring of programme staff on social inclusion;
 - Support the development of the MMR gender and women's empowerment strategy and action plan;
 - She/he will provide regular technical assistance to ensure gender responsive planning and budgeting; Thereby, support preparation of the AWP/B;
 - She/he will provide the necessary orientation and advise all service providers on gender and social inclusion issues and policies;

- Identify stakeholders' capacity gaps and propose possible solutions;
- She/he will support the operationalization of community conversations on nutrition, child care practices and matters relevant to women
- Support the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) team to establish and implement social-inclusion sensitive monitoring, evaluation, and reporting systems, including working with the M&E team to ensure data is sex, age, socio-economic group, and disability disaggregated and analyzed regularly;
- She/he will contribute to the development of annual work plans, performance monitoring systems and tools, and progress update reports. This will include collecting, documenting, and reporting good practices and lessons learned in SI for in-country and global dissemination;
- Analyse data to ensure that there are no adverse impacts on target groups as a result of project implementation and suggest remedial measures if necessary
- The SI officer will maintain awareness of and relationships with development partners and organizations of persons with disabilities also working in areas of gender, social inclusion;
- Review the progress in the implementation of the Programme targeting, gender equality and social inclusion strategy and action plan;
- Review progress on gender and youth mainstreaming and assess whether Programme resources and services are delivered in a manner that responds to the needs of youth, women and other vulnerable groups;
- Assess the quality of uptake of Programme mainstreaming activities by the Programme implementing agencies (IA's) & ZPCO and identify challenges faced in the process;
- Assess the level and quality of women participation in executive committee and Income generating groups;
- Assess the appropriateness of the Programme Interventions in addressing the needs of the target beneficiaries, the extent to which the Programme addresses the needs of specific vulnerable groups;
- Serve as a channel of communication between the Programme and others working on social inclusion issues in government, implementing agencies, NGOs and IFAD.
- Perform other tasks as will be assigned by the national Program Coordinator.

K. Environment Focal Person

The environment focal person (EFP) will report directly to the Mainstreaming Themes Unit (MTU) head. Under the general supervision of the MTU head, the programme environment focal person will have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. In coordination with Marine Resources and Environment Research Division (MRERD) through its Habitat Conservation and Environment Unit, and Marine Resources Regulatory Service Department (MRRSD);
 - ✓ Facilitate the preparation of SECAP, CRA and ESMP Programme profiles,
 - ✓ Identification of target(s) and priorities selection of ecosystem management and climate change interventions,
 - ✓ Convey Programme objectives, and development of long and short term action plans in the operational areas.
2. Allocate SECAP related actions/interventions with adequate financial and human resources in the annual work plan and budget (AWPB) of the Programme and assess the implementation approaches employed and achievements made;
3. Integrate Environmental and climate change indicators into the Programme M&E and learning system;
4. Review and analyse data for all activities related to FReMP ecosystem (mangrove, dam and Watershed Management), climate change adaptation and ESMP (safe guard);
5. Entertain proposals and taking action on operational procedures on implementation and management of environment-based activities;
6. Collect all ecosystem management (mangrove, dam and watershed management) related data monthly from the Zoba EFPs, and conducting timely environment, ESMP and climate change adaptation analysis, inputs, support and coordination and share monthly reports to MTU head and NPC.
7. Provide support to ZPCO through the nominated focal person and Zoba expert from MoLWE.
8. Organize and facilitate quarter field visit for supervision of ecosystem management activities to six Zoba's.
9. Review Programme documentation – progress reports, baselines and Aide-Memoire of previous IFAD missions to see if recommendations related to environment were followed up;
10. Verify how the environment-related activities are coordinated with other sectors and stakeholders, including with existing coordination platforms;
11. Conduct periodic water quality analysis of the selected dams and verify corrective actions are taken;
12. Ensure environmental mitigation actions are captured in construction activities;
13. Perform other tasks as will be assigned by NPC and MTU head.

L. Nutrition Focal Person

The Nutrition focal person (NFP) will report directly to the Mainstreaming Themes Unit head. Under the general supervision of the Mainstreaming Themes Unit head, the programme nutrition officer will have the following duties and responsibilities:

2. In coordination with MRDD (Fish Product and Socio-economic Division);
 - ✓ Prepare Programme Nutrition strategy and action plan,
 - ✓ Identify targets and priorities selection of nutrition interventions and,
 - ✓ Formulation of Programme objectives & development of long and short term action plans in the operational areas.
3. Allocate Nutrition-related actions/interventions with adequate financial and human resources in the annual work plan and budget (AWPB) of the Programme and assess the implementation approaches employed and achievements made;
4. Assist to integrate nutrition indicators into the Programme M&E and learning system;
5. Review all activities related to SFLP nutrition mainstreaming;
6. Collect all nutrition related data monthly from the Zoba NFPs, and conducting timely nutrition analysis, inputs, support and coordination and share monthly reports to Mainstreaming Unit head and NPC;
7. Entertain proposals in association with procurement controller and taking action on operational procedures on implementation and management of nutrition based activities;
8. Provide support to ZPCO, through the nominated focal person and Zoba expert from Ministry of Health for the Nutrition Surveillance system including the data management;
9. Conduct quarter field visit for supervision of nutrition activities to six Zoba's;
10. Review Programme documentation – progress reports, baselines and Aide-Memoire of previous IFAD mission reports to ensure if recommendations related to nutrition were followed up;
11. Coordinate the nutrition-related activities with other sectors and stakeholders, including with existing coordination platforms;
12. Assess if other Programme activities pose any undesired effects on the nutritional status of the target population;
13. Support the technical department on preparation of training material tailored to the specific needs, identified;
14. Development of advocacy materials and key messages in nutrition to the targeted beneficiaries and share with SFLP KM officer, and
15. Perform other tasks as will be assigned by Program Coordinator and Mainstreaming Themes Unit head.

Annex 2: Terms of Reference for the ZPCO Staff

A. Zoba Programme Coordinators

1. Zoba Coordinators – Reporting directly to the Zoba Governors, the Zoba Programme Coordinators will be responsible for coordinating the work of the Zoba/Regional staff, organizes and facilitates Programme supervisions, reviews, and evaluations, coordinates all technical matters and studies for the Programme, and for the timely preparation and submission of the consolidated AWPB and periodic implementation progress reports of the Programme.

2. Duties and Responsibilities – Under the direct supervision of the Governors, the Zoba Coordinators will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Provide effective leadership to the Programme at the Zoba/Regional level.
- Take overall responsibility for the preparation of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) and associated Procurement Plan and their subsequent approval processes at the Zoba/Regional levels before submission for review/comment/consolidation to the NPCO.
- Ensure the effective utilization of Programme funds and other resources according to the AWPB and Procurement Plan through supervision and monitoring.
- Ensure that progress, audit and other reports are produced and submitted to the appropriate parties on a timely basis, including the semi-annual progress and performance reports indicating the achievement of work plan targets and expenditures made to achieve those results.
- Ensure the timely dissemination of Programme experience and results to relevant stakeholders within the learning community.
- Ensure adequate liaison and networking with stakeholders and partners, such as relevant government donor agencies where relevant, potential or active implementing partners.
- Undertake annual performance evaluations of technical staff and communicate the results of such evaluations to the staff member concerned as well as, after incorporating any response from the person in question.
- Bring to the attention of the GoSE and IFAD any cases where evidence emerges of misuse of funds or of authority on the part of staff, and take immediate steps to investigate such matters.
- Represent the Programme at relevant functions and meetings.
- Implement the decisions of the NPCO and/or PSC.
- Undertake Programme completion and financing closing activities when due; and
- Perform any other duties relevant to the Programme as they are agreed by the GoSE and IFAD.

3. Qualifications and Experience – The preferred candidate will have the following minimum qualifications and experience:

- At least 5 years of work experience in planning, management, administration and implementation of fisheries development Programmes in the public and private sectors and specific exposure to commercial/private sector practice in service contracting, performance monitoring and financing.
- He/she must have at least a Bachelor's degree in a fisheries-related field or an area of direct relevance to the Programme (e.g. Rural Development, Project Management, etc.);
- Demonstrated knowledge and experience in agricultural and fisheries development.

- Demonstrated experience in implementing successful Programmes aimed at improving the livelihoods of the target beneficiaries.
- Demonstrated experience in effective mainstreaming of disadvantaged groups into equitable access to opportunities of livelihood improvement; and
- Demonstrated creativity, willingness to innovate, think systemically and design catalytic approaches to programme activities.

B. Zoba Programme Accountant

1. Zoba Programme Accountant – Reporting directly to the Zoba Programme Coordinator, the Programme Accountant will ensure the achievement of result-oriented outcomes in the SFLP Financial management (Financial management, accounting and financial reporting of SFLP) at the Zoba level.

2. Duties and Responsibilities – Under the direct supervision of the Zoba Programme Coordinator, the Programme Accountant will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Preparation of Programme accounts.
- Preparation and submission of periodical financial reports.
- Verification of supplier's invoices for payment, including service providers' requests for funds, and timely implementation of payment procedures.
- Timely posting of all Programme accounting vouchers on the accounting software.
- Exercise proper custody of all posted vouchers and other accounting documents.
- Preparation of requests for funds from the NPCO.
- Justification of funds received and utilized as a prerequisite for requesting for additional funds.
- Facilitate financial audits and Implementation Support Missions.
- Advice to management on accounting and administrative matters; and
- Any other duty assigned by the Zoba Programme Coordinator.

3. Qualifications and Experience – The preferred candidate will have the following minimum qualifications and experience:

- A university degree in accounting, finance or business administration.
- At least 5 years' experience working on government or donor-funded development Projects.
- A professional accountancy certification is an added advantage.
- Excellent analytical and communication skills.
- Ability to work in a dynamic busy environment; and
- Knowledge of Eritrean public finance and accounting regulations.

C. Procurement Officer

1. Zoba Procurement Office – Reporting directly to the Zoba Programme Coordinator, the Procurement Officer will ensure achievement of results-oriented outcomes in the respective Zoba's SFLP-related procurement function.

2. Duties and Responsibilities – Under the direct supervision of the Zoba Programme Coordinator, the Procurement Officer will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Put in place a system that would allow for appropriate planning with regard to the consolidation of a list of all needed procurement items for the effective implementation of the a given Programme Year's work plan. The list should be exhaustive including the appropriate specifications, quantity, the preferred delivery time period, etc.
- Work closely with the Zoba Programme Coordination Office staff and the other relevant Zoba Administration staff to ensure that an informative and detailed Zoba work plan and budget is timely prepared.
- During the course of AWPB implementation, monitor implementation of the different contracts within the Zoba, report status and problems to the Zoba Programme Coordinator and intervene to address any problems upon request by the Programme Coordinator.
- Maintain all procurement records in a form appropriate for regular auditing.
- Keep an appropriate Zoba Programme asset register for all assets procured during the course of SFLP implementation. The register must be continuously updated to reflect the location and other aspects of the assets.
- Prepare quarterly and annual reports of progress with implementation of the Procurement Plan, and regularly inform the Programme Coordinator of problems and make proposals to overcome bottlenecks; and
- Carry out any other activities that are assigned by the Zoba Programme Coordinator.

3. Qualifications and Experience – The ideal candidate must have a degree in purchasing and supply, economics, finance or law; or equivalent management qualification with significant training and practical experience in procurement within Government Programmes supported by international financial institutions. Other qualifications include:

- He/she will have a sound understanding of GoSE procurement guidelines and the protocols and procedures applying to internationally financed programmes and projects in Eritrea;
- He/she would have at least 5 years of work experience in procurement and contracting, preferably including the donor-funded Projects/Programmes.
- Must possess advanced working knowledge and skills of MS Office (MS Word, MS Excel and MS Access); and
- Must be an Eritrean citizen.

D. Monitoring and Evaluation Officer

1. Zoba Monitoring and Evaluation Officer (M&E) – Reporting directly to the Zoba Programme Coordinator, the Zoba M&E Officer will be responsible for all the respective Zoba’s SFLP planning, monitoring and evaluation, targeting, knowledge management and communication-related aspects.

2. Duties and Responsibilities – Under the direct supervision of the Zoba Programme Coordinator, the Zoba M&E Officer will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- Establish and manage an M&E system at the Zoba level, taking into account the respective Zoba Administration monitoring frameworks, and the new Operational Results Measurement System (ORMS) and Programme objectives;
- Oversee preparation of and consolidate inputs to the Zoba AWPBs, including arranging stakeholder review workshops.
- On a regular basis, undertake an assessment of the Zoba Programme progress, identify problems, and bring issues to the attention of the Zoba Programme Coordinator.
- Work closely with the NPCO M&E Specialist and, accordingly, facilitate the Programme’s annual review workshops, impact assessment studies, Mid-Term Review and Completion Review.
- Liaise with the financial controller to link physical and financial progress data.
- Coordinate reports from all Zoba implementing agencies for quarterly, semi-annual and annual reports. Consolidate the reports into a Zoba-wide implementation progress report for eventual submission (after the appropriate Zoba-level approval) to the NPCO.
- Monitor the Zoba implementation processes and performance, and assess outputs and outcomes. He/she will ensure that all M&E indicators are gender disaggregated, and that Programme reports identify separately the number of male and female beneficiaries, the nature of their participation and the ways in which they have benefited from the Programme; and
- Carry out any other activities that are assigned by the Zoba Programme Coordinator.

3. Qualifications and Experience – The ideal candidate must have a degree in Agricultural economics, economics or equivalent management qualification and specific training in M&E. Other qualifications include:

- At least five years of work experience, including at least three years working with knowledge management, planning, M&E and/or MIS in government or donor-funded Projects or large institutions, with knowledge of logical framework projects and participatory systems.
- Ability to set up and follow through on a monitoring system in a complex environment, and capacity to design and carry out relevant field level verification and other data validation tools; and
- Must be an Eritrean citizen.

Annex 3: Guidelines on AWPB and Progress Report Preparation

Table 1 Draft Annual Work Plan and Budget Preparation and Approval Schedule

Item no	Activity	Time schedule	Responsibility
1.	Each implementing institution/agency initiates consultation process, sets up AWPB preparation team	2 nd week June	Head of implementing institution/agency
2.	Preparation of AWPB by implementing institutions and agencies	July-Mid-August	Implementing institutions/agencies
3.	Review of draft AWPB of implementing institution/agency by the respective implementing institution/agency and agreement on draft AWPB	3 rd week August	Implementing institutions/agencies
4.	Receipt, review and consolidation of AWPB at the Zoba level	1 st week September	ZPCOs
5.	Presentation of draft Zoba and other implementing institutions' AWPBs at the Annual Review Workshop	2 nd week September	ZPCO Coordinator/Heads of respective institution/agency
6.	NPCO receives, reviews and prepares the draft consolidated AWPB	3 rd week September	National Programme Coordinator
7.	Submission of draft Programme AWPB by NPCO to Technical Committee for review/comments/endorsement	4 th week September	National Programme Coordinator
8.	Review of draft AWPB by TC, provision of comments and recommendations, and endorsement	1 st week October	National Programme Coordinator
9.	Submission of draft AWPB incorporating TC comments, and recommendations for PSC action	2 nd week October	National Programme Coordinator
10.	PSC review, comments and approval	3 rd week October	National Programme Coordinator

Item no	Activity	Time schedule	Responsibility
11.	Preparation of final draft of AWPB incorporating PSC comments	4 th week October	National Programme Coordinator
12.	Submission of AWPB to IFAD for expression of no objection	1 st week November	National Programme Coordinator
13.	Review by IFAD, provision of comments if any, and expression of no objection	End November	IFAD (CPM)
14.	Preparation of final AWPB by RPCMU incorporating IFAD comments if any	1 st and 2 nd week December	National Programme Coordinator
15.	Finalization of AWPB and distribution to implementing institution and agencies	3 rd week December	National Programme Coordinator

Table 2 Sample Activity Workplan and Budget Tool/Template

Activity			Unit	Qty	Res p.	Schedule				Co st	Expenditure category				Financier		
Code	Description	Indicator				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4		I	II	III	IV	IFAD	Gov.	Benef.
Component 1																	
Subcomponent 1.1																	
Output 1.1.1																	
Activity																	
Activity																	
Activity																	
...																	

Annex 4: SFLP target group

	Group	Description	Location	Constraints faced by Target group	SFLP support	Numbers	Approach	Women & Youth
1	Small-scale Fishers	<p>In the coastal areas, the target group consists of:</p> <p>small scale artisanal fishers using boats and canoes, foot fishers (mainly women and youth) and also crew members.</p> <p>Those fishers are using traditional motorized</p>	<p>The target group is located in the villages along the Red Sea Coast in ZSRS and ZNRS, and who are linked to the landing sites where they deliver fish.</p>	<p>A major limitation of these boats is their small size with a capacity of 0.5-1.0 tonne. Their small size also limits the fishing range and the quantity of catch per trip. Most of the boats are currently not functional either due to age, lack</p>	<p>SFLP will provide support to artisanal fishers and the small boat owners to help improve their plight.</p>	<p>SFLP will form new fishers' cooperatives (dealing with large fish), targeting particularly the lowest income earners and asset-less people, such as crew members, foot fishers who will be organized in groups and will be sharing the assets as</p>		<p>Formation of cooperatives will see involvement of women and youth (at least 40% for women and 20 % for youth). As part of the small pelagic production and market linkage, activities such as processing, value adding, market and enterprise development are likely to see a higher level of women's participation.</p> <p>The higher level of interest and presence of women will depend on the traditional division of roles within the fisheries value chain. As part of the small pelagic value chain's investment, SFLP will introduce technologies like</p>

		<p>wooden boats (Houris: traditional wooden boats with outboard petrol engines, and Sambuks: wooden boats with inboard diesel engines) and a limited number of small-scale fishers using improved motorized fibre-glass boats</p> <p>The artisanal fishermen operating motorized boats are registered</p>		<p>of maintenance as a result of shortage of spare parts, inadequate gear, infrequent supply and high cost of fuel.</p>		<p>well as the earnings.</p>		<p>solar driers in the processing facilities. It is expected that these facilities and technologies will be used mainly by women. They will be benefiting not only from the new technologies (resulting in time saving) but also from improved hygienic conditions as well as improved access to diverse and affordable foods, primarily fish.</p>
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		and their number has been estimated at about 3,300, of which 1,112 belong to the fishers' cooperatives. The registered small-scale fishers own about 793 boats of which 602 (76%) are owned by the cooperative members.						
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2	Rural food insecure smallholders	Non-fishers mainly involved in subsistence agriculture and keeping small livestock living around the target water reservoirs in inland Zobas and interested to engage in economic activities along selected links of the inland fisheries supply chain smallholders living and involved in rehabilitation of the catchment areas of the	In inland areas, the target group will comprise low income households of communities living around the inland dams. In coastal areas, the target group will comprise rural food insecure households with children under 5 years, especially in the	They engage mainly in rain-fed agriculture using poor production practices, although some are engaged in irrigated agriculture. The lowest income groups are smallholders cultivating only rain-fed crops and have smaller plots of land. In the coastal areas, due to the harsh environmental conditions, agricultural	The Programme will facilitate participation from members of communities living in the catchment area around the reservoirs stocked with fish and along the coast. Based on the interest of the groups, as well as respecting gender division of labour, young men will be mainly involved in the fishing activities (using boats), while women (young women as well as women and WHHs) will		Communities around the reservoir will be engaged in catchment conservation and ecosystem management interventions from which households will derive direct benefits as well as underpinning the viability and sustainability of the fishery activities in and around the target water reservoirs. As a result of the conservation activities, the inland catchment area beneficiaries will also benefit from improved crop and livestock production and enhanced access to fish. In the coastal areas, food insecure HHs will benefit from increased access to fish and enhanced purchasing	Activities will benefit rural food insecure households, particularly WHHs and households with children below five years old.
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		<p>target water reservoirs;</p> <p>The group also includes rural food insecure smallholder households with children under 5 years old along the coastal areas, particularly the north and southern red sea are marked as acute malnutrition hotspots</p>	<p>north and southern red sea, which is marked as acute malnutrition hotspots.</p>	<p>production is very limited. With limited access to vegetables, fruits and other fruit groups, HHs are less able to meet minimum dietary diversity.</p>	<p>participate in activities for processing and marketing fish.</p> <p>Rural food insecure smallholder households with children under 5 years old along the coastal areas:</p> <p>Planting of multi-purpose trees for enhanced access of vegetables;</p> <p>Nutrition education and enhanced awareness raising on feeding practices;</p> <p>Expansion of MIHAP package to</p>		<p>power to purchase different food groups.</p>		
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					<p>coastal areas (tbd)</p> <p>Targeting rural food insecure smallholder households with children under 5 years old in the hinterlands:</p> <p>Receive support package through cooperatives (assets and capacity building) along with access to shared community kitchen gardens for enhanced dietary diversity</p>				
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3	Youth (70 % young women)	Fishers and non-fishers interested in establishing business enterprises /cooperatives to respond to market demand for fishery products and services; The youth represent about a third of all citizens in the country and its mobilisation on the labour market is of great concern and importance Youth definition	The Program me will promote employment opportunities for youth in coastal and inland communities.	The youth in rural areas are faced with the dual challenge of wanting to explore alternative livelihood opportunities to subsistence farming or small-scale fishing yet with little formal training and access to input to equip them to face the labour market and enterprise development. Most of the youth involved in agriculture and fishing sector are at	Marine fisheries: IGA activities, particularly for young women: collection of seaweed for liquid fertiliser plant; artisanal fish drying; Wage employment: processing in Ras Tarma fish drying and fish powder plant; Massawa and Assab plant; Liquid fertilizer plant Inland dams: Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment	20 % (70 % young women)		
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		<p>applied to SFLP is the one adopted by the African Union which extends parameters to define youth from 15-35 years of age.</p>		<p>subsistence level and they are mostly asset-less.</p> <p>A variety of overlapping power dynamics are at play when it comes to the different challenges and opportunities for young women and men's inclusion in agricultural value chains: capacity to engage in labour markets; marital status; gender; legal status;</p>	<p>like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies , including post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education;</p> <p>Access to finance (tbd);</p> <p>Access to improved cookstoves;</p> <p>Childcare support to reduce work burden</p> <p>Self-employment:</p> <p>Support to establish business microenterprises along</p>				
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			<p>education; and, independence from senior household member . While young people tend to have limited economic independence, this is more acute for young women and girls. Early marriage and pregnancies affect women and girls' mobility and ability to defy established norms and gain access to knowledge, training or engage in</p>	<p>selected value chain</p>				
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				<p>commercial activities.</p> <p>At the same time, young men are primarily engaged in the national service and not available for other income generation activities.</p>					
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4	Women and women headed households (WHHs)	Women constitute 55 percent of Eritrea's population and head 47.2 of all households. The majority of female workers are in non-skilled and low-paying jobs, and struggle to access markets. At the same time, women are overburdened with an unequal division of labor, single handedly shouldering domestic chores, including fetching	SFLP geographic locations	Women have equal opportunities. However, women by tradition are largely limited within the home and village, and burdened by domestic chores including fetching water and firewood and caring for children. One of the main social problems of war has been the high number of WHHs, widows and orphans –	Marine fisheries: IGA activities: Collection of seaweed for liquid fertilizer plant; sea cucumber hatcheries; artisanal fish drying Wage employment: processing in Ras Tarma fish drying and fish powder plant; Massawa and Assab plant, Liquid fertilizer plant Inland dams: Through cooperatives will receive assets and equipment like gears,	At least 40% of the Programme's beneficiaries; 30 % of WHHs	The Programme will support women, and in particular WHHs, to increase their incomes through value-addition in the fisheries sector with a specific focus on processing and marketing. SFLP will develop a gender strategy to ensure measures are taken for adequate targeting and engagement of women in project activities. Business plans will be developed to ensure proposed income generating activities are indeed profitable and sustainable. SFLP will support the development of an MMR Gender and women empowerment strategy and action plan.	
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		<p>water and firewood and caring for children.</p> <p>Households with young (0-5) children and women at reproductive age AND households with malnourished children</p>		<p>in most Zobas more than 40% of households are headed by women. A participatory poverty assessment carried out in 2002-2003 showed that about 65% WHHs (30-50% of all rural households) were absolutely poor as against 28% for male-headed households (MHHs). Only about 3% WHHs were found to be well-off compared</p>	<p>nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies, including post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education;</p> <p>Access to finance (tbd);</p> <p>Access to improved cookstoves;</p> <p>Childcare support to reduce work burden. Support will be piloted in 5 selected inland dams</p> <p>Cash for Work around environmental management and ecosystem</p>			
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				<p>with 12% for MHHs; MHHs had livestock herds three times those of WHH. Debub and Maekel are the Zobas that have predominantly women-headed households</p>	<p>rehabilitation, primarily for young men</p> <p>Cash for work: mangroves, beekeeping, primarily for young women</p> <p>Self-employment:</p> <p>Support to establish business microenterprises along selected value chain</p>			
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5	Persons with Disabilities	The 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey estimated a total number of persons with disabilities in Eritrea is 149 103, out of which 96 748 live in rural areas. Given the country context, numbers must have risen significantly since 2010. The Government is putting measures in place to support persons with disabilities, especially	SFLP geographic areas	Persons with disabilities face limited access to finance and employment opportunities, particularly in the fishery sector. Lack of assistive devices and infrastructure, which are barrier-free, limit opportunities for persons with disabilities to engage in the labor market.	<p>Marine fisheries:</p> <p>Wage employment in plans supported by SFLP;</p> <p>Capacity-building to strengthen competencies , including post-harvest handling and processing and nutrition education;</p> <p>Access to finance (tbd);</p> <p>Access to assistive devices</p> <p>Inland dams:</p> <p>Through cooperatives will receive</p>	5 %	Collaborate with Organisations for Persons with Disabilities for adequate targeting and engagement of persons with disabilities.	
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		<p>war veterans with different levels of impairment . Though OPDs exist, financial and human resources are limited to meet needs.</p>			<p>assets and equipment like gears, nets and ice and capacity building to strengthen competencies , inlcuidng post-harvest handling and processing, nutrition education;</p> <p>Access to finance</p>			
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TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR M&E TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

TERMS OF REFERENCES FOR STUDIES AND SUVEYS

A. TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A BASELINE STUDY

1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

General presentation of the project:

The Fish Value Chain Development Program (SFLP) will support the transformation of Fish value chain in Eritrea, currently characterized by low productivity, dominance of informal value chain, and low competitiveness, by supporting the adoption of climate smart technical innovations for improved fish management and productivity, enhancing the access of smallholder farmers to market and services through productive alliances and support to short value chains for achieving food security and better nutrition.

(to be extracted from PIM/PDR)

Purpose and Objectives of The Consultancy

Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to generate baseline data that will help in assessing the situation at the start of the project, set benchmarks/indicators to inform the M&E function of the project and form a platform for assessing the outcomes and impact of the project. The planned study will consist of quantitative and qualitative information on households regarding SFLP log-frame indicator. This study constitutes an important and initial stage of the project evaluation process.

Objectives

The main objective of this assessment is to conduct a baseline survey to help collect SFLP specific data . The consultancy will develop the sample design, conduct the data collection, analysis and report writing of the Baseline survey to be used for the project evaluation process. The information to be collected includes information related to project activities in order to derive data on planned outputs, outcomes and impact.

The survey will collect the baseline values of project outcomes and impact indicators and individual/household characteristics at project start. The baseline survey will be conducted on a sample of Potential beneficiaries from the eligible population. Baseline data provide information on beneficiaries and comparison groups before the Project is implementation and will be important to establish benchmark information on selected indicators for use at IFAD and Project level.

Methodological requirements for qualitative and quantitative survey

The Project intends to conduct a Baseline survey to obtain quantitative and qualitative data that will enable monitoring and evaluation of the Project's results as well us update the Logical Framework (LF).

The scope of the services required under these Terms of Reference include the collection of data at the appropriate levels of analysis: [Individual/Household/Cooperatives/Rural Enterprises]. The set of indicators to be collected will be based on Project's log-frame indicators. The study will follow a quasi-experimental approach with both a treatment and a control group.

Questionnaire and variables

Questionnaire will be developed by NCOP in collaboration with all implementing partners integrating all logframe outcomes, impact, output and any other indicators required. The questions should be rephrased and designed specifically to collect data on IFAD's Core Indicators at Outcome Level (the so-called COI indicators) – i.e. IFAD's standard indicators, present in all IFAD-supported projects. The questionnaire should be complemented with other questions aimed at collecting information on SFLP project-specific indicators.

Sample frame

The sample frame is the list of all the units in the desired population, from which random samples of units are selected to build the survey samples. The Project Team will provide SFLP) Implementation Manual to the consultancy firm for additional information on the project implementation and design approaches

Sampling method

SFLP intends to follow a panel data structure, meaning that the same sample will be used for the baseline, midline and endline surveys. Therefore, the contracted party will maintain an accurate register of households sampled in both the treatment and comparison groups for future reference. The register will be shared with NCPO. The sample will comprise a beneficiary and a control group.

Sample size

The sample should be composed of 750 beneficiary households and 750 control group households or as may be agreed bearing in mind the implementation context in Eritrea. However, considering that the exact households will not have been identified/mapped by the time the baseline survey will be conducted, the sample will be comprised of at least 1500 households from SFLP target group in the targeted areas. It is expected that at least half of the sampled households will end up being Project beneficiaries.

Probability sampling

Probability sampling refers to the sampling method in which all the members of the population have an equal chance of being selected to participate and be part of the sample size. Random selection techniques shall be applied to select the sample within the desired population. The sample will contain the same percentage of men, women, youth and PWD as the target beneficiary population: 60% men, 40% women, 20% youth, 5% PWD and the 3,000 learners in both high middle levels of schools. The sample will be drawn from the six Zoba regions targeted by SFLP.

Data quality control

As data is being collected and entered into a computer or appropriate data storage mechanism/media, errors and data quality checking is an important step and sufficient time should be allocated to review the data and assure its quality control process is in adhered.

The following are among possible **data quality control** strategies:

- (i) Double data entry.
- (ii) Spot checking.
- (iii) Sort data to find missing data, outliers, high, or low values.

- (iv) Use automation, such tablets.
- (v) Format a database to accept only numbers.
- (vi) Review data for anomalies.
- (vii) Discuss data discrepancies and/or findings with implementers.

Data-quality checks can be implemented while collecting the data rather than ex-post as in the case of paper-based surveys by using electronic devices for the data collection (Mobile data collection techniques and tablets).

Computer data entry

The use of electronic devices and georeferencing is recommended.

Data Analysis and reporting

Analysis - Results should be analysed and presented in these ways: aggregated by age, by gender, youths, PWD, learners, by Zoba and sub-Zoba levels

Reporting - While writing the report, the firm will work in close collaboration with the Project Team and other implementing partners, to enable knowledge transfer through **experiential** learning techniques, and to help maximise on the understanding and use of SFLP Project Implementation Manual (PIM) eg the updated logframe with baseline data; the analysis and interpretation of the results (detailed analysis with statistical significance and summarized tables for each indicator) ; The survey database should also be provided to project staff and IFAD; the qualitative data will be presented in a separate chapter; the results of the survey; the updated logframe with baseline data; the analysis and interpretation of the results (detailed analysis with statistical significance and summarized tables for each indicator) ;The survey database should also be provided to project staff and IFAD and the the qualitative data will be presented in a separate chapter.

DETAILED LIST OF ACTIVITIES AND DELIVERABLES

The firm will work in close collaboration with the concerned assignment experts and under the supervision of the Project Team and IFAD in the development and supervision for all phases of data collection and following analysis of the dataset.

List of Key activities

Phase 1 - Inception phase

Initial situational analysis - review of project materials and data: The Project Team (or the MMR if the Project team will have not been recruited yet) shall be responsible for providing key background documentation to the firm (financing agreements, Logframe, ToC). To facilitate the drawing of the sample within the eligible population, a listing of potential beneficiaries can be conducted in the field. Enumerators will be employed on short term and deployed in the field to collect basic information from each household in the enumeration area, taking on average no more than 15 minutes per household to assess household eligibility, basic demographic and re-contact information. The household sample will then be constructed on the basis of this listing.

An initial identification and selection of enumeration areas may also be required, for instance, the preliminary listing could be done only on the primary cluster (if clusters are defined in the sampling design).

Phase 2 –Sampling strategy and survey instrument development

- Development of the survey questionnaire based on the project indicators in LF.
- Development of the sampling design
- Clearance by Project Team and IFAD of pilot sampling design and the questionnaire
- Develop interview manuals and instructions for field works
- Training of interviewers for the pilot study.
- Pilot study fieldwork.
- Revision of the pilot study questionnaires.
- Analysis of pilot study results, introducing adjustments to the draft questionnaire.
- Development of the Final Questionnaire.
- Development of an appropriate data management system with adequate quality controls.
- Clearance of the final questionnaire and sampling design by Project Team and IFAD.

Phase 3 – Fieldwork Activities

- Preparation for field work (recruitment of interviewers, printing of questionnaires and other fieldwork documents).
- Staffing and Enumerator training
- Administrative approval from necessary authorities
- Qualitative data collection at the appropriate level of analysis: Individual/Household
- Data quality control
- Quantitative data collection (focus group discussion/semi structured in-depth interviews, etc.)

Phase 4 - Data Processing, Analysis and Final Report Preparation

- Database formation.
- Data entry and cleaning.
- Statistical analysis of the data. And binding ToR
- Preparation of the final report.
- Translation of the final report.
- Clearance of the report.

Deliverables

Once selected, the firm will produce the following deliverables for this project

- **Deliverable 1:** Inception report, including: i) Updated working calendar and delivery schedule (work plan); ii) survey design describing the sampling strategy, data collection instruments and data entry methodologies -data collection too; iii) Final questionnaire including electronic format (Kobo Toolbox, ODK e.t.c); iv) List of households to be interviewed and list of communities/villages surveyed -mapping produc. The inception report must be submitted to the NCPO and to IFAD for review.
- **Deliverable 2:** Training manual for field staff and enumerators
- **Deliverable 3:** Training of field staff and enumerators
- **Deliverable 4:** Draft final survey report, to be submitted to PCU for review
- **Deliverable 5:** Final Survey Report Analysis and Reporting
- **Deliverable 6:** Clean dataset
- The firm should deliver all the material in electronic format

The expected tasks for the firm should be performed in accordance with a mutually agreed schedule. Final deliverables should be submitted according to this schedule and within the limits of the contract duration. Deliverables are subject to agreement by the Project Team

and IFAD and preliminary versions should therefore be submitted by the firm in time allowing for comments to be shared and if required changes to be introduced by the firm.

COMPETENCIES REQUIRED

Firm expertise and required qualifications

The firm may be national or international. In case an international firm is selected, the international firm must form a joint venture with the local companies in delivering this assignment. The said joint venture must clearly state the roles and responsibilities of each party and should clearly indicate the skills transfer to the local company and the Project Teams. The firm (or the Joint Venture of International firm and Local companies) should collectively possess the following qualifications:

- a. Previous experience in carrying out evaluation surveys is a compulsory requirement, including demonstrated experience in designing and conducting evaluations and of organizing surveys on the scale of this project (including survey and sampling design)
- b. Strong capacity and experience in planning and organizing survey logistics Good network of experienced enumerators, supervisors and data entry clerks
- c. Strong capacity in data management and statistic
- d. Strong capacity in survey analysis and reporting of results
- e. Strong interpersonal skills and a team-oriented spirit
- f. Experience doing household survey work and carrying out evaluations in Tanzania.
- g. Strong background in statistics and econometrics

Key staff/ required staff

The proposed team should consist of qualified and experienced professionals having proven track record in designing and implementing socio-economic and baseline studies and/ or evaluation studies and having good depth of understanding of rural development as well as on and gender and social inclusion. The bidders are expected to propose a study coordinator/Team Leader and appropriate number of experts, field supervisors, enumerators and support staff and cost for the.

Minimum key professional staff positions

Recommended, but not limited to the following

- **Study coordinator/team leader:** Advanced degree in economics, statistics, agricultural economics, or related field. At least five years relevant experiences in conducting impact evaluations, large quantitative survey implementation and analysis, experience in household and fishery sector and generally agriculture sector data collection and analysis required, ability to coordinate teams and ensure timely reporting.
- **The study Deputy coordinator/Team Leader** - will deputize the team leader and be in charge of coordinating the planning, implementation of the studies and ensuring that the work is conducted following the highest professional standards. The individual will be in charge of ensuring that the quality control and supervision mechanism in place for the survey is effective, manage the data collection team and ensure that each member performs their specific scope of work.
- **Survey implementation and field supervision expert** - Minimum five years' experience with large survey implementation, experience in implementing household and agricultural surveys required. Preferably with previous experiences in conducting surveys in Tanzania.

- **Socio-economic researcher:** Advance degree in economics, agricultural economics or related fields, at least five years' experience in analysing survey data using STATA or equivalent software. Strong background and experience in statistics and econometrics is required. Ability to write clearly and concisely in English. Previous experience in impact evaluation is preferred.
- **Fishery Researcher:** Advanced degree in Fishery related studies, Range Management, Environmental Science, or related. At least five years' experience conducting and analysing livestock projects.
- **Computer specialist** – Specialist in data collection tool design, databases, and data entry with minimum experience of three years with large survey data sets and data entry software required. The data specialist will develop appropriate data management system with adequate quality controls feature finalize data management system /tool development before data collection team moves to the field. The data management system would also be organized in such a way as to deliver partial datasets on a regular basis to the Project Team for visualization.
- **Field supervisors** - Minimum of 2 field supervisors should be hired per Zoba. They should be chosen based on the firm's best practices. Fluency in Local languages expected at least from all supervisors and all enumerators. At least two years' experience in conducting or managing household surveys is required.
- **Survey enumerators** - Minimum of 10-15 enumerators should be hired. Minimum qualifications include knowledge of local language. Preference should be given to candidates with experience in quantitative data collection in rural Tanzania, namely, on the themes of the questionnaire.
- **Data entry technicians:** Minimum qualifications include knowledge of local language and advanced computer skills, especially on data collection using ICT tools. Preference should be given to candidates with experience in research.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER ASPECTS

Proposal content

Interested consulting companies should submit their applications consisting of the following documents/information to demonstrate their qualifications:

- Technical Proposal which will include: the profile of the company, relevant experience for the assignments, staffing (CV of each team member), proposed methodology to perform the assessment, the size of the sample to be analyzed, the work plan and schedule (activities) and resources (including number of person-day).
- Financial proposal which must include the consulting fee and operational expenditures related to the assignment. The survey company will provide a break-down of the budget by the activities.

Indicative example of technical evaluation criteria:

Required criteria (Pass or Fail):

- Firm has at least 5 years of experience in conducting surveys
- Firm has conducted minimum 3 data collection surveys in the past 5 years

Evaluation criteria (Weighed Evaluation):

- **Company's experience and expertise in evaluation surveys:** The firm/consortium has robust expertise and previous experience evaluating rural development projects based on households surveys and data.
- **Understanding of the requirements and responsiveness of the proposal:** The firm understands the requirements of the exercise and fulfills expectations in terms of both the proposed methodology and the adequacy of the means proposed to deliver the expected services.
- Company has experience with data collection and management (using electronic)
- Local experience doing household survey work and carrying out evaluations in Eritrea

Conditions for offer's submission

To be considered, interested companies should submit their proposal (technical and financial offer) in original and a copy in separate sealed envelopes. Each envelope will consist of the technical and financial offer sealed in separate envelopes as well (a total of 2 envelopes, each with 2 envelopes inside).

Selection Process

The consulting company will be selected in accordance with country's procurement procedures in effect for the Project.

The final score obtained by each firm being composed of X % of the score for the parameter "Quality" (evaluated based on technical bid) and (100-X) % - score obtained for the parameter "Cost" (established based on financial bid). The financial offer will be opened only if the provided technical offer will pass the minimum technical score of xx points.

Following the baseline study, midline and end line studies will be conducted between the fourth and seventh year of the Project implementation respectively. These three studies are interrelated and the follow up studies (midline and end line) are downstream work. Therefore, for the midline and end line studies, single sourcing may be applied with four conditions which are:

- a. Good performance as assessed by the client
- b. Continued need
- c. Availability of Funds
- d. Willingness of the Consultant to accept amendments to the TORs

The mid-line assignment will be confirmed based on the quality and timeliness of the baseline report, and the end-line assignment will be confirmed based on the quality and timeliness of the mid-line report. The assessment will be lead by the project M&E Specialist, in consultation with other team members (and eventually IFAD), using the criteria presented here below:

- a. Quality of report (80 points)
- b. Implementation of methodology as proposed in the RFP: (50%)
- c. Completeness of data (all indicators agreed to in the inception report are included): (50%)
- d. Timeliness of final report submission: 20 points (20%)
- e. Total Score = A+B = 100

Performance ratings of 75 and above will be considered adequate for confirmation of the following assignment.

Budget and mode of payment

Budget should cover all costs for remuneration of experts/staff including their travel and miscellaneous cost. If the applicant is a firm or a company, Value-added tax certificate is a must. Prevailing national rules will be applied for tax purpose. According to the estimated timeframe and schedule of execution, payments for the services provided will be made, after the products/deliverables are submitted timely and cleared by the PROJECT TEAM and IFAD.

Future Use of the Data

The clean dataset as well as the resulting reports will be the property of the Project Team and IFAD.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANCY SERVICES ON MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)

PROJECT CONTEXT

(to be included from PDR / PIM)

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTANCY

Objectives: overview of core functions

The objective of this assignment is to procure the services of a qualified contractor to provide a web-based MIS software solution for the C-SDTP project. Cognizant of the wide range of MIS solutions available on the market (mostly cloud-based software as a service, SaaS), the project's preference is to procure an off-the-shelf solution – with customizations as necessary – to obtain a mature piece of software that can be deployed relatively quickly with tried and tested functionality and usability features that are proven in practice. The bidder can show evidence of previously implemented solutions of comparable complexity and implementable in the given time frame.

The main tasks of this assignment include:

i) Deployment of a secure cloud-based, scalable and user-customizable MIS for the SFLP project, including documentation. Core functions of the MIS will include but are not limited to:

- Capture the project's logframe and results framework in the MIS, with its complete results chain from activity to output to (multiple levels of) outcomes to impact
- Capture the project's Annual Workplan Plan and Budget
- Define a custom number of results levels, indicators, reporting frequencies and disaggregations (e.g. age, gender, geography) for the logframe
- Create custom data collection forms linked to indicators for tracking progress against logframe results
- Online and offline, desk-based and mobile data entry
- Create an updatable registry of unique beneficiaries (individuals, groups and enterprises), to be populated from data collection forms and linked back to data collection forms to avoid double entry/counting of beneficiaries
- Role-based access to MIS functions (viewer, data entry, data editing, multiple levels of data review/approval, administrator, super administrator)
- Allow users to create custom dashboard visualizations of indicators and enable dashboard access and sharing based on user roles; share dashboard visualizations with external stakeholders via web link without requiring MIS login

- Generate results framework progress reports, including tables and charts
 - Geo-referencing of data for enhancing visibility including outreach levels
 - Link substantive indicator progress with expenditure information from accounting systems. For this, the MIS will require interoperability with other software systems using common API connectors – or suggest another way in which this can be done.
 - Bulk data import and export via common data formats (must-have: XLSX; suggested: CSV, XML, JSON)
 - Run on a secure, cloud-based, fail-safe platform, offering automated back-ups, with options to restore previous database instances
- ii) Training of PMU system administrators to configure and maintain the MIS in operation (preferably face-to-face)
- iii) On-call technical support for technical trouble shooting or feature-related questions

MIS specifications

The functional requirements for the MIS are divided into 'must-have' and 'should-have' features. In case a bidder has an off-the-shelf solution which does not include all features, bidders are asked to break down budgets by 'must-have' and 'should-have' features, or groups of features to be developed, to allow NCPO to make an informed and cost-efficient procurement decision.

Many of the core functionalities are interdependent (for example, indicator definitions – data entry forms – unique beneficiary database). Therefore, bidders must read the specifications carefully and with these interdependencies in mind. In case any features/specifications are unclear, bidders must describe their understanding of the function and seek clarification during the first stage of the tendering process. Core functions ('must have'): MIS should have the following functions -Results framework creation, maintenance, and visualization guidelines etc

Result levels - Allow system administrators to define a hierarchy of results from output, short-term outcome, medium-term outcome, long-term outcome, and impact.

Activities: Users with the appropriate privileges can create activities associated with result level. Activity implementation progress must also be trackable, effectively making activities the lowest level of the results hierarchy.

Indicators: Administrators can define indicators linked to results or activities allowing calculations on indicators: Number; Percentage; Calculated field (formula based on other numeric indicator values). For each indicator, an administrator can define baseline (starting) and target (ending) values, as well as interim target values linked to reporting periods.

Frequency: For each indicator, the administrator defines the reporting frequency. Options must include: daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, bi-annually, annually. These frequencies will align with the reporting periods.

Work planning/reporting periods can be defined for the entire results framework. Target setting, data entry against indicators and reporting should aggregate up to and be

visualized by reporting period. At a minimum, the MIS will allow defining annual reporting periods and quarterly where deemed applicable by the system administrator.

Disaggregation: Custom, multiple disaggregations can be defined per indicator. At a minimum, the MIS must allow: disaggregation by gender, age, and geographic area.

Automatic aggregation: The MIS automatically aggregates relevant data for the corresponding indicators, whether in the results framework or dashboard view. For example, a form capturing smallholder farmers' production will be submitted each quarter or bi-annually.

Form builder

Visual form builder: The MIS will include a visual form builder allowing an administrator to create custom data collection forms with question items using a 'drag and drop' visual interface. A hint or explanatory text can be attached to each question/form field.

Field types:

Numeric, integer (whole number), Numeric, decimal, calculated (formula based on numeric fields in the same form) , Short text, Paragraph, Select one, Select multiple, Date, Time, Geo-point (GPS coordinates), Image (take/upload).

Non-/mandatory fields: Form fields can be mandatory (leaving them blank produces an error notice during data entry) or non-mandatory (leaving them blank is accepted).

Data validation: Data validation rules can be defined per form field and are automatically checked during data entry. The violation of a validation rule produces an error message during data entry and the form cannot be submitted until the error has been resolved. Error messages can be customized for each form field. Multiple validation rules can be defined per form field and connected via logical operators (and, or, not).

Validation types: eg Numeric: Is numeric, Is whole number, Is decimal among others.

Skip logic: Questions, and entire question blocks, can be defined as only appearing if [condition definition]. Conditions can be based on the response to a single question or responses to multiple questions and connected via logical operators. For example, "only show question C if response to question A (multiple choice) was 'no' and response to question B (numeric) was 'greater or equal to 15'".

Link to indicators: One form can include questions linked to more than one indicator

Data entry -The system should allow data entry on a desktop computer irrespective of operating system and on mobile (online and offline). One possible alternative to a mobile application could be offline-enabled, browser-based forms using the ODK/Enketo ecosystem: <https://enketo.org> OR Kobo toolbox. Refer to the link for an example <https://kobo.humanitarianresponse.info/>)

Automatic data validation: Validation rules implemented during the form design (see above) are applied during data entry and produce error messages / prevent form submission if violated.

Geo-referencing: The form design allows for geo-point form fields (taking GPS coordinates). The data entry solution must allow for capturing geo-position data even when the phone has no network connectivity. Consideration should be given to Eritrean context in which internet and electricity is a great challenge

Data review and approval - The system should allow the administrator to review data submitted with allowance to configure, approve, edit, reject/discard and data table views and editing features.

Dashboards: The dashboard should include the following: Customizable visualizations; Disaggregation; Visualization of achievements against targets in the logframe and results framework (see section 0 above); Change over time (quarterly, annually, etc): Mapping; Indicators tracking overall indicator performance.

Schedules, completion monitoring, notifications, alerts -The system should facilitate management of data collection efforts through set data entry schedules, visualizations of schedule completion monitoring through dashboard as well as notifications on completion rate at each reporting period.

Unique beneficiary database: individuals, groups, businesses, learners - The project will undertake or support a wide range of activities to deliver benefits to its target audience, primarily smallholder fishing households, cooperatives, and small fish processors. The project will generally count direct beneficiaries (e.g. individuals who received training, grants, etc). Some beneficiaries may receive more than one service by the Project. Bidders are therefore requested to propose a practical solution how a mechanism to count unique beneficiaries while avoiding double-counting can be implemented in the MIS.

Linking results framework status to budget execution -The MIS should allow defining the available budget amount per logframe item (e.g. activity, output, outcome, impact). Budgets within the same results hierarchy should be able to be aggregated (e.g. the budget of an output is the sum of the activity budgets under this output). Budgets should also be assignable per reporting period with an allowance input Budget execution data Users can enter amounts spent against each available budget item.

Additional features

The following features are desirable for the project MIS. Bidders must indicate whether (a) their proposed solution fully incorporates all additional features, (b) which and why features cannot be included in the bidder's proposed solution, or (c) how much time and budget would be required to implement the additional features, d) interoperability with other software via standardized connectors (e.g. API-driven), e) data import from accounting software, Connectors (read-only access) for third-party software, and f) Additional form builder, form management and data entry/validation features

Combining multiple forms: The form builder offers a modular functionality whereby multiple forms can be combined into one and additional questions be added. For example, the administrator defines separate forms for (i) beneficiary registration basics (name, address, contact information), (ii) household data (# of family members, age, assets owned) and (iii) economic activity (type of activity, number of assets owned, etc.). The three forms can be combined into one new form to which questions can be added, for

example, on the date of the last project visit, issues and follow-up actions. When project staff visit a household, their interaction with the beneficiary is guided by one single form instead of having to fill in four separate forms (i through iii, plus the visit-related questions).

XLSForm support: Forms can be designed in an Excel file following the XLSForm specifications (<https://xlsform.org>) and uploaded into the MIS to create a new form. Form field validation with regular expressions: Form field validation rule can be a regular expression (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regular_expression); custom error text can be defined.

Cascading submission reviews: In addition to the single-user form submission reviews, the project would should be able to configure submission review chains that can be set up for individual users or user groups. For example: (i) data entry user submits form; (ii) district focal point reviews and approves/rejects (sends back for editing) the submission; (iii) a project officer at central level reviews the submission and can either accept it or reject/send back for editing/discard.

Notifications linked to the review process: The administrator user who defines forms and review processes can also decide whether to activate notifications linked to the review process. If activated, the user affected by the review decision gets a notification within the system. For example, if a reviewer makes an edit to a data submission before approving it, the user who submitted the data receives a notification that and how their submission was approved with modifications.

Additional visualization customizations

- **Multiple dashboard views:** Administrators can define mandatory dashboards, one or multiple, that every user will see when logging into the MIS. Dashboard views can be assigned to user roles or user groups. For example, a specific dashboard visualization can be created for users in a particular district where all charts are pre-configured to show results at the district level.
- **Shareable dashboard views:** Each custom dashboard view should be configurable to be shared via a unique link with external stakeholders, i.e. the view can be accessed without needing to log in (for example, Google Docs offers the option to share a file via a link that allows "anyone with the link can
- **Personal dashboards:** Every user can compose their own dashboard, one or multiple, which will be displayed in addition to dashboard views created by the administrator.
- **Filtering dashboard views:** Ideally, in addition to choosing which indicators to include on the personal dashboard, the visualizations can be filtered on the underlying data to show only a subset of data. For example, a viewer may decide to only show results for a particular district, or agricultural productivity figures for only a selected set of farmers (even for one farmer only).
- **Thresholds (custom, color-coded) by indicator:** Custom thresholds for visualization can be defined per indicator. At least 5 levels should be programmable (for example: < 25% achievement = red; 25-50% achievement = orange; 50-75% yellow; 75-95% light green; >95% dark green; default: no data, grey).

SCOPE OF WORK

The contractor is expected to deliver a functional MIS to the project in line with the specifications outlined in this document. The contractor is also expected to deliver services related to the MIS software which will include but may not be limited to:

- Work with the Project Team to generate a common understanding of the MIS specifications, seek clarification on specifications where needed, and produce a detailed feature map and work plan in collaboration with NCPO.
- Develop, customize and/or set up a functional MIS system corresponding to the specifications in this document; bug fixing and technical error resolution, in case they occur, is included.
- Provide appropriate documentation for users to learn how to operate the MIS, such as electronic user manuals, presentations, videos, and/or an online knowledgebase of issues and resolutions.
- Provide onboarding training to Project staff who will be MIS system administrators and master trainers of other MIS users (3 working days, preferably face-to-face, travel conditions permitting).
- Provide on-call technical support by phone and email. The proposal should be inclusive of 30 hours of in-person technical support per year.
- Project-specific support requests not previously answered should be recorded in writing and made available to build up a knowledge base of project specific questions and answers.

Tendering process, required documentation

Qualifications, Experience and Competences (Individual consultant)

- Master's Degree or higher in relevant field such as Information Systems and Database development and design, Computer Science and Programming, Project Management, Business Data Communications or any other relevant subject related to the assignment
- Proven experience developing MIS and GIS software solutions of similar functionality and complexity as outlined in this specification (links to examples are required)
- Experience in data collection and analysis of demonstrated interventions through data analysis and indicator/performance tracking
- Operations/Systems and Quality Control Analysis skills taking into consideration product requirements
- Proven excellence in technical and user support, fast solution response times
- Familiarity with rural development project implementation and monitoring and evaluation frameworks would be welcome

Technical proposal

The technical proposal must:

- Clearly state to what extent the bidder is offering an existing solution, the extent of customizations required or whether development is proposed "from scratch";
- Elaborate on the extent to which the core and non-core functionalities outlined in this document will be fully implemented, or where the proposal deviates from the requirements.
- Include a workplan with milestones and timelines from the assumed date of contract signature until the MIS is available and fully operational according to specifications.
- Include profiles of core team members, their roles and experience, including CVs. Provide evidence of having implemented software solutions of similar complexity and features as outlined in this document.
- Issues that require clarification must be clearly flagged in the proposal.
- Bidders are encouraged to include screenshots, mock-up visualizations and/or schematics in their proposal illustrating the functionality of the MIS.
- In case proposals are based on an existing MIS product, or the bidder has relevant experience implementing other software solutions, bidders are encouraged to provide

access credentials and instructions for the bid evaluation team to access an existing solution to form an impression of the bidder's experience.

Financial proposal

The financial proposal should itemize software development, setup, operating costs (e.g. any server/hosting fees, storage, transfer volume, third-party licenses), trainings and technical support costs, as applicable to the offer. In case specific core and/or non-core features are not included in an existing solution by the bidder and the proposal includes customizations, the financial proposal should itemize development costs per feature or set of features.

Evaluation criteria

Proposals will be evaluated against the following criteria:

- The extent to which the proposed solution fulfills the functional core requirements specified in this document.
- The extent to which non-core features are included in the proposed MIS solution. The user-friendliness of the proposed MIS solution.
- A realistic workplan and timeline in line with project needs. Training and technical support offer.
- Proven experience of the bidder of implementing software solutions of similar complexity and features.
- Relevant experience and profile of the team.
- Value for money.

Application process

Interested institutional or individual Consultants can submit detailed proposals, both technical and financial, which may be hand delivered to the Project Coordinating Unit at the following address or sent by email to the email address provided below.

Contact Person: Details shall be provided when available

Eritrea

**Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
Project Design Report**

Annex 9: Integrated Project Risk Matrix (IPRM)

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Overall Summary

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
Country Context	Substantial	Substantial
<i>Political Commitment</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Governance</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Macroeconomic</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Fragility and Security</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Policy alignment</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Policy Development and Implementation</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Environment and Climate Context	High	High
<i>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
Project Scope	Low	Low
<i>Project Relevance</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Technical Soundness</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Substantial
<i>Implementation Arrangements</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Project Financial Management	High	High
<i>Project Organization and Staffing</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Project Budgeting</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Project Internal Controls</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Project External Audit</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
Project Procurement	Substantial	Substantial
<i>A.1 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>A.3 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices.</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>A.4 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>B.2 Assesment of Implementing Agency Capacity</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<i>Project Procurement Overall</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
Environment, Social and Climate Impact	Substantial	Low
<i>Biodiversity Conservation</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Cultural Heritage</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Indigenous People</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Labour and Working Conditions</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Community health, safety and security</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Low</i>

Risk Category / Subcategory	Inherent risk	Residual risk
<i>Physical and Economic Resettlement</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards</i>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
<i>Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<i>Stakeholder Grievances</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
Overall	Substantial	Substantial

Country Context	Substantial	Substantial
Political Commitment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Risk: The ongoing Sudan Crisis and regular conflicts in the Red Sea region and attacks by rebels may impact the country's ability to invest in the marine and other development sectors and mobilize counterpart funds.	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Mitigations: Engage with humanitarian agencies (e.g., UNHCR), to tap into their early warning systems, risk/conflict assessment tools and crisis modification. In addition, flexibility and quick deployment of IFAD's Restructuring Policy as needed.		
Governance	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Risk: · Poor or non-functional public auditing systems · Insufficient standards mechanism and procedures in place to prevent fraud and corruption	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Mitigations: Reinforcement of internal control system for project, strengthening of Government and Ministries institutional capacities are scheduled in project component 3 in term of adequate training, equipment and technical assistance for policy enforcement and implementation. As well, producer organisations and cooperatives will benefit from project support to build their institutional capacities		
Macroeconomic	High	High
Risk: Risk: · The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Eritrea relies heavily on services (59.9 per cent) and non-manufacturing (17.3 per cent). Industry accounts for 5.9 percent, while agriculture and fisheries contribute only 16.9 per cent, although the sector employs 65-70 per cent of the population. The fisheries sector alone contributes about 3% of the country's GDP. · In addition, private-sector activity remains weak, prices are controlled, and most segments of the fisheries value chain are controlled by Government, which could be a deterrent for sustainable investments by beneficiaries. Overall, this could impact the sustainability of fisheries investments.	High	High

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SFLP will ensure that business plans underpin investments · The Program will support the development of a sector-wide Fisheries Management Plan and viability assessments of various enterprises, including boat-making, fish-drying etc. · SFLP will scale up the asset financing model developed under FRoMP to sustain the country's small-scale fishing sector and train producer organizations to manage asset financing revolving funds. · SFLP will also focus on addressing a demand from local markets and import substitution. 		
Fragility and Security	High	High
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Climatic and environmental vulnerability of the country can induce reverse situations by drought which lowers or make projects efforts void. · Ministries are facing a lack of skilled staffs and equipment to accompany the development and reconstruction objective. 	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The Government has prioritized the agriculture and fisheries sectors with youth involvement, which may play a great role in peace and social stability. · The country team will closely monitor the nation's social and security situation, allowing for strategy adjustments as needed, including addressing issues related to fragility. 		
Sector Strategies and Policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>Even though it is generally agreed that several institutions (Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, National Union of Eritrean Women, National Union of Eritrean Youth) will play an essential role in SFLP, there is limited coordination across sectors.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SFLP will support the development of a framework for involving the relevant public and private institutions with the scope to formalize the partnerships through MoUs. · Program Coordination Offices (PCOs) have been established at the national and Zoba levels to effectively coordinate and implement the different Program activities. · Program planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation have been mainstreamed into the decentralized GoSE institutional frameworks and aligned with GoSE's strategic development goals and sector policies. 		
Policy Development and Implementation	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: • The key policy frameworks to guide the implementation of SFLP have not been finalized/approved i.e. i) National Development Plan, ii) Cooperative Development Policy and iii) Fisheries Development Strategy and iv) Aquaculture Development Strategy. • There are significant systemic gaps at the institutional and policy levels, e.g. appropriateness of procedures and regulatory frameworks to guide the implementation of rural development projects (e.g., national procurement framework, limited technical and institutional capacities at all levels, inadequate financial management and M&E systems which impact on the ability to quantitatively demonstrate development impact.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations: • FREMP supported the development of key policies, i.e., the Fisheries Management Plan and the Aquaculture Development Strategy. • SFLP will also continue following up on the Cooperative Development Policy. However, in the interim, all cooperatives are registered under the Ministry of Marine Resources • Capacity needs assessment has been conducted. This will inform capacity development interventions and the provision of specialized technical assistance.</p>		
<p>Environment and Climate Context</p>	High	High
<p><i>Project vulnerability to environmental conditions</i></p>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: The cumulative effects of salinity, erosion and siltation of river channels, lakes and dams can deteriorate water quality and fish breeding habitats, thereby degrading fish production, fish migration potential resulting in increased vulnerability or deterioration of target populations' livelihoods and ecosystems.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations: • Restored coastal ecosystem services through the rehabilitation and planting of mangroves, can reduce coastal erosion, increasing habitat for fish. • Restored terrestrial ecosystem services through interventions in watershed management, reducing soil erosion and sedimentation of downstream reservoirs and rivers, increasing water retention and dry-season water availability • Institute measures to reduce soil erosion like contouring and terracing, stabilising slopes and banks, grass strips, re-vegetation, use of gabions, etc) • Capacity building on environmental management and Ecosystem rehabilitation will be promoted. • Restocking and promotion of saline tolerant fish species in dams and reservoirs • Supply of potable water to the coastal and island communities and fishery processing • Invest in infrastructure for desalination • Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be developed to minimize adverse environmental impacts.</p>		
<p><i>Project vulnerability to climate change impacts</i></p>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: The targeted populations are vulnerable to drought, erratic rainfall, and high temperatures, which affect fish productivity resulting in increased vulnerability or deterioration of target populations' livelihoods and ecosystems</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Climate-smart fish production, climate change awareness, and early warning systems will be promoted. · The project will invest in renewable energy. LED solar lighting and efficient drying kilns in fish processing, cooling trucks, refrigerators and cooler boxes on tracks · SFLP will also promote the dissemination of climate information for fishers/farmers to make informed decisions. · The climate risks will be mitigated by investment in improving and sustaining climate resilient ecosystems both at the coast (including mangrove rehabilitation) and inland (watershed management). · Monitor fish migration patterns and analyze migration extent influenced by climatic changes. · A targeted adaptation assessment has been prepared during design to assist in developing site specific adaptation options. 		
Project Scope	Low	Low
Project Relevance	Low	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk:</p> <p>The fact that FSLP is a national program may result in resources (financial and technical) being spread too thinly, which may negatively impact implementation and affect the achievement of the development objectives.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Cautious program planning will be sought to avoid unnecessary budget expenditure.</p>		
Technical Soundness	Low	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Poor handling or lack of adequate technical solutions for the issues of renewable energy during the design of the project. · Failure of the design to address the issues of a viable business model under the prevailing macroeconomic context that is not market driven. · Poor availability of reliable data for perspectives during design in terms of socio-economic data, exports and production trends and statistics in the country. 	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Recruitment of highly experimented infrastructures consultant specialized on renewable energy. · A partnership with World Fish is foreseen for data collection and availability prior to design · Reflexions during design will be built on Government policies related to private investment and business opportunities and experiences of the National fishery commission on fish market. Discussions and consultations will go on exploring all opportunities and regulatory framework 		
Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability	Substantial	Substantial
Implementation Arrangements	High	High

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · High rate of staff turnover. · Generally low levels of financial management capacity. · Cooperative Support Unit (CSU) is still weak to be able to manage the size of the fishing inputs planned and the related loans to fishers. · In the prior project, the PSC and PTC were rarely convened in a formal manner. Guidance and decisions for the top governance structure are wanting. This leaves lower-level Management waiting for guidance and advice on some implementation measures. · Lack of a standalone project team 	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · MMR has appointed technical leads for the project from the MMR Departments, who will be responsible for the technical execution of the project. This will assist with the overall coordination and preparation of technical specifications. · Provision of specialized international technical assistance in Project coordination and management as well as fiduciary system. This will also ensure institutional capacity development at all levels, based on capacity training of young staff, as well as underpinning investments in business plans. · FM requirements are to be kept as simplified as possible. · Boost the capacity of CSU (skills and equipment), including the purchase and installation of the Loan Performance Software, and ensure business plans underpin investments; · SECAP and specific quotas for the inclusion of women and youth. Include self-targeting activities attractive to these social categories (women and youth). · Capacity development for team · Assign at least a standalone project coordinator. 		
<p>Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements</p>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Moderate</i>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak M&E systems GIS and CKM Capacities to consolidate, analyze data and report on outcomes for enhanced usage in planning and reporting on programs achievements. • Different reporting systems across the Zobas • Poor access, such as internet for the timely reporting and tracking • Implementation scope for planning and reporting • Clarity of stakeholder's roles and involvement in M&E and CKM • Limited Information on National Development Plans (NDP) as a basis for planning and reporting on MTP Outcome Indicators for references 	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized Technical Assistance and use of college and university interns/graduate to support M&E, GIS as well as CKM implementation • Participation in PRIME training of project staff • Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and knowledge management system will build on the strengths and weaknesses of FReMP's project years and the other IFAD-supported Programs in Eritrea. • NPCO M&E Specialist has developed simple and user-friendly tools for data collection, data entry, processing (analysis) and reporting • Allocate resources for connectivity or use and application of M&E, GIS and CKM 		
<p>Project Financial Management</p>	High	High
<p>Project Organization and Staffing</p>	High	High

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk(s): There are two administrative levels of implementation of the programme that will have fiduciary responsibilities, namely the national level, which will have the National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) and the Zoba Programme Coordination Office (ZPCO) at regional levels for all six participating regions where activities are carried out on the ground. Previous IFAD-funded projects implemented through similar structures have had issues with the timeliness and quality of financial reports from Zobas to the national level, which has consistently led to delays in financial reports to the NPCO and IFAD. Another risk is that FIVAC will also have some level of complexity because the programme is co-financed by GCF. While PMU may have relatively experienced and qualified personnel, the Zobas often lack qualified staff with experience in managing funds from IFAD, GCF, and other donors.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>To mitigate the risk of quality and timeliness of financial reporting from Zobas, it is proposed to have accountants in each Zoba to ensure accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of financial reports and bank reconciliations from Zobas to the NPCO. To ensure the staff at both the NPCO and ZPCO are familiar with IFAD and GCF procedures, FMD will provide capacity-building training to the finance staff who will be selected to manage the finances of the project. The capacity building will include familiarisation with procedures for financial reporting, expenditure categorization across components and categories, financial reporting timelines, and other financial management related to the programme.</p>		
<p>Project Budgeting</p>	High	High
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The programme has multiple financiers, namely IFAD, GEF, government contributions, and beneficiary contributions. There is a risk of a mix-up in budgeting and expenditure allocations among these multiple financiers. There may also be a risk that annual work plans and budgets are not prepared or revised on a timely basis and are not executed in a coherent manner, resulting in funds not being available when needed, ineligible costs, reallocation of programme funds, and slow implementation progress. Budget accuracy has also been an issue in the ongoing FReMP project</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations: The cost tables, PDR, and PIM have adequate details on key activities to be implemented and sources of finances for these costs. Subsequently, the AWPB will be prepared with adequate details on financing for key activities to ensure adequate guidance to the accounting team in recording the expenditure. The AWPB will be codified to show, for each activity, the sources of funding, the component, location (Zoba), quarter of planned activity, and any other analysis code required to simplify reporting to the government and donors.</p> <p>The NPCO will coordinate the budget preparation processes in close coordination with ZPCOs. Budget monitoring will be carried out periodically, at least on a quarterly basis, and any significant deviations will be discussed within the project steering committee for remedial actions. The approved budget will be coded in the accounting system to allow monitoring by location, component, and category.</p>		
<p>Project Funds Flow/Disbursement Arrangements</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There is a risk of commingling of funds at the NPCO, which will be provided with advances for the implementation of programme activities. The funds are received at the Central Bank of Eritrea and then sent to the NPCO accounts at the Ministry of Marine Resources. The NPCO then sends advances to the ZPCO based on planned activities. In addition to external development partners financing, there are counterpart funds expected to be received from the government of Eritrea.</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>To mitigate the risks of commingled funds and ease of accounting for any advance provided, funds will be held in programme-designated accounts in foreign currency for which there will be monthly bank account reconciliation and financial reports. The NPCO would also maintain separate operational accounts for each financier and the government contribution. Each Zobas will have a separate operational account for donor funding and government contributions. There will be monthly financial reports from ZPCOs to NPCO for monitoring operations and to facilitate quarterly reports to donors.</p>		
<p>Project Internal Controls</p>	High	High
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The NPCO will be responsible for the overall financial management of the Programme. It will be responsible for releasing funds against agreed plans drawn out of the approved AWPBs, disbursing funds to implement ZPCOs, and coordinating monitoring and financial reporting for the programme as a whole. There may be a risk that appropriate controls over programme funds are not in place, leading to the inefficient or inappropriate use of programme resources.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Internal controls have been instituted in the whole framework of financial and administrative procedures. The identified controls range from proper record keeping and posting, authorization of accounting, procurement, and administrative documents, balancing and checking, physical security of assets, double signing (approval) arrangements, to financial reporting and monitoring. There will be an internal audit function to check overall compliance with internal controls and provide support towards improving systems, procedures, and processes. The control environment will be monitored using both internal and external audits and oversight.</p>		
<p>Project Accounting and Financial Reporting</p>	High	High
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There is a risk of delays in the consolidation of programme financial reports at NPCO which will be preparing consolidated financial reports for the programme and inaccurate financial reporting due to the complex nature of the programme which has multiple financiers, categories, and components. There is also the possibility of delays and inaccuracies in financial reporting due to improper coding of transactions and the multiple currencies that may be involved. There is also the possibility of delays and inaccuracies in financial reporting due to the multiple Zobas involved in the implementation of the programme and having fiduciary responsibilities.</p>	High	High
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>To mitigate the risks of financial reporting, an appropriate accounting system capable of off-line recording and merging data from multiple locations will be acquired to facilitate financial analysis and reporting by component, category, financier, reporting quarter, cumulative for the year, and cumulative since the start of the programme, including the recording of memorandum data on in-kind contributions (IKC). The system will allow data from the Zobas to be consolidated at the NPCO to ease reporting to IFAD. There will be a harmonised financial reporting template for all financiers to ease financial reporting.</p>		
<p>Project External Audit</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Risk:</p> <p>The project will be audited by the Office of the Auditor General, the Supreme Audit Institution of Eritrea. There is a risk of inadequate audit coverage of the programme audit considering the programme covers all the Zobas of the country. There is a risk of inadequate audit coverage of the programme audit considering the OAG of Eritrea may be understaffed and not adequately resourced. There is also the risk of delays in the release of audit reports because of slow review processes and approval by the Auditor General.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations: early engagement of the Auditor General (OAG) for discussion on the quality of audit services; selection of private auditors approved by IFAD; (ii) training of the private auditors and finance staff on IPSAS cash-basis accounting; (iii) IFAD Finance Officer participation in audit entry and exit meetings; (iv) follow-up and reviews by the IFAD Finance Officer on implementation of prior audit recommendations. During design, explore the availability and capacity of the Office of the Auditor General to better supervise work done by the approved private auditors to improve the financial reporting quality of the project.</p> <p>A comprehensive audit coverage plan has been prepared that will ensure adequate audit coverage. The plan provides for adequate annual audits at NPCOs and ZPCOs. Every ZPCO will be audited once every two years to ensure regular reviews throughout the programme's implementation. The project will be audited by a private external auditor but supervised by the Office of the Auditor General, which is the Supreme Audit Institution of Eritrea. The auditor will prepare a work plan to ensure adequate coverage of ZPCOs and major risk areas of the programme. The audit terms of reference will be approved in advance by IFAD in line with the guidance provided in the IFAD Handbook on Financial.</p>		
<p>Project Procurement</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>A.1 Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There lacks a functional procurement framework that can be relied upon for processes and procedures.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Project procurement should use IFAD's Handbook and IFAD's Standard Procurement Documents for all procurement activities.</p>		
<p>A.2 Institutional Framework and Management Capacity</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There lacks a verifiable framework on local financial procedures and systems, including responsibilities of the normative/regulatory function. There is poor internet infrastructure that cannot support publication of public procurement information and the Rate of change in Technology may impact substantively on the overall pricing for key procurement transactions and pose a challenge on information transfer by bidders. Procurement is not recognized as a profession though there are procurement functions in Government. Characterized by high staff turnover. There is no strategic policy making on procurement informed by the system's performance.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>IFAD Financing covenants will define the budgeting and disbursement cycles while the IFAD project procurement principles as defined in guidelines will apply. The use of IFAD's Contract Monitoring Tool shall ensure publication on IFAD's Project Procurement site. Publish contract awards in the same platforms they are advertised. All project procurement staff are to be provided with a TOR and trained in BUILDPROC.</p>		
<p>A.3 Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices.</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Risk:</p> <p>There is limited market research, with poorly specified requirements resulting in high rate of unsuccessful procurements and roll-over of requirements to subsequent planning periods. The supplier market is largely unresponsive, with barriers to entry for local suppliers, leading to a concentration of same suppliers for project procurement needs and a reliance on Direct Contracting/SSS. Contracts are characterized by time and cost overruns.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Use of technical support expertise in needs analysis, defining requirements and packaging procurements. Close monitoring by IFAD, Use of CMT and training for both procurement and technical staff. Use of Simplified Project Procurement Procedures for Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations (March, 2023).</p>		
<p>A.4 Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Risk:</p> <p>There is no established programme to train internal and external auditors to ensure that they are qualified to conduct high-quality procurement audits. The appeal mechanism is not defined by law. From review of past appeals, these are handled at the level of the Minister with no possibility for further appeal. There is no record of anti-corruption measures in place. The society is reputed to be of high integrity despite being ranked 162nd among the 180 countries in the 2022 corruption Index.</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Project audits to be undertaken in a timely manner as required by loan covenants, and auditors to have adequate knowledge of public procurement as a condition for carrying out procurement audits. There should be use of IFAD prohibited practices provisions in SBDs/SPDs along the whole procurement cycle.</p>		
<p>B.1 Assessment of Project Complexity</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Procurement profile is similar to that of previous IFAD financed projects. There is expected high reliance on SSS and DC. Project sites are spread out and some envisaged works are in remote sites. Some implementing agencies are new to IFAD project procurement. Not classified with high/substantial SECAP risks.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Effective procurement planning. Procurement of Goods and equipment is foreseen to use UNOPS and the UN Web Buy Plus platform of LTAs. Timely engagement of expertise in preparation of technical specifications. Use of Force Account for Works. Training in IFAD project procurement to be provided to technical and management staff. Use of Simplified Project Procurement Procedures for Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations (March, 2023).</p>		
<p>B.2 Assessment of Implementing Agency Capacity</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Risk:</p> <p>There is limited market research to guide procurement planning. Requirements for contracts are many times poorly defined and result in failed procurement activities especially for large strategic items. There is a high rate of roll-over of unimplemented procurement activities and revisions to procurement programmes under the current FReMP.</p> <p>The ongoing operation FReMP has no PPS.</p> <p>Contract adopt standard IFAD templates with SECAP requirements. However, there lack social and safeguard specialists for the key staff of civil works.</p> <p>The Ministry of Marine Resources has an Internal Audit department though the procedures and effectiveness are not verifiable. External financial audits are a requirement of loan covenants.</p> <p>There is use of the CMT though many instances of time overruns. Contract Management Plans not in place. Procedures for initiation and approval of contract variations are not defined. Claim assessment procedures not in place.</p> <p>Contract files are maintained as part of the procurement file. Not all correspondence is stored in the files, though it is availed upon request</p> <p>Procurement unit is in place and has experienced high turnover in recent periods.</p> <p>The larger MMR procurement is under a General Services Manager who is in the Administration and Finance Division. However, there is no interaction with project procurement.</p> <p>The MMR has previously implemented IFAD funded projects, though there is high staff turnover that erodes institutional knowledge and experience</p> <p>The country budgets are low and not much government procurement is done by the MMR. The project procurement has the most strategic items and activities, with relatively higher values.</p> <p>Internet connection remains a big challenge, though there has been significant improvement in timely transmission of procurement records to IFAD for review through NOTUS</p> <p>Procurement performance is moderately unsatisfactory</p>	Substantial	Substantial
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Use of technical expertise in needs analysis, defining requirements and packaging procurements. Procurement of Goods and equipment is foreseen to use UNOPS and the UN Web Buy Plus platform of LTAs.</p> <p>Project to ensure a social and safeguard specialists for the key staff of civil works</p> <p>Require external auditors have expertise in procurement audit</p> <p>All complex contracts to have contract management plans.</p> <p>PIM to define contract variation procedures</p> <p>Claim assessment procedures to be defined in PIM.</p> <p>A separate contract file is maintained with a copy of the contract and all subsequent contractual correspondence.</p> <p>Ensure adequately staffed project procurement unit with retention of institutional knowledge.</p> <p>Project to conduct briefings to technical staff on IFAD project procurement requirements for evaluations and contract management practices.</p> <p>IFAD project procurement training BUILDPROC is required with additional implementation support</p> <p>Project procurement staff should be equipped with laptop computers and facilitated to access internet whenever they require.</p> <p>IFAD project supervision should propose avenues for improvement of procurement performance</p>		
<p><i>Project Procurement Overall</i></p>	<i>Substantial</i>	<i>Substantial</i>
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The assessment indicates a significant risk towards achievements of project objectives and/or compliance with IFAD's Project Procurement Framework. There are shortcomings in pillars A and B that will be addressed through proposed mitigating measures.</p>	Substantial	Substantial

<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigation measures have been proposed for the assessed risks. The measures will be spread within the project implementation period. There is anticipated to be a procurement framework in place in Eritrea with Regulatory function and SPDs during course of project implementation.</p>		
<p>Environment, Social and Climate Impact</p>	Substantial	Low
<p>Biodiversity Conservation</p>	Low	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: Dams selected for fisheries programs may be affected by agricultural and other activities in their catchment areas, resulting in their siltation and the destruction of the fish habitat, ultimately affecting fish production. Fish quality will be affected (fish from polluted water can cause human health problems or not be accepted for food). Overproduction of fish from dams will also affect the lower stream agricultural activities and the water quality. Mangroves may be cut down for energy as firewood for households and sea cucumber fishing operations.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SFLP will work closely with MoA so that the catchment areas of dams will be managed properly. - Plant trees and vegetation in the catchment areas to reduce soil erosion, which contributes to siltation. - SFLP will promote mangrove and halophyte planting, resulting in various positive impacts, including the i) Protection of coastal erosion and micro-climate balance. - Regularly monitor water quality to detect and address pollution sources early. - Training will be provided to fishing communities on fishing practices, restocking, alternative production systems and sustainable harvesting. 		
<p>Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: The risk of pollution of water and soil from boat/engine Maintenance.</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations: Proper handling of waste from the maintenance processes, e.g., used oil should not be discharged into the environment but collected and properly recycled. Site-specific ESMPs will also guide practical steps to reduce pollution.</p>		
<p>Cultural Heritage</p>	Low	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: There is a very low risk that SFLP will be implemented in areas of cultural heritage sites where it could cause loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural significance.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations: Feasibility studies developed under FSLP, especially regarding infrastructure development, will ensure cultural heritage sites will not be targeted by project interventions.</p>		
<p>Indigenous People</p>	Low	Low

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: Eritrea does not recognize the concept of 'indigenous peoples'; however, there are various ethnic groups. Instead of the Indigenous People concept, a vulnerable and disadvantaged community comprising groups such as Women Headed Households, returnees, IDPs, the youth and the elderly will be considered.</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations: The project targeting strategy has a focus on the vulnerable in each project area, which in turn is selected based on multiple and explicit criteria. FSLP will ensure rigorous implementation of the targeting and social inclusion strategy. Community-based methods such as community conversations along with robust GRM mechanisms will aid the project in identifying risks of exclusion and can trigger mitigation measures. Partnerships with key stakeholders, including organisations with persons with disabilities, will guide NPCO on disability-inclusive designing and facilitate participation in project activities, including persons with disabilities from different ethnic groups.</p>		
<p>Labour and Working Conditions</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk:</p> <p>The long-standing national requirement of community labour contribution for several weeks a year might represent a risk, but a more significant risk of triggering IFAD labour-related safeguards is the potential of conscript (universal national service) labour being used unremunerated or inadequately remunerated in infrastructure-related activities either by contractors and/or as a government contribution.</p>	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SFLP will promote cash for work programs and engage competitive bidding methods in the procurement of all works. The classification of professional staff will be guided by the TORs and qualification as detailed in the PIM. SFLP will also facilitate a labour assessment study during implementation to guide in identifying additional mitigation measures.</p>		
<p>Community health, safety and security</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>Diseases and illnesses related to fishery operations</p>	Moderate	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SFLP will promote the implementation of health and safety and emergency response plan, create awareness, educate, and follow occupational and health standards for each activity and monitoring. SFLP will work with the Government mines agency to ensure that sections with the known presence or risk of land mines would not be targeted. The program will provide basic first aid training and life jackets and other safety equipment to fishers operating in the 50 inland dams supported by SFLP.</p>		
<p>Physical and Economic Resettlement</p>	Low	Low
<p>Risk:</p> <p>No activities anticipated to trigger IFADs' rigorous thresholds for economic or in particular physical resettlement</p>	Low	Low
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>SFLP will facilitate the organization, capacity building and linkage of appropriate financing mechanisms so as to engage in meaningful income-generating activities and improve the livelihoods of community members.</p>		

Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Low	Low
Risk: Possible emissions from fishing vessels and the fuel used at processing plants	Low	Low
Mitigations: The project will promote the use of fuel-efficient fishing vessels; promote the use of static fishing gear where possible; promote the use of renewable energy in fish processing, i.e., drying, storage and transportation. The risk will be assessed using the FAO Ex Ante carbon tool.		
Vulnerability of target populations and ecosystems to climate variability and hazards	Substantial	Substantial
Risk: The target area is vulnerable to rainfall variability and droughts. The area is also prone to wildfires and water scarcity.	Substantial	Substantial
Mitigations: Mitigations: Climate-smart fish production will be promoted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● community-based fire management strategies. Conduct regular fire prevention awareness campaigns, establish firebreaks around aquaculture sites, and train community members in firefighting techniques to reduce the risk of wildfires affecting the project. ● Develop knowledge base and decision-support systems for climate change and fisheries and aquaculture including improved monitoring and early warning systems. ● Adapting to climate change by diversifying the fisherman's livelihoods. ● Choose fish species that are well-suited to drought conditions and can tolerate fluctuations in water levels and quality. Species like tilapia are known for their adaptability to varying environmental conditions. Disaster Risk Reduction planning should be mainstreamed. All interventions must have a feasibility study which incorporates disaster risk. The GEF project financing will finance some of the most pressing risk mitigations. 		
Stakeholders	Moderate	Moderate
Stakeholder Engagement/Coordination	Moderate	Moderate
Risk: Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization between NPCO and Zoba PCOs – financial management, M&E, implementation • Weak inclusion of beneficiaries in decision-making related to activities concerning or involving the beneficiaries can lead to a lack of ownership and low sustainability of the project's interventions. 	Moderate	Moderate
Mitigations: Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on IFAD's Framework for Stakeholder Engagement (2019), a stakeholder engagement strategy/plan will be prepared using participatory tools in AWPB preparation, implementation and monitoring. • The Program will adopt a bottom-up community-driven planning process in alignment with the GoSE's decentralized participatory planning system tailored to local needs and community priorities. • GRM committees will be established at the NPCO, ZPCO and cooperatives level 		
Stakeholder Grievances	Moderate	Moderate

<p>Risk:</p> <p>Risk: As a result of limited knowledge and experience among IFAD staff, consultants, project staff, and senior government representatives from lead project executing agencies on how to set up and operate grievance redress mechanisms, there is a likelihood that grievance redress mechanisms (including with respect to allegations of non-compliance with IFAD's E,S,C standards, fraud, corruption, or SEA) will be inefficient, leading to unaddressed stakeholder complaints that may undermine the benefits of a meaningful and continuing engagement and feedback from populations targeted and their representatives throughout the project cycle.</p>	<p>Moderate</p>	<p>Moderate</p>
<p>Mitigations:</p> <p>Mitigations : SFLP will carry out capacity building for Project staff and senior government representatives from lead project executing agencies to effectively engage stakeholders and feedback for IFAD investments. A grievance redress mechanism will be developed for the project to provide a channel through which complaints can be raised.</p>		

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex 10: Exit Strategy

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

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East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Exit Strategy – A key pillar of the exit strategy is ensuring that the interventions are sustainable from both the economic and environmental perspective. This emphasis is on sound business principles requiring feasibility studies, business plans and market studies to ensure that the interventions will last and be self-sustaining long after the end of the Program. Other key sustainability features are a strong focus on environmental sustainability and climate resilience to ensure that the project impacts are environmentally sustainable.

Fostering a multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach to food system transformation with focus on improved dietary diversity and nutrition will ensure a wide and impactful outreach. Thereby, SFLP will move away from siloed approaches and seek strategic partnerships with key stakeholders, including the National Food and nutrition multi-sectoral steering committee and the food and nutrition technical multi-sectoral committee which will contribute to a conducive national food and nutrition ecosystem. By working closely with the committees, the project ensures investments in food and nutrition security will last beyond project closure.

Similarly, the coordination of catchment activities will be in partnership with MoA, Zobas, national actors and local communities and there is planned involvement of government's institutions at the national, Zoba levels in activity implementation and in monitoring implementation progress. In addition, SFLP will provide capacity building to these institutions.

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex 11: Mainstreaming themes – Eligibility criteria checklist

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Programme Management Department

Mainstreaming themes – Eligibility criteria checklist						
	<input type="checkbox"/> Be gender transformative	<input type="checkbox"/> Be youth sensitive	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Be nutrition sensitive	<input type="checkbox"/> Prioritize persons with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Prioritize indigenous peoples	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Include climate finance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Build adaptive capacity
Situation analysis	<input type="checkbox"/> National gender policies, strategies and actors <input type="checkbox"/> Gender roles and exclusion/discrimination <input type="checkbox"/> Key livelihood problems and opportunities, by gender	<input type="checkbox"/> National youth policies, strategies and actors <input type="checkbox"/> Main youth groups <input type="checkbox"/> Challenges and opportunities by youth group	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> National nutrition policies, strategies and actors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key nutrition problems and underlying causes, by group <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutritionally vulnerable beneficiaries, by group	<input type="checkbox"/> National policies, strategies and actors <input type="checkbox"/> Main groupings among PwDs <input type="checkbox"/> Context-based barriers and opportunities for PwDs	<input type="checkbox"/> International standards, national policies, strategies and key IPs' organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Main IPs communities, demographic, social, cultural and political characteristics <input type="checkbox"/> Important livelihoods constraints and opportunities for IPs and their cultural heritage	
Theory of change	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender policy objectives (empowerment, voice, workload) <input type="checkbox"/> Gender transformative pathways <input type="checkbox"/> Policy engagement on GEWE	<input type="checkbox"/> Pathways to youth socioeconomic empowerment <input type="checkbox"/> Youth employment included in project objectives/activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nutrition pathways <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Causal linkage between problems, outcomes and impacts	<input type="checkbox"/> Pathways to PwDs' socioeconomic empowerment using a twin-track approach	<input type="checkbox"/> Pathways to IPs' socioeconomic empowerment	
Logframe indicators	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach disaggregated by sex, youth and IPs (if appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> Women are > 40% of outreach beneficiaries <input type="checkbox"/> IFAD empowerment index (IE.2.1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach disaggregated by sex, youth and IPs (if appropriate) <input type="checkbox"/> Persons with new jobs/employment opportunities (CI 2.2.1)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Outreach disaggregated by sex, youth and IPs (if appropriate) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted support to improve nutrition (CI 1.1.8) Outcome level CIs <input type="checkbox"/> CI 1.2.8 MDDW <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CI 1.2.9 KAP	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach disaggregated by sex, youth, disability and IPs (if appropriate)	<input type="checkbox"/> Outreach indicator disaggregated by sex, youth and IPs <input type="checkbox"/> IPs are > 30% of target beneficiaries	
Human and financial resources	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff with gender TORs <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for gender activities <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for IFAD empowerment index in M&E budget	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff with youth TORs <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for youth activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff or partner with nutrition TORs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Funds for nutrition activities	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff with disability inclusion-specific TORs <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for disability inclusion-related activities (including accessibility)	<input type="checkbox"/> Staff with IPs-specific TORs <input type="checkbox"/> Funds for IPs related activities, including FPIC	IFAD Adaptation Finance \$8,803,000 IFAD Mitigation Finance \$0 Total IFAD Climate-focused Finance \$8,803,000

ECG Remarks	Gender Nutrition Youth Persons with Disabilities Indigenous Peoples <input type="checkbox"/> No social inclusion themes
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Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex: Annex 18 Labour Assessment Management Plan

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East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

LABOUR ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
(LA/MP) TO SUPPORT THE DESIGN OF THE
SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES LIVELIHOOD PROGRAMME
(SFLP) IN ERITREA



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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CRC	:	Convention on Rights of the Child
FAO	:	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	:	Focused Group Discussion
FReMP:		Fisheries Resources Management Program
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GoSE	:	Government of the State of Eritrea
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
IMO	:	International Maritime Organization
INTERPOL:		The International Criminal Police Organization
IOE	:	International Organisation of Employers
IPEC	:	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ITF	:	International Transport Workers' Federation
ITUC	:	International Trade Union Confederation
IUF:		International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations
IUU	:	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
LAMP	:	Labour Assessment and Management Plan
LDCs:		Least Developed Countries
MLC	:	Maritime Labour Convention
MMR	:	Ministry of Marine Resources
NRS	:	Northern Red Sea
MoLSW:		Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MSY	:	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NCEW	:	National Confederation of Eritrean workers
NFC	:	National Fisheries Corporation
NPCO	:	National Program Coordination Office
OHS	:	Occupational Health and Safety
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SECAP:		Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures
SOLAS:		International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea
STCW-F:		International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch-keeping for Fishing Vessel Personnel
TOR	:	Terms of Reference
UN	:	United Nations
UNCLOS:		United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF:		United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
MDAs	:	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
PPE	:	Personal Protective Equipment
LMP	:	Labour Management Procedures



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Eritrea is located in the Horn of Africa, bordering the Red Sea, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Djibouti. It covers an area of 117,600 sq. km, with a national population estimated at 3,748,901 people. Eritrea has forged strategic partnerships and collaborations in capacity building with selected development partners such as, United Nations Organizations and bilateral corporations with countries like Egypt, India, China, and Germany, focusing on economic cooperation and regional stability.

This report presents a comprehensive labour assessment to support the design and implementation of a new Fisheries Program in Eritrea. The program, a collaborative initiative between the Government of Eritrea and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), aims to strengthen the fisheries sector and enhance rural livelihoods through sustainable production, marketing, and capacity-building activities.

The Sustainable Fisheries and Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) seeks to contribute to improved livelihoods, food security, nutrition, increased climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households". The Development Objective is "Enhance sustainable fisheries resources development and ecosystem conservation, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income and food security".

The new project shall employ and engage a number of nationals and, in some instances, international experts where expertise is not available among the nationals. The total number to be employed on the project may vary, but the indicative total number is 2,085 people. The anticipated categories include skilled labor comprising professionals, semi-skilled labor, and unskilled labor, which will consist of casual workers involved in activities like seaweed collection.

Eritrea's labor legislation, including the Constitution and the Labor Proclamation, provides a robust framework for protecting workers' rights. However, a number of inherent labour risks were identified for the various categories of labour to be used in the project. The risks are categorized into four main categories:

- i. **Occupational Safety and Health Risks:** In Eritrea, there are widespread efforts in compliance with OHS standards, demonstrated by the provision of PPE, fire safety systems, presence of first aid kits, clinics, and access to free medical care. However, there may be intervening factors that expose workers to injuries and accidents at work, including workplace accidents, exposure to waterborne diseases, and worker fatigue from lifting heavy fish harvests, ice, and seaweed, which may pose health risks such as back ailments. Additionally, noise at sea from wind and waves may cause hearing problems, such as partial or complete deafness in the long run. Heat exhaustion for workers due to the very hot and humid weather experienced along the Red Sea may result in heat-related injuries such as heat stroke.

- ii. **Labour Rights Violations:** The labour violations risk includes risks attributed to employment terms and conditions and exploitation of workers. These may include child and forced labour. While child labor is not anticipated among direct and contract workers due to robust laws on child protection and a supportive institutional framework by active workers' unions among community workers, there is a moderate risk of its occurrence. The occurrence of forced labor is less likely; however, the laws provide for compulsory national service, community work, normal civic duty, and emergency situations.

- iii. **Vulnerable Worker Groups:** These risks entail the risks against vulnerable groups, including persons with disabilities (PWDs), women, and children. Discriminatory policies or practices that deny equal opportunity are rather uncommon due to the strong tradition of family culture hinged on the constitutional principle of diversity in unity. There are minimal chances of this occurrence, as men, women, youth, and persons with disabilities are supported and there is a specific focus on leaving no one behind, ensuring their inclusion in the project. Nonetheless, measures have been recommended to maintain and institutionalize good practices.

The Constitution is the supreme law of any country. In Eritrea, it expressly guarantees all worker's fundamental labour rights and freedoms, alongside other complimentary human rights necessary to provide fair treatment and conducive working conditions. It places the primary onus on the state to ensure that the working citizens, and expatriates enjoy their labour rights. So, the state fulfils that constitutional obligation through various administrative institutions led by the MoLSW, to facilitate the employers and workers to respect, promote and protect labour rights.



MAIN REPORT





2. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

This chapter of the report describes the context of Eritrea, the background, rationale, and objectives of the SFLP, the methodology used in conducting the labour assessment, and any limitations and challenges encountered.

1.1. Country Context (Political, Social and Economic)

Eritrea is located in the horn of Africa bordering the Red Sea, Ethiopia, Sudan and Djibouti. It covers 117,600sq.Km^[1] with a national population estimated at 3,748,901 people ^[2]. Agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing are mainstays for most Eritreans, with between 60 per cent and 70 per cent of the population relying on these subsectors for their livelihoods; they also account for between 20 per cent and 30 per cent of commodity exports ^[3].

Agriculture, including fisheries, remains its main economic activity that contributes 17.6% of the country's GDP ^[4]. The economic backbone is hinged majorly on natural resources such as minerals, oil and gas reserves, fertile soils and a diverse climate that supports agriculture and biodiversity including the fisheries sector that has both marine and mainland fisheries.

However, Eritrea was involved in thirty (30) years of armed struggle until 1991 and a border conflict with Ethiopia (1998 – 2000) until 2018 when a peace treaty was signed between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The country is still a young independence grappling with post-conflict fragility, and resulting economic downtime. Eritrea is also highly vulnerable to climatic and external shocks, such as regional insecurity and conflict, the socioeconomic impact of sanctions, and its fragile ecosystems are threatened by extreme weather changes, desertification and desert locust infestations^[5]. To cope with major risks and build resilience and sustainability of developments and projects, the GoSE emphasizes the principle of reliance on available resources and partnership with partners who support Eritrean-led activities. This is coupled with a strong social security system built on the rich cultural heritage of keeping close ties with extended family and the African traditional community-based social support. Partnerships are essential for leveraging resources, expertise, and influence to achieve greater impact.

^[1] <https://www.africaw.com/major-problems-facing-eritrea-today>

^[2] <https://www.unicef.org/media/152236/file/Eritrea-2023-COAR.pdf>

^[3] Proposed grant to the State of Eritrea for the Fisheries Resources Management Programme (FReMP)

^[4] <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/eritrea/eritrea-economic-outlook>

^[5] <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/eritrea>

^[6] <https://www.undp.org/publications/undp-eritrea>

^[7] <https://www.undp.org/eritrea/publications/undp-eritrea-inclusive-sustainable-development-unit-thematic-fact-sheet>

^[8] <https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/39972426/Enabling+the+rural+poor+people+to+overcome+poverty+in+Eritrea.pdf/0ad7071d-099c-4221-b665-ddf651830a55#:~:text=IFAD%20and%20its%20partners%20have,impacting%20over%20500%2C000%20rural%20households.>

By relying on local resources and forging strategic partnerships, the GoSE aims to build resilience and ensure the sustainability of its development agenda driven by Eritrean priorities and leadership.

The country has forged strategic partnerships and collaboration in capacity building with selected development partners such as the United Nations Organizations. The key interventions include UNDP provision of technical and financial support in the areas of environment, energy, climate change, climate adaptation, disaster risk management, food security, and natural resources management^[6]. UNICEF supports the GOSE to address various challenges related to child welfare, health, education and protection of children from exploitation including child labour and trafficking. FAO supports Eritrea's agricultural and rural development by enhancement of food security and nutrition.

In addition to the UN agencies, the country has established strategic bilateral partnerships with other non-UN agencies, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB). The AfDB has supported initiatives in areas including climate change, smart climate agriculture, fishing, energy, and water and sanitation. Eritrea has also engaged in bilateral cooperation with countries such as Egypt, India, China, and Germany, focusing on economic cooperation and regional stability.

IFAD facilitates building the resilience of rural people and their livelihoods particularly improvement of food and nutrition security of smallholder farmers and small-scale fishers. For instance IFAD has supported Eritrea in executing the Fisheries Resources Management Programme (FRMP) (2016 – 2024) which aimed to transform the small-scale fisheries in Eritrea from subsistence to a sustainable commercial fish industry through maximizing sustainable yields and connecting the fishers with other value chain actors. Additionally, there is an existing Country Strategic Opportunities Programme (COSOP) for 2020-2025 whose overall goal is to enhance food and nutrition security for smallholder farmers and small-scale fishers through resilience-building interventions.

1.2. About the SFLP

The Sustainable Fisheries and Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) seeks to contribute to improved livelihoods, food security, nutrition, increased climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households". The Development Objective is "Enhance sustainable fisheries resources development and ecosystem conservation, increase resilience to climate change and improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income and food security". The Program is estimated to cost US\$ 32.2M over a 10-year implementation period. It will be funded by IFAD contributing US\$ 15.3M (48%), with co-financing from GoSE at US\$ 6.9M (21%) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) at US\$ 10.0M (31%). The program has a target beneficiary of 21,320 households (106,600 people), made up of 40% women, 20% youth and 5% people with disabilities. Women-headed households will form 30% of beneficiaries. The Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) of the Government of the State of Eritrea will be the lead executing agency, with implementation at the devolved Zoba levels.

Programme Area - The Program's geographical area covers Eritrea's six Zoba's and 51 sub-Zoba's, made up of 2 coastal Zobas (Southern Red Sea and Northern Red Sea) and 4 inland Zobas (Anseba, Gash Barka, Maekel and Debub). Marine and coastal activities will be mostly concentrated around Ras Tarma and Massawa in the Zoba Southern Red Sea (SRS). Inland

fisheries interventions will continue to support the 21 dams under FReMP in Phase 1 and scaling up to an additional 29 dams in phase 2.

Target Groups: SFLP's core target groups are a) small-scale fishers (i.e. men and women that are either small boat owners, crew members, foot fishers) that will be dealt with either as individuals or as cooperatives/groups; b) youth entrepreneurs (fishers and non-fishers) interested in engage in aquaculture (around inland dams) and fisheries-related businesses; c) communities engaged in costal and dam catchment rehabilitation activities; and d) MMR, and its affiliated departments will directly benefit from the improvement of capacities for sustainable fisheries sector management.

A Phased Approach has been adopted for SFLP offering a longer implementation period, and which allows progressive expansion, and adjustments based on new information, lessons, experiences, and increased implementation capacities. Thus, SFLP will be implemented through two phases, a first/preparatory phase (years 1 to 3) and a second/investment phase (years 4 to 10). The first phase will focus only on low labor risk activities laying the foundation by providing the needed institutional capacity building and strengthening, development of the requisite sustainable fisheries management plans, undertaking of all the needed feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) for potential investments and all other studies necessary to prepare and pilot the SECAP instruments. The second phase will be seven years, focusing on investments geared towards expansion and consolidation, contributing to expanded infrastructure, improving processing and distribution, and expanding domestic and external fish markets. It is highlighted that the transition from the first to the second phase will be dependent on meeting specific triggers. The total SFLP implementation period is 10 years.

1.3. The Labour Assessment for the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Project (SFLP)

As a mandatory requirement, a Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment is undertaken prior to implementation of all IFAD investment programmes such as the SFLP. SFLP standard assessment Module Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) is used to guide the assessment. The Module assesses ten (10) key areas including Labour and Working Conditions regulated as IFAD Standard 5. In preparation of the SFLP, IFAD contracted CERFODES to undertake the Labour Assessment and Management Procedures (LA/MP) on the requirements set out in standard 5 of the SECAP.

The objectives of Standard 5 set the basis of this assignment which is to:

- i. Promote direct action to foster decent rural employment;
- ii. Promote, respect and realize fundamental principles and rights at work through: Preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunity of workers; supporting freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; and preventing the use of child labour and forced labour;
- iii. Protect and promote the safety and health of workers;
- iv. Ensure projects comply with national employment and labour laws and international commitments; and
- v. Leave no one behind by protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including a special focus, as appropriate, on women workers, young workers, migrant workers, workers in the informal economy and workers with disabilities.



1.4. Methodology used in undertaking the Labour Assessment

The methodology that informed the consultation involved data collection through a documentary review of laws, policies, and prior reports regarding labour matters in the fisheries sector of Eritrea. Secondly, it was informed by semi-structured interviews with relevant key government officers from the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Finance and National Development (MoFND), Ministry of Justice (MoJ), Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW), National Fisheries Corporation (NFC), Worker Confederation, the Fishing Company (Beirul) and the Fish Processing Companies such as EriFish and Eritrean Marine Product Corporation (EMPC). Additionally, interviews were held with potential suppliers, value chain stakeholders such as Abdur Enterprises and individual fish vendors.

Focus group discussions (FGDs) were also held with co-operatives, contractors, fish vendors, and local leaders who will be involved in the Project. Furthermore, physical field visits were conducted, which incorporated digital virtual tours of photographs and videos of fishing activities in the Northern Red Sea Region in Massawa, and inland fisheries at various dams in Asmara. The list of stakeholders met is included in Annex 1.

As a result, the consultation collected both qualitative and quantitative indicators to determine the labour risks which may be encountered in the project. The statistical indicators include number of workers, fishing vessels, production capacity and expansion plans among other quantifiable data collected from various key informants currently in the sector, and potential participants in the project value chain. The qualitative data included evidence of labour practices collected by interviews, narratives/testimonials of suppliers, and FGDs conducted, in-house policies, sample contracts, payroll extracts, vessel inspection, licensing and dispatch records, as well as physical observations made of the working conditions during the field visit.

The data collected was analysed and interpreted having due regard to the social, cultural, economic, political and climatic context of Eritrea. Those contextual considerations unique to Eritrea provided meaningful insights into how the labour laws, IFAD S5 and international standards are implemented or practiced fitting within the prevailing circumstances in Eritrea.

1.5. Limitations of the Consultation.

It is noteworthy that the risk assessment was limited by the seasonal nature of fishing at the time of the field visits in July 2024. Another limitation is that the consultations focused on coastal and inland fishing activities but did not corroborate the findings with evidence from the deep-water fishing activities. As a result, the assessment indicates or predicts the labour risks which may arise in the project within those limits. Below is a summary of some of the limitations encountered and the mitigation measures deployed to counter them.



Table 1: Challenges Encountered and Mitigation Measure

#	Limitation	Mitigation Measures
1	Language Barrier where a number of key informants were not fluent in English and preferred to respond in Tigrinya.	Reliance on an interpreter for the local languages of the key informants. Availability of the IFAD liaison consultant who supported with interpretations.
2	Travel restrictions: In Eritrea, traveling beyond 25 km requires prior government approval which takes some working days to secure.	Travel permits to Massawa and other Zobas were secured in advance; hence, the mission was able to travel and undertake planned engagements in Massawa and Asmara. Where permits were not granted in time, the engagements were cancelled.
3	Off-peak Fishing Season: By the time of the mission, it was off-peak fishing season. Hence, many industrial vessels were docked, while other fishing companies were not operating at full capacity.	The mission team engaged the available stakeholders and gathered the required information, including details regarding the peak fishing seasons.
4	The extremely hot weather in Massawa contributed to the off-peak fishing season. Consequently, some key informants were not available in the afternoons.	The engagements with stakeholders were organized in the early hours of the day.

Despite these limitations and challenges, we were able to mitigate their impact to a significant degree, and they do not affect the overall findings of the mission.



2. OVERVIEW OF LABOUR USE ON THE PROJECT

This section describes the type, number of project workers that will be workers engaged in the SFLP.

2.1. Number of Workers in the Program

Various categories of labour will be required throughout the implementation period of the program. The exact number of workers shall be determined at the execution phase. However, the numbers provided here are indicative. The SFLP implementation will be integrated into the decentralized government organizational and operational structures through the Zobas, Sub-Zobas, and Kebabis.

Below is an indication of the number of workers required:

Category	Position	Indicative Number
Skilled Labour	National Coordinator	1
	Financial Controller	1
	Procurement Specialist	1
	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	1
	Knowledge Management Specialist	1
	GIS Specialist	1
	Programme Assistant	1
	Gender and Social Inclusion Officer	1
	Environment Social and safeguard Specialist	1
	Value Chain Expert	1
	Project Coordinators at Zoba level	6
	Financial Controllers at Zoba Level	6
	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialists at Zoba Level	6
	Consultants to provide Technical Assistance for developing Dam management plans	4
	Consultants to undertake Feasibility study, design and construction supervision to establish climate Smart Fish processing and Marketing	16
Consultants to undertake required Baseline studies	8	
Skilled Workers	Establish climate Smart Fish processing and Marketing	1
Semi-Skilled Workers	Establish climate Smart Fish processing and Marketing	4
Skilled	Rehabilitation of Fish processing facilities	2
Semi-Skilled	Rehabilitation of Fish processing facilities	10
Skilled	Rehabilitation of Chiller, Blast Freezer and Cold Store at the ERIFISH plant in Massawa	1

Category	Position	Indicative Number
Semi-Skilled	Rehabilitation of Chiller, Blast Freezer and Cold Store at the ERIFISH plant in Massawa	3
Semi-skilled and Skilled workers	Semi-skilled and Skilled labour	250
Unskilled workers	Community workers	725
Semi-Skilled Workers	Tricycle riders	6
Semi-Skilled and Unskilled Workers	Fish Truck drivers and truck crew	12
	Total	2085

2.2. Characteristics of Labour Requirements.

The program will use several categories of workers. Workers recruited to provide labour in the programme shall be recruited in accordance with the relevant labour laws including the Labour Proclamation. The anticipated Labour has been categorized into the following three levels.

- i. **Skilled Labour** –Skilled labour will include professionals with technical expertise. This category will encompass the Value Chain Expert, Nutrition Specialist, M&E Specialist, GIS Specialist/Expert, National Coordinator, Financial Controller, Procurement Specialist, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, including specialist that may be included at the Zoba level. Additionally, the other experts such as key personnel who will support the establishment of the Ice Plant in Assab and Asmara. Consulting professionals are expected to provide capacity building and develop the policy framework.

It is anticipated that the majority of the skilled labour will be nationals; where nationals are not available, international professionals may be utilized. Skilled labourers shall encompass workers who possess specialized knowledge, training, and experience required to provide value and engage in various aspects of the assignment. All skilled labour and consultants shall be contracted through fair competition with the involvement of the MoLSW.

- ii. **Semi-Skilled Labour** –Semi-skilled labourers will be recruited in certain situations to support skilled labour. To ensure fair competition, recruitment will be subject to wide advertisements in coordination with the MoLSW. Examples of semi-skilled labour include workers who undertake fish filleting in processing plants, cleaners and guards in processing facilities, operators of tricycles used for transporting fish, and drivers of trucks.
- iii. **Basic/Unskilled Labour** – the unskilled labour shall include the sea-weed collectors, sea cucumber collectors, and other casual workers.

Following the national principle of self-reliance, the program will ensure that nationals are given priority and opportunities on a fair and competitive basis. To achieve this, all competitions shall be subjected to wide advertisement to provide equal opportunity to all nationals. This will be achieved through the MoLSW, which manages the recruitment of all direct workers and the social wellbeing scheme for all workers in Eritrea. The MoLSW

will ensure that all entities manage their workforce in compliance with labor law. Members of vulnerable groups (women, youth, and people with disabilities) will be given priority. International expertise will be sought in case the national resources are inadequate.

2.3. Category of Workers

There are three (3) main categories of workers identified for the SFLP namely:

- i. Direct Workers;
- ii. Contract Workers; and
- iii. Community Workers.

Definitions and descriptions of these three categories are provided below.

2.3.1. Direct Workers

The SFLP implementation will be integrated into the decentralized government organizational and operational structures;

The Direct workers will include;

- i. The government employees from the respective MDAs, Zobas, Sub-Zobas and Kebabi. Government workers are engaged as seconded staff on projects at no additional cost.
- ii. Members of the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) which will be composed of Minister for MMR and ministers of those ministries with direct relevance to the achievement of the SFLP's goal and development objective. These include the MoFND, MoLG, MoA, MoLWE, and local non-state actors such as NUEW and NUEYS
- iii. Members National Program Coordination Office (NPCO).
- iv. Specialists that will be recruited and will fully be part of the assignment including the Value Chain Expert, Nutrition Specialist, M&E Specialist, GIS Specialist/ expert

Timing of Labour Requirements for Direct Workers.

The Direct workers are expected to work full time throughout the program. It should be noted that staff from within the government structure are assigned to undertake project roles as additional responsibilities while continuing to fulfil their primary duties.

2.3.2 Contract Workers

Based on the Eritrean context, the program will employ and attach workers contract to undertake the following activities works contracts and Services;

- i. Supply, Installation and Commissioning of one Ice Plant
- ii. Supply and Installation of 5-ton ice producing facility
- iii. Supply, Installation and Commissioning of Water desalination plant at Dahlak island
- iv. Establish climate Smart Fish processing and Marketing
- v. Rehabilitation of Fish processing facilities
- vi. Rehabilitation of Chiller, Blast Freezer and Cold Store at the ERIFISH plant in Massawa
- vii. Completion of Construction at Ras Tarma Landing Facility
- viii. Technical Assistance for developing Dam management plans
- ix. Consultancy Service for the Feasibility study, design and construction supervision for Establish climate Smart Fish processing and Marketing
- x. Baseline studies
- xi. Technical Assistance and Policy Development for the MMR.

Timing of Labour Requirements for the contract Workers.



The contract workers will be engaged at different periods during the program. Contract workers will be hired in accordance with relevant laws. Contracting will involve consultation and engagement with the MoLSW, which is pivotal in all public and private sector employment and worker conditions in Eritrea. All contracts shall be designed in accordance with the labor proclamation, and contracts will be signed to specify all performance indicators and deliverables for each contractor.

2.3.3. Community Workers

People within communities will provide labor for activities such as mangrove planting and conservation. These community workers will receive payment for their labor but may also offer partial voluntary contributions. They will be recruited through local administration, community associations, fisheries cooperatives, and established committees.

Whenever community workers are engaged, the following shall be adhered to:

- The work is done on a voluntary basis with the free and informed consent of the worker.
- The consent shall remain throughout the employment relationship period on a mutual basis.
- The worker may withdraw or revoke their free consent at any time during the engagement.
- There shall be no voluntary offer of consent under threat or any circumstances of restriction.
- There shall not be any external constraints or indirect coercive measures carried out by the employer.

Timing of Labour Requirements for the Community Workers.

Community workers will be engaged at various times throughout the assignment.



3. ASSESSMENT OF KEY POTENTIAL LABOUR RISKS

This section of the report describes the labour risks identified during the consultation which may arise during project implementation and their mitigation measures.

A risk is the possibility that the occurrence of an event will adversely affect the achievement of an expected outcome. The EU Commission defines risk assessment as a process of evaluating the risk of workers while at work arising from the occurrence of a hazard at a workplace. The risk assessment process entails risk identification, analysis and evaluation.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), forced labour includes all work or service that is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily.

Overall, the risks have been identified into four main categories. Each of the Risks and their mitigation measures are detailed in the table below.

- i. **Occupational Safety and Health Risks:** The OSH risks include all risks related to the workplaces and that may affect the ability of workers to continue with their jobs.
- ii. **Labour Rights Violations:** The labour violations risk includes risks attributed to Employment terms and conditions and exploitation of workers. These may include child and forced labour.
- iii. **Vulnerable Worker Groups:** These risks entail the risks against vulnerable groups including PWDs, Women, and Children.

Details are breakdown of the risks above are in table 2 below.

LABOUR ASSESSMENT REPORT

Table 2: Potential Labour Risks and Recommended Mitigation Measures for the Project

The table below indicates the risks identified in the implementation of the new program, the mitigation measures, and the stakeholders responsible for overseeing their mitigations

#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
1	<p>Discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable groups</p> <p>i. Discriminatory policies or practices that deny equal opportunity are rather uncommon due to the strong tradition of family culture hinged on the constitutional principle of diversity in Unity. There are minimal chances of this occurrence as men, women, youth and persons with disability are treated equally so their inclusion in the project is guaranteed. The MoLSW is at the forefront of all recruitments in both Public and Private Sector</p>	<p>i. People with Disabilities ii. Expectant and Nursing mothers iii. Young employees iv. Apprentices</p>	<p>Low Risk with minimal chances of occurrence</p>	<p>a) Launch awareness campaigns to educate the programme beneficiaries public about the rights of vulnerable groups and the importance of inclusion.</p> <p>b) Involve vulnerable groups in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of projects and policies that affect them.</p> <p>c) Institutionalise the practice of giving breaks to nursing mothers who will be working on the project</p> <p>d) Institutionalise having day care centers for nursing mothers</p>	<p>MMR</p> <p>MMR</p> <p>MMR</p> <p>MMR</p> <p>MMR</p>

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#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
2	Child Labour	Child Labour is not anticipated among direct and contract workers due to the robust laws on child protection and supporting institutional framework by active Workers unions, including the National Union of Eritrean Women Workers, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, and the Confederation of Eritrean Workers. These organizations, along with strong community accountability measures, help ensure protection for children in Eritrea.	Low Risk	e) Continuously make visits to ensure minors are not engaged, especially during school hours.	MMR
3	Forced Labour There is a less likely occurrence of forced labor. However, the laws provide for compulsory national service, community work, normal civic duty, and emergencies.	i. Indirect Workers ii. Unskilled or Semi-skilled workers	Moderate	a) All forms of forced labour will be excluded. Strict labour standards and conditions must apply b) Ensure that community workers also engage in their work on a voluntary basis, with the free	MMR MMR



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#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
		i. Community workers		and informed consent of the worker, just as is the case for other types of workers. c) Provide conducive working conditions and OHS for the workers	All implementing entities
4	<p>Restrictions on labour association and collective bargaining</p> <p>The Confederation of Eritrean Workers ensures that all workers belong to an association. It was however observed that some of the extra benefits are not documented despite.</p>	Community workers	Low	Project participants should be encouraged to write clear benefits policies and schemes and inform all workers accordingly about eligibility.	All implementing entities
5	<p>Occupational Health & Safety Risks</p> <p>There are wide spread efforts in compliance with OHS standards demonstrated by provision of PPE, fire safety systems, presence of First Aid kits, clinics and access to free medical care.</p> <p>However, there may be intervening factors that expose</p>	<p>i. Indirect workers</p> <p>i. Contractors</p> <p>i. Community workers</p>	Moderate	<p>a) Strengthen the compliance with the OHS standards.</p> <p>b) Conduct regular refresher courses in fire safety drills and first aid training for continuous awareness.</p> <p>c) Regular refills of first aid kits with basic first aid supplies and provision of life jackets and other safety equipment to</p>	<p>All implementing entities</p> <p>All implementing entities</p> <p>All implementing entities</p>



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#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
	<p>workers to injuries and accidents at work.</p> <p>i. Workplace Accidents: Boats may capsize from strong winds and waves. Workers in wet parts of the factories such as in the Ice Plants or cleaners may slip and fall. There is a risk of road accidents for Tricycle riders and truck drivers who transport fish from the Processing plants to the Fish markets.</p> <p>ii. Exposure to waterborne diseases: Both at the coast and inland, fishers will be exposed to waterborne diseases.</p> <p>iii. Worker's fatigue from load lifting of weighty fish harvests, ice, and seaweed may pose</p>			<p>fishermen, cooperatives and other project stakeholders who may be in need.</p> <p>d) The SFLP stakeholders to adopt formulation of in-house OHS policies and annual OHS compliance audits.</p> <p>e) Promote the implementation of health and safety and emergency response plan and periodically monitor and evaluate compliance standards.</p> <p>f) Train the Tricycle riders and truck drivers through refreshers and provided with the required protective gear.</p> <p>g) Increase supply of PPEs for all including Ice plant workers who need boots and gloves.</p> <p>h) Ensure that, as it is already largely practiced for other forms of work where required, community workers are</p>	<p>All implementing entities</p> <p>All implementing entities</p> <p>Implementing entities</p> <p>Implementing entities</p>

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#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
	<p>health risks such as back ailments.</p> <p>v. Noise at sea from wind and waves may cause hearing problems such as partial/complete deafness in the long run.</p> <p>v. Heat exhaustion for workers due to the very hot and humid weather experienced along the Red Sea may result into heat-related injuries such as heat stroke.</p>			provided with PPE when necessary	
7	<p>Legal & Policy Risks</p> <p>i. The Civil Service Administration Law and code of conduct meant to regulate labour relations in public service is not yet enacted.</p> <p>ii. Overall, workers are not trained and given copies of</p>	<p>Direct Workers</p> <p>Contract Workers</p> <p>Community workers</p>	Moderate to Low since the policies are already under formulation	<p>i) Facilitate worker's sensitization about labour laws through capacity-building workshops</p> <p>j) MMR to collaborate with MoLSW to fast-track the completion of amendments to the critical sector policies. E.g. Facilitating public and</p>	<p>MoLSW</p> <p>MMR</p>



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#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
	<p>the labour proclamation and other Labour laws.</p> <p>iii. Key amendments to strengthen the labour proclamation are in draft form and not yet enforced.</p> <p>iv. Various fisheries sector laws are silent about working conditions for the crews and fishermen at sea.</p> <p>v. Key policies to guide the SFLP implementation are not finalized to course e.g. National Development plan, Cooperative Development Policy, Fisheries Development Strategy, Aquaculture Development Strategy</p>			<p>stakeholder consultations, seminars and awareness campaigns</p>	
8	<p>Contract, Policy and Procedural Risks:</p> <p>i. Generally, employees are given job offer letters. However, the formulation and use of in-house policies are</p>	<p>Indirect workers</p> <p>Contractors</p>	Moderate	<p>a) Encourage all project participants to formulate clear written policies, circulate copies among workers and train them. This will help to minimize the risks of informalities and</p>	MMR

LABOUR ASSESSMENT REPORT



#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
	<p>limited. The employee-employer relationship is highly dependent on mutual trust, and informal gentleman's agreements. As a result labour practice are far more lenient than the prescriptions of the law.</p> <p>i. Limited access to key labour information due to restricted availability of the Internet.</p> <p>ii. Heavy reliance on manual or physical workers records with a high risk of loss in case of fire, theft, flooding and other unforeseen accidents.</p>			<p>uncertainties that cause grievances and labour disputes.</p> <p>b) Prioritize digitization of its mandatory documents such as labour contracts, policies and procedures .</p> <p>c) Boost digitization efforts by encouraging youth innovation of both online and offline tools and applications for data collection, processing, analysis, visualization, dissemination and reporting.</p> <p>d) For contractors, invest in basic skills training in the use of offline information platforms for fishers to increase mass sensitization and labour productivity</p>	<p>MMR</p> <p>MMR</p>
9	<p>Grievance and Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Although grievances were reported as few and scattered, the oral nature of filing complaints to supervisors is</p>	All categories	Low	Project participants should have clearly documented and confidential avenues for filing complaints to avoid the risk of retaliation and discrimination. Additionally, to further prevent retaliation and	MMR



LABOUR ASSESSMENT REPORT



#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
	risky. The Complainant may be retaliated against.			discrimination, a complaint may be logged directly with IFAD.	
10	<p>Institutional Capacity & Coordination</p> <p>The institutional mandates are siloed resulting into minimal inter-agency interventions for fisheries workers. For instance, MMR as sector regulator has no mandate to investigate or resolve labour injustices in the fisheries industry and has to differ them to MoLSW</p>	All categories	Moderate	<p>e) Harmonize the project governance framework to boost inter-agency collaboration e.g. MOUs and partnership agreements between MMR and all responsible government agencies.</p> <p>f) Institutional capacity building for MMR regarding labour matters</p> <p>g) Consider including HR professionals in the project coordination team to provide professional guidance management of labour and implementation of labour laws.</p>	MMR MMR MMR
11	<p>Vulnerability to Extreme Weather Conditions</p> <p>characterized by intense heat, humidity, strong waves, erratic rains, storms, flooding.</p> <p>They may result in high harvest spoilage, frequent worker fatigue, dam siltation, reduction in dam water levels</p>	<p>Indirect workers Community workers Some direct workers in labour intensive sections</p> <p>Impact on Workers: Accidents or death due to poor visibility.</p>	High likelihood since climatic changes are beyond human control. Similarly, the low altitude at the coastal areas along the Red Sea, and high altitude in the	<p>a) Mass sensitization among fishing communities about climate change to boost resilience and improve activity planning.</p> <p>b) Increase and regularize dissemination of weather forecasts and related information via SMS, radio and television for fishers and other</p>	MMR in collaboration with MoLWE MMR in collaboration with MoLWE



LABOUR ASSESSMENT REPORT



#	Potential Risks Identified	Worker who may be affected (Type)	Likelihood of Risk Occurrence	Recommended Mitigation Measures	Lead Party responsible for implementation of the Mitigation measure
	<p>Spoilage of fish due to frequent power blackouts from national grid, limited ice supply and limited solarization.</p> <p>Consequently, working conditions and productivity are negatively affected by Frequent Power blackouts.</p> <p>Crews at sea working on industrial and semi-industrial vessels may face difficult conditions since their working and living conditions are merged within the same space.</p> <p>Diminishing water levels which lowers worker productivity.</p>	<p>Constant fatigue Less productivity in very hot, dry or humid weather. Poor use of PPE so less compliance with OSH standards in extreme heat.</p>	<p>Inland fishing areas are natural factors which Project Implementors cannot control.</p>	<p>workers to make informed decisions.</p> <p>c) Expand working facilities for improved ventilation and air conditioning for better cooling for affected direct workers.</p> <p>d) Increase supply of ice and solar powered fridges to reduce spoilage.</p> <p>e) Capacity building in weather adaptation and climate resilient practices for outdoor fishing activities among the indirect and community workers.</p> <p>f) Recommend separating living spaces of crews such as the sleeping or changing cabinets, kitchen or pantry areas from the working areas)</p>	<p>MMR</p> <p>MMR</p> <p>MMR in collaboration with MoLWE</p> <p>MMR</p>



4. OVERVIEW OF LABOUR LEGISLATION

This section reviews the domestic laws of Eritrea applicable to labour affairs and the risk assessment process. It underscores fundamental freedoms of workers, employer obligations and working conditions in Fisheries sector. Below are the mandatory employer obligations, existing and potential risks to inform the appropriate mitigation measures that should be incorporated into the recommended labour management plan.

i. National Policies and Laws

i. The Constitution of Eritrea, 1997

The Constitution is the supreme law of any country. In Eritrea, it expressly guarantees all worker’s fundamental labour rights and freedoms, alongside other complimentary human rights necessary to provide fair treatment and conducive working conditions. It places the primary onus on the state to ensure that the working citizens, and expatriates enjoy their labour rights. So, the state fulfils that constitutional obligation through various administrative institutions led by the MoLSW, to facilitate the employers and workers to respect, promote and protect labour rights.

Below is a summary of the fundamental rights and freedoms for workers as enshrined in the Constitution, based on their alignment with the 5 objectives of the key requirements of IFAD Standard 5 on Labour and working conditions of SECAP.

Table 3 : Constitutional Rights and Freedoms for workers in Eritrea

IFAD S5 Objective	Findings
Constitutional Provision	
To promote direct action to foster decent rural employment.	The Constitution sufficiently embodies the concept of decent work by express provision for its 4 core elements that guarantee workers fair, safe and equitable work conditions:
Articles 16(1) and (2) espouse the inviolable right of all persons to human dignity, with freedom from torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.	The right to work, ensuring that every individual can earn a livelihood and wages.
By Article 19(7) every citizen has the right to practice any lawful profession or engage in any occupation or trade.	Provides equal opportunity for all and prohibits discrimination at work based on race, gender, disability, religion, age or other status.
Article 19(8) entitles every citizen to the right to reside, settle and move freely in any part of Eritrea, including rural areas.	Mandates safe and healthy working conditions, to prevent workplace hazards and ensure workers safety.



IFAD S5 Objective	Findings
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Constitutional Provision

Article 19(3) confers on every citizen the right of access to information, to enable them to make informed decisions.

Article 23 on the right to property entitles workers in Eritrea, to acquire wages for labour supplied, individually or in association with others.

Entitles workers to associate, form and join trade unions and to assemble and engage in collective bargaining.

Provides social security to support workers in need.

Embeds protection against forced labour, child labour, and other forms of exploitation, within lawful limits.

Establishes mechanisms for workers to seek redress and access justice from courts and other authorities in case of disputes or violation.

Requires employers to provide conducive work environments with reasonable working hours, rest, paid leave, and maternity leave.

However, the Constitution is silent and thus inadequate in its promotion and protection of the following labour rights:

- i. Paternity Leave to ensure that fathers bond with their babies, support new mothers with child-care roles and recovery, as well as reduce gender inequality among parents.
- ii. No minimum wage prescribed to ensure that workers are paid enough to meet their basic needs.
- iii. Freedom from workplace harassment so workers may be vulnerable to intimidation, hostility and sexual exploitation, if clear anti-harassment policies, training and complaint resolutions measures are not formulated and implemented at work.

Promote, respect and realize fundamental principles and rights at work through preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunity of workers. The Constitution has clear and explicit provisions that foster a fair and inclusive labour market and guarantee equal opportunity for all as follows:

Pursuant to **Article 7(4)** all Eritreans, without distinction, are guaranteed equal



IFAD S5 Objective	Findings
<p>Constitutional Provision</p> <p>opportunity. Similarly, Article 14(1) provides for equality of all persons under the law (including foreign workers in Eritrea), and Article 4(3) guarantees the equality of all Eritrean languages.</p> <p>Further, Article 14(2) prohibits discrimination against any person on account of race, ethnic origin, language, color, gender, religion, disability, age, political view, or social or economic status or any other improper factors.</p> <p>Furthermore, Article 14(3) obliges the National Assembly to enact laws to assist in eliminating existing inequalities</p>	<p>It includes protections against discrimination based on race, gender, age, disability, religion, and other relevant characteristics.</p> <p>i. It enshrines the principle of equality before the law, ensuring that all have equal access to legal remedy and protection.</p> <p>i. It espouses affirmative action or positive discrimination to address historical inequalities and promote diversity in the workplace.</p>
<p>Supporting freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;</p> <p>By Article 19(5) all persons have the right to assemble and to demonstrate peaceably together with others. Better still, Article 19(6) entitles every citizen to the right to form organisations for social and economic ends.</p>	<p>Workers are free to form and join unions. Some of the existing unions include: National Union of Eritrean Women Workers, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, and the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers.</p>
<p>Preventing the use of child labour.</p> <p>Article 22 establishes the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society, and obliges parents to bring up their children with due care and affection; and, in turn, children have the right and the duty to respect their parents and sustain them in their old age.</p> <p>Additional safeguards against child labour arise under the Labour Proclamation which prohibits employment of a person under 14 fourteen years, assignment of work to a young employee between 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M and working for more than 7 hours per day.</p>	<p>Child Labour is not anticipated among direct and contract workers due to the robust laws on child protection and supporting institutional framework by active Workers unions, including the National Union of Eritrean Women Workers, the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, and the Confederation of Eritrean Workers. These organizations, along with strong community accountability measures, help ensure protection for children in Eritrea.</p>





IFAD S5 Objective	Findings
Constitutional Provision	
<p>Preventing the use of forced labour. The laws provide for Compulsory national services first in the form of compulsory military training for 6 months in the National Service Military Training Centre at Saawa, followed by another 12 months of active military service. One may seek exemption from the government authorities on lawful and reasonable grounds in the law</p> <p>Article 16 establishes the inviolable right for all to human dignity, with freedom from torture, cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment.</p> <p>Article 16(3) provides that “No person shall be held in slavery or servitude, nor shall any person be required to perform forced labour not authorized by law”.</p>	
<p>Protect and promote the safety and health of workers.</p>	<p>There are wide spread efforts in compliance with OHS standards demonstrated by provision of PPE, fire safety systems, presence of First Aid kits, clinics and access to free medical care.</p>
<p>Leave no one behind by protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including a special focus, as appropriate, on women workers, young workers, migrant workers, workers in the informal economy and workers with disabilities</p> <p>By Article 19(7) every citizen has the right to practice any lawful profession or engage in any occupation or trade.</p>	<p>By Article 7(4) and 4(3) of the Constitution all Eritreans and Eritrean languages, without distinction, are guaranteed equal opportunity. Similarly, Article 14(1) of the Constitution provides for equality of all persons under the law (including foreign workers in Eritrea). Further, Article 14(2) prohibits discrimination against any person on account of race, ethnic origin, language, color, gender, religion, disability, age, political view, or social or economic status or any other improper factors. Furthermore, Article 14(3) obliges the National Assembly to enact laws to assist in eliminating existing inequalities.</p>

iv. The Labour Proclamation of Eritrea No. 118 of 2001

The principal legislation that governs labour rights and work conditions in Eritrea, is the Labour Proclamation No. 118 of 2001. It expressly reinforces the constitutional human rights and freedoms of employees, clearly defines the minimum standards for employment relationships and assigns various responsibilities to the contract parties, and relevant authorities to promote and protect workers’ rights. It further prescribes minimum labour conditions, occupational health and safety standards and administrative mandates required to implement and enforce a conducive work environment in Eritrea. Lastly, the Labour Proclamation provides for access to justice in case of disputes or grievances, with clear penalties for violations and remedies for aggrieved employees.





Below is a summary of the fundamental worker freedoms, rights of workers and responsibilities of employers under the Labour Proclamation.

Table 4: Rights of workers and responsibilities of employers under the Labour Proclamation

Law	Worker Freedoms, Rights and Responsibilities
Freedom from discrimination and the right to equal opportunity	Prohibits discrimination in treatment and remuneration against a person with disabled (PWD) solely due to his disability. In case of discrimination, a PWD can complain to the Minister who may order the employer to take corrective action. If dissatisfied with the decision of the Minister, a party has a right of appeal to the High Court within 15 days.
For PWDs, Articles 63 & 64 of Labour Proclamation.	MOLSW and both the associations of employees and employers have the responsibility to broaden the work and vocational training opportunities of the disabled and enable them to work according to their abilities, and the Minister may issue regulations to regulate the working conditions of the disabled, considering their different levels of ability and health.
For Women Article 65, 66 and 67	Similar protection for women is given against workplace discrimination and the right to report a discrimination complaint to the Minister, with an appeal to High Court. Pregnant women are also entitled to leave with pay for medical examination connected with her pregnancy upon presenting a medical certificate of her examination to the employer. Lastly is the right to paid maternity leave of 60 days.
Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	Article 86- 119 of the Labour Proclamation extensively provides for the workers' rights to form associations, participate as members and bargain collectively without any fear of reprimand or other repercussions.
Freedom from Child Labour	Article 6 of the Penal Code defines a “minor” as a natural person of under eighteen years of age, unless the law expressly provides otherwise. The lawful minimum age of employment in Eritrea is 14 years, as Article 68(1) of the Labour Proclamation prohibits the employment of a person under the age of fourteen years. Article 3(3) of the Labour Proclamation defines a “Young employee” as a person above the age of (14) fourteen and below the age of (18) eighteen. The legality of employment of a child between 14-18 years in Eritrea is reinforced by Article 9(1) of the Labour Proclamation which provides that notwithstanding the Civil Code, any person (14) fourteen years or older can enter a contract of employment.

To safeguard the best interests of young employees in Eritrea, Article 9(2) of the Labour Proclamation renders their contracts voidable at the instance of the young employee (rather than void) so an employer cannot enforce a contract against a minor if it is prejudicial to the worker.





Law Worker Freedoms, Rights and Responsibilities

That young person is free from contractual liability for any damages against him.

Additional safeguards against child labour arise under Article 68 of the Labour Proclamation which prohibits employment of a person under the age of fourteen years, assignment of work to a young employee between 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M and working for more than (7) hours per day.

Article 69(1) Labour Proclamation mandates the Minister by regulation, to issue a list of activities prohibited to young employees, including apprentices, which include transportation of passengers and goods by sea and in docksides and warehouses involving heavy weightlifting, labour-intensive, hazardous or underground work, such as digging tunnels, dams and similar works.

However, Article 69(2) permits any training for young employees done and supervised by a competent authority. Therefore, all project activities which include such exempt works especially the construction and heavy lifting should not involve young employees. Article 3(9) of the Labour Proclamation defines a “Contract of apprenticeship,” as a contract where an apprentice renders to an employer while acquiring a special skill and receiving an agreed amount of pocket money. So, apprentices who participate in the Project will be entitled to cash payments despite the vocational training they may receive.

Freedom from Forced Labour

Article 2(1) ILO Forced Labour Convention (1930) No.29 defines forced or compulsory labour as all work or service exacted from any person under the menace of any penalty, and which is not offered voluntarily. Thus, the ingredients of forced or compulsory labour are work or service, coercion and a penalty. However, **Article 2(2) ILO Convention (1930) No.29** prescribes (5) scenarios as lawful exceptions to the above definition of “forced labour”. Thus, the following do not constitute forced labour:

ILO Forced Labour Convention (1930) No.29

The Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
complements C.29 by focussing on types of forced labour imposed by states.

- i. **Work exacted under compulsory military service for the necessity of national defence, provided that the work imposed on conscripts is of purely military character.**
- i. **Normal civic obligations of a fully self-governing country, such as compulsory jury service, or the duty to assist a person in danger.**
- i. **Prison labour resulting from a conviction by a court of law, provided it is carried out under the supervision and control of a public authority and the convict is not hired to or placed at the disposal of private individuals, companies or associations.**





Law

Worker Freedoms, Rights and Responsibilities

- ✓. **Work exacted in emergency such as war, calamity or threatened calamity (e.g. fire, flood, famine, earthquake) or any circumstance that would endanger the lives or well-being of the population.**
- ✓. **Minor communal services performed by community members in the direct interest of that community, with community consultation.**

Article 25 of **Convention No. 29** further obliges ratifying states such as Eritrea to criminalize and prosecute forced labour as a penal offence whose penalties are adequate and strictly enforced. Over the years, the nature and forms of forced labour manifestation evolved, resulting into gaps in implementation of the earlier conventions. To address the gaps, in 2014, the ILO adopted two new instruments on forced labour namely:

- i. **The Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930** which is a legally binding instrument that encompasses trafficking in the definition of forced labour and requires states to take measures of prevention, victim protection, access to appropriate remedy and perpetrator punishment for effective and sustainable suppression of forced labour. Every state is free to implement the Protocol based on its unique national context. Eritrea complies within its context.
- ii. **The Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)** which supplements both the Protocol and Convention No. 29. Although non-binding, it offers practical guidance for measures to strengthen national law and policy towards forced labour prevention, victim protection, access to justice, remedies, enforcement and international cooperation.

Articles 1(2) and 6 of the Protocol tasks states to develop a coherent national policy and plan of action on forced labour in consultation with employers' and workers' organizations, systematically guided by national laws or regulations or by a competent authority. For compliance, the member states submit periodic reports to ILO which also supervises to ensure continuance adherence to the global standards and recommends any performance improvements in case of shortcomings.

The consultation found that Eritrea has so far ratified 6 of the 8 ILO instruments and regularly submits its performance reports to the committee of experts. To that end, it has made various efforts to fulfil its international commitments to combat forced labour through its constitution and other legislation. Article 16(3) of the Constitution provides that “no person shall be held in slavery or servitude or be required to perform forced labour not authorized by law”. Indeed, Article 26(3) of the Constitution underscores the right to human dignity including freedom from slavery servitude or





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Worker Freedoms, Rights and Responsibilities

unauthorized forced labour, as a non-derogable constitutional guarantee.

However, the use of the phrase “unauthorized forced labour” implies that there are authorized forms of compulsory labour in Eritrea. Such include compulsory national service, normal civic obligations, forced labour under the Penal Code, communal services and services rendered during emergency which are not regarded as forced labour as per Article 3(17) of the Labour Proclamation. It lists those exceptions as it defines “Forced Labour,” to mean any service performed involuntarily due to the coercion of another person and includes any work performed by a young person contrary to the proclamation, and involuntarily because of someone’s influence of holding a public office or traditional status of chieftaincy. This national service definition fits squarely within the limits of ILO Convention 29 and is up to globally accepted labour standards.

Another indicator of Eritrea’s contextual standpoint is by Article 25 of ILO Convention No. 29 which obliges states to criminalize and prosecute forced labour. In adherence therewith, **Article 9(6) of the Labour Proclamation of Eritrea** declares an employer who engages in forced labour punishable under the Penal Code. Accordingly, **Article 297(1) of the Penal Code** renders a person who enslaves, keeps or maintains another person in a condition of slavery even in disguised form guilty of enslavement and abetting traffic, a Class 6 serious offence, punishable with imprisonment of 7 to 10 years. Better still, to safeguard children against forced labour, if the person enslaved is under (18) eighteen years, the offence is a Class 4 serious offence, punishable with imprisonment of 13 to 16 years under Article 297(2) of the Penal Code.

Below are some illustrations of compulsory labour that is lawful in Eritrea:

- i. Community work as an authorized sentence imposed by a court of law on a convicted offender under Articles 62 (3), 80, 82, 88, 103 of the Penal Code. It includes work on projects designed to benefit the welfare of the public and society, improve education, public facilities and public roads, and should not confer a benefit to a private individual or business. In addition, it must be performed under humane conditions and not cause the worker hardship.
- i. Compulsory national service: Every Eritrean of 18 to 50 years is required by Articles 6, 8 and 9 of the Proclamation on National Service No. 82/1995 to provide national service first in the form of compulsory military training for 6 months in the National Service Military Training Centre at Saawa, followed by another 12 months of active military service. One may seek exemption from the government authorities on lawful and reasonable grounds in the law.



Law

Worker Freedoms, Rights and Responsibilities

The rationale is that the defence and security of Eritrea depend on the people and on their active participation as prescribed by Article 12(4) of the Constitution.

- i. Normal civic obligations: Article 25 of the Constitution enumerates the duties of all citizens are to owe allegiance to Eritrea, be ready to defend it, strive for its development and prosperity, complete one's duty in national service, advance national unity, respect and defend the Constitution, respect the rights of others, and comply with laws. Thus, any compulsory activity undertaken to fulfil those civic duties is constitutionally exempt from being regarded as forced labour.
- /. Communal services: Article 7 of the Constitution establishes a fundamental democratic principle of the State of Eritrea which guarantee its citizens broad and active participation in all economic, social and cultural life of the country, such that administrative institutions mobilize and encourage people's participation in their communities. Communal service is common practice in Eritrea for all citizens regardless of age. For instance, young persons below 18 years during school holiday participate in summer camp activities of cleaning their communities. That does not amount to forced labour, but a lawful exception locally and internationally.
- v. Services rendered during emergency.

Right to Occupational health and safety

Chapter 5 of the Labour Proclamation explicitly places a responsibility on employers to safeguard their workers against the risk of employment injuries, accidents and occupational diseases. They are obliged to cover employees with workers' compensation insurance, provide an injured employee with prompt first aid, medical expenses and transport to the nearest health centre. For disablement, the worker is entitled to disablement compensation by way of cash benefits. In case of a worker's death due to an employment injury, the duty is to pay all funeral expenses.

Right to a written contract:

Articles 9 and 10 of the Labour Proclamation

It entitles an employee to a formal written, signed and witnessed contract of employment, if hired for a year or more. However, omission to conclude a written contract does not prejudice the rights of the employee, a key safeguard set by **Article 9(5) of the Labour Proclamation**. **Article 10** prescribes the mandatory elements of such contracts. However, contract terms which contravene the Proclamation or provide less favourable conditions than those provided by law, are null and void. Finally, **Article (10(6))** safeguards ownership of the intellectual creations or inventions made by an employee during work to belong to him, unless the employee was expressly hired to conduct research or make inventions.



Law	Worker Freedoms, Rights and Responsibilities
Security of job tenure: Articles 11 and 13 of the Labour Proclamation	It requires contracts to be made for a definite or indefinite term, a period required for a definite task. Article 13 of the Labour Proclamation automatically renews the fixed terms contract indefinitely if the employee continues to work after its expiry date, unless otherwise terminated by either party without notice within (3) three months from its expiry.
Right to probation: Article 12	An employee is entitled to probation of the first 90 ninety consecutive days, after which an employee who continues to work is automatically confirmed
Right to Wages Articles 41-47	An employee is entitled to equal starting wages for the same type of work, provided it is not less than the minimum wages fixed by collective agreement.

All other worker conditions are presented under Terms and conditions

The Labour Proclamation is by **Article 57** of the Constitution complimented by the Civil Service Administration Law for civil servants manned by a Civil Service Administration, which shall be responsible for the recruitment, selection and separation of civil servants as well as for determining the terms and conditions of their employment, including the rights and duties and the code of conduct of such civil servants. However, that law has never been passed so all employees regardless of whether public or private sector are governed by the Labour Proclamation, and its host of supporting Policies and Programs by the GoSE.

Below is a list of other domestic labour laws and policies applicable to fishery workers in Eritrea.

- i. The Fisheries Proclamation 176/ 2014
- ii. The Amendment Regulations – Legal Notice No. 123/2012 to the Fishery Product Regulations – Legal Notice No. 40/1998
- iii. The Fishery Product Proclamation No. 105/1998
- iv. The Eritrean Water Proclamation No. 162/ 2010
- v. Legal Notice No.108/ 2006 Regulations to Issue permit of Operating Tourist Pleasure Craft or Boats
- vi. The Factory Vessel Regulations, Legal Notice No. 67/2003
- vii. The Portable Water Regulations in Fishery Product Activities, Legal Notice No. 68/2003
- viii. The Fishery Product Importation and Exportation Regulations Legal Notice No. 69/2003
- ix. Amendment No.71/2003 of the Fishery Product Regulations
- x. The Foreign Fishing Vessel Regulations-Legal Notice No 38/1998
- xi. The National Fishing Vessel Regulations-Legal Notice No. 39/1998
- xii. The Fishery Product Regulations-Legal Notice No 40/1998
- xiii. National fisheries Development Plan
- xiv. National Aquaculture Development Plan
 - i. International Human Rights Laws and Standards**
 - i. United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
 - ii. United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
 - iii. United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Right, 1966
 - iv. United Nations Convention on Rights of the Child (CRC)





- v. United Nations CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography
- vi. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
- vii. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1999
- viii. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984
- ix. Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 2002
- x. International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990
- xi. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006
- xii. Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2006
- xiii. United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- xiv. OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- xv. Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- xvi. Protocol to the Forced Labour Convention, 1930
- xvii. C81 Labour Inspection Convention, 1947
- xviii. C87 Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948
- xix. C94 Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention and Recommendation (No. 84), 1949
- xx. C97 Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949
- xxi. C98 Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949
- xxii. C100 Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951
- xxiii. C102 Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952
- xxiv. C105 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
- xxv. C111 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958
- xxvi. C122 Employment Policy Convention, 1964
- xxvii. C129 Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969
- xxviii. C131 Minimum Wage Fixing Convention and Recommendation (No. 135), 1970
- xxix. C.138 Minimum Age Convention, 1973
- xxx. C 141 Rural Workers' Organizations Convention, 1975
- xxxi. C142 Human Resources Development Convention, 1975
- xxxii. C143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975
- xxxiii. C154 Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981
- xxxiv. C155 Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981
- xxxv. C156 Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981
- xxxvi. C181 Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997
- xxxvii. C.182 Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
- xxxviii. C183 Maternity Protection Convention, 2000
- xxxix. C184 Safety and Health in Agriculture Convention and Recommendation (No. 192), 2001
- xl. C187 Promotional Framework for Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 2006
- xli. Promotion of Cooperatives Recommendation, 2002 (No. 193)
- xlii. Employment Relationship Recommendation, 2006 (No. 198)
- xliii. Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202)
- xliv. ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up Adopted 1998 and amended 2022
- xlv. Forced Labour (Supplementary Measures) Recommendation, 2014 (No. 203)





- xlvi. Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons
- xlvii. The Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 (MLC)
- xlviii. Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS)
- xliv. Convention on the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea (COLREG)
 - I. Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)
 - ii. Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW)
 - lii. The Law of the Sea Convention, (1994)
 - liii. ILO C.188 Work in Fishing Convention, 2007



4. RESPONSIBLE STAFF

This section specifies the roles within the project and assigns who will be responsible for engagement and management of project workers, contractors/sub-contractors, OSH, Training of workers and Addressing worker grievances.

Engagement and management of project workers;

The successful implementation, management, and coordination of the SFLP will rely on the active involvement and participation of the various entities of the GoSE, private sector institutions, players in the value chain and other partners. These entities are expected to work for the strengthening of the value chain for the benefit of the target groups and making fish products generally available at affordable prices. The specific entities and their respective roles are detailed below.

- i. **The Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE):** The management of all project stakeholders shall be governed by the laws of the Government of the State of Eritrea.
- ii. **The International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD):** IFAD is one of the funders of the project. IFAD shall support with supervision and implementation of the project using the IFAD's operational modalities and practices. IFAD will also provide technical assistance, when needed, to support the procurement processes as part of capacity building.

The supervision and implementation support missions of the SFLP will be carried out collaboratively by IFAD and GoSE. The frequency and composition of these missions will be determined based on actual requirements and in accordance with IFAD and the GoSE needs.

- iii. **Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR):** MMR will be the lead executing agency responsible for the overall management, implementation through the National Program Coordination Office (NPCO), and monitoring of the project activities. MMR will be responsible for the following tasks relevant to labour and working conditions.
 - i. Oversee the overall implementation of the Labour Management Procedures during the project's execution.
 - ii. Oversee the works of all project workers to ensure that they are managed in accordance with the labour management procedures.
 - iii. Prepare and submit reports to IFAD on labour working conditions.
- iv. **Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW):** MoLSW will be responsible for the management of the recruitment process of direct and contract workers on the project and the management of the social wellbeing scheme of all workers. MoLSW will also be responsible for ensuring that various entities and workers (direct, indirect and contract) that will be involved in project activities comply by the labour law.

MoLSW will maintain records of recruitment and employment of direct workers and contract workers (including subcontractors) with age verification to avoid child labour.

- v. **Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MoLWE):** The Land, Water and Environment Departments in the MLWE will provide guidance on how to address issues related to land use, provide advice on the legal framework for water use in the dams, provide water-related data, especially for inland fisheries, and ensure that the SFLP activities are implemented in compliance with GoSE's environmental rules and regulations.
- vi. **Ministry of Finance and National Development (MoFND):** MFND will be the custodian of the partnership and financing agreement with IFAD and a key entry point for international development cooperation. MoFND will support with auditing monitoring of the allocation of the funds allocated for various project activities.
- vii. **Ministry of Local Government (MoLG):** MoLG will include integration of the Program into the decentralized systems for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and reporting and ensure adequate staffing levels.
- viii. **Ministry of Health (MoH):** MoH will guide on how to ensure food security, access to nutrition, and dietary diversity. MoH should guide on the effective implementation of the OHS policies and procedures during the execution of the project.
- ix. **The National Fisheries Corporation (NFC):** NFC plays an important strategic role in the fisheries sector as an aggregator for fish and fish products. NFC is the holding company for Beilul Fishing Enterprise in Massawa, EriFish fish processing enterprises in Massawa and Eritrean Marine Products Processing Company (EMPC) based in Asmara and Assab. NFC will be responsible for:
 - i. Fish processing, transportation, distribution, and marketing across the country, creating opportunities for employment and incomes.
 - ii. Providing a guaranteed market to all artisanal fishers and linkages to national and external markets.
 - iii. Providing ice to fishers for their fishing tripsNFC will ensure that the ice plants in Massawa and Asmara implement the labour management procedures.
- iv. **Abdur Liquid Fertiliser Plant in Massawa:** This plant, jointly owned by the MMR, this plant produces organic fertilizer from fish offal and seaweed. As part of the value chain, it will help clean up the waste generated by fish production. By utilizing seaweed, it promotes seaweed cultivation, enabling broader participation from the IFAD target population. Abdur will oversee the implementation of labour management procedures among the community workers (sea weed collectors and sea cucumber collectors that will be supporting the works at the enterprise.
- v. **National Higher Education and Research Institute (NHERI)** NHERI is the government monitoring and regulatory body that has direct control of higher education colleges and universities in the country. NHERI's role will includes a) producing graduates that will support the development of the country's marine and coastal resources; as well as b) providing local



technical assistance and consulting assignments for key external technical support required under the SFLP and c) generating and disseminate knowledge on the marine and maritime resources of the Eritrean coast through research and publications. NHERI will support with the training of direct workers who will deliver on the project.

- vi. **Non-State Actors:** There are Non-state actors that the new SFLP will collaborate with during Program implementation. These include: the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), the Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) and the National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW). These Community Service Organisations (CSOs)/NGOs have well established structures at the grassroots and they are instrumental in improving the targeting and social inclusion themes of the SFLP, particularly on inclusion of Gender, PWD and Youth in the project benefits. Thus, they may be called upon, as service providers, to facilitate the undertaking of selected activities. Such collaboration would be governed by a Memorandum of Understanding. These NGOs will support in handling of grievances among workers.

Other key institutions that will play a role during the execution of the project include: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural finance services - saving & Micro Credit Program (SMCP).

Engagement and management of contractors/sub-contractors

The contractors will be managed by the MMR while subcontractors will be managed by the contractors. It is anticipated that under the subcomponents of the SFLP, there will be contracting of service providers and hiring of a Value Chain Expert, Nutrition Specialist and to engage Technical Assistance (TA) services with FAO.

Contractors

As the public procurement framework in Eritrea is still being developed, procurement under the SFLP project will be conducted using the IFAD Project Procurement Framework consisting of the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and IFAD Project Procurement Handbook (2020), IFAD Standard Bidding Documents (SBDs) and Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs). IFAD's Simplified Project Procurement Procedures for Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations (March 2023) will apply. Other provisions stipulated in the Procurement Arrangement Letter will be applied for all procurement activities.

Contractors will manage their workers in accordance with the labour laws of Eritrea.

Occupational safety and health (OSH):

Employees may be subject to various potential hazards like slips, trips, and falls, physical injuries from equipment, exposure to harmful substances, and risks associated with working in harsh weather conditions.

During the labour assessment, we observed the following OSH measures that were being implemented.

- i. Direct employees are provided with training on First Aid, safe practices, emergency procedures, and the proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE). They are also educated about common hazards and how to mitigate them.



- ii. Direct employees are provided with safety equipment such as life jackets, gloves, and protective clothing if required. Regular maintenance and checks are conducted to ensure the equipment are in good condition.
- iii. There is availability of First Aid kits, fire extinguishers, and other emergency tools in the various sites for example at MMR, the Ice plants, Abdur Enterprises, and fish markets
- iv. All buildings have proper ventilation, safe storage of hazardous materials, and adequate ergonomics to prevent repetitive strain injuries.
- v. Employees who consistently fail to comply to the set OSH standards are reprimanded by their supervisors by giving them warnings, suspension from work or termination of their contracts.
- vi. There are well-stocked clinics and professional medical officers who provide medical services to workers. In facilities, where there is no clinic, a standby ambulance is in place to support with taking any sick worker to the medical facility.
- vii. Facilities where direct workers are involved have functional lavatories for both male and female workers.

We recommend the following to be implemented:

- i. Serious and minor incidents should be reported immediately to respective supervisors.
- ii. An emergency response plan for accidents, such as oil spills or boat accidents, to ensure quick and effective action in case of emergencies should be developed and practiced.
- iii. Regular health checks for workers should be encouraged to monitor any health issues that may arise from their work environment, such as respiratory problems or any other body disorders.
- iv. All boats should have adequate safety equipment as mitigation against adverse climate events.
- v. Workers should be sensitized about OHS procedures and how to implement them. They should also be provided with PPEs as they implement project activities.
- vi. All project implementing entities, contractors and sub-contractors should adhere to the local and international OSH for example ILO OHS 2001 - Guidelines on occupational safety and Health Management Systems, ILO Code of Practice Safety and Health in Construction 1991) regulations and standards and ensuring that practices are updated in accordance with the latest safety guidelines and technological advancements.

Training of workers;

Due to the country context, young men are primarily engaged in the national service. Taking the context into account, the SFLP will design activities, particularly training opportunities, in a modular-form and design it with enough flexibility for participants to engage at their own pace.

Training will be the responsibility of MMR in collaboration with relevant institutions such as MoLSW, NFC, MoH, MoA among others. Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre will also be used to provide training on all fishing-related activities.

During our site visit at MMR, we observed several workshops and students undertaking practical training in various fields such as Mechanical, Carpentry, Technology and



Digitalisation. These students undertake the training for a period of one year and are facilitated with accommodation, monthly stipend, and meals.

There shall be other trainings conducted that shall be tailored to the needs of women, youth and persons with disabilities while being cognizant of time, venue, and childcare to allow for full participation. This will allow equal, safe participation and benefit from training and capacity-building opportunities. Training that shall be conducted shall cover the following topics.

- i. Processing and marketing and cooking fish,
- ii. Labour issues and Labour Management
- iii. Small business management and organizational development.
- iv. Training in reducing post-harvest losses and developing marketing chains through Market places for nutritious foods
- v. Business training for SMEs, giving particular attention to engage youth in retailing businesses
- vi. Training (on climate-smart production and sustainable management)
- vii. Training establishment of community mangrove tree nurseries and community tree planting and tree care will be conducted.

We recommend that all workers are also given adequate orientation about the following:

- i. Occupational Health and Safety: This will equip the workers with relevant knowledge of how to implement OHS and properly utilise the PPE.
- ii. Handling of grievances: This will help to mitigate disputes among workers and promote harmony.
- iii. Unionization: This will inform workers about their right to join, form unions and engage in union activities.
- iv. Discrimination: This will help to maintain a healthy working environment.
- v. Child labour: This will help to prevent the engagement of young children in project activities.
- vi. Forced labour: This will equip workers with knowledge about their right to work without being forced.
- vii. Gender Based violence

Contractors should also undertake the above trainings for their workers

Addressing worker grievances

The institutions that support grievance handling include the Local and Higher Court which investigate the case & Initiate the Grievance Redress Mechanism and the various worker's unions.

There is an existing formal and informal grievance mechanism for resolving any potential disputes. For the resolution of disputes, informal mechanisms include existing committees or individuals within communities charged with conflict management. The formal grievance redress mechanisms are implemented, and coordinated by the grievance redress committee, which is formed in each Zoba. The committee participates in the resolution of disputes



between individuals, and groups. In criminal cases, police intervention is involved. Disputes that cannot be resolved at these levels are referred to the Zoba magistrate, the resident magistrate, and then the high tribunals. Workers' grievances and their resolutions are confidential and are not to be revealed to a third party.

When workers have any grievances about the work conditions within their workplaces, they share their concerns with the unions they subscribe to, who then negotiate with the employers to settle any grievances. For cases that fail to be settled at the union level, the case is escalated to the National Union of Eritrean Workers (NUEW). To ensure that employers are adjusting, an auditing tool is used to track grievances from submission to resolution, which provides analytics and reporting and ensures compliance with legal and organizational standards. This ensures that complaints and issues are managed effectively, transparently, and in accordance with established policies and procedures.

5. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

This section sets out information on Occupational Health and Safety, reporting and monitoring and other general project policies. Where relevant, it identifies applicable national legislation.

- i. Where significant safety risks have been identified as part of section 2 of the LA/MP, this section outlines how these will be addressed in a manner consistent with national labour and employment regulations and the requirements of standard 5.
- ii. Where the risk of forced labour has been identified, this section outlines how these will be addressed (see standard 5 paragraph 15 and this guidance note). Where risks of child labour have been identified, these are addressed in section 7 of the LA/MP.
- iii. Where the borrower/recipient/partner has stand-alone policies or procedures, these can be referenced or annexed to the LA/MP, together with any other supporting documentation.

The SFLP will apply the following policies and procedures to address the key labour risks identified during the labour assessment.

i. Occupational Health and Safety procedure

Employers are required by Article 20(4) of the Labour Proclamation of Eritrea to take all the necessary occupational safety and health measures and to comply with the standards and directives by the appropriate authorities in respect of these measures.

Further, Article 120(2) stipulates those collective agreements should include the conditions for the protection of occupational safety and health of employees. Based on this law all project participants must have well documented OHS policies and procedures. That measure will guarantee and uphold a healthy and safe working environment for all project workers and project implementation site communities.

OHS risks can be mitigated through the following measures:

- i. Designate a security focal person at every project facility
- ii. Establishment of standard Operating Procedures.
- iii. Provision of clean, well ventilated, well-lit and spacious work places which include: Rest rooms for men and women, drinking water, dining area.
- iv. All workplaces to have adequate fire safety measures e.g. fire detectors, alarm system, firefighting equipment such as fire extinguishers.
- v. Training in the use of and awareness of existing First Aid facilities by all workers is mandatory. The First Aid boxes should be sufficiently stocked and easily accessible.
- vi. Workers should easily report any incident to management to expediate resolution.
- vii. Minimize the risks of accidents by wearing PPEs, Safety belts, life jackets, floatation devices or riders and have insurance covers.
- viii. To mitigate theft, strong security measures or burglar proofing, window bars, and emergency contact lists displayed for staff e.g. police department, fire safety etc.
- ix. Provision of garbage disposal equipment's that should be regularly emptied.
- x. Workers have a right of removal of self from dangerous scene of work.
Carry out workplace monitoring to ensure quality control, employee safety, security, and customer satisfaction.

The contractor shall actively collaborate and consult with project workers in promoting understanding and methods for implementation of OHS requirements, as well as in



providing information to project workers, training on OHS, and provision of personal protective equipment without expense to the project workers.

ii. Anti-discrimination policy

To foster equal opportunity by accommodating diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI), this policy strives to ensure elimination of any form of workplace discrimination and harassment in compliance with Articles 64 and 65 of the Labour Proclamation. All recruitments of project workers should be based on merit, and their retention on satisfactory performance determined by performance evaluation. There should be no unjustified preferential treatment to any project worker in the contracts, policies, recruitment and promotions, terms of employment (including wages and benefits), termination and access to training.

Since all recruitments are initiated through the MoLSW, it is a guarantee to ensure DEI and non-discrimination of vulnerable groups such as women, youth and PWDs. It is expected that all employers comply with the National Labour Code on gender equality in the workplace which includes the provision of maternity leave and nursing breaks and sufficient and suitable toilet and washing facilities, separate from men and women workers. Employers should also enable safety in the workplace to address potential sexual exploitation or harassment in the recruitment or retention of skilled or unskilled female workers supported under the project.

iii. Child Protection policy

Employers are prohibited from employing children under the age of fourteen (14) years according to Article 68 of the Labour Proclamation. Furthermore, a young employee may not be assigned to work between 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. The minimum age of project workers eligible for any type of work in the project is 14 years. The engagement of project workers between the age of 14 and 18 years as young workers is legally possible but with restrictions of types of non-hazardous work, without interfering with the child's education and development.

To prevent the employment of under-aged workers, all project workers should be required to prove their age with a copy of National ID, or Birth certificate. In addition, all project participating institutions should have well documented child safeguarding policies circulated to staff and their contractors.

iv. Anti - Forced Labour policy

Article 3 (17) describes forced Labour as means any service which a person performed involuntarily due to the coercion of another person and includes the following: a. any work performed by a young person contrary to the provisions of this proclamation; and b. any work performed involuntarily merely because of someone's influence as a result of his holding a public office or traditional status of chieftaincy. Compulsory national service, normal civic obligations, forced labour as provided for in the Penal Code, communal



services, and services rendered during an emergency may not, however, be regarded as forced labour.

Article 9 (6) An employer who engages in forced labour shall be punishable under the Penal Code.

The project participating entity should not employ forced labour so they must have written contracts of employment to every worker.

Workers have the right to retain their personal identification documents including passports so that their freedom of movement is not restricted. Workers have a freedom to resign with or without notice in accordance with the law. Workers should be free to leave the workplace after work. There is no extortionate bonding or deduction of workers' wages.

Labour disputes over terms and conditions of employment

To avoid labour disputes, fair terms and conditions will be applied for project workers. The SFLP will also employ the existing grievance handling mechanisms for project workers to promptly address their workplace grievances. Further, the SFLP will respect the workers' right of labour unions and freedom of association as set out in the national Labour Code.

Security risks:

The cities of Asmara and Massawa in Eritrea are considered two of the safest cities in Africa and one can walk around town at almost any time of day or night without worry.

The SFLP will take appropriate and proportionate security measures to minimize the potential risk to the workers. Key security measures will include restrictions on work hours where security risks are higher (such as nighttime).

Monitoring and reporting:

The supervision and implementation support missions of the SFLP will be jointly undertaken by IFAD and GoSE. The frequency and composition of supervision and implementation support missions will be determined considering actual requirements and in accordance with IFAD and the GoSE needs.



6. AGE OF EMPLOYMENT

The section evaluates the age of employment in Eritrea and the regulatory framework that governs it.

Internationally, the human rights instrument applicable for minimum age is the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). **Article 1 of the CRC** defines a child as every human being below the age of (18) eighteen years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. Eritrea ratified the Convention on the CRC on 3 August 1994,^[1] To date however, the country has not yet enacted a national law for children as required by international law.

For employment purposes however, the principle is that a person becomes legally eligible for employment starting at fourteen years of age. Thus **Article 3(3) of the Labour Proclamation** defines “A young employee” as person of the age of fourteen and below the age of eighteen years. Further, **Article 9(1) of the Labour Proclamation** confers legal capacity on any person fourteen years or older to enter into a contract of employment, notwithstanding any contrary provision in the Civil Code. However, **Article 9(2) of the Labour Proclamation** renders a contract of employment unenforceable against a person below the age of eighteen years, if it is prejudicial to the interests of the young employee, and in such a case, the child is also exempt from liability for any damages against him arising from the contract.

Article 68 of the Labour Proclamation provides additional protective safeguards for young employees in Eritrea by prohibiting employment of a person under the age of fourteen (14) years, assignment of work to a young employee between 6:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M and working for more than (7) seven hours per day. Indeed, the above national laws are in full conformity with **Article 32 of the CRC** which requires to protect the child from economic exploitation, performing work that may be hazardous or interfere with the child's education, or be harmful to the child's health, spiritual, moral or social development. They further adhere to Eritrea's duty to take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to provide for:

- i. A minimum age or minimum ages for admission to employment.
- ii. Appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment.
- iii. Appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure the effective enforcement of Article 32 of the CRC.

The minimum age for employment on the Project

The Project is committed to observance of the minimum age set by the Labour Proclamation of Eritrea and will not employ children below 14 years. The SFLP will not employ them exploitatively as it plans to pay them an allowance of 1800 ERN, while also training them in various skill acquisition or improvement as apprentices. Further, the Project will not expose the young employee to work that may interfere with the child's education, or is hazardous or harmful to their health, morals or social development. The Project will cascade similar standards of compliance with minimum age and child protection to its supply chain of contractors and community workers.

Furthermore, the Project is committed to prevention of child labour both directly and in its supply chain by requiring contractors to adhere to the same standards of minimum age. To that end, the recruitment process of workers will involve verification of the age of all applicants for work.

Age Verification for Project Workers

The Project will rely on the following procedures and documents for age verification in hiring its workforce:

- i. Require birth certificates from the civil registry, which may be corroborated with baptism certificates, medical records, school records or IDs.
- ii. Inquiry and confirmation from the village administration especially for minors involved in community work.
- iii. Physical observance of the young employees

However, to strengthen the age verification mechanisms, it is recommended that the Project also adopts the following age monitoring and verification tools:

- i. Formulation, dissemination and implementation of clear and written in-house policies on minimum age and child protection in the workplace for all direct workers and supply chain workforce, and
- ii. Interviews with workers, local leaders, trade unions and NGOs
- iii. Where resources permit, Project participating institutions to include appropriate measures to ensure that children of working parents have the right to benefit from child-care services and facilities in observance of Article 18(3) of the CRC.

Procedure if underage workers are found working on the project.

To bolster the remedial action in case of noncompliance with minimum age and anti-child labour standards, it is advisable for the Project to adopt the following solutions:

- i. Formulate, document, and disseminate to all relevant stakeholders clearly defined policies and procedures for age verification, in English and local languages.
- ii. for anyone to report such incidents for investigation and expedient intervention.
- iii. Annually benchmark with regional and international best practices so as to inform a review and reforms to the remediation plan for cases where children are employed, including addition of penalties in cases of misrepresentation of age or forced labour of the children.
- iv. Increase community sensitization and other local stakeholder engagements to strengthen efforts in child safeguarding and the elimination of child labour.

Procedure for conducting risk assessments for workers aged between 14 and 18 years.

Workplace Inspection: Conduct a thorough inspection of the workplace to identify physical, chemical, biological, ergonomic, and psychosocial hazards that could affect young workers.

Evaluate the specific tasks that young workers will be assigned. Identify any tasks that may be too physically demanding, mentally stressful, or potentially dangerous for this age group.

Risk Evaluation: For each identified hazard, assess the likelihood of occurrence and the potential severity of harm. Consider factors such as the physical and mental development of young workers, their lack of experience, and their need for supervision.

Vulnerability Assessment: Recognize that young workers may be more vulnerable to certain risks due to their inexperience, smaller stature, and limited understanding of workplace dangers.

Engage with Young Workers: Involve the young workers in the risk assessment process by discussing potential risks and asking for their input on safety concerns.



Parents/Guardians: Engage parents or guardians in the discussion, particularly for younger workers, to ensure they are aware of the work environment and associated risks.

Supervisors and Safety Officers: Work closely with supervisors, safety officers, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure a comprehensive assessment.

Training and Education: Provide age-appropriate training on workplace safety, including how to recognize hazards, use safety equipment, and follow safe work practices. Ensure that young workers understand their rights and responsibilities.

Ongoing monitoring: Regularly monitor the work environment and the tasks being performed by young workers. Adjust risk control measures as needed based on observations and feedback.

Emergency Procedures: Develop and communicate clear emergency procedures tailored to the needs of young workers. Ensure they know what to do in case of an emergency and whom to contact.

In conducting the above risk assessment, it is advisable to look out for the following indicators of noncompliance with the laws on minimum age and standards against child labour:

- i. No clearly documented child anti-child labour policies by Project participants
- ii. Policies neither translated into local languages, nor effectively communicated to workers, contractors, suppliers, and local communities.
- iii. Weak procedures for effective verification of workers age at recruitment
- iv. Apprentice programs permitting children below 14 years to work, or exposing the young employees to hazardous, harmful work which prejudices their best interests, wellbeing, development, and health.
- v. No remediation plan in place in case non-conformities are discovered.



7. TERMS AND CONDITIONS

In Eritrea, laws, proclamations, and directives are in place to provide a legal framework for the management of labour. These shall be referred to during the implementation of the project. The most relevant legislation are indicated below:

- i. The Constitution of Eritrea, 1997 and
- ii. The Labour Proclamation of Eritrea No. 118 of 2001

The above regulate labour working conditions such as: maximum hours of work, minimum wage in Eritrea, night work standards, right to break during working day, leave and fair terminations, prohibition of child Labour, prohibition of forced Labour, freedom of association, leave provisions – annual, sick and holidays, dispute resolution/ grievance management, contractual arrangements, terms and working conditions and prohibition of discriminations.

Hiring and employment

Non-discrimination and equal opportunity: There should be equality of opportunity or treatment in employment and remuneration for men, women and PWDs as per Articles 64 (1) and 65 (1) of the Labour Proclamation. Employers should include a clause on non-discrimination in the employee handbooks. For example: “MMR does not tolerate discrimination against protected characteristics (gender, age, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity, religion, disability). Employees are required to always treat each other with respect and professionalism.

Contractors are expected to comply by the same.

Workers organizations: In accordance with the Article 86 of Labour Proclamation relating to employees’ right to freedom of association on the rights of workers, a worker will have the right to freely form, join or not join an association for the promotion and protection of the economic interest of that worker.

Employers should include a clause on the right to join and participate in worker’s organizations in the employee handbook.

Terms and condition for employment

Employment Contract: All workers and apprentices should be given formal contracts of employment. Contractors are expected to comply by the same. The contracts are written in the local language – Tigrinya. In addition to written documentation, an oral explanation of conditions and terms of employment are provided to workers who may have difficulty understanding the documentation. On agreement with the terms and conditions in the contract, the workers will sign the employment contract. This will help to mitigate forced labour since signing of the contract means consent to the content in the contract.

Article 10 of the Labour Proclamation indicates that a contract of employment shall specify: the duration of the contract, the date of employment, the type of work, the place of work, the rate of wages, other remuneration and the payment methods the respective rights and obligations of the parties.

Age of Employment

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In accordance with Article 9 (1) of the labour proclamation a person fourteen years of age or older has the capacity to enter into a contract of employment.

Article 9 (2) stipulates that no contract of employment shall be enforceable against a person below the age of eighteen if it is determined to be prejudicial to the interests of that person, and in such a case, such a young person shall not be liable for any damages against him arising from the contract.

Contractors, suppliers, and sub-contractors will be required to work in accordance with the above regulations. The MoLSW may conduct workplace inspections as they wish.

Wages

A worker is entitled to wages in return for the performance of the work that he performs under a contract of employment. Payments such as over-time pay, allowances, per-diems, bonuses, etc are not considered as part of wages. All workers, including apprentices, are paid for the work done. These are also offered free training, medical services and accommodation for one (1) year.

Article 3 of the Labour Proclamation describes Wages as an amount paid to an employee by an employer in cash for services rendered during regular hours of work based on the contract of employment and includes: a. any payments made on the basis of a commission, as agreed upon by the employee and the employer, calculated as a percentage of the total volume of work or specific mission; and b. allowances paid for accomplishing tasks in areas designated as a hardship areas by the government, due to their server conditions.

The contracts should clearly state the wages to paid to the worker and when the payment will be made.

Hours of Work: The maximum number of hours of work should be eight (8) hours a day and shall not exceed forty-eight hours a week. This is in accordance with Article 48 of the Labour Proclamation. Employees should indicate the hours of work the worker is expected to work.

Overtime: A worker who continues to work outside normal work hours shall be paid overtime. Article 52 of the Labour Proclamation explains when an employee shall be compelled to work overtime. Article 53 of the Labour Proclamation details the payment made to a worker who does overtime. Employee handbooks should clearly indicate the how overtime done by workers will be rewarded.

Weekly rest: A worker should be entitled to a weekly rest period covering not less than twenty-four non-interrupted hours in the course of each period of seven days. The weekly rest period shall be a Sunday. Where the nature of the work or the service performed by the employee is such that the weekly rest cannot fall on a Sunday, another day maybe made a weekly rest day as a substitute in accordance with Article 54 of the Labour proclamation. Workers should also be entitled to a rest day on public holidays recognized as such by the State.

Workers should sensitize about the need for rest and supervisors should ensure that workers take rest after work.



Public Holidays: In accordance with Article 55 of the Labour Proclamation, all public holidays recognized by law will be paid public holidays and a worker who works on a public holiday shall be paid.

The contracts of employment should indicate that public holidays are for rest and that workers who work on public holidays should be paid.

Deductions from wages: The total salary of a worker is given after deducting income tax, pension, and days not worked by the worker. In case the worker has any membership dues, the employer shall deduct from the employee's salary and remit the dues to the employees' association in accordance with Article 20 (11) of the Labour Proclamation.

The statutory deductions should also be indicated in the workers contracts of employment.

Workers should be made aware of all the deductions that are made on their salaries. For example: Income tax, pension, days not worked among others.

Probation period: The maximum probation period is three (3) months after which the employee is either employed based on the contract of employment if the probation is successfully completed or terminated if it was not.

The worker's probation period should be indicated in the contracts of employment.

Per diem: A worker who travels to work temporarily in a place outside his place of employment will be paid agreed transport expenses and daily food and lodging allowances in accordance with Article 47 (1) of the Labour Proclamation. Where the place of work is determined as hardship area, the worker will be entitled to extra allowance.

The per diem to be given to workers should be indicated in the contracts of employment and the employee handbooks.

Annual Leave: Article 3 (14) of the Labour Proclamation describes "Annual leave" as a definite number of workdays in a year where a worker is on holiday with pay. In accordance with Article 56 (2) An employee is entitled to annual leave with pay amounting to: (a) fourteen working days for the first year of service and (b) fourteen working days plus one working each additional year of service.

Other leave types include leave for family events, leave for special purpose, and sick leave.

The contracts of employment and employee handbooks should indicate the types of leave and number of days that the workers will be entitled to.

Termination of contract: Either the employer or the employee may terminate a contract of employment in accordance with the provisions of the law or a collective agreement or an agreement of the parties.

Employment contracts should indicate the conditions that may cause the employment contract to be terminated.

Employee handbooks should indicate the procedure to be taken when a contract is to be terminated.

Maternity leave: Article 66 (2) of the Labour Proclamation provides that a pregnant employee shall be entitled to sixty consecutive days of paid maternity leave beginning from the next day of

- her delivery. She may, however, choose to take her maternity leave in two parts, one preceding her presumed confinement and the other after her delivery.

While the law provides for sixty (60) days as maternity leave, employers usually add extra paid thirty days as part of maternity to nursing mothers. The law, however, does not provide for paternity leave for males whose wives have given birth, experienced stillbirth, or had a miscarriage.

Working Conditions for a Pregnant Employee

A pregnant employee may not be assigned work before 6:00 AM and after 10:00 PM and overtime work in accordance with Article 67 of the labour proclamation.

Article 67 (2) Where a pregnant employee's job is dangerous to pregnancy or health, she may, upon official medical certification, be transferred with the same wage another temporary job. She shall be entitled to be reinstated to her former job after the end of maternity leave.

Nursing Breaks: A female worker who is nursing her own child will be entitled daily breaks. She will use the breaks to attend to the baby and breast feed.

Collective agreements: Collective agreements are allowed by article 99 of the Labour Law therefore at the wish of project workers collective bargaining and agreements will be conducted. Contractors and subcontractors are expected to comply with all the terms and conditions of work as outlined in the labour proclamation.



8. GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

In Eritrea, grievance handling and resolution is a constitutional right guaranteed for everyone through both administrative and judicial mechanisms. **Article 24 of the Constitution** entitles any person with an administrative question to the right to be heard respectfully by the administrative officials concerned, and to receive quick and equitable answers from them. This implies a right to internal mechanisms of grievance reporting, handling and resolution for workers. Where internal resolution fails, then the appropriate external fora for grievance and dispute resolution for workers in Eritrea are the labour courts and tribunal. **Article 28(2) of the Constitution** enables any aggrieved person whose right or freedom is violated to petition a competent court for redress, and upon proof of the violation, the court can order for necessary remedies including monetary compensation for damages suffered. Similarly, **Article 37(5) of Civil Procedure Code of Eritrea** entitles an employee to sue in court for breach of an individual contract of employment.

Generally, there are 2 types of labour disputes in Eritrea, either individual or collective depending on the nature of grievance. **Article 120 of the Labour Proclamation** describes a collective labour dispute as relating to wages, benefits, introduction of new labour conditions, collective bargaining, work rules, collective agreement, promotion procedures and complaints, job transfer, staff training and reduction. In contrast, an individual labour dispute is defined by **Article 121 of the Labour Proclamation** as claims against employee dismissal, disciplinary measures, working hours, wages, remuneration and leave, the issuance of a certificate of employment, and employment injuries. The procedure of labour dispute resolution is by conciliation or arbitration.

There is an existing formal and informal grievance mechanism for resolving any potential disputes. For the resolution of disputes, informal mechanisms include existing committees or individuals within communities charged with conflict management.

The formal grievance redress mechanisms are implemented, and coordinated by the grievance redress committee, which is formed in each Zoba. The committee participates in the resolution of disputes between individuals, and groups. In criminal cases, police intervention is involved. Disputes that cannot be resolved at these levels are referred to the Zoba magistrate, the resident magistrate, and then the high tribunals. Workers' grievances and their resolutions are confidential and are not to be revealed to a third party. Also labour unions such as the NUEW and labour courts are involved to support in some grievance cases.

There is an already developed GRM that will be implemented in case any disagreements arise during project execution. A Grievance committee will be obliged to coordinate the implementation of the GRM. There will be a need to organize workshops to sensitise the project beneficiaries about grievance handling.

9. CONTRACTOR MANAGEMENT

This section describes the methods and criteria for selecting contractors to be engaged during the implementation of the SFLP.

Selection of Contractors/Suppliers/Consultants:

Project Procurements in the SFLP will be undertaken using IFAD's Handbook and IFAD's Standard Procurement Documents. Procurements shall be processed through IFAD's end-to-end procurement system OPEN. The IFAD procurement documents are comprehensive and include,

among others, the following Environmental and Social (ES) requirements, labour and occupational health and safety requirements, and requirements for compliance with IFAD's Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, and Abuse. Procurement shall be based on the approved Procurement Plan and the predetermined Method Thresholds as determined by IFAD.

Procurement process will ensure fair competition and value for money by requiring that hired contractors provide proof of at least the following:

- Evidence of relevant operating licenses
- Records and evidence of related experience
- Evidence of the ability to undertake the tasks

Contractual Provisions and Non-Compliance Remedies

NPCO shall oversee the implementation of all awarded contracts. The Standards bidding documents of IFAD includes detailed contractual obligations and Non-Compliance Remedies clauses. These are binding to the contracted contractor. The Technical Department in Collaboration with NPCO will work together to ensure that all contractual obligations are met.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

As required by the PDR, the M&E Specialist in coordination with the SEACP Focal person will develop tools to ensure consistency and standardization in data collection and reporting. The SECAP Environmental Focal person shall be in charge of monitoring and evaluation of activities.

10. COMMUNITY WORKERS

The SFLP will require community workers who will engage in activities such as mangrove planting. These community workers will provide both paid labor and partially voluntary contributions. They will be recruited through local administrations, community associations, fisheries cooperatives, and committees that offer voluntary services. Compliance with the LMP will be monitored by selected administrative leaders at the Zoba, Sub-Zoba, and village levels.

Community workers will be governed in accordance with guidelines to ensure that there is no forced labor. To ensure that their labor is not forced and the conditions are not exploitative, community work shall be based on mutual consent and free from coercion.

Terms and conditions such as the prohibition of forced Labour, prohibition of child labour, prohibition of discrimination, maximum hours of work, hours of rest, remuneration package, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Grievance handling will also apply to community workers.

11. PRIMARY SUPPLY WORKERS

This section sets out the procedure for monitoring and reporting on primary supply workers, where a significant risk of child or forced labour or serious safety issues in relation to primary suppliers has been identified. During the SFLP, there will be primary supply workers required. Among the activities that will require primary supply workers include establishing climate-smart fish processing and Marketing.

All contractors will abide by the labour law during the supervision and management of the primary suppliers while considering the IFAD SECAP requirements. NAPCO shall continuously monitor to ensure that the supplier meets the requirements and takes remedial actions as needed.

Terms and conditions such as the prohibition of forced Labour, prohibition of child labour, prohibition of discrimination, maximum hours of work, hours of rest, remuneration package, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), Grievance handling will also apply to primary supply workers.



12. APPENDICES

Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan

The Labour Management Plan (LMP) is developed to manage labour risks that may arise during the implementation of the project. The type of risks assessed as substantial and with a high likelihood of happening due to natural causes is weather related accidents, which constitutes occupational health and safety risks. To ensure the safety and health of workers in the course of duty, a clear, well-documented and robust Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Plan is recommended for adoption by all employers in the project. The OHS Plan is a comprehensive guide that prescribes proactive measures for the identification and management of workplace hazards, as well as processes and practices to help prevent injuries, illnesses, and fatalities on the job. It also specifies remedial or curative measures when a specific hazard occurs, and workers are injured.

A. Purpose of the OHS Plan:

The specific purposes of an OHS Plan are:

- i) Protection of workers and other persons at the workplace from potential hazards that could harm them physically, mentally, or emotionally.
- ii) Compliance with the laws that govern workplace health and safety.
- iii) Systematic identification of potential dangers in the workplace, to facilitate effective risk management, because the OHS plan outlines measures to assess, prioritise, and mitigate risks associated with the hazards.
- iv) Emergency preparedness by setting up protocols to handle unexpected harmful events, such as dam overflowing, fires, or natural disasters.
- v) Promotion of a safety culture that urges all workers to adequately train, actively participate in their safety and reduce the negative impacts of costly injuries, and accidents.
- vi) Legal protection and redress: In the unfortunate event of an incident, the OHS Plan sets up the reporting mechanisms, and allocates responsibilities for corrective action. It also guides procedures and negotiations for fair compensation to affected victims, including mechanisms for continuous improvement in safety standards and practices such as regular reviews, audits, and feedback.

In essence, an OHS Plan is a systematic and proactive approach to ensure the physical, mental and emotional wellbeing and safety of everyone in a workplace, to minimize the risk of accidents and illnesses for persons as well as mitigate damage to property at the workplace, as an indicator of responsible organisational management for all the employers in the Project.

B. Components of the OHS Program:

The design and management of the OHS program procedures will be based on the Labour Proclamation of Eritrea. Every employer in the Project will need to design an OHS Plan and implement it under an OHS Program which consists of the following main components:

- i) Leadership commitment demonstrated by the establishment of well documented and clear OHS commitment statements, policies and procedures, which are visibly owned, implemented and supervised by top management in every workplace in the project. For community workers, the local administration who mobilise the workers for tasks should champion OHS during project assignments. They will adopt a grassroot safety culture that recognises and rewards safe work practices, incorporate regular sensitisation sessions on safe work practices, involve the community in safety planning and decision making, ensure availability and use of PPEs for all workers. Lastly, the local leaders need to regularly monitor and evaluate both access and use of the necessary OHS resources to help identify areas for improvement by MMR.
- ii) Worker awareness and participation in OHS decision-making processes and practices. Following recruitment, all workers and contractors will be sensitized about OHS measures, trained and equipped to identify risks and encouraged to report potential hazards and actual incidents in a timely manner without fear of reprisal. For community workers, the local leaders have to create a conducive environment where they incidents are reported without fear of retribution, and victims are taken urgently to health care centres for treatment at the cost of the project.
- iii) Hazard identification and risk assessment: All employers and contractors need to conduct regular workplace inspections, periodic health examinations for workers to detect early signs of occupational diseases and risk assessments at least twice a year to identify potential hazards and evaluate the risks associated with them. In addition, Labour Inspectors from MoLSW will enforce regular health checks and monitoring for workers exposed to health risks, to ensure that employers provide them with access to medical services, counselling and psychological support for affected workers. Regular inspections ensure compliance with safety standards.
- iv) Hazard prevention and control: All employers and contractors will implement their OHS policies and applicable national laws to eliminate or control identified hazards, as well as ensure proper maintenance of all equipment and facilities to minimize the likelihood of accidents and injuries in the workplace.
- v) Develop and implement emergency preparedness and response plans, as well as conduct regular drills and training for emergency situations.
- vi) Establish a system for reporting and investigating incidents and near-misses which should include how to analyse incidents to identify root causes and implement corrective actions.
- vii) Regularly review and evaluate the effectiveness of the OHS program to implement improvements based on feedback and performance data.

- viii) Ensure clear communication lines and coordination of OHS roles among all stakeholders in the Project.

C. OHS Implementation in the Project

MMR, various employers and contractors will be committed to the safety and health of their employees and non-employee workers and will collaborate with MoLSW to ensure due compliance. The following OHS measures should be set up during project implementation:

- i) Every employer and contractor in this project will formulate a documented OHS Plan and program to guide their adherence to workers safety and wellbeing in the workplace.
- ii) Every employer and contractor will develop an elaborate OHS policy in English or Tigrinya with clear guarantees to workers to maintain safe workplaces and to guide implementation by all stakeholders.
- iii) All employers and contractors of project workers will provide clean and safe workplaces in compliance with the standards of the Labour Proclamation of Eritrea. Provision of a safe working environment includes sufficient presence of PPEs, drinking water, restrooms, first aid, sufficient lighting and proper ventilation, fire safety and antiflooding measures, sufficient access and exits in case of an incident for ease of evacuation, and making reasonable adjustments to accommodate persons with disability (PWDs).
- iv) Zero tolerance to child labor and young employees will be engaged only in light and non-hazardous work with supervision by their line managers.
- v) All project workers should be informed about and trained in the OHS requirements and standards.
- vi) Personal protective equipment should be provided to workers at the expense of the employers.
- vii) Clear processes and procedures will be set up and notified to workers to
- viii) Reporting channels will be established to enable them highlight any threats or real incidents that violate health or safety standards, and workers have a right to remove themselves from such dangerous circumstances for their own safety and wellbeing.
- ix) OHS performance reviews or audits will be conducted regularly, at least once a year.
- x) Where necessary and subject to availability of funds, insurance cover will be taken out for project workers, vehicles, premises and machinery.

MMR, various employers and contractors will ensure that those OHS arrangements are in place, and compliance will be monitored and supervised by the MoLSW.

D. OHS Enforcement and Monitoring:

The tools below will be helpful to effectively monitor and enforce OHS in the Project:

- i) Workplace inspections and testing for environmental factors such as air quality and noise levels.
- ii) Exposure assessments to ensure that workers' exposure to harmful conditions is within safe limits.



- iii) Documenting and tracking of any workplace injury, illness, and incidents to identify patterns, conduct their root cause analysis and recommend remedial and preventive actions required (for example job safety analysis, new or different equipment, skills training) to prevent re- occurrences.
- iv) Encouraging workers to provide feedback and suggestions for improving workplace safety.
- v) Health Surveillance Programs through regular check-ups and assessments to monitor workers' health.
- vi) Self-evaluation by employers and contractors to measure the effectiveness of their OHS programs and identify areas for improvement.
- vii) Conducting OHS monitoring reviews bi-annually or audits annually to ensure that safety programs are implemented effectively.
- viii) Continuous training of workers about safety practices and emergency procedures, and regular checks and provision of refills for PPEs, first aid supplies and fire extinguishers.

E. Structure of an OHS Plan:

- Section 1:** Introduction: Purpose, scope (covering which areas, departments, or activities) and objectives.
- Section 2:** Policy Statement: A formal statement by management outlining the organisation's commitment to health and safety of both persons and property in the workplace.
- Section 3:** Responsibilities: Clearly define the roles of every stakeholder from management to individual workers, contractors and visitors-on site, and designate dedicated safety roles such as Safety Officers or Safety Committee members.
- Section 4:** Hazard identification and risk assessment: Detailed procedure for identifying hazards and the methodology for assessing the risks associated with those hazards.
- Section 5:** Control Measures: Procedures and hierarchy of control measures to eliminate or mitigate identified risks.
- Section 6:** Training: List and schedule for regular training programs, refresher courses and procedure for documenting training and maintaining records.
- Section 7:** Emergency Procedures for various emergency scenarios such as fire, flooding, medical emergencies, evacuation routes and assembly points and contacts for emergency services.
- Section 8:** Monitoring and Review: Inspection schedules and procedures, health surveillance programs, and an elaborate process for regular review of the OHS plan's effectiveness.
- Section 9:** Incident Reporting and Investigation: Procedures for reporting incidents, accidents, or near misses. Steps for conducting investigations and corrective action processes.
- Section 10:** Documentation and Communication: List of essential safety records, procedures for maintaining, storing, and accessing these records,



mechanisms for sharing safety-related information, procedures for reporting threats or incidents and addressing concerns or feedback from workers.

Section 11: Legal and Regulatory Compliance: Reference to applicable laws, regulations, and standards and compliance measures and procedures.

Once the OHS plan is documented, it has to be circulated to all workers by the employer or contractor for their awareness and compliance. Every employer and contractor will annually review and update the OHS plan or its procedures especially after significant changes in operations, after incidents, or when a new standard arises.



Grievance Log Form & a Capacity Building Plan on Grievance Redress Mechanism

Sample Grievance Log Form:

Grievance ID	Date Received	Complainant Information	Description of Grievance	Type of Grievance	Location	Severity	Responsible Department	Action Plan	Status	Resolution Date	Feedback from Complainant	Sign-Off
001	18/9/24	John Willy, johnwilly@example.com	Noise pollution from construction site	Environmental	Site A	Medium	Environmental Health	Investigate and reduce noise	Under investigation	TBD	TBD	Not signed off
001	19/9/24											
002												



Grievance Registration Form

New Fisheries Project funded by IFAD				
Complainant Information				
(This information must be provided. The identity of complainants will be kept confidential if they request so.)				
Names and Titles (Dr/Mr./MS/Mrs.)	Signatures	Positions/ Organizations	Addresses: Contact Tel.	E-mail:
1. Please indicate how you prefer to be contacted (e-mail, mobile, letter, fax, verbal etc.):				
2. Brief Description of the problem:				
3. Description of the Complaint:				
b) Do you have any other supporting documents that you would like to share?				
4. Previous Efforts to Resolve the Complaint (a) Have you raised your complaint with any other authorities? No Yes				
If Yes (Please, provide the following details): When? _____ _____				
How and with whom the issues were raised? _____				
Please describe any response received from and/or any actions taken by the project level grievance mechanism.				
Please also explain why the response or actions taken are not satisfactory.				
If No why?				
(b) How do you wish to see the complaint resolved?				
5. Name of the person who completed this form:			Signature:	Date:



Grievance Resolution Form

New Fisheries Project funded by IFAD/..... Location Reference Number			
1. Complainants Information			
RESPONDENTS' DETAILS		COMPLAINANT DETAIL	
Full name			
Address			
Phone No.			
Email:			
Date of complaint resolution:			
SUMMARY OF RESOLUTION			
Brief description of Complaint:			
Brief description of Resolution:			
Signatures			
Chairperson Signature		Complainant Signature	
Name of Chairperson		Name of Complainant	
Date		Date	
Secretary Signature		Witness Signature	
Name of Secretary		Name of Complainant's Witness	
Date		Date	

Capacity Building Plan on Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Capacity Building Plan on Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will aim to enhance the ability of staff and stakeholders to manage and resolve grievances effectively.

There will be a need to enhance the capacity of staff to effectively manage grievances through a capacity Development programme.

Below is a sample of the topics on which the staff should be trained on.

Activity	Target Audience	Trainer/Facilitator	Timeline	Resources Needed	Outcome/Indicator
Introduction to GRM	All staff involved in GRM	TBD	Week 1	Presentation materials, venue	Increased awareness of GRM principles
Grievance Management Process	Grievance Officers	External consultant	Week 2	Case studies, manuals	Improved understanding of the grievance process
Communication Skills Training	Community Liaison Officers	Communication expert	Week 3	Role-playing scenarios	Enhanced communication with complainants
Conflict Resolution Techniques	All staff	Mediation Expert	Week 4	Workshops, handouts	Better conflict resolution skills
Monitoring and Reporting	Supervisors	Internal audit team	Week 5	Reporting templates	Accurate and timely grievance reporting



Risk Assessment Worksheet

Date Last Updated	
1. Risk Number	
2. Risk Name	
<p>3. Risk Statement – Write a clear division-specific risk using an “if, then” statement describing how a condition could potentially lead to an adverse impact. This statement formally defines the risk and informs all subsequent stages of the risk assessment.</p>	
4. Directorate/Division	
5. Risk Type	
6. Secondary Risk Type (Optional)	
7. Risk Category	
8. Secondary Risk Category (Optional)	
<p>9. Associated strategic Goal (s) – List any of your organization’s strategic goal (s) and/or business objectives that are impacted by the risk event occurrence. If the identified risk event does not impact an organizational goal, please indicate “Does not align with a strategic goal.”</p>	
<p>10. Potential Consequence (s) – Describe or list potential impacts or negative consequences of the risk event occurrence. This may lead to the articulation of a new risk; if a new risk is identified, please add a new risk to the risk assessment tool.</p>	
<p>11. Potential Root Cause (s) – Describe the root cause (s) of the risk event occurrence. Root cause is the agent, failure, or fault from which the chain of effects originates. Root cause may be determined through a variety of techniques, including process mapping, cause and effect diagrams, and asking “5 why’s”.</p>	
<p>12. Inherent Impact Rating – Assign a rating (Negligible, Minor, Moderate, Major, Extreme) for the inherent risk impact, <i>without</i> consideration of any existing efforts to mitigate the risk.</p>	
<p>Inherent Risk Impact: <input type="checkbox"/> Negligible <input type="checkbox"/> Minor <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Major <input type="checkbox"/> Extreme</p>	



13. Inherent Likelihood Rating – Assign a rating (Rare, Low Likelihood, Moderately Likely, Highly Likely, Almost Certain) for the inherent risk likelihood, *without* consideration of any existing efforts to mitigate the risk.

Inherent Risk Impact: Rare Low Likelihood Moderately Likely
Highly Likely Almost Certain

Risk Register Template



Risk Register -
Template.xlsx

Risk Scoring and Categorization Tools

Risk management program should be intertwined with the organizations/Program's strategy. It is therefore important to develop **a risk appetite statement**.

Risk Appetite: the amount of acceptable risk to realize objectives. A risk appetite informs the scale in the risk rating matrix.

Risk Rating matrix: A tool used to quantify the risk severity (inherent or residual i.e. before and after controls respectively), taking into consideration the likelihood and impact on objectives.

A 5 by 5 risk rating matrix

		Insignificant	Moderate	Significant	Critical	
Probability	Almost Certain	5	10	15	20	25
	Highly Likely	4	8	12	16	20
	Moderately Likely	3	6	9	12	15
	Low Likelihood	2	4	6	8	10
	Rare	1	2	3	4	5
		1	2	3	4	5
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
		Impact				

Risk Rating Scale							
A. LIKELIHOOD RATING SCALE							
Likelihood Rating		Descriptor	Description				
1		Rare	Very low chance of occurring (<20% chance)				
2		Low Likelihood	Low chance of occurring (20% - 40% chance of occurring)				
3		Moderately Likely	It could occur with a 40% - 60% chance				
4		Highly likely	There is a high chance of occurrence (between 60% - 80%)				
5		Almost Certain	The risk is expected to occur (anything above 80% chance of occurrence)				
B. IMPACT RATING SCALE							
Impact		Description	Extreme	Major	Moderate	Minor	Negligible
			5	4	3	2	1



C. EFFECTIVENESS OF CONTROLS			
Controls Rating		Descriptor	Description
1		Very poor	< 30% effective
2		Insufficient	Approximately 30% - 49%
3		Good	Approximately 50% effective
4		Very good	Approximately 51% - 69% effective
5		Excellent	> 70% effective

List of Stakeholders Met.

#	Name of Stakeholder	Position/Title	Organization/ Community
1	H.E. Minister Tewelde Kelati	Minister for MMR	MMR
2	H E Arefaine Berhe	Minister for MoA	MoA
3	Adonay Heruy	Director, Partnership & Cooperation Coordination Office	MMR
4	Tekle Mengstu	Head, Marine Resources Regulatory Services Department	MMR
5	Msgra Tesfu	Representative of Head, Marine Resources Development Department	MMR
6	Adiam Abraham	FReMP National Program Coordinator	MMR
7	Lidya Weldu	FReMP M&E Specialist	MMR
8	Esaw Tikue	Head MMR, Maekel Region	MMR
9	Sansom Berhane	Director, International Relations	MoFND
10	Henok Askale	Food security division	MoFND
11	Weldeyesus Eliza	Director General Labour Department	MoLSW
12	Yohannes Michael	Director, Legal Service Division	MoLSW
13	Mihreteab Fisehaye	DG, Social Affairs	MoLSW
14	Kibreab Kidane	Acting head	NCEW
15	Seyoum Tekle	Director, Legal Services	MoJ
16	Natnael Fistum	Director, Minister's office	MoJ
17	Munir Omer	Advisor, Minister's office	MoJ
18	Mr. Weldegabir Weldeab	CEO National Fisheries Corporation	NFC
19	Yosief Gebrekidan	Processing Plants Enterprise Manager	NFC
20	Aklilu Tsehaye	MMR, Northern Red Sea Region Director	MMR
21	Hanan Musa	Head, Artisanal Fisheries Services Unit	MMR
22	Yihdego Tewelde	General Manager Abdur Enterprises Plc	Abdur Enterprises
23	Ibrahim Kelifa	Manager	EriFish Plc.

#	Name of Stakeholder	Position/Title	Organization/ Community
24	Amanuel Abraham	Finance Head	EriFish Plc.
25	Amanuel- Araya	Finance Head Beilul Fishing Co. management	Beilul Fishing Co
26	Tesfalem Asefaw	Captain	Beilul Fishing Co
27	Nuguse Kiflu	Fish Quality Control Laboratory	Fish Quality Control Laboratory
28	Asha Humed Mehamed Ali	Fisher	Zula
29	Nahla Valji	UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Eritrea	UNRCO
30	Jack Jones Zulu	Development Coordination Officer and Economist of UNRCO in Eritrea	UNRCO
31	Pacome Kossy	Head of UNRCO in Eritrea	UNRCO
32	Eman Eltigani,	Deputy Representative	UNICEF
33	Zephenia Gomora,	Nutrition Manager	UNICEF
34	Yirgalem Solomon	WASH Specialist	UNICEF
35	Hawa Page	Child Protection Specialist	UNICEF
36	Alem Weldegebriel	Human Resources Assistant	UNICEF
37	Tedros Solomon	Program Coordinator	FAO
38	Halima Salih Ibrahim	Fisher	Zula Village
39	Fatim Mehamed Hamdu	Fisher	Zula Village
40	Zahra Ibrahim romodan	Fisher	Zula Village
41	Fatna Humed Ahmed	fisher	Zula Village
42	Ousman Jabera Ahmed	Administrator of Zula	Administrator – Zula Village
43	Amna Mehamednur Oumer	Fisher	Hirghigo Village
44	Kedija Ali Idris	Fisher	Hirghigo Village
45	Fatna Ousman Mehamed	Fisher	Hirghigo Village



#	Name of Stakeholder	Position/Title	Organization/ Community
46	Fatna Ahmed Salih	Fisher	Hirghigo Village
47	Fatna Eilam Ali	fisher	Hirghigo Village
48	Fatna Isamel Mehamed	Fisher	Hirghigo Village
49	Hanisu Habte	Fish vendor and fisheries eateries owner	Massawa
50	Andebirhan Gebremesjkel	Fisher	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
51	Meskla Habtemariam	Fisher and fish processor	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
52	Kibra Mehari	Fish processor	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
53	Amine Kesete	Fisher	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
54	Weyni Oqbagergish	Fish processor	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
55	Timnit G/Mariam	Fish processor	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
56	Adhanet Teklai	Fish processor and cooperative cashier	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
57	Akberet weldemichael	Fish processor	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
58	Mehari Matiwos	Fisher	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
59	Habtegabir Teklai	Fisher	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative

#	Name of Stakeholder	Position/Title	Organization/ Community
60	Merhawit Oqbamichael	Fish processor	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
61	Habtom Eyob	Fisher and Cooperative chairman	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
62	Gabriela Gebrehiwet	Fish Processor	Hibirti inland Fishers Cooperative
63	Yihdego Solomon	Chair person	Markato Fish Market
64	Fisehaye Negash	Secretary	Markato Fish Market
65	Yosief Gebremariam	General	EMPC fish processing plant
66	Girmay GebreAmlak	Quality Control Manager	EMPC fish processing plant
67	Kidane Redie	Chairperson of the fishing cooperative	Hailo Fishers Cooperative
68	Abreha Seyoum	Fisher	Hailo Fishers Cooperative
69	Kidisti Araya	Fish processor	Hailo Fishers Cooperative
70	Rigat Asmerom	Fish processor	Hailo Fishers Cooperative
71	Mehansho Debesay	Secretary	Hailo Fishers Cooperative
72	Yohannes Goitom	Fisher	Hailo Fishers Cooperative
73	Fireweyni Niguse	Fish processor and Cashier	Hailo Fishers Cooperative
74	Senait Asfaha	Fish processor	Hailo Fishers Cooperative



Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex: Sflp Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure 2

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department



THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF ERITREA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MoA)

**SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME
(SFLP)**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

Prepared for:
Sustainable Fisheries and Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Asmara,
Eritrea.

September 2024

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure is to address the possibility of archaeological deposits, finds and features becoming exposed during earthmoving and ground altering activities that will be associated with the **Sustainable Fisheries and Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)** and to provide procedures to follow in the event of a chance archaeological find.

The objectives of these procedures are to identify and promote the preservation and recording of any archaeological material that may be discovered and notify the relevant Zoba Authority, the **Department of Environment**, in the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment and the **National Museum of Eritrea** in the Ministry of Culture, to resolve the archaeological issue that may arise.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CHANCE FINDS PROCEDURE

During the project induction meeting/training, all contractors/construction teams will be made aware of the need to be on the lookout for objects of archaeological interest as they carry out their earthmoving and excavation activities.

Generally, the following procedure is to be executed if archaeological material is discovered:

- All construction activity in the vicinity of the find/feature/site will cease immediately.
- The discovered find/ feature/ site will be delineated immediately.
- Record the find location, and make sure all remains are left in place.
- Secure the area to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects.
- Contact, inform and notify the Zoba Governor, Zoba Environmental Officer, and the **National Museum of Eritrea**,
- The Authorities so notified will avail an archaeologist.
- The archaeologist will assess, record, and photograph the find/feature/ site.
- The archaeologist will undertake the inspection process in accordance with all project health and safety protocols under the direction of the Zoba Health and Safety Officer.
- In consultation with the Governor, Zoba Environmental Officer and National Museum of Eritrea, the Archaeologist will determine the appropriate course of action to take.

Finds retrieval strategy:

- All investigation of archaeological soils will be undertaken by hand, all finds, osteological remains and samples will be kept and submitted to the National Museum of Eritrea as required. If any artefacts need to be conserved, the relevant license (License to Alter) will be sought from the National Museum of Eritrea.
- An on-site office and finds storage area will be provided, allowing the storage of any artefacts or other archaeological material recovered during the monitoring process.

- In the case of human remains, in addition to the above, the Local Leadership will be contacted and the guidelines for the treatment of human remains will be adhered to. If skeletal remains are identified, an osteoarchaeologist will be available to examine the remains.

Conservation:

- A conservator should be made available to the project, if required.
- The on-site archaeologist will complete a report on the findings as part of the licensing agreement in place with the Ministry of Culture.
- Once authorization has been given by the responsible statutory authorities, the client will be informed when works can resume.

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex: Annex 21 SFLP Environmental Social and Climate Management Plan

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

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East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department



MINISTRY OF MARINE RESOURCES



Investing in rural people

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP). (SFLP)



ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL AND CLIMATE MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESCMP)

Prepared for:	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP). Ministry of Marine Resources. Asmara, Eritrea. October 2024
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OTHER REPORTS IN THIS SERIES

The Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Environment Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP) is intended to provide complete documentation for the requirements of a holistic environmental and social risk management system for the programme. This Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures instrument contains the findings of a study conducted for the **Marine Resources sector** of the Government of the State of Eritrea and the instrument has been developed based on the local conditions and findings.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDS	Acquire Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BoQ	Bills of Quantities
CCU	Cooperatives Credit Unit
CMS	Conservation of Migratory Species
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSU	Cooperative Support Unit
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPHS	Eritrea Population and Health Survey
ESA	Environmental and social Assessment
ESIAs	Environmental and Social Impact Assessments
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FGM/C	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
FPIC	Free, Prior, and Informed Consent
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCMs	Global Climate Models
GDI	Gender Development Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GoSE	The Government of the State of Eritrea
HDI	Human Development Index
HDRO	Human Development Report Office
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HRDD	Human Resource Development Division
ICAM	Integrated Coastal Area Management
IDPs	Internally Displace People
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIROC	Model for Interdisciplinary Research on Climate
MMR	Ministry of Marine Resources
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoLWE	Ministry of Land, Water and Environment
MRRD	Marine Resources and Research Division
MRRSD	Marine Resources Regulatory Services Department
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprises
MSY	Maximum Sustainable Yield
NAPA	The National Adaptation Program of Action
NEAPG	National Environmental Assessment Procedures and Guidelines
NEMP	National Environmental Management Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPCO	National Programme Coordination Office
NRM	Natural Resources Management
O & M	Operations and Maintenance

OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PDO	Programme Development Objective
PFDJ	Popular Front for Democracy and Justice
R&D	Research and Development
SANA	The National Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECAP	Social Environment and Climate Assessment Procedures
SIGI	Social Institutions and Gender Index
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TCCE	Transitional Civil Code of Eritrea
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNCBD	The International Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNFCCC	The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WBI	World Bank Institute
WHHs	Women Headed Households
YDI	Youth Development Index
ZNRS	Zoba Northern Red Sea
ZPCO	Zoba Programme Coordination Offices
ZSRS	Zoba Southern Red Sea

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Eritrea is one of the least developing countries in the world. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) relies on services (58.9 percent), industry (23.5 percent), and agriculture (17.2 percent). About 65-70 percent of the population is heavily supported by agriculture in terms of employment and livelihood (IFAD 2020).

Agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing are the mainstay of most of the population and accounts for about 20-30% of commodity exports (Agriculture Sector Strategy, 2014) with about 60% to 70% of the population relying on these sub-sectors for their livelihoods.

However, these sectors are affected by highly variable climatic conditions, limited resource allocation, and low profit margins and contribute a small share of the country's GDP. The fact that over 80% of the poor live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and other natural resources, suggests that increasing agricultural and natural resources exploitation would have a significant impact on poverty. The growth outlook is promising if Eritrea exploits all its opportunities one of which is fisheries.

Eritrea has substantial and relatively underexploited marine and fisheries resources, comprising nearly 1,000 fish species that have been underutilized for decades. These exist in an unpolluted, underexploited, and under-capitalized marine environment. The fisheries sector contributes to about 3% of the country's GDP. The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of the Eritrea Red Sea fisheries has been estimated, by several sources, at about 80,000 tonnes per year. Recorded total fish catches, though, rarely exceed 10,000 tonnes, of which less than 2,000 tonnes is from small-scale fisheries. The MSY for small pelagic fish is estimated at between 24,000 and 50,000 tonnes per year, and currently this resource is hardly utilized. (FAO, 2000)

Since 1995, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has been one of the few international development partners that remained active in financing the agriculture sector in Eritrea. In its support to agricultural projects, Eritrea sought to address challenges to increasing agricultural production and productivity and enhancing rural livelihoods and food and nutrition security. Because of IFAD's availability in this area, the Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) has requested IFAD to support the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP). Thus, SFLP will support the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) to ensure these marine fisheries resources are utilized in a sustainable manner to improve the livelihoods of both the coastal and inland communities.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The following sections cover the programme goal and the programme development objectives (PDO).

1.2.1 The Goal

SFLP's goal is to 'contribute to improved food security, nutrition, climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households.

1.2.2 The Programme Development Objective

SFLP's PDO is 'to build capacities and improve resilience of beneficiaries through climate smart, nutrition sensitive, gender focused and socially inclusive fisheries livelihoods.

Expected outcomes are A successful implementation of SFLP will lead to the achievement of the following three outcomes: a) Outcome 1: Fisheries ecosystems are appropriately managed, leading to economically viable and ecologically sustainable resources; b) Outcome 2: Sustainably increased production and marketing of fish and fish products leading to improved nutrition

outcomes; and c) Outcome 3: Strengthened policies and institutions for sustainable and effective fisheries management.

1.3 PROJECT COMPONENTS

SFLP is being implemented over a ten-year period, from 2025 to 2035. The components are summarised in table 1-1 below:

Table 1-1 Project Components and sub-components

No.	COMPONENTS	DESCRIPTION
1.0	Component 1: Enhanced sustainable conservation of fisheries resources and ecosystem management	This component seeks to protect, rehabilitate, and conserve fisheries resources through sustainable ecosystem and fisheries management processes that would not only be economically beneficial to the target group but also to the ecology in which they live.
	Subcomponent 1.1: Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development	This will support the operationalisation of the VMS by capacitating the MMR. And completing the establishment of the Fisheries monitoring centre in Masawa. The VMS will assist in monitoring, control, and surveillance to eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing. The VMS additionally will enable implementation of environment and social safeguards by ensuring timely assistance in case of accidents or adverse weather conditions. The subcomponent will further support ecosystem-based income-generating initiatives as an incentive for community's engagement in protection of the environment and mangrove afforestation and reforestation, established under FReMP
	Subcomponent 1.2: Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods development	This subcomponent will support the sustainable development and utilisation of inland dam fisheries, and rehabilitation/ protection of dam catchments in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. This will include regular water quality monitoring, implementation of appropriate measures to minimise pollution, and development of dam and catchment management plans and water resources management strategies. In addition, the sub-component will promote sustainable and climate resilient aquaculture practices in the dams. The subcomponent will also support actions to improve dietary diversity among rural communities.
2.0	Component 2. Enhanced Nutrition-Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development	The component will build on efforts made under FReMP to undertake nutrition situation analysis, and piloting fish products to enhance consumption. It will support the piloting of climate resilient value chain investments, capacity building and other processes for increased supply, processing, distribution and marketing of fish and fish products. It will address the weak links related to access to inputs, fish production capacities, processing/value addition and expanded market space to increase incomes to value chain actors. During Phase 1, the Programme will pilot and test the concepts and develop the strategies and business plans for all activities under this component. Phase 2 investments under this subcomponent will focus on increased inclusion of IFAD's target groups in fishing activities, increased productivity by artisanal fishers, increased use of renewable energy to contain the high energy costs and reduced greenhouse gas emissions, more effective processing, and distribution; reduced post-harvest losses.
	Sub-component 2.1: Enhanced production, preservation, and processing fish	The Subcomponent will support artisanal fishermen, to increase their participation and environmentally sustainable production capacity by providing access to sustainable and climate smart fishing gear, particularly longlines, small purse seines and gillnets. This will be done through a loan mechanism that will be enabled by partnering with SCMP. The sub-component will also support the establishment of a hatchery which will serve to provide fingerlings for periodic restocking of the dams. SFLP will support expansion of integrated nutrition activities promoted by the Moan/MMR partnership around dams. The programme will also introduce community cage aquaculture pilots adapted to climate change in 1 large dam. The sub-component will also focus on increasing the production of quality solar dried small pelagic fish products. The subcomponent will also expand the production of Sea cucumbers (<i>Beche del mer</i>) through sustainable environmentally friendly production practices, improved processing, and export logistics including the development of a sea cucumber hatchery to produce climate resilient seeds. This intervention will also increase the climate resilient cold storage and transportation infrastructure.
	Subcomponent 2.2: Promote Marketing and consumption of fish and fish products	Activities under this subcomponent will seek to enhance market opportunities through different avenues, including access to export markets, the promotion of fish and fish product consumption, etc. This intervention aims to expand the marketing scope for sustainably produced fish and fish products beyond the current situation where fish only reaches a few urban areas. The subcomponent

		also seeks to increase the contribution of fish to dietary diversity at consumption level by exposing the communities to fish outlets, cooking demonstrations and recipes, sensitization campaigns, and practical food demonstrations.
3.0	Component 3.: Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening	Interventions under this component will strengthen Programme management bodies' capacities at national and Zoba levels to accomplish the implementation in a timely and transparent manner in accordance with IFAD guidelines. Furthermore, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation, promotion, and the adaptation of the SMCFS for fisheries sector SMEs. It will support partnerships for delivering nutrition outputs and outcomes.
	Sub-component 3.1: Program coordination and implementation	<p>The subcomponent will seek to ensure effective Programme management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, procurement, and financial management through a dedicated unit. It will also support establishment of an environment and social management plan and monitoring and assessment of impacts and global environmental benefits.</p> <p>It will support technical assistance, and operating costs to strengthen the Program management bodies' capacities at national and Zoba levels. Furthermore, it will develop the Government's capacity to manage, implement and monitor project activities. In addition, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation, promotion, and the adaptation of the SMCFS for fisheries sector SMEs. Planned activities are presented hereunder.</p>
	Sub-component 3.2: Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity	<p>This subcomponent will seek to augment the capacity of government institutions that will be responsible for overseeing and/or implementing the Programme activities. It will focus on the following activities.</p> <p><i>This subcomponent</i> will support MMR in updating the Ministry's policy, planning, regulatory frameworks, and human resources, as well as proclamations and legal notices that are aimed at building climate resilience. The subcomponent will further build strategic multi-sectoral partnerships to facilitate seamless implementation of targeted interventions for the most nutritionally vulnerable and strengthen integration of gender, youth, environment, and climate from a food system perspective. It will promote nutrition development by catalyzing a conducive nutrition policy environment for sustained nutrition impacts through multi-sectoral partnerships. It will also Strengthen partnerships for comprehensive Fisheries Information Management System (FIMS), enabling efficient data collection, storage, and analysis. It will also strengthen the institutional and human capacity of the CSU to carry out its mandate.</p>

1.4 PROGRAMME AREA

The Program's geographical area covers Eritrea's six Zoba's and 51 sub-Zoba's, made up of 2 coastal Zobas (Southern Red Sea and Northern Red Sea) and 4 inland Zobas (Anseba, Gash Barka, Maekel and Dehub). Marine and coastal activities will be mostly concentrated around Ras Tarma and Massawa in the Zoba Southern Red Sea (SRS). Inland fisheries interventions will continue to support the 21 dams under FReMP in Phase 1 and scaling up to an additional 29 dams in phase 2.

1.5 TARGET BENEFICIARIES

Target Groups: SFLP's core target groups are a) small-scale fishers (i.e. men and women that are either small boat owners, crew members, foot fishers¹) that will be dealt with either as individuals or as cooperatives/groups; b) youth entrepreneurs (fishers and non-fishers) interested in engage in aquaculture (around inland dams) and fisheries-related businesses; c) communities engaged in costal and dam catchment rehabilitation activities; and d) MMR, and its affiliated departments will directly benefit from the improvement of capacities for sustainable fisheries sector management.

¹Foot fishers are small scale fishers who access the fishing grounds on foot as they lack fishing assets and catch fish mainly for subsistence purposes.

1.6 PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

The MMR will be the Implementing Agency, while technical activities will also be implemented within the Ministry's institutional framework, ensuring full integration in its institutional architecture from national to zobas levels. A dedicated project management team will manage SFLP under the auspices of the existing Ministry's National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO), which oversees all projects under the MMR. It will have responsibility for overall coordination and implementation. The Zoba Branches of the MMR will be charged with the day-to-day operation.

In addition, the Marine Resources Development Department will provide technical support and the Marine Resources Regulatory Services Department will be responsible for quality assurance and food safety certification services, including the direct supervision of quality control laboratory. As necessary, MMR will engage Technical Assistance services.

SFLP is designed for ten years, up to 2035. The first year of FVDP will be dedicated to start-up activities, capacity building and piloting VC models to prove the concepts before the rollout of investments from the second year. This will ensure clarity in the activities, resources allocated and attribution of results from the two projects during the period when both will be active.

2. APPLICABLE POLICIES AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

SFLP will respect all the Environmental and Social safeguards requirements of the Government of Eritrea (GoSE) as well as of IFAD, with an aim of promoting and consolidating sustainable socio-economic development in Eritrea. This will be done through mainstreaming of environmental considerations during project planning and implementation. They include (i) The draft Constitution of Eritrea, 1997; (ii) The National Environmental Assessment Procedures and Guidelines of 1999 (NEAPG); and (iii) The Eritrean Environmental Protection, Management and Rehabilitation Framework (2017), (v) the Environmental Assessment Procedures & Guidelines for Agricultural Projects (2008) and (vi) The National Environmental Management Plan.

Other legal instruments will be those governing fisheries production, local administration, water resources, forestry, land protection, climate change, health, gender, labour and related legal frameworks. The following paragraphs highlight a review of some selected policies and laws reflecting these requirements with respect to planned project activities, together with a Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) Implementation Plan.

2.2 LEGAL TOOLS AND POLICIES.

2.2.1 The Constitution of Eritrea, 1997

The Constitution of Eritrea was promulgated in 1997, providing for the separation of judicial, legislative, and executive powers. Table 2-1 is an outline of the relevant sections of the Eritrean Constitution:

Table 2-1 The Constitution of Eritrea

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
1	The National Constitution of the State of Eritrea 1997	The National Constitution that “unity in diversity” is a basic guiding principle for national development objectives. The constitution mandates the State to work for sustainable development, to “manage land, air, water and natural resources in a balanced and sustainable manner”, and to “secure the participation of the people in safeguarding the environment”. The Constitution thus provides the foundation for a national development policy based on sustainable principles and the maintenance of diversity.	The national constitution forms legal basis from where the development of national policies, regulations, guidelines stance to safeguard against the elements of environmental distress during the implementation of national development projects. It supports the protection of the environment for the benefit of both the present and the future generations.
2	The Macro policy 1994	The macro policy provides a background for the country’s national economic growth strategy and states the guiding principles for human centred, efficient, sustainable, and equitable development. This document clearly states the need for environmental impact assessments to determine the potential environmental consequences of major investment decisions. It recognizes the negative impacts of some traditional farming practices on crop productivity, as well as progressive environmental degradation attributed to increasing demands for fuel wood, and inadequate soil and water conservation measures.	There is high potential of vulnerability to deterioration of ecosystems in the watersheds above the inland reservoirs because of a progressive environmental degradation attributed to increasing demands for fuel wood, and inadequate soil and water conservation measures. Therefore, SFLP will have to come up with the intergraded conservation measures, which will have the ancillary benefits to improved fishery productivity, crop, and livestock, thus, reducing soil loss and improved soil cover. This effort will be in line with the objectives of the Macro Policy

2.2.2 The Environmental, Climate and Tourism Legal Tools

Table 2-2 is an outline of the relevant Environmental, Climate and Tourism Laws:

Table 2-2 The Environmental, Climate and Tourism Laws

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
1	National Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures and Guidelines-NEAPG, (1999)	<p>The NEAPG demands that adequate level of environmental assessment take place for all development projects with potentially negative environmental consequences. The objectives of the National Environmental Assessment Procedures and Guidelines are to assess the significance of potential impacts which the implementation of the project may have on the environment; to reduce delays in project approval procedures by providing a standardized and transparent system for environmental assessment; to improve project design and performance, thus improving overall economic efficiency, to promote sustainable economic development without unnecessary decline in environmental quality.</p> <p>The Environmental Proclamation has since been promulgated. Though the application of NEAPG is limited, several sectorial development projects mainly mining sites, construction areas, and industries are being implemented after acquiring environmental clearance. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines applied so far have proved to be an effective mechanism to ensuring an integrated approach for development.</p>	The overall categorization of SFLP's on social and environmental impacts is Category B. In this category, the programme may have some adverse environmental and social impacts, which are site-specific and non-irreversible in nature they can be readily remedied by appropriate preventive actions and/or mitigation measures through the development of ESIA as safeguard measure.
2	The National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP-E) for Eritrea 1995	<p>The NEMP is a strategic instrument to act in environmental issues related to the direct or indirect bearing on human health and well-being; natural resources and management issues and socio-economic, institutional, international affairs and conflict management. It has been a working document in the areas of environmental and</p> <p>Developmental prospects for Eritrea; major environmental and development issues confronting Eritrea; major steps and responses involved in an integrated environmental and development planning process' requirements for implementation of the plan and its associated project activities; and institutional prerequisites, and financial/human resources.</p>	The SFLP will have to align with the provisions of this management plan and take adequate measures to protect the environment. These should include promotion of efficient utilization and management of the country's natural inland and marine resources and encourage, where appropriate, long-term self-sufficiency in food production, water resources, rangelands, fuel wood. The programme should facilitate the restoration, and maintenance of the ecosystems and ecological processes essential for the functioning of the biosphere and prudent use of renewable resources
3	The Tourism Development Policy and Strategy (1999)	This document specifies many aspects of biodiversity issues such as: (i) the need to develop tourism in a manner that encourages conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, especially protection of scenic areas, watersheds, ecosystems, biodiversity, and expansion of forests and wild life populations; (ii) encourages the involvement of local communities in conservation programs; (iii) conservation of the natural archaeological/historic, cultural resources of tourism; (iv) improvement of quality tourist facilities, service and infrastructure without	This policy promotes the welfare of the whole ecosystem for tourism attraction while developing and putting in place infrastructures enhance tourism and other national developments. Therefore, it is critical to observe that all construction work proxy to tourist sites is closed monitored with minimal felling and uprooting of trees and vegetation to avoid the adversities of soil erosion and

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
		environmental problems	siltation. Rather promote planting of fast-growing trees and vegetation where there was a soil disturbance.
56	The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA/2007)	Eritrea's NAPA has identified highest priority actions/ projects (102 adaptation projects) that are urgently Needed to Adapt to climate change. It addresses that each priority project will need strong donor support coupled with effective local project implementation, monitoring and Evaluation programs. It provides guidance on potential adaptation activities for project implementation which include Integrated Coastal Area Management; Capacity building for village social groups, and assistance to improve existing coping capacity; Community awareness programme to raise awareness on climate change and adaptation options; Promote research studies to bridge the existing gap of knowledge of climatic change.	Regarding climate change adaptation, SFLP may need to ensure that NAPA climate change adaptation measures are integrated into the programme activities to address the inherent risks resulting from a changing climate for sustainable project implementation. Such measures may include a holistic watershed and ecosystem approach to both marine and inland fisheries
6	The National Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment (SANA, 2011)	The Department of Environment of the Ministry of land, Water and Environment with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders has prepared a country report that aimed at the information sharing and developing inter-linkage between environment and health. The report provides baseline situation of the country in terms of risk factors, strategic frameworks, alliance between health and environment, partners currently existing and major needs identified to mitigate the impact resulting from ecosystem disintegration through consolidated alliance of health inter-linkage.	This document facilitates informed decision making regarding potential risks in the environmental and health realm. For instance, the incidents of climate change impacts in our environment and resilient measures that national developments need to adopt. Accurate situational analysis is critical to provide data to help create climate buffers by adopting an appropriate integrated ecosystem approach to both marine and inland fisheries. This approach should consider the health of the mangrove forests, which have a critical function to protect the marine ecosystem and serve as breeding site for fish; they also contribute to livelihoods in terms of fodder and fuelwood.

2.2.3 Fisheries legal Tools and Strategy Document

Table 2-3 is an outline of the relevant Fisheries laws.

Table 2-3 Fisheries Laws

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
1	Fisheries Proclamation No. 176/2014	The main objective of this Proclamation is to ensure that exploitation of living marine aquatic resources are consistent with sustainable economic, environmental, and social conditions. It provides for: a) fisheries administration; b) fisheries management which shall set harvesting rules consisting of a predetermined set of biological parameters to govern catch limits at biologically sustainable levels.; c) licensing; d) aquaculture development; and e) enforcement.	It is of great importance that SFLP considers the provisions of this proclamation by taking initiatives that support activities that increase the efficiency of fishery and marine productivity. It is critical that all stakeholders are engaged daily and capacitate on proper management of the fish resources, be conversant about the vessels approved for fishing and required

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
			licenses/permits that go with them.
2	The Fishery Product Proclamation No. 105/1998	The marine and coastal sector is covered by two proclamations and various Legal Notices (Regulations), which include: The Foreign and national Fishing Vessel Regulations; The Fishery Products, Aquaculture and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points Regulations; The Potable Water Regulation; The Additives Regulations; The Heavy Metals Regulations; Product Importation and Exportation Regulations. These laws provide comprehensive coverage of the marine sector in Eritrea and contain several articles relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. From a biodiversity perspective.	The SFLP initiative to Revive the fisheries sector may prompt many of the members of public to participate in this sector and chances are high to over-exploit the fish resources. There is a need for SFLP to engage with the users in defining the rules and regulations observable to enhance sustainable use of fish resources and engage them in the possible development of other guidelines to determine fishing limits. If communities are well engaged and capacitated, then sustainability of resource consumption will be realized as these regulations provide guidance inclusive of quality and standards to meet both local and international markets.

2.2.4 Water legal Tools

Table 2-4 is an outline of the relevant Water laws.

Table 2-4 Water Laws

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
1	The Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Eritrea (2009-2016)	<p>The IWRM Action Plan document covers a range of management actions that are important to establish knowledge on effective control of the country's water resources management and development. The action plan elaborates the approaches and set out specific objectives, strategies, actions, and activities that would be taken to support IWRM for the sustainable economic development of Eritrea. The development and implementation of these actions' portfolios</p> <p>Complement the government's present actions and policies, strategies, and action plans to reduce poverty, food security and sustainable economic development. The action plans proposed focused on seven thematic areas. These include among others: water resources assessment, development, and protection; water resources allocation and water use; research and information exchange; and basin Management Plan etc.</p>	<p>Since the inland fisheries is based entirely on reservoirs constructed principally for irrigation and water supply for domestic use</p> <p>It is critical to align SFLP actions plans to develop Catchment Management Plans in line with IWRM action plan. All water users are critical to take roles in the development to implementation stage to minimize the risks of social conflicts. Increased use of water for inland fisheries may have negative effect on other water users such as domestic water supply, cattle, and irrigation. Noting the increase in temperatures and high evapotranspiration that led to decline in reservoir levels.</p>
2	The Eritrean Water Law, Proclamation, No. 162/2010	This proclamation addresses the rational management and use of the water resources, the provision of clean, safe and sufficient supply of water; and development of water resources without harming the environment. The stated objectives of the Water Proclamation are: conservation and protection from pollution and related risk factors of	While Eritrea is endowed with significant coastal and terrestrial natural resources, poor management has led to a continuous decline in their quality and availability of these resources. Soil erosion takes toll to affect both

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
		the country's water resources; systemization of studies and documentation of data on water resources; Promotion of integrated water resources management and development as well as judicious prioritization of allocation and use of the same; establishment of pertinent legal framework and institutions with clear mandate inconsonance with the principles of integrated water resources management; Promotion of public awareness and participation in water conservation, protection and management and proper utilization; and ensuring equity in the use, management and development of the resources.	land and the coastal ecosystem. On the latter, it increases sediment flows from the highlands into the vulnerable coral and mangrove areas, polluting the quality and viability of the coastal ecosystem more so on the inland fishery. It is therefore critical to consider conservation and protection measures which include sound ecosystem-based watershed management measures conferring resilience on the landscape and the coastal areas

2.2.5 Agriculture and Forestry legal Tools and Strategy

Table 2-5 is an outline of the relevant Agriculture and Forestry laws.

Table 2-5 Agriculture and Forestry Laws

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
1	The National Agricultural Development Strategy and Policy document (2005)	This policy provides strategic and policy issues on how to develop and manage agriculture without adversely affecting the environment. It also recommends expansion of forest enclosures and provide villages forest tenure rights; undertake programs to educate villagers on the benefits of better forest management; establish corridors for livestock grazing and access to water; allocate land based on productivity equivalences. For villages with small endowments of land, it would be important to assist them to undertake activities that are not land-intensive; establish clear-cut, permanent tenure rights of forestland, for villages to create incentive to manage it sustainably. As agricultural concession sizes sometimes have been quite large ranging up to 1,000 hectares, it is recommended that designing concessions of more moderate size; revise existing guidelines for land clearing to include adoption of windbreak technologies, riverine and drainage pathway protection, and contour structures to slow down surface water flows.	Adherence to the provisions of this policy especially the adoption of windbreak technologies, riverine and drainage pathway protection, and contour structures to slow down surface water flows, will increase soil moisture content, improve vegetation cover. These are great Investment in improving and sustaining climate resilient ecosystems both at the coast and inland watershed management.
2	The Pesticide Regulations (2006) Legal Notice 114/2006	These are the Regulations for the importation, handling, use, storage, and disposal of pesticides. They attempt to reduce the negative environmental and human health impact of pesticides by putting in place measures, such as a pesticide registration system and regulations for packaging, labelling, advertising, transport, use and disposal.	The provisions of the pesticide act are intended promote proper usage and safe disposal of pesticides to minimize the potential adverse effects to the people and the environment. Notably the contamination of water resources for fisheries.
3	The Forestry and Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation No 155/2006	This Proclamation, in addition to the regulations for the issuance forestry permits (Legal Notice 111/2006) and regulations for the issuance of wildlife permits (Legal Notice 112/2006) provides the framework for the conservation and development of forests and wildlife resources of the country. The proclamation contains relevance to conservation and	The proclamation on the Forestry and Wildlife Conservation intends to protect trees wildlife against over-utilization, Instead of Increasing need of firewood for processing fish rather; the project

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY	RELEVANCE TO THE PROJECT
		sustainable use of biological diversity resources. Some of the main ones include: Mandates the MoA to properly implement the Proclamation, to establish and manage protected areas for the conservation of biodiversity; it prohibits unauthorized exploitation, transporting and processing of wood and non-wood forest products for commercial purposes, cutting live trees for domestic use and clearing land for agriculture and other purposes; Prohibits the importation of exotic trees and wildlife and their products without getting permits to ensure conservation and sustainable management of the indigenous species and ecosystem.	should sensitize communities about other substituting fuel-efficient sources and refrain from deforestation and destruction of wildlife.

2.3 THE ERITREAN PROJECT CATEGORISATION

NEAPG 2017 makes a provision that all national projects should undergo environmental and social assessments before being implemented. The guideline categorizes national projects into 3 categories.

- **Category A** – those that require full environmental and social impact assessment. The evaluation of such projects can only be done at the ministry headquarters.
- **Category B** - those projects whose impacts do not warrant full environmental and social impact assessment. Such projects are evaluated at the regional level (the Zobas).
- **Category C** - those projects that have no environmental and social impacts and as such do not require evaluations at all.

2.4 RELEVANT IFAD POLICIES

SFLP has been designed and informed by IFAD’s Climate Change Strategy, Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy, Indigenous Peoples Policy, Gender and Targeting Policy and Land Policy. The Programme has also been designed in compliance with IFAD’s guidelines on Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP 21). To ensure an integrated approach to environmental and social management, the SECAP presents guidance statements. The following is a summary of the relevant pieces of policies.

2.4.1 IFAD Environment and Natural Resources Management (ENRM) Policy

The goal of the ENRM policy is: “To enable poor rural people to escape from and remain out of poverty through more productive and resilient livelihoods and ecosystems” and its purpose is: “To integrate the sustainable management of natural assets across the activities of IFAD and its partners”. The policy sets out 10 core principles to guide IFAD’s support for clients in ENRM.

2.4.2 IFAD’s Strategy and Action Plan on Environment and Climate Change

(2019-2025)

This strategy addresses environment and climate change issues across all IFAD policies, strategies and operations. The main objective of the strategy is to enhance the resilience of smallholder farmers and rural communities to environmental degradation and climate change impacts.

2.4.3 IFAD Indigenous Peoples’ Policy

This Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples aims to enhance IFAD’s development effectiveness in its engagement with indigenous peoples’ communities in rural areas. It sets out the principles of engagement IFAD will adhere to this policy in its work with indigenous peoples, and the instruments, procedures and resources IFAD will deploy to implement them.

2.4.4 IFAD Gender and Targeting Policy

This policy targets the poor, gender equality and empowerment. It puts people – rural women, men, youth, and indigenous peoples – at the centre of IFAD’s development projects and policy

engagement. It also aims to support the development of inclusive, equitable, sustainable and resilient rural societies and agriculture sectors that are food secure and able to take advantage of the opportunities provided by growing markets, thus providing a springboard to rural transformation.

2.4.5 IFAD Land Policy

The IFAD Policy on Improving Access to Land and Tenure Security has been formulated to: (a) provide a conceptual framework for the relationship between land issues and rural poverty, acknowledging the complexity and dynamics of evolving rural realities; (b) identify the major implications of that relationship for IFAD’s strategy and programme development and implementation; (c) articulate guiding principles for mainstreaming land issues in the Fund’s main operational instruments and processes; and (d) provide the framework for the subsequent development of operational guidelines and decision tools.

2.5 THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURES (SECAP 2021)

Social, environmental and climate sustainability is critical for achieving IFAD’s mandate. Projects and Programs that foster social, environmental and climate sustainability rank among the Fund’s highest operational priorities. To meet these objectives, in 2021 IFAD updated its 2017 Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP). This updated edition of SECAP lays out an improved framework and process for managing risks and impacts and integrating mainstreaming priorities into new IFAD-supported investments.

2.5.1 IFAD’s Environmental and Social Standards

IFAD’s Environmental and Social Standards comprise key requirements for the environmental and social sustainability of projects (Table 3-5). They focus on nine environmental, social and climate issues that should be met through the project life cycle. These standards are aimed predominantly at borrowing governments and private sector partners, which are responsible for undertaking environmental, social and climate risk assessments, and for implementing projects.

SFLP is anticipated to trigger six of the IFAD SECAP standards as outlined in section 1.7. These standards require adhering to appropriate environmental assessment procedures and steps to address all possible negative impacts. The table 2-6, below indicates which ones are most relevant to SFLP:

Table 2-6 Standards most relevant to SFLP

STANDARDS	RELEVANCE TO SFLP	
	Less Relevant	More Relevant
Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation		X
Standard 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention		X
Standard 3: Cultural heritage	X	
Standard 4: Indigenous peoples	X	
Standard 5: Labour and working conditions		X
Standard 6: Community health and safety		X
Standard 7: Physical and economic resettlement	X	
Standard 8: Financial intermediaries and direct investments	X	
Standard 9: Climate change		X

The IFAD’s Environmental and Social Standards are detailed in Appendix 3.

2.5.2 Instruments Developed For Some Standards.

a) Standard 5: Labour And Working Conditions.

Labour Assessment and Management Plan (LAMP)

The objectives of Standard 5 include the following:

- i. Promote direct action to foster decent rural employment,

- ii. Promote, respect and realize fundamental principles and rights at work through: Preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunity of workers; supporting freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; and preventing the use of child labour and forced labour,
- iii. Protect and promote the safety and health of workers,
- iv. Ensure projects comply with national employment and labour laws and international commitments; and
- v. Leave no one behind by protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including a special focus, as appropriate, on women workers, young workers, migrant workers, workers in the informal economy and workers with disabilities.

In line with these objectives a Labour Assessment and Management Procedures (LAMP) was developed. The LAMP identified some anticipated labour risks which are summarized in table ??? below together with recommended mitigation measures (See SFLP Labour Assessment and Management Procedures).

Table 2-7 Potential Labour Risks and Recommended Mitigation Measures for SFLP.

No.	POTENTIAL RISKS IDENTIFIED	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES
1	Discrimination and exclusion of vulnerable groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the legal framework to protect the rights of vulnerable groups, including laws against discrimination and provisions for affirmative action. • Establish feedback mechanisms that allow vulnerable groups to report discrimination and exclusion and suggest improvements. • Involve vulnerable groups in the issues that affect them. • Provide for Nursing mothers.
2	Child Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce the law that prohibits employment of children below the age of fourteen (14) years.
3	Forced Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce the law that prohibits practice of forced labour. • Ensure that the workers providing compulsory labour are compensated as per the law.
4	Restrictions on labour association and collective bargaining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the institutional framework such as MoLSW and Trade Unions in ensuring that workers exercise their right.
5	Occupational Health & Safety Risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the compliance with the OHS standards. • Regular refills of first aid kits with basic first aid supplies and provision of life jackets and other safety equipment to fishermen, cooperatives and other project stakeholders who may be in need. • Promote the implementation of health and safety and emergency response plan and periodically monitor and evaluate compliance standards. • Increase supply of PPEs for all including Ice plant workers.
6	Labour Influx	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that workers are mobilized and registered into cooperatives
7	Legal & Policy Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate worker's sensitization about labour laws through capacity-building workshops. • MMR to collaborate with MoLSW to fast-track the completion of amendments to the critical sector policies. E.g., Facilitating public and stakeholder consultations, seminars, and awareness campaigns • Create awareness about the existing regulatory framework.
8	Grievance and Dispute Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project participants should have clearly documented and confidential avenues for filing complaints to avoid the risk of retaliation and discrimination.
9	Institutional Capacity & Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonize the project governance framework to boost inter-agency collaboration e.g., MOUs and partnership agreements between MMR and all responsible government agencies. • Institutional capacity building for MMR regarding labour matters

LAMP application.

The LAMP is applicable, as per ESS 5 to all the SFLP Project workers as per the following condition:

- People employed or engaged directly by SFLP to work specifically in relation to the Project,
- The Government public servants, who may provide support to the Project, will remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment agreement or arrangement,
- People employed or engaged by consultants to perform work related to core function of the Project, regardless of location,
- People employed or engaged by SFLP's primary suppliers,

LAMP will thus be used to govern how the different groups of workers who will be involved in the SFLP should be treated. These workers include Direct project workers, Contracted Workers, and Primary Supply Workers. The LAMP outlines each groups eligibility, working conditions and protection against abuse.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance Redress Mechanism has been developed for SFLP (See SFLP Grievance Redress Mechanism). In Eritrea, grievance handling and resolution is a constitutional right guaranteed for everyone through both administrative and judicial mechanisms. **Article 24 of the Constitution** entitles any person with an administrative question to the right to be heard respectfully by the administrative officials concerned, and to receive quick and equitable answers from them. This implies a right to internal mechanisms of grievance reporting, handling, and resolution for workers. Where internal resolution fails, then the appropriate external fora for grievance and dispute resolution for workers in Eritrea are the labour courts and tribunal. **Article 28(2) of the Constitution** enables any aggrieved person who's right or freedom is violated to petition a competent court for redress, and upon proof of the violation, the court can order for necessary remedies including monetary compensation for damages suffered. Similarly, **Article 37(5) of Civil Procedure Code of Eritrea** entitles an employee to sue in court for breach of an individual contract of employment.

Generally, there are 2 types of labour disputes in Eritrea, either individual or collective depending on the nature of grievance. **Article 120 of the Labour Proclamation** describes a collective labour dispute as relating to wages, benefits, introduction of new labour conditions, collective bargaining, work rules, collective agreement, promotion procedures and complaints, job transfer, staff training and reduction. In contrast, an individual labour dispute is defined by **Article 121 of the Labour Proclamation** as claims against employee dismissal, disciplinary measures, working hours, wages, remuneration and leave, the issuance of a certificate of employment, and employment injuries. The procedure of labour dispute resolution is by conciliation or arbitration.

There is an existing formal and informal grievance mechanism for resolving any potential disputes. For the resolution of disputes, informal mechanisms include existing committees or individuals within communities charged with conflict management.

The formal grievance redress mechanisms are implemented, and coordinated by the grievance redress committee, which is formed in each Zoba. The committee participates in the resolution of disputes between individuals, and groups. In criminal cases, police intervention is involved. Disputes that cannot be resolved at these levels are referred to the Zoba magistrate, the resident magistrate, and then the high tribunals. Workers' grievances and their resolutions are confidential and are not to be revealed to a third party. Also, labour unions such as the NUEW and labour courts are involved to support in some grievance cases.

A grievance redress mechanism was developed for the project to provide a channel through which complaints can be raised.

a) **Standard 9: Climate Change - Targeted Adaptation Assessment**

During design, a **targeted adaptation assessment** was conducted to identify and evaluate specific adaptation measures to address climate risks and seize potential opportunities (see *Targeted Adaptation Assessment*). This report examined the prevalent climate hazards and factors that exacerbate communities' vulnerability to climate change, such as exposure, sensitivity, and adaptive capacity. It offers recommendations for adaptation strategies to climate-proof targeted beneficiaries and ensure the sustainability of project achievements. Key adaptation options include:

1. Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.
2. Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.
3. Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.

2.5.3 **IFAD's environmental and social categorization**

IFAD's environmental and social categorization of projects/programmes comprises the following categories: (See SECAP 2021 version for Details)

- **High Risk:**

The programme/project may have most or all of the following significant adverse environmental and/or social characteristics:

- i. Result in sensitive, irreversible or unprecedented significant risks and impacts (for example, resulting in loss of major natural habitat or conversion of wetlands),
- ii. Result in risks and impacts that are significant in magnitude and/or spatial extent (large geographical area or size of the population likely to be affected),
- iii. Have significant risks and impacts that affect an area much broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical interventions,
- iv. Result in significant adverse cumulative or transboundary impacts,
- v. High probability of serious adverse effects to human health and/or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal),
- vi. Risks and potential impacts are not readily remedied by preventive actions or mitigation measures.

- **Substantial Risk:**

A project should be classified as Substantial Risk when it is not as complex as a High-Risk project and its environmental and social scale is not in such a sensitive area but may pose significant risks and impacts if not adequately managed. These potential risks and impacts have most or all of the following characteristics:

- i. They are mostly temporary, predictable or reversible, and the nature of the project makes it possible to entirely avoid or reverse them,
- ii. There are concerns that the project's adverse social impacts and associated mitigation measures may give rise to a limited degree of social conflict, harm or impacts on human security,
- iii. The geographical area and size of the population likely to be affected are medium to large,
- iv. There is some potential for cumulative or transboundary impacts, but they would be less severe and more readily avoided or mitigated than in a High-Risk project,
- v. There is medium to low probability of serious adverse effects to human health or the environment (e.g., due to accidents, toxic waste disposal), and there are known and reliable mechanisms to prevent or minimize such incidents,
- vi. The project's effects on areas of high value or sensitivity are expected to be lower than for High-Risk projects,

- vii. Mitigation or compensation measures may be designed more easily and be more reliable than those of High-Risk projects.

While no formal ESIA is required for Substantial Risk programmes/projects, in many cases further environmental analysis could be undertaken during project preparation or implementation.

- **Moderate Risk:**

A project should be classified as Moderate Risk when potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations or the environment are not likely to be significant. This may be because the project is not complex or large, does not involve activities with high potential for harming people or the environment, and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. The potential risks and impacts are:

- i. Predictable and expected to be temporary or reversible,
- ii. Low in magnitude,
- iii. Site-specific, without the likelihood of impacts beyond the project life cycle,
- iv. Low probability of serious adverse effects to human health or the environment (e.g., they do not involve the use or disposal of toxic materials, or routine safety precautions are expected to be sufficient to prevent accidents),
- v. The project's risks and impacts can be easily mitigated in a predictable manner.

- **Low Risk:**

A project should be classified as Low Risk if it will have negligible or no environmental or social implications. Examples include:

- i. Technical assistance grants for agricultural research and training,
- ii. Research,
- iii. Extensions,
- iv. Health,
- v. Nutrition,
- vi. Education and
- vii. Capacity- and institution building.

In addition, the environmental and social screening exercise of sub-projects is used to determine the exposure of the programme objectives to climate-related risks (High, Substantial, Moderate or Low). SECAP provides guidance statements on biodiversity and protected area management; agrochemicals; energy; fisheries and aquaculture; forest resources; water; small dams; physical cultural resources; rural roads; development of value chain, microenterprises, and small enterprises; and physical and economic resettlement – most of which are applicable in the context of the SFLP programme. Where resettlement or economic displacement is envisaged, SECAP requires that the principles of “do no harm” and “free, prior and informed consent” are always adhered to and for all beneficiaries for any intervention that might affect the land access and user rights of communities.

2.5.4 Environmental and social category

The project's environmental and social classification is **moderate**. The project does not involve activities that pose significant harm to people or the environment and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. Potential risks and impacts are expected to be temporary, low in magnitude, site-specific, and unlikely to extend beyond the project's life cycle. These risks and impacts can be easily and predictably mitigated. Given the project's environmental management focus, the expected environmental impacts are primarily positive, with a focus on i) supporting MMR management and monitoring capacity through spatial planning (mangrove, aquaculture, and fishing), monitoring equipment (oceanographic and GIS instruments), ii) supporting livelihood improvement through non-fed/little fed aquaculture, liquid fertilizer production, value chain improvement through renewable energy sources, iii) drafting conservation management plans for threatened ecosystems and marine organisms, mitigating the

current situation of some islands impacted by coastal erosion challenges caused by climate change. Exclusion of the most vulnerable women, youth, and people with disabilities may have negative social consequences. The project will use participatory methods to ensure that these effects are recognized and minimized, and that alternatives are provided to those who are affected.

2.5.5 Climate risk category

The climate risk classification is **substantial**. Eritria is one of the most vulnerable and least adapted countries to climate change, ranking 179th out of 182 on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and severe. Extreme temperature increases of up to 1.70°C are projected for the period 2030-2050. Average rainfall (2030-2050) is expected to fall by 40 mm compared to the 1986-2005 reference period. Increased extreme precipitation and flooding will result in the loss of fishing assets such as boats and fishing gear along the coast, as well as fish being washed away, particularly from inland community dams. Second, increased floods cause nutrient imbalances from degraded agricultural areas, affecting marine ecosystems; sea storms also cause saline water intrusion in deltaic areas. The increased salinity level also results in increased salinity in drinking water for islands and coastal villages.

Rising sea temperatures and salinity pose the greatest threat to marine fish resources. Climate change has the potential to have far-reaching consequences. Underperformance or failure in financial, environmental, or social areas cannot be ruled out. Risk-management activities, on the other hand, are likely to boost the resilience and adaptive capacity of households, infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems. Even though climate change has a significant impact on food security and landscape degradation, the project's objectives and activities are specifically designed to counteract this. The project will be able to adjust to changes in fish stocks through its monitoring activities.

2.5.6 Free, Prior and Informed Consent in IFAD Investment Projects (FPIC)

Free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) is an operational instrument that empowers local and indigenous peoples' communities, ensuring mutual respect and full and effective participation in decision-making on proposed investment and development programmes that may affect their rights, their access to lands, territories and resources, and their livelihoods (IFAD, 2021). FPIC is solicited through consultations in good faith with the representative institutions endorsed by communities. It ensures that they participate in decision-making processes concerning a given development project. The Consent should be sought in a way that is "free, prior and informed"²:

- **Free** implies no coercion, intimidation, or manipulation.
- **Prior** implies that consent has been sought sufficiently in advance of any decision point or commencement of activities.
- **Informed** implies that information provided covers all relevant issues to make decision maker fully enlightened.
- **Consent** is the expected outcome of the consultation, participation, and collective decision-making process by the local communities.

IFAD requires the application of FPIC in two scenarios:

1. When IFAD-funded projects are likely to have an impact on the land access and use rights of rural communities. In this case, the FPIC is applied to the local communities in a broad sense. Hence, during project design and in application of the Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP), design teams need to identify the local communities that would potentially be affected.

² United Nations Development Group (UNDG), Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples' Issues, 2009:30

- When IFAD-funded projects are targeting rural areas that are home to indigenous peoples. In areas that are home to indigenous and tribal peoples and ethnic minorities, there is a general requirement for FPIC.

Figure 2-1 below, depicts the process of seeking FPIC in IFAD’s project cycle.

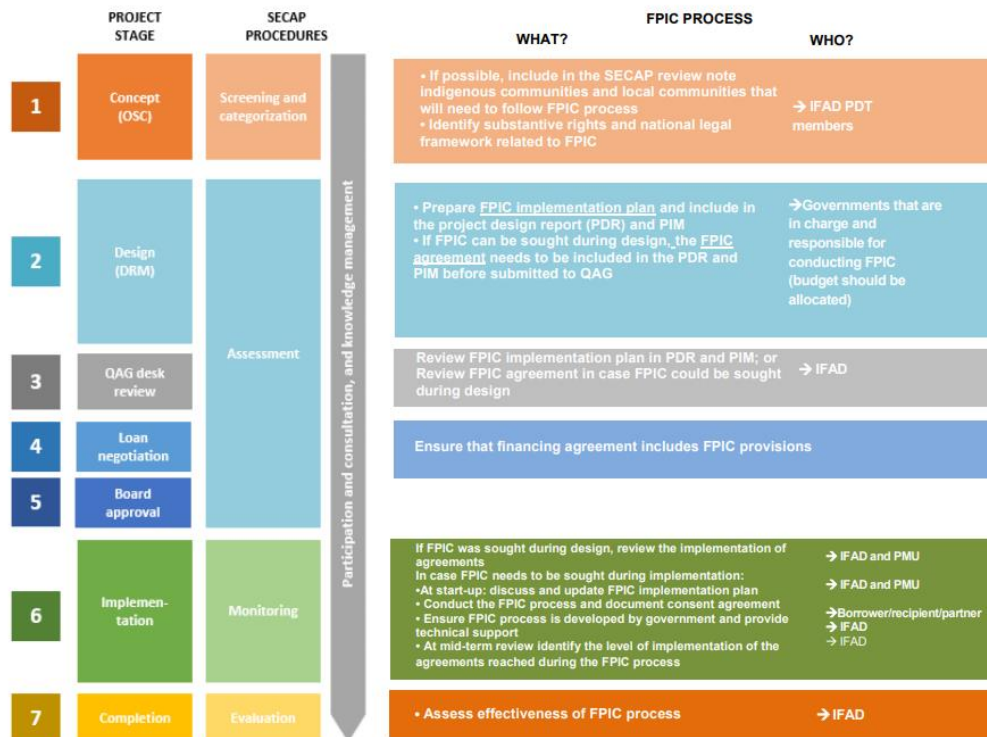


Figure 2-1 Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)

2.7 GAP ANALYSIS OF LEGISLATION

The following is a gap analysis between the IFAD SECAP and Eritrea Legislation.

2.7.1 Project Classification

The Eritrea legislation classifies projects and activities into three categories, i.e., Categories A, B and C as outlined in table 2-10 below. On the other hand, IFAD classifies projects into four categories as “high, substantial, moderate and low” Categories. These are outlined in table 2-10 below:

NEAPG 2017 makes a provision that all national projects should undergo environmental and social assessments before being implemented. The guideline categorizes national projects into three categories.

- **Category A** – those that require full environmental and social impact assessment. The evaluation of such projects can only be done at the ministry headquarters.
- **Category B** - those projects whose impacts do not warrant full environmental and social impact assessment. Such projects are evaluated at the regional level (the Zobas).
- **Category C** - those projects that have no environmental and social impacts and as such do not require evaluations at all.

Table 2-8 Comparison of Eritrea and IFAD Classification

NO.	ERITREA CLASSIFICATION	IFAD CLASSIFICATION
	<p>Category A – those that require full environmental and social impact assessment. The evaluation of such projects can only be done at the ministry headquarters.</p> <p>Category B - those projects whose impacts do not warrant full environmental and social impact assessment. Such projects are evaluated at the regional level (the Zobas).</p> <p>Category C - those projects that have no environmental and social impacts and as such do not require evaluations at all.</p>	<p>High Risk Category: A proposed project is classified as High-Risk Category, if it is likely to have significant adverse environmental and social impacts that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented. These impacts may affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical works and may be cumulative and transboundary in nature. The risks and potential impacts are not readily remedied by preventive actions or mitigation measures.</p> <p>Substantial Risk Category: A proposed project is classified as Substantial Risk Category, if its potential adverse environmental and social impacts on human populations or environmentally important areas – including wetlands, forests, grasslands and other natural habitats – are less adverse than those of High-Risk category projects. its environmental and social scale is not in such a sensitive area but may pose significant risks and impacts if not adequately managed. These impacts are site – specific, mostly temporary, predictable, few if any of them are irreversible. They affect medium to large geographical areas and in most cases mitigatory measures can be designed more readily than for High-Risk category projects. There is some potential for cumulative or transboundary impacts, but they would be less severe and more readily avoided or mitigated than in a High-Risk project.</p> <p>Moderate Risk Category: A project should be classified as Moderate Risk when potential adverse risks and impacts on human populations or the environment are not likely to be significant. This may be because the project is not complex or large, does not involve activities with high potential for harming people or the environment, and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. The potential risks and impacts are predictable and expected to be temporary or reversible, Site-specific, without the likelihood of impacts beyond the project life cycle. The project's risks and impacts can be easily mitigated in a predictable manner.</p> <p>Low Risk Category: A proposed project is classified as Low Risk Category, if it is likely to have minimal or no adverse environmental and social impacts.</p>

IFAD requires that all its projects be screened for their potential environmental and social impacts to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental work. It then requires that the requisite environmental assessment work be carried out based on these screening results.

2.7.2 Environmental and Social Assessment Procedures

While Eritrea’s EA procedures are generally consistent with the IFAD policies, there are some gaps regarding the screening of subprojects where the sites and potential adverse localized impacts cannot be identified prior to the appraisal of the project. Therefore, under the SFLP the environmental and social screening processes as described in this report will be used. Table 2-11 describes the gap analysis and comparison of IFAD and Eritrea environmental and social assessment procedures.

Table 2-9 Comparison between IFAD and Eritrea ESA Procedures

REQUIREMENT OR CATEGORY	IFAD SECAP AND OTHER POLICIES	Eritrea Policy	COMMENTS
EIA process	<p>EA is initiated as early as possible in project processing and is integrated closely with the economic, financial, institutional, social, & technical analyses of all proposed projects.</p> <p>projects with substantial risk require Abbreviated ESIA.</p> <p>Projects with High-Risk Category require a full EIA study.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Projects classified as category "C" do not need any further EA work. Projects classified as category "B" does not require full environmental and social impact assessment. Projects classified as category "A" require a full EIA study. 	<p>Environmental Assessment (EA) should be initiated as early as possible in project processing to inform design of all projects (Appendix 3)</p> <p>IEEs should be initiated in parallel with detailed project design in order to inform, and be informed by the designs (Appendix 3)</p>

2.7.3 Screening Criteria

The IFAD requires that all its projects are screened for their potential environmental and social impacts to determine the appropriate extent and type of environmental and social work. The screening requirements are compared in table 2-12 below.

Table 2-10 Comparison of Screening Criteria Requirements

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
Use of ESCMF	ESCMF used for screening of subprojects where the sites and potential adverse localized impacts cannot be identified prior to the appraisal of the project.	Does not have provision to conducting screening prior to the appraisal of the project.	SFLP Eritrea will use the environmental and social screening process as described in this ESCMF.
<p>Environmental and Social Screening</p> <p>High Risk Category / Prescribed list A,</p>	<p>The programme/project may have significant environmental and social implications that are sensitive, adverse, irreversible or unprecedented and affect an area broader than the sites or facilities subject to physical interventions.</p> <p>Relevant Project Type and Scale:</p> <p>Irrigation projects exceeding 999ha per scheme.</p> <p>SECAP 21 categorises the following as High Risk and requiring full ESIA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New construction, rehabilitation or upgrade of large/major dams or reservoirs (more than 15-metre-high wall, more than 500-metre-long crest, and/or with a reservoir exceeding 3 million m³) or incoming flood of more than 2,000 m³ /s; New construction or upgrade of large-scale irrigation schemes (above 999 hectares per scheme); New construction, or upgrade of rural roads (annual average daily traffic [AADT] above 1,000); <p>Requirements: For High Risk Category projects a formal ESIA, RAP and/or IPMP, as applicable, are required with ESMP elaboration.</p>	<p>Projects classified as category "A" require the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct consultation process to determine scope and effect of project. Produce a scoping report and draft terms of reference. Conduct a full EIA study. 	<p>Relevant difference in reference to Irrigation project exceeding 10ha for Eritrea regulations but only exceeding 100ha for IFAD regulations</p>

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
<p>Environmental and Social Screening</p> <p>Substantial Risk Category</p> <p>Moderate Risk Category</p> <p>/ Prescribed list B,</p>	<p>The project may have some environmental and social impacts on human populations or environmentally significant areas, but which are site-specific and less adverse than High Risk Category projects.</p> <p>SECAP 21 categorises the following as Substantial bRisk projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New construction, rehabilitation or upgrade of medium dams/reservoirs (between 10-14-metre-high wall, and/or with a reservoir between 100,000 – 3 million m3); • New construction or upgrade of medium-scale irrigation schemes (between 300-999 hectares per scheme); • New construction or upgrade of rural roads (AADT between 400-1000). <p>SECAP 21 categorises the following as Moderate Risk projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small dam or reservoir construction (between 5-9 metre high wall, and/or with a reservoir below 100,000m3); • Construction of small-scale irrigation schemes rehabilitation/development (below 300 hectares per scheme); and/or • New construction, rehabilitation or upgrade of rural roads (AADT below 400). <p>Requirements: <i>While no formal ESIA is required, environmental analysis will be undertaken during project implementation. This can be in the form of an ESMP which may be a stand-alone document or an output from environmental analysis.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects classified as category “B” require Initial Environmental Evaluation and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). 	<p>ESMP are required for all sub-projects as per the Eritrea regulation.</p> <p>There will be some need for environmental study during project implementation. There will be need to conduct site-specific EA studies, monitoring, inspections and compliance auditing.</p>
<p>Environmental and Social Screening</p> <p>Low Risk Category / Non – Prescribed</p>	<p>The project will have negligible environmental and social implications.</p> <p>Requirements: <i>No further environmental analysis is specifically required.</i></p>	<p>Projects classified as category “C” do not require any further Environmental study.</p> <p>The Environment Authority will issue an authorisation letter and will stipulate the terms and conditions to be complied with.</p>	<p>In both regulations, there is no demand on ESIA.</p>

2.7.4 Climate Risk Classification

Climate Risk Classification is discussed in table 2-13 below.

Table 2-11 Climate Risk Classification.

Climate Risk Classification	IFAD SECAP AND OTHER POLICIES	Eritrea Policy	COMMENTS

High Risk:	<p>High Risk: The outcome of the project will be jeopardized by climate change, with the potential for severe impacts of significant irreversibility. Climate-related risks and impacts are likely to result in financial, environmental, or social underperformance or failure. Adaptation measures are likely to be ineffective, extremely costly, and socially unacceptable or may increase risk and reduce resilience. Adaptation limits may be reached, or loss and damage may occur.</p> <p>Requirement: High Risk investments require a detailed vulnerability impact and adaptation assessment to identify measures for reducing risks and impacts.</p>	<p>The EIA Guidelines hardly mention climate issues as an aspect to be considered as potentially affecting projects. Although the guidelines do not currently consider Climate Risk in project assessment, with the new drive in Government approach to adopt climate change, the MMR is now placing greater importance on climate change adaptation and resilience.</p>	<p>Climate risk analysis not yet a requirement at National level but it is essential to meet IFAD requirements, and therefore must be conducted.</p>
Substantial Risk:	<p>Substantial Risk: There is the potential for widespread impacts from climate change. Outcomes may be undermined by climate change and adaptation measures may not be readily available. Financial, environmental, and social underperformance or failure cannot be excluded. However, risk-management activities are likely to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of households, infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems.</p> <p>Requirement: Substantial Risk projects require a targeted adaptation assessment to identify measures for reducing risks and impacts.</p>		
Moderate Risk:	<p>Moderate Risk: Impact from climate change may occur, but will be limited, transient or manageable. Financial, environmental, and social underperformance or failure is unlikely. The system has the capacity to manage volatility, shocks, stressors or changing climate trends.</p> <p>Requirement: Literature Review of Climate assessment</p>		
Low Risk:	<p>Low Risk: No negative impact from climate change is expected based on the best available data. Financial, environmental and social underperformance or failure appears very unlikely.</p> <p>Requirement: No Climate Assessment is required.</p>		

2.7.5 Disclosure Requirements,

Table 2-14, below gives a comparison of the disclosure requirements:

Table 2-12 Comparison of disclosure Requirements

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
Disclosure	<p>IFAD's Policy on the Disclosure of Documents, approved in 2010, adopted the principle of "presumption of full disclosure".</p> <p>The sharing of draft and final ESIA's and other relevant documents with project stakeholders and interested parties is subject to this principle. It is mandatory to disclose these</p>	<p>ESIA reports are available for public consumption at the Environment Department upon completion but are not circulated for written comments from the various agencies and public</p>	<p>Upon completion of ESA reports, these must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • circulated for written comments from the various agencies and government agencies. • notify the public of the place and time for its review; and

	<p>documents, when available, in a timely manner at the DRM, on IFAD's website and in an accessible place in the project-affected area, in a form and language understandable to project-affected parties and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The documents to be disclosed include information notes on projects being developed for Board presentation, agreements for approved loans and grants, and project/programme design documents which include ESIA's, ESCMFs, RAPs and RAFs.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> solicit oral or written comments from those affected.
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2.7.6 The Framework Approach

The Eritrea Laws do not provide for the Framework Approach (ESCMF and RPF) but rather only, specific instruments (ESIA, ESMP, Environmental Audits). This ESCMP prepared for SFLP in line with SECAP will guide the preparation of the specific instruments; Table 2-15 summarises the comparison of the Framework Approach Requirements.

Table 2-13 Comparison of the Framework Approach Requirements

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
the Framework Approach	IFAD requires an ESCMF, RPF, etc. for projects whose location and design of the Program activities and subprojects, and the magnitude of their impacts are not precisely known at project appraisal stage	Eritrea Legislation does not provide for the Framework Approach but rather only, specific instruments (ESIA, ESMP, Environmental Audits)	This ESCMF prepared for - SFLP in line with SECAP will guide the preparation of the specific instruments for the sub-projects as and when deemed necessary.

2.7.7 Specific Instruments

Specific instruments include ESIA's ESCMPs, etc. The table 2-16 below gives a comparison of the requirements for specific instruments:

Table 2-14 Comparison of specific Instruments Requirements

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
Specific Instruments: e.g., Environmental Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs)	ESCMPs are required for each set of activities (e.g., subprojects) that may require specific mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation.	In addition to EIS for category "B" & "C" projects, there are CMPs plans that need to be prepared	Site-specific ESCMPs will be prepared for each subproject to be financed under SFLP that triggers their development and will include specific mitigation, monitoring and institutional measures to be taken during implementation.

2.7.8 Public Consultation Requirement

The table 2-17 below gives a comparison of the requirements for public consultation Requirements.

Table 2-15 Comparison of public consultation Requirements.

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
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<p><i>Public Consultation</i></p>	<p>IFAD is committed to engage stakeholders and mobilize their feedback in its supported projects. Consultations with target groups, communities and other stakeholders likely to engage with IFAD's operations are sought throughout the project life cycle, commencing as early as possible in project development in order to ensure that their feedback is considered. The objective is to ensure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) those communities contribute to the development of management plans and provide feedback on draft ESIA reports and other important documents. (ii) broad community support of projects (especially High-Risk projects or those sensitive to climate, social and environmental risks, and impacts); and (iii) that affected people endorse the proposed risk reduction, mitigation, and management measures. <p>Consultation is mandatory and inclusive, ensuring non-discrimination and aims to provide opportunities for disadvantaged and vulnerable groups or individuals to participate in and benefit from projects on an equal basis with others.</p> <p>FPIC must be sought when project activities affect communities' land access and use rights.</p>	<p>Eritrea Legislations requires Public Consultation and does not specify a need for participation and consultation with vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Consultation Process in this ESCMF will guide the consultations for the project.</p> <p>Identification of affected persons must consider vulnerable persons (disabled, women, youth, etc.).</p> <p>Notification periods should allow adequate time to salvage property being removed for the project (i.e., two weeks prior to any construction activity).</p>
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2.7.9 Labour and working conditions.

Issues of occupational health and safety are spelt out clearly in related Acts such as the Employment Act, 1980; Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2001 (No. 9 of 2001) and The Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence Act, 2018, including all issues related to labour influx and sexual harassment. The same issues are explicitly included in the SECAP, as part of the environmental and social management. The table 2-18 below gives a comparison of health and labour safety requirements.

Table 2-16 Comparison of health and labour safety requirements.

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
<p>Labour and working conditions</p>	<p>IFAD is commitment to inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all including protecting the rights of project workers, ensuring their fair treatment and providing them with safe and healthy working conditions.</p> <p>Thus it :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes direct action to foster decent rural employment. • Promote, respect and realize fundamental principles and rights by preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunities for workers, supporting freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining; and preventing the use of child labour and forced labour. 	<p>Eritrea Legislation adequately deals with issues of Environmental Health and Safety, labour influx and sexual harassment.</p>	<p>Eritrea Legislation will be applied as far as is possible. Where there are gaps, the provisions of SECAP will apply.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects and promote the safety and health of workers. • Ensures that projects comply with national employment and labour laws, and international commitments. • Leaves no one behind by protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including women (e.g. maternity protection), young workers, migrant workers, workers in the informal economy and workers with disabilities. 		
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2.7.10 Cultural Heritage

Although the chances of affecting any Physical Cultural Resources is not significant, the National Trust Commission Act make a provision as a precautionary measure for any chance finds of antic relicts. Thus, an Archaeological Chance Finds Procedure is included in the ESCMF to address that possibility of archaeological deposits, finds and features becoming exposed during refurbishments. Table 2-19 below gives a comparison of the Physical Cultural Resources Requirements

Table 2-17 Comparison of cultural heritage Requirements.

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
Physical Cultural Resources and chance finds procedures	<p>IFAD is committed to preserve, protect and promote cultural heritage in all IFAD supported projects in a manner consistent with UNESCO cultural heritage conventions, and other applicable national and international legal instruments.</p> <p>Cultural heritage is defined as encompassing both tangible (sometimes referred to as physical cultural resources) and intangible heritage. Thus, IFAD sets out to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preserve and safeguard cultural heritage. • Ensure that active efforts are made to prevent IFAD-supported projects from altering, damaging or removing any tangible or intangible cultural heritage. • Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage and • Promote meaningful consultation on matters related to cultural heritage. 	<p>Eritrean legislation Prohibits any person to destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export any monument, relic or antique, or any meteorite or fossil or any drawing or painting or stone or petroglyphs to, sites of important to national historical and cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Chance Finds Procedures (CFP) is available and will be included in each site-specific Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESMP).</p>

2.7.11 Grievance Mechanisms

Table 2-20 below gives a comparison of the Grievance Mechanisms.

Table 2-18 Grievance Mechanisms

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
Grievance Mechanisms	<p>IFAD has developed a Complaints Procedure for "Alleged Non-Compliance with its Social and Environmental Policies and Mandatory Aspects of Its Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures". Parties adversely or potentially adversely affected by IFAD-funded projects and programmes may bring issues to the Fund's attention using SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org</p> <p><i>Any Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) complaints received shall be directed to IFAD's Ethics Office</i></p> <p>At least two people who are both nationals of the country concerned and/or living in the project area must put complaints forward. Complaints from foreign locations or anonymous complaints will not be considered. Complaints must concern projects/programmes currently under design or implementation. Complaints concerning closed projects, or those that are more than 95 per cent disbursed, will not be considered. IFAD does not provide monetary compensation to resolve complaints. The IFAD website provides a clear summary of the steps involved and guidance on how to report issues</p>	<p>There is no distinct law providing for grievance redress for any complaints that may arise out of non-compliance of environmental or social actions provided in the ESCMP.</p> <p>However, there is an establish GRM process being implemented for current projects at ZOBA level involving the development committees. If grievance is not solved at these levels, it is then escalated to the Regional Administrator and finally to the Eritrea Courts.</p>	<p>IFAD has an established Grievance redress mechanism (GRM) whilst Eritrea does not have a distinct law providing for it.</p>

2.7.12 Physical and Economic Resettlement

The Eritrean legislation makes a provision for compensation of compulsory real property acquisition for public purposes, while IFAD SECAP policies require the need to provide alternative land, resettling the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to levels or standards of livelihood similar to or better than before compensation.

The Eritrea legislation also does not provide for restoration of livelihoods, resettlement assistance and compensation at replacement value. Under circumstances like these regarding shortcomings in the Eritrea law on the compensation process, the provisions of SECAP shall be applied.

SECAP 21 not only considers resettlement as the physical relocation of people but as economic, social, and cultural displacement restricting people's access to livelihoods and culturally important sites.

FPIC should be obtained from all people potentially affected by resettlement to ensure that mitigation and benefit-sharing measures improve their livelihoods and are appropriate and sustainable. Table 2-21 below gives a comparison of the Involuntary Resettlement Requirements.

Table 2-19 Comparison of Involuntary Resettlement Requirements.

Subject/Issue	IFAD SECAP and Other Policies	Eritrea Policy	Solution/mitigation
Involuntary Resettlement	Involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.	Eritrea legislation does not emphasize avoiding involuntary resettlements, but that when this happens, it must be done with as little damage as possible.	The project design will seek to avoid physical and economic displacement. Where such impacts cannot be avoided, best efforts will be made to minimize impacts through design review. Acquisition of land will only be pursued once all viable alternatives have been considered.

Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.	Eritrea legislation provides for public notification of the intention to take land and allows for objections to be lodged.	Affected persons will be meaningfully consulted throughout the preparation of implementation of resettlement plans. Any severely affected persons will be consulted on the development of mitigation measures for relocation or livelihood restoration.
Affected land and non-land property is required to be compensated at full replacement cost.	Eritrea legislation provides for 'full and just' compensation for all affected people as the basis for determining the offered value of the affected land.	Compensation will be provided at full replacement cost. For land, compensation will be based on market value and transaction costs. For structures, compensation will be sufficient to replace the affected structure without depreciation plus the cost of any transaction costs such as registration fees. For non-land property that can be feasibly moved, assistance will be provided to restore the affected property.
WHO IS ELIGIBLE: IFAD requires compensation/assistance to informal land users & illegal occupants ("squatters and encroachers")	Eritrea Legislation does not recognize illegal settlers.	The provisions of SECAP shall be applied where there are shortcomings in the Eritrea legislation, since the most stringent standard has to be applied every time.
VALUATION: IFAD requires compensation equal or better than replacement value of land/assets	The Eritrea legislation also does not provide for compensation at replacement value	The provisions of SECAP shall be applied where there are shortcomings in the Eritrea legislation.
BEYOND COMPENSATION: IFAD requires assistance for restoration of livelihoods (not worse off as result of project	The Eritrea legislation also does not provide for restoration of livelihoods as such.	The provisions of SECAP shall be applied where there are shortcomings in the Eritrea legislation.
TIMING: IFAD requires compensation/assistance provided in full prior to beginning implementation of works	The Eritrea legislation also does not provide for compensation/assistance provided in full prior to beginning implementation of works	The provisions of SECAP shall be applied where there are shortcomings in the Eritrea legislation.

2.7.13 Summary of the Comparisons

The IFAD SECAP 21 procedures and the Eritrea legislation have a number of differences, which include the following:

- Eritrea's EA procedures do not provide for screening of small-scale subprojects where the sites and potential adverse localized impacts cannot be identified prior to the appraisal of the project. Therefore, SFLP will use the environmental and social screening process as described in this report.
- Eritrea categorises projects into three categories whilst SECAP 21 has four categories. For the various project categories, the risk thresholds and proposed studies and comprehensiveness thereof varies between SECAP 2021 and national laws.
- SECAP 21 has a comprehensive Climate risk classification system ranging from low, moderate, substantial to high risk, with specified actions for each risk category, whilst Eritrea EIA Guidelines hardly mention climate issues as an aspect to be considered as potentially affecting projects.
- SECAP 21 has developed a policy on the full disclosure of documents, which involves sharing of safeguards instruments with stakeholders, by posting on the internet and circulating physical copies. However, for Eritrea, the documents will be available for public consumption at the EAD.
- SECAP 21 outlines a comprehensive GRM process whilst Eritrea has no distinct law providing for grievance redress for any complaints that may arise out of non-compliance of environmental or social actions provided in the ESCMP. It has a community based GRM

process being implemented at ZOBA level involving the development committees.

- In terms of physical and Economic Resettlement, IFAD SECAP 21 policies require the need to provide alternative land, resettling the Project Affected Persons (PAPs) to levels or standards of livelihood similar to or better than before compensation. However, Eritrea legislation provides for compensation of compulsory real property acquisition for public purposes and does not provide for restoration of livelihoods, resettlement assistance and compensation at replacement value.

Under such circumstances regarding shortcomings in the Eritrea law, the provisions of SECAP 21 shall be applied since the most stringent standard has to be applied at all times.

2.8 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND TREATIES

Eritrea endorses and adheres to several internationally acceptable policies, conventions, treaties, and protocols as part of its commitment to sustainable development in order to augment the national policies and laws. These include.

- (i) The International Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) of 1994.
- (ii) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 1995.
- (iii) Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC 1997
- (iv) The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 2005
- (v) The Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer, 2005
- (vi) The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).1996
- (vii) World Heritage Convention on Nature and Culture Sites under UNESCO ,2001
- (viii) African Convention on Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, 1968; and,
- (ix) Paris Agreement to reduce GHG emissions. 2015
- (x) Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal 2005
- (xi) Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC) for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade 2005
- (xii) Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) 2005
- (xiii) Signatory to CMS as International 2005
- (xiv) IOSEA MT MOU as Regional 2006
- (xv) Dugong MoU as Regional 2007
- (xvi) PERSGA Observatory as Regional

3. THE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 INTRODUCTION

Eritrea is situated in the north-eastern part of Africa between latitudes 12°40" and 18°02" and longitudes 36°30" and 43°23". It is located in the Horn of Africa and is bordered on the northeast and east by the Red Sea, on the west and northwest by Sudan, on the south by Ethiopia, and on the southeast by Djibouti. The land surface area of the country is 125,700 km²; ³. The country has a high central plateau that varies from 1,800 to 3,000 metres (5,906–9,843 ft) above sea level. The coastal plain, western lowlands and some 350 islands comprise the remainder of Eritrea's land mass⁴.

Its coastal location has long been important in its history and culture, as the Red Sea was the route by which Christianity and Islam reached the area, and the ports on the Eritrean coast have always been important trade routes.

Eritrea has substantial and relatively under exploited marine and fisheries resources, comprising nearly 500 fish species that have been under-utilized for decades (FAO, 2000). Eritrea owns more than 1,100 km coastline on the Red Sea and its marine resources have barely been exploited (Figure 3-1). The maximum sustainable yield ranges from 40,000 to 80,000 metric tons per year, where currently only 13 % is being utilized every year.

SFLP will support the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) to ensure these marine fisheries resources are utilized in a sustainable manner to improve the livelihoods of coastal communities. To do so, the Programme will adopt the precautionary approach, a widely used methodology that is based on exercising prudent foresight to avoid untenable situations, taking into account that "changes in fisheries systems are only slowly reversible, difficult to control, not well understood, and subject to change in the environment and human values". Specifically, SFLP will:

- a) support increased fish production, but ensure the levels do not exceed historical MSY estimates (for small pelagic it will be limited to 19,000 tonnes per year);
- b) support MMR's monitoring and enforcement capacity; update MSY estimates and adjust targets where needed; and
- c) Invest in restoration and protection of the ecosystem.

The Eritrean fisheries consist of both small scale and industrial fishing operations. The small-scale fishers in the coastal areas consist of small-scale fishers using boats and canoes, foot fishers (mainly women and youth) and crewmembers.

Inland fisheries and aquaculture present another investment area to increase fish production, incomes, and nutrition, especially in the rural inland Zobas (Regions). GoSE, with support of other development partners, has invested adequately in the construction of water retention dams in the inland ZOBAs, many of which have sufficient water volumes and other ideal conditions for raising fish. Over 330 reservoirs have been established, of which 70 are stocked with different fish species, mostly tilapia, carp, and catfishes.

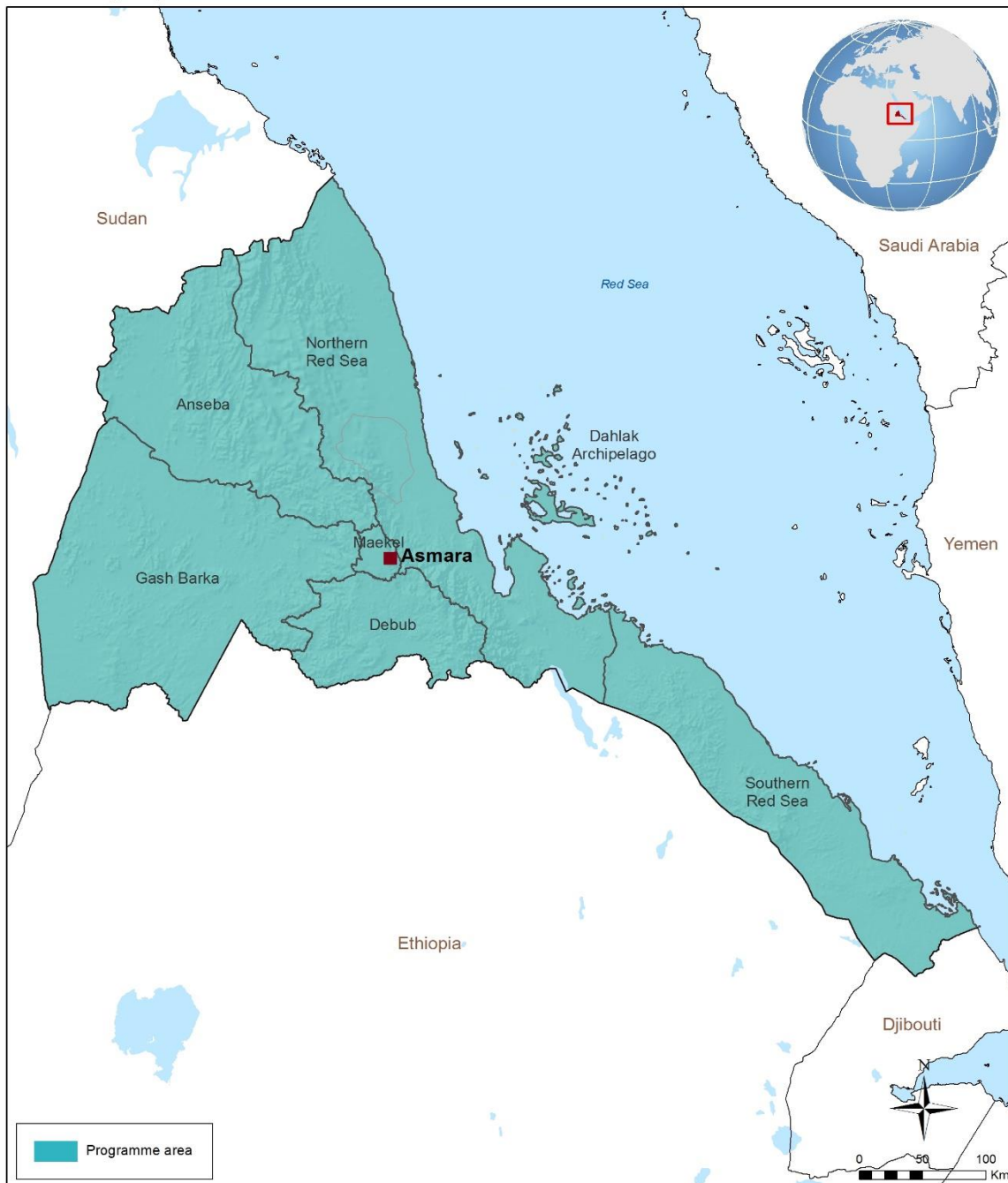
³ DoE, NAPA 2007

⁴ [Geography of Eritrea - Wikipedia](#)

Eritrea

Fisheries Resources Management Programme (FRMP)

Design report



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

Map compiled by IFAD | 29-03-2016

Figure 3-1 Eritrea's Territorial Waters Fishing Grounds (IFAD, 2016)

3.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

The following is an outline of the social context within which the project is being designed.

The fisheries sector contributes to about 3% of the country's GDP. There are four types of fisheries that can be practiced in Eritrea, and these include (IFAD 2020; FAO, 2000).

- marine fisheries in the Red Sea,
- inland fisheries in the numerous dams,
- aquaculture using cages placed within the water reservoirs or in external ponds drawing water from the reservoirs and
- Mariculture in the Red Sea.

The Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) of Eritrea Red Sea fisheries has been estimated by several sources at about 80,000 tonnes per year. However, recorded catches rarely exceed 10,000 tonnes, of which less than 2,000 tonnes is from small-scale fisheries. There is evidence from historical stock assessments that the MSY for the small pelagic fish is between 24,000 and 50,000 tonnes per year.

It is projected that about 100 tonnes of fish per year will be produced from the water reservoirs supported by SFLP. Seventy-one (71) of the inland reservoirs are well stocked with different types of fish and can produce approximately 350 tonnes of fish per year. Once again, the inland fisheries are potentially vulnerable to the deterioration of ecosystems in the watersheds above the reservoirs – where the Programme will assist in developing climate resilient conservation plans.

3.2.1 Demography

Eritrea has a population of 3.475 million⁵ and a life expectancy of 67.16 the population is relatively young overall, with about two-fifths under the age of 15 and more than one-fourth between the ages of 15 and 29 (Figure 3-2). Life expectancy is higher for women than men, and the average for both is in the mid-60s, lower than the global average. Eritrea’s population growth rate is slightly lower than the world average. Although the country’s birth rate is much higher than the world average and the death rate is about the same as the world average. Eritrea’s population growth rate is among the lowest in the world because it is also affected by the country’s net migration rate (more people emigrate from the country than immigrate to it) for various reasons.

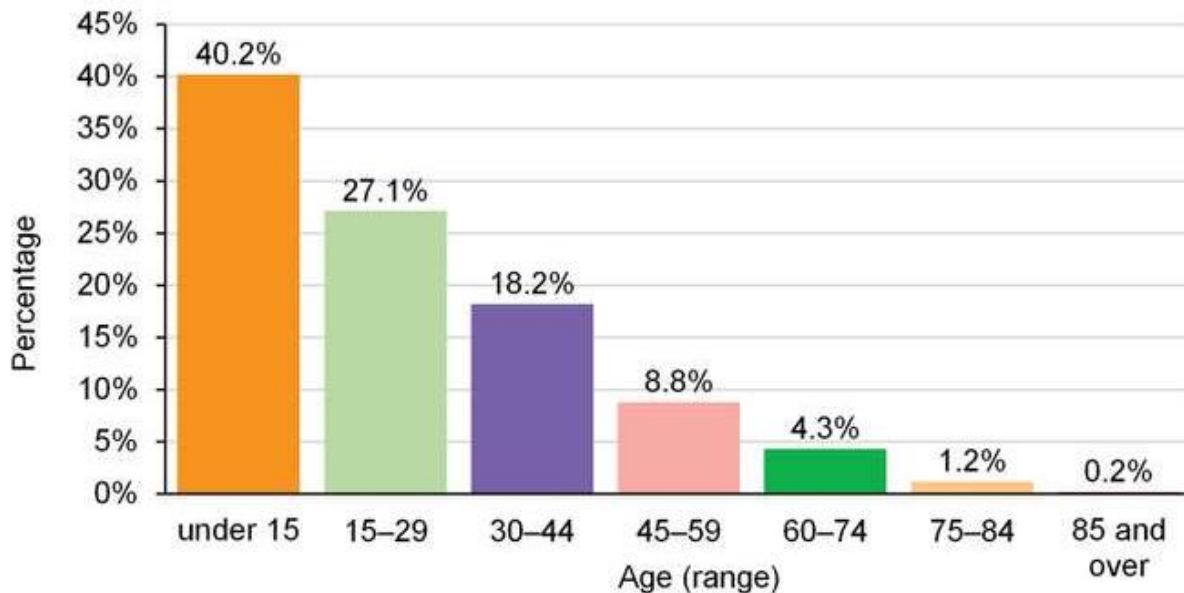


Figure 3-2 Eritrea age Breakdown for 2017 (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2017)

⁵ [National Statistics Office, 2019](#)

⁶ [National Statistics Office, 2021](#)

3.2.2 Poverty

About 65 per cent of the rural population of Eritrea is poor and 37 per cent are facing high food insecurity. The population primarily resides in rural areas, at about 65 to 70 percent⁷. Limited access to education.

About sixty percent of the poor live in the rural areas of the highlands, and the rest in the rural lowlands (about 25 percent) and urban areas (World Bank, 1996). Rural households are the most severely affected by poverty because of the low productivity of their crops and livestock enterprises. Almost two thirds of all households lack food security (IFAD, 2006). The Eastern Lowlands was one of the most severely affected by the war for independence, in terms of both material destruction and loss and disorganization of human life. (IFAD, 2006). Border locations (e.g., Gash Barka region) suffered intense poverty because of the conflict with Ethiopia (IFAD, 2006).

According to the I-PRSP (2004), about 65% of the rural population are poor, and 37% are in extreme poverty. A study undertaken in Belli et al (2001) indicated that 85-90% of the poor rural households are food insecure in bad years and 25-40% even in good years. The proportion of food insecure households is higher among the crop farmers and pastoralists than agro-pastoralists, indicating that livelihoods diversification reduces vulnerability to drought and crop failures. Some degree of malnutrition is estimated to affect 64% of the total population and 38% of children under five years exhibit stunted growth.

The rural population in Eritrea also has limited access to public infrastructure and basic services; only 57% of rural households have access to improved water sources, and only 52% of school age children in rural areas attend primary school.

Whilst poverty is most severe in the lowland arid zones (where 36% of the national population live), the greatest number of the poor live in densely populated highlands where population pressure results in small and fragmented land holdings. The poorest Zobas are Northern Red Sea and Anseba in the Eastern and Western lowlands, respectively. The poor were disproportionately affected by the war and drought and many, who lost their assets, including homes and livestock, are still struggling to re-establish their livelihoods.

Generally, the lowest-income groups are smallholders undertaking rain-fed agriculture, and pastoralists as well as internally displaced peoples (IDPs), expellees from Ethiopia, women headed households (WHHs) and the elderly. Coping strategies amongst these groups include:

- income diversification (selling firewood, water, handicrafts, or small goods),
- sale of assets (jewellery, household furniture, farm tools, and livestock),
- receiving support through remittances or reliance on friends and relatives
- Internal migration for employment.

The disabled and aged groups survive on Government welfare. Only the wealthiest 10% of the rural population have sufficient income and assets to make them food secure at all times, although they also suffer during a prolonged drought as witnessed in 2000-2002. The fragile ecosystem and unfavourable climate are amongst the most important causes of food insecurity and poverty in Eritrea.

3.2.3 Ownership of natural resources:

The Transitional Civil Code of Eritrea (TCCE) and the 1994 Land Proclamation No.58/1994 (Article 4) grants equal access to land for all citizens (OECD, 2019). Further, all citizens above 18 years of age is allowed access to land based on the usufruct principle through The Land Proclamation (OECD, 2019). All Eritreans residing in the rural areas are accorded equal access to

⁷ [National Statistics Office, 2015](#)

land; both for agricultural activities and for housing and under The Constitution asserts that any citizen shall have the right, anywhere in Eritrea, to acquire, own, and dispose of all property individually or in association with others and to bequeath to his heirs or legatees (Article 23(1)) (OECD, 2019). However, in reality, women's access and control over land is often affected by a number of factors including customary law; attitudes of local authorities; marriage and the type of marriage they enter (i.e., if they enter a polygamous marriage); participation or non-participation (or their husbands) in the National Service (OECD, 2019).

3.2.4 Gender

Women constitute 55 percent of Eritrea's population and head 47.2 percent of all households, a legacy from the long independence war. According to the latest CEDAW reports, women face high maternal mortality, and struggle with lack of access to basic health care, particularly rural women and women with disabilities⁸. According to estimates from the International Labour Organization and United Nations Population Division, women make up 46.9 percent of the labour force in 2021⁹. However, the majority of female workers are in non-skilled and low-paying jobs, and struggle to access markets. Under the saving and microcredit initiative, the government established steps to improve their access to credit and loans. Nonetheless, an unfair division of labor has traditionally overwhelmed women. As a result, women are primarily responsible for household activities such as fetching water and firewood and caring for children (IFAD, 2006; NSO and Fafo, 2013)).

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Women constitute 55 percent of Eritrea's population, and they head 47 percent of all households¹⁰. (NSO and Fafo, 2013) They play key roles in food production and natural resource management,

Although the Government of the State of Eritrea adopted several policies supporting equal opportunities for women, men, and children, the implementation gaps remain, and more affirmative programs and interventions are needed to ensure equity and equal access to opportunities.

Gender Development Index (GDI): The Gender Development Index (GDI) is based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index (HDI) and is defined as "a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The GDI measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older) and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GDI per capita)" (UNDP, 2019).

Gender inequality index (GII): Due to a lack of data, there is no GII available for Eritrea. The GII "reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity" (UNDP, 2019).

Labour division and time-use: While Eritrea recognises the equal rights and duties of women and men to family affairs, deep rooted social norms and stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society continue to thrive. Subsequently, it is mostly women who carry the responsibilities of household and care responsibilities (OECD, 2019). Women in rural areas play important roles in all productive activities, including farming. These roles vary according to religious, ethnic, and regional specificities and livelihood systems (e.g., farmers, nomadic pastoralists, fishers, etc.). Women in the highlands and mid-altitude areas are predominantly Christian and participate actively in the social and economic life of the

⁸ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, CEDAW/C/ERI/CO/6

⁹ <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.FE.ZS?locations=ER>

¹⁰ EPHS2010

community equal to men. Traditionally, fishing in Eritrea is reserved for men and a cultural bias precludes women's involvement.

Gender-based violence: the national legal framework adequately covers the forms of violence against women, which include intimate partner violence, rape, sexual harassment (OECD, 2019) and female genital mutilation/cutting FGM/C. In reality, though, attitudes towards violence against women and girls are still embedded in discriminatory social and gender norms. Overall, women and girls lack awareness of their rights to protection from violence (OECD, 2019).

GBV is an important social safeguard standard for IFAD, particularly under the new 2020 SECAP.

Early marriage: The introduction of the Marriage Law (1991) increased the legal age for marriage of women to 18 years (Article 56). Transitional Civil Code of Eritrea (TCCE) (1991) and the Constitution (Article 22) also embed the legal age of marriage (OECD, 2019). Yet 31.1 per cent of girls aged 15-19 years have been “ever married, divorced, widowed or in an informal union”¹¹ and the TCCE recognises marriages between the age of 15 and 18 in recognition of Eritrean customary marriage practices.¹² With formal and customary laws not harmonized, early marriages remain widespread; they persist especially in rural areas and among certain ethnic groups. Girls can be as young as 13 years of age when their families marry them off (OECD, 2019). Poverty, dowry, limited access to education, conscript avoidance, and patriarchal ideals of purity all drive early marriage for girls (OECD, 2019).

3.2.5 Youth and Fisheries

Most of Eritrea’s population is young, (between 18-35 years old) giving several challenges to the country in relation to employment and opportunities, including importantly in rural areas.¹³

About 70 per cent of the population are under 35 years old. There is a large and growing population of Eritrean youth who are now educated and generally being absorbed by the civil service. Government is the largest employer and most of the youths after graduation are assigned to government institutions. Several factors continue to drive migration especially among young males including national service, the absence of other economic opportunities besides the civil service, and many engage in subsistence activities, under-employed in seasonal agricultural work or as casual labourers. It is eminent to build skills for the young Eritrean generation for better performance in the formal and non-formal sectors, including entrepreneurship skills to facilitate the start-up of small businesses and support women entrepreneurs, e.g., in fisheries, agriculture, textiles, and footwear.

Currently the youths are involved in the fisheries sector mainly as foot fishers and as part of the household run small scale fishers using relatively small amounts of capital and energy, relatively small fishing vessels (if any), making short fishing trips, close to shore, mainly for local consumption.

The SFLP programme aims to empower the youths to get more involved in such activities as:

- boat engine repair to be operated by youths trained in this trade,
- local enterprises running briquetting machines and run by youth,
- fishing enterprise units, mainly composed of youths,

¹¹ OECD.Stat Gender, Institutions, and Development Database (GID-DB 2019)
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GIDDB2019> (Accessed 13 January 2020)

¹² OECD.Stat Gender, Institutions, and Development Database (GID-DB 2019)
<https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=GIDDB2019> (Accessed 13 January 2020)

¹³ World Bank in Eritrea: Overview. Updated 18 April 2018. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/eritrea/overview> (Accessed 12 January 2020)

- groups that engage in micro and small enterprises (MSE) in fish and fish products in coastal and inland communities,
- etc

Youth Development Index: The Youth Development of the Commonwealth Secretariat (2016) found that Eritrea has a low Youth Development Index (YDI)¹⁴ (Table 3-1) ranking 163 out of 183 countries with a score of 0.449 where the global average is 0.616 and the Commonwealth average is 0.606.

Table 3-1 Youth Development Index for Eritrea, 2016 (Source: Commonwealth Secretariat, 2016)

Domain	Rank	Score
Overall	163	0.449
Health and well-being	163	0.390
Education	154	0.482
Employment & opportunity	97	0.532
Civic participation	106	0.463
Political participation	153	0.345

Empowering youth to engage in the fisheries sector is vital to creating livelihood opportunities, achieve food security and stimulate economic growth in the country.

The youth in rural areas are faced with the dual challenge of wanting to explore alternative livelihood opportunities to subsistence farming or small-scale fishing yet with little formal training and access to input to equip them to face the labour market and enterprise development. Most of the youth involved in agriculture and fishing sector are at subsistence level and they are mostly asset-less.

Youth employment: Eritrea faces medium term structural challenges, including high youth unemployment. Coherent policy objectives and action on several fronts are needed for sustainable and inclusive economic opportunities for youth and others. A lack of robust data on youth and employment/labour, affects policy for youth (AFDB, OECD, UNDP, UNECA, 2012). In 2009, only about half the population between the ages of 15-24, was employed. The government emphasizes higher education and youth are increasingly well educated and are assigned to Government institutions on graduating.

Migration of rural youth to urban areas is of great concern and identification of viable economic opportunities is of great importance. The SFLP programme will promote employment opportunities for youth through the creation of groups to engage in micro and small enterprises (MSE) in fish and fish products in coastal and inland communities. The Programme will include approximately 5,000 young men and women (30% of total Programme beneficiaries).

3.2.6 Food security and nutrition security.

About two thirds of households are impacted by food insecurity, with rural areas mostly affected¹⁵. Eritrea faces severe food and nutrition security challenges, due to frequent droughts and high dependence on rainfed agriculture, and with low adaptive capacity in a fragile

¹⁴ "The YDI score is a number between 0 and 1. For a country to receive a perfect score of 1, it would represent the highest possible level of youth development attainable, with 0 reflecting little to no youth development. This scoring system is the same as the one that underpins the HDI produced by the UNDP's Human Development Report Office (HDRO)." Commonwealth Secretariat, 2016, p. 12.

¹⁵ [Callender, 4 Causes of Poverty in Eritrea: Economy, Agriculture, Hunger and Education, 2017](#)

environment. Even in times of good rainfall, domestic food production is estimated to meet 60-70 percent of the population's need.

Fortunately, the country has abundant and under-exploited fisheries resources, both in its marine waters in the Red Sea and potentially in inland water reservoirs, which could significantly contribute to, and diversify national food security, reduce the incidence of poverty and malnutrition, and create employment opportunities. However, local fish consumption remains very low, at only 0.4 kg/capita per year compared to the Africa-wide average of 9.8 kg and is skewed towards the urban population.

Low dietary diversity and in particular, protein consumption is a major problem for certain populations, including those in rural and isolated communities but also coastal areas, even those working in small-scale fishing activities. Misconceptions about fish consumption remain widespread and will be addressed by focused social and behavior change communication.

3.2.7 Nutrition

The Government of the State of Eritrea recognizes that adequate nutrition is a prerequisite for human growth and development, as it plays an important role in one's physical and intellectual development, and consequentially work productivity. Thus, the Government has sets important measures in place to ensure nutrition and food security the underlying causes of malnutrition include food insecurity, gender inequality, poor hygiene practices and lack of safe water and sanitation. Furthermore, the HIV prevalence rate (11%) has further hindered household food security.

Chronic and acute malnutrition: The country has not met all the targets for maternal, infant and young child nutrition. The malnutrition situation among the under five-year old children portrayed a severe burden of stunting is 50.3 percent, which is significantly greater than the developing country average of 25 per cent, underweight (38.8 percent), and wasting is 15.3 percent, which is greater than the developing country average of 8.9 per cent ¹⁶(Global Nutrition Report, 2019). In 2010, the national prevalence of under-five overweight was 2 per cent, a slight increase from 1.6 per cent in 2002.

Adults also experience malnutrition: Eritrean's adult population grapples with malnutrition with 38 percent of women of reproductive age affected by anaemia, and 6 per cent of adult men and 5 per cent of women have diabetes. Meanwhile, 7.6 per cent of women and 2 per cent of men have obesity (Global Nutrition Report, 2019). The Global Nutrition Report (2015) showed 32.8% prevalence of anaemia and stressed that meeting target of nutrition status for the year 2015, in Eritrea was off course and at risk for anaemia in women of reproductive age, adult diabetes, and adult obesity (Global Nutrition Report, 2019).

Income levels and nutrition in children under 5 years of age: The prevalence of wasting for children under 5 years of age from the lowest income level was 20.3 per cent compared to the highest income level where the prevalence was 7.8 per cent. The national prevalence was 15.3 per cent. In 2002, the prevalence of stunting for children under 5 years of age from the lowest income level was 50.2 per cent compared to 21 per cent from the highest income level. In 2010, the prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age for the lowest income level was 60.1 per cent compared to 28.8 per cent for the highest income level. In 2002, the prevalence of overweight in children under 5 years of age from the lowest income level was 1.2 per cent; this increased to 2.2 per cent in 2010. For children under 5 years of age from the highest income level, the prevalence of overweight in 2002 was 2.5 per cent; in 2010, this fell to 2.4 per cent (Global Nutrition Report, 2019).

¹⁶ [Calendar, 4 Causes of Poverty in Eritrea: Economy, Agriculture, Hunger and Education, 2017](#)

Rural vs urban malnutrition: Children under 5 years of age face different nutrition challenges whether they are in rural or urban areas. In 2010, the prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age was 17.1 per cent in rural areas compared to 11 per cent in urban areas. The prevalence of stunting for children under 5 years of age in rural areas increased from 48.5 per cent in 2002 to 57.3 per cent in 2010 compared to 31.8 per cent in 2002 to 39.9 per cent in 2010 in urban areas. Finally, the prevalence of children under 5 years of age with overweight in rural areas in 2002 was 1.4 per cent; this increased to 1.8 per cent in 2010. In urban areas, the prevalence of overweight in the same age group was 2.1 per cent in 2002; this increased to 2.4 per cent in 2010.

Prevalence of overweight (adults): The prevalence of overweight adult females was 18.6 per cent; in 2016, the prevalence had increased to 28.3 per cent. The prevalence of overweight adult males in 2000 was 10.4 per cent while in 2016, it had increased to 14.7 per cent (Global Nutrition Report, 2019).

Gender and nutrition: About 46.1 per cent of pregnant women and 40.9 per cent of non-pregnant women had anaemia; in 2016, 40.7 per cent of pregnant women and 37.8 per cent of non-pregnant women had anaemia (Global Nutrition Report, 2019). In 2010, the percent of wasting was 14.0 per cent of girls under five years of age compared to 16.6 per cent of boys of the same age. In 2002, the percent of stunting was 41.3 per cent of girls under five years of age compared to 44.6 per cent of boys of the same age. In 2010, there was an increase in prevalence to 51.1 per cent of girls compared to 53 per cent of boys under the age of 5. In 2002, 1.4 per cent of girls were overweight compared to 1.8 per cent of boys under 5 years of age. By 2010, 2.1 per cent of girls and 1.9 per cent of boys were overweight (Global Nutrition Report, 2019).

Determinants of malnutrition: According to the Global Nutrition Report (2019), determinants of nutrition include gender inequality (no Gender Inequality Index data available); early childbearing; female secondary education; improved water and sanitation coverage, population density of health workers per 1,000 people; and government expenditure.

3.2.8 Education.

The government emphasizes higher education and youth are increasingly well-educated and are assigned to Government institutions on graduating.

The government has made great efforts to provide education to the population since independence; many youths are increasingly getting well educated and acquiring relevant skills and training.

Disparities exist in accessing education among Zobas (regions), between rural and urban locations, and for children from nomadic communities and remote rural areas. This may be due to lack of mobility and infrastructure (roads, etc.) and/or also a lack of teachers in remote areas. Socio-cultural and socio-economic factors affect access (FAO, 2016). For example, in rural areas, children and youth are expected to support their families including providing agricultural labour. According to the government, the urban to rural enrolment divide is enormous with 70 per cent of secondary school-aged students in rural areas out of school compared to just over 20 percent in urban areas (NRC, 2019b). In relation to middle level of education, the proportion of out-of-school-children (OOSC) in disadvantaged Zobas, e.g. Gash Barka, Debubawi Keih Bahri and Semenawi Keih Bahri is higher than the national average (40.88%) (FAO, 2016).

There are approximately 824 schools in Eritrea and two universities, University of Asmara (UoA) and the Eritrea Institute of Technology (EIT), as well as several smaller colleges and technical schools. The centers of tertiary education in Eritrea include the College of Marine Science and Technology, the College of Agriculture, the College of Arts and Social Sciences, the College of Business and Economics, the College of Nursing and Health Technology, as well as EIT and the UoA. The Ministry [of Education] plans to establish a university in every region in the future.

The education system is also designed to promote private sector schooling, equal access for all groups (i.e., prevent gender discrimination, prevent ethnic discrimination, prevent class discrimination, etc.) and promote continuing education through formal and informal systems.

Barriers to education include traditional taboos, and the cost barriers of low-income households. The Government is reducing any such barriers by subsidising the educational service. (For example, registration payment for college is not more than 2 to 3 USD per one year. Likewise in high school total fee for registration and material is only 20 USD, when you go down to junior and elementary it is far cheaper) In addition if a child is not able to pay even this nominal payment for registration, the Ministry of Labor and social welfare funds its registration and material costs.

Statistics suggest that between 39 and 57 percent of school-aged, children attend primary school and 21 percent attend secondary school. Student-teacher ratios are high: 45 to 1 at the elementary level and 54 to 1 at the secondary level. There are an average 63 students per classroom at the elementary level.

The overall literacy rate in Eritrea is estimated to be about 84 percent in 2020. In the age, 15–24 the literacy rate is 89 percent.

3.2.9 Health.

Eritrea is making great strides in its healthcare system. It has one of the most robust healthcare infrastructures in the region. Despite losing many health workers over time, Eritrea, has managed to improve its human resources for health (HRH)_HRH situation, particularly during the past decade. During this period HRH, planning has focused on re-orienting and re-training health workers. Priorities include standardizing the skills of different categories of health workers and re-orienting them to the decentralization of administrative zones (zobas), which created new resource requirements (Hannah Daniel 2020).

Eritrea's response to COVID-19 shows the country's ability to mobilize its government and healthcare system, to protect its people. Because of this, Eritrea has the lowest rate of infection and fewest deaths within the Horn of Africa. Generally, the following obtains:

1. **Resources are scarce.** Eritrea currently has around six physicians and 75 midwives for every 100,000 people. While most of Eritrea's healthcare providers are in urban areas, many people living in the rural areas is often have challenges accessing healthcare services.
2. **Malaria is a major public health concern.** Considering the total population, 70% live in areas that are at high risk for the disease. To rectify this, Eritrea's government has been implementing widespread public health strategies. The government uses both national and community-based education programs to provide awareness of the disease. Besides this, the government is creating preventative strategies, such as the distribution of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) to households across the country. Due to these efforts, more than 60% of people own at least two ITNs.
3. **Private healthcare facilities are few and far between.** While private doctors are present in rural and urban areas, they are usually very expensive and only serve a small percentage of the population. There are two types of healthcare facilities in Eritrea — healthcare centres and emergency rooms. Only in emergencies can patients be admitted to hospitals without an appointment. For all other instances, people must consult with a local doctor in advance, to be admitted to a hospital.
4. **Infant mortality is decreasing, and life expectancy is increasing.** In Eritrea, infant mortality rates are lower than average (for sub-Saharan Africa). As the rest of the world watches global, infant mortality rates rise — the country has been taking steps to further decrease them. In 2018, the infant mortality rate was 31.3 deaths per 1,000 children born. In terms of life expectancy, Eritrea has made incredible strides. Since 1960, the life expectancy in Eritrea has increased by nearly 30 years and the average life expectancy is at 65 years (as of 2016).
5. **Healthcare in Eritrea is improving.** In 2010, Eritrea published its National Health Policy, which outlined the country's plans to improve its healthcare system. One goal of the policy includes hiring more healthcare workers (especially ones skilled in the treatment of non-communicable diseases). A second goal is to make technological improvements to allow for

distanced training of healthcare workers. Final goals include increasing the quality and quantity of resources and adapting its healthcare worker distribution to be highly mobile and dispersed.

3.2.10 Labour and Employment

According to 2019 data,¹⁷ 66 per cent of employed females in Eritrea work in the agriculture sector compared to 59 per cent of employed males¹⁸. In comparison, only 5 per cent of employed females are employed in the industrial sector¹⁹ compared to 11 per cent of employed males.²⁰ In 2019, 12.1 per cent of young women aged 15 -24 in the labour force were unemployed while 11.1 per cent of males of the same age in the labour force were unemployed.²¹ About 30 per cent of employed women contribute to family enterprises.

Labour division and time-use: While Eritrea recognises the equal rights and duties of women and men to family affairs, deep rooted social norms and stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society continue to thrive. Subsequently, it is mostly women who carry the responsibilities of household and care responsibilities (OECD, 2019). Women in rural areas play important roles in all productive activities, including fisheries and farming. These roles vary according to religious, ethnic, and regional specificities and livelihood systems (e.g., farmers, nomadic pastoralists, fishers, etc.).

3.2.11 People living with disabilities.

The 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey (EPHS) estimated the total number of persons with disabilities in Eritrea is 149 103, out of which, 96 748 live in rural areas. According to this survey, persons with disabilities constitute around 5 per cent of the country's total population (Abbay, 2015). The EPHS did not provide information on women with disabilities (Abbay, 2015). The EPHS indicates the most prevalent forms of disability as those related to vision, mental/intellectual and motion impairments (Abbay, 2015). The most prevalent forms of physical disabilities and mental illnesses are those caused by years of war and unexploded ordnances (Abbay, 2015).

The Ministry of Education (MoE) Policy and Strategy on Inclusive Education (2008), states that schools should be inclusive for all children, including those with disabilities. While efforts are being made to integrate children with disabilities into schools, this is more challenging in poor remote rural areas. Teacher training and training materials are not available to respond to the needs of all children with disabilities. Another barrier includes belief systems and attitudes in communities that stigmatize and discourage educational opportunities for children with disabilities. Additionally, there is a lack of training for working with children with disabilities, e.g., Sign Language training (MoLWE, 2012).

3.2.12 Ethnic minorities.

Eritrea has a culturally, ethnically, linguistically and religiously heterogeneous society. Most of the Tigrina live in the highlands, whereas the Tigre, nomadic pastoralists, and the Hidarb reside in the northern, western, and coastal lowlands. The Rashaida reside in the northern coastal lowlands and the northern eastern coasts of Sudan. The Afar live in the Debubawi Keyih Bahri Region. The

¹⁷ World Bank Data. Employment in agriculture, female (percentage of female employment) (modeled ILO estimate). (Accessed 13 January 2020).

¹⁸ World Bank Data. Employment in agriculture, male (percentage of male employment) (modelled ILO estimate) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.AGR.EMPL.MA.ZS?view=chart> (Accessed 13 January 2020).

¹⁹ World Bank Data. Employment in industry, female (percentage of female employment) (modelled ILO estimate) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.IND.EMPL.FE.ZS?view=chart> (Accessed 13 January 2020).

²⁰ World Bank Data. Employment in industry, male (percentage of male employment (modelled ILO estimate) ILO <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.IND.EMPL.MA.ZS?view=chart> (Accessed 13 January 2020).

²¹ World Bank Data. Unemployment youth male (percentage of male labour force ages 15 – 24) (modelled ILO estimate) <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.MA.ZS?view=chart> (Accessed 13 January 2020).

Sahi reside in the Debubawi Keyih Bahri Region and the Northern Red Sea Region of the country. The Bilen, mostly farmers, primarily concentrate in the north-central areas, in and around the city of Keren, and south towards Asmara. The Kunama live mostly around in the Gash Barka Region and the Nara, live mostly around the south-western border with Sudan and Eritrea. Data is scarce, but according to the 2020 IWGIA, the following population figures can be elicited: Afar (between 4 and 12 percent of total population), Kunama (2 percent), Saho (4 percent) and Nara (below 1 percent). Due to recent history, groups have migrated internally and externally.

3.2.13 Archaeology and Sacred Places

Eritrea, because of its setting and situation, it has been an important trade route for centuries, thus it is well endowed with archaeological and sacred sites. Therefore, it is especially important that as the project gets underway the project implementers be on the lookout for any artifacts and then follow the procedures laid down in the attached "Chance Finds Procedure". The following is an outline of some of the archaeological and sacred sites that have been discovered in Eritrea:

3.2.13.1 Adulis

Adulis was an ancient city located along the Red Sea in the Gulf of Zula, about 40 kilometres south of Massawa. Its ruins lie within the modern Eritrean city of Zula. Adulis was the emporium considered part of the D'mt and Aksumite empires. It was close to Greece and the Byzantine Empire, with its luxury-goods and trade routes. The location of Adulis can be included in the area known to the ancient Egyptians as the Land of the Gods, and perhaps coinciding with the locality of *Wddt*, recorded in the geographical list of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt



Figure 3-3 A 5th-century Byzantine Christian Basilica at Adulis, excavated in 1914

3.2.13.2 Black Assarca shipwreck

Tourists first discovered the Black Assarca shipwreck in 1995, at Black Assarca Island, Eritrea. The wreck was surveyed in 1995 and partially excavated in 1997 by the Institute of Nautical Archaeology, under the auspices of the Ministry of Marine Resources of Eritrea.

The 1997 excavation team, headed by Ralph K. Pedersen, discovered various artifacts of Near Eastern/Mediterranean origin, including amphoras of a type known as "Ayla-Axum Amphoras", or more accurately "Aqaba Amphoras" after their point of manufacture. These long and conical "carrot shaped" amphoras, decorated with corrugations, or riling, have been found previously at

such sites as Aksum, the capital of the Aksumite Kingdom; Metara; Adulis, the Aksumite port city located on the west side of Zula Bay; Berenike, the Ptolemaic harbour in Egypt; and Aqaba, Jordan. Based on the finds at these sites, the Black Assarca ceramics are thought to date from around the 5th or 6th century, with the wreck possibly dating from the early 7th century.

Excavations revealed several Aqaba amphoras whose rilling was peculiar to the eastern Mediterranean in the first millennium AD and has been found on several ceramic forms in several sites (Pedersen 2008).

3.2.13.3 Keskese

Keskese (Keskese) is an archaeological site in Eritrea. It is the seat of an ancient Kingdom of Aksum and is situated 8 kilometres (5.0 mi) north of Matara. Dating from around 500 BCE, it is renowned for its old stelae. Some of the edifices at the site are inscribed in Ge'ez and are up to 14 metres in height. Daniel Habtemichael excavated Keskese in the early 2000s (decade). (Wikipedia, 2019).



Figure 3-4 An archaeological site (Keskese) with human presence dating from 4th century BC

3.2.13.4 Matara

Matara or Metera is a small town and important archaeological site located in the Debub Region of Eritrea. It is situated a few kilometres south of Senafe and was a major city in the D'mt and Aksumite_kingdoms. Since Eritrean independence, the National Museum of Eritrea has petitioned the Ethiopian government to return artifacts removed from the site. However, the efforts have thus far been rebuffed.



Figure 3-5 Ruins of a [Palace](#) an Matara

3.2.13.5 Qohaito

Qohaito was a major ancient city in what is now the Debu region of Eritrea. It was a pre-Aksumite settlement that thrived during the Aksumite period. The city was located over 2,500 meters above sea level, on a high plateau at the edge of the Great Rift Valley. As of 2011, Qohaito's stone ruins have yet to be excavated. The ancient port city of Adulis is directly to the east, while [Matara](#) lies to the south.



Figure 3-6 Small pre-Christian Temple of Mariam Wakino

3.2.13.6 Sembel

Sembel is East Africa's oldest archaeological site in the Maekel Region of Eritrea and it dated back to as early as 800 BCE.

Sembel was the site of a village near Asmara. It was subsequently made a suburb of the capital to its south. Immediately after the Eritrean War of Independence, a large government subsidized housing project was constructed in the area. During its construction and that of a nearby Intercontinental Hotel, evidence of ancient settlement was found. The National Museum of Eritrea later constructed a building to allow viewing of the excavation.



Figure 3-7 Excavation of archaeological site outside of Sembel.

3.3 BIOPHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The following is an outline of the Biophysical environment in which the project is being designed:

3.3.1 Topography

Eritrea is made up of three land types. The long strip on Eritrea's eastern side, along the Red Sea, is an arid, infertile lowland with salty soil. The shorelines of this area include sandy beaches, volcanic rocky areas, and coral reefs. Western Eritrea, along the Sudanese border, is largely a flat plain that is even drier than the eastern strip. Central Eritrea is the most populous region, home to a large plateau with elevations as high as nearly 3,000 metres above sea level. Because of this elevation, this area is much cooler and rainier than the rest of the country.

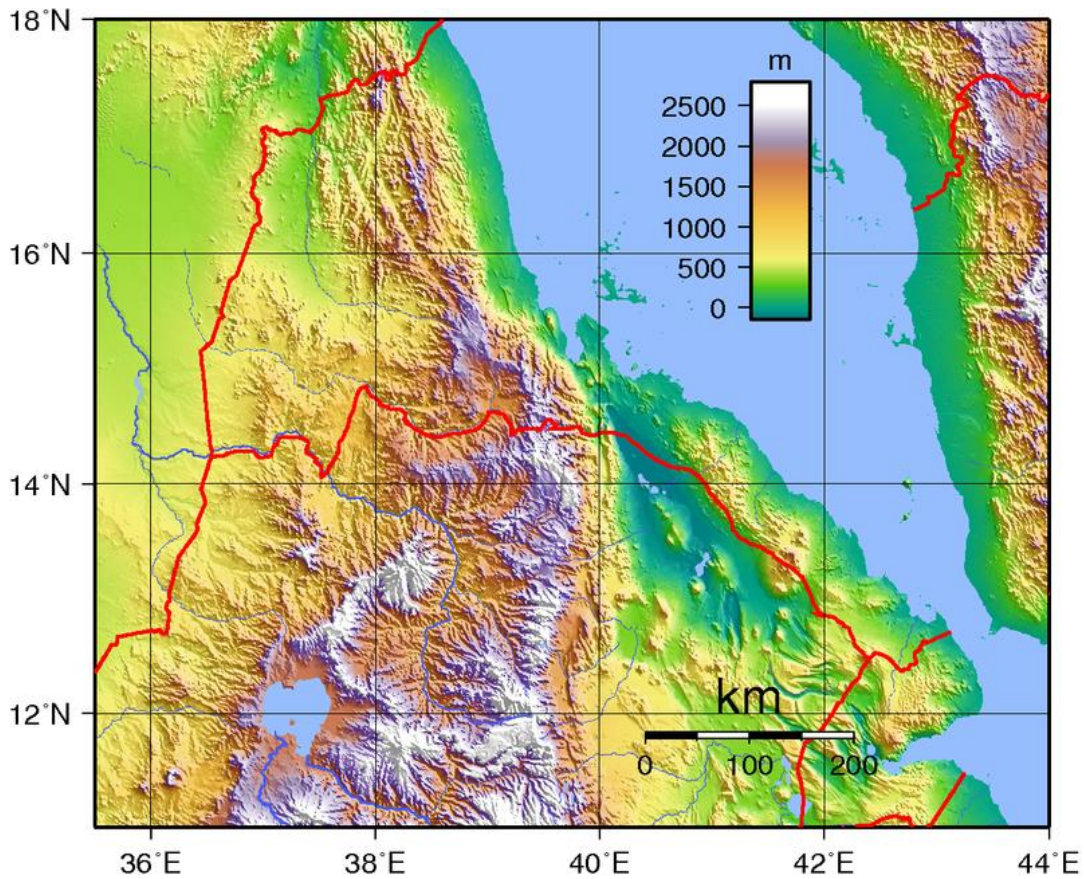


Figure 3-8 Topographical Map of Eritrea

3.3.2 Geomorphology.

Eritrea has a variety of landforms, consisting of the Central Highland landmass, which divides the country between the east and the western Lowlands. The central highlands are home to numerous mountains, and the country's highest mountain is Emba Soira, a nearly 3,000-metres high peak in the southeastern highlands. The eastern lowlands contain several volcanoes. Most of them have been dormant for centuries, although the Nabro Volcano, in an isolated area along the Ethiopian border, erupted in 2011.

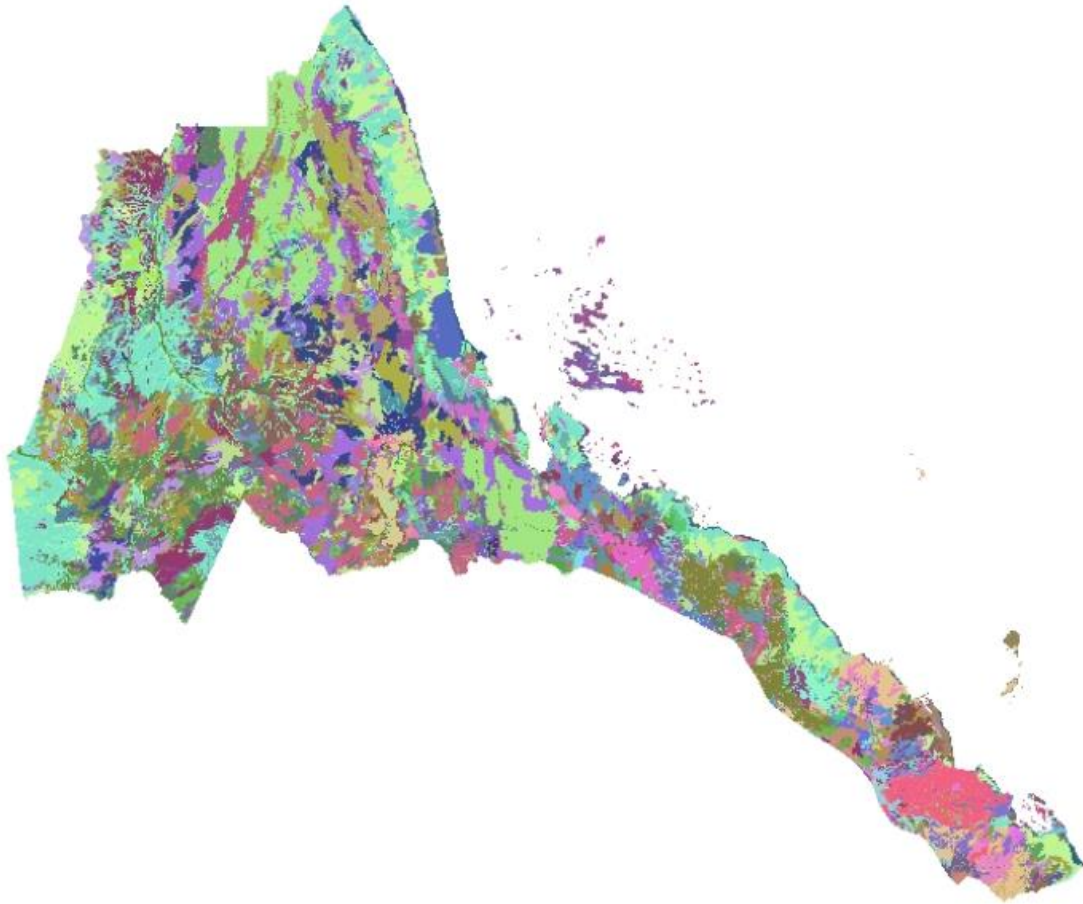


Figure 3-9 Physical Features of Eritrea
(<https://www.freeworldmaps.net/africa/Eritrea/map.html>, 2019)

3.3.3 Water Resources and Drainage

Eritrea is located in a region where rainfall is not only low but also erratic, with great variations between different years.²² In addition, precipitation is unevenly distributed geographically, with large parts of the country being too dry for rain-fed agriculture. Most of the rainfall occurs as high intensity events that cause flash flooding but do not sustain perennial river flows.

Eritrea has three main drainage systems: the Mereb-Gash and Tekeze-Setit River systems, which drain into the Nile River; the eastern escarpment, and the Barka-Anseba River systems, which drain into the Red Sea; and the river systems of a narrow strip of land along the southeastern border with Ethiopia, which drain into the closed Danakil Basin (FAO, 2005). There is only one perennial river, the Setit River, which also forms the border with Ethiopia. All other rivers are seasonal, contain water only after rainfall, and are dry for the rest of the year. There are no natural fresh surface water bodies in the country. Artificially dammed water bodies are found here and there in the highland parts of the country (FAO, 2005).

Water withdrawal in 2004 was primarily used for agricultural purposes (94.5 per cent) compared to 5.3 per cent for domestic purposes and 0.2 per cent for industrial use (FAO, 2005). While the data on water withdrawal are from 2004, this demonstrates the importance of the agriculture sector to the country and the water needs for this sector.

²² [THE STATE OF ERITREA \(fao.org\)](https://www.fao.org)

3.3.4 Hydrogeology

Since Eritrea has limited surface water resources, groundwater supplies most of the country's water supply needs. It is the main domestic and irrigation water source for the country. However, groundwater development is being restricted by a general lack of hydrogeological information. Figure 3-10 shows the country's Hydro-geological formations whose potential is explored in figure 3-11.

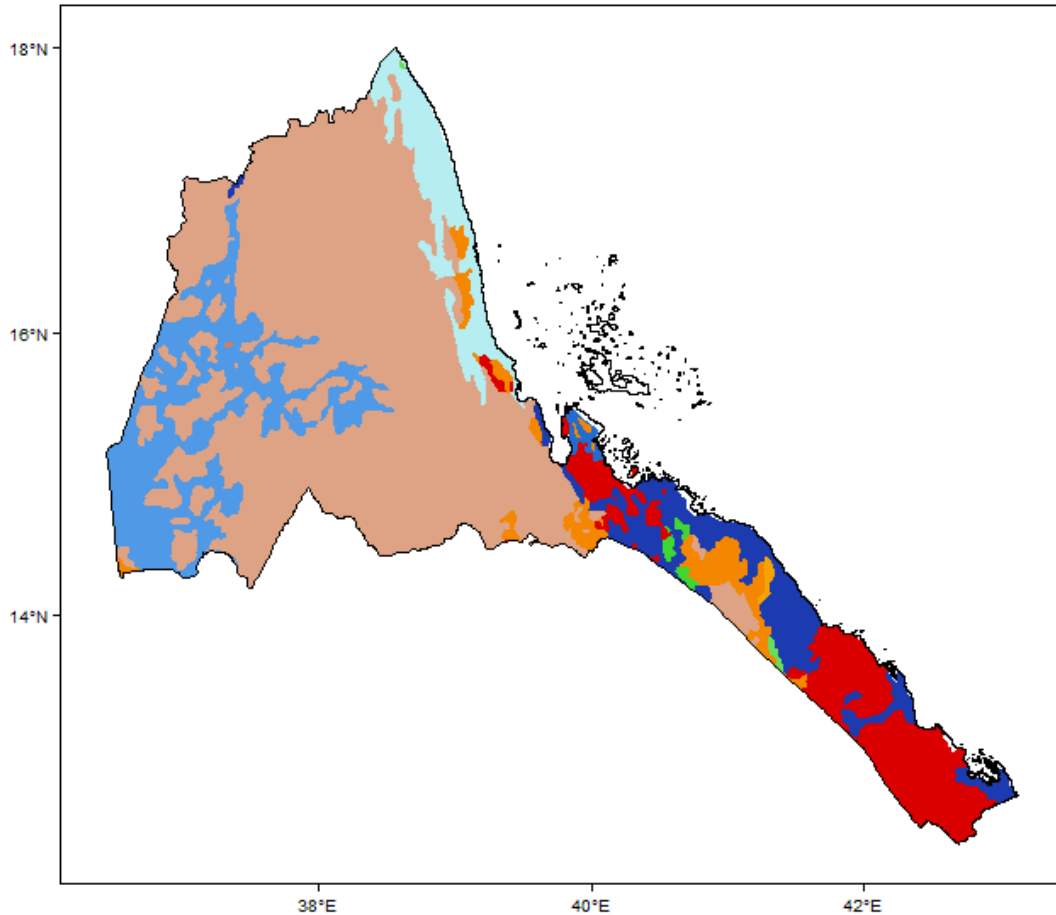


Figure 3-10 Eritrea Hydrogeological Formations. (MacDonald et al. 2012)

The hydrogeology map of Eritrea (Figure 3-10) shows the type and productivity of the main aquifers at a national scale. The productivity of the aquifers is further explained in figure 3-11 below:

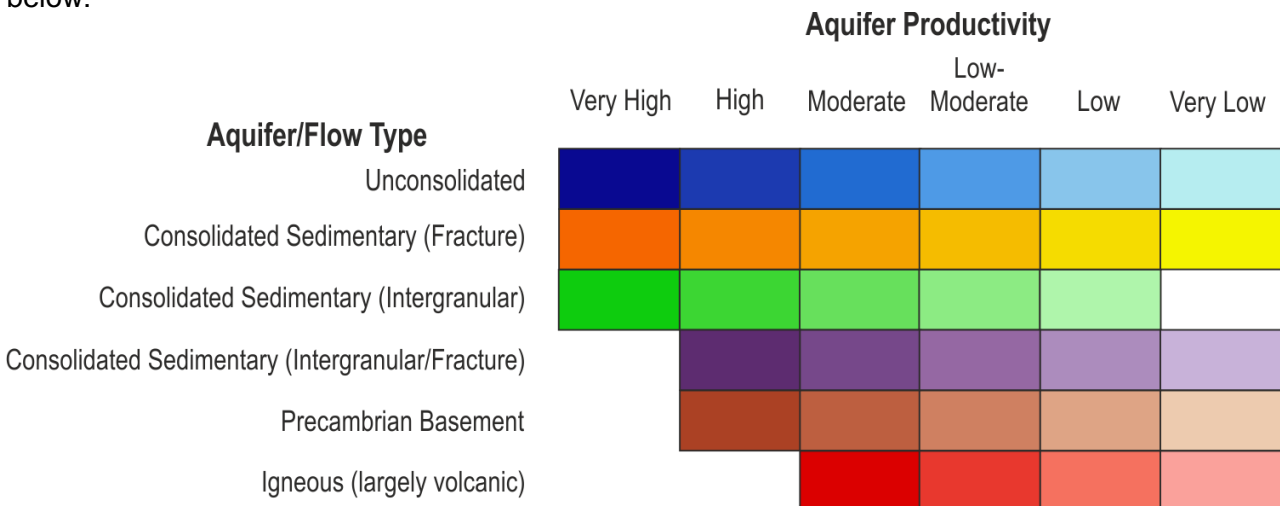


Figure 3-11 The productivity of the aquifers in Eritrea.

3.3.5 Soils

Soil compositions tend to be closely related to the underlying geology. Sandy soils occur on many granitic areas of the basement complex, and at the edges of alluvial plains.

Soil classification (FAO 1997) characterizes nine major soil types across the six agro-ecological zones: Cambisols (throughout the country), Lithosols (throughout the country), Fluvisols (moist and arid lowlands, sub-humid, and semi desert), Regosols (moist and arid highlands, moist lowlands and semi-desert), Xerosols (arid highlands and lowlands, semi desert), Vertisols (Moist highlands and lowlands), Andisols (sem-desert), Luvisols (moist highlands) and Solonchaks (semi desert) (MoLWE, 2015).

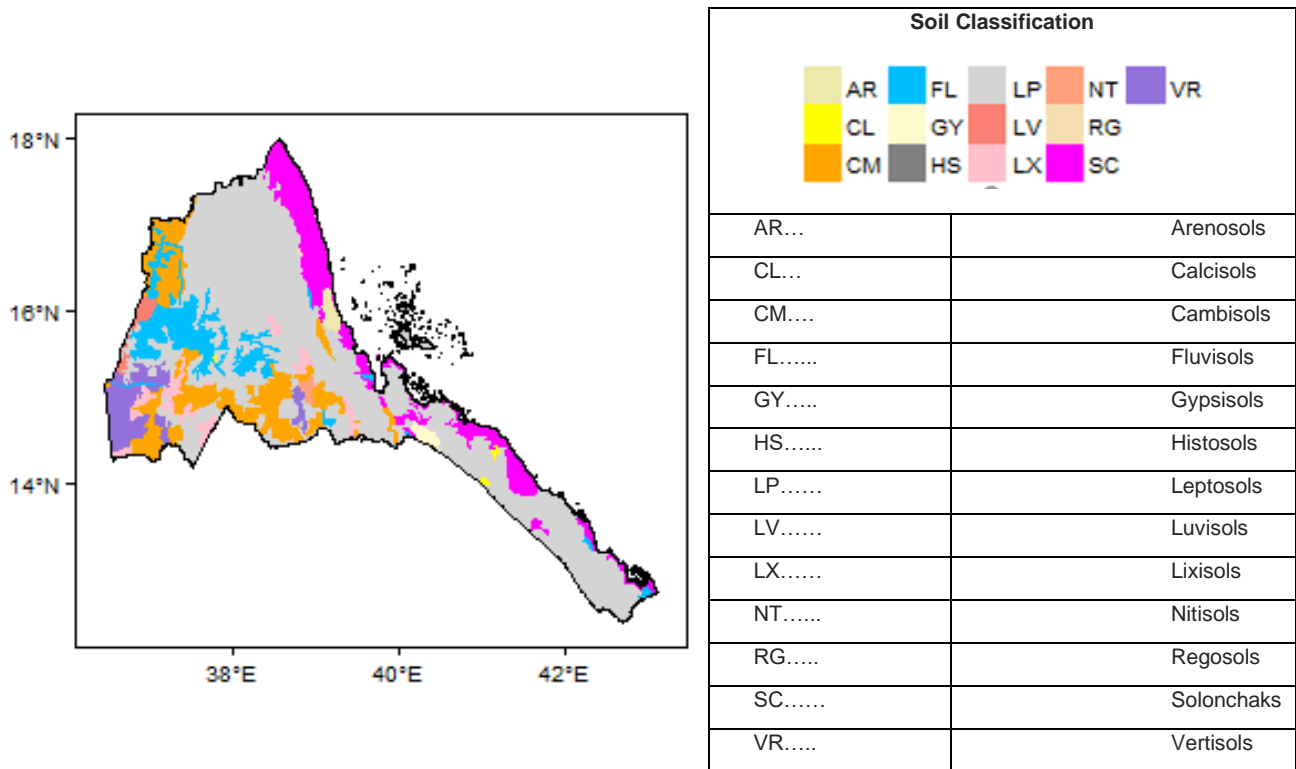


Figure 3-12 Soil Map of Eritrea (E.C. 2013)

3.3.5.1 Soil erosion

Soil erosion is a major problem in Eritrea; every year millions of tonnes of fertile soil are eroded due to torrential rainfall, deforestation, and overgrazing. Semi-arid to arid climates and slightly saline soil mean that salinization occurs naturally. Low and erratically distributed rainfall limits the capacity of the remaining vegetation to restore cover in degraded areas (State of Eritrea, 2012)

3.3.6 Climate and Rainfall

3.3.6.1 Climate:

The country's climate ranges from hot, arid near the Red Sea to temperate in the highlands, and sub-humid in isolated micro-catchment areas in the eastern escarpment. Most parts of the country (70 per cent) are hot to extremely hot with a mean annual temperature of more than 27°C; about 25 per cent is warm to mild with a mean temperature of about 22°C, and the remaining 5 per cent is cool with a mean annual temperature of less than 19°C (MoLWE, 2018).

The hot season lasts for 3-6 months, from May 31 to September 17, with an average daily high temperature above 32°C. The hottest day of the year is June 30, with an average high of 38°C and low of 32°C.

The cool season lasts for 3-3.5 months, from November 17 to March 12, with an average daily high temperature below 33°C. The coldest day of the year is January 31, with an average low of 25°C and high of 32°C. Figures 3-13 and 3-14 below illustrate the average daily high and low temperatures for Eritrea:

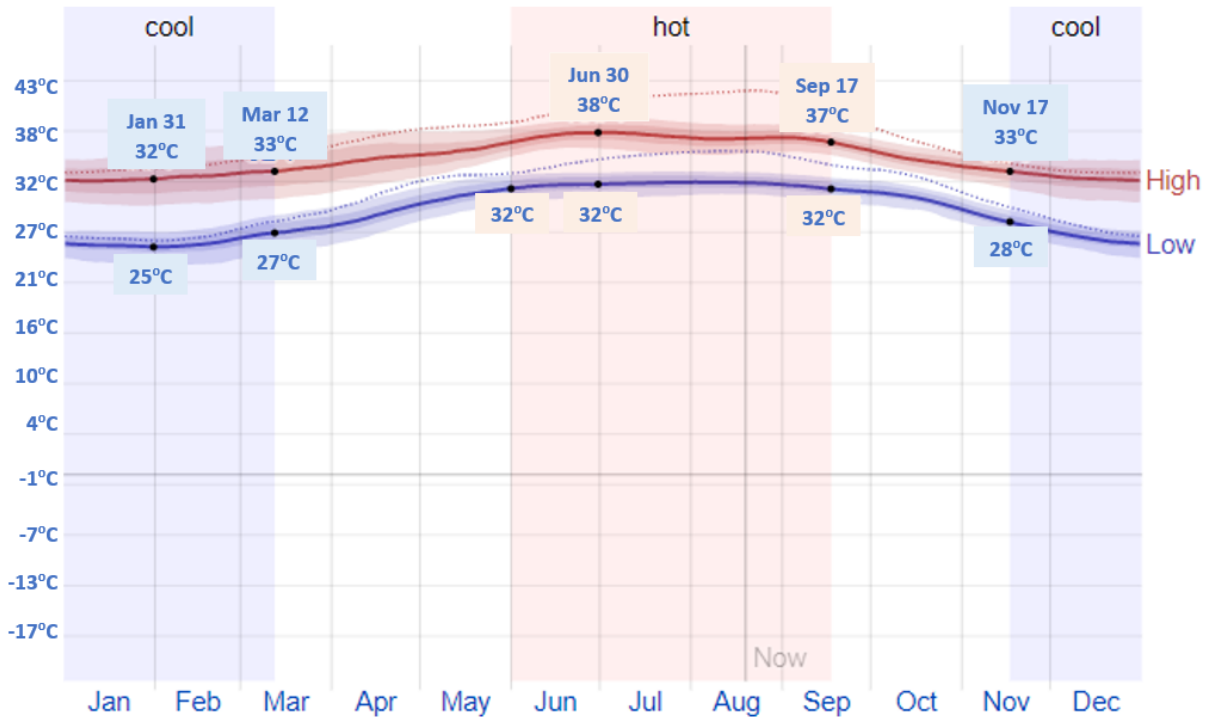


Figure 3-13 Average High and Low Temperatures
 The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.
<https://weatherspark.com/y/101168/Average-Weather-in-Massawa-Eritrea-Year-Round>

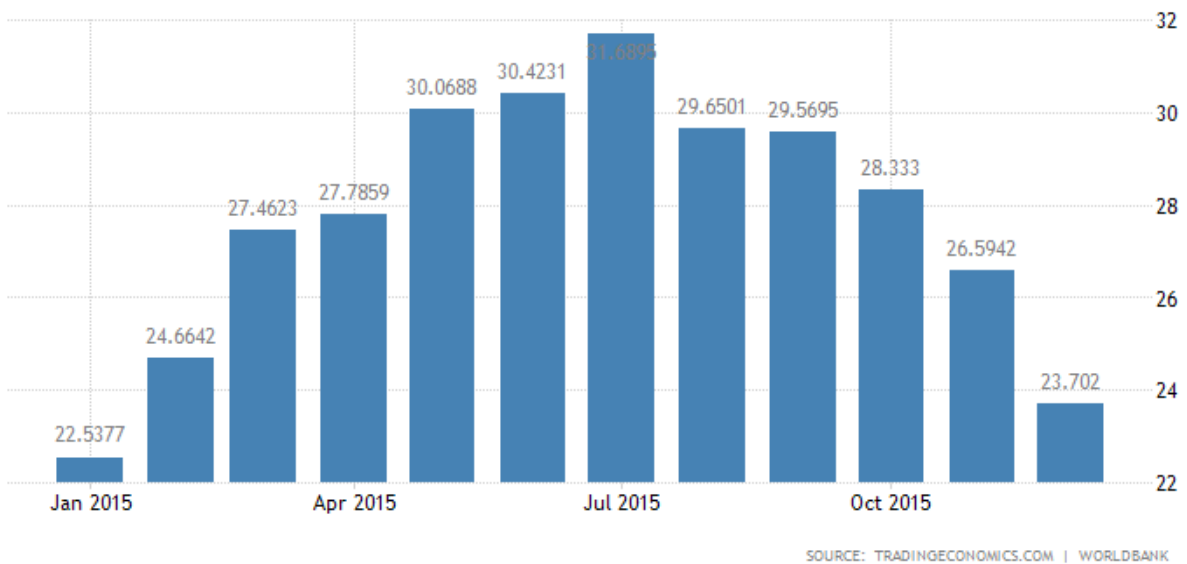


Figure 3-14 Average Maximum Temperatures for Eritrea

The climate of Eritrea is shaped by its diverse topography and its location within the tropics. The diversity in landscape and topography in the highlands and lowlands of Eritrea result in the diversity of climate across the country (Figure 3-15). The highlands have temperate climate throughout out the year. The climate of most lowland zones is arid and semiarid. The distribution of rainfall and vegetation types varies markedly throughout the country.

Eritrean climate varies based on seasonal and altitudinal differences. It can be divided into three major climate zones: the central highlands, the coastal region, and the western lowlands. Each has a different climate pattern. According to Köppen climate classification, Eritrea has either a hot semi-arid climate (*BSh*) or a hot desert climate (*BWh*), although temperatures are much moderated at the highest elevations.

In the central highlands, the hottest month is usually May to June with highs around 27°C to 30°C. Winter is between December and February with lows at night that can be near freezing point. Asmara itself enjoys a pleasant climate all year round, although it can be quite cold at night in winter. There are two rainy seasons: the short rains in March and April and the main rains from late June to the beginning of September. Over there, the climate is usually sunny and dry as sunshine durations turn around 3,000 h and averages annual rainfall hover around 500 mm.

On the coast along the Red Sea, the summertime is long, from June to September and extremely hot with averages high temperatures ranging from 40°C to 46 °C and it is even hotter in Denkalia. The wintertime is nearly non-existent, averages high temperatures remain above 28°C during the least hot month of the year, and averages low temperatures exceed 20°C. The rainy season along the coast north of Denkalia falls during the winter months but rainy days remain scarce; rainfall is even rarer in Denkalia Region. The climate is always sunny and dry in this zone and cloudy days are rare.

In the western lowlands, the high temperatures are comparable to those on the coast in the hottest months of April until June. December is the coolest month with averages low temperatures falling as low as 15°C. The rainy seasons are the same as for the highlands.



Figure 3-15 Climate Classification Map of Eritrea

- (World climate guide)
- zone 1 - tropical desert on the coast and the eastern plain
 - zone 2 - mild semiarid in the mountainous belt
 - zone 3 - tropical semiarid in the south-west

3.3.6.2 Rainfall:

Eritrea is currently an arid to semi-arid agricultural and agro-pastoralist country. Agricultural production, which comprises most of the national economy, is constrained mostly by the availability of water resources as either rainfall, runoff, or groundwater. The geographic variations in Eritrean rainfall distributions are extreme, with areas of 1000 mm annual rainfall and 200 mm of annual rainfall separated by as little as 15 kilometres. Figures 3-16 and 3-17 below illustrate the average annual rainfall for Eritrea.

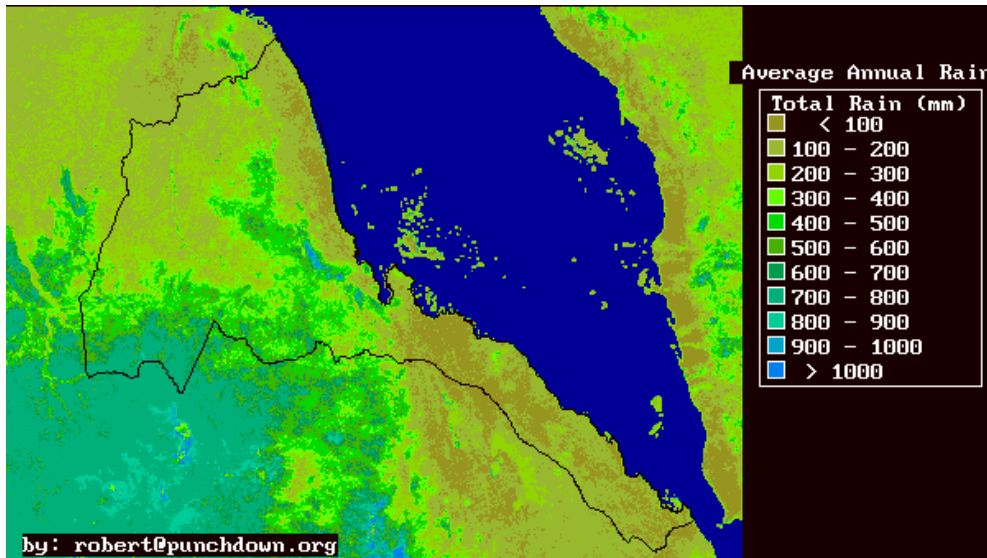


Figure 3-16 Average annual rainfall Map for Eritrea
<http://www.punchdown.org/rvb/rain/rainann.html>

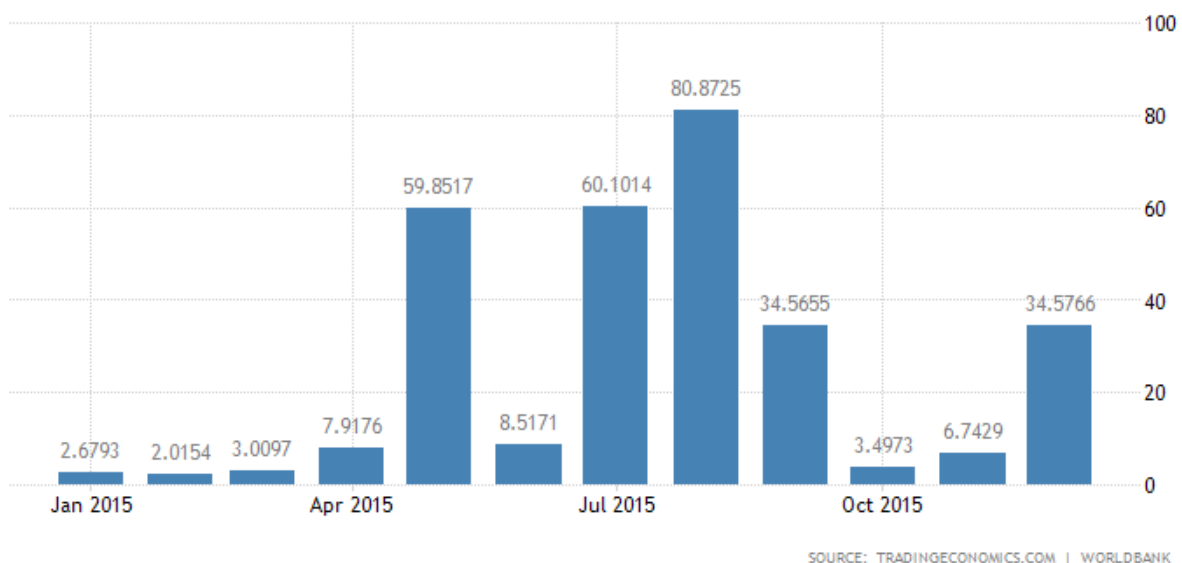


Figure 3-17 Average Rainfall Distribution for Eritrea

The total annual rainfall increases from north to south with variance of less than 200 mm in the northwest lowlands to more than 700 mm in the southwestern lowlands. While the coastal lowlands are dry, some areas on the eastern escarpment receive about 1000 mm. Overall, about

50 per cent of the country receives less than 300 mm, 40 per cent from 300 to 600 mm and about 10 per cent over 600 mm of rain annually (MoLWE, 2018).

Rains are torrential, intense, and of short duration and vary substantially each year. In the highlands and western region, the rainy season extends from June to September. The thin soils of the highlands and deforested terrain experience flash floods from the rains (FAO, 2005).

3.3.7 Climatic Change and Variability

3.3.7.1 Changes in temperature:

Over the long term, the annual mean temperature increased in Eritrea significantly, and a low temperature was recorded in the 1980s and the early 1990s, with the annual average temperature at its lowest in 1989 (25.5°C). In contrast, over the past two decades, temperatures have risen with the highest temperature in 2009 (27.5°C). From 1930 - 2019, the annual average temperature increased appreciably (1930 to 2010). While the temperature decreased from 1930 to 1960 and 1960 to 1990, the temperature has increased significantly over the past two decades (Ghebrezgabher et al, 2018a).

Further, a 2012 analysis (Ghebru et al, 2012) used different downscaled global climate models (GCMs) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR4) that projected temperature increases between 2000 and 2050; the CSIRO Climate Science Centre's model projected a uniform increase of 1–1.5°C for the average daily maximum temperature for the warmest month and the Model for Interdisciplinary Research on Climate (MIROC) model, which showed similar results but projected a 0.5°C increase in the northernmost part of the country. While the CSIRO model showed no change in annual precipitation, the MIROC model showed areas of the Red Sea zone gaining 100–200 mm in precipitation (Ghebru et al, 2012).

Temperature projections: Figure 3-18 depicts changes in observed and projected mean temperatures. The average means annual temperature rose by 1.4°C - 1.6°C between the 1960s and the 2020s, and it is expected to rise by another 2.6°C between the 2020s and the 2080s (Figure 3-18a). As shown in (Figure 3-18b), the average monthly temperature (2030-2050) will rise by 0.5°C - 2.0°C compared to reference years (1986-2005). The highest projected (2030-2050) temperature increases of up to 1.7°C are expected in the western areas of Anseba, Gash Barka, and the northeastern parts of Debubawi Keih Bahri. However, the highest mean temperatures ranging between 29.9°C - 30.0°C by 2050 would still be experienced in the coastal Zobas of Debubawi-Keih-Bahri; Semienawi-Keih.

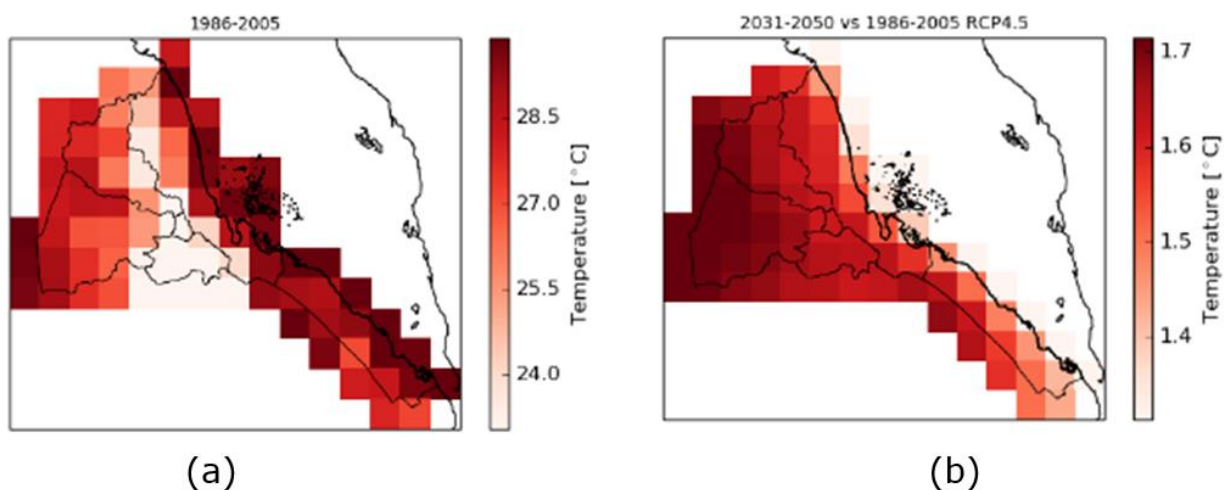


Figure 3-18 Reference period Temperature and projections
a) Temperature sum over the reference period 1986-2005.
b) Projected change in temperature for 2021-2030 compared to the reference period 1986-2005.

3.3.7.2 Changes in precipitation:

There was a decrease in the annual average rainfall in Eritrea from 1930 to 2010. In contrast, the highest annual rainfall was recorded in the early 1930s (415 mm) and 2001 (459 mm), and the lowest levels were observed in 1984 (197.5 mm), 1990 (176 mm), and 2009 (214.9 mm) and may be associated with severe droughts (Ghebregabher et al, 2018a).

Precipitation projections: Changes in observed and projected mean precipitation levels are depicted in Figure 4. The average precipitation level has decreased slightly from 350 mm per year in the 1960s to 300 mm in the 2030s (Figure 3-19a). Similarly, the average monthly precipitation has decreased by 5mm to 30mm in July and August, respectively (Figure 3-19b). The highest projected (2030-2050) precipitation decrease of 40mm is observed in the most southern and western parts of Gash Barka, as well as some northeastern parts of Semienawi Keih Bahri, when compared to the 1986-2005 reference year. Even if the precipitation changes are minor, the actual mean precipitation in Eritrea is already low, providing yet another reason for climate change investment in water resource management and use

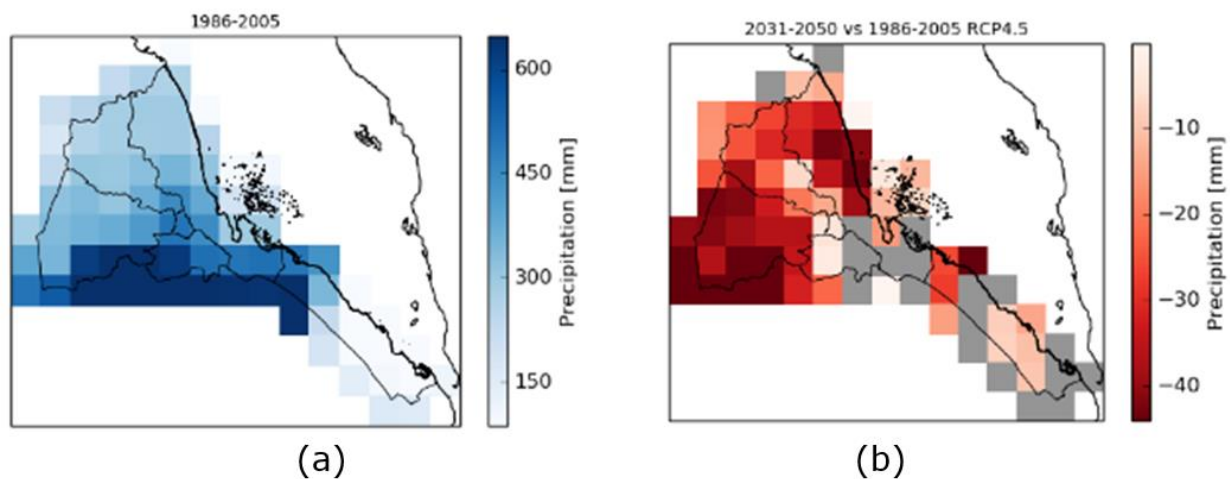


Figure 3-19 Reference period Precipitation and projections.
a) Precipitation sum over the reference period 1986-2005.
b) Projected change in precipitation for 2021-2030 compared to the reference period 1986-2005.

3.3.8 Land cover

Deforestation: The forest cover that occupied about 30 per cent of the total land area of Eritrea a century ago was 16 per cent in 1995, changed to 15 per cent in 2016²³ and is currently 13.5 per cent of the total land area²⁴... Figure 3-18 shows the deterioration of the land coverage from 1993 – 2017 with arable land, land under permanent meadows and pastures and land under permanent crops. The reasons for the decline include clearing of land for agricultural use, overgrazing of livestock, fuel-wood, house construction, drought, and war. (MoLWE, 2015)

²³ FAOSTAT. Eritrea. http://faostat.fao.org/static/syb/syb_178.pdf (Accessed 9 January 2020)

²⁴ [TH 29 Cover .p65 \(worldagroforestry.org\)](#)

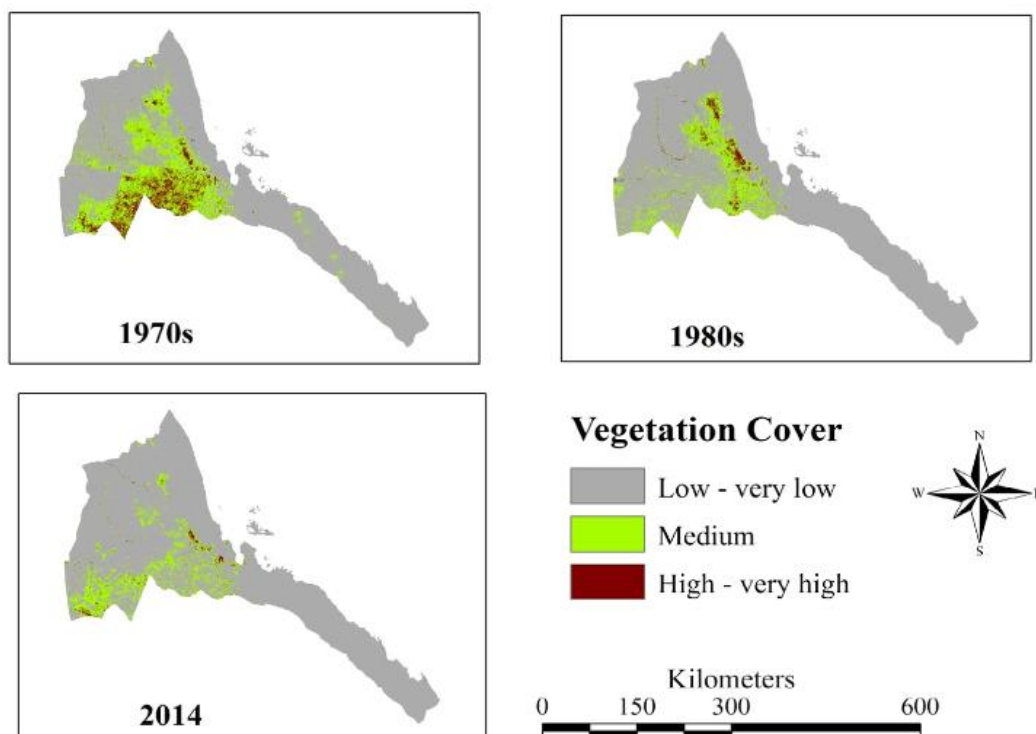


Figure 3-20 the deterioration of the land coverage from 1993 – 2017 - Eritrea

Despite the considerable forest cover, forestry is an insignificant part of the economy. The natural forests of Eritrea are classified into six main groups; the highland forests comprise a mixture of coniferous and broad-leaved species²⁵. The mixed woodland of acacia, which is a restricted area, occurs in the southern part of the Western Lowland. The other forests include wooded grassland and shrub or bush vegetation, which dominates most parts of the country, Riverine Forest, which is mainly composed of doum palm and tamarinds; and mangroves, which occur along the coastal area. Highland forests are highly disturbed and fragmented because of deforestation. Some of the forests have been completely wiped out to create more land for settlement and agriculture.

3.3.9 Biodiversity.

Eritrea is endowed with rich biodiversity resources²⁶. The Proposed Protected Areas (PPAs) of Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri (SDB); Buri-peninsula, and the Gash-Barka Riverine Forests harbour highly diversified flora such as *Juniperus procera*, *Olea Africana* and fauna that support considerable agricultural and fishing activities²⁷. The Eritrean Red Sea coast is endowed with valuable marine resources and has a rich biodiversity²⁸, including in marine plants, especially seagrass²⁹. The beauty of the avifauna and landscape of the Green Belt and Mountain Bizen of the Eastern escarpment of Eritrea are of high eco-tourism value.

Biodiversity is being threatened by such environmental problems as land degradation, deforestation, soil loss and the expansion of desertification, especially in the critical areas where

²⁵ [Nationally Determined Contributions \(NDCs\) Report Submitted to UNFCCC \(fao.org\)](http://www.fao.org/nrdoc/cdrom/er/er_nbsap-v2-en.pdf)

²⁶ MMR (2007). State of the Coast, 2006-2007, Online, Available: http://www.eritreambassyjapan.org/data/State_of_the_Coast_2006-2007_FULL.pdf. M

²⁷ [Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Department of Environment, The State of Eritrea \(2015\). Revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Eritrea \(2014-2020\)](http://www.mwe.gov.et/Portals/0/Revised_National_Biodiversity_Strategy_and_Action_Plan_for_Eritrea_(2014-2020).pdf)

²⁸ [Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Department of Environment, The State of Eritrea \(2019\). 6th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity](http://www.mwe.gov.et/Portals/0/6th_National_Report_to_the_Convention_on_Biological_Diversity.pdf)

²⁹ <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/er/er-nbsap-v2-en.pdf>

agricultural output is vital. The loss of biodiversity, along with climate change and desertification, have been identified as the greatest challenges to sustainable development in Eritrea³⁰.

3.3.10 Agroecological regions.

Based on biological and physical characteristics, Eritrea is divided into six major agro ecological zones (Figure 3-19). These six zones are, in turn, subdivided into 55 sub-zones³¹. This agro ecological classification is essential in soil and water conservation since appropriate conservation measures vary between the zones. Ideally, each sub-zone should explicitly provide soil and water conservation guidelines. As can be seen from the figures in Table 1, much of Eritrea is occupied by drylands, with three-quarters of the country falling in the arid or semi-desert zones. In most years, rainfall is less than 500 mm in all these areas. This, combined with very high potential evapotranspiration (1,700ñ2, 100 mm), results in dry conditions³².

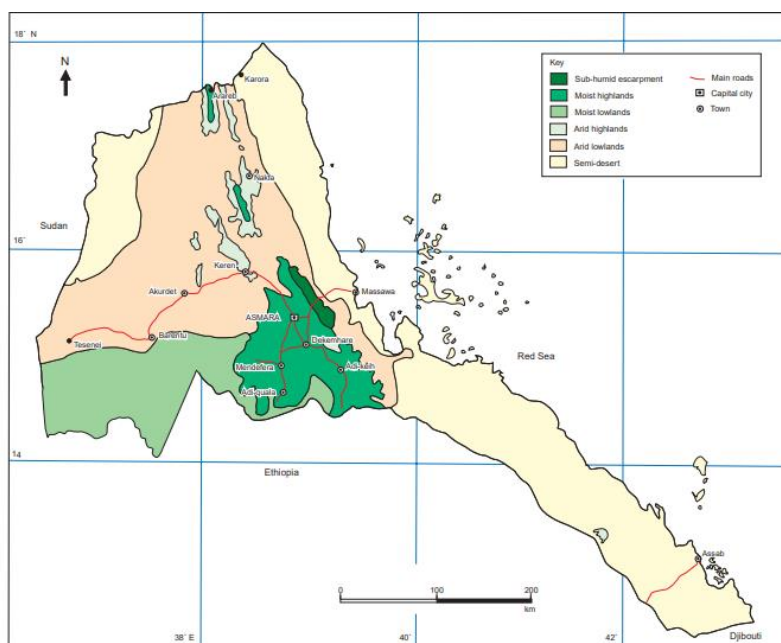


Figure 3-21 Major agro-ecological regions of Eritrea (White 1983)³³

Table 3-2 Relative area of the major agro-ecological zones of Eritrea

Agro-ecological Zone	Proportion of zone of Eritrea’s total area
Moist highlands	7
Moist lowlands	16
Arid highland	3
Arid lowlands	34
Sub-humid escarpment	1
Semi-desert zone	3

³⁰ <https://dicf.unepgrid.ch/eritrea/biodiversity>

³¹ Ghebru and Radcliffe, 1997

³² [TH 29 Cover .p65 \(worldagroforestry.org\)](#)

³³ White, F., 1983. The Vegetation of Africa a descriptive memoir to accompany the UNESCO/AETFAT/UNSO vegetation map of Africa. UNESCO, Paris. pp. 356

4. BENEFICIAL AND ADVERSE IMPACTS

4.1 TYPICAL POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS.

The activities under SFLP will generate several environmental and social impacts throughout their project cycle from planning to decommission. The potential impacts are outlined below, and their mitigation measures outlined in table 4-1:

4.1.1 Biodiversity

Eritrea's rich biodiversity is continuously under threat, primarily due to human activities such as over-abstraction of natural resources including overfishing, population growth, agricultural expansion, and deforestation. The most affected sectors include forestry, wildlife and water.

The project activities may involve fishing activities, installation of fisheries infrastructure, Fish-processing, warehouses, bulking centres, etc. Noise and vibrations from the development activities may also disturb the normal roaming patterns of the small game in the area, especially birds as most of them forage during the day and cause them to migrate away from the area and/or conflict with human beings. Identified impacts on biodiversity include the following:

a) ***Loss of natural vegetation and habitat destruction:***

Vegetation clearing of project sites may occur during rehabilitation/construction of the various fisheries infrastructure. Sensitive habitats such as mangroves may be affected as construction materials are sought.

b) **Biodiversity Loss**

Various programme activities will result in biodiversity loss:

- The construction activities and establishment of aquaculture ponds may result in habitat loss and biodiversity disturbances, which will force animals to migrate, destroy flora and fauna and cause ecosystem imbalances.
- Dams selected for fisheries programmes may be affected by agricultural and other activities in their catchment areas resulting in their siltation and the destruction of the fish habitat and ultimately affecting fish production.
 - Fish quality will be affected (fish from polluted water can cause human health problems or not accepted for food)
 - Over production of fish from dams will also affect the lower stream agricultural activities and the water quality
- Coral reefs, sea grass and seaweeds, and nesting sites (turtles and birds) and endangered species will be also affected.
- Ecosystem shift from mangrove plantation to new developments like construction of landing bays.

c) **Biodiversity Inversions**

The escape of farmed fish can have negative effects on surrounding biodiversity (habitat invasion, competition for food, predation on wild individuals and native species, transmission of pathogens and risk of genetic modification). Introduction of alien aquaculture species in the catchment areas of Eritrea pose a challenge as they may find their way into the natural water bodies. A malfunction in the systems can lead to changes in the water flow rate, accumulation of organic sludge, eutrophication, etc.

d) Over-exploitation of targeted small pelagic fish species

The Project Programme aspires to increase marine fisheries production by targeting small pelagic fisheries. MSY for small pelagic fish species appears to show great potential but the studies are out of date. Small pelagic fish are migratory, are highly susceptible to sea surface temperature changes.

The identified positive impacts of the project include the following:

a) **Biodiversity Conservation Measures:** The programme will engage in various biodiversity conservation measures which will include planting and fencing mangroves, (Social fencing), which will enhance marine Biodiversity and fish catch. Planting mangrove and halophyte will result in various positive impacts, which include Microclimate Balance and Protection of Coastal Erosion.

- **Microclimate Balance:** A mangrove plantation is a transitional coastal ecosystem between marine and terrestrial environments that is characterized by salinity and constant tidal flooding and contains plant communities that are adapted to several physical constraints, including the climate. The mangrove canopy is an important control on the variation of climatic attributes at a microclimatic scale. The characteristics of the canopy are the main control for this variation, especially for the distribution of rainfall and the amount of solar radiation below the canopy, which influence the distribution of plant species in that environment.
- **Protection of Coastal Erosion:** Increased coastal forests and trees forest cover offer effective natural protective functions against coastal erosion, besides their socio-economic values.

Watershed Management: The potential impact from agricultural practices upstream of the selected dams for inland fisheries may cause dam water pollution and hence water quality deterioration. The programme will have to institute the following to manage this potential impact:

- Monitor the agricultural practices, particularly the use of banned chemicals, in the catchment areas.
- Conduct periodic dam water quality analysis.
- Institute Catchment Management including rehabilitation measures in the hinterland.
 - Terracing,
 - Reforestation,
 - Check dams,
 - Contour ridging,

SFLP will not support any interventions that will impact negatively on biodiversity. Thus, it will avoid any operations that will be carried out in protected or conservation areas and forest lands. All project work will be confined to privately owned, communal or government land.

The project will further avoid any deforestation, forest degradation or destruction of mangroves, but will promote catchment rehabilitation, reforestation of coastal areas with mangroves, intercropping, agroforestry, in a bid to maintain or enhance biodiversity. In addition, the fishers will be capacitated in climate smart and best practices to manage their fishing grounds.

The Bio-diversity disturbances from the project will be **short to medium term** in nature and may occur for the duration of construction or installation of fishing equipment and infrastructure. These impacts have a **regional** effect as they will not only be a problem to the

footprint area but will cause the migration of small game and fish to neighbouring areas. The project activities may impact on biodiversity or living natural resources (i) through infrastructure installations (ii) pollution discharges to water from fish processing activities, land and air pollution from construction, etc.

4.1.2 Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Natural Resources: The SFLP project activities will not result in any significant consumption of natural resources; raw materials, energy or water. As the project will be committed to sustainable practices it will emphasise on optimising the existing resources by implementing efficient methodologies.

Resource Efficiency: The SFLP project activities are not expected to release any pollutants into the environment and where such may occur waste handling systems will be promoted. The project will not purchase fertilisers and other agrochemicals but will promote the organic liquid fertiliser being produced from sea weeds and fish processing waste. The project will also not endorse the use of antibiotics and hormonal products for aquaculture.

Substantial quantities of solid wastes are normally generated from construction of infrastructure and fish-processing activities. Such wastes may include stones, wood, broken glasses, containers, rods of metal, pieces of iron sheets packaging of agrochemicals and pesticides, fuel containers etc. The sub-project proponents will be expected to design and institute appropriate measures for the collection and disposal of the various wastes produced by their operations. Solid waste can litter the surroundings, contaminate water bodies and pose danger to aquatic life. The identified impacts under resource Efficiency include the following:

a) Effluent, Solid Waste, Marine litters and microplastic

Most Fisheries processing, packaging, and marketing operations produce liquid effluent, Solid Waste, Marine litters and microplastics due to:

- Washing in fish processing facilities,
- Steam and hot water boilers which produce ash,
- Fresh fish market wastes
- Excess produce at markets
- Oil leakage from fishing boats on landing sites
- The effluent and brine discharge from desalination plants.

Hazardous waste will also be generated from mobile solar dryers (end of life waste from solar panels and batteries) and waste from refrigeration systems may include CFC generation, (Ozone depleting substance (ODS) from old cooling systems) Also, post-harvest fish lose waste disposal will pose a challenge.

The effluents and solid waste have potential of polluting the soil and water resources.

b) Air pollution, by particulate matter and rotting fish.

Air Quality will be impacted by particulate matter (dust) emissions from demolitions and construction works, drying of produce, processing of produce and processing waste from the packaging process. It will also be impacted by emissions from fish grinding and packaging machines, and smoke from generators. Further, any rotting fish left in the environment will contaminate the air.

c) Pollution of Ambient Waters

Ambient waters will be impacted by discharges from aquaculture facilities (characterized by its chemical components as well as some organic components (nitrogen, phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids, etc.)) Pollution will also occur from wastewater discharges from construction activities including onsite sewage, rainwater run-off, leachate from the accumulation of solid and liquid waste, and waste

streams from processing plants. All these processes may cause Eutrophication and deoxygenation resulting in fish kills etc.

Water bodies will also be affected by pollution from fish feed and fish droppings at aquaculture centres, floating cages, wastewater from sea water desalination plants, and wastewater discharges from laboratories at the research centre.

Water pollution will also occur during and after construction of landing sites, as a number of fishing boats/vessels increase leakage of hydrocarbons. Pollution from hydrocarbons will also emanate from workshops/multipurpose facilities, power generation equipment & storage failures.

d) *Soil and Land Degradation*

Soils will be affected by impacts of civil works on land resources, workplace contamination from diesel, lubricants etc. and increased soil erosion due to vegetation clearing, soil trampling and compaction.

Construction work will be limited to local areas, e.g., dam rehabilitation, and fish drying centres and will involve works that will lead to soil erosion, soil compaction, defacing of the countryside due to over abstraction of construction materials and generation of spoil and dust. Further the soil erosion from construction and land clearing will result in sedimentation in the receiving waters causing such effects as coral reef damage.

e) *End of Life equipment and E-Waste*

Pollution from end of life of provided equipment like boats, canoes, fishing gear, fish boxes, shoes, and gowns. If these are not handled properly, they will constitute solid waste which can pollute the environment, especially the water environment.

Potential E-Waste Pollution from end of life of provided equipment like laptops, sanitary supplies, fish quality testing instruments, thermometers, electric bicycles, solar lanterns, small multipurpose printing machines, digital library, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) and other electronic equipment. These can generate toxic and hazardous waste if they are not handled properly.

f) *Noise Pollution*

Various programme activities will result in noise pollution:

- Noise at construction sites.
- Noise at landing bays.
- Noise at fish market sites.
- Noise from boat engines.
- Etc.

a) *Value Addition challenges:*

If the project beneficiaries want to engage in various value addition processes, there is need for them to acquire updated skills and knowledge pertaining to the value chain, infrastructure, and adequate capacity to meet the required standards.

b) *Light pollution/spill affects communities.*

Fishing boats use very bright lights at night. The glaring lights of one boat operate with a power of 12000 Watts to attract fish. The bright lights affect the communities negatively, constitute light pollution, and disturb the nightlife. This method is prohibited in some countries just like fishing with dynamite.

4.1.3 Cultural Heritage

Eritrea is rich in cultural heritage artifacts and sites and the project will do all it can to avoid impacting on the cultural heritage. The SFLP project does not envisage opening new areas or establishing new infrastructure that may impact on cultural heritage sites. The project will confine itself in existing Government owned fishing areas and yards.

Any construction works at the project sites may affect some natural features, antics, and relics in the project area. The excavations for the works will potentially cause destruction of the natural features, antics, and relics if they are available. This is anticipated during trenching and digging of foundations for buildings.

However, if any cultural heritage sites are encountered, the project will adhere to the national chance finds procedure.

a) Grave/Archaeology/heritage site degradation/disturbance

Eritrea is endowed with archaeological and heritage sites. The establishment of fish landing sites, marketplaces etc may degrade or disturb some of these heritage sites. Thus, the programme has to institute a strict protocol on how to handle any artifacts that may be discovered in the process of implementing the project.

4.1.4 Indigenous Peoples

No indigenous peoples have been identified in the project area. However, if during project implementation, indigenous groups are identified, ethical engagement and respect for the rights of these communities will be exercised, including seeking free, prior and informed consent (FPIC).

4.1.5 Labour and Working Conditions

The SFLP project will endeavour to uphold the national labour laws and the country's international commitments regarding labour rights. Thus, the project will not support any value chains or activities where there are instances of forced or child labour. Children below the nationally defined minimum employment age of 18 years should not be engaged in any activities supported by the project.

Fisheries activities, processing and construction activities have a risk of occupational health and safety issues. Workers are at risk of death, accidents and injuries, near misses, unsafe acts if OHS control measures are not in place.

In the SFLP project areas, most of the workforce, young and old, works in the informal sector. Inadequate technical capacity and/or negligence on operation of shipping vessels and machinery, non-adherence to preventive and risk management measures in place may result in temporary to permanent physical injuries, illness, disabilities or loss of life. The operation of various equipment and machinery and the actual construction activities will expose workers to work-related accidents and injuries. Pollutants such as dust and noise could also have negative implications for the health of workers and near-by communities such as bronchial diseases from dust and hearing impairments due to prolonged working under noisy conditions.

Thus, the SFLP project will not operate in sectors, areas, or value chains where the workers face significant occupational and safety risks, including technologies or practices that pose occupational safety and health (OSH) risks. These include dangerous machines and tools, toxic substances, parasitic or transmissible diseases, extreme temperatures, etc.

Identified Positive impacts include:

a) Job/employment creation

The expanded fisheries industry and programmes will result in the creation of more long-term job opportunities, which include:

- Net making and repairs,
- Boat maintenance and engine repairs,
- Marine Fishing,
- Inland fishing,
- Value addition of fish,
- Marketing of fish and fish products,
- etc

b) Improving of Livelihood,

The availability of Jobs, in the main fisheries sector and downstream industries will translate to improvement of livelihoods, as people will be well resourced to lead reasonable lives. The jobs thus created will assist in income generation and food security of the communities.

Identified Negative impacts include:

a) Poor stakeholder engagement:

A fragmented planning, implementation, and monitoring approach at national and Zoba level affects sustainability of a project. There may be some stakeholders at national and Zoba level who are i) not aware ii) who doubt their role in the project and iii) who feel that their role is being played by another stakeholder. These result in uncertainties, suspicion, and conflict. The following are recommendations on how best coordination can be done and the key aspects expected at all levels:

b) Elitist Community Business Plans:

Development of business plans is a particularly good approach, but it is necessary for the plans to be generated by the communities themselves not as ambitious ideas from extension officers and/or politicians. Ownership and sustainability start from the base processes.

c) Elite Capture off Fish Cooperatives

Impacts of enrichment of individuals at the expense of others.

d) Labour Issues:

Two potential issues are apparent in the project, child labour. Forced labour is said not to be there but is being confused with the free labour the villagers offer for Government projects, which will benefit them. This has been a long-standing practice, which is open to abuse. Labour dispute?

e) Occupational Health and Safety Issues:

Weak technical capacity and/or negligence on operation of vehicles and machinery resulting in temporary and permanent physical injuries, bronchial diseases from dust, diseases, and illness from fish handling, processes (fish grinding, fish packaging etc). Increased house crow issue can be related to health issues.

f) Less women in leadership positions:

(Empowerment of Women) Lack of real opportunities for women in fisheries jobs etc. They may suffer from discrimination and oppression, failure of inclusive involvement, and perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives. Women can be empowered by deliberately allocating a quarter system in most activities including positions in cooperatives and targeting some activities exclusively for them, e.g., the net mending businesses.

g) Low youths' participation:

(Empowerment of Youths :) There is great potential for lack of real benefits for youth as there may be local elite capture of project benefits. However, the value chain model being promoted provides an opportunity for them to participate gainfully in some stages of the value chain as vendors, traders and/or processors. Everyone has a niche in a value chain.

h) **Deprivation of Communities**

There could be risk of restricted access to certain water bodies, risk of communities losing interest in traditional fishing activities and frustration from slow fruition of programmes at the local level (jobs, fish supply, etc.).

i) **Breakdown of Cooperatives**

Lack of sustainability of cooperatives due to various issues encompassing group dynamics, coherence, and management. The cooperatives may also become non-productive and eventually break down. Constant conflicts may also cause cooperatives' breakdown.

j) **Dependency Syndrome**

The Fishermen may end up being too dependent on donations and be affected by lack of ownership of established infrastructure and end up underutilising the infrastructure and Services. This will result in reduced sustainability of the programmes.

k) **Poor leadership quality in fish cooperation fishery cooperatives**

Poor leadership qualities in fishery cooperatives may result in demotivation of members, high membership turnover, corruption, and constant unproductive conflicts.

l) **Unbalanced Market Dynamics**

Improvements of value chains with no deliberate efforts to ensure access and affordability of the value-added products is likely to create unfavourable dynamics for consumers as the products become too expensive.

4.1.6 Community Health and Safety

It is not envisaged that the SFLP project activities will result in any negative impacts on community health and safety, especially after implementing the recommended mitigation measures from the current ESCMP.

Although the project is not expected to cause major labour influxes, if there is any construction it is likely going to bring outside workers to stay for considerable lengths of time, increasing the chances of spreading communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS Awareness raising within local communities and workers through Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and distribution of free condoms and counselling and treatment will help alleviate the impacts.

The project will also deliberately seek to prevent gender-based violence (GBV) and Sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), stemming from labour influx to project sites. Any actions that may disrupt community dynamics will be avoided. SFLP gender transformative approach and interventions address GBV through raising awareness and addressing root causes.

4.1.7 Physical and Economic Resettlement

There will be no temporary or permanent displacement of any households due to the project's activities as these will be limited to established fishing grounds and Government designated dams and communal lands. The project will also not cause any economic displacement such as loss of assets or access to resources caused by land acquisition or access restrictions. The project will operate within the allocated catchments and coastal areas while ensuring the preservation of established land rights and community-based property rights.

4.1.8 Financial Intermediaries And Direct Investments

SFLP project will not operate through any Financial Intermediaries, thus SECAP Standard 8 will not be applicable.

4.1.9 Climate Change

The SFLP target project areas are prone to extreme climatic conditions such as floods and droughts resulting in significant losses in fishing gear, boats and infrastructure including routes connecting the fishers to markets. Frequent droughts have impacted heavily on the communities resulting in recurring low productivity.

A targeted adaptation assessment (TAA) of the project was carried out and the main climate hazards found include extremes temperatures, droughts, severe storms and flash floods. Future climate trends indicate increase in temperature and extreme temperatures; increased rainfall variability; and slight reduction in precipitation. Most of the selected fish value chains without adaptive measures would result into reduced productivity.

Based on the climate risks and projected impacts, the adaptation options recommended include

- Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.
- Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.
- Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.

Further climate details are contained in the targeted adaptation assessment (TAA)

4.2 THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The purpose of the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESMP) is to identify environmental and social impacts/enhancements, mitigation measures to be undertaken and the institutional responsibilities for: (i) the identification of environmental and social impacts; (ii) the preparation and implementation of mitigation measures; (iii) monitoring the implementation of the mitigation measures; and (iv) capacity building to ensure the afore-mentioned responsibilities will be carried out effectively.

The following are the mitigation measures for the identified impacts in section 4.1 above:

Table 4-1 Measures to Optimize and Mitigate the Negative Impacts of Fisheries

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
1.0	Component 1: Enhanced Sustainable Conservation of Fisheries Resources and Ecosystem Management..	Protect, rehabilitate and conserve fisheries resources through sustainable ecosystem and fisheries management processes						
	Subcomponent 1.1: Resources and ecosystem management This component will support the development and implementation of inland and marine fishery resources management plans to ensure conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystem prioritising and streamlining: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate resilience by scaling up low Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emission technologies such as solar refrigeration. 	Loss of natural vegetation and trees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetation clearing of project sites may occur during rehabilitation/construction of the various fisheries infrastructure. Over abstraction of resources may occur for construction purposes. Sensitive habitats such as mangroves may be affected as construction materials are sought, Site clearance Clearing of the project sites and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revegetate affected areas and reconstructed embankment. preserve protected plant species, use alternative sources of energy, awareness campaigns Avoid sensitive habitats. Limit clearing to working areas. Avoid over abstraction of construction materials. Site restoration and landscaping 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	GoSE, Contractors, SFLP Project staff, Zoba MMR Officers, MRDD MRRHRDD MoA MoLWE SFLP NPCO Department of Forestry Ministry of Environment	Catchment Management Approach. Environmental awareness training No unnecessary vegetation cleared. Number of modern processing methods Adopted. Number of fast-growing trees planted in the affected sites	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Solar fish drying facilities for the small pelagic fish, • fuel efficient boat engines • efficient management through improved resource monitoring. • Increased carbon sequestration through mangrove afforestation and improve ecosystem Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ disturbance of animals, flora and fauna ◦ Deforestation due to increased need for firewood for fish processing ◦ Siltation of water resources from upland activities ◦ Drying out of water reservoirs during the dry season 	<p>The Contractors must clear the area to be used and site works only.</p> <p>Prohibit cutting down of forest including mangrove trees for firewood.</p> <p>Adopt modern processing methods (solar driers)</p> <p>Promote planting of fast-growing trees to be used in afforestation as a sustainable solution.</p> <p>Identify reservoirs whose catchments have sound ecosystem-based watershed management characterized by hillside afforestation, terraces for farming and excellent rangeland</p>			Increased number of reservoirs located in catchment areas with vegetative buffer zone		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fisheries beyond the recommended MSY for small pelagic fish species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project should implement the EAF Plan which involves the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Initiate regular stock assessment programs. ◦ In depth survey ◦ Regular species catch and effort composition determination. ◦ Setting quota based MSY and fishing 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	GoSE, Contractors, SFLP Project staff, Zoba MMR Officers, MRDD MRRHRDD MoA MoLWE SFLP NPCO	Decrease of catches for Small Pelagic Fisheries	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> season. ○ Introduction of centralized catch and effort recording system. 					
		<p>Over abstraction of construction material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of burrowing of construction materials from riverbeds, land, and wetlands (if required) 	Compliance with relevant sand extraction, topsoil management and wetland digging requirements.	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	SFLP-NPCO and Contractor	None	ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<p>Air pollution, resulting from dust:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Air quality will be impacted by dust emissions from demolitions and construction works, drying of produce, processing of produce and processing waste from the packaging process. ○ It will also be impacted by emissions from vehicles, earthmoving equipment and released particulate matters. ○ Fish Grinding and packaging machines will also release dust into the 	<p>Institute pollution prevention measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use dust screens or nets where demolition or other dusty construction is occurring. • Instituted dust suppression measures at all sites. • Handle all waste from value addition processes properly. • Install dust extractors at processing plants. • Provide workers with PPE. • Fish grinding machines need to be fitted with dust extractors. • Generators must always be in good 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	SFLP-NPCO and Contractor	National Air pollution standards.	ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ atmosphere. ○ Generators at the mills will produce smoke. 	condition and serviced regularly.					
		<p>Noise Pollution</p> <p>Noise pollution will emanate from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise at construction sites • Noise at landing bays • Noise at fish market sites • Noise and vibration caused by machines, site vehicles, pneumatic drills • Etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor to avoid old equipment. • Heavy-duty equipment to be minimized. • Noisy operations to be limited to certain times. • Noise levels to be limited to within acceptable levels. • Market structures to be designed to contain noise inside the buildings so as not to disturb the rest of the environment. 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	SFLP-NPCO Contractor, ZPCO MLWE/DoEnv't	Designing of noise proof buildings.	ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution of Ambient Waters ○ Wastewater discharges from construction activities including onsite sewage and rainwater run-off. ○ Leachate from the accumulation of solid and liquid waste. ○ Pollution from chemicals, & other 	<p>Pollution prevention by controlled discharges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erect proper sanitary facilities. • Treat all waste effluents before discharging into the environment. • Avoid leakages of lubricants and other hazardous wastes. • Use of appropriate drainage structures. • Recycled, reused 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO and Contractor, ZPCO MLWE/DoEnv't		Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ materials meant for production. ○ Pollution from fish feed and fish droppings in aquaculture ponds and floating cages. ○ Waste streams from processing plants. ○ Wastewater from seawater desalination plant. ○ Wastewater discharges from laboratories at the research centre 	<p>before dumping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper handling of waste chemicals at the laboratories. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No discharging of toxic chemicals down the drains. - Return excess and obsolete chemicals to suppliers. <p>-Conduct and keep environmental impact assessment (EIA) as main tool for environmental matters. -Introduce strategies for waste management and control in landing sites and fishing ports Eco-friendly discharge treatment mechanism</p>					
		<p>Soil and land degradation, including soil contamination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts of civil works on land resources. • Workplace contamination from diesel, lubricants etc. • Increased soil erosion due to vegetation clearing, soil trampling and compaction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Contractors should make a daily inspection of earth works and ensure that slopes are suitably graded. Once earthworks are complete the Implementing Agent should monitor the restoration measures implemented by the Contractor, such as 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	GoSE Contractors, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO, Wildlife and forestry Authority,	Environmental awareness training. An absence of rills, gullies, or other erosion features	Quarterly and ongoing project implemented as is	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
			<p>re-vegetation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate containment measures for all operational areas and proper disposal of used lubricants. • Soil erosion control measures (e.g., re-vegetation, terracing, & gabions,) • Restoration of borrow pits, & sand and quarry stone abstraction sites. 					
		<p>Solid wastes and hazardous wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most fishery processing, packaging, and marketing operations produce solid waste and solid organic wastes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Washing in fish processing facilities - Steam and hot water boilers produce ash - Fresh and processed fish markets, - Excess produce at markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled disposal of wastes and effluent by use of appropriate disposal facilities, • use of appropriate drainage structures, • use of cleaner technologies, • proper storage of materials, awareness campaigns • Processing waste from fishery activities into other uses, e.g., pet food, organic manure, etc. • Reuse and recycle waste. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>Contractors, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO. Zoba MoLWE branch.</p>	<p>Likely hazardous and non-hazardous construction waste</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mobile Solar dryers will generate end of life waste from solar panels and batteries. ○ Waste from refrigeration systems including CFC, ○ Waste from fish post-harvest fish fish lose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handling of solid waste from end-of-life solar panels and old batteries. • Avoid the use of CFC dependant refrigeration. 					
		<p>Impacts on wildlife habitats</p> <p>Habitat loss and biodiversity disturbances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced migration of animals • Destruction of flora and fauna • Ecosystems' imbalance • Disturbance of migration, Nesting sites (birds and sea turtles) by new infrastructure. • Coral reefs, sea grass and sea weeds near construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No construction related activities on sensitive wildlife habitat. • Limit noise and vibrations, light, which can irritate animals. • Preserve and conserve flora and fauna to maintain the ecosystem. • Avoid known migration route /spawning grounds. • Site should be selected wisely 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits.	SFLP-NPCO, Wildlife and forestry Authority, ZPCO	Increase in Biodiversity	Annually and ongoing project implemented as is	Project implementation costs
		<p>Occupational health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temporary and permanent physical injuries ○ Bronchial diseases from dust. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement health and safety, and emergency response plan. • Create awareness, educate, and follow occupational and 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	SFLP, MoH-NPCONPCO,	Occupational Health and Safety	Monthly and ongoing project implemented as is	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Diseases and illness related to fishery operations. ○ Loss of life 	health standards for each activity and monitoring of such.					
		<p>Labour Issues/Child Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of school going children • Exploitation of Villagers • Youth targeting from 18-35 years to avoid engagement of minors. • Regular assessment of child labour risks and response mechanism • Increase awareness amongst beneficiaries on child labour free supply and value chains. • Leverage on national child labor monitoring system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve community leadership and raise awareness on child labour and the implications thereof. 	<p>MMR</p> <p>SFLP NPCO</p> <p>SFLP ZPCO</p> <p>Implementing partners Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	SFLP-NPCO, Ministry of Labour & Human and social welfare, Community Leadership	Children's rights	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<p>Elite Capture off Fish Cooperatives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enrichment of individuals at the expense of others. 	There is need to protect the community and build capacity needed to identify such practices and how to counter them	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	CSU, SFLP-NPCO	None	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
		<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discrimination and oppression of women • Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged. • Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits. • Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. • Promote youths' participation in fisheries. • Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	CSU, NUEW SFLP-NPCONPCO, NUEYS, NPCO NUEW, NUEYS, & Industry Marine Resources	Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills	Quarterly and ongoing project implemented	Project implementation costs

No.	PROJECT COMPONENTS	POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL, AND SOCIAL IMPACTS	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT MEASURES	PUBLIC CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE INSTITUTION IN IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MONITORING AND REPORTING)	FREQUENCY OF VERIFICATION	ESTIMATE
	<p>Subcomponent 1.1: Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development.</p> <p>The focus of this subcomponent will be to support sustainable marine fisheries production by implementation of fisheries management plans, monitoring, control and surveillance. The activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgrading and ensuring increased access to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ More productive and climate smart technologies. ○ longline fishing, ○ small seines, ○ solar energy for processing and refrigeration, ○ climate information, ○ Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS), ○ inputs and services, ○ capacity building of smallholder marine fish producers towards more efficient and sustainable fishing systems. 	<p>Solid wastes and hazardous wastes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Fisheries, Fishery processing, packaging, and marketing operations produce solid waste and solid organic wastes. • Washing in fishery processing facilities • Steam and hot water boilers produce ash • Fresh fish and processed fish markets, waste from canning • Excess produce at markets 	<p>Waste management and pollution control plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled disposal of wastes and effluent by use of appropriate disposal facilities, • use of cleaner technologies, • proper storage of materials, awareness campaigns • Waste from fishery activities can be further processed into other uses, e.g., pet food, organic manure, etc. • Reuse and recycling must be preferred over disposal of the waste. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.</p>	<p>Likely hazardous and non-hazardous construction waste</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Loss of natural vegetation and trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation clearing of project sites may occur during rehabilitation/construction of the various fisheries infrastructure. • Over abstraction of resources may occur for construction purposes. • Sensitive habitats such as mangroves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revegetate affected areas and reconstructed embankment. • preserve protected plant species, • use alternative sources of energy, awareness campaigns • Avoid sensitive habitats. • Limit clearing to working areas. • Avoid over 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>GoSE, Contractors, SFLP Project staff, Zoba MMR Officers,</p> <p>MRDD MRRHRDD MoA MoLWE</p>	<p>Site clearance</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<p>may be affected as construction materials are sought,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site clearance 	<p>abstraction of construction materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site restoration and landscaping 					
		<p>Over exploitation of the Small Pelagic Fisheries beyond the recommended MSY for small pelagic fish species</p>	<p>Project should implement the EAF Plan which involves the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate regular stock assessment programs. In depth survey Regular species catch and effort composition determination. Setting quota based MSY and fishing season. Introduction of centralized catch and effort recording system. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO</p>	<p>Increase in Catches of small pelagic</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Over abstraction of construction material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of burrowing of construction materials from riverbeds, land, and wetlands (if required) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance with relevant sand extraction, topsoil management and wetland digging requirements. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO and Contractor</p>	<p>Absence of scurred landscapes.</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Impacts on wildlife habitats - Habitat loss and biodiversity</p>	<p>No construction related activities on sensitive wildlife habitat:</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, Wildlife and forestry Authority, ZPCO</p>	<p>Increase in biodiversity</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<p>disturbances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forced migration of animals ○ Destruction of flora and fauna ○ Ecosystem imbalance ○ Disturbance of migration by new infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit noise and vibrations which can irritate animals • Preserve and conserve flora and fauna to maintain the ecosystem • Avoid known migration route /spawning grounds to allow animals and fish to continue with their life without conflicts. 				implemented	
		<p>Occupational health and safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Temporary and permanent physical injuries ○ Bronchial diseases from dust. ○ Diseases and illness related to fishery operations. ○ Loss of life. 	<p>Implement health and safety, and emergency response plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to create awareness, educate and follow occupational and health standards for each activity and monitoring of such. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	NPCO,	Occupational Health and Safety	Monthly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<p>Labour Issues/Child Labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploitation of school going children • Exploitation of Villagers • Youth targeting from 18-35 years to avoid engagement of minors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve community leadership and raise awareness on child labour and the implications thereof. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections. MMR SFLP NPCO SFLP ZPCO	SFLP-NPCO, Ministry of Labour & Human and social welfare, Community Leadership	Children's rights	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular assessment of child labour risks and response mechanism Increase awareness amongst beneficiaries on child labour free supply and value chains. Leverage on national child labor monitoring system. 		Implementing partners				
		<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination and oppression of women Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged. Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits. Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. Promote youths' participation in fisheries. Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	NPCO, Ministry of Gender, , Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Trade Ministry of Cooperatives	Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills	Annually and ongoing project implemented as is	Project implementation costs
		Exclusion of most vulnerable women, youth, and persons with disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting, gender and social inclusion strategy is developed and fully applied. 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR SFLP NPCO Implementing	Number of women, youth, and persons with disabilities	Annually and ongoing project implemented as is	Project implementation costs

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quota applied to women, youth, persons with disabilities in project activities, and leadership positions. Apply measures to address women's triple burden and save women's time and labour. Sensitize MMR and implementing partners on cross-cutting themes 		partners	in project activities		
		Gender-based violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize a session on the prevention of SH/SEA by IFAD's Ethics Office and ensure strict adherence to the code of conduct. Create safe spaces/women-only groups/cooperatives to encourage women's meaningful participation. Integrate gender sensitization in all training packages delivered to MMR, implementing partners and beneficiaries. Sensitize project beneficiaries of 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MMR SFLP NPCO SFLP ZPCO Implementing partners 	Gender equality	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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			grievance redress mechanisms					
		<p>Deprivation of Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Risk of restricted access to certain water bodies. ○ Risk of communities losing interest in traditional fishing activities. ○ Frustration if positive effects of the project are not felt at the local level (jobs, fish supply, etc.). ○ Deterioration in quality of life; various types of pollution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select site by consensus, • Support the development of traditional and artisanal fisheries, • Favor local workers in recruitment, • Apply best practices, • Select site in consultation with all stakeholders. • Involve communities in project designing and implementation 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	NPCO, Ministry of Gender, NPCO, Ministry of Local Government.	Substantial Participation of locals in local programmes.	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		Persons adversely affected by the program	<p>Investigate the case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate Grievance Redress Mechanism 	With community leaders and affected persons	SFLP NPCO Local and Higher Court	<p>Reports of Grievance</p> <p>Report of resolution of the case</p>	Ongoing during the project	Project implementation costs
		<p>Biodiversity Inversions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The escape of farmed fish can have negative effects on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply best practices and properly size structures to avoid disrupting or degrading water quality, causing 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.	Absence of farmed species in the wild.	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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		<p>surrounding biodiversity (habitat invasion, competition for food, predation on wild individuals and native species, transmission of pathogens and risk of genetic modification).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction of alien aquaculture species in the catchment areas of Eritrea pose a challenge as they may find their way into the natural water bodies. ○ A malfunction in the systems can lead to changes in the water flow rate, accumulation of organic sludge, eutrophication, etc.) 	<p>hydrological changes, or disturbing the dynamics and natural evolution of the host system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce biological interactions, by minimizing the possibility of escape, introduction of exotic species, etc. • Properly maintain the facilities, implement control measures, and keep the facilities in good sanitary condition to prevent the transmission of diseases to the environment. • Use pellets that have a lower environmental impact. • The host environment without any negative impact on ecosystems must assimilate organic matter from aquaculture farms. • Apply bio security measures to limit the introduction of pathogens into farms. 					

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		Increased cyclones and floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake zoning to identify risk areas and avoid construction of fishery infrastructure in climate risk hotspots (landing points and storage structures) 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote construction of storage space for fishery equipment (boats and fishing gears) Promote generation of climate information and EWS, including floods and cyclones Promote the adoption of fish cages where possible for easy Management of fish during cyclones or storms. Identify and rehabilitate coastal ecosystems that provide protection from storms and waves. Develop pilot insurance products that cover fishery equipment (motorized fishing boats and gears, 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> and infrastructure) Restock dams and reservoirs with fingerlings 						
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and rehabilitate critical coastal ecosystem such as mangroves to restore nutrient balance. Promote fingerling stocking in dams and reservoirs with more saline tolerant fish species. Build capacity of farmers in sustainable land management to reduce water pollution. Monitor fish migration patterns and analyze migration extent influenced by climatic changes 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High temperatures; increased droughts and reduced precipitation 	Supply of potable water through desalination especially for processing plants	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	- MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	Promote construction of climate smart ponds and dams,	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	MMR	Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	Project implementation costs

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				with shading, including where to possible re-excavating the existing ones with varying water depth to protect fish in times of high temperatures			adaptation actions verified at field	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity of fishers in post-harvest and value addition Promote fish processing, through solar dryers, refrigerated vans, refrigerators, and cooler boxes on tracks 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits		Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.
	<p>Subcomponent 1.2: Sustainable inland dam fisheries and livelihoods development. .</p> <p>This component will support the sustainable development of inland fisheries in dams:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop hatcheries for periodic restocking of dams. • Support low-density extensive aquaculture approaches integrated with agriculture activities. • support access to 	<p>Loss of natural vegetation and trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vegetation clearing of project sites may occur during the establishment of the fisheries activities, and establishment of grow-out ponds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat restoration & compensatory tree planting in work areas. • preservation of protected plant species, • use of environmentally friendly technologies, • Sensitive habitats should be avoided. • Clearing should be limited to working areas only. • Sustainable 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	GoSE, Contractors, SFLP-NPCO, MRRHRDDZPCO,	<p>Catchment Management Approach.</p> <p>Environmental awareness training</p>	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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	<p>fishing inputs, climate smart- and time- and labor-saving technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity building of local communities, particularly women and youth groups on balanced utilization of dams' fisheries resources. 	<p>Over exploitation of fish resources.</p> <p>Inappropriate fishing and poor harvesting techniques.</p>	<p>catchment management must be practiced.</p> <p>Setting conservative target catch levels.</p> <p>Provide training to fishing communities on fishing practices, restocking and sustainable harvesting.</p> <p>Fishing Effort through Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE)</p> <p>Survey and regular assessments.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>MMR Department of Fisheries</p> <p>SFLP NPCO</p> <p>Department of Forestry</p> <p>Ministry of Environment</p>	<p>No allowance of fishing over the set fishing limits.</p> <p>Use of the developed standard operating procedures of good fishing practices.</p> <p>Fisheries statistical</p> <p>Data analysis published</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented and after project is terminated</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
	<p>Over extraction of construction material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of burrowing of material from riverbeds, land, and wetlands (if required) for establishment of fisheries infrastructures. 	<p>Over extraction of construction material:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts of burrowing of material from riverbeds, land, and wetlands (if required) for establishment of fisheries infrastructures. 	<p>Compliance with relevant sand extraction, topsoil management and wetland digging requirements.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO and Contractor</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
	<p>Siltation of Dams from Catchment activities affecting fish production.</p>	<p>Siltation of Dams from Catchment activities affecting fish production.</p>	<p>Institute Catchment Management including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Terracing, - Reforestation, - Check dams, - Contour ridging, - 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, Ministry of Agriculture, ZPCO</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		Increased pollution from improper disposal of effluents from fish processing.	Adopt and adapt waste management procedures at project sites.	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO	Number of processing sites that have Adopted improved waste management procedures.	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		Air pollution, resulting from dust: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dust emissions from “grow-out ponds” constructions work, drying of produce, processing of produce and processing waste from the packaging process. ○ Emissions from vehicles, earthmoving equipment and released particulate matters. 	Pollution prevention and implementation of laid down emission standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institute dust suppression measures (spraying of water). • Properly handle waste from value addition processes. • Install dust extractors at processing plants. • Provide workers with adequate PPE, like dust masks, etc. 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	SFLP-NPCO and Contractor	Awareness of the impact, sources and types of air pollution.	quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		Pollution of Ambient Waters (surface and ground water including aquatic habitats): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discharge from an aquaculture facility is characterized by its chemical components as well as some organic components (nitrogen, 	Pollution prevention and control plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors to erect proper sanitary facilities, • Treat waste effluents and dispose properly to protect aquatic habitats • Avoid pollution from lubricants and other wastes, • Regularly clean the 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	Project Management and Contractor, MMR Zoba Officers	Awareness about the water pollution like eutrophication, deoxygenation, etc	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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		<p>phosphorus, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wastewater discharges from construction activities including onsite sewage and rainwater run-off. ○ Leachate from the accumulation of solid and liquid waste. ○ Waste streams from processing plants. ○ Deterioration of reservoir water quality due to agricultural activities in the reservoir catchment areas. Impact on water quality may include an increase in chemical and biological parameters, eutrophication, and an increase in the sediment load. 	<p>ponds,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control turbidity and light conditions in the water, • Refrain from disposing of discharge in an aquatic environment or sensitive ecosystem, • Avoid proximity to protected areas, sensitive ecosystems, and residential areas, • Safely remove and dispose of dead organisms. • Institute Catchment management and rehabilitation measures in the hinterland (Terracing, contour ridging, reforestation) • Conduct regular water quality analysis (e.g., the NPCO programme) 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil and land degradation, including soil contamination. <p>Impacts of “grow-out ponds” civil Works on Land resources will be limited, temporary, and localized and will</p>	<p>Pollution prevention and control plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of vegetation cover, • Appropriate landscaping. • Appropriate containment measures for all 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>GoSE Contractors, Project staff, MMR Zoba Officer, Forestry & Wildlife Authority,</p>	<p>Environmental awareness training</p>	<p>Annually ongoing project implemented and as is</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<p>include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pollution from diesel, lubricants etc around working areas. ○ Increased soil erosion due to vegetation clearing, soil trampling and compaction. 	<p>operational areas and proper disposal of used lubricants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion control measures (e.g., re-vegetation, reseeding of grasses, terracing, use of gabions, etc) • Restoration of borrow pits, sand and quarry stone abstraction sites and brick moulding sites. 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solid wastes and hazardous wastes <p>Most Fisheries, Fishery processing, packaging, and marketing operations produce solid waste and solid organic wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Washing in fishery processing facilities ○ Steam and hot water boilers produce ash ○ Fresh fish and processed fish markets, waste from canning ○ Excess produce at markets 	<p>Waste management and pollution control plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlled disposal of wastes and effluent by use of appropriate disposal facilities, • use of cleaner technologies, • proper storage of materials, awareness campaigns • Waste from fishery activities can be further processed into other uses, e.g., pet food, organic manure, etc. • Reuse and recycling must be preferred over disposal of the waste. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.</p>	<p>Likely hazardous and non-hazardous construction waste</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts on wildlife 	<p>No construction related</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders,</p>	<p>MMR</p>	<p>Increase in biodiversity</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as</p>	<p>Project implementation</p>

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		<p>habitats - Habitat loss and biodiversity disturbances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forced migration of animals ○ Destruction of flora and fauna ○ Ecosystem imbalance ○ Disturbance of migration by new infrastructure. 	<p>activities on sensitive wildlife habitat:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limit noise and vibrations, which can irritate animals. • Preserve and conserve flora and fauna to maintain the ecosystem. • Avoid known migration route /spawning grounds to allow animals and fish to continue with their life without conflicts. 	<p>institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO</p>		<p>project is implemented</p>	<p>costs</p>
		<p>Archaeological Findings</p>	<p>This should concentrate on chance finds. Provision should be made to allow archaeologists to be present on site during the excavation periods</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP NPCO MMR Department of archaeology</p>	<p>Number of Chance finds reported.</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
			<p>The SFLP NPCO should inspect all excavations, and where archaeological remains are found work must stop until the SFLP has given all clear to proceed. The SFLP should contact the Museums Authorities in the event of a significant archaeological find.</p>	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>SFLP NPCO MMR Department of archaeology</p>	<p>Archaeological remains not excavated, disturbed, or destroyed</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Occupational health and safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary and permanent physical injuries Bronchial diseases from dust. Diseases and illness related to fishery operations. Loss of life. 	<p>Implement health and safety, and emergency response plan.</p> <p>There is need to create awareness, educate and follow occupational and health standards for each activity and monitoring of such.</p>	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	NPCO,	Occupational Health and Safety	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exploitation of school going children Exploitation of Villagers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to involve community leadership and raise awareness on child labour and the implications thereof. There is need to involve community leadership and raise awareness on the difference between free labour and forced labour and situations where villagers may need some incentives even when it is called free labour, e.g., Food for work. 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	SFLP Management, Labour Ministry, Ministry of Gender, Community Leadership	Children's rights	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginalization of women, youth, disadvantaged groups and persons with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	NPCO, Ministry of Gender, , Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Trade Ministry of Cooperatives	Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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		<p>disabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discrimination and oppression of women ○ Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged. ○ Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<p>benefits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. • Promote youths' participation in fisheries. • Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. • Targeting, gender and social inclusion strategy is developed and fully applied. • Quota applied to women, youth, persons with disabilities in project activities, and leadership positions. • Apply measures to address women's triple burden and save women's time and labour. • Sensitize MMR and implementing partners on cross-cutting themes 					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize a session on the prevention of SH/SEA by IFAD's Ethics Office and ensure strict adherence to the 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ MMR ▪ SFLP ▪ NPCO ▪ SFLP ZPCO ▪ Implementing partners 	<p>Gender equality</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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			<p>code of conduct.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create safe spaces/women-only groups/cooperatives to encourage women's meaningful participation. • Integrate gender sensitization in all training packaged delivered to MMR, implementing partners and beneficiaries. • Sensitize project beneficiaries of grievance redress mechanisms 					
		<p>Deprivation of Communities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk of restricted access to certain water bodies. • Risk of communities losing interest in traditional fishing activities. • Frustration if positive effects of the project are not felt at the local level (jobs, fish supply, etc.). • Deterioration in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Select site by consensus, • Support the development of traditional and artisanal fisheries, • Favor local workers in recruitment, • Apply best practices, • Select site in consultation with all stakeholders. • Involve communities in project designing and implementation 	Meetings with stakeholders and field visits	<p>NPCO, Ministry of Gender,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPCO, Ministry of Local Government. 	Substantial participation of locals in local programmes.	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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		quality of life; various types of pollution.						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons adversely affected by the program 	<p>Investigate the case.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate Grievance Redress Mechanism 	<p>With community leaders and affected persons</p>	<p>SFLP NPCO Local and Higher Court</p>	<p>Reports of Grievance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of resolution of the case 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing during the project 	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biodiversity Inversions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The escape of farmed fish can have negative effects on surrounding biodiversity (habitat invasion, competition for food, predation on wild individuals and native species, transmission of pathogens and risk of genetic modification). Introduction of alien aquaculture species in the catchment areas of Eritrea pose a challenge as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply best practices and properly size structures to avoid disrupting or degrading water quality, causing hydrological changes, or disturbing the dynamics and natural evolution of the host system. Reduce biological interactions, by minimizing the possibility of escape, introduction of exotic species, etc. Properly maintain the facilities, implement control measures, and keep the facilities in good sanitary condition to prevent the transmission of diseases to the environment. Use pellets that have 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>Contractors, project management, MMR Zoba Officers, Local Environmental Officer.</p>	<p>Absence of farmed fish in the wild.</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<p>they may find their way into the natural water bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ A malfunction in the systems can lead to changes in the water flow rate, accumulation of organic sludge, eutrophication, etc.) 	<p>a lower environmental impact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organic matter from aquaculture farms must be assimilated by the host environment without any negative impact on ecosystems. • Apply bio security measures to limit the introduction of pathogens into farms. 					
		<p>Climate change High temperatures; increased droughts and reduced precipitation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote construction of climate smart ponds and dams, with shading, including where to possible re-excavating the existing ones with varying water depth to protect fish in times of high temperatures 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders and field visits</p>	<p>MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO</p>	<p>Monitoring reports Status of mitigation and adaptation actions verified at field</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build capacity of fishers in post-harvest and value addition • Promote fish processing, through solar dryers, refrigerated vans, refrigerators, and cooler boxes on tracks 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.</p>	<p>MMR Department of Fisheries SFLP NPCO</p>	<p>Increase of the Quantity of well-preserved fish in the market</p>	<p>Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable aquaculture practices, including the cultivation of resilient species that can tolerate changing environmental conditions, to reduce dependency on wild fish stocks. Introduce alternative livelihood opportunities, such as eco-tourism, mangrove restoration, or small-scale agriculture, to reduce the pressure on marine resources and provide income stability for affected communities. Implement coral reef restoration projects, such as coral gardening and artificial reefs, to help rebuild damaged ecosystems and support fish nursery habitats. Enhance coastal protection and fish nurseries by promoting the reforestation of mangroves, which act as natural buffers against 					

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			<p>climate change impacts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the adoption of selective fishing methods that minimize bycatch and reduce pressure on vulnerable fish species. • Implement seasonal fishing bans or no-take zones during critical breeding periods to allow fish populations to recover and adapt to changing conditions. • Educate fishing communities on the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems and the importance of sustainable practices. • Provide training on climate-resilient fishing techniques, aquaculture, and ecosystem management to build local capacity and resilience. • 					

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		•	-					
	Component 2. Enhanced Nutrition Sensitive Fish Value Chain Development.	support the piloting of climate resilient value chain investments, capacity building and other processes for increased supply, processing, distribution and marketing of fish and fish products.						
	<p>Sub-component 2.1: Production, Preservation, and Processing Fish.</p> <p>This sub-component will support the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support fish marketing and processing infrastructure (including ice making, cold storage and LED solar drying racks for hygienic drying), transport and technology upgrading, distribution networks. Capacity building and organizational support towards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market Place limitations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to sell products at a fair market price Discouragement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve opportunities, skills, and capacities for women and youths to access and effectively negotiate at the marketplace. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO, NFC, MMR	Fisheries-business management skills	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakdown of Cooperatives Lack of sustainability Non-productive Constant Conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social management skills should be built for effective leadership. Promotion of women and young people leadership should be enhanced. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO, CSONPCO	Leadership skills Group Dynamics.	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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	<p>developing efficient post-harvest operations, practices and value additions, and services such as provision of fishing inputs and credits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women cooperatives and promote women's empowerment, through training in processing and marketing and cooking fish, small business management and organizational development. Facilitate and promote domestic, regional and export trade, including the necessary market assessments, networking, trade fairs etc. Support emerging SMEs in the fisheries sector to have a stronger position in the value chain. Support the retail end in urban areas, such as fish shops and 	<p>Dependency Syndrome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of ownership of established infrastructure. Underutilised infrastructure and services No sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use demand driven approach where communities must request for assistance on a competitive basis. Create an open space dialogue with political players in the area to start spreading uniform messages of self-sustenance. Educate communities on the importance of being self-sufficient. Create awareness and demonstrate advantages/benefits of utilising the infrastructure and services and cost of not doing so 	Meetings with stakeholders, i and field visits.	SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO,	Demand Driven Approaches, Cost Benefit Analysis	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elite Capture of Fish Cooperatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrichment of individuals at the expense of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to protect the community and build capacity needed to identify such practices and how to counter them 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCO	None	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination and oppression of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field visits	SFLP-NPCO NUEW, NUEYS, CSO,	Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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	restaurants specialized in fish-themed menus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for upgrading equipment, access to inputs and business training to increase their market participation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged. Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. Promote youths' participation in fisheries. Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign.					
		Unbalanced Market Dynamics. Improvements of value chains with no deliberate efforts to ensure access and affordability of the value-added products is likely to create unfavourable dynamics for consumers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct market surveys to peg prices correctly. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCOZPCO, MMR, NFC		Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		Elite Capture of Fish Cooperatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enrichment of individuals at the expense of others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is need to protect the community and build capacity needed to identify such practices and how to counter them 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	NPCO	None	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginalisation of women and youth in cooperatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination of women and youth from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate good gender relations at workplaces. Promote women in traditionally male dominated value 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCONPCO, NUEW, NUEYS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality Entrepreneurship skills 	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project implementation costs

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		accessing input supply Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> chains such as honey and beef production. Promote youth participation in all stages of the value chains. 					
		Pollution from end of life of provided equipment like boats, Canoes, fishing gear, fish boxes, and solar lanterns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper handling of any waste emanating from the provided equipment. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCO NPCO cooperatives	None	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
	<p>Subcomponent 2.2: Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish products. .</p> <p>This sub-component will design targeted interventions for the most nutritionally vulnerable and strengthen integration of gender, youth, environment and climate from a food system perspective: Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC), sensitization campaigns practical food and cooking demonstrations Fisheries-based school meals.</p>	<p>Marginalization of women, youth, and disadvantaged groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discrimination and oppression of women Failure to involve youth and the disadvantaged. Perpetuation of gender inequalities in fisheries cooperatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate good gender relations at household level and promote fair sharing of labour and benefits. Promote women in traditionally male dominated value chains such as net making and repairs. Promote youths' participation in fisheries. Organize an information and awareness-raising campaign. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCO NUEW, NUEYS, CSO,	Gender equality Group Dynamics Entrepreneurship skills	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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	Gender transformative approaches—including GALS and exploring ways to reduce women's workloads and impacts of climate risks—will also be incorporated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conflict within communities • Perpetuating gender inequalities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct adequate situational assessment to determine different vulnerability dimensions. • Apply a transparent selection criterion. • Consider affirmative action³⁴ for women and youths for effectiveness. • GRM must resolve the conflict among the communities. 	Meetings with stakeholders, institutions and field inspections.	SFLP-NPCONUEW, NUEYS, GRM Committee, Local Government	None	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
3.0	Component 3.: Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening.	This component will strengthen the programme management bodies' capacity at national and Zoba levels to accomplish the implementation in a timely and transparent manner in accordance with IFAD guidelines. Furthermore, it will develop the Government's capacity for fish trade regulation and promotion and adaptation of the SMCFS for fisheries sector SMEs.						

³⁴ Action favouring those who tend to suffer from discrimination.

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	<p>Subcomponent 3.1:</p> <p>Program coordination and implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFLP will ensure effective project management, coordination, monitoring and evaluation, knowledge management, and Financial Management through a dedicated unit. Support for capacity building, audit, and reporting. Engagement of relevant personnel like (e.g., Value Chain Expert) in the PCU or engagement of TA services as in FReMP with FAO. Upgrade MMR's communication facilities, particularly the internet system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marginalisation of others during training of necessary staff in the various institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion of women in decision-making positions. Gender based violence instigated by women becoming more active in men's domains. Women and Youth being overpowered by elitist capture. Gender biased Recruitment of TAs to conduct project derived studies and assessments. Gender biased workshop attendance - (Knowledge management, M&E meetings, and Key Regional Implementation workshops.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training in gender, environment, nutrition, project guidelines and appraisals to give equal opportunities to all. Targeting women to undertake specific training to empower them at workplaces. Give equal opportunities to all TAS Targeting women to undertake specific assessments to empower them. Give equal opportunities for everyone to attend the knowledge management, M&E meetings, and Key Regional 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.</p> <p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO, MMR</p> <p>MMR, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO</p>	<p>None</p> <p>Gender Balanced trained personnel</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p> <p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p> <p>Project implementation costs</p>

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			<p>Implementation workshops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement the Gender Mainstreaming strategy. Workshops to raise awareness of gender and gender strategy in SFLP. 					
	<p>Sub-component 3.2: Develop MMR's institutional and policy formulation capacity. .</p> <p>SFLP will support MMR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating the Ministry's policy, planning, regulatory frameworks and human resources, as well as proclamations and legal notices. Identified as a glaring need, Developing a Gender Equality and Women Empowerment Strategy and Action Plan and the revision of the SMCFS for relevance to fisheries sector SMEs. Develop the regulatory capacity for trade on fish and fishery products. Strengthen the Competent Authority 	<p>Poor stakeholder engagement.</p> <p>Not including all relevant stakeholders could hamper the expected outputs of the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a stakeholder engagement plan and continuously engage the stakeholders throughout the life of the project. Develop a Grievance redress mechanism and implement it to take care of any possible grievances. 	Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.	SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO.	Well informed and participating stakeholders.	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs
		<p>Marginalisation of women and youths in the process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exclusion of women and youth in decision-making positions. Gender based violence instigated by women becoming more active in men's domains. Women and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff training in gender, environment, nutrition, project guidelines and appraisals to give equal opportunities to all. Targeting women and youth to undertake specific watershed management 	Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.	SFLP-NPCO, CSO, ZPCO, NUEW, NUEYS	Women and youth well represented.	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	Project implementation costs

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	<p>for Health and Food safety and develop quality control laboratory to ISO standard to be accredited for fish exports.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a traceability system and national standards for fisheries, fishmeal and aquaculture products. Build capacity for implementation of fisheries management plans, monitoring, control and surveillance to eliminate illegal fishing. Build MMR capacity to operationalize the Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) established under FReMP. 	<p>Youth being overpowered by elitist capture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women, Youth, and other vulnerable groups excluded from sharing the benefits of the project. Beneficiary not satisfied and discrimination/marginalisation issues. 	<p>activities, including income generation enterprises such as fisheries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct in depth cross sectional public consultation on the project and goals, eligibility criteria and selection process for specific activities directed to specific groups and available grievance redress mechanisms. 					
		<p>Knowledge management and sharing, intellectual property rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of local knowledge systems to effect food and nutrition security and safeguard the livelihood of the poor. Overcrowding of indigenous knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute a system to protect local knowledge. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and PMU.</p>	<p>SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>
		<p>Potential E-Waste Pollution from end of life of provided equipment like laptops, sanitary supplies, Fish Quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institute E-Waste management system. 	<p>Meetings with stakeholders, Government departments and</p>	<p>MMR, SFLP-NPCO, ZPCO</p>	<p>E-waste collection in process</p>	<p>Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented</p>	<p>Project implementation costs</p>

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		testing instruments, inspector kits, shoes, gowns, thermometers, electrical bicycles, small multipurpose printing machines, digital library, Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)		PMU.				

5. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MONITORING PLAN

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The SFLP NPCO with the help of other relevant authorities must monitor the Environmental and Social effects of implementing the SFLP programme and the success of the mitigation measures. This monitoring is an important part of managing the impacts of the programme. It is used for timely identification and correction of administrative, financial, or technical lapses or inadequacies in the execution of programme environmental and social risk mitigation measures.

The objective for monitoring is two-fold:

- To provide timely information about the effectiveness of the environmental and social management screening process as outlined in this ESMP. Information generated will inform continuous improvement to the process,
- To establish the progress in implementation of the mitigation measures, the extent to which they are effective in maintaining environmental and social integrity and if any changes are required to improve the ESMP implementation.

These indicators must be reviewed in conjunction with environmental guidelines for Contractors, Waste management, Maintenance of Facilities (fisheries infrastructure, roads, water, and sanitation facilities).

5.2 AREAS TO BE MONITORED

5.2.1 Environmental issues

a) Soils

Soil degradation occurs as the soils are exposed and or compacted during construction of the fisheries infrastructure thus affecting the drainage of these areas. These could occur during the construction of fish processing plants, setting up fishery site and fish landing facilities, ice-making facility, and construction of multi-purpose centres.

It is critical that serious soil erosion measures are taken during construction work. These should include construction of embankments and designing drainage along work areas. The absence of gullies and rills will be used as a measure of the success of the control measures. The existence of contour structures to slow down surface water flows should be in place.

The soil can be scorched by chemical spillages. This will render the soil poisonous, and it must be discouraged at all cost.

b) Biodiversity

Unnecessary vegetation clearing and grass fires must be prevented at all costs. The trees should not be gathered for firewood or cut for other purposes. The residents must be monitored to ensure that firewood is not excessively collected, but rather get rid of invasive tree species at the project areas. Evidence of hillside afforestation with fast growing trees and improve vegetation cover.

c) Ambient Water Pollution

Ambient waters will be polluted by various activities which will need to be monitored to safeguard the quality of the resource. The areas which need monitoring include:

- Effluent discharges from Markets, and other establishments.
- Agricultural activities upstream of inland dams.
- Feed and droppings from aquaculture sites.

- Etc

d) Air Pollution

Pollution of the ambient air must be monitored especially at construction sites, market places, and landing sites where fish can be left to rot.

e) marine environment

The marine environment is ultimately the receiver of all the pollution. The activities along the coast can affect critical habitats (coral reefs, mangroves, sea grass and seaweeds), endangered species and nesting sites of Sea turtles and birds.

5.2.2 Social Issues

a) Loss of natural and cultural heritage

The rehabilitation/construction of fisheries infrastructure may affect some natural features, antics, and relics in the programme area. Measures must be put in place for chance finds and any such incidences must be treated as required by the relevant Act.

b) Natural Resources use conflicts.

Water uses for irrigation; watering cattle and domestic purposes pose very high chances of water resources conflicts with the inland fisheries and aquaculture programmes. There is a need to prepare joint dam management plans outlining current and future water uses. Set aside some dam units as a provision for domestic, animal and irrigation use. Introducing agriculture and aquaculture integrated systems of fish culture.

c) Health and Safety Issues

Regular health checks of the work force/fishermen are a way to monitor disease patterns of the members of the community to ensure that no new strains of diseases are being introduced.

d) Noise and Vibrations

It will be important to routinely monitor noise levels from the machinery to ensure that it conforms to the limits recommended for noise levels.

e) Labour Issues

The welfare of the labour force will be monitored to ensure fair labour practices and avoidance of forced labour and child labour.

The labour laws should protect the employment conditions of the labour force, and this will be monitored by conducting regular labour surveys.

5.3 MONITORING INDICATORS

Monitoring is done based on agreed upon indicators. Examples of typical indicators include:

Table 5-1 Typical Indicator for fisheries

	IMPACT /ISSUE	MONITORING INDICATOR
1.	Fishing up and over the Maximum Sustainable Yield of the certain target species such as the small pelagic fish targeted by the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish production trends. • Expansion or reduction of Fleet. • Increases of non-target species replacing target species. • Fishing Mortality. • Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE). • Species Recruitment of new cohorts. • Statistical data recording and analysis at landing sites and on-board vessels.

2.	Loss of aquatic habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deforestation rate
3.	Conservation of biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of threatened or endangered species regarding the total of known species, abundance of fishes and species diversity catchment management activities (Terracing, Contour ridging, afforestation and reforestation)
4.	Loss of natural vegetation and trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Siltation rate Degradation rate Rate of diminishing of vegetation cover
5.	Impacts of burrowing of material from riverbeds, and wetlands (if required)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites approved, ongoing visual inspection of sand extraction, Filled up burrow pits, etc,
6.	Site clearance and restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares cleared and restored.
7.	Construction impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved infrastructure for fish handling,
8.	Safety during the works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of accidents per week.
9.	Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender representation in the community management committee Number of members attending programme planning and implementation meetings. Number of empowered communities on entrepreneurial skills on value addition along fish processing value chain Number of vulnerable members of the community, women and youth included in the programs. Improved health conditions, reduced incidents of new covid-19 infections at project site.
10	Labour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidences of forced/child labour. Incidences of unfair labour practices

5.4 GENERAL

It is recommended that all environmental parameters mentioned above be monitored during the implementation and operation stages and any impacts should be mitigated as soon as possible. The monitoring should be jointly carried out by i) the SFLP NPCO, ZPCO and fishers, ii) The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with its Programme Technical Committee (PTC) and iii) IFAD:

- i. The SFLP NPCO, ZPCO and fishers' team will conduct the day-to-day monitoring of the identified parameters and share monthly monitoring reports with IFAD.
- ii. The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) with its Programme Technical Committee (PTC) will conduct quarterly monitoring of the same parameters and share their findings with IFAD.
- iii. IFAD will also conduct period supervision mission (Twice annually) and monitor the same parameters.

The three sets of monitoring should be implemented and integrated in order to have checks and balances on the implementation progress of the ESMP as well as ensure the sustainability and proper management of the programme resources.

While monitoring, when any significant impacts are detected, the monitoring team should meet and address the issue. All team members should keep records of such meetings.

5.5 THE MONITORING PLAN

The Monitoring Plan is summarized in Table 5-2 below.

Table 5-2 Monitoring Activities and Indicators

ISSUE	METHOD OF MONITORING	AREAS OF CONCERN	POSITIVE INDICATOR	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES
Marine Biodiversity	<p>Setting conservative target catch levels.</p> <p>Provide training to fishing communities on fishing practices, restocking and sustainable harvesting.</p> <p>Fishing Effort through Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE)</p> <p>Survey and regular assessments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over exploitation of fish resources. • Inappropriate fishing and poor harvesting techniques. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No allowance of fishing over the set fishing limits. • Use of the developed standard operating procedures of good fishing practices. • Fisheries statistical Data analysis published 	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented and after project is terminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMR • Department of Fisheries • SFLP, NPCO
Soils	<p>The Contractors should make a daily inspection of earth works and ensure that slopes are suitably graded. Once earthworks are complete the Implementing Agent should monitor the restoration measures implemented by the Contractor, such as re-vegetation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Conservation activities 	an absence of rills, gullies or other erosion features occurs	Quarterly and ongoing as project is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFLP NPCO • Department of Forestry
Vegetation and aquatic habitat protection.	<p>The Contractors must clear area to be used and site works only.</p> <p>Prohibit cutting down of forest including mangrove trees for firewood.</p> <p>Adopt modern processing methods (solar driers)</p> <p>Promote planting of fast-growing trees to be used in afforestation as a sustainable solution.</p> <p>Identify reservoirs whose catchments have sound ecosystem-based watershed management characterized by hillside afforestation, terraces for farming and excellent rangeland canopy</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearing of the project sites and disturbance of animals. • flora and fauna • Deforestation due to increased need for firewood for fish processing • Siltation of water resources from upland activities • Drying out of water reservoirs during the dry season 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No unnecessary vegetation cleared. • Number of modern processing methods Adopted. • Number of fast-growing trees planted in the affected sites. • Increased number of reservoirs located in catchment areas with vegetative buffer zone 	Annually and ongoing as project is implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFLP NPCO • Department of Forestry • Ministry of Environment.

ISSUE	METHOD OF MONITORING	AREAS OF CONCERN	POSITIVE INDICATOR	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES
Water	Adopt and adapt waste management procedures at project sites.	Increased pollution from improper disposal of effluents from fish processing.	Number of processing sites that have adopted improved waste management procedures.	Annually and on-going as project is implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MMR • Department of Fisheries • SFLP NPCO
Archaeology	This should concentrate on chance finds. Provision should be made to allow archaeologists to be present on site during the excavation periods if they so wish. The SFLP NPCO should inspect all excavations, and where archaeological remains are found work must stop until the SFLP NPCO has given all clear to proceed. The SFLP NPCO should contact the Museums Authorities in the event of a significant archaeological find.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological Findings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Chance finds reported. • Archaeological remains not excavated, disturbed, or destroyed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually and ongoing as project is implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFLP NPCO • MMR • Department of archaeology
Labour Issues	<p>This should concentrate on the welfare of the labour force, working conditions and issues around fair labour practices and avoidance of forced labour and child labour.</p> <p>The labour laws will be used to ensure the employment conditions of the labour force are met., and this will be monitored by conducting regular labour surveys.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working conditions • Fair labour practices • Forced labour. • Child labour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of forced and child labour. • Favourable working conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually and ongoing as project is implemented. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SFLP NPCO • MMR • Department of archaeology

6. BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

The following is a breakdown of the cost estimates for the various activities in the environmental and social management plan (ESMP). The budget is meant for implementing and monitoring the recommended mitigation measures throughout the project life.

Table 6-1 is a summary of the possible sub-projects that will be implemented and that may require site-specific safeguards instruments.

Table 6-1 Possible sub-projects that may require safeguards instruments.

No.	Sub-Projects	Possible Number of Sub-Projects
1	Construct solar fish drying facilities	5
2	Construction of multipurpose centres	2
3	Ice making facilities	1
4	Develop management plans for dam fisheries	21
5	Establish hatchery and improve laboratory facility	1
6	Market development	1
7	Market research for the establishment of fishing cooperatives	
	TOTAL	31

6.2 SITE-SPECIFIC ESIA^s AND ESMP^s

This component will comprise Mitigation issues to do with Site-specific ESMPs. Each major construction or project site will require the development of a site specific ESMP to spell out how real local environmental and social issues will be handled.

The cost for the development of the Site Specific ESMPs studies was estimated using the standard figure of US \$6 000.00 for an EIA Study.

Table 6-2 Site-specific ESIA^s and ESMP^s Budget

No.	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST (US \$)
1.0	Develop site specific E&S ESMP Checklist (Develop and train beneficiaries to implement).	15,000.00
	Sub-Total	15,000.00

NOTE: US \$15 000 may be sufficient for developing the checklists ESMPs but the training of the beneficiaries to implement the Checklist ESMPs will not be covered.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Table 6-3 Stakeholder Engagement Activities.

STAGE	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET STAKEHOLDERS	ESTIMATED COST (US \$)
Preliminary Engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Visits Stakeholder identification process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Ministries and Departments Communities Clusters Local Authorities Local Leadership 	15,000.00
Stakeholder Communication Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication materials Dissemination to stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Ministries and Departments Communities Clusters Local Authorities Local Leadership 	10,000.00
Main Engagements Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings with key stakeholders to facilitate the broader stakeholder's engagement process, Dissemination of engagement materials (background information documents, posters, media notices etc.), Consultations through training workshops with GRM focal points, and all other stakeholders Feedback from stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Ministries and Departments, Communities, Clusters Local authorities, Local Leadership SFLP Consultants, Fisheries Officers NGOs 	25,000.00
Disclosure of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and other project specific Reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the GRM and other project specific Reports to all stakeholders, Expound the contents of the GRM and other project specific Reports to all stakeholders, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Ministries and Departments Communities Clusters Local Authorities Local Leadership General Public Media 	10,000.00
TOTAL			60,000.00

6.4 MITIGATION MEASURES

This provision is for implementing mitigation measures in each project Zoba. These resources will provide for:

- prevention of soil erosion, vegetation clearance and land degradation,
- Protection of critical natural habitats (wetlands, spawning grounds, Marine habitats and nesting sites etc.),
- prevention of water-borne diseases,
- Climate change resilient activities,
- Gender and Youth mainstreaming.

Most of the mitigation measures will be part of the main project implementation and has been budgeted there through the various project components.

Table 6-4 Major activities that will require feasibility studies.

No.	Major activity	Quantity
1	Establish ice making facility	2
2	Construct solar fish drying facilities	4
4	Construction of multipurpose centres	3

5	Enhance hatchery and laboratory facilities	1
6	Expand Aquaculture for inland fisheries production in more dams	2
7	Development of fishing cooperatives project wide	1
	Total	17

Table 6-5 Mitigation and enhancement measures Budget

No.	MITIGATION/ENHANCEMENT	ESTIMATED COST (US \$)
1.0	feasibility studies Site specific feasibility and market research should be carried out first for the major infrastructure (an estimate of 13 sub projects @ US\$ 6,000.00 each)	Funded through main programme
	Over exploitation of target species The monitoring of the implementation of this EAF small pelagic plan. Increases of non-target species replacing target species. Regular species catch and effort composition determination.	Funded through main programme
2.0	Capacity Building Capacity Assessment needs to be conducted before bringing infrastructure. Intensive capacity building commensurate with proposed infrastructure/equipment. Build Social management skills for effective leadership	Funded through main programme
3.0	Stakeholder Participation Conduct a comprehensive participatory stakeholder mapping exercise including roles and responsibilities at national, provincial, district and local area level. Conduct adequate situational assessment to determine different vulnerability dimensions.	Funded through main programme
4.0	Revegetation and reforestation Revegetation and reforestation must be prioritized. Institute rangeland management and catchment conservation. Habitat restoration must be done where effects have been caused. All altered landscapes (Sand pits, borrow pits, brick moulding sites etc.) should be rehabilitated.	Funded through main programme
5.0	Soil erosion control measures Institute measures to reduce and control soil erosion like contouring and terracing, stabilising slopes and banks, re-vegetation, reseeding of grasses, land preparation, use of gabions, etc)	Funded through main programme
	Sub-total	-----

6.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

This provision is for training both the SFLP staff and the beneficiaries in participatory environmental monitoring. This entails monitoring the implementation of mitigation measures at the sub-project level (e.g., each fish landing sites, Value addition centres, etc.). The component will comprise:

- the monitoring and evaluation issues of the whole programme
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the progress of the implementation of the ESMP. Assessing whether it is being effective or not.

Table 6-6 Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

No.	ACTIVITY	Estimated Cost (US \$)
1.0	Monitoring and evaluation exercises	15,000.00
2.0	Monitoring of the implementation of EAF and fishery management Plan	10,000.00
	Sub-Total	25,000.00

6.6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL TRAINING

The following is a summary of the budgetary requirements for Environmental and Social Training:

Table 6-7 Environmental and Social Training Budget.

No.	TRAINING ACTIVITIES	Estimated Cost (US \$)
1	High level training in Environmental and Social Risks of SFLP	15,000.00
2	Training in Environmental and Social Impact Assessment	Funded through main programme
3	Training in Fisheries Management	Funded through main programme
4	Facilitate Gender, HIV/AIDS awareness	Funded through main programme
7	Maintenance, Hygiene and Sanitation	Funded through main programme
8	Fisheries -facility Management	Funded through main programme
9	Fisheries Processing facility Management	Funded through main programme
10	Training and monitoring on Labour related issues.	45,000.00
11	Design and implementation of an awareness programme on best environmental practices in the fishing industry	15,000.00
12	Support and capacity building for women who process and sell fish (organization, management, marketing, best practices, etc.)	Funded through main programme
TOTAL		75,000.00

6.7 ANNUAL REVIEWS AND ANNUAL AUDITS

The project will be subjected to reviews, bi-annual audits, and an end of project audit. Audits will be done bi-annually whilst reviews will be done annually after every annual report is produced.

Table 6-8 Monitoring and Evaluation Budget

No.	ACTIVITY	ESTIMATED COST (US \$)
1.0	Bi- Annual Audit	20,000.00
2.0	Annual Reviews	Funded with main Programme budget
3.0	End of Project Audit	10,000.00
	Sub-Total	30,000.00

6.8 ESMP IMPLEMENTATION BUDGET SUMMARY

The following is the ESMP Implementation budget summary taking into consideration all the issues covered in sections 6.1 to 6.6:

Table 6-9 Estimated Budget for ESMP Implementation (US\$)

No.	ACTIVITY	REFERENCE TABLE	TOTAL
1	Site-specific ESIAs, ESMPs and Environmental License fees	Table 6-3	15,000.00
2	Stakeholders Engagement Activities	Table 6-4	60,000.00
2	Mitigation Measures	Table 6-5	-----
3	Monitoring and evaluation purposes (R&D, M&E, Field Visits)	Table 6-6	25,000.00
4	Environmental and Social Training Development and implementation of a capacity-building programme on environmental and social assessment	Table 6-7	75,000.00
5	Annual Reviews	Table 6-6	-----
6	Bi-Annual Audit	Table 6-6	20,000.00
7	End of Project Audit	Table 6-6	10,000.00
	Sub — Total		205,000.00
	10% Contingency		20,500.00
	Grand Total		225,500.00

Notes:

- Construction stage mitigation measures (Erection of Waste Treatment Systems) under the responsibility of the contractor and supervising engineer will be included in the Bills of Quantities (BoQ) estimated at 5% of the BoQ for environment and social mitigation/remediation measures.
- Specific and clearly identified budget line for environmental and social issues should be included in the tender documents.
- Site Specific ESMPs will be prepared for all sub-projects, which have potential significant negative impacts, and these provide cost estimates for the implementation of specific mitigation and management measures for those sub-projects.

7. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

In Eritrea, environmental affairs are managed and regulated by the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment. The ministry provides administrative framework for environmental impacts assessments for prescribed projects. The Ministry is headquartered in Asmara and is led by the Directorate of Environment under the Director General. The directorate coordinates and supervises all environmental affairs including enforcement and compliance with Environmental Assessments. The Director of Environmental Management and Regulation assisted by several professional and administrative officers undertake daily operations and management of environmental affairs.

The National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO) of SFLP based at the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) will work with the Directorate of Environment to ensure effective implementation of the ESMP and to address environmental challenges that may arise.

The National Environmental Proclamation of 2017 is currently the overall law for the management of the environment in Eritrea. The Act provides for the environmental management structure in the country. It is implemented with reference to the National Environmental Guidelines and Procedures of 1999 and the National Environmental Implementation Framework. The overall mandate to manage environmental activities lies with the Directorate of Environment at the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment.

The Act establishes the National Impact Review Committee, which reports to the Director General of the Directorate of Environment. The Committee comprises 11 members out of which 9 are Permanent Members and two are appointed from the region (Zoba) where the project is to be implemented. The Directorate of Environment has technical offices at the Zoba and sub-Zoba levels to oversee environmental matters.

7.2 REPORTING

To monitor the progress of the implementation of the measures that have been identified in this ESMP. Annual reviews will be carried out as outlined in Appendix 1. The principal output of the annual reviews is an **annual review report** that documents the review methodology, summarizes the results, and provides practical recommendations. Distinct sections should address a) ESMP performance and, b) cumulative impacts. Annexes should provide the detailed results of the fieldwork and summarize the number of approved sub-projects by district and their characteristics according to the annual report format (see Appendix 2). Copies of the annual review report should be delivered to the SFLP Technical Committee (PTC), to each Zoba office responsible for appraisal, approval, and implementation of sub-projects, and to IFAD.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The SFLP programme has great potential to significantly improve Eritrea's Fisheries production, productivity, and income in the target districts. An improvement in the income of the fishers will translate to improved food security, as they now will have cash to secure other needs. The implementation of SFLP will provide considerable economic opportunity for material/equipment suppliers, construction contractors and fisheries professionals.

The envisaged environmental and social impacts include disturbance of land and marine environments on establishing aqua-culture infrastructure and value addition infrastructures construction activities, Solid and liquid waste generation, tree cutting and general vegetation clearing. **These envisaged environmental impacts will generally be localized, minimal, short term and can be mitigated.** However, this will entail incorporating all the requisite mitigation measures and adhering to the requirements of the current ESCMP. **The Final *benefits of this programme to the nation will, by far outweigh potential negative effects.***

It is therefore recommended that:

- The land around any sub-project works should be left intact and pollution be minimised.
- Bush clearance should be confined to the necessary part, buffer strips be maintained, and revegetation effected to affected areas.
- Sensitive environments like mangroves should be preserved and managed well to avoid their rapid deterioration.
- Labour intensive methods should be encouraged as they benefit the local community in terms of job creation. For this, the project should employ locals as much as possible to ensure that benefits remain in the area where development is taking place.
- The use of destructive machinery should be avoided as much as possible. Machinery will adversely affect soils and undergrowth.
- The recommended mitigation measures should be implemented to reduce significant environmental impacts.

The programme overall will not have any apparent significant environmental impacts if the recommended mitigations are carried out.

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10. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 GUIDELINES FOR ANNUAL REVIEWS AND ANNUAL AUDITS

Objectives: The objectives of annual reviews and annual audits of the ESMP implementation are two-fold:

- a) *To assess Project performance in complying with ESMP procedures, learn lessons, and improve future performance; and*
- b) *To assess the occurrence of, and potential for, cumulative affect due to SFLP-funded and other development activities.*

The annual reviews and annual audits are intended to be used by SFLP management to improve procedures and capacity for integrating natural resources and environmental/social management into project operations. They will also be a principal source of information to IFAD supervision missions.

Audits will be done bi-annually whilst reviews will be done annually after every annual report is produced.

An audit is different from a review. In a review, the auditor conducts analytical procedures and makes inquiries to ascertain whether the information contained within the annual report is correct. The result is a limited level of assurance that the annual report being presented does not require any material modifications. In an audit, the auditor must corroborate the information in the annual report. This calls for a thorough examination of all the documentation leading to the annual report, Confirmations from beneficiaries, physical inspections of sub-projects and other procedures as needed.

Thus, the audit gives a higher level of assurance that the annual report is fairly presented. An audit also requires a significant amount of time and effort to complete and thus audits are much more expensive than reviews.

The following is an outline of the scope of work and impacts of these audits. Note that if it is an audit, more detailed work will be needed but if it is a review, information provided in the annual reports will be sufficient:

Scope of Work: *ESMP Performance Assessment*

The overall scope of the performance assessment work is to:

- a) Assess the adequacy of the sub-project approval process and procedures based on interviews with project participants, project records, and the environmental and social performance of a sample of approved sub-projects.
- b) Assess the adequacy of ESMP roles and responsibilities, procedures, forms, information resource materials, etc.
- c) Assess the needs for further training and capacity building.
- d) Identify key risks to the environmental and social sustainability of sub-projects; and
- e) Recommend appropriate measures for improving ESMP performance.

The following tasks will be typical:

- a) Review district records of sub-projects preparation and approval (e.g., applications; screening checklists; site specific ESMPs, appraisal forms; approval documents), monitoring reports as well as related studies or reports on wider issues of natural resources and environmental management in the country.

- b) On the basis of this review, conduct field visits of a sample of approved sub-projects to assess the completeness of planning and implementation work, the adequacy of environmental/social design, and compliance with proposed mitigation measures. The sample should be large enough to be representative and include a substantial proportion of sub-projects that had (or should have had) a field appraisal according to established ESMP criteria (see Section 7.2 The Screening Process). Sub-projects in sensitive natural or social environments should especially be included.
- c) Interview project and district officials responsible for sub-projects appraisal and approval to determine their experience with ESMP implementation, their views on the strengths and weaknesses of the ESMP process, and what should be done to improve performance. Improvements may concern, for example, the process itself, the available tools (e.g., guidelines, forms, and information sheets), the extent and kind of training available, and the number of financial resources available.
- d) Develop recommendations for improving ESMP performance.

Cumulative Impacts Assessment

This part of the annual review or annual audit assesses the actual or potential cumulative impacts of sub-projects with other sub-projects or development initiatives on the environment, natural resources, and community groups. Cumulative impacts result from several individual small-scale activities that, on their own, have minimal impacts, but over time and in combination generate a significant impact. For example:

- * Decline in groundwater levels or quality due to the construction of numerous wells and the introduction of numerous small-scale irrigations works.
- * Overwhelmed or illegal waste and dumping sites due to the inappropriate disposal of increasing amounts of waste materials.

The function of this assessment is primarily as an "early warning" system for potential cumulative impacts that might otherwise go undetected and unattended to. It will be largely based on the observations of people interviewed during the fieldwork, and trends that may be noticed by district or regional officials. Where cumulative impacts are detected or suspected, recommendations will be made to address the issue, perhaps through more detailed study to clarify matters and what should or can be done about them.

Qualifications for Undertaking Annual Reviews:

An individual or small team with training and experience relevant to the likely issues to be encountered should undertake the reviews and annual audits (e.g., environmental and natural resources management and land acquisition and resettlement). They should also be familiar with the methods and practices of effective community consultation, and with typical methods and processes for preparing, appraising, approving, and implementing small-scale community development projects.

Timing:

Annual reviews and annual audits should be undertaken after the annual monitoring report has been prepared and before IFAD supervision of the project, at the closing of each year of the project. It is expected that each review would require 3-4 weeks of field work (interviews, examination of sub-projects), and that the review report would be completed within 2 weeks of completing the fieldwork.

Outputs:

The principal output is an **annual review or audit report** that documents the review methodology, summarizes the results, and provides practical recommendations. Distinct sections should address a) ESMP performance and b) cumulative impacts. Annexes should provide the detailed results of the fieldwork and summarize the number of approved sub-projects by district and their characteristics according to the annual report format (see

Appendix 2). Copies of the annual review report should be delivered to SFLP Technical Committee, to each Zoba Administration office responsible for appraisal, approval, and implementation of sub-projects, and to IFAD. The Zoba Review Panel may also want to host national or Sub-Zoba workshops to review and discuss the review findings and recommendations.

APPENDIX 2 GUIDELINES FOR ANNUAL REPORT

Name of the Project:
(SFLP)

Application Number:

1. Name of District or Local Government:
2. Name and Position of Review Authority Completing the Annual Report:
3. Reporting Year:
4. Date of Report:
5. Community Sub-project (s):

Please enter the numbers of sub-projects in the following table.

<i>Types of Activities</i>	Approved this year	Application included an ESMP checklist		Mangrove Management	Water Quality analysis and monitoring	Stakeholder Engagement	Catchment management	Specific TA
			Field Appraisal					
Water point rehabilitation								
Water point rehabilitation								
Earth dam rehabilitation								
Community reservoirs								
Small dams								
Tertiary/secondary roads								
Tertiary/secondary roads								
Tertiary/secondary road culverts/bridges								
Footpaths								
Fisheries and markets								
Terracing								
Fish-processing facilities								
Post-harvest handling facilities								
Market places								
Natural resources management								
Anti-erosion interventions and vegetation restoration								
Catchment, Stream, and riverbank protection								

6. Were there any **unforeseen environmental or social problems** associated with any sub-project approved and implemented this year? If so, please identify the sub-project (s) and summarize the problem (s) and what was or will be done to solve the problem (s). Use a summary table like the one below.

Sub-project	Problem(s)	Actions taken	Actions to be taken

7. Have any **other environmental or social analyses** been carried out by other public or private agencies in your district/province? If so, please describe them briefly.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

8. Have you noticed any problems **with implementing the ESMP** in the past year (e.g., administrative, communications, forms, capacity)? If so, please describe them briefly.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

9. **Training:** Please summarize the training received in your district/province in the past year, as well as key areas of further training you think is needed.

Group	Training Received	Training Needed
Review Authority		
Approval Authority		
Extension Teams		
NGOs/Associations		

APPENDIX 3 IFAD’S ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS.

Table APP 9-1 Summary IFAD’s Environmental and Social Standard

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS	OBJECTIVES	SCOPE OF APPLICATION
<p>Standard 1: Biodiversity conservation</p>	<p>-Maintain and conserve biodiversity. -Ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the utilization of genetic resources. -Respect, preserve, maintain, and encourage knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources. and -Adopt a precautionary approach to natural resource conservation and management to ensure opportunities for environmentally sustainable development.</p>	<p>This Standard and its associated requirements apply to all IFAD-supported projects that are: -Located in modified, natural, or critical habitats. -Located in areas providing ecosystem services upon which project stakeholders depend for survival, sustenance, livelihoods, or primary income, or that are used for sustaining the project. -Extracting renewable natural resources, i.e., projects that include the generation of living natural resources (e.g., plantation forestry, commercial harvesting, agriculture, aquaculture). or -Using and commercializing an indigenous knowledge system. This Standard also applies to situations where the livelihoods of affected communities –including those of indigenous peoples – whose access to or use of biodiversity, ecosystem services or living natural resources may be affected by project activities.</p>
<p>Standard 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention</p>	<p>Avoid, minimize, and manage the risks and impacts associated with hazardous substances and materials, including pesticides. Avoid or minimize project-related emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants. Promote more sustainable use of resources, including energy, land, and water. and Identify opportunities for improving resource efficiency. This Standard applies to any IFAD-supported projects that: -Significantly consume or cause consumption of water, energy or other resources. -Aim to improve existing waste management practices. -Generate or cause generation of solid, liquid or gaseous waste or emissions. or -Use, cause the use of, or manage the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials and chemicals, including pesticides and fertilizers</p>	<p>This Standard applies to any IFAD-supported projects that: -Significantly consume or cause consumption of water, energy or other resources. -Aim to improve existing waste-management practices. -Generate or cause generation of solid, liquid or gaseous waste or emissions. or -Use, cause the use of, or manage the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials and chemicals, including pesticides and fertilizers.</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS	OBJECTIVES	SCOPE OF APPLICATION
<p>Standard 3: Cultural heritage</p>	<p>-Preserve and safeguard cultural heritage. -Ensure that active efforts are made to prevent IFAD-supported projects from altering, damaging, or removing any tangible or intangible cultural heritage. -Promote the equitable sharing of benefits from the use of cultural heritage. and -Promote meaningful consultation on matters related to cultural heritage.</p>	<p>Tangible cultural heritage may be defined as movable or immovable objects, sites, structures, groups of structures, natural features and landscapes that have archaeological, historical, religious, spiritual, or other cultural significance. Tangible cultural heritage can be found almost anywhere: in urban or rural settings, above or below ground, and even under water. Tangible cultural heritage derives its significance from various sources, whether as part of a community's cultural identity and heritage, as assets for economic or social development, or as a source of valuable scientific or historical information. As a result, its cultural significance may be local, provincial, national, or even international.</p> <p>Intangible cultural heritage can be defined as practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills, and associated instruments, objects, artifacts, and cultural spaces, that communities and groups recognize as part of their cultural heritage. Intangible heritage is transmitted from generation to generation, and constantly recreated in response to changes in their environment, their interaction with nature and their history.</p> <p>The Standard applies to projects that may create risks and/or result in adverse impacts on cultural heritage, including those that may be in – or near – a cultural heritage site, or that propose to utilize tangible or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes.</p> <p>IFAD is committed to identifying and protecting cultural heritage that borrowers/ Recipients/partners could affect upon. Even smallholder agriculture and rural development projects on marginal lands may, depending on their location, involve resources of archaeological (e.g., ancient ruins, monuments, prehistoric caves), historical (e.g., original structures, architectural works, historic sites), religious (e.g., churches, mosques, temples, sacred grounds) or cultural (e.g., cemeteries, traditional meeting places) significance. Of particular concern are IFAD projects: (i) involving significant excavations, demolition, movement of earth, flooding, or other.</p> <p>Environmental changes and (ii) located in – or near – cultural heritage sites. IFAD will use the SECAP to ensure that any cultural heritage site involved in or potentially affected by an IFAD-supported project is identified and adequately protected.</p>
<p>Standard 4: Indigenous peoples</p>	<p>Support indigenous peoples to determine priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. Ensure that each project is designed in partnership with indigenous peoples and with their full, effective, and meaningful consultation, leading to FPIC. Ensure that indigenous peoples obtain fair and equitable benefits and</p>	<p>Consistent with international best practices⁴⁹ and with respect for the right of self-determination, IFAD's Policy on Engagement with Indigenous Peoples defines indigenous peoples based on the following criteria: Priority in time, with respect to occupation and use of a specific territory. The voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness, which may include aspects of language, social organization, religion and spiritual</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS	OBJECTIVES	SCOPE OF APPLICATION
	<p>opportunities from project supported activities in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner. and</p> <p>Recognize and respect the rights of indigenous peoples to the lands, territories, waters and other resources that they have traditionally owned, used or relied upon.</p>	<p>values, modes of production, laws, and institutions. Self-identification, as well as recognition by other groups, or by state authorities, as a distinct collectively. and</p> <p>An experience of subjugation, marginalization, dispossession, exclusion, or discrimination</p>
<p>Standard 5: Labour and working conditions</p>	<p>Promote direct action to foster decent rural employment.</p> <p>Promote, respect, and realize fundamental principles and rights by:</p> <p>Preventing discrimination and promoting equal opportunities for workers.</p> <p>Supporting freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining. and</p> <p>Preventing the use of child labour and forced labour.</p> <p>Protect and promote the safety and health of workers.</p> <p>Ensure that projects comply with national employment and labour laws, and international commitments.</p> <p>Leave no one behind by protecting and supporting workers in disadvantaged and vulnerable situations, including women (e.g., maternity protection), young workers, migrant workers, workers in the informal economy and workers with disabilities.</p>	<p>- The following requirements should be applied in line with the unique nature of each project, its specific activities, the associated social and environmental risks and impacts, and the contractual relationships with workers engaged in the project.</p> <p>-These requirements apply to all project workers directly engaged by borrowers/recipients/ partners to work on a project or perform work essential to the project, and to people employed or engaged through third parties (e.g. contractors, subcontractors, brokers, agents and intermediaries) to perform work essential to a project.⁶¹ When a project engages community workers, relevant provisions of the requirements will be applied in a proportionate manner, recognizing the potential risks and impacts. Paragraphs 23 and 24 apply to primary supplier workers. The full requirements apply to full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal, and migrant workers.</p> <p>-Government civil servants working in connection with IFAD-supported projects remain subject to the terms and conditions of their existing public sector employment arrangements</p>
<p>Standard 6: Community health and safety</p>	<p>Ensure quality and safety in the design and construction of</p> <p>Programming-related infrastructure, preventing and minimizing potential safety risks and accidents.</p> <p>Avoid or minimize community exposure to disaster risks, diseases and hazardous materials associated with project activities.</p> <p>Ensure that the safeguarding of personnel and property minimizes risks to communities and is carried out in accordance with international human rights standards and principles.</p> <p>Have in place effective measures to address emergency events, whether human-made or natural hazards.</p>	<p>This Standard applies to projects that may pose significant risks to and adverse impacts on human health, nutrition, and safety. The applicability of this Standard will be determined during the environmental, social and climate risk screening and assessment phase, as outlined in Chapter 3. Measures to ensure occupational health and safety are covered in Standard 5: Labor and working conditions. Further requirements to avoid or minimize impacts on human health and the environment from pollution are included in Standard 2: Resource efficiency and pollution prevention.</p>
<p>Standard 7: Physical and economic resettlement</p>	<p>Avoid involuntary resettlement or, when unavoidable, minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring alternative project designs and sites.</p> <p>Avoid forced eviction.</p> <p>Ensure that resettlement activities are planned and implemented collaboratively with the meaningful participation of affected people.</p> <p>Enhance and restore the livelihoods- of</p>	<p>This Standard applies to all IFAD-supported projects that involve any displacement or need for resettlement. The displacement may be full or partial, permanent, or temporary, and could result from a variety of project activities. This Standard also applies to any physical or economic displacement caused by a borrower/recipient/partner for purposes relevant to the project before IFAD's involvement.</p> <p>Application of this Standard must be consistent with universal respect for fundamental human rights and</p>

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL STANDARDS	OBJECTIVES	SCOPE OF APPLICATION
	<p>all displaced people. and Provide explicit guidance to borrowers/recipients/partners on the conditions that need to be met regarding involuntary resettlement.</p>	<p>freedoms,91 the principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity and fair treatment, and the right to private property, adequate housing, and improvement of living conditions.</p>
<p>Standard 8: Financial intermediaries and direct investments</p>	<p>Promote sound environmental, social and climate practices, and sound human resource management with FIs and direct investees. Ensure that FIs and direct investees access and manage any environmental and social risks and impacts of subprojects. and Promote good environmental and social management practices by direct investees and in the subprojects financed by FIs.</p>	<p>This Standard applies to FIs and direct investees that receive financial support from IFAD, guided by its Rural Finance Policy and NSO Framework. When an FI receiving support from IFAD provides financing or de-risking instruments to other financial intermediaries, the primary financial intermediary should apply this Standard, guided by IFAD's Rural Finance Policy and NSO Framework, and should ensure that each FI also applies this Standard. If a direct investee implements other projects, subprojects, or sub-activities concurrently, the investee should ensure that this Standard is applied.</p>
<p>Standard 9: Climate change</p>	<p>Ensure alignment of IFAD supported projects with the Nationally Determined Contributions of countries and the goals of the Paris Agreement and other international frameworks. Ensure that proposed activities are screened and assessed for climate change and disaster risks and impacts, including both impacts of projects and on them. Apply the mitigation hierarchy in project design. Strengthen the resilience of communities to address the risk of climate change impacts and Climate-related disasters. and Increase the ability of communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low GHG-emitting projects that do not threaten food production.</p>	<p>The requirements of this Standard apply to all IFAD-supported projects that: Have development outcomes that may be threatened by climate change or related disaster risks. May contribute to increased exposure or vulnerability to climate change and related disaster risks. Alternatively, may produce significant GHG emissions.</p>

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex: Annex 22 SFLP Targeted Adaptation Assessment

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department



MINISTRY OF MARINE RESOURCES



Investing in rural people

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)



TARGETED ADAPTATION ASSESSMENT. (TAA)

Prepared for: Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP).
Ministry of Marine Resources.
Asmara,
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1. INTRODUCTION

Climate variability and change already affect Eritrea's economic growth potential as a consequence of temperature and hydrometeorological extremes, creating an adaptation deficit. Moving into the future (2050s), the negative impacts could widen this gap. Ensuring the achievements of the SDGs, poverty eradication and ensuring food security would require effective investments in adaptation, especially in the fisheries sector, which happens to be one of Eritrea's mainstays.

2. HISTORIC WEATHER AND CLIMATE

Observations indicate that:

- The country has seen a general warming trend in mean annual temperatures since 1960, ranging from approximately 0.7°C to 1.7°C.
- Annual rainfall throughout has largely decreased since 1960, while variability has increased.
- The region has been subject to more frequent and intense rainfall events, floods, and droughts in recent decades.
- The Indian Ocean surface temperatures have increased by 1°C since 1950.
- Sea level rise has been variable, depending on factors such as atmospheric pressure, wind regime, river runoff, and ocean temperatures.

2.1 CLIMATE:

The country's climate ranges from hot and arid near the Red Sea to temperate in the highlands and sub-humid in isolated micro-catchment areas in the eastern escarpment. Most parts of the country (70 per cent) are hot to extremely hot with a mean annual temperature of more than 27°C; about 25 per cent is warm to mild with a mean temperature of about 22°C, and the remaining 5 per cent is cool with a mean annual temperature of less than 19°C (MoLWE, 2018).

The hot season lasts for 3-6 months, from May 31 to September 17, with an average daily high temperature above 32°C. The hottest day of the year is June 30, with an average high of 38°C and low of 32°C.

The cool season lasts for 3-3.5 months, from November 17 to March 12, with an average daily high temperature below 33°C. The coldest day of the year is January 31, with an average low of 25°C and high of 32°C. Figures 2-1 and 2-2 below illustrate the average daily high and low temperatures for Eritrea:

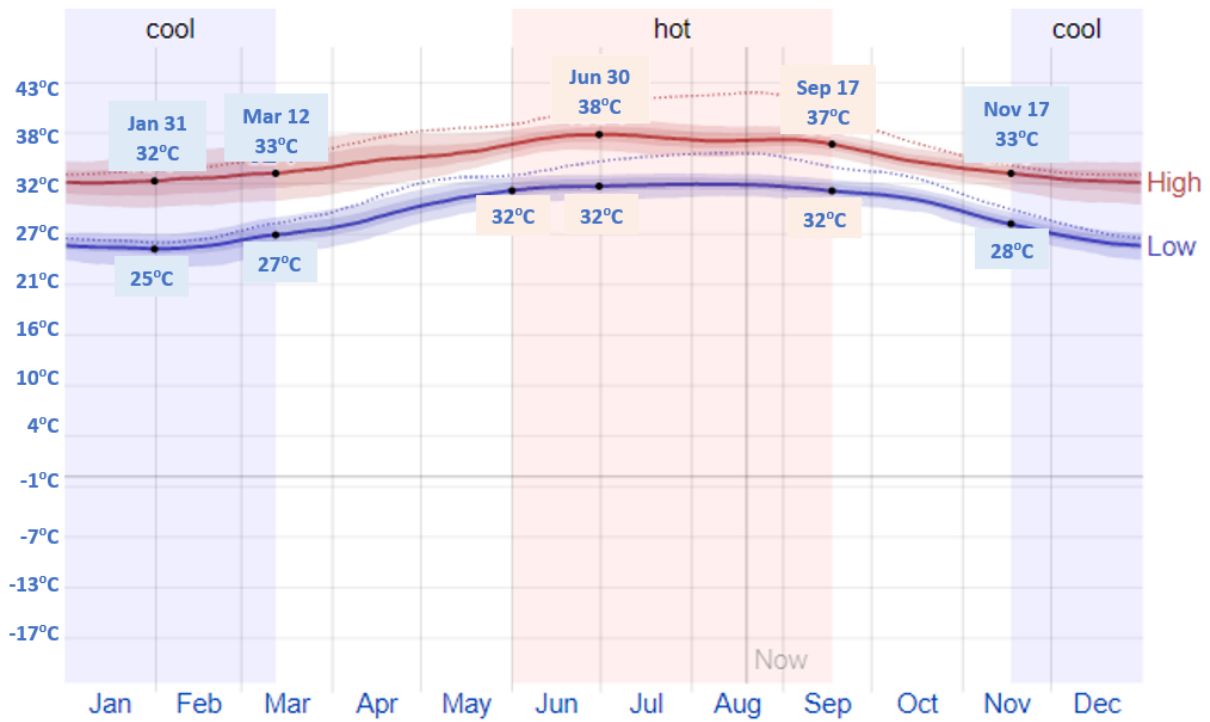


Figure 2-1 Average High and Low Temperatures
The daily average high (red line) and low (blue line) temperature, with 25th to 75th and 10th to 90th percentile bands. The thin dotted lines are the corresponding average perceived temperatures.
<https://weatherspark.com/y/101168/Average-Weather-in-Massawa-Eritrea-Year-Round>

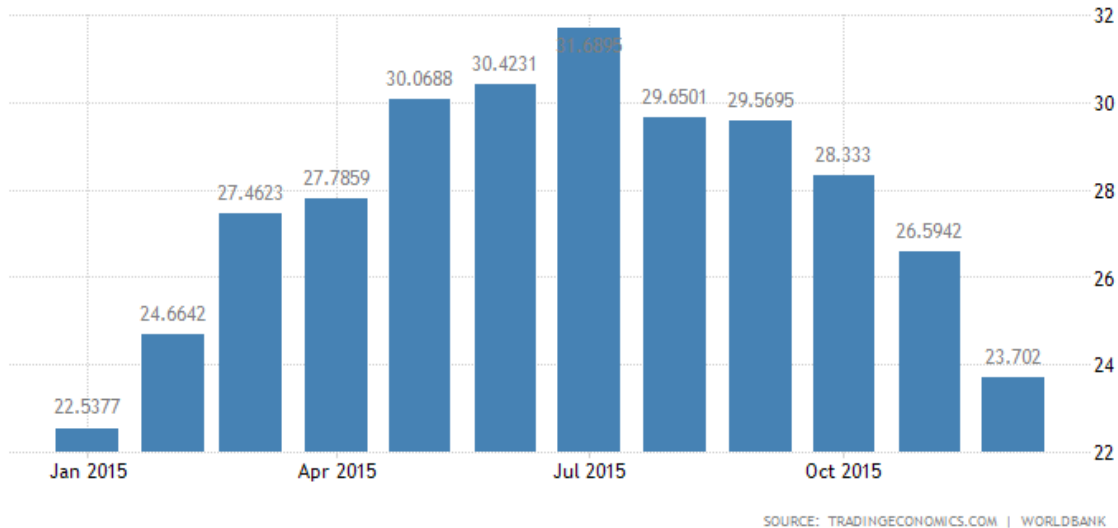


Figure 2-2 Average Maximum Temperatures for Eritrea

The climate of Eritrea is shaped by its diverse topography and its location within the tropics. The diversity in landscape and topography in the highlands and lowlands of Eritrea result in the diversity of climate across the country (Figure 2-3). The highlands have temperate climate throughout out the year. The climate of most lowland zones is arid and semiarid. The distribution of rainfall and vegetation types varies markedly throughout the country.

Eritrean climate varies based on seasonal and altitudinal differences. It can be divided into three major climate zones: the central highlands, the coastal region, and the western lowlands. Each has a different

climate pattern. According to Köppen climate classification, Eritrea has either a hot semi-arid climate (*BSh*) or a hot desert climate (*BWh*), although temperatures are much moderated at the highest elevations.

In the central highlands, the hottest month is usually May to June with highs around 27°C to 30°C. Winter is between December and February with lows at night that can be near freezing point. Asmara itself enjoys a pleasant climate all year round, although it can be quite cold at night in winter. There are two rainy seasons: the short rains in March and April and the main rains from late June to the beginning of September. Over there, the climate is usually sunny and dry as sunshine durations turn around 3,000 h and averages annual rainfall hover around 500 mm.

On the coast along the Red Sea, the summertime is long, from June to September and extremely hot with averages high temperatures ranging from 40°C to 46 °C and it is even hotter in Denkalia. The wintertime is nearly non-existent, averages high temperatures remain above 28°C during the least hot month of the year, and averages low temperatures exceed 20°C. The rainy season along the coast north of Denkalia falls during the winter months but rainy days remain scarce; rainfall is even rarer in Denkalia Region. The climate is always sunny and dry in this zone and cloudy days are rare.

In the western lowlands, the high temperatures are comparable to those on the coast in the hottest months of April until June. December is the coolest month with averages low temperatures falling as low as 15°C. The rainy seasons are the same as for the highlands.



Figure 2-3 Climate Classification Map of Eritrea
(World climate guide)

- zone 1 - tropical desert on the coast and the eastern plain
- zone 2 - mild semiarid in the mountainous belt
- zone 3 - tropical semiarid in the south-west

2.2 RAINFALL.

Eritrea is currently an arid to semi-arid agricultural and agro-pastoralist country. Agricultural production, which comprises most of the national economy, is constrained mostly by the availability of water resources

either as rainfall, runoff, or groundwater. The geographic variations in Eritrean rainfall distributions are extreme, with areas of 1000 mm annual rainfall and 200 mm of annual rainfall separated by as little as 15 kilometres. Figures 2-4 and 2-5 below illustrate the average annual rainfall for Eritrea.

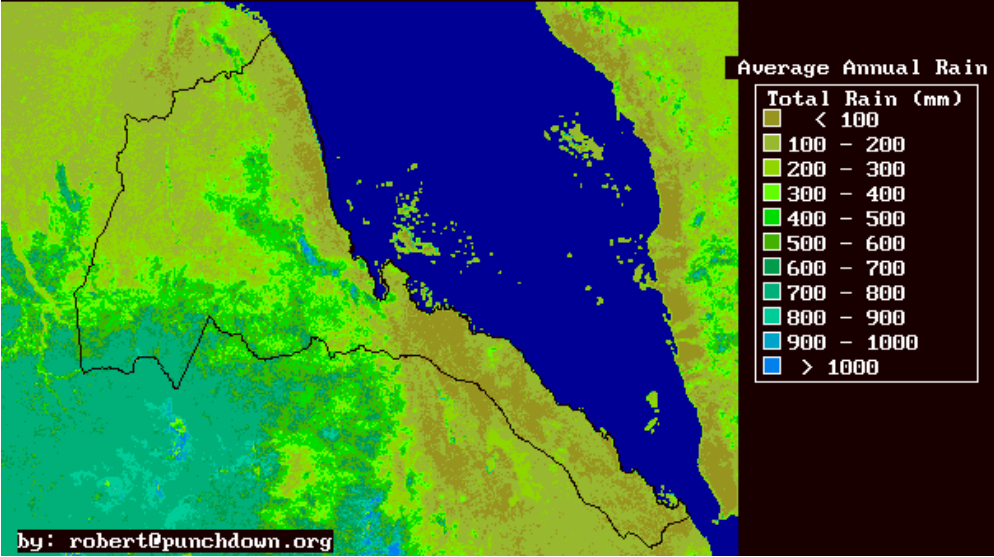


Figure 2-4 Average annual rainfall Map for Eritrea (<http://www.punchdown.org/rvb/rain/rainann.html>)

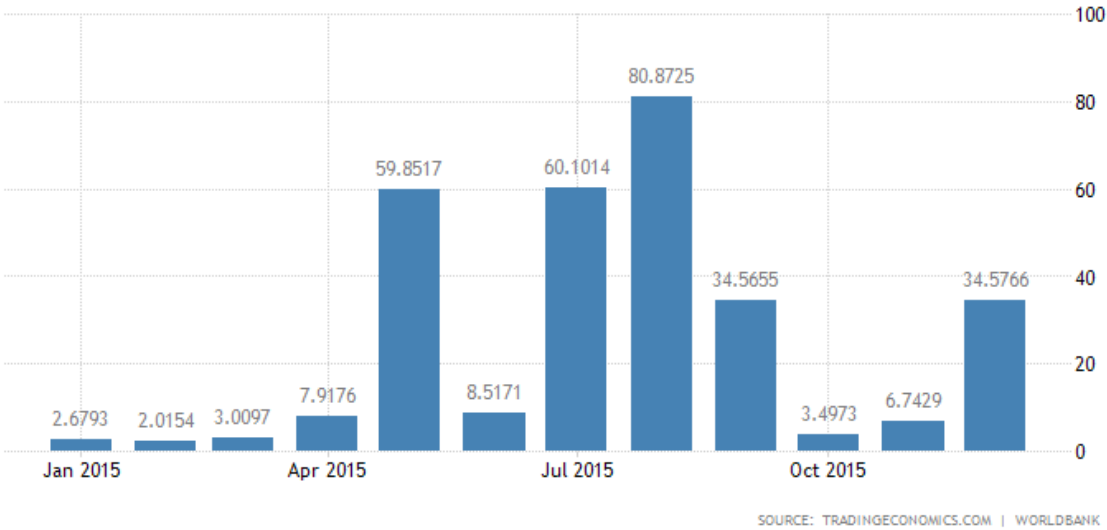


Figure 2-5 Average Rainfall Distribution for Eritrea

The total annual rainfall increases from north to south with variance of less than 200 mm in the northwest lowlands to more than 700 mm in the south-western lowlands. While the coastal lowlands are dry, some areas on the eastern escarpment receive about 1000 mm. Overall, about 50 per cent of the country receives less than 300 mm, 40 per cent from 300 to 600 mm and about 10 per cent over 600 mm of rain annually (MoLWE, 2018).

Rains are torrential, intense, and of short duration and vary substantially each year. In the highlands and western region, the rainy season extends from June to September. The thin soils of the highlands and deforested terrain experience flash floods from the rains (FAO, 2005).

3. CLIMATIC CHANGE AND VARIABILITY

Projections for weather and climate suggest the following:

- Temperatures are predicted to be between 1.8-4.3° C higher than the 1980-99 mean by 2100.
- By 2100, average annual precipitation may increase by 2-25 percent relative to a 1980-99 baseline.
- There may be greater variability and extremes as well as a larger percentage of precipitation falling in heavy events.
- Sea level rise by 2100 may range from 0.75-1.9 m.

3.1 CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE:

Over the long term, the annual mean temperature increased in Eritrea significantly, and a low temperature was recorded in the 1980s and the early 1990s, with the annual average temperature at its lowest in 1989 (25.5°C). In contrast, over the past two decades, temperatures have risen with the highest temperature in 2009 (27.5°C). From 1930 - 2019, the annual average temperature increased appreciably (1930 to 2010). While the temperature decreased from 1930 to 1960 and 1960 to 1990, the temperature has increased significantly over the past two decades (Ghebregabher et al, 2018a).

Further, a 2012 analysis (Ghebru *et al*, 2012) used different downscaled global climate models (GCMs) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC AR4) that projected temperature increases between 2000 and 2050; the CSIRO Climate Science Centre’s model projected a uniform increase of 1–1.5°C for the average daily maximum temperature for the warmest month and the Model for Interdisciplinary Research on Climate (MIROC) model, which showed similar results but projected a 0.5°C increase in the northernmost part of the country. While the CSIRO model showed no change in annual precipitation, the MIROC model showed areas of the Red Sea zone gaining 100–200 mm in precipitation (Ghebru *et al*, 2012).

3.1.1 Temperature projections

Figure 3-1 depicts changes in observed and projected mean temperatures. The average means annual temperature rose by 1.4°C - 1.6°C between the 1960s and the 2020s, and it is expected to rise by another 2.6°C between the 2020s and the 2080s (Figure 3-1a). As shown in (Figure 3-1b), the average monthly temperature (2030-2050) will rise by 0.5°C - 2.0°C compared to reference years (1986-2005). The highest projected (2030-2050) temperature increases of up to 1.7°C are expected in the western areas of Anseba, Gash Barka, and the northeastern parts of Debubawi Keih Bahri. However, the highest mean temperatures ranging between 29.9°C - 30.0°C by 2050 would still be experienced in the coastal Zobas of Debubawi-Keih-Bahri; Semienawi-Keih.

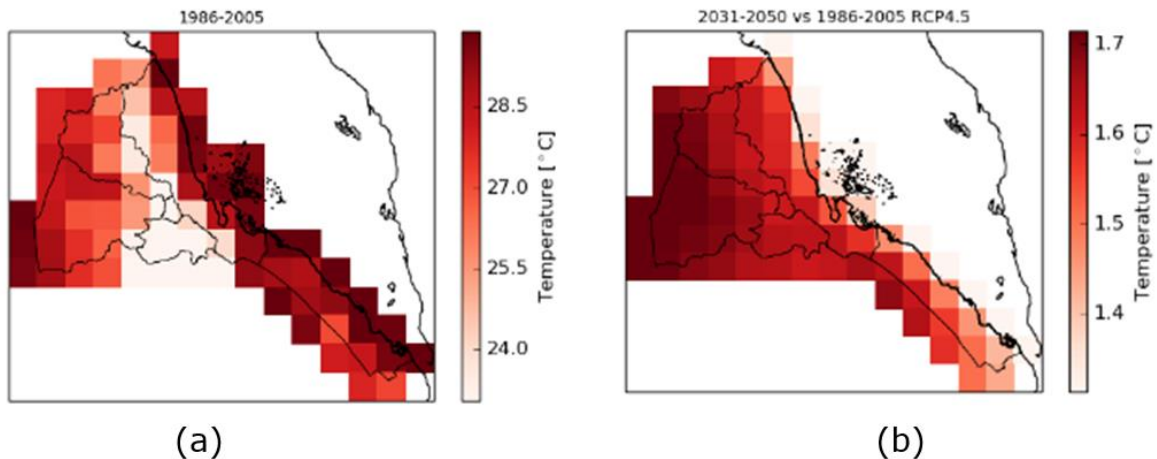


Figure 3-1 Reference period Temperature and projections
a) Temperature sum over the reference period 1986-2005.

b) Projected change in temperature for 2021-2030 compared to the reference period 1986-2005.

3.2 CHANGES IN PRECIPITATION:

There was a decrease in the annual average rainfall in Eritrea from 1930 to 2010. In contrast, the highest annual rainfall was recorded in the early 1930s (415 mm) and 2001 (459 mm), and the lowest levels were observed in 1984 (197.5 mm), 1990 (176 mm), and 2009 (214.9 mm) and may be associated with severe droughts (Ghebregabher et al, 2018a).

3.2.1 Precipitation projections

Changes in observed and projected mean precipitation levels are depicted in Figure 3-2. The average precipitation level has decreased slightly from 350 mm per year in the 1960s to 300 mm in the 2030s (Figure 3-2a). Similarly, the average monthly precipitation has decreased by 5mm to 30mm in July and August, respectively (Figure 3-2b). The highest projected (2030-2050) precipitation decrease of 40mm is observed in the most southern and western parts of Gash Barka, as well as some northeastern parts of Semienawi Keih Bahri, when compared to the 1986-2005 reference year. Even if the precipitation changes are minor, the actual mean precipitation in Eritrea is already low, providing yet another reason for climate change investment in water resource management and use.

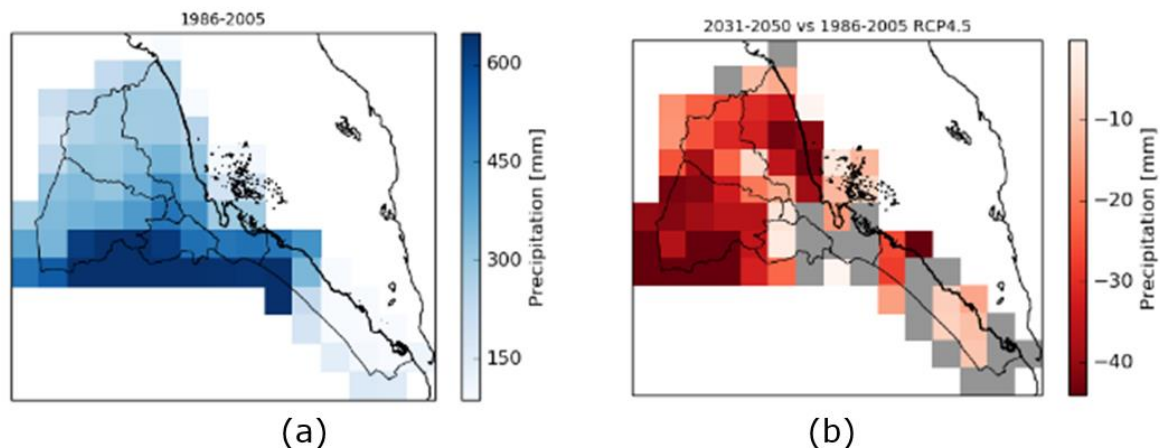


Figure 3-2 Reference period Precipitation and projections.

a) Precipitation sum over the reference period 1986-2005.

b) Projected change in precipitation for 2021-2030 compared to the reference period 1986-2005.

4. FISHERIES SECTOR VULNERABILITIES

Climate change impacts in Eritrea are anticipated to result in a range of direct and indirect impacts affecting food security. By 2050, high temperature stress of 30°C or above is likely to become more widespread. Anticipated changes in the frequency and intensity of droughts may further exacerbate this situation. Given the significant percentage of the region's population that depends on fisheries for their livelihoods, these impacts will not only affect food supply, but also access to food, directly in the case of subsistence as well as indirectly through changes in income. These impacts are likely also to exacerbate and be exacerbated by other existing environmental, social, political, and economic stresses.

4.1 COASTAL AND MARINE—WETLANDS, CORAL REEFS, AND FISHERIES

Coastal areas, including mangroves, provide employment as well as water, food, and other ecological services. They also serve as important habitats for wildlife, fish, and flora, and as buffers to climate change impacts such as storms. The coastal areas have experienced significant

degradation due to a number of stresses such as settlements, tourist infrastructure, aquaculture, over-harvesting of biomass, and pollution. These impacts are likely to be exacerbated by climate change impacts such as warmer temperatures, greater incidence of heavy rainfall events, and more frequent and prolonged droughts.

Coral reefs and their resources are critical as habitats for biodiversity, sources of food, providers of ecological services, and major tourist attractions. They also help protect the shoreline from damage by storms. Coral reefs are already under threat from non-climate stresses, such as sedimentation from urban development and deforestation, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, pollution from herbicides and pesticides, and diseases. Climate change impacts such as warmer sea temperatures, greater intensity of storms, and higher carbon dioxide levels are likely to exacerbate them. Climate and non-climate stresses have contributed to extensive coral bleaching in various areas. Bleaching can compromise coral health if they are not allowed sufficient time to recover.

In addition to supporting diverse ecosystems, fisheries are an important source of protein for the communities neighbouring the dams and lakes of Eritrea. These lakes and their fisheries are threatened by a number of non-climate stresses such as pollution from households, industry, and agriculture; the introduction of invasive alien plant and fish species; and overexploitation of resources. Climate change is likely to exacerbate these stresses, and may result in irreversible environmental damage, poorer nutrition, and greater poverty for the communities that depend on these resources.

5. ADAPTATION AND TYPICAL OPTIONS AVAILABLE

Adaptation provides an important opportunity to mitigate the negative and take advantage of the positive effects and the extent to which adaptation is integrated into fisheries management and governance will influence the severity of impacts in the sector. Through the transformation of aquatic production systems, it also provides the opportunity to improve on current conditions and improve food security among poor and marginalised groups. Adaptation for fisheries and aquaculture is highly context-specific, and influenced by the nature of local climatic, environmental, and social systems.

Some interventions which increase the resilience of fisheries and aquaculture have ecological co-benefits. Sustainable fishing and coastal aquaculture, for example, protect the ecosystem from overfishing or -farming, while providing a livelihood and food source for rural communities. Better aquaculture farm design and management can reduce the need for input such as aqua-chemicals and feed, which are a cause of pollution and eutrophication. Adapting fisheries and aquaculture to climate change provides a good opportunity to also reduce non-climatic pressure on aquatic ecosystems.

6. ADAPTIVE PRACTICES.

Adapting fishing and aquaculture practices to the impacts of climate change can play an important role in resilience building, especially among small-scale fishers and farmers who are generally more vulnerable to climate change impacts. Diversifying livelihood and food sources can buffer periodic shortfalls in catch. Minor changes in aquaculture farming, such as species selection and use of hatchery seed can improve farm resilience, however, this needs to be weighed against factors such

as market demand and hatchery supply. Medium to large aquaculture farms may be able to shift location, adapt equipment and management to more favourable conditions.

7. TARGETED ADAPTATION ASSESSMENT

The following is a targeted adaptation assessment for Eritrea.

7.1 SHORT-LISTING OF FEASIBLE ADAPTATION OPTIONS

The first step is to identify a long list of adaptation options to build resilience for the SFLP.

The second step is to categorise the long list of options, resulting in a shorter list of feasible options.

The third step is to filter the short list of options down to the list of “most feasible adaptation options”.

The filtration process leads to the identification of the “most feasible programmatic options.” As Table 5-1 shows, these options have different characteristics in terms of the climate hazards they address, and the issues in the fisheries sectors that are critical to their delivery.

The options were filtered according to a number of criteria:

- **First criterion.**
Does the option pass an initial assessment of relevance and feasibility to be implemented in the local context?
- **Second criterion.**
Does the option provide a positive contribution to reaching the national targets of agricultural productivity levels?
- **Third criterion.**
Does the option help to alleviate the constraints in the various fisheries value chains?
- **Fourth criterion.**
Does the option provide significant reductions to the current costs of withstanding weather variability and future climate change?

The following table 7-1 presents the most feasible adaptation options that were identified for the SFLP fisheries programme.

Table 7-1 Climate change adaptation options.

No.	HIGHLY VULNERABLE ISSUE	ADAPTATION OPTION
1.0	Uncertainties in fish availability and supply.	Fisheries disaster risk reduction and management including assistance to help survive bad fishing.
		Establishment of fisherman’s support (subsidies, awareness training programs) including assistance or investment for entering the fishing industry.
		The development of knowledge base and decision-support systems for climate change and fisheries and aquaculture including improved monitoring and early warning systems.
2.0	Mainstreaming climate change into fisheries and aquaculture management.	Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.
		Include local and context-specific proxies and indicators (with Environmental monitoring systems using a risk-based approach)

No.	HIGHLY VULNERABLE ISSUE	ADAPTATION OPTION
		associated with climate stressors that are known to have significant impacts on fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. temperature increase, changes in precipitation patterns, and oxygen level in the water).
		Aligning the spatial and temporal scale of management units of fishing or fish farming with the relevant climate mitigation and adaptation measures.
3.0	Developing and implementing transformative adaptation plans.	Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.
		Adapting to climate change by diversifying the fisherman’s livelihoods.
4.0	Adopting climate-informed spatial management approaches.	Engage in Spatial planning and management to provide a solutions-focused pathway whereby spatial data and models can be used to better understand and predict how climate change could affect fisheries and aquaculture for specific vulnerability communities.
5.0	Integrating equity and human rights considerations.	Integrate equity and human rights considerations in both processes and outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key process considerations include transparency, participation, access to justice and non-discrimination. • Key outcome considerations include the right to life and the supporting rights to food, housing, water, and livelihoods
		Engage and empower vulnerable communities, including small-scale fishers and fish farmers and they should increase self-protection through financial mechanisms.
6.0	Investing in innovation through synergetic combination of technological, policy and market transformations.	Develop information systems that systematize and integrate country-level data on fisheries, aquaculture, and climate change, providing information for users and decision-makers,
		Develop early warning systems that contribute to the reduction of incidents and fatalities and the provision of humanitarian support in climate-related extreme events.
		The development of new gear, new technologies or innovations to support fishing.
7.0	Climate and climate Shocks.	Engage in non-fishing enterprise promotion like Fish shops, etc.
		Market diversification and Investments to improve the fish value chain
		Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.

7.2 APPRAISAL OF FEASIBLE OPTIONS

The most feasible options were identified using expert decision making. However, to know **which option** and **when** the options should be implemented, they need to be appraised in more detail. The answer to “which”, is given by a Multi-Criteria Analysis, (MCA) approach, whilst the answer to “when”, is given by an iterative risk management (IRM) approach¹.

7.2.1 Multi-Criteria Analysis, (MCA) Approach

The Multi-Criteria Analysis, (MCA) approach is used to decide **which “most feasible options” should be implemented**. In appraising the options, the approach takes into consideration several

¹ Adapted from **FDRE, (2013)**; Ethiopia’s climate resilient green economy. Climate Resilience Strategy, Agriculture and Forestry, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

criteria including costs, benefits, and urgency. The approach was used to prioritize urgent and immediate adaptation options. It was purely an expert-driven process, using information gathered from a wide search of available literature.

The MCA method was chosen because there was a clear indication that numerous criteria and indicators, not just monetary ones, must be considered in the prioritization of the adaptation options². The “most feasible adaptation options” which were identified above (Table 5-1), will be prioritized in the current section. The prioritization will follow the following steps:

- **Step 1:** Identify prioritization criteria,
- **Step 2:** Identify outcome and performance of options against the criteria,
- **Step 3:** Assign weights to each criterion.

Step 1: Identify prioritization criteria” The criteria against which the feasible adaptation options were judged and prioritized were identified. The different criteria used in the MCA were independent of each other, and included the following:

- Economic costs and benefits,
- Level of climate resilience and robustness,
- Synergy with national plans and Multilateral Environmental Agreements,
- Urgency,
- Complementarity with national plans institutional feasibility.

Step 2: Identify outcome and performance of each option so that they can be ranked against identified criteria: The performance of each option was assessed against each criterion on a scale of 0 – 1. This was done by developing a performance matrix for the adaptation options as depicted in **Table 7-2**. Each criterion is ranked on a 0–1 scale and combined based on the criteria weights to find a combined score for each option, which then was used to rank the options for decision making.

The first three adaptation options of choice are:

1. Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.
2. Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.
3. Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.

² **FDRE (2007)**, Climate change National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) of Ethiopia. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. (2007). Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/eth01.pdf>

Table 7-2 Adaptation decision matrix (without criteria weighting)

Source: Adapted from RoR, (2006)³

CRITERIA OPTIONS	ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS	LEVEL OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ROBUSTNESS	SYNERGY WITH NATIONAL PLANS AND MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS	URGENCY	COMPLEMENTARY WITH NATIONAL PLANS INSTITUTIONAL FEASIBILITY	FINAL SCORE	RANK
Fisheries disaster risk reduction and management including assistance to help survive bad fishing.	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.5	0.6	3.10	17
Establishment of fisherman's support (subsidies, awareness training programs) including assistance or investment for entering the fishing industry.	0.75	0.62	1	1	1	4.37	4
The development of knowledge base and decision-support systems for climate change and fisheries and aquaculture including improved monitoring and early warning systems.	0.75	0.5	0.60	1	1	3.85	11
Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.	1	1	1	1	0.90	4.90	1
Include local and context-specific proxies and indicators (with Environmental monitoring systems using a risk-based approach) associated with climate stressors that are known to have significant impacts on fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. temperature increase, changes in precipitation patterns, and oxygen level in the water).	0.75	0.85	1	0.66	1	4.26	5
Aligning the spatial and temporal scale of management units of fishing or fish farming with the relevant climate mitigation and adaptation measures.	0.81	0.85	1	0,5	1	4.16	7
Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.	0.75	1	1	1	0.75	4.50	3
Adapting to climate change by diversifying the fisherman's livelihoods.	0.81	0.95	0.75	0.5	1	4.01	9
Engage in Spatial planning and management to provide a solutions-focused pathway whereby spatial data and models can be used to better	0.75	0.75	0,5	0.66	1	3.66	14

³ Adapted from RoR, (2006), National Adaptation Programme of Action, Republic of Rwanda. page 44. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/napa/rwa01e.pdf>

CRITERIA OPTIONS	ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS	LEVEL OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ROBUSTNESS	SYNERGY WITH NATIONAL PLANS AND MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS	URGENCY	COMPLEMENTARY WITH NATIONAL PLANS INSTITUTIONAL FEASIBILITY	FINAL SCORE	RANK
understand and predict how climate change could affect fisheries and aquaculture for specific vulnerability communities.							
Integrate equity and human rights considerations in both processes and outcomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key process considerations include transparency, participation, access to justice and non-discrimination. Key outcome considerations include the right to life and the supporting rights to food, housing, water and livelihoods	1	0.5	0.75	1	1	4.25	6
Engage and empower vulnerable communities, including small-scale fishers and fish farmers and they should increase self-protection through financial mechanisms.	1	1	0.74	0.75	0.5	3.99.	10
Develop information systems that systematize and integrate country-level data on fisheries, aquaculture and climate change, providing information for users and decision-makers,	0.5	0.75	1	1	0.5	3.75	12
Develop early warning systems that contribute to the reduction of incidents and fatalities and the provision of humanitarian support in climate-related extreme events.	1	0.8	0.76	0.5	0.66	3.72	13
The development of new gear, new technologies or innovations to support fishing.	0.81	0.95	0.1	0.5	0.75	3.11	16
Engage in non-fishing enterprise promotion like Fish shops, etc.	0.50	0.8	0.75	0.56	0.67	3.28	15
Market diversification and Investments to improve the fish value chain	1	0.8	0.73	0.5	1	4.03	8
Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.	1	0.86	0.95	1	0.95	4.76	2

Step 3: Assign weights to each criterion to reflect its relative importance and aggregate: Once options have been identified and a set of criteria has been developed, the next step of an MCA method requires deciding if separate weights need to be assigned to different criteria. The weights reflected the importance of each criterion in meeting the overall objectives of the decision, including preferences of stakeholders. This is illustrated in in **Table 7-3**.

This was done by proposing the following weights for the identified criteria:

Table 7-3 weights for the identified criteria

No.	IDENTIFIED CRITERIA	WEIGHT
1.	Economic costs and benefits	0.20
2.	Level of climate resilience and robustness	0.30
3.	Synergy with national plans and Multilateral Environmental Agreements	0.15
4.	Urgency	0.20
5.	Complementary with national plans institutional feasibility	0.15

This time around, the ranking of the adaptation options was as follows:

1. Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.
2. Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.
3. Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.

The inclusion of weightings reshuffled the priority of the options, aligning them more to the preferences of the stakeholders and the political and strategic priorities of the country or sector.

Table 7-4 Adaptation decision matrix (with criteria weighting)⁴

CRITERIA OPTIONS	ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS	LEVEL OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ROBUSTNESS	SYNERGY WITH NATIONAL PLANS AND MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS	URGENCY	COMPLEMENTARY WITH NATIONAL PLANS INSTITUTIONAL FEASIBILITY	FINAL SCORE	RANK
CRITERIA WEGHT	0.20	0.30	0.15	0.20	0.15		
Fisheries disaster risk reduction and management including assistance to help survive bad fishing.	0.50 X 0.20 = 0.10	0.75 X 0.30 = 0.23	0.75 X 0.15 = 0.11	0.5 X 0.20 = 0.10	0.6 X 0.15 = 0.09	0.63	17
Establishment of fisherman's support (subsidies, awareness training programs) including assistance or investment for entering the fishing industry.	0.75 X 0.20 = 0.15	0.62 X 0.30 = 0.17	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	1 X 0.20 = 0.20	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.82	6
The development of knowledge base and decision-support systems for climate change and fisheries and aquaculture including improved monitoring and early warning systems.	0.75 X 0.20 = 0.15	0.5 X 0.30 = 0.15	0.60 X 0.15 = 0.09	1 X 0.20 = 0.20	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.74	14
Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.	1 X 0.20 = 0.20	1 X 0.30 = 0.30	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	1 X 0.20 = 0.20	0.90 X 0.15 = 0.14	0.90	3
Include local and context-specific proxies and indicators (with Environmental monitoring systems using a risk-based approach) associated with climate stressors that are known to have significant impacts on fisheries and aquaculture (e.g. temperature increase, changes in precipitation patterns, and oxygen level in the water).	0.75 X 0.20 = 0.15	0.85 X 0.30 = 0.26	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.66 X 0.20 = 0.13	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.84	4
Aligning the spatial and temporal scale of management units of fishing or fish farming with the relevant climate mitigation and adaptation measures.	0.81 X 0.20 = 0.16	0.85 X 0.30 = 0.23	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.5 X 0.20 = 0.10	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.79	9
Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.	0.75 X 0.20 = 0.15	1 X 0.30 = 0.30	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	1 X 0.20 = 0.20	0.75 X 0.15 = 0.11	0.91	2
Adapting to climate change by diversifying the fisherman's livelihoods.	0.81 X 0.20 = 0.16	0.95 X 0.30 = 0.23	0.75 X 0.15 = 0.11	0.5 X 0.20 = 0.10	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.75	12
Engage in Spatial planning and management to provide a solutions-focused pathway whereby spatial data and models can be used to better understand	0.75 X 0.20 = 0.15	0.75 X 0.30 = 0.23	0.5 X 0.15 = 0.08	0.66 X 0.20 = 0.13	1 X 0.15 = 0.15	0.74	13

⁴ Adapted from **Seitz J, (2014), Integrating Climate Change into Financial Planning**, Climate Proofing Manual for Zambia, July 2014, Josef Seitz, Global 21 Consulting SARL on behalf of German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

CRITERIA OPTIONS	ECONOMIC COSTS AND BENEFITS	LEVEL OF CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND ROBUSTNESS	SYNERGY WITH NATIONAL PLANS AND MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS	URGENCY	COMPLEMENTARY WITH NATIONAL PLANS INSTITUTIONAL FEASIBILITY	FINAL SCORE	RANK
and predict how climate change could affect fisheries and aquaculture for specific vulnerability communities.							
Integrate equity and human rights considerations in both processes and outcomes: Key process considerations include transparency, participation, access to justice and non-discrimination. Key outcome considerations include the right to life and the supporting rights to food, housing, water and livelihoods	1 X 0.20 =0.20	0.5 X 0.30 =0.15	0.75 X 0.15 =0.11	1 X 0.20 =0.20	1 X 0.15 =0.15	0.81	7
Engage and empower vulnerable communities, including small-scale fishers and fish farmers and they should increase self-protection through financial mechanisms.	1 X 0.20 =0.20	1 X 0.30 =0.30	0.74 X 0.15 =0.11	0.75 X 0.20 =0.15	0.5 X 0.15 =0.08	0.84	5
Develop information systems that systematize and integrate country-level data on fisheries, aquaculture and climate change, providing information for users and decision-makers,	0.5 X 0.20 =0.10	0.75 X 0.30 =0.23	1 X 0.15 =0.15	1 X 0.20 =0.20	0.5 X 0.15 =0.08	0.76	10
Develop early warning systems that contribute to the reduction of incidents and fatalities and the provision of humanitarian support in climate-related extreme events.	1 X 0.20 =0.20	0.8 X 0.30 =0.24	0.76 X 0.15 =0.11	0.5 X 0.20 =0.10	0.66 X 0.15 =0.10	0.75	11
The development of new gear, new technologies or innovations to support fishing.	0.81 X 0.20 =0.16	0.95 X 0.30 =0.29	0.1 X 0.15 =0.02	0.5 X 0.20 =0.10	0.75 X 0.15 =0.11	0.68	15
Engage in non-fishing enterprise promotion like Fish shops, etc.	0.50 X 0.20 =0.10	0.8 X 0.30 =0.24	0.75 X 0.15 =0.11	0.56 X 0.20 =0.11	0.67 X 0.15 =0.10	0.66	16
Market diversification and Investments to improve the fish value chain	1 X 0.20 =0.20	0.8 X 0.30 =0.24	0.73 X 0.15 =0.11	0.5 X 0.20 =0.10	1 X 0.15 =0.15	0.80	8
Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.	1 X 0.20 =0.20	0.86 X 0.30 =0.26	0.95 X 0.15 =0.14	1 X 0.20 =0.20	0.95 X 0.15 =0.14	0.94	1

7.2.2 Iterative Risk Management

Having prioritised the most feasible adaptation options using the MCA, the iterative risk management (IRM) approach was then used to **know when the “most feasible options” should be implemented, i.e., the sequencing of the options.** It was used to sequence the implementation of the identified resilience options. This approach takes care of the uncertainty in future climate change and is derived from the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), whose special report on extreme events, recommended the use of IRM approaches⁵

The approach uses a monitoring, research, evaluation and learning process (cycle) to improve future management strategies. It is well suited for decision contexts characterised by high uncertainties and can help decision makers to avoid taking irreversible decisions and develop plans where decisions can be adjusted appropriately. IRM is based on the idea that current decisions are essentially constrained by imperfect knowledge and cognitive bias, and cycles of revisions are necessary to improve the performance of strategies and actions. Thus, IRM incorporates learning at the core of its methodology⁶.

IRM has a focus on starting with current climate variability (and the adaptation deficit) and then looking at future climate change within a framework of decision making under uncertainty. Early steps within IRM have a strong focus on building adaptive capacity, implementing low and no-regret options, and identifying areas of long-term concern that warrant early investigation or action. By encouraging the “what if?” question, IRM promotes the development of flexible approaches where decisions are taken at the right time and can be adjusted later.

Thus, IRM looks at how to implement options over time, based on current impacts (and the adaptation deficit) and projected future climate change, against a background of uncertainty (Figure 7-1). The analysis of the Prioritised Options shows that all should be implemented in some form immediately, though some of the long-term areas might only require initial investigation. The implementation of the options is depicted in Figure 7-1:

- **Band “A”** consists of long-term resilience actions. Initially a few actions and investigations will be implemented to avoid locking Eritrea into irreversible decisions which may not be needed in the future. These actions are proactive investigations and implementation of certain long-term issues that need to start immediately. They include Development of transformative adaptation plans, engaging in Spatial planning and management, and developing information systems that systematize and integrate country-level data on fisheries. These should be implemented and integrated into the fisheries development process immediately for effective long-term results to make development more effective. In the Prioritised Options for SFLP these include

⁵ IPCC AR4 (2007); [IPCC Fourth Assessment Report: Climate Change 2007 \(AR4\)](http://www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/contents.html), Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, www.ipcc.ch/publications_and_data/ar4/syr/en/contents.html

⁶ IPCC, (2012); International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). (2012). *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. A Special Report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.* [Field, C.B., V. Barros, T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, D.J. Dokken, K.L. Ebi, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, G.-K. Plattner, S.K. Allen, M. Tignor, and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, and New York, NY, USA, 582 pp.

- Shifting to flexible and adaptive management approaches allowing for continuous adjustments as climate impacts are detected.
- Aligning the spatial and temporal scale of management units of fishing or fish farming with the relevant climate mitigation and adaptation measures.
- Development of transformative adaptation plans at the national, sub-national and local levels; to enable autonomous adaptation in the medium and long term to ease the transition of fisheries and aquaculture to a future resilient to climate change.
- Engage in Spatial planning and management to provide a solutions-focused pathway whereby spatial data and models can be used to better understand and predict how climate change could affect fisheries and aquaculture for specific vulnerability communities.
- Develop information systems that systematize and integrate country-level data on fisheries, aquaculture and climate change, providing information for users and decision-makers.
- Market diversification and Investments to improve the fish value chain.
- Adjust to changes in the environment and modify the fishing and fish farming techniques.
- The development of knowledge base and decision-support systems for climate change and fisheries and aquaculture including improved monitoring and early warning systems.
-
- **Band “B”** consists of actions which will result in benefits whether the climate changes or not, and thus provide immediate benefits for economic growth, as well as enhancing long-term resilience. They involve building capacity to ensure the institutional frameworks and an enabling environment are created for subsequent resilience mainstreaming and integration. In the prioritised options for the SFLP, low and no regret options can include all the listed options but most appropriately the following.
 - Fisheries disaster risk reduction and management including assistance to help survive bad fishing.
 - Include local and context-specific proxies and indicators (with Environmental monitoring systems using a risk-based approach) associated with climate stressors that are known to have significant impacts on fisheries and aquaculture (e.g., temperature increase, changes in precipitation patterns, oxygen level in the water).
 - Adapting to climate change by diversifying the fisherman’s livelihoods.
 - Develop early warning systems that contribute to the reduction of incidents and fatalities and the provision of humanitarian support in climate-related extreme events.
 - The development of new gear, new technologies or innovations to support fishing.
 - Engage in non-fishing enterprise promotion like Fish shops, etc.

The experience gained through the implementation of low-regret measures can serve as a basis to start designing and assessing more costly adaptation actions that could be implemented in the future.

- **Band “C”** consists of Enabling steps, involving building capacity and the enabling steps for the whole programme to take off. Once the climate resilience actions become rooted into the system, less and less of these actions will be implemented. In the prioritised options for the SFLP, these include:
 - Establishment of fisherman’s support (subsidies, awareness training programs) including assistance or investment for entering the fishing industry.
 - Integrate equity and human rights considerations in both processes and outcomes:
 - Key process considerations include transparency, participation, access to justice and non-discrimination.
 - Key outcome considerations include the right to life and the supporting rights to food, housing, water, and livelihoods.
 - Engage and empower vulnerable communities, including small-scale fishers and fish farmers and they should increase self-protection through financial mechanisms.

Further the IRM looks at three-time periods in which to sequence options based on these key climate risks: the short term (now), the medium term (2025) and the long term (2050+). It looks at how to implement options based on current and projected future climate and the associated risks. Options should be sequenced in a robust and flexible manner given this uncertainty and should be matched to risk areas and key decision thresholds⁷.

(i) Short term

In the short term, the three bands of adaptation programmes will be implemented simultaneously at different rates as follows:

- **Band “A”**
These include Climate Resilience and Climate-justified actions, which constitutes “early actions for long term change” They will start with a few actions and investigations to avoid locking Eritrea into irreversible decisions which may not be needed in the future. The number of the adaptation actions are expected to grow as the programme takes shape.

⁷ **FDRE, (2013)**; Ethiopia’s climate resilient green economy. Climate Resilience Strategy, Agriculture and Forestry, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

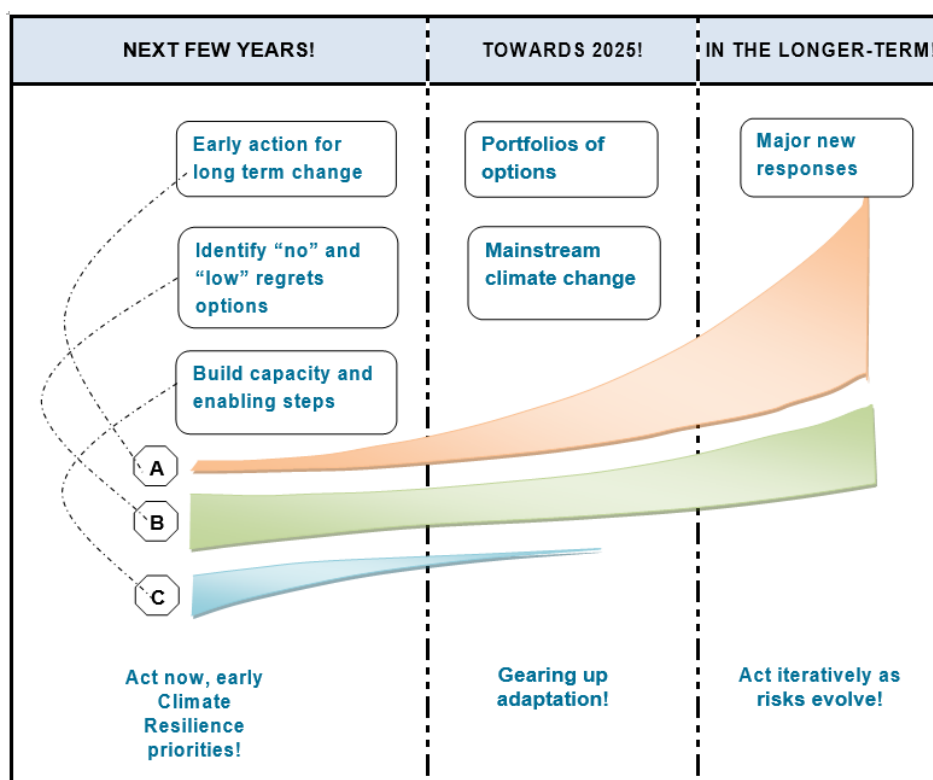


Figure 7-1 Iterative sequencing of resilience options
(Adapted from FDRE, 2013)

- **Band "B"**
These are the **Low- and no-regret** actions, which result in social and economic benefit irrespective of the future climatic changes. They will start in full force as much as is possible.
- **Band "C"**
These are the enabling steps. They have to be implemented in order for the climate resilience programme to take root. The enabling steps will taper off in the long run as the Climate resilience actions become rooted in the system.

(ii) Mid Term up to 2025

In the period up to 2025, the low and no regret options will have taken root and Eritrea will be having the institutional and technical capacity to deliver climate resilient growth. As the low and no regret options (Band B) will continue being implemented, more focus will now be directed to actions that increase resilience of the fisheries sector (Band A), fully integrating these into the delivery of development activities to ensure climate resilient growth. The number of band "A" actions in Figure 7-1 will start to increase, whilst Band "C" programmes will be tapering off.

(iii) Long Term (Post 2025)

In the long term (post 2025) all the portfolios of options will need to be implemented, noting that the specific activities will vary according to the evolution of climate risks. The implementing agent will need to act iteratively as risks evolve.

The key advantage of such an approach is that it seeks to exploit quick wins, by addressing the existing adaptation deficit at the same time building future resilience. It also makes sure irreversible decisions are not taken now, which may or may not be needed depending on the level of climate change that arises. By doing so it encourages decision makers to ask, “what if” and develop a flexible approach, where decisions are reviewed over time, and plans adjusted as the evidence emerges. This builds in flexibility, reduces the risk of lock-in or stranded assets, and aims to keep future options open.

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex: Annex 23 SFLP Grievance Redress Mechanism

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department



MINISTRY OF MARINE RESOURCES



Investing in rural people

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

**Prepared
for:**

**Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)
Ministry of Marine Resources.
Asmara,
Eritrea.**

October 2024

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1. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

1.1 BACKGROUND

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed for SFLP; whose objective is to ensure that any disagreements that may arise during the implementation of the project are addressed in a systematic manner. The GRM has been developed in line with the existing cultural procedures for the resolution of conflicts at community level. IFAD procedures require that GRM be disclosed to affected communities.

The implementation of the GRM will be coordinated by a Grievance Committee, which should be formed in each ZOBA. The committee should have representation from the following groupings:

- Fisheries Associations in a ZOBA
- Environment Committees
- Youth representative
- Representative from people with physical disabilities

Common disputes and disagreements may be related to fishing grounds boundaries, violations of labour rights, destruction of natural resources ops, amount of monies to be compensated and delay in disbursement of agreed compensation.

Mostly SFLP interventions will be delivered to community beneficiaries through cooperatives, who manage grievances and conflicts through internal committees. The communities have confidence in these cooperative grievance redress mechanisms. Once an aggrieved person is not satisfied at any level, there is room for escalating the grievance to higher levels. Figure 1 depicts the pathways the grievance redress may follow.

1.2 THE COMMUNITY STRUCTURES IN ERITREA

The following is an outline of the community governance structure in Eritrea. The GRM has to be developed around this governance structure. Community structures and organizations in Eritrea will play a significant role in the success of the implementation of the SFLP, as these structures have been incorporated into the overall administrative and political framework of the government (World Bank, 1996).

Traditionally, the kinship group (several inter-related families) has been the basic unit of the community structure in the highlands, home to predominantly Tigrinya speaking farmers who live in cluster villages. The kin-ship group often coincides with the land-owning unit, the ENDA. Within the kin group, authority is vested in the council of elders which regulates such social functions such as marriage and land disputes that arise between kin-related families. Above the kin-group is the village and then the district comprising of several villages or communities. Since pre-colonial times, villages have had several committees and these committees in turn have elected the district officer as the administrator for the villages (World Bank, 1996).

Among the pastoral and nomadic peoples of the lowlands who engage in commerce, animal husbandry and some mixed crop cultivation, traditional community structure is based not on territorial units but on descent and kinship is organized along tribal or clan lines. These tribes and clans have had hereditary chiefs and a committee of (hereditary) elders (World Bank, 1996).

Over time Government has been working to modify the administrative system of these groups by transforming the committees into elected councils of a local government system. This modern administrative structure makes use of many of traditional communal traditions. Elected councils called BAITOS have been established and allocated a wide range of decision-making responsibilities. The BAITOs are both the centre of community life, and the foundation level of local government. Village and district Baitos identify and prioritize community needs for services and interventions and communicate their priorities to the provincial administration.

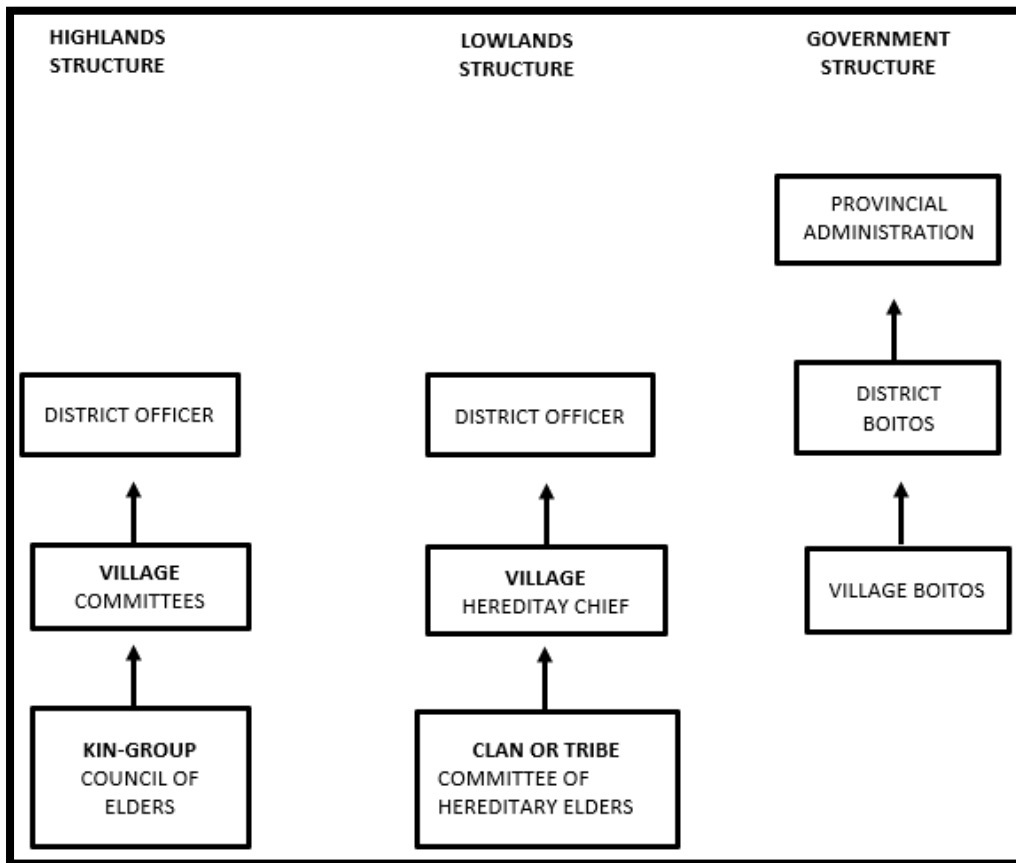


Figure 1-1 The Community Structures in Eritrea.

1.3 PRINCIPLES OF A GOOD GRM

The principles of a good GRM are¹:

- A mechanism scaled to risk and adverse impact on affected communities.
- Designed to consider culturally appropriate ways of handling community concerns.
- A clear and understandable mechanism that is accessible to all segments of the affected communities at no cost.
- Transparency and accountability to all stakeholders.
- A mechanism that prevents retribution and does not impede access to other remedies.

¹ IFC (2009); Good Practice Note – Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities, Guidance for Projects and Companies on Designing Grievance Mechanisms

1.4 KEY STEPS FOR GRIEVANCE MANAGEMENT

The key steps for grievance management are²:

- i. Publicising grievance management procedures so that the mechanism is accessible to everyone.
- ii. Receiving (i.e., collecting, recording, and registering) and keeping track of grievances.
- iii. Reviewing and investigating grievances to assess the nature of the grievance, its severity and legitimacy.
- iv. Developing resolution options commensurate with the nature of grievances and preparing and communicating a clear response and closing out cases when agreement with the complainants is reached.
- v. Monitoring grievances through tracking to ascertain effectiveness, adapting the mechanism to correct inefficiencies, using the results of monitoring for feedback and lessons learned.

² *ibid*

2. OPERATION OF THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

2.1 SCOPE OF THE GRM

The grievance redress mechanism (GRM) is a system by which queries or clarifications about the project will be responded to, problems with implementation will be resolved, and complaints and grievances will be addressed efficiently and effectively. It provides a channel for dispute resolution during execution of Services. However, the GRM serves to complement but not replace the existing channels such as rewards and sanctions committee.

The GRM will improve outcomes by creating public awareness about the project and its objectives, deterring fraud and corruption, mitigating socio-economic and environmental risks and providing the SFLP PMU with practical suggestions and feedback during project implementation.

2.2 PURPOSE OF THE GRM

The GRM will serve the following purpose:

- to be responsive to the needs of beneficiaries and to address and resolve their grievances.
- Resolve any emerging environmental and social grievances including labour issues in project areas.
- To promote relations between the community and the district.
- to serve as a conduit for soliciting inquiries, inviting suggestions, and increasing community participation.
- to collect information that can be used to improve operational performance.
- to enhance the project's legitimacy among stakeholders.
- to promote transparency and accountability.
- to deter fraud and corruption and mitigate project risks.

2.3 SFLP GRM APPROACHES.

The SFLP GRM System will consist of three parallel approaches from which an aggrieved person can choose. These include the following:

- The Community-based grievance redress mechanism.
- The SFLP Formal GRM.
- The IFAD Complaints procedure.

The following is an outline of the three approaches.

2.3.1 The Community-Based Grievance Redress Mechanism.

This will be a stand-alone Grievance Redress Mechanism where the communication mechanism involves only community members and will tend to be site specific. This will be used to facilitate agreements among community members but also to solve disagreements where these might occur. The Community Based Grievance Redress Mechanism aims to use the existing traditional structures and facilitate grievance resolution at higher levels (including the court of law, where necessary).

Communities tend to rely substantially on their own internal social regulatory systems including mechanisms to deal with grievances that work in parallel with the formal systems. These internal social regulatory systems will be used to the extent possible at community level. Recourse where necessary will be facilitated by the Programme, but in general SFLP will ensure easy access to information through culturally appropriate means and language of communication.

In solving problems, negotiation and agreement by consensus will provide the first avenue to iron out and resolve any grievances expressed by programme affected individuals. Thus, appropriate community-based channels of grievance redress mechanisms will be put in place, and the programme affected people sensitised to make use of them.

The channels will have to be in line with the norms of the communities as well as laws of the country. Thus, the process will involve informal courts handled by traditional leaders (Council of Elders, Council of Hereditary Elders, Chiefs, etc), and will follow the following route (Figure 7-2):

i) Kin-Group or Clan/Tribe level

The first port of entry is the Kin-Group or Clan/Tribe level operating as Council of Elders/Council of Hereditary Elders. The Council of Elders/Council of Hereditary Elders preside over the matter over a set time (possibly 15 days) from receipt of the grievance to act upon it.

ii) Village Level

When one party is not satisfied with the decision at Kin-Group or Clan/Tribe level, the complaint can be taken up to the Village Committee/Hereditary Chief Level. The Village Committee/Hereditary Chief Level operates at Village Level. In most cases such complaints get sorted out at this level.

iii) District Officer

However, those who are not satisfied will be allowed to appeal to the District Council (DC). At this level the District Grievance Redress Committee under the District Officer will preside over the case. However, if the aggrieved party is still not satisfied then they can ultimately take the formal route.

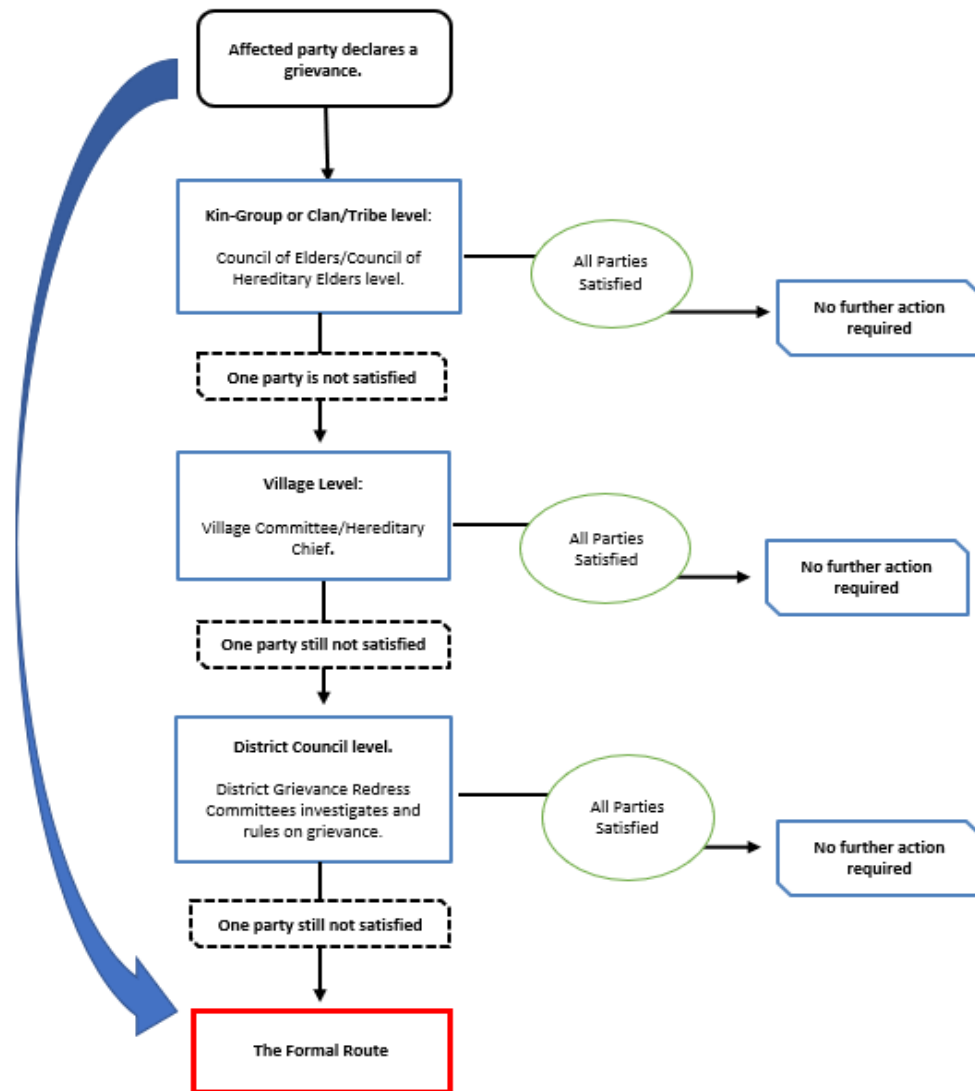


Figure 2-1 The Community-based grievance mechanism.

a) Community Based Approach-Complaints Handling Process

The following shall constitute the complaints handling process for the Community Based approach.

- a) Complainant fills in Complaint Form.
- b) Complaint is assessed for compliance with Mandate.
- c) If within mandate, complainant focal person commences inquiries and complainant is issued with copy of communication.
- d) If a response is not received from the respondent after 14 working days, complainant focal person sends a first reminder giving the respondent 7 days to comply.
- e) If no response is received after this, a final reminder of 7 days is sent.
- f) Conduct investigations.
- g) Demand and obtain information or documents.
- h) Conduct an inquiry.
- i) Undertake mediation, negotiation and conciliation.

2.3.2 The SFLP Formal GRM.

The formal Grievance Redress Mechanism consists of the following components: -

- The access point for impacted/concerned people will be situated as close to the beneficiary farmers as possible, such as places at the sub-project and SFLP offices. SFLP staff will be responsible for receiving the Grievances, classifying, and logging them.
- An acknowledgement of receipt (Appendix 2) should be given to the complainant containing an expectation of when they will receive a response.
- The grievance is then Assessed and investigated to identify all the key facts.
- A resolution is then arrived at and the proposed actions are confirmed with SFLP/Ministry of Agriculture senior members of staff.
- A response is then communicated to the complainant within the timescale promised.
- The complainant is given room to appeal to the Ministry of Agriculture or the Courts of Law if they are not satisfied with the response.
- Once done the case is brought to a closure and all the staff members of SFLP are made aware of the complaint, any underlying issues and plans to prevent any future recurrence of the issue.

a) Structure of The Formal GRM

The GRM consists of a small number of components:

- The access point for impacted/concerned people.
- Grievance log.
- Acknowledgement stage.
- Assessment stage.
- Passing of resolution.
- Response.
- Room for appeal.
- Case closure.

The following key steps must be followed for all complaints received by SFLP PMU staff:

i) Receive, classify & log

All potential issues must be captured and classified for escalation, review and action as required.

a) Receiving the Grievance:

The access points will be as close to the users as possible. Thus, for the programme, an easily accessible and well publicized focal point or user-facing 'help desk' will be the first step. This will be established at each sub-project, and SFLP Offices so that it will be seen as credible and accessible. The main issues for the access point include the following:

- Uptake channels should include some or all of the following:
 - phone hotline,
 - email,
 - mail,
 - SMS,
 - webpage,
 - or face-to-face.

- The uptake channels will be publicized and advertised via local media and the implementing agency.
- Verbal complaints should be recorded by staff for them to be considered.
- Many complaints may be resolved 'on the spot' and informally by the SFLP PMU staff but should also be logged in order to (i) encourage responsiveness; and (ii) ensure that repeated or low-level grievances are being noted in the system.
- The GRM should have the ability to handle anonymous complaints.

Typically, the complainant will be provided with a receipt and 'roadmap' telling him/her how the complaint process works and when to expect further information.

b) Logging and classifying:

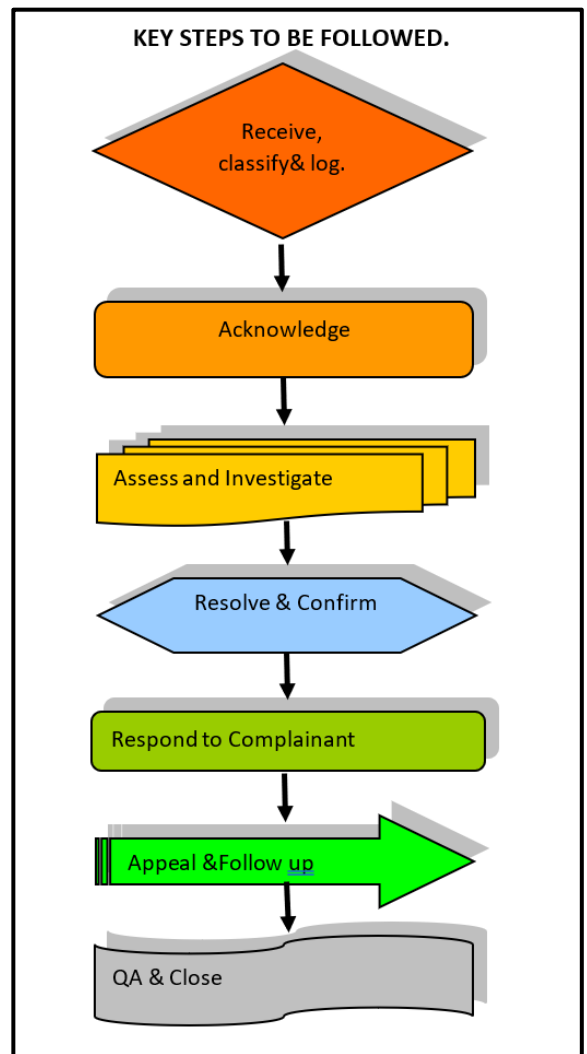
Any complaint, issue or negative stakeholder interaction (whether this is formally logged by the complainant or not), must be logged and classified for action (Grievance Log).

All of these complaints must be formally logged using the standard forms and all complaints must be prioritized as follows:

- **Priority 1 – urgent,**
These pose potentially high health and high business impact. **These require a response to the Complainant within three (3) working days.**
 - This should be used (sparingly) for major health issues where the complaint may have disastrous impacts on either human, the environment or SFLP itself.
 - Also, this could be used in a situation where the complainant may be in a position to influence or make public statements that would impact upon the SFLP reputation.
- **Priority 2, - non-urgent,**
These pose lower health environmental and social impact. **These require a response to the complainant within 2 working weeks.**
 - This should be used for most complaints with individual stakeholders, as this allows a reasonable time to collect information and produce a balanced response.

Discretion and flexibility should be exercised in prioritizing all complaints.

The staff member logging the complaint should review the complaint and its priority with the Sub-project/ SFLP Project Manager before proceeding to the next step.



The Sub-project/ SFLP Project Manager will decide on the appropriate person(s) to carry out subsequent steps, including the investigation.

All Priority 1 complaints must be escalated immediately to the SFLP Project Manager.

ii) Acknowledge

Ensure that every complaint receives a formal written acknowledgement (Appendix 2), containing an expectation of when they will receive a response, and the person dealing with it. All complaints, regardless of priority, should receive a pro forma acknowledgement sent out 1st class mail on the day of receipt.

iii) Assess & Investigate

Follow up all aspects of the complaint, both internal and external, to ensure that the key facts are identified and clarified.

- The priority of the complaint will drive the timescale for completion (3 days for urgent or 2 weeks for non-urgent).
- All areas of interaction and communication should be established (who, what, where, when why etc.) and documented where possible.

iv) Resolve & Confirm

Ensure that the final resolution is clear and fair. Also confirm the proposed action and resolution with another senior person (SFLP Management).

- Ensure that the proposed resolution meets corporate guidelines and does not prejudice SFLP in any unnecessary legal or financial manner.
- Document the proposed action and discuss and agree with the SFLP Project Manager.
- Discuss and review the solution from both the corporate and complainant viewpoint to ensure fairness and clarity.
- The review should include recognition and documentation of any underlying issues that have contributed to the complaint and recommendations for actions to prevent further occurrence.
- This should then be reviewed as part of the bi-monthly quality assurance reviews.

v) Respond to Complainant

Provide the Complainant with the resolution within the timescales promised.

- The details of the findings and proposed resolution should be clearly explained (in written or verbal form as appropriate) to the complainant- within the agreed timescales. Use Appendix 4 for recording the results of the Grievance redress process.
- If this cannot be done on time the Complainant should be contacted by telephone to request further time.

vi) Appeal & Follow

Ensure that complaints are followed up to confirm that the complainants are satisfied with the response given. If not satisfied the Complainant is advised on the route for Appealing

- All Priority 1 complaints and 95% of priority 2 complaints must be followed up within a reasonable timescale.
- This will be carried out by SFLP Administration team / SFLP Project Manager's office.
- The follow-up should identify the following:
 - Is the complainant satisfied with the response?

- Did they feel that their complaint was properly and fairly handled?
- Any negative responses to these questions should be referred to SFLP Project Managers for action and direct follow up with the complainant.
- The complainant is given room for appealing to the Ministry of Agriculture or Courts of Law, if he/she is not satisfied.

vii) QA & Close

Ensure that the SFLP as a whole is aware of the complaints and any underlying issues. Plan actions to remove these and prevent future recurrence.

- All complaints should be reviewed monthly as part of the quality assurance review meetings (Appendix 3).
- Any complaints where action can be taken to avoid recurrence must be acted upon and raised with the appropriate managers/teams across the SFLP.

2.3.3 The IFAD Complaints Procedure.

Besides the proposed GRM approaches, aggrieved persons can also employ additional channels to air their complaints. These include the IFAD Complaints procedure. The objective of the IFAD Complaints Procedure is to ensure that appropriate mechanisms are in place to allow individuals and communities to contact IFAD directly and file a complaint if they believe they are or might be adversely affected by an IFAD-funded project/programme not complying with IFAD's Social and Environmental Policies and mandatory aspects of SECAP. Parties adversely or potentially adversely affected by IFAD-funded projects and programmes may bring issues to the Fund's attention using SECAPcomplaints@ifad.org. IFAD has zero tolerance to for Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. *Any Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) complaints received shall be directed to IFAD's Ethics Office.*

Complaints must concern environmental, social and climate issues only and should not be accusations of fraudulent or corrupt activities in relation to project implementation – these are dealt with by IFAD's Office of Audit and Oversight.

3. OPERATION MODALITIES OF GRM IN SFLP

3.1 SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINTS.

Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by SFLP can submit complaints through the grievance redress mechanism of the programme. The mechanism ensures that complaints are promptly reviewed in order to address concerns related to SFLP.

3.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEES.

SFLP Project will put in place the strategies to monitor and resolve complaints that may arise during and after the Project implementation by the affected people. For better performance and sustainability of the SFLP project, the committees on GRM have to be established at the different levels of operations. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) ensures that complaints are received, reviewed and addressed by the elected Grievance redress committees, whose meetings should be recorded as suggested in appendix 3.

3.3 PROJECT GRIEVANCE LOG

The Grievance Redress Mechanism Committee will ensure that each complaint has an individual reference number and is appropriately recorded and tracked (Appendix 5). The project grievance log form (Appendix 1) will contain record of the person responsible for an individual complaint received, and records dates for the following events:

1. Date of the received complaint.
2. Name of the PAP complaining
3. Status of the complaint
4. PAP Confidentiality/Identity
5. Signatures of the PAP complaining
6. Signature of committee representative
7. How and who addressed the complaint
8. Dates when the complaint was addressed.

3.4 GRIEVANCE PREVENTION/ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

There are ways to proactively solve issues before they even become grievances. Project implementers should be aware and accept that grievances are likely to occur. Dealing with them is part of the work and they should be considered in a work plan. Project implementers can prevent complaints by the following:

- Providing sufficient and timely information to communities
- Conducting meaningful community consultations involving all stakeholders
- Building capacity for project staff, particularly in community facilitations and other field-related issues
- Negotiation, Meditation and reconciliation

4. COMMUNICATION PLAN FOR THE GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

4.1 THE COMMUNICATION PLAN.

This Communication plan describes the approach to be taken by the SFLP PMU in communicating and collaborating with its relevant stakeholders on the Grievance Redress Mechanism. This plan will facilitate effective and coordinated beneficiaries and the general public on standard procedures of the GRM before and during programme implementation.

4.2 COMMUNICATION PLAN OBJECTIVES

The primary objective of the GRM communicate plan is to:

Outline the strategy and methodologies to be used for GRM communications, GRM information distribution, feedback and stakeholder engagement, and how these will be managed during SFLP project implementation.

Other objectives

- Share information on GRM procedures to the relevant stakeholders before and during programme implementation.
- Develop a detailed communication methodology of disseminating GRM information to the target audience.

4.3 TARGET AUDIENCES

The targeted audiences for this plan are namely:

- Government officials.
- Project staff.
- Project end beneficiaries.
- Project affected people.
- General public.

4.4 GRM COMMUNICATION CHANNELS.

In order to communication all information regarding the GRM to the targeted audience, the SFLP PMU will need to have platforms and utilize already existing avenues to reach their stakeholders at the different levels. It is noteworthy that the communication channels will vary for each target audience due to group dynamics and accessibility of such platforms especially to the project beneficiaries and local communities.

SFLP PMU will use the communication channels listed below, depending on its target audience:

- Print media, e.g. posters, flyers, booklets, notices.
- Social media: Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp.
- Use of ICT.
- Radio stations.
- Formal letters

In addition, the following communication activities and methods will be conducted to promote a two-way communication between the PMU and all its relevant stakeholders, that is,

- Setting up Programme's Intranet.
- Information sessions and workshops on GRM.
- Bulletins.
- GRM awareness literature.
- Public forums.
- Training on GRM procedures and structure at the community level

5. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Grievance Log

GRIEVANCE LOG

Month: _____
Year: _____

Date Grievance Filed: _____

Grievance entered by (Staff person): _____

Reported to Facility Administrator/Farm Manager? Yes No

Facility Administrator/Farm Manager's Signature: _____

Name of Grievant: _____

Description of Grievance:

Actions/Steps Taken:

Date: _____ Actions/Steps completed by (Staff person): _____

Date: _____ Actions/Steps completed by (Staff person): _____

Date: _____ Actions/Steps completed by (Staff person): _____

Resolution:

Was the grievant provided a verbal explanation of the above resolution?

Yes No Date: _____

Was the Grievance escalated?

If so to whom: _____

*Please attach any documentation regarding the escalation of the grievance.

Was Acknowledgement Letter Provided? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Date: _____
Was Outcome Letter Provided? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Date: _____

Figure APP 8-3 Grievance Log.

APPENDIX 2: Acknowledgement Receipt

Complaint no.:

Date of issuing complaint: (dd/mm/yyyy)

Place of issuing complaint:

Village/Town/City/Area:

County:

Details of the Complainant:

Name:

Age:

Address:

Gender:

Email address:

Phone no.:

Supporting documents submitted:

- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.

Summary of complaint:

.....
.....
.....

Name of Officer receiving Complaint: _____

Signature of Officer receiving Complaint: _____

APPENDIX 3: Meeting Record Structure (Grievance Redress Committee & Other Meetings)

Date of Meeting: Complaint no.:Venue of Meeting:

List of participants:

Complainant Side	Grievance Redress Committee Members
1) 2)	1) 2) 3)

Summary of Grievance:

.....

Key discussions:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

Decisions Made/Recommendations by the Grievance Redress Committee:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Status of Grievance (tick where applicable):

Solved		Unsolved	
--------	--	----------	--

Chair person's name: _____

Chair person's signature: _____

Date (dd/mm/yyyy): _____

APPENDIX 4: Disclosure Form

Village/Town/City/Area

County

Result of Grievance Redress

1. Complaint no.

2. Name of Complainant:

3. Date of Complaint:

4. Summary of the Complaint:

.....
.....
.....

5. Summary of Resolution:

.....
.....
.....

6. Level of Redress (please tick where applicable)

First/Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	Second/County	<input type="checkbox"/>	Third/National	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	--------------------------

7. Date of grievance redress (dd/mm/yyyy): _____

Name of complainant: _____

Signature of the Complainant, indicating acceptance of the solution to his/her grievance:

Name of Grievance Handling Officer: _____

Signature of Grievance Handling Officer: _____

Date (dd/mm/yyyy): _____

APPENDIX 5: Quarterly Report of Registered Complaints

Location Date (dd/mm/yyyy) Period (Quarter ending).....

i. Details of Complaints Received:

Place of issuing complaint	Name & Address of complainant	Location of complaint/concern	Date of Receipt	Complaint no.

ii. Details of Grievance Redress Meetings:

Date of meeting	Venue of meeting	Names of participants	Decisions/Recommendations made

iii. Details of Grievances addressed:

Date of issuing complaint	Category of complaint	Category of grievance	Brief description of grievance	Date of complete resolution

Eritrea

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme

Project Design Report

Annex: Annex 24 SFLP Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department



MINISTRY OF MARINE RESOURCES



Investing in rural people

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

(SEP)

Prepared for:

Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Ministry of Marine Resources.
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Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) is intended to provide complete documentation for the requirements of a holistic Stakeholder Engagement system for the project. This SEP contains the findings of a study conducted for the Fisheries sector of Eritrea and the instrument has been developed on the basis of the local conditions and findings.

Report no. **001**
Issue no. **001**
Date of issue **24/08/15**

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DATE

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DATE

This Report is Available from:

Ministry of Marine Resources
Attention: The Principal Secretary of MMR
Ministry of Marine Resources.
Asmara,
Eritrea.

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1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

INTRODUCTION/PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) forms part of the set of Environmental and Social Management Instruments for the Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP). The Implementing Agency of the Project, the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) through the National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO), has the responsibility to effectively engage stakeholders in achieving the project objectives, hence the formulation of this SEP, which will be applied for all public consultation processes.

The SEP aims to improve and facilitate decision making and create an atmosphere of understanding that actively involves project-affected people and other stakeholders in a timely manner. It will further provide the stakeholders with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns that may influence project decisions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

The Key objectives of the SEP are to:

- Identify key stakeholders that are affected, and/or able to influence the Project and its activities,
- Identify the most effective methods, timing, and structures through which to share project information, and to ensure regular, accessible, transparent, and appropriate consultation,
- Provide guidance for stakeholder engagement such that it meets the standards of International Best Practice,
- Develop a stakeholders' engagement process that provides stakeholders with sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns and be able to influence the project,
- Establish formal grievance redress mechanisms,
- Define roles and responsibilities for the project implementers in conducting stakeholder consultations,
- Define reporting and monitoring measures to ensure the effectiveness of the SEP and periodical reviews of the SEP based on findings.

The SEP provides a framework for achieving effective stakeholder involvement and promotes greater awareness and understanding of issues so that the project is carried out effectively. Effective stakeholder engagement develops a "social licence" to operate and depends on mutual trust, respect, and transparent communication between the NPCO and its stakeholders. The key elements of the SEP are:

- Stakeholder identification and analysis
- Stakeholder Engagement Program
- Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Monitoring and Reporting

2 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATION

The SFLP SEP considers the existing institutional and regulatory framework within the context of Eritrea and international laws. These applicable laws and international good practices are discussed below.

2.2 THE CONSTITUTION OF ERITREA, 1997

The Constitution of Eritrea was promulgated in 1997, providing for the separation of judicial, legislative, and executive powers. Table 2-1 is an outline of the relevant sections of the Eritrean Constitution:

Table 2-1 The Constitution of Eritrea

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY
1	The National Constitution of the State of Eritrea 1997	The National Constitution that “unity in diversity” is a basic guiding principle for national development objectives. The constitution mandates the State to work for sustainable development and to “manage land, air, water and natural resources in a balanced and sustainable manner” and to “secure the participation of the people in safeguarding the environment”. The Constitution thus provides the foundation for a national development policy based on sustainable principles and the maintenance of diversity.
2	The Macro policy 1994	The macro policy provides a background for the country’s national economic growth strategy and states the guiding principles for human centred, efficient, sustainable, and equitable development. This document clearly states the need for environmental impact assessments to determine the potential environmental consequences of major investment decisions. It recognizes the negative impacts of some traditional farming practices on crop productivity, as well as progressive environmental degradation attributed to increasing demands for fuel wood, and inadequate soil and water conservation measures.

2.3 THE ENVIRONMENTAL, CLIMATE AND TOURISM LEGAL TOOLS

Table 2-2 is an outline of the relevant Environmental, Climate and Tourism Laws:

Table 2-2 The Environmental, Climate and Tourism Laws

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY
1	National Environmental Impact Assessment Procedures and Guidelines-NEAPG, (1999)	<p>The NEAPG demands that adequate level of environmental assessment take place for all development projects with potentially negative environmental consequences. The objectives of the National Environmental Assessment Procedures and Guidelines are to assess the significance of potential impacts which the implementation of the project may have on the environment; to reduce delays in project approval procedures by providing a standardized and transparent system for environmental assessment; to improve project design and performance, thus improving overall economic efficiency, to promote sustainable economic development without unnecessary decline in environmental quality.</p> <p>The Environmental Proclamation has since been promulgated. Though the application of NEAPG is limited several sectorial development projects mainly mining sites, construction areas, and industries are being implemented after acquiring environmental clearance. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) guidelines applied so far have proved to be an effective mechanism to ensuring an integrated approach for development.</p>

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY
2	The National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP-E) for Eritrea 1995	The NEMP is a strategic instrument to act in environmental issues related to the direct or indirect bearing on human health and well-being, natural resources and management issues and socio-economic, institutional, international affairs and conflict management. It has been a working document in the areas of environmental and developmental prospects for Eritrea; major environmental and development issues confronting Eritrea: major steps and responses involved in an integrated environmental and development planning process' requirements for implementation of the plan and its associated project activities; and institutional prerequisites, and financial/human resources.
3	The Tourism Development Policy and Strategy (1999)	This document specifies many aspects of biodiversity issues such as: (i) the need to develop tourism in a manner that encourages conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, especially protection of scenic areas, watersheds, ecosystems, biodiversity, and expansion of forests and wild life populations; (ii) encourages the involvement of local communities in conservation programs; (iii) conservation of the natural archaeological/historic, cultural resources of tourism; (iv) improvement of quality tourist facilities, service and infrastructure without environmental problems
56	The National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA/2007)	Eritrea's NAPA has identified highest priority actions/ projects (102 adaptation projects) that are urgently needed to Adapt to climate change. It addresses that each priority project will need strong donor support coupled with effective local project implementation, monitoring and evaluation programs. It provides guidance on potential adaptation activities for project implementation which include Integrated Coastal Area Management; Capacity building for village social groups, and assistance to improve existing coping capacity; Community awareness programme to raise awareness on climate change and adaptation options; Promote research studies to bridge the existing gap of knowledge of climatic change.
6	The National Situational Analysis and Needs Assessment (SANA, 2011)	The Department of Environment of the Ministry of land, Water and Environment with the Ministry of Health and other stakeholders has prepared a country report that aimed at the information sharing and developing inter-linkage between environment and health. The report provides baseline situation of the country in terms of risk factors, strategic frameworks, alliance between health and environment, partners currently existing and major needs identified to mitigate the impact resulting from ecosystem disintegration through consolidated alliance of health inter-linkage.

2.3 FISHERIES LEGAL TOOLS AND STRATEGY DOCUMENT

Table 2-3 is an outline of the relevant Fisheries laws.

Table 2-3 Fisheries Laws

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY
1	Fisheries Proclamation No. 176/2014	The main objective of this Proclamation is to ensure that exploitation of living marine aquatic resources is consistent with sustainable economic, environmental, and social conditions. It provides for: a) fisheries administration; b) fisheries management which shall set harvesting rules consisting of a predetermined set of biological parameters to govern catch limits at biologically sustainable levels.; c) licensing; d) aquaculture development; and e) enforcement.
2	The Fishery Product Proclamation No. 105/1998	The marine and coastal sector is covered by two proclamations and various Legal Notices (Regulations), which include: The Foreign and national Fishing Vessel Regulations; The Fishery Products, Aquaculture and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points Regulations; The Potable Water Regulation; The Additives Regulations; The Heavy Metals Regulations; Product Importation and Exportation Regulations. These laws provide comprehensive coverage of the marine sector in Eritrea and contain several articles relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use. From a biodiversity perspective.

2.4 WATER LEGAL TOOLS

Table 2-4 is an outline of the relevant Water laws.

Table 2-4 Water Laws

NO.	POLICIES AND PLANS	INTERPRETATION OF THE POLICY
1	The Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in Eritrea (2009-2016)	The IWRM Action Plan document covers a range of management actions that are important to establish knowledge on effective control of the country's water resources management and development. The action plan elaborates the approaches and set out specific objectives, strategies, actions, and activities that would be taken to support IWRM for the sustainable economic development of Eritrea. The development and implementation of these actions' portfolios Complement the government's present actions and policies, strategies, and action plans to reduce poverty, food security and sustainable economic development. The action plans proposed focused on seven thematic areas. These include among others: water resources assessment, development, and protection; water resources allocation and water use; research and information exchange; and basin Management Plan etc.
2	The Eritrean Water Law, Proclamation, No. 162/2010	This proclamation addresses the rational management and use of the water resources, the provision of clean, safe, and sufficient supply of water; and development of water resources without harming the environment. The stated objectives of the Water Proclamation are: conservation and protection from pollution and related risk factors of the country's water resources; systemization of studies and documentation of data on water resources; Promotion of integrated water resources management and development as well as judicious prioritization of allocation and use of the same; establishment of pertinent legal framework and institutions with clear mandate inconsonance with the principles of integrated water resources management; Promotion of public awareness and participation in water conservation, protection and management and proper utilization; and ensuring equity in the use, management and development of the resources.

3 STAKEHOLDERS IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

Identifying Stakeholders

To develop an effective SEP, it is necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and understand their needs and expectations for engagement, and their priorities and objectives in relation to the Project. This information is then used to tailor engagement to each type of stakeholder. As part of this process, it is particularly important to identify individuals and groups who may find it more difficult to participate and those who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their marginalised or vulnerable status.

Stakeholders for the purpose of this project have been and will continue to be identified on a continuous basis by identifying those people and institutions that have an interest in the successful planning and execution of the project including special interest groups. These include those:

- Project Implementing Agencies (funding agencies, executing agencies, partners)
- Directly and/or indirectly project-affected people (PAPs) and
- Interested parties (Environmental protection authorities, Social and labour regulatory authorities, Contractors, Media, Civil Society etc)

A significant factor in achieving inclusiveness of the engagement process is safeguarding the participation of vulnerable individuals in public consultations and other engagement forums established by the project. Vulnerable groups are persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status, and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and participation in the program. In this case, women and youths fall into that category but there are differences within the same categories and/or gender lines that needs to be carefully considered.

Engagement is directly proportional to impact and influence, and as the extent of impact of a project on a stakeholder group increases, or the extent of influence of a particular stakeholder on a project increases, engagement with that stakeholder group should intensify and deepen in terms of the frequency and the intensity of the engagement method used.

Preliminary Stakeholders Identification

The key stakeholders identified in the SEP and to be continuously engaged could include:

Table 3-1 Identified Stakeholders for SFLP

LEVEL	STAKEHOLDER	SPECIFIC INFORMATION TARGET	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
Global	IFAD	Country/Regional Office	Funding Agency
Central Government	Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Permanent Secretary's office	Fund Manager
	Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR)	Fisheries Focal Point	Steering Committee member / oversight and technical expertise on fisheries production
	SFLP - NPCO	Project Office	Implementing Agency
		SFLP - Project Management Unit staff	Implementing Agency

LEVEL	STAKEHOLDER	SPECIFIC INFORMATION TARGET	ROLE IN THE PROJECT
	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Ministry of Environment and Tourism	Steering Committee member
	Eritrea Environment Ministry	Eritrea Environment Ministry.	Responsible for environmental compliance of the project
	Meteorological Department.	Climate Change Unit: Designated officer	Responsible for all climate issues.
	National Disaster Management Department	Designated officer	Steering Committee member
	Gender Unit	Gender Monitoring and Evaluation Analyst.	All Gender Issues
	Ministry of Local Government.	Snr. Community Development Officer	All Local Government Issues
	Ministry of Health: Environmental Health Department	Director: Environmental Health.	All Health Issues
	Eritrea National Parks Department	Director of Parks	Biodiversity
Private Sector, Coalitions and Associations	Input manufacturing / supplier companies	Designated officers	Input suppliers
	Aggregators, transporters, buyers, processing businesses	Designated officers	produce market linkages,
	Micro and Small Enterprise Department	Designated officers	Micro-finance
	FAO	Economist	Fisheries Issues
	WFP	Head of Office	Food Programmes
Civil Society	Human rights, Women, child, and youth promoters	NGO focal persons	Interested parties, technical expertise
District/ZOBA	District SFLP NPCO	Staff members	District level Implementing Agency
	ZOBA.	District administrator.	All District development
	ZOBA Department of water	Local field Officers	Equitable sharing of water
	ZOBA Department of Fisheries Services	All District Officers	Technical expertise on Fisheries production
	ZOBA Department of Environment.	District Officers	Environmental protection
	Traditional Leadership	Chiefs	Overall traditional leadership, upholding of cultural values, Land distribution, community level GRM
Village	Village Leadership	Village Head	Traditional leadership, upholding of cultural values, Land distribution, community level GRM
		Village Development Committees (VIDCOs)	Coordinating Village development plans
	Community based organisations	Water User Organisations (WUOs)	Steering Committee member / Affected parties / water management
		Fisheries Production Groups (APGs)	Steering Committee member / Affected parties / production management
	Wider Community	Community leadership	Indirectly affected parties
Household	Fishers/ Water Users	Women and Youth	Directly Affected parties / primary project beneficiaries

The above list is not exhaustive. As the project gets underway, SFLP - NPCO will develop a detailed SEP identifying emerging and all possible stakeholders, their specific information needs and the appropriate modes of consultation as well as feedback mechanisms. The consultation process shall ensure that all those identified as stakeholders are conferred with. Active engagement of

all stakeholders will facilitate a common understanding of the specific opportunities and constraints which can be the foundation for deeper harmonization and coordination of the various support services.

4 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

4.1 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The following considerations should be made when planning for stakeholder engagement:

Resourcing Stakeholder Engagement: Stakeholder engagement requires resources as it takes time to develop and build trust-based relationships with stakeholders. Relationships with stakeholders should develop, grow, and be sustained. This becomes a continuous process as additional stakeholders might be identified that will also need to be engaged.

Some stakeholders will need to be educated about the concept of engagement itself, as well as on the complex issues requiring specialised and technical knowledge. These demands can increase the cost of consultation required to meet external expectations.

Managing expectations: Stakeholders can have unrealistically high expectations of benefits that may accrue to them from a project and as such the NPCO must be clear on what they can and cannot do, establishing a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities. The engagement processes should provide the NPCO with an opportunity to develop relationships with stakeholders and potential project partners.

Securing stakeholder participation: Cultural norms and values can prevent stakeholders from freely participating in meetings. Often there are conflicting demands within a community, and it can be challenging for a project to identify stakeholders who are representative of common interests. There may be a need to employ local officers who are sensitive to local power dynamics.

Consultation fatigue: Stakeholders can easily tire of consultation processes especially when promises are unfulfilled, and their opinions and concerns are not taken into consideration. Often stakeholders feel their lives are not improving because of a project and this can lead to consultation meetings being used as an area to voice complaints and grievances about the lack of development. Implementing Partners must not make wild promises to stakeholders; but expectations should be managed through dissemination of accurate information. Opinions for stakeholders should be treated as feedback to the project and other project partners and specialists.

4.2 PURPOSE AND TIMING OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM

The main goal of the Stakeholder engagement plan is primarily to garner all support of the fisheries sectors. This support will allow for ease of implementation as it is assumed that mobilization of these stakeholders will provide an enabling environment for implementation of the various livelihood activities. The ongoing sharing of information will be aligned with ongoing

information dissemination meetings that already exist within the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR). In addition to these scheduled meetings, it is worth mentioning that there will be progress updates on implementation of project activities at different levels. These updates will be provided by the different implementers of project activities. Documentation of these meetings will form part of project documentation.

4.3 PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Information and data that will be shared will be information about the project description that will include among many other issues, the project background, the theory of change and the summarized presentation of each of the project components and subcomponents. The projects beneficiary's selection will also be outlined. This information will largely be shared at the early stages of the project.

This will be presented in document format to the district offices who will in-turn present it to lower levels, i.e., the beneficiaries. These documents will also be published in the Government of Eritrea website as well as the SFLP-NPCO website. There will also be presentations and discussions over scheduled radio and television platforms where Ministry Officials responsible for implementation, management and coordination of project activities will make presentations about the project as well as the progress update while engaging with the public and answering any arising questions.

The Ministry will also use the platforms below to reach more stakeholders who do not have easy access to information:

- Newspapers, posters, radio, television,
- Information centres and exhibitions or other visual displays,
- Brochures, leaflets, posters, nontechnical summary documents and reports,
- Official correspondence, meetings,
- Website, social media.

The strategy will also include means to consult with project-affected stakeholders if there are significant changes to the project resulting in additional risks and impacts. The most critical aspect of the strategy is the leveraging of village level leadership engagement and coordination with the ZOBA Administrator's Offices.

4.4 PROPOSED STRATEGY FOR CONSULTATION

The Fisheries sector has a range of stakeholder groups as earlier identified. These include members of the community level governance structures, ZOBA Administration Structures, Ministry Officials, and the public. The Ministry of Marine Resources Information Office will be responsible for coordination of all these events and will keep a schedule of implementation of all outreach activities and will report on progress.

These groups will be engaged by use of different platforms including:

- Interviews
- Surveys, polls, and questionnaires for beneficiary feedback
- Public meetings, workshops, and/or focus groups on specific topic.
- Participatory methods
- Other traditional mechanisms for consultation and decision making.

Table 4-1 Stakeholder engagement techniques

ENGAGEMENT TECHNIQUE	APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF THE TECHNIQUE
Correspondences (Phone, Emails)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute information to Government officials, NGOs, Local Government, and organisations/agencies. • Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
One-on-one meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking views and opinions • Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues! • Build personal relationships. • Record meetings
Formal meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders. • Allow group to comment – opinions and views. • Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders. • Disseminate technical information. • Record discussions
Public meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially communities • Allow the group to provide their views and opinions. • Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted. • Distribute non-technical information. • Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. • Record discussions, comments, questions.
Focus group meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information to a group of stakeholders (8- 15 people groups) • Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information. • Build relationships with communities. • Record responses
Project website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information and progress updates • Disclose SEP, GRM and other relevant project documentation
Project leaflet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief project information to provide regular update. • Site specific project information.
Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering opinions and views from individual stakeholders • Gather baseline data. • Record data • Develop a baseline database for monitoring impacts
Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information to a group of stakeholders • Allow a group of stakeholders to provide their views and opinions. • Use participatory exercises to facilitate group discussions, brainstorm issues, analyse information, and develop recommendations and strategies. • Record responses

4.5 PROPOSED STRATEGY TO INCORPORATE THE VIEW OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

During the consultation process, the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups will be sought through a process of free, prior, and informed consultation. This will be done during project preparation to inform them about the project, to fully identify their views, to obtain their broad community support to the project, and to develop project design and safeguard instruments. This process is best done as part of the social assessment although consultations are likely to continue after its completion.

For projects with no impacts or direct interventions with the vulnerable or disadvantaged communities, the local communities are informed about the project, asked for their views on the project, and assured that they will not be affected during project implementation.

For projects affecting vulnerable or disadvantaged communities, whether positively or adversely, a more elaborate consultation process is required. This may include, as appropriate:

- Informing the affected vulnerable or disadvantaged communities about project objectives and activities,
- Discussing and assessing possible adverse impacts and ways to avoid or mitigate them,
- Discussing and assessing potential project benefits and how these can be enhanced,
- Discussing and assessing natural resource use and how management of these resources may be enhanced,
- Identifying customary rights to natural resource use and possible ways of enhancing these,
- Identifying and discussing (potential) conflicts with other communities and how these might be avoided,
- Discussing and assessing food security and how it might be enhanced through project interventions,
- Discussing and eliciting customary norms of the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups and incorporating them into the project design,
- Eliciting and incorporating indigenous knowledge into project design,
- Facilitating and ascertaining the affected communities' broad support to the project,
- Developing a strategy for vulnerable or disadvantaged groups' participation and consultation during project implementation, including monitoring and evaluation.

All project information provided to vulnerable or disadvantaged groups should be in a form appropriate to local needs. Local languages should usually be used, and efforts should be made to include all community members, including women and members of different generations and social groups (e.g., clans and socioeconomic background).

If the vulnerable or disadvantaged groups are organized in community associations or umbrella organizations, these should usually be consulted. In some cases, it may be appropriate or even necessary to include or use in the process independent entities that have the affected communities' trust. The experience of (other) locally active NGOs and experts may also be useful.

4.6 STAKEHOLDERS ANALYSIS

Once stakeholders are identified by directly and/or indirectly project-affected parties, interested parties, and those who have the potential to influence project outcomes, the next step will be to assess the level of stakeholder interest and support for the project. The assessment shall be geared toward identifying:

- stakeholders' interests,
- areas of potential risks and misunderstandings,
- mechanisms to positively influence other stakeholders,
- key people to be informed about the project during the preparation and implementation phases and,
- negatively impacted stakeholders as well as their adverse effects on the project.

The SFLP - NPCO through its implementation partners shall continuously classify stakeholders based on:

- their power to influence and their interest on the project,

- the legitimacy of each stakeholder’s relationship with the project, and
- the urgency of the stakeholder’s claim on the project activities, potential risks, and impacts.

Based on this analysis, the communication strategy, and the coordination mechanism to be developed by the SFLP - NPCO shall incorporate strategies to engage the ‘High Interest and High Influence stakeholders’ and the ‘high Interest and Low Influence’ stakeholders.

High interest and high influence stakeholders: The plan should be to fully engage this group and apply all effort to ensure that they are satisfied and fully always informed of the project. This can be done by focusing efforts on these groups of stakeholders throughout the project cycle, giving them the importance, they deserve, involving them in project governance decision making bodies and engaging them and consulting them regularly as well as providing timeous feedback. The engagement plan targeting these stakeholders shall be incorporated into the project annual work plan.

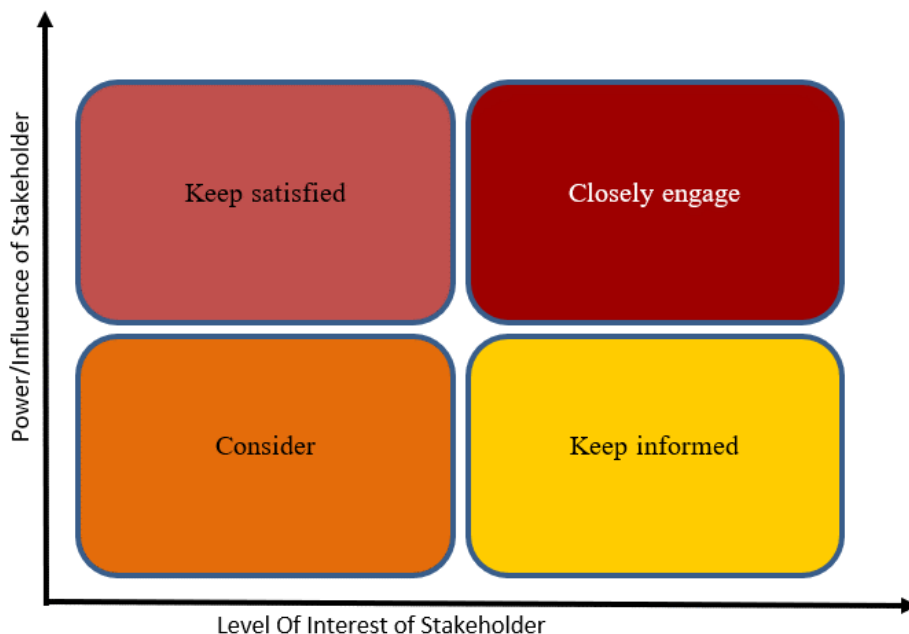


Figure 4-1 Basic Stakeholder Influence/Interest Chart.
 (Adapted from: <https://www.boreal-is.com/data/uploads/2020/07/A-step-by-step-guide-to-building-a-stakeholder-engagement-plan>)

High interest and medium/low influence stakeholders: The high interest and low influence stakeholders should be kept informed, ensuring that no major issues arise because of the project. The project will maintain this group’s interest in the project, involving them in the implementation arrangements, tapping into their interest and keep them in the loop.

4.7 CURRENT STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

The write up was based on desk study review of literature, including SFLP Concept Note, project design report and the SECAP Review Note and stakeholder consultations that were conducted in 2023.

4.8 PLANNING FOR STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The NPCO will establish an operational plan in line with proposed project activities to ensure the participation and engagement of the stakeholders, ensuring that each group gets involved as defined and receive the agreed information. The plan must ensure a balance in the involvement and benefits between different gender segments and the participation of vulnerable groups, ensuring that the project's objectives are met in terms of fisheries value chain development through Inclusive Financing. Regular meetings will be scheduled with the representatives of the groups of actors involved in the project, for the revision of the plan, activity progress and necessary adjustments according to probable changes in the initial context during the execution of the project.

4.8.1 Stakeholder Consultation Techniques/Methods

There are a variety of engagement techniques used to build relationships with stakeholders, gather information from stakeholders, consult with stakeholders, and disseminate project information to stakeholders. A range of techniques will be applied that are specifically tailored to the identified stakeholder groups. The format of every engagement activity should meet general requirements on accessibility, i.e., should be held at venues that are easily reachable and do not require long commute, entrance fee or preliminary access authorization, cultural appropriateness (i.e., with due respect to the local customs and norms), and inclusivity, i.e., engaging all segments of the project affected parties including the vulnerable individuals. If necessary, logistical assistance should be provided to enable participants from the remote areas, persons with limited physical abilities and those with insufficient financial or transportation means to attend public meetings scheduled by the project. Particular attention will be given to the vulnerable groups to ensure that they are not denied project benefits.

In general, public consultations will take place through virtual and physical workshops, seminars, meetings, radio programs, request for written proposals/comments, questionnaire administration, public reading and explanation of project ideas and requirements. The techniques mostly used in SEP are outlined in the table below:

Table 4-2 Stakeholder Engagement Techniques

ENGAGEMENT TECHNIQUE	APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF THE TECHNIQUES
SFLP NPCO - Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emails • Progress Meetings • Bulletin board Grievance procedure Code of conduct
Official correspondences (Phone, Emails)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute information to Co-Implementing partners (at central, regional and local level), other Government departments, NGOs, Local Government, private sector, and organisations/agencies. • Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up
Social Media (WhatsApp, SMS, Facebook, Twitter, Zoom, Microsoft Meetings Google classes etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share information with beneficiaries • Distribute information to Co-Implementing partners. • Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-up. • Online Meetings with stakeholders • Online Workshops with stakeholders
Project website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information and progress updates • Disclose SEP, GRM and other relevant project documentation
One-on-one physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seeking views and opinions • Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues. • Build personal relationships. • Record meetings
Formal physical meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the Project information to a group of stakeholders. • Allow group to comment – opinions and views.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders. • Disseminate technical information. • Record discussions
Public consultation meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially communities • Allow the group to provide their views and opinions. • Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted. • Distribute non-technical information. • Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. • Record discussions, comments, questions.
Focus group meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Project information to a group of stakeholders (8-15 people groups) • Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information. • Build relationships with communities. • Record responses
Project leaflet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brief project information to provide regular update. • Site specific project information.
Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gathering opinions and views from individual stakeholders • Gather baseline data. • Record data • Develop a baseline database for monitoring impacts
Multi-stakeholder meetings and/or Workshops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present project information to a group of stakeholders • Allow a group of stakeholders to provide their views and opinions. • Use participatory exercises to facilitate group discussions, brainstorm issues, analyse information, and develop recommendations and strategies. • Record responses

4.9 ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.9.1 Stakeholders Engagement Activities

Prior to the commencement of stakeholder’s engagement activities, meetings shall be scheduled with relevant Traditional Authorities, Community Representatives, political leaders in the project area, Government Ministries and Departments, Media, and other Interested & Affected Parties (I&APs). The purpose of these meetings shall be to refine stakeholder’s engagement strategy to meet the requirements of I&APs and ensure that future communication is effective and cognisant of all social sensitivities.

Table 4-3 Stakeholder Engagement Activities

STAGE	OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTIVITIES	TARGET STAKEHOLDERS
Preliminary Engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To gain a preliminary understanding of the scope of the SFLP and relevant stakeholders; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Visits • Stakeholder identification process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Ministries and Departments • Communities • Clusters • Local Authorities • Local Leadership
Engagements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet key stakeholders and introduce them to the project and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) Process, • To disclose the GRM as well as other project documents in the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings with key stakeholders to facilitate the broader stakeholder’s engagement process, • Dissemination of engagement materials (background information documents, posters, media notices etc.), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Ministries and Departments, • Communities, • Clusters • Local authorities, • Local Leadership • SFLP Consultants,

	<p>domain to all interested and affected stakeholders,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To gather issues of concern and through this identify a list of potential negative and positive impacts, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations through training workshops with GRM focal points, and all other stakeholders Feedback from stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fisheries Officers NGOs
Disclosure of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and other project specific Reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To expose the stakeholders to the developed GRM and other project specific Reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate the GRM and other project specific Reports to all stakeholders, Expound the contents of the GRM and other project specific Reports to all stakeholders, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Ministries and Departments Communities Clusters Local Authorities Local Leadership General Public Media

4.9.2 Communication Plan

Table 4-4 Stakeholders Engagement Communication Plan

DATE	STAKEHOLDERS	COMMUNICATION	METHOD OF ENGAGEMENT
	MMR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance Redress Mechanism SFLP Stakeholders Engagement Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal Meeting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZOBA Marine Officers ZOBA Administrator Village Development Committees Community Leadership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary Meeting Present information on GRM and other project specific reports Induction and training on use of GRM tools Distribute non-technical information. Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal Meetings Workshops
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Field Officers (PFO) Marine Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present information on GRM Induction and training on use of GRM tools Distribute non-technical information. Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. Allow to provide their views and opinion. Request guidance on how to handle SFLP issues related to their views and opinions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal Meeting Workshop Email
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities Clusters Project Beneficiaries Vulnerable Persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present GRM and other project specific reports to project communities Allow the communities to provide their views and opinions. Build relationships with the communities. Facilitate meeting with presentation and posters. 	Community Meetings
	Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute non-technical information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Press Statements

4.9.3 Information Disclosure

The type of information to be disclosed to the various stakeholders depends on their interests and how they will be affected by the Programme – or how the SFLP activities may be affected by them. Thereafter various communication tools can be utilized for the engagement process, such as:

- Project notices published in local newspapers,
- Radio advertisements,
- Direct mailings to communities,
- Presentations with or without focus group sessions),
- Targeted e-mails,
- Virtual meetings, presentations, seminars, workshops, with stakeholders,
- One-on-one meetings, presentations, seminars, workshops, e-mails, and phone conversations with stakeholders,
- Site tours, and
- The use of social media.

Table 4.5 below gives a general overview of the types of information needs for various stakeholder groups.

Table 4-5 Summary Overview of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

STAKEHOLDERS	INFORMATION TO BE DISCLOSED	CONSULTATION MEANS
SFLP, community, neighbouring communities, public	Current and new activities and how these relate to them in terms of opportunities and threats	Local leaders i.e., Chief's or district offices, Churches, national media, social media, MMR website etc.
	Forum to express community / health fears and get feedback e.g., accidental release/escape, contamination. emergencies (fire)	Public consultations, focal group discussions, social media. Training specific members of the communities, awareness, education
Staff / workers at target Districts	How regeneration of landscapes and other project work will affect their work environments including Occupational Health & Safety rules	Staff newsletters, bulletin boards, email, website, meetings with management, staff sensitization & inhouse training programs.
Fisheries Groups, Fisheries NGOs Fisheries Union Fisheries Equipment companies	Consultation on Fisheries needs / food security issues.	ZOBA Extension services, Baseline surveys/subsequent surveys to monitor impacts, emails, bulletins
Intergovernmental Institutions; IFAD, FAO, etc	Setting Fisheries agenda for participating ZOBA's	Intergovernmental meetings and consultations
	Capacity building for participating ZOBA's.	Build partnerships through meetings, seminars, workshops
University Graduates	Internship opportunities	Website, public media, bulletin boards
Youths	Opportunities for employment during project implementation, sponsorships for education	ZOBA Fisheries Offices, public consultations

5 AN OVERVIEW OF STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

5.1 WHAT IS STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT?

Stakeholder Engagement will be free of manipulation, interference, coercion, and intimidation, and conducted based on timely, relevant, understandable, and accessible information, in a culturally appropriate format. It involves interactions between identified groups of people and provides stakeholders with an opportunity to raise their concerns and opinions (e.g., by way of meetings, surveys, interviews and/or focus groups), and ensures that this information is taken into consideration when making project decisions.

Effective stakeholder engagement develops a “social licence” to operate and depends on mutual trust, respect, and transparent communication between the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) and its stakeholders. It thereby improves its decision-making and performance by:

- **Managing costs:** Effective engagement can help SFLP avoid costs, in terms of money and reputation.
- **Managing risk:** Engagement helps SFLP and communities to identify, prevent, and mitigate environmental and social impacts that can threaten project viability.
- **Enhancing reputation:** By publicly recognising human rights and committing to environmental protection, SFLP-NPCO and financial institutions (IFAD) involved in financing the project can boost their credibility and minimise risks.
- **Avoiding conflict:** Understanding current and potential issues such as rights to service provision and proposed project activities.
- **Improving corporate policy:** Obtaining perceptions about a project, which can act as a catalyst for changes and improvements in SFLP-NPCO corporate practices and policies.
- **Identifying, monitoring, and reporting on impacts:** Understanding a project’s impact on stakeholders, evaluating, and reporting back on mechanisms to address these impacts; and
- **Managing stakeholder expectations:** Consultation also provides the opportunity for SFLP-NPCO to become aware of and manage stakeholder attitudes and expectations.

5.2 PRINCIPLES FOR EFFECTIVE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This (SEP) shall be informed by a set of principles defining its core values underpinning interactions with identified stakeholders. Common principles based on “International Best Practice” include the following:

- **Commitment** is demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the community is recognized and acted upon early in the process,
- **Integrity** occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust,
- **Respect** is created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and affected communities are recognized,
- **Transparency** is demonstrated when community concerns are responded to in a timely, open, and effective manner,
- **Inclusiveness** is achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities; and
- **Trust** is achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a

community's beliefs, values, and opinions.

5.3 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The following considerations should be made when planning for stakeholder engagement:

5.3.1 Time and resources:

It takes time to develop and build trust-based relationships with stakeholders. The consensus from practitioners is that from the outset relationships with stakeholders should develop and grow, and that these relationships should be nurtured and fostered not to fade.

Additional stakeholders might be identified that also want to be engaged. No willing stakeholder should be excluded from the process of engagement. Some stakeholders will need to be educated about the concept of engagement itself, as well as on the complex issues requiring specialised and technical knowledge. These demands can increase the cost of consultation required to meet external expectations, and often this occurs at a time when a project lacks the internal capacity and resources to implement a broad engagement strategy.

5.3.2 It raises expectations:

Stakeholders can have unrealistically high expectations of benefits that may accrue to them from a project. As such SFLP-NPCO from the outset must be clear on what they can and cannot do, establishing a clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities.

In SFLP areas, the engagement processes should provide SFLP-NPCO with an opportunity to develop relationships with stakeholders and potential project partners.

5.3.3 Securing stakeholder participation:

Cultural norms and values can prevent stakeholders from freely participating in meetings. Often there are conflicting demands within a community, and it can be challenging for a project to identify stakeholders who are representative of common interests. This might be avoided by employing local consultants who are sensitive to local power dynamics, which requires project proponents developing an awareness of the local context and implementing structures to support and foster effective stakeholder engagement.

5.3.4 Consultation fatigue:

Moreover, there is evidence to suggest that stakeholders can easily tire of consultation processes especially when promises are unfulfilled, and their opinions and concerns are not taken into consideration. Often stakeholders feel their lives are not improving because of a project and this can lead to consultation meetings being used as an area to voice complaints and grievances about the lack of development. This might be avoided by coordinating stakeholder engagement and by ensuring SFLP Consultants do not make promises to stakeholders, but rather use the public consultation process as an opportunity to manage expectations, challenge misconceptions, disseminate accurate project information, and gather stakeholder opinions which are feedback to the client and other project specialists.

6 RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 RESOURCES

The cost of the stakeholder engagement activities can be benchmarked with those undertaken in similar projects under the Ministry of Marine Resources, like the FReMP. This rationale therefore brings an estimated cost of about US \$ 60,000.00 which will be allocated from the overall project allotment. However, the design and implementation of **a detailed and accurate** SEP will be the overall responsibility of the SFLP-NPCO. Other resources to be committed will be organized as such:

- The MMR Information Office will oversee the SEP in liaison with the project development team lead by the department of planning.
- The MMR is committed to the implementation of the project as well as the implementation of the SEP in keeping with requirements and good governance pillars therefore makes a commitment to commit some of the project funds towards the implementation of the SEP activities.
- Additional information on SEP related activities will be available from the Information office with support from the department of planning at the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR).

6.2 BUDGET

The Project Director will ensure that the NPCO has an adequate standing budget allocated towards the Stakeholder Management Programme.

6.3 TRAINING

All the SFLP partners and NPCO team members will attend a workshop that will bring awareness on the project, SEP, GRM as well as other project specific documents.

6.4 RESPONSIBILITIES

The management, coordination and implementation of the SEP and its integral tasks will be the responsibility of dedicated team members within NPCO, partner ministries and its Contractors, Sub-contractors, and Consultants. The roles and responsibilities of the organizations are presented below.

6.4.1 The Project Management Unit

The NPCO will be accountable for ensuring SFLP achieves its development objectives and for oversight of all day-to-day operations of the project. The NPCO will also be responsible for all reporting requirement of GoSE and IFAD related to the project. The NPCO under the oversight of the Permanent Secretary will work closely with relevant stakeholders to ensure that the SEP is implemented in a successful manner.

6.4.1 The Project Coordinator

The Project Coordinator will work closely with the Environmental and Social Specialist (ESS) to ensure that the SEP is implemented in a successful manner.

6.4.1 Environmental and Social Specialist (ESS)

Environmental and Social Specialist (ESS) is responsible for the management of project related social and environmental issues. The ESS will oversee all stakeholders' engagement activities regarding the implementation of the GRM as well as other project specific documents. Responsibilities of the ESS include the following:

- Develop, implement, and monitor stakeholders' engagement plan for the project, GRM and other project specific documents,
- Liaise with the Project Coordinator to ensure that stakeholders engagement requirements are understood,
- Guiding and overseeing community sensitization processes, ensuring that key information reaches all intended target groups, that beneficiary selection is transparent and in line with pre-defined criteria and that all target groups participate in relevant programme decision-making processes,
- Liaising with local stakeholders regularly to disseminate information about social risk mitigation activities considered by SFLP,
- To develop and maintain the stakeholder database/map,
- Proactively identify stakeholders, project risks and opportunities and inform Project Director to ensure that the necessary planning can be done to either mitigate risk or exploit opportunities.
- To organize regular meetings and/or prepare regular communications, in close collaboration with the NPCO.

6.5 MONITORING AND REPORTING

Monitoring and evaluation of the SEP process is vital as it ensures that the NPCO can respond to identified issues and alter the schedule and nature of engagement activities to make them more effective. As part of the SEP, a mechanism for providing feedback to the stakeholders on their information needs will be set up. In addition, the SEP will include means for monitoring the effectiveness of the public consultation processes and outcomes from consultations, and for determining where further action may be necessary regarding engagement.

The environmental and social safeguards specialists in the NPCO will be responsible to ensure that the SEP is implemented throughout the life of the project. They will also be responsible for communicating and reporting on all stakeholder matters to the Project Director.

Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process allows the efficacy of the process to be evaluated. Amongst others the following monitoring activities will be implemented:

- During the engagement activities: short-term monitoring to allow for adjustments/improvements to be made during engagement; and
- Following completion of all engagement activities: review of outputs at the end of engagement to evaluate the effectiveness of the SEP as implemented.

To help in the monitoring system, a series of key performance indicators for each stakeholder engagement stage will be developed. The table below shows an example of the indicators and performance against the indicators to show successful completion of engagement tasks.

Table 6-1 Key Performance Indicators by Project Phase

PHASE	ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS
Planning for Project	Share updates on Project activities	Posters displayed in allocated service centres by time specified
GRM, SEP and other project specific documents Implementation	Share updates on SEP, GRM and other project specific documents activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Posters displayed in allocated service centres by time specified, • Affected community stakeholders will have received and understand the information disclosed and attended the public meetings, • Communities provided feedback, • No complaints about non-receipt of project specific documents received.

The identification of SFLP related impacts and concerns is a key element of stakeholder engagement that will occur over the complete Project life cycle. As such, the identification of new concerns, impacts and grievances as the GRM and project progress will serve as an overall indicator for the implementation of the stakeholder engagement process. There are two keyways in which the stakeholder engagement process, as will be provided for in the M&E action plan, will be monitored:

6.5.1 Review of Engagement Activities in the Field

During the engagements with stakeholders the engagement team will assess meetings using the following engagement tools:

- Stakeholders database,
- Issue and Response table, and
- Meeting records of all consultations held.

6.5.2 Reporting Stakeholders Engagement Activities

Performance will be reviewed following the stakeholder’s engagement sessions conducted in the field. In assessing performance, the following will be considered:

- Materials disseminated: Types, frequency, and location,
- Place and time of formal engagement events and level of participation including specific stakeholders’ groups e.g., Chiefs,
- Number of people attending public or formal meetings,
- Number of comments received type of stakeholder and detail of feedback provided,
- Meeting minutes, attendance register and photographic evidence,
- Numbers and type of stakeholders who contact the SFLP team by mail, telephone, and any other means of communication,
- Comments received by government authorities, community leaders and other project partners and passed to the SFLP, and
- Number and types of feedback and/or grievances and the nature and timing of their resolution; and the extent to which feedback and comments have been addressed and have led to corrective actions being implemented.

Eritrea

**Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme
Project Design Report**

Annex: SFLP - SECAP Compliance Note

Mission Dates: 24/04/2023 - 08/05/2023

Document Date: 25/10/2024

Project No. 2000003988

Report No. 6596-ER

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

SECAP Compliance Review at the DRM Stage

Project title:	Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme (SFLP).		
Country:	Eritrea	Date of Review:	27 August 2024
Justification of the final project category and classification			
Proposed final environmental and social category by PDT: High <input type="checkbox"/> Substantial <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low <input type="checkbox"/>			
Category validated by OPR: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>			
<p>The goal of the Sustainable Fisheries and Livelihoods Programme (SFLP) is to “contribute to improved food security, nutrition, increased climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households”. Its Development Objective is “to build capacities and improve resilience of beneficiaries through climate smart, nutrition sensitive, gender focused and socially inclusive fisheries livelihoods” (PDR #24, 25). The Programme is estimated to cost US\$ 36.6M over a 10-year implementation period (PDR #69).</p> <p>OPR supports the phased approach to the project. Phase 1 will “lay the foundation by providing the needed institutional capacity building / strengthening, development of the requisite sustainable fisheries management plans, undertaking of all the needed feasibility studies, environmental and social impact assessments (ESIAs) for potential investments and all other studies necessary to ensure compliance with the SECAP requirements”, paying particular attention to eliminating labour related risks) while Phase 2 will focus priority investments in fish production, processing, distribution and marketing infrastructure, facilities and systems. It will also support business plans, enterprises and livelihoods linked to the fish value chain. The phase will also support policy interventions and multi-sectoral partnerships for nutrition implementation and forward linkages, such as connecting to exporters of fisheries products. The PDR states that the transition from the first to the second phase will be dependent on meeting specific triggers/milestones (PDR #98).</p> <p>The PDT has completed the Environmental and Social Screening Tool and rated the Environmental and Social (E&S) risk as being Moderate. Based on the activities to be carried out in Phase 1, OPR validates this rating for this first phase. Once activities to be undertaken in Phase 2 are confirmed following the feasibility studies that will be conducted, the E&S risk screening will need to be updated, and the required SECAP management and monitoring documentation will have to be prepared in line with the risk rating.</p> <p>OPR thanks the PDT for preparing the requisite SECAP documents, namely, the SECAP Review Note (SRN), a standalone Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plan (ESCMP), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and a Preliminary Labour Assessment and Management Plan (LAMP). Annex 9 of the PIM describes procurement actions for SECAP requirements.</p> <p>However, the PDT is requested to consider the following:</p> <h3>SECAP Considerations for Phase 1</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Environmental and Social Risk Rating. The ESCMP and SRN state that “Because the project’s potential negative environmental and social consequences are limited and site-specific, the environmental and social classification is moderate. Given the project’s environmental management focus, the expected environmental impacts are primarily positive...” (ESCMP #2.5.4, SRN #56). Site-specific activities can have serious consequences, thus the rationale for assigning moderate risk categorisation is not justified. Rather, risk should be based on: the inherent risk due to proposed activities; risk screening and standards triggered; guidance on high, substantial and moderate risk as presented in #3.1.1 Table 3 of SECAP Volume 1; and professional judgement. <i>Recommendation:</i> The PDT is asked to revise this statement in the ESCMP and SRN and provide a more apt rationale for the moderate risk categorisation. <p>PDT Response: The risk rating statement was revised in the ESCMP and SRN and it now reads. “The project does not involve activities that pose significant harm to people or the environment and is located away from environmentally or socially sensitive areas. Potential risks and impacts are expected to be temporary, low in magnitude, site-specific, and unlikely to extend beyond the project’s life cycle. These risks and impacts can be easily and predictably mitigated”. Changes were made on paragraph 56 in the SRN and page 22 in the ESCMP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Institutional Arrangements. The PDR states that the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE) will periodically provide support in mainstreaming environmental and social safeguards issues (PDR #130). The ESCMP, however, assigns the responsibility for various monitoring requirements to the MMR, the Department of Fisheries and the NPCO (ESCMP # 5.5). <i>Recommendation:</i> The PDT is requested to determine the capacity to provide such support, of all			

agencies involved in management and monitoring of environmental, social and climate risks and impacts, particularly in terms of financial and human resources.

PDT Response: The capacity to monitor environmental, social and climate risks and impacts was assessed during design. There is a need to support with training and resources to monitor SECAP implementation. Financial resources have been allocated for SECAP training and resources allocated for monitoring and implementation of ESMPs. This has been mentioned on paragraph 56 and 58 of the PDR, cost of monitoring SECAP have been included in the ESCMP page 115.

sites, and presents a detailed description of some of the more important ones (ESCMP # 3.2.13). It states that a Chance Finds Procedure is included in the ESCMF [sic] (#2.7.10, and #3.2.13). However this Procedure has not been submitted. The IPRM states that “there is a very low risk that FLSP [sic] will be implemented in areas of cultural heritage sites where it could cause loss of resources of historical, religious or cultural significance”. As a mitigation measure, feasibility studies developed, especially those regarding infrastructure development, will ensure cultural heritage sites will not be targeted by the project (IPRM, p12/15). The ESCMP Matrix also notes means to mitigate impacts on these sites. Clearly there are sites of significant cultural and traditional value in the project area, but the PDT responded “No” to SECAP Screening Qn 3.1 related to whether the project could be located in an area considered to have archaeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage.

Recommendations: The PDT is requested to (i) revise SECAP Screening Qn 3.1; (ii) prepare a Chance Finds Procedure.

PDT Response Qn 3.1 was revised in ORMS. A chance find Procedure was prepared and was uploaded in ORMS.

- **Ethnic Minorities:** The SRN and ESCMP both note the presence of ethnic minority groups in the project area, namely: Afar, Blien, Hidareb, Kunama, Nara, Rashaida, Saho, Tigre and Tigrinya (SRN #15, ESCMP #3.2.12). The IPRM highlights that “instead of the Indigenous People concept, a vulnerable and disadvantaged community comprising groups such as Women Headed Households, returnees, IDPs, the youth and the elderly will be considered. As mitigation it states that “The project targeting strategy has a focus on the vulnerable in each project area, which in turn is selected based on multiple and explicit criteria. FSLP [sic] will ensure rigorous implementation of the targeting and social inclusion strategy” (IPRM, p 13/15).

Recommendation: The PDT is requested to further elaborate on how the project will engage vulnerable and disadvantaged members of the ethnic minority communities present in the project areas to ensure that the targeting strategy includes these groups among the project beneficiaries

PDT Response: Eritrea has a culturally, ethnically, linguistically, and religiously heterogeneous society. Ethnicity is not applied in the categorization of the population.

SECAP Considerations for Phase 2

- **Labour and Working Conditions.** The PDR flags forced labour and poor working standards and conditions as a risk, stating that there is “likely occurrence of forced labor because the laws provide for Compulsory national service, Community work, Normal civic duty, and Emergency” (PDR #93 Table 9; SRN #56). The PDT also states that all forms of forced labour will be excluded. However, Output 1.2 of the Logframe indicates that over the project lifetime 50 climate resilient infrastructures will be built, while Output 2.1 indicates that 2 industrial enterprises will be set up for large pelagics. Investment costs include civil works which make up approximately one third of the total project funding of which US\$ 9.7 million is assigned to production, preservation and fish processing (Annex 3, #8 Table 2 and Appendix A Table 6). A Preliminary Labour Assessment and Management Plan (LAMP) has been prepared. The LAMP lists a number of major activities including supply, installation and commissioning of ice plants and a water desalination plant. which provides preliminary measures to mitigate this risk. It estimates that approximately 1000 people will be employed as semi-skilled and unskilled labour (LAMP #2.1) for civil works. In addition, while the LAMP notes vulnerable worker groups as being one of the four categories for which risk has been assessed, this covers persons with disabilities, women and children but not ethnic minorities (LAMP pg 6). OPR notes that the LAMP will be finalized as part of Phase 1 once the proposed activities under Phase 2 are confirmed. Hence there is an opportunity to develop more robust and specific measures to address risks of forced labour in the proposed activities.

Recommendation: Given the risks flagged in regard to forced labour (vis the media attention that this issue has generated in the past related to various reports on the use of indentured/conscripted

labour for construction of donor-funded projects), when finalizing the Labour Assessment and Management Plan, the PDT is requested to (i) elaborate further on the types of infrastructure and civil works required and provide very specific means to address any risks of forced labour, including how these measures will be implemented; and (ii) ensure ethnic minorities are included in the vulnerable worker group category

PDT Response: The recommendations for Phase 2 have been noted and will be included in the PIM. These include revision of the SECAP risk screening and SECAP Review Note. Based on the screening outcome, a revised Environmental Social and Climate Management Plan for moderate-risk categorization or an Environmental Social and Climate Management Framework for substantial or high-risk categorization will be developed. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will be updated and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The Labour Assessment and Management Plan will be developed, specifying measures to mitigate forced labour risks, and ensuring effective implementation of these measures. Ethnic minorities will be included in the vulnerable worker group.

SECAP documentation/studies required at QAG Desk Review

- Revised SECAP Risk Screening
- Revised SECAP Review Note
- Revised Environmental Social and Climate Management Plan
- Chance Finds Procedure

PDT Response: The SECAP Risk screening, SECAP Review note, ESCMP have been revised and uploaded in ORMS. The Chance Finds Procedure was developed and uploaded in ORMS.

SECAP documentation/studies required for Phase 2

- Revised SECAP Risk Screening
- Revised SECAP Review Note
- As necessary based on outcome of screening, revised Environmental Social and Climate Management Plan for moderate risk categorization, or Environmental Social and Climate Management Framework for substantial or high-risk categorization.
- Final Grievance Redress Mechanism
- Updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Final Labour Assessment and Management Plan

PDT Response: The documentation or studies required for phase two have been noted and have been included in the PIM.

Proposed Final Climate Risk Classification by PDT: High Substantial Moderate Low

Classification validated by OPR: Yes No

Eritrea ranks 179 out of 182 countries on the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative (ND-GAIN) Country Index as one of the most vulnerable and least adapted to climate change. Droughts are expected to become more frequent and intense. The highest projected extreme temperature increase of up to 1.70°C (2030-2050). Average rainfall (2030-2050) is expected to fall by 40 mm compared to the 1986-2005 reference year (SRN #18).

- **Climate Risk.** The PDT has rated the climate risk as **Substantial** and prepared a Targeted Adaptation Assessment (TAA) as required for this risk classification. However, in the Climate Screening Tool, the PDT has not definitively responded (with either YES or NO) to questions on Exposure Assessment (whether rural infrastructure is likely to be affected by flooding, landslides, changes in temperatures or extreme winds) and Adaptive Capacity (in relation to preparedness and emergency response, support to target groups to prepare and respond to climate-related events, and the existence of policies/mechanisms that make financial credit, loans and agricultural insurance available) and questions on Adaptive Capacity. The SRN notes that “Increased extreme precipitation and flooding will result in the loss of fishing assets along the coast... Increased floods cause increased nutrient imbalance from degraded agricultural areas, affecting marine ecosystems; sea storms also cause saline water intrusion in deltaic areas...” (SRN #18, 19), while the PDR states that “Rising sea temperatures and salinity pose the greatest threat to marine fish resources” (SRN #58). All the same, if answers to those questions for which the response was TBC were positive, the overall climate risk would still remain substantial. Hence, OPR validates this climate risk classification.

Recommendation: Prior to QAG desk review, the PDT is requested to (i) complete all the questions in the Climate Screening Tool; and (ii) consider proposing measures to help alleviate the effects on target beneficiaries of climate change on fish stocks due to changes in ocean temperature,

increased salinity and damage to coral reefs and fish nurseries.

PDT Response: The climate risk screening tool has been revised.

- Additional mitigations measure to alleviate the effects of climate change on fish were added to the SRN and ESCMP
 - Promote sustainable aquaculture practices, including the cultivation of resilient species that can tolerate changing environmental conditions, to reduce dependency on wild fish stocks.
 - Introduce alternative livelihood opportunities, such as eco-tourism, mangrove restoration, or small-scale agriculture, to reduce the pressure on marine resources and provide income stability for affected communities.
 - Implement coral reef restoration projects, such as coral gardening and artificial reefs, to help rebuild damaged ecosystems and support fish nursery habitats.
 - Enhance coastal protection and fish nurseries by promoting the reforestation of mangroves, which act as natural buffers against climate change impacts.
 - Encourage the adoption of selective fishing methods that minimize bycatch and reduce pressure on vulnerable fish species.
 - Implement seasonal fishing bans or no-take zones during critical breeding periods to allow fish populations to recover and adapt to changing conditions.
 - Educate fishing communities on the impacts of climate change on marine ecosystems and the importance of sustainable practices.
 - Provide training on climate-resilient fishing techniques, aquaculture, and ecosystem management to build local capacity and resilience. Additions have been to the ESCMP and SRN.
- **GHG Emissions Accounting.** The SRN states that to “account for emissions during project design, mid-term, and project closure, the FAO EXACT Tool GHG emissions accounting will be used” (SRN #24, 74). The rationale for conducting this exercise is not evident, as it is not clear what activities will be undertaken that will emit significant quantities of GHG that would warrant accounting. In addition, there is no mention of GHG emissions in the TAA.

Recommendation: Prior to QAG review, clarify which activities are likely to result in significant GHG emissions to substantiate the need for applying the FAO EXACT Tool; and (ii) if GHG will be emitted, ensure that the TAA adequately describes sources and mitigation measures for avoiding, reducing and/or capturing GHG emissions.

PDT Response: The project includes activities that are likely to result in GHG emissions, particularly from the use of fishing vessels and fuel in processing plants. To manage these emissions, the project promotes the use of fuel-efficient fishing vessels, static fishing gear, and renewable energy in fish processing. Additionally, the project includes significant mangrove restoration efforts, which are crucial for climate mitigation through carbon sequestration. Mangrove restoration will help offset GHG emissions by capturing and storing carbon, contributing positively to the project's carbon balance. Therefore, applying the FAO Ex-Ante Carbon-balance Tool (EX-ACT) is essential to assess and track both the GHG emissions and the carbon sequestration benefits at start up, mid-term, and closure phases of the project. This has been highlighted in the SRN paragraph 74.

Climate risk analysis required:

- Vulnerability impact and adaptation assessment
- Targeted adaptation assessment
- Literature review of climate assessments
- No climate assessment required

Review cleared By OPR Director: Yes No