
Rapport du Président**Proposition de don au titre du Cadre pour la
soutenabilité de la dette****État d'Érythrée****Programme pour des moyens d'existence durables
dans la pêche**Numéro du projet: 2000003988

Cote du document: EB 2024/LOT/P.26

Date: 25 novembre 2024

Distribution: Publique

Original: Anglais

POUR: APPROBATION**Mesures à prendre:** Le Conseil d'administration est invité à approuver la recommandation telle qu'elle figure au paragraphe 58.

Questions techniques:**Caroline Mwongera**Directrice de pays
Division Afrique orientale et australe
courriel: c.mwongera@ifad.org**Richard Abila**Spécialiste technique principal (monde), pêche et
aquaculture
Division production durable, marchés et
institutions
courriel: r.abila@ifad.org

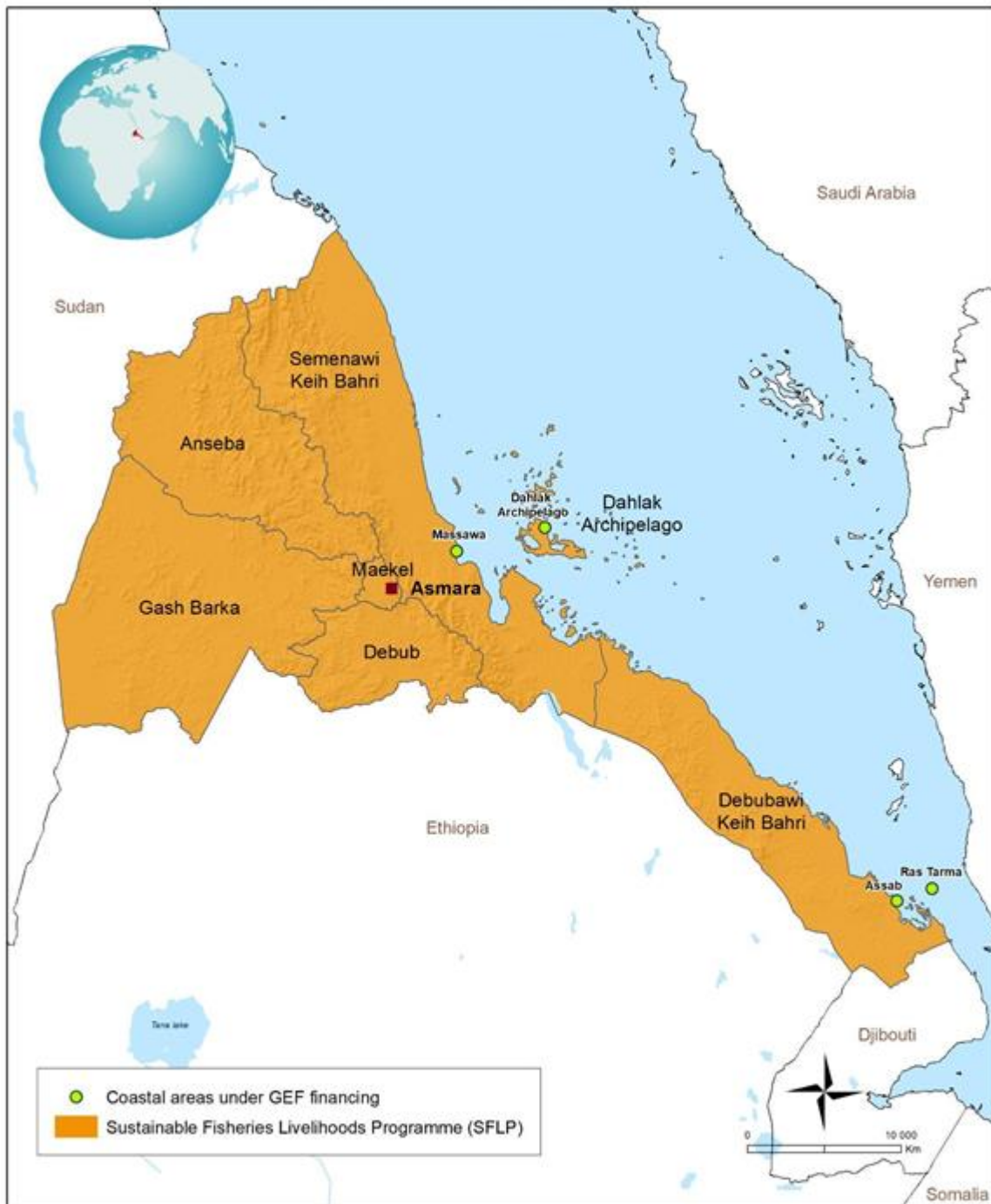
Table des matières

Carte de la zone du programme	ii
Résumé du financement	iii
I. Contexte	1
A. Contexte national et justification de l'intervention du FIDA	1
B. Enseignements à retenir	2
II. Description du programme	3
A. Objectifs, zone d'intervention et groupes cibles	3
B. Composantes, résultats et activités	3
C. Théorie du changement	4
D. Alignement, appropriation et partenariats	4
E. Coût, avantages et financement	5
III. Gestion des risques	9
A. Risques et mesures d'atténuation	9
B. Catégorie environnementale et sociale	10
C. Classement au regard des risques climatiques	10
D. Soutenabilité de la dette	10
IV. Exécution	11
A. Cadre organisationnel	11
B. Planification, suivi-évaluation, apprentissage, gestion des savoirs et communication	12
C. Plans d'exécution	13
V. Instruments et pouvoirs juridiques	14
VI. Recommandation	14
Appendices	
I. Negotiated financing agreement	
II. Logical framework	
III. Integrated project risk matrix	

Équipe d'exécution du programme

Directrice régionale:	Sara Mbago-Bhunu
Directrice de pays:	Caroline Mwongera
Responsable technique:	Richard Abila
Responsable des finances:	John Zigi
Spécialiste climat et environnement:	Zira Mavunganidze
Juriste:	Sherine Sherif

Carte de la zone du programme



Les appellations employées et la présentation des données n'expriment aucune position particulière du FIDA quant au tracé des frontières ou limites ni aux autorités concernées.
Source: FIDA | 23/09/2024

Résumé du financement

Institution initiatrice:	Fonds international de développement agricole
Emprunteur/bénéficiaire:	Gouvernement de l'État d'Érythrée
Organisme d'exécution:	Ministère des ressources marines
Coût total du programme:	32,272 millions d'USD
Conditions du financement du FIDA:	Don au titre du Cadre pour la soutenabilité de la dette (CSD)
Montant du don du FIDA (CSD):	15,396 millions d'USD
Cofinancier:	Fonds pour l'environnement mondial
Montant du cofinancement:	10 millions d'USD
Conditions du cofinancement:	Don
Contribution de l'emprunteur/ du bénéficiaire:	6,875 millions d'USD
Montant du financement climatique apporté par le FIDA:	8,803 millions d'USD
Institution coopérante:	Supervision directe par le FIDA

I. Contexte

A. Contexte national et justification de l'intervention du FIDA

Contexte national

1. Le contexte politique de l'État d'Érythrée a été façonné par des dizaines d'années de conflit, notamment avec l'Éthiopie, qui ont débouché sur un accord de paix en 2018 qui a levé les sanctions des Nations Unies et ouvert de nouvelles perspectives de croissance. Sur le plan économique, le pays explore ses ressources halieutiques sous-exploitées, qui pourraient considérablement améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et générer des devises. Sur le plan social, l'Érythrée se heurte à plusieurs difficultés, dont des taux élevés de malnutrition, en particulier chez les enfants, et des disparités entre les hommes et les femmes, ces dernières occupant majoritairement des emplois peu rémunérés malgré leur rôle central dans les activités des ménages et des communautés. Des efforts destinés à assurer l'autonomisation des femmes et à améliorer les résultats nutritionnels sont essentiels au développement du pays.
2. La fragilité dans le pays est liée aux éléments suivants: i) problèmes environnementaux critiques, variabilité climatique accrue, sécheresses récurrentes, crues soudaines et élévation du niveau de la mer; ii) capacités limitées d'exécution institutionnelle au sein des systèmes publics, retards dans les passations de marchés et disponibilité limitée des prestataires de services; iii) accès limité aux nouvelles technologies et aux nouveaux intrants dans le secteur de la pêche; iv) risques d'envasement, qui met en péril les barrages et réservoirs ainsi que les moyens d'existence des pêcheurs; v) développements sociopolitiques dans la région, dont des sanctions répétées, le conflit au Soudan et, plus récemment, celui dans la mer Rouge.

Aspects particuliers relatifs aux thématiques transversales prioritaires du FIDA

3. Conformément aux engagements en matière de transversalisation, le programme a été validé comme:
 - incluant un financement climatique;
 - tenant compte des enjeux nutritionnels;
 - incluant des activités relatives à la capacité d'adaptation.
4. **Genre.** L'Érythrée est confrontée à d'importantes problématiques en lien avec le genre et l'inclusion sociale, car si les femmes représentent 55% de la population et 46,9% de la main-d'œuvre, elles occupent souvent des emplois peu qualifiés et faiblement rémunérés. Malgré les initiatives visant à améliorer l'accès des femmes au crédit et à la formation professionnelle, des obstacles systémiques limitent leur participation et leur autonomisation économiques. Les normes culturelles exacerbent les inégalités, car elles empêchent les femmes et les groupes marginalisés de participer aux processus décisionnels et aux activités économiques.
5. **Jeunes.** Les jeunes en Érythrée se heurtent à un fort taux de chômage et de sous-emploi, et un grand nombre d'entre eux sont privés d'accès à la formation professionnelle. Cette exclusion s'étend aux rôles décisionnels, ce qui sape leur contribution au développement communautaire. Les difficultés économiques poussent de nombreux jeunes Érythréens à rechercher des opportunités à l'étranger, conduisant ainsi à un exode des cerveaux.
6. **Enjeux nutritionnels.** L'Érythrée est touchée par de forts taux de malnutrition, en particulier chez les enfants de moins de 5 ans, et le taux de retard de croissance y est de 50,3%, bien au-dessus de la moyenne régionale. La faible diversité alimentaire et l'insécurité alimentaire, exacerbées par un accès limité à une eau

propre et par des problèmes d'hygiène, compromettent encore davantage les résultats sanitaires.

7. **Climat et environnement.** L'Érythrée est très vulnérable aux changements climatiques, et est confrontée à une augmentation de la fréquence des sécheresses et à des précipitations irrégulières. La dégradation de l'environnement, y compris la déforestation et la désertification, menace l'agriculture et la pêche et intensifie par conséquent l'insécurité alimentaire. De plus, la perte de biodiversité due à la dégradation de l'habitat nuit à la santé des écosystèmes, et les défis relatifs à la gestion des ressources en eaux intérieures et côtières peuvent provoquer des conflits et réduire l'accès des communautés. La mauvaise gestion des déchets et la pollution compliquent davantage les efforts de développement, et mettent en danger à la fois la santé humaine et la durabilité environnementale.

Justification de l'intervention du FIDA

8. Le FIDA est le principal partenaire international de développement de l'Érythrée dans le secteur de la pêche, puisqu'il collabore avec le Gouvernement depuis 2010. Cela assoit sa crédibilité et son avantage comparatif en termes de connaissances approfondies, d'enseignements, d'expérience, de données et d'informations, de réseaux et de capacités renforcées au fil des ans pour répondre aux défis du secteur.
9. Dans le contexte actuel de sortie de conflit, le FIDA cherche à renforcer les institutions, à soutenir les femmes et les jeunes et à améliorer la gestion des ressources naturelles dans le cadre du Programme pour des moyens d'existence durables dans la pêche (SFLP). Cette initiative s'aligne sur les objectifs stratégiques du FIDA visant à améliorer la résilience face aux changements climatiques, l'accès aux technologies durables et la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Le passage de la phase 1 à la phase 2 dépendra d'éléments déclencheurs spécifiques, dont la réalisation d'études et d'évaluations essentielles.
10. La grande expérience du FIDA dans le secteur de la pêche, l'importance qu'il accorde à l'inclusivité et son engagement en faveur du renforcement des capacités le placent dans une position unique pour assurer la mise en œuvre efficace de ce programme en s'appuyant sur des idées générales pour promouvoir la croissance durable et équitable en Érythrée.

B. Enseignements à retenir

11. Le programme s'appuie sur les enseignements des précédents projets du FIDA en Érythrée, y compris le Programme de gestion des ressources halieutiques (FReMP) et le Projet de développement de la pêche (FDP). Les principaux enseignements soulignent l'importance de donner le temps et l'assistance technique nécessaires pour créer des coopératives rurales, combler les lacunes en matière de capacités, lutter contre la rotation du personnel chargé de la coordination de projet et mettre en place dès le départ des systèmes de suivi-évaluation efficaces. Les stratégies de passation de marchés doivent être planifiées à l'avance afin de contourner les limitations des fournisseurs locaux, et le renforcement des capacités de gestion des changements climatiques et de l'environnement est fondamental. Le recrutement précoce de responsables de l'inclusion sociale garantira un engagement ciblé et le suivi des risques liés à la main-d'œuvre. Le programme cherchera également à bâtir des institutions durables et à renforcer les capacités humaines pour garantir une réussite à long terme, et renforcera le centre intégré de surveillance de la pêche pour appuyer une gestion et une conservation efficaces de la pêche.

II. Description du programme

A. Objectifs, zone d'intervention et groupes cibles

12. Le programme a pour objectif de contribuer à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire, la nutrition et la résilience climatique et à réduire la pauvreté des ménages ruraux.
13. L'objectif de développement du programme est d'améliorer le développement de ressources halieutiques durables et la conservation des écosystèmes, d'améliorer la résilience face aux changements climatiques et les moyens d'existence des bénéficiaires, en mettant l'accent sur la nutrition, les revenus et la sécurité alimentaire.
14. **Zone d'intervention.** Le programme sera mis en œuvre dans les six *zoba* (régions) de l'Érythrée, dont deux côtières (mer Rouge méridionale et mer Rouge septentrionale) et quatre intérieures (Anseba, Gash Barka, Maekel et Dehub). Dans ces régions, le programme couvrira des sous-régions spécifiques et ciblera 21 barrages de l'arrière-pays pendant la phase 1, et s'élargira progressivement en fonction des enseignements tirés et des capacités.
15. **Groupes cibles.** Le programme vise à venir en aide à quelque 21 320 ménages, soit 106 600 individus environ. Les groupes ciblés engloberont 40% de femmes, 20% de jeunes et 5% de personnes handicapées, et les ménages dirigés par une femme représenteront 30% des bénéficiaires. Le SFLP se concentrera sur les communautés d'artisans pêcheurs, y compris les pêcheurs à pied et les équipages de navires artisanaux. Les critères de sélection des bénéficiaires tiendront compte des niveaux de pauvreté, des profils de nutrition, du genre et du niveau de participation des jeunes, garantissant une approche globale du ciblage des personnes les plus vulnérables à la pauvreté et à l'insécurité alimentaire.

B. Composantes, résultats et activités

16. Les composantes du programme sont les suivantes: i) renforcement de la conservation des ressources halieutiques et de la gestion des écosystèmes dans une optique de durabilité; ii) renforcement à dimension nutritionnelle de la filière du poisson; iii) coordination du programme et renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et de la capacité d'élaboration de politiques.

Composante 1: renforcement de la conservation des ressources halieutiques et de la gestion des écosystèmes dans une optique de durabilité

17. Cette composante est axée sur le renforcement du centre de surveillance de la pêche dans l'optique d'améliorer les capacités de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance visant à éliminer la pêche illicite et à appuyer la santé des écosystèmes. En renforçant les capacités de gestion durable des ressources, le programme cherche à garantir des populations ichthyiques et des écosystèmes en meilleure santé. De plus, les initiatives communautaires seront encouragées de façon à relier les moyens d'existence à la santé des écosystèmes, bénéficiant en particulier aux femmes et aux groupes marginalisés. Des efforts limités de boisement et de reboisement des mangroves seront entrepris pour restaurer les écosystèmes côtiers, qui sont essentiels à la biodiversité et qui fournissent des habitats critiques aux poissons.

Composante 2: renforcement à dimension nutritionnelle de la filière du poisson

18. Cette composante appelle au renforcement de la filière du poisson grâce à des activités de production, de préservation et de transformation. La mise en place de coopératives et l'amélioration de l'accès à des intrants de pêche climatiquement rationnels amélioreront la productivité et la résilience des artisans pêcheurs, tout en garantissant un approvisionnement stable en poissons nutritifs. Le développement

de produits halieutiques à valeur ajoutée, comme le poisson séché au soleil et transformé, ciblera les marchés locaux et régionaux, améliorant ainsi les revenus des pêcheurs et assurant la diversité alimentaire. De plus, les initiatives d'éducation nutritionnelle tenant compte des questions de genre encourageront la consommation de poissons dans les communautés, contribuant ainsi à améliorer les résultats généraux en matière de santé et les normes nutritionnelles.

Composante 3: coordination du programme et renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et de la capacité d'élaboration de politiques

19. Cette composante vise à renforcer les capacités des entités de gestion de programme à l'échelle nationale et locale pour garantir une exécution du programme et un suivi-évaluation efficaces. Les programmes de formation amélioreront les compétences en matière de gestion financière et de passation de marchés, et mèneront ainsi à la conduite d'interventions plus efficaces. Des partenariats seront par ailleurs établis pour faciliter la collaboration multisectorielle en vue de la réalisation d'initiatives nutritionnelles, tirant parti des ressources et de l'expertise de différents secteurs. La création d'un système de gestion de l'information halieutique exhaustif améliorera la collecte et l'analyse de données, soutiendra la prise de décision éclairée et encouragera les pratiques durables en matière de gestion de la pêche.

C. Théorie du changement

20. Le programme vise à améliorer les moyens d'existence, la sécurité alimentaire, la nutrition et la résilience climatique et à réduire la pauvreté des ménages ruraux par le développement d'une pêche durable et la conservation des écosystèmes. Il s'attaque à des obstacles tels que l'accès limité aux technologies, la vulnérabilité climatique, le manque d'accès aux marchés et les pertes importantes après capture, tout en visant les inégalités de genre et la malnutrition.
21. Le programme améliorera la production de poissons et les activités après capture en renforçant les capacités du Ministère des ressources marines et de la filière, en facilitant l'accès aux technologies et en soutenant la gestion des écosystèmes côtiers. Il renforcera la transformation et la commercialisation du poisson en développant les capacités et en assurant une éducation nutritionnelle tenant compte des questions de genre.
22. Pour renforcer la gestion du secteur, le SFLP facilitera la concertation sur les politiques, renforcera les capacités institutionnelles et améliorera l'aptitude du Ministère des ressources marines à mettre en place des protections. Les effets directs escomptés sont les suivants: amélioration de la gestion de la pêche, hausse de la production et de la commercialisation du poisson, et renforcement des politiques en matière de gestion de la pêche.
23. La théorie du changement souligne le fait que les avantages dépendent à la fois de facteurs climatiques et de l'adéquation des activités aux contextes locaux. Différentes voies de promotion de la nutrition encourageront l'approvisionnement en produits alimentaires, amélioreront les moyens d'existence et les connaissances en matière de consommation de poissons et assureront l'autonomisation des femmes.

D. Alignement, appropriation et partenariats

24. Le programme contribuera aux objectifs de développement durable (ODD) suivants: lutte contre la pauvreté (ODD 1), sécurité alimentaire (ODD 2), égalité des sexes (ODD 5), action climatique (ODD 13) et gestion durable des ressources marines (ODD 14). En renforçant la pêche et en améliorant la nutrition, il cherche à favoriser la croissance inclusive dans les communautés rurales.

25. Le programme est conforme au Plan stratégique 2024-2030 et à la Stratégie aquacole 2023-2028 du Ministère des ressources marines, tous deux axés sur la gestion durable des ressources et la sécurité alimentaire, et soutient ainsi la vision élargie d'une industrialisation agricole et de l'économie bleue.
26. Pour améliorer l'efficacité, le ministère chargé de l'exécution s'associera à des organismes des Nations Unies, à des ONG et à des organisations locales. Dans le cadre de sa collaboration avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'alimentation et l'agriculture et le Fonds des Nations Unies pour l'enfance, il recevra une assistance technique dans les domaines de la pêche et de la nutrition, tandis que les partenariats locaux renforceront la mobilisation communautaire et le développement des capacités.
27. Ces alignements et partenariats stratégiques créeront un cadre global qui permettra de relever les défis ruraux et d'assurer l'avancement des objectifs de développement nationaux et mondiaux.

E. Coût, avantages et financement

28. La composante 1 (renforcement de la conservation des ressources halieutiques et de la gestion des écosystèmes dans une optique de durabilité), la composante 2 (renforcement à dimension nutritionnelle de la filière du poisson) et la sous-composante 3.2 (renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et de la capacité d'élaboration de politiques du Ministère des ressources marines) du programme relèvent partiellement de l'action climatique. Le montant total alloué par le FIDA au programme au titre du financement de l'action climatique, calculé suivant les méthodes des banques multilatérales de développement pour le suivi du financement de l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et de l'atténuation de leurs effets, est estimé à 8,803 millions d'USD.

Coût du programme

29. Au total, les dépenses d'investissement et les dépenses ordinaires pour le SFLP, y compris les provisions pour aléas financiers et aléas d'exécution, sont estimées à 32,3 millions d'USD. Le programme sera exécuté sur une période de 10 ans, en deux phases. Le financement total englobe des coûts de base estimés à 30,4 millions d'USD et des provisions pour hausse des prix et imprévus matériels de 1,9 million d'USD. Les dépenses d'investissement générales devraient s'élever à 25,8 millions d'USD (80% des coûts de base), et les dépenses ordinaires à 6,5 millions d'USD (20% des coûts de base).
30. Le programme sera financé par le FIDA, le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM) et le Gouvernement de l'État d'Érythrée. La ventilation des coûts par composante et sous-composante en dollars des États-Unis est indiquée au tableau 1 ci-après. Le tableau 2 présente la ventilation des coûts par catégorie de dépenses en dollars des États-Unis.

Tableau 1
Coût du programme par composante et sous-composante et par source de financement
(en milliers d'USD)

<i>Composante/sous-composante</i>	<i>Don du FIDA relevant du CSD</i>		<i>FEM</i>		<i>Emprunteur/ bénéficiaire</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>%</i>
1. Renforcement de la conservation des ressources halieutiques et de la gestion des écosystèmes dans une optique de durabilité								
1.1 Remise en état des écosystèmes côtiers et développement des moyens d'existence	986	39	1 419	56	121	5	2 526	8
1.2 Pêche durable dans les réservoirs des barrages, écosystèmes et moyens d'existence	3 625	97	-	-	103	3	3 728	12
Total partiel	4 611	74	1 419	23	224	4	6 254	19
2. Renforcement à dimension nutritionnelle de la filière du poisson								
2.1 Production de poissons, et préservation et transformation des poissons	6 150	46	7 200	53	171	1	13 521	42
2.2 Commercialisation et consommation de poissons et de produits à base de poisson	2 050	89	138	6	113	5	2 301	7
Total partiel	8 200	52	7 338	46	284	2	15 822	49
3. Coordination du programme et renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et de la capacité d'élaboration de politiques								
3.1 Coordination et exécution du programme	2 140	25	168	2	6 308	73	8 616	27
3.2 Renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et de la capacité d'élaboration de politiques du Ministère des ressources marines	445	28	1 076	68	59	4	1 580	5
Total partiel	2 585	25	1 244	12	6 367	62	10 196	32
Total	15 396	48	10 000	31	6 875	21	32 272	100

Tableau 2
Coût du programme par catégorie de dépenses et par source de financement
(en milliers d'USD)

Catégorie de dépenses	Don du FIDA relevant du CSD		FEM		Emprunteur/ bénéficiaire		Total	
	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%	Montant	%
Dépenses d'investissement								
1. Travaux de génie civil	2 680	33	5 258	65	146	2	8 084	25
2. Équipement et matériel	673	59	418	37	53	5	1 144	4
3. Biens, services et intrants	7 724	70	3 026	28	225	2	10 975	34
4. Assistance technique	1 883	63	1 070	36	62	2	3 015	9
5. Formation	1 868	94	60	3	51	3	1 980	6
6. Véhicules	568	95	-	-	30	5	598	2
Total des dépenses d'investissement	15 396	60	9 832	38	567	2	25 796	80
Dépenses ordinaires								
1. Salaires, traitements et indemnités	-	-	168	3	5 508	97	5 676	18
2. Dépenses de fonctionnement	-	-	-	-	800	100	800	3
Total des dépenses ordinaires	-	-	168	3	6 308	97	6 476	20
Total	15 396	48	10 000	31	6 875	21	32 272	100

Tableau 3
Coût du programme par composante, par sous-composante et par année du programme
(en milliers d'USD)

<i>Composante/sous-composante</i>	<i>Année 1</i>	<i>Année 2</i>	<i>Année 3</i>	<i>Année 4</i>	<i>Année 5</i>	<i>Année 6</i>	<i>Année 7</i>	<i>Année 8</i>	<i>Année 9</i>	<i>Année 10</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>	<i>Montant</i>
1. Renforcement de la conservation des ressources halieutiques et de la gestion des écosystèmes dans une optique de durabilité											
1.1 Remise en état des écosystèmes côtiers et développement des moyens d'existence	455	581	536	136	156	151	153	154	156	48	2 526
1.2 Pêche durable dans les réservoirs des barrages, écosystèmes et moyens d'existence	135	527	1 407	1 281	189	189	-	-	-	-	3 728
Total partiel	590	1 108	1 943	1 417	345	340	153	154	156	48	6 254
2. Renforcement à dimension nutritionnelle de la filière du poisson											
2.1 Production de poissons, et préservation et transformation des poissons	4	358	3 307	2 825	645	1 017	2 108	1 614	1 166	477	13 521
2.2 Commercialisation et consommation de poissons et de produits à base de poisson	138	584	573	659	63	63	63	52	53	53	2 301
Total partiel	142	942	3 880	3 484	708	1 080	2 171	1 666	1 219	530	15 822
3. Coordination du programme et renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et de la capacité d'élaboration de politiques											
3.1 Coordination et exécution du programme	1 144	844	824	944	803	809	797	777	777	897	8 617
3.2 Renforcement de la capacité institutionnelle et de la capacité d'élaboration de politiques du Ministère des ressources marines	6	189	287	159	159	156	156	156	156	156	1 579
Total partiel	1 150	1 033	1 111	1 103	962	964	953	933	933	1 053	10 196
Total	1 882	3 083	6 934	6 004	2 015	2 385	3 277	2 753	2 308	1 631	32 272

Stratégie et plan de financement et de cofinancement

31. Le programme sera financé au moyen des ressources suivantes. Le financement approuvé du FIDA s'élève à 15,39 millions d'USD (48% du coût total). Conformément aux conditions de prêt qui ont été confirmées, ce financement prendra la forme d'un don au titre du Cadre pour la soutenabilité de la dette. Le cofinancement du FEM est estimé à 10 millions d'USD (31%). Cette somme comprend les fonds directement alloués au projet par le FEM, estimés à 8,93 millions d'USD, et le reliquat de 1,06 million d'USD finançant les frais d'agence et un don à la conception du projet du FEM.
32. Le cofinancement du Gouvernement, qui s'élèvera à 6,86 millions d'USD (21%), soit 6,29 millions d'USD en espèces et 0,57 million d'USD en nature, couvrira les dépenses de fonctionnement, les séminaires, les ateliers, les réparations et l'entretien des installations, ainsi que les droits et taxes. Les composantes et les catégories de dépenses sont ventilées par source de financement dans les tableaux ci-dessus.

Décaissement

33. Les fonds seront principalement décaissés selon les catégories suivantes: travaux de génie civil, et biens, services et intrants. Ces deux catégories représentent respectivement 25% et 34% du coût total du programme. Les autres catégories pour lesquelles des fonds seront décaissés dans le cadre du programme sont les suivantes: i) équipement et matériel; ii) assistance technique; iii) formation; iv) véhicules; v) salaires, traitements et indemnités; vi) dépenses de fonctionnement. Les dépenses ordinaires représentent 20% du coût total du programme.

Résumé des avantages et analyse économique

34. L'analyse économique du programme a fait ressortir les importantes retombées positives de ses interventions, notamment l'augmentation de la production de poissons, le renforcement de la commercialisation, la diversification de l'alimentation, une meilleure gestion des écosystèmes et la création d'emplois. Avec un coût total de 32,3 millions d'USD, le coût par ménage bénéficiaire est estimé à 1 514 USD, soit 303 USD par membre de ménage. Sur une période de dix ans, les coûts économiques estimés sont de 332,3 millions d'USD, soit un taux de rendement économique de 18% et une valeur actuelle nette de référence de 32,5 millions d'USD sur une période de 20 ans.

Stratégie de retrait et durabilité

35. Le programme donne la priorité à la durabilité sur trois plans clés: institutionnel, technique et environnemental. Il mise sur des structures gouvernementales décentralisées et des comités multisectoriels pour améliorer à long terme les politiques alimentaires et nutritionnelles. Le renforcement des capacités favorise les pratiques de pêche durables et l'égalité femmes-hommes, et la durabilité environnementale se reflète essentiellement dans des initiatives relatives à la résilience face aux aléas climatiques telles que le séchage solaire et la plantation de mangroves.
36. Le programme met également l'accent sur la gestion innovante des ressources et sur la viabilité économique par l'adoption de bonnes pratiques commerciales. Dans une optique de durabilité des avantages, la stratégie de retrait favorise l'établissement de partenariats avec le Gouvernement et les communautés locales en vue d'assurer une exécution et un suivi efficaces.

III. Gestion des risques

A. Risques et mesures d'atténuation

37. Globalement, les risques inhérents et les risques résiduels sont jugés substantiels. On trouvera le niveau de certains risques dans le tableau ci-après, ainsi qu'une description plus détaillée du profil de risque du programme à l'appendice III.

Tableau 4
Synthèse des risques

<i>Aspect du risque</i>	<i>Niveau du risque inhérent</i>	<i>Niveau du risque résiduel</i>
Contexte du pays	Substantiel	Substantiel
Stratégies et politiques sectorielles	Modéré	Modéré
Contexte environnemental et climatique	Élevé	Élevé
Portée du programme	Faible	Faible
Capacités institutionnelles d'exécution et viabilité	Substantiel	Substantiel
Gestion financière	Élevé	Élevé
Passation des marchés au titre du programme	Substantiel	Substantiel
Impact environnemental, social et climatique	Substantiel	Faible
Parties prenantes	Modéré	Modéré
Risque global	Substantiel	Substantiel

B. Catégorie environnementale et sociale

38. Le risque environnemental et social du programme est jugé modéré, ses effets négatifs sur des sites spécifiques étant limités. En outre, l'importance accordée à la gestion environnementale devrait produire des résultats positifs dans l'ensemble. Les initiatives clés sont l'amélioration de la gestion du Ministère des ressources marines grâce à la planification de l'espace et à des outils de surveillance avancés, l'amélioration des moyens d'existence grâce à l'aquaculture durable et aux énergies renouvelables, et l'élaboration de plans de conservation pour les écosystèmes menacés. Toutefois, face au risque d'exclusion des groupes vulnérables, tels que les femmes, les jeunes et les personnes handicapées, il conviendra d'employer des méthodes participatives pour s'assurer que leurs besoins sont pris en compte et que les incidences sociales négatives sont minimisées.

C. Classement au regard des risques climatiques

39. L'Érythrée est confrontée à des risques climatiques substantiels, se situant au bas du classement selon l'indice global d'adaptation de Notre-Dame (ND-GAIN). Les prévisions laissent entrevoir une multiplication des sécheresses, des températures extrêmes en hausse constante (une augmentation qui pourrait atteindre 1,70 °C d'ici à 2050) et une diminution des précipitations. Ces conditions menacent les ressources halieutiques et les écosystèmes marins, et l'augmentation des températures de la mer et de la salinité a un impact sur la sécurité alimentaire et l'intégrité des paysages. Le programme vise à renforcer la résilience du pays face aux difficultés auxquelles il est confronté par l'exécution d'activités de gestion des risques, pour qu'il puisse ainsi s'adapter à l'évolution des stocks de poisson. Des mesures d'atténuation lui permettront aussi de faire face aux risques climatiques, et une évaluation ciblée de l'adaptation permettra d'élaborer des stratégies efficaces pour les projets à risque élevé.

D. Soutenabilité de la dette

40. La viabilité du programme s'articule autour de trois axes principaux. Premièrement, le programme s'appuie sur des structures gouvernementales décentralisées afin que le Gouvernement se l'approprié sans réserve et s'engage fermement en faveur de sa réussite; à cette fin, le programme favorise l'établissement de partenariats stratégiques qui renforceront les politiques alimentaires et nutritionnelles en vue de pérenniser les avantages qu'elles apportent. Deuxièmement, il met l'accent sur le renforcement des capacités du personnel technique et des communautés pour qu'ils adoptent des pratiques de pêche durables, ainsi que sur une stratégie d'autonomisation des femmes pour éliminer les obstacles auxquels elles se heurtent et garantir des effets durables. Troisièmement, le programme favorise la résilience environnementale par l'adoption de pratiques de pêche climato-compatibles et la

réalisation d'initiatives de conservation, par exemple le séchage solaire, afin d'atténuer la dégradation des sols et de renforcer la biodiversité dans l'optique d'une gestion durable des ressources.

IV. Exécution

A. Cadre organisationnel

Gestion et coordination du programme

41. Le programme se déroulera sur dix ans en deux phases distinctes. La première phase (la préparation, de la première à la troisième année) sera axée sur le renforcement des capacités institutionnelles, l'élaboration de plans de gestion durable de la pêche et la réalisation des évaluations nécessaires, telles que les études de faisabilité et les évaluations de l'impact sur l'environnement. Elle ouvrira la voie à la deuxième phase (l'investissement, de la quatrième à la dixième année), qui vise à développer les infrastructures, à améliorer les systèmes de transformation et de distribution et à renforcer les marchés nationaux et internationaux du poisson. La seconde phase ne pourra s'amorcer que si certains jalons ont été franchis, sa conception étant influencée par les résultats de la première phase et par l'évolution du contexte du secteur national de la pêche.
42. Le Ministère des ressources marines sera l'organisme d'exécution principal et utilisera une structure de gestion décentralisée faisant appel à diverses institutions gouvernementales et entités privées. Un comité de pilotage du programme, coprésidé par le Ministre des ressources marines et le Ministre des finances et du développement national ou leurs représentants, assurera la supervision et l'orientation stratégique, et un comité technique soutiendra le comité de pilotage en examinant les documents techniques et en facilitant la collaboration interministérielle. Ce cadre de gouvernance vise à assurer une exécution efficace et le respect de politiques sectorielles et la réalisation d'objectifs stratégiques globaux.

Gestion financière, passation des marchés et gouvernance

43. La gestion financière du programme sera centralisée, relevant du Ministère des ressources marines en tant qu'organisme d'exécution principal. Cela permettra de rationaliser la supervision et la reddition de comptes. Le programme sera lié à d'autres initiatives par le biais d'une unité de gestion commune, favorisant le partage des ressources et du savoir-faire. Les dispositifs financiers seront conformes aux Normes comptables internationales du secteur public, ce qui garantira l'excellence des rapports et la transparence. L'automatisation sera assurée par le logiciel de comptabilité QuickBooks, ce qui facilitera l'établissement de rapports financiers précis en temps voulu. Le programme s'alignera sur les systèmes nationaux afin de promouvoir l'intégration et l'efficacité des flux financiers. Des états financiers seront présentés annuellement au FIDA et les audits indépendants seront conformes aux normes internationales d'audit, ce qui garantira une évaluation exhaustive et la transparence. La méthode de décaissement employée prévoit la présentation d'états des dépenses afin que l'approche soit flexible et axée sur les résultats. Les enseignements tirés d'autres projets réalisés dans le pays serviront de fondements aux meilleures pratiques, et des conditions spéciales de décaissement pourront être établies pour la gestion de risques spécifiques.
44. La passation des marchés sera conforme au Guide pratique de passation des marchés du FIDA en raison des limites du cadre de passation des marchés du Gouvernement. Une évaluation exhaustive des risques liés à la passation des marchés recensera les principaux risques, et des stratégies d'atténuation seront mises en œuvre pour minimiser leur impact. Le programme suivra les directives du FIDA tout en intégrant les systèmes locaux de passation des marchés dans la mesure du possible. Le plan fondé sur les risques comprendra un suivi et un examen réguliers des activités de passation des marchés, afin d'en garantir la conformité et l'efficacité. Des procédures additionnelles seront mises en place par

l'emprunteur et le FIDA afin de renforcer la surveillance et la conformité avec les directives en matière de passation des marchés.

45. La structure de gouvernance du programme comprendra un organe de contrôle spécialisé au sein du Ministère des ressources marines afin de garantir la reddition de comptes et le respect des objectifs du programme. Les dispositifs d'audit seront gérés par une autorité locale indépendante, qui recevra et examinera les allégations de pratiques interdites. Cette structure vise à maintenir l'intégrité et la transparence tout au long de l'exécution du programme. Le respect des directives anticorruption du FIDA sera obligatoire et mettra l'accent sur la prévention de la fraude et des comportements répréhensibles. Le programme adoptera des pratiques fiduciaires et administratives rigoureuses pour garantir que les fonds sont utilisés comme il se doit aux fins prévues.

Participation et retours d'information du groupe cible, et mécanisme de réponse aux doléances

46. S'agissant de la participation des parties prenantes, un plan détaillé faisant état des activités qui permettront de mobiliser les principales parties prenantes et les bénéficiaires dans le cadre des stratégies de ciblage, d'inclusion sociale et de nutrition du programme; du calendrier de leur réalisation; et du budget nécessaire sera établi en vue de renforcer la transparence et la responsabilité. Des approches s'appuyant sur les communautés seront suivies pour la sélection des participants afin d'accroître la portée du programme, en particulier pour inclure les personnes géographiquement, physiquement ou socialement isolées. En outre, dans le cadre de la concertation avec les communautés, on créera une plateforme de discussion consacrée à la nutrition et à la garde d'enfants, qui permettra de valider les interventions du programme afin de s'assurer qu'elles répondent aux besoins et aux attentes des bénéficiaires.

Mécanisme de réponse aux doléances

47. Le SFLP mettra en œuvre un mécanisme de réponse aux doléances combinant les systèmes formels et informels existants, y compris les procédures d'évaluation de la main-d'œuvre et de gestion. Chaque *zoba* mettra en place un comité de réponse aux doléances pour régler les différends, qui soumettra les questions non résolues à une instance supérieure en utilisant les canaux juridiques appropriés. Le personnel du programme suivra une formation sur le mécanisme de réponse aux doléances, et les parties prenantes seront informées de leurs droits en cas de violations du droit du travail. S'agissant de la violence et du harcèlement fondés sur le genre, les doléances exprimées seront traitées rapidement, et les personnes touchées auront accès aux soins médicaux nécessaires. En outre, la procédure de règlement des plaintes du FIDA permet aux personnes de faire part directement au FIDA de leurs préoccupations à l'égard du non-respect des politiques sociales et environnementales, et le FIDA a adopté une politique de tolérance zéro stricte en matière d'exploitation et d'atteintes sexuelles, gérée par le Bureau de la déontologie.

B. Planification, suivi-évaluation, apprentissage, gestion des savoirs et communication

48. L'équipe du programme utilisera les enseignements tirés des projets existants appuyés par le FIDA en Érythrée pour élaborer une approche de planification impulsée par les communautés qui garantira la transparence et la participation des parties prenantes par l'intermédiaire du bureau national de coordination des projets (BNCP). Le cycle de planification correspondra à l'exercice budgétaire du Gouvernement, et les communautés locales contribueront à l'élaboration de plans de travail annuels, qui seront examinés et approuvés par les autorités compétentes, y compris le FIDA.

49. Un système complet de suivi-évaluation sera mis en œuvre pour suivre les progrès réalisés en matière d'inclusion de la problématique femmes-hommes, de nutrition et de protection de l'environnement. L'utilisation d'outils numériques et de systèmes d'information géographique permettra de recueillir efficacement des données. En outre, une stratégie de gestion des savoirs et de communication favorisera le partage des meilleures pratiques et la participation à l'élaboration des politiques et fera fond sur les initiatives de coopération Sud-Sud et triangulaire pour renforcer les capacités et améliorer les moyens d'existence des communautés rurales en Érythrée.

Innovations et reproduction à plus grande échelle

50. Le programme vise à renforcer le secteur de la pêche par l'adoption de bonnes pratiques commerciales et de technologies innovantes et par une saine gestion des ressources. Les initiatives clés comprennent le recours à la réfrigération solaire, l'utilisation de moteurs de bateau sobres en carburant et une meilleure surveillance des ressources pour réduire l'empreinte carbone. Le programme se concentrera également sur les technologies climato-compatibles qui réduisent la charge de travail des femmes dans le cadre de leurs activités d'ajout de valeur. En outre, il favorisera la séquestration du carbone par le boisement des mangroves et la plantation d'arbres polyvalents, améliorant ainsi les moyens d'existence des femmes du littoral. Enfin, le renforcement des capacités de séchage solaire des petits poissons pélagiques à l'usine de Ras Tarma permettra d'accroître la valeur ajoutée et les avantages économiques.

C. Plans d'exécution

Plans de préparation à l'exécution et de démarrage

51. Le Ministère des ressources marines dirigera la mise en œuvre du SFLP en s'appuyant sur des structures établies au niveau du BNCP et des *zoba*, similaires à celles employées dans le cadre du FReMP. Le FIDA effectuera des missions périodiques de suivi-évaluation et de supervision afin d'évaluer l'état d'avancement du programme et de faire le point par rapport à ses objectifs, à ses produits et à ses effets directs. Un projet de plan de travail annuel, un plan de passation des marchés de 18 mois et un manuel d'exécution du programme devront être établis dans le cadre de la conception et seront approuvés en même temps que le rapport de conception du programme. Cela permettra de gagner beaucoup de temps au début de l'exécution du programme. Les autres mesures à prendre dans le cadre de l'exécution sont décrites ci-dessous.
52. Les autres mesures qui seront prises pour minimiser les retards de démarrage et les longues périodes de gestation qui entravent le lancement efficace du programme sont les suivantes: i) pour le SFLP, le BNCP s'appuiera largement sur les structures et mécanismes existants des projets déjà réalisés en Érythrée avec l'appui financier du FIDA, en particulier le FReMP et le FDP; cela contribuera à une adaptation harmonieuse, en cela que le SFLP tirera parti des enseignements, des expériences et des réalisations du FReMP et d'autres projets antérieurs du FIDA en Érythrée; ii) le Gouvernement évaluera la performance de l'équipe de gestion et des effectifs du FReMP avant la date d'achèvement afin de recommander au FIDA des nominations. En veillant à ce que les membres du personnel occupent leurs postes respectifs au moment de l'entrée en vigueur du SFLP, le programme devrait connaître un bon départ, et le personnel pourra acquérir de l'expérience.

Supervision, examen à mi-parcours et plans d'achèvement

53. Le programme fera l'objet de missions de supervision et d'appui à l'exécution menées conjointement par le FIDA et le Gouvernement au moins une fois par an, qui seront axées sur l'adaptation aux besoins particuliers. Ces missions ont pour but d'évaluer l'état d'avancement du programme, d'assurer le suivi des recommandations antérieures, d'appuyer le BNCP et les partenaires et de recenser les éventuels goulets d'étranglement dans l'exécution.

54. En outre, un examen à mi-parcours sera effectué au cours de la phase II afin que l'efficacité du programme puisse être évaluée et que les ajustements nécessaires soient proposés, et un examen final du programme sera réalisé à la fin de la période d'exécution pour décrire les réalisations et les impacts. Cet examen comprendra des évaluations et des évaluations de l'impact permettant de comparer les moyens d'existence des bénéficiaires avant et après les interventions du programme, et ainsi d'avoir une compréhension exhaustive de leurs effets.

V. Instruments et pouvoirs juridiques

55. L'octroi au bénéficiaire du financement proposé est régi par un accord de financement entre le Gouvernement de l'État d'Érythrée et le FIDA. Une copie de l'accord de financement négocié figure à l'appendice I du présent document.
56. L'État d'Érythrée est habilité, en vertu de son ordre juridique, à recevoir un financement du FIDA.
57. Je certifie que le financement proposé est conforme aux dispositions de l'Accord portant création du FIDA, et aux Principes et critères applicables aux financements du FIDA.

VI. Recommandation

58. Je recommande au Conseil d'administration d'approuver le financement proposé par la résolution suivante:

DÉCIDE: que le Fonds accordera à l'État d'Érythrée un don au titre du Cadre pour la soutenabilité de la dette d'un montant de quinze millions trois cent quatre-vingt-seize mille dollars des États-Unis (15 396 000 USD), qui sera régi par des modalités et conditions conformes en substance aux modalités et conditions indiquées dans le présent rapport.

Le Président
Alvaro Lario

Negotiated financing agreement: "Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (SFLP)"

Negotiations concluded on 7 November 2024

FINANCING AGREEMENT

Grant No:

Programme name: Sustainable Fisheries Livelihoods Programme (the "SFLP" or "Programme")

The State of Eritrea, represented by the Ministry of Finance and National Development (the "Recipient")

and

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (the "Fund" or "IFAD")

(each a "Party" and collectively, the "Parties")

WHEREAS the Recipient has requested a grant from the Fund for the purpose of financing the Programme described in Schedule 1 to this Agreement;

WHEREAS, the Fund has agreed to provide financing for the Programme;

NOW THEREFORE, the Parties hereby agree as follows:

Section A

1. This Agreement comprises the following: the Main Document (Whereas and Sections A-E), the Programme Description and Implementation Arrangements (Schedule 1), the Allocation Table (Schedule 2) and the Special Covenants (Schedule 3).
2. The Fund's General Conditions for Agricultural Development Financing dated 29 April 2009, amended as of December 2022, and as may be amended hereafter from time to time (the "General Conditions") are annexed to this Agreement, and all provisions thereof shall apply to this Agreement, except for the provisions that refer to Loan financing which shall not apply to this Agreement. For the purposes of this Agreement the terms defined in the General Conditions shall have the meanings set forth therein, unless the Parties shall otherwise agree in this Agreement.
3. The Fund shall provide a Grant (the "Financing") to the Recipient, which the Recipient shall use to implement the Programme in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

Section B

1. The amount of the grant is fifteen million three hundred ninety-six thousand United States Dollars (USD 15 396 000).
2. The first day of the applicable Fiscal Year shall be 1 January.
3. A Designated Account in US Dollars, operated by the Ministry of Marine Resources, shall be opened at the Bank of Eritrea to receive the proceeds of the grant. The Recipient shall inform the Fund of the officials authorised to operate the Designated Account.
4. There shall be a Programme operational account in local currency (Nakfa) to receive the proceeds of the Financing from the IFAD Designated Account, for the exclusive benefit of the Programme.

5. The Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme in an amount equivalent to six million eight hundred seventy-five thousand United States Dollars (USD 6 875 000) to cover duties and taxes, operational costs, repairs and maintenance of facilities.

Section C

1. The Lead Implementing Agency shall be the Ministry of Marine Resources of the State of Eritrea.

2. A Mid-Term Review will be conducted as specified in Section 8.03 (b) and (c) of the General Conditions; however, the Parties may agree on a different date for the Mid-Term Review of the implementation of the Programme.

3. The Programme Completion Date shall be the tenth anniversary of the date of entry into force of this Agreement, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Recipient, and the Financing Closing Date shall be 6 months later, or such other date as the Fund may designate by notice to the Recipient.

4. Procurement of goods, works and services from the Financing shall be carried out in accordance with the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines and as provided for in the Project Procurement Arrangements letter (PAL). IFAD's prior reviews and No Objections shall be routed through IFAD's Online Procurement End-to-End (OPEN) system.

Section D

1. The Fund will administer the Grant and supervise the Programme.

Section E

1. The following are designated as additional grounds for suspension of disbursements:

- (a) The Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and/or any provision thereof, has been waived, suspended, terminated, amended or modified without the prior agreement of the Fund and the Fund, after consultation with the Recipient, has determined that it has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Programme.
- (b) In the event that the Recipient did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 months without justification.

2. The following are designated as additional grounds for cancellation of disbursements:

- (a) In the event that the Recipient did not request a disbursement of the Financing for a period of at least 12 consecutive months without justification subsequent to the first eighteen (18) months from the entry into force of the Agreement.

3. The following are designated as additional conditions precedent to withdrawal:

- (a) The IFAD no objection to the Programme Implementation Manual (PIM) shall have been obtained.
- (b) Key Programme staff have been appointed as per Section II of Schedule 1 of this Agreement.
- (c) The Designated Account in USD shall have been opened by the Recipient.

- (d) A suitable off-the-shelf accounting software shall have been procured, installed and implemented at National Programme Coordination Office (NPCO).
- (e) The 18 months Annual Work Plan and Procurement Plan have received IFAD's Non-Objection.

4. The following are the designated representatives and addresses to be used for any communication related to this Agreement:

For the Recipient:

Minister of Finance and National Development
Ministry of Finance and National Development
P.O Box. 198
Asmara, Eritrea

Minister of Marine Resources
Ministry of Marine Resources
P.O Box. 27
Massawa, Eritrea

For the Fund:

The President
International Fund for Agricultural Development
Via Paolo di Dono 44
00142 Rome, Italy

This Agreement has been prepared in the English language in two (2) original copies, one (1) for the Fund and one (1) for the Recipient.

THE STATE OF ERITREA

"[Authorised Representative Name]"
"[Authorised Representative title]"

Date: _____

INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

"[Authorised Representative Name]"
"[Authorised Representative title]"

Date: _____

Schedule 1

Programme Description and Implementation Arrangements

I. Programme Description

1. *Target Population.* 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 assuming 5 people per household. Programme area. The Programme's geographical area covers Eritrea's six Zobas and 67 sub-Zobas, 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.

2. *Goal.* The goal of the Programme is to contribute to improved food security, nutrition, climate resilience and reduced poverty among rural poor households.

3. *Objectives.* 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".

4. *Components.* The Programme shall consist of the following Components:

4.1. *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 the Fisheries Resources Management Program (FReMP) and Fisheries Development Project (FDP), to increase the results and impacts of IFAD's investments in ensuring sustainable marine and inland fisheries resources.

4.1.1. *Sub-Component 1.1:* Rehabilitation of Coastal Ecosystems and Livelihoods Development. This subcomponent 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..

4.1.2. *Sub-Component 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.

4.2. *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 and socially sustainable value chain investments and capacity building. 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 through

strengthening already existing cooperatives and establishing new cooperatives with active participation of women and youth both in membership and leadership roles.

4.2.1. *Sub-Component 2.1: Production, preservation, and processing fish.* This 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.

4.2.2. *Sub-Component 2.2: Promote Marketing and Consumption of Fish and Fish Products.* The subcomponent 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.

4.3. *Component 3: Enhanced Programme Coordination, Institutional and Policy Strengthening –* This component will strengthen the Programme 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.

4.3.1. *Sub-Component 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 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 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; and coordination with other ministries.

4.3.2. *Sub-Component 3.2: Develop MMR’s Institutional and Policy Formulation Capacity.* The subcomponent seeks to: a) strengthen institutional and policy formulation capacity of MMR; b) strengthen multi-sectoral partnerships for effective implementation of nutrition interventions; and c) strengthen capacities for the Fisheries Information Management Systems (FIMS).

II. Implementation Arrangements

5. *Lead Implementing Agency.* The Lead Implementing Agency is the Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) of the State of Eritrea.

6. *Programme Oversight Committee.* The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) will be established to provide an oversight function to SFLP’s implementation. It will be co-chaired MMR and MoFND, composed of ministers and/or 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 MoFND, MoA, MoH, MoLWE, MoLG, MoLSW, NUEW, NUEYS, Directors General of MMR Technical Departments, and National Programme Coordinator.

7. *Programme Management Unit.* A dedicated programme management team will manage SFLP under the auspices of the existing Ministry's Partnership Cooperation and Coordination Office (PCCO), which oversees all projects under the MMR. It will have responsibility for overall coordination and implementation. 8. *Programme Parties.* 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. 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.

8. *Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).* 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 internal systems considering the different levels of results including Programme specific indicators. The M&E system promote 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.

9. *Knowledge Management.* SFLP will elaborate and implement a Knowledge Management and Communication Strategy that will: (i) provide Programme beneficiaries with the necessary material to sustain the technical knowledge acquired with the support of the Programme 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 Programme 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 Knowledge Management 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.

10. *Programme Implementation Manual.* The Programme will follow the SFLP Programme Implementation Manual (PIM).

Schedule 2
Allocation Table

1. *Allocation of Grant Proceeds.*

(a) The Table below sets forth the Categories of Eligible Expenditures to be financed by the Grant and the allocation of the amounts to each category of the Financing and the percentages of expenditures for items to be financed in each Category:

Category	Grant Amount Allocated (expressed in USD)	Percentage
I. Civil Works	2 400 000	100% net of taxes
II. Equipment and Materials	1 100 000	100% net of taxes
	6 956 000	100% net of taxes
III. Goods, Services and Inputs	1 700 000	100% net of taxes
IV. Technical Assistance	1 700 000	
V. Training	1 540 000	
Unallocated		
TOTAL	15 396 000	

- (b) The terms used in the Table above are defined as follows:
 - (i) The category "Equipment and Materials" include USD 510 000 for vehicles.
 - (ii) Unallocated category are funds that can be reallocated to any of the other categories upon request from the Recipient, subject to the Fund's approval. The funds will cater for unforeseen /contingency costs that may arise during the Programme implementation period such as price variations.

2. *Disbursement arrangements*

(a) *Start-up Costs.* Withdrawals in respect of expenditures for start-up costs incurred before the satisfaction of the general conditions precedent to withdrawal shall not exceed an aggregate amount of USD 150 000 and shall be incurred only for expenses related to Categories II, III, IV and V. Activities to be financed by Start-up Costs will require the no objection from IFAD to be considered eligible.

Schedule 3

Special Covenants

I. General Provisions

In accordance with Section 12.01(a)(xxiii) of the General Conditions, the Fund may suspend, in whole or in part, the right of the Recipient to request withdrawals from the Loan/Grant Account if the Recipient has defaulted in the performance of any covenant set forth below, and the Fund has determined that such default has had, or is likely to have, a material adverse effect on the Programme:

1. Within 6 months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Programme will procure and install a customized accounting software as it is the practice in IFAD on-going supported projects, to satisfy International Accounting Standards and IFAD's requirements.
2. Within six (6) months of entry into force of the Financing Agreement, the Programme will enter into Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) with implementing partners, as may be required, that will structure the collaboration, define roles, responsibilities and duties with regards to implementation, financial management, accounting and reporting.
3. *Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation.* The Recipient shall ensure that (i) a Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E) system shall be established within twelve (12) months from the date of entry into force of this Agreement.
4. *Vulnerable People Concerns.* The Recipient shall ensure that the concerns of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups such as Women Headed Households, the youth, and people with disabilities are given due consideration in implementing the Programme and, to this end, shall ensure that:
 - (a) the Programme is carried out in accordance with the applicable provisions of the relevant vulnerable people national legislation;
 - (b) vulnerable people are adequately and fairly represented in all local planning for Programme activities;
 - (c) vulnerable people rights are duly respected;
 - (d) vulnerable groups communities, participate in policy dialogue and local governance;
 - (e) The terms of Declarations, Covenants and/or Conventions ratified by the Recipient on the subject are respected.
5. *Land tenure security.* In the event that purchasing property or acquiring land is required to implement project operations, the Recipient shall ensure that the land acquisition process has already been completed and that compensation processes were consistent with international best practice and free, prior and informed consent principles.
6. *Anticorruption Measures.* The Recipient shall comply with IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations.
7. *Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.* The Recipient and the Project Parties shall ensure that the Programme is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the IFAD Policy on Preventing and Responding to Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, as may be amended from time to time.

8. IFAD Client Portal (ICP) Contract Monitoring Tool. The Recipient shall ensure that a request is sent to IFAD to access the project procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP). The Recipient shall ensure that all contracts, memoranda of understanding, purchase orders and related payments are registered in the Project Procurement Contract Monitoring Tool in the IFAD Client Portal (ICP) in relation to the procurement of goods, works, services, consultancy, non-consulting services, community contracts, grants and financing contracts. The Recipient shall ensure that the contract data is updated on a quarterly basis during the implementation of the Program.

9. The Key Programme Personnel are: Programme Manager, Financial Controller, Officer for Monitoring and Evaluation, Knowledge Management Officer, Procurement Officer, Social Inclusion and Gender Officer, and Environment and Climate Officer. In order to assist in the implementation of the Programme, the NPCO, unless otherwise agreed with IFAD, shall employ or cause to be employed, as required, key staff whose qualifications, experience and terms of reference are satisfactory to IFAD. Key Programme Personnel shall be seconded to the NPCO in the case of government officials or recruited under a consulting contract following the individual consultant selection method in the IFAD Procurement Handbook, or any equivalent selection method in the national procurement system that is acceptable to IFAD. Key Programme Personnel are subject to annual evaluation and the continuation of their contract is subject to satisfactory performance. Any contract signed for Key Programme Personnel shall be compliant with the national labour regulations or the ILO International Labour Standards (whichever is more stringent) in order to satisfy the conditions of IFAD's updated SECAP. Repeated short-term contracts must be avoided, unless appropriately justified under the Programme's circumstances.

II. SECAP Provisions

1. The Recipient shall carry out the preparation, design, construction, implementation, and operation of the Project in accordance with the nine standards and other measures and requirements set forth in the Updated Social, Environmental Climate Assessment Procedures of IFAD ("SECAP 2021 Edition"), as well as with all applicable laws and regulations to the recipient and/or the sub-national entities relating to social, environmental and climate change issues in a manner and substance satisfactory to IFAD. The recipient shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the SECAP 2021 Edition, unless agreed in writing by the Fund in the Financing Agreement and/or in the Management Plan(s), if any.

In the first phase, the project's climate risk is categorised as significant, while the environmental and social risks are moderate. Considering the moderate, environmental and social and the substantial climate risks, the Recipient shall carry out the implementation of the Programme in accordance with the measures and requirements set forth in the Environmental, Social and Climate Management Frameworks (ESCMFs) and Environmental, Social and Climate Management Plans (ESCMPs), Chance Finds Procedure Plans, Targeted adaptation assessment. Grievance redress mechanism, stakeholder engagement plan and labour assessment and management plan (the "Management Plan(s)"), should be, taken in accordance with SECAP requirements and updated in the second phase of the project after environment and social screening.

The Recipient shall not amend, vary or waive any provision of the Management Plan(s), unless: (i) agreed in writing by the Fund and (ii) Recipient has complied with the requirements applicable to the original adoption of the Management Plan(s).

2. Where applicable the Recipient shall not, and shall cause the Implementing Agency, all its contractors, its sub-contractors, and suppliers not to commence implementation of any works, unless all Programme affected persons have been compensated and/or resettled in accordance with the specific RAP/Abbreviated RAP, FPIC and/ or the agreed works and compensation schedule.

3. The Recipient shall disclose the draft and final ESIA reports and all other relevant Management Plan(s) with Programme stakeholders and interested parties in an accessible place in the Programme-affected area, in a form and language understandable to Programme-affected persons and other stakeholders. The disclosure will take into account any specific information needs of the community (e.g. culture, disability, literacy, mobility or gender).

4. The Recipient shall ensure or cause the Implementing Agency to ensure that all bidding documents and contracts for goods, works and services contain provisions that require contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to comply at all times in carrying out the Programme with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s), if any.

5. This section applies to any event which occurs in relation to serious environmental, social, health & safety (ESHS) incidents (as this term is defined below); labor issues or to adjacent populations during Programme implementation that, with respect to the relevant IFAD Programme:

- (i) has direct or potential material adverse effect;
- (ii) has substantially attracted material adverse attention of outside parties or create material adverse national press/media reports; or
- (iii) gives rise to material potential liabilities.

In the occurrence of such event, the Recipient shall:

- Notify IFAD promptly;
- Provide information on such risks, impacts and accidents;
 - Consult with Programme-affected parties on how to mitigate the risks and impacts;
 - Carry out, as appropriate, additional assessments and stakeholders' engagements in accordance with the SECAP requirements; and
 - Adjust, as appropriate, the Programme-level grievance mechanism according to the SECAP requirements; and
 - Propose changes, including corrective measures to the Management Plan(s) (if any), in accordance with the findings of such assessment and consultations, for approval by IFAD.

Serious ESHS incident means serious incident, accident, complaint with respect to environmental, social (including labor and community), health and safety (ESHS) issues that occur in the context of the financing or within the Recipient's activities. Serious ESHS incidents can comprise incidents of (i) environmental; (ii) occupational; or (iii) public health and safety; or (iv) social nature as well as material complaints and grievances addressed to the Recipient (e.g. any explosion, spill or workplace accident which results in death, serious or multiple injuries or material environmental contamination, accidents of members of the public/local communities, resulting in death or serious or multiple injuries, sexual harassment and violence involving Programme workforce or in relation to severe threats to public health and safety, inadequate resettlement compensation, disturbances of natural ecosystems, discriminatory practices in stakeholder consultation and engagement, any allegations that require intervention by the police/other law enforcement authorities such as loss of life, sexual violence or child abuse, which (i) have, or are likely to have a material adverse effect; or (ii) have attracted or are likely to

arouse substantial adverse attention of outside parties or (iii) to create substantial adverse media/press reports; or (iv) give, or are likely to give rise to material potential liabilities).

6. The Recipient shall ensure or cause Implementing Agency, contractors, sub-contractors and suppliers to ensure that the relevant processes set out in the SECAP 2021 Edition as well as in the Management Plan(s) (if any) are respected.

7. Without limitation on its other reporting obligations under this Agreement, the Recipient shall provide the Fund with:

- Reports on the status of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition, ESCMPs and the management plan (if any) on a semi-annual basis - or such other frequency as may be agreed with the Fund;
- Reports of any social, environmental, health and safety incidents and/accidents occurring during the design stage, the implementation of the Programme and propose remedial measures. The Recipient will disclose relevant information from such reports to affected persons promptly upon submission of the said reports; and
- Reports of any breach of compliance with the standards, measures and requirements set forth in the SECAP 2021 Edition and the Management Plan(s) (if any) promptly after becoming aware of such a breach.

8. In the event of a contradiction/conflict between the Management Plan(s), if any, and the Financing Agreement, the Financing Agreement shall prevail.

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 a/b/				Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO	The socio-political situation remains favourable & may allow large active young force to demobilize from the military & engage in gainful engagement (prudent estimate being (20%) Engagement of women is assumed 40% (IFAD12) & persons with disability 5%
	Young - Young people	0	3332	6664				
	Total number of persons receiving services	0	10660	21320				
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members				Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Household members - Number of people	0	53300	106600				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached				Progress reports/MIS	Annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Women-headed households - Households	0	3198	6396				
Non-women-headed households - Households	0	7462	14924					
	Households - Households	0	10660	21320				
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% & 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 - Percentage (%)	0		25					
Development Objective Enhance sustainable fisheries resources development & ecosystem conservation, increase resilience to climate change & improve beneficiaries' livelihoods, putting emphasis on nutrition, income & 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 & financial policies that undermine the potential in fisheries production, processing & value addition; and Extreme climatic and weather variability (R) Communities willing to adopt technologies & practices promoted (A)
	Percentage Increase - Percentage (%)	0	10	50				
Outcome Outcome 1: Enhanced sustainable conservation of fisheries resources & 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 of people	0	38376	85280				
	Total no. of households reporting improved access to water - Households	0	7675	17056				
	2.2.3 Rural producers' organizations engaged in formal partnerships/agreements or contracts with public or private entities a/				COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Number of POs - Organizations	0	43	96				
	Total number of POs members - Number	0	864	1920				
		Young PO members - Number	0	259	576			
	3.2.2 Households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate-resilient technologies and practices							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators				Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total number of household members	0	23026	51168				
	Households - Percentage (%)	0	27	60				
	Households - Households	0	4605	10234				
	2.2.4 Supported rural producers' organizations providing new or improved services to their members a/							
	Number of POs - Organizations	0	173	384				
	Total number of POs members - Number of people	0	3456	7680				
	Young POs members - Young people	0	1037	2304				
Output Output 1.1: Coastal Ecosystems rehabilitated & 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 - Area (ha)	0	18300	61000				
	2.1.2 Persons trained in income-generating activities or business management a/b/				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Young - Young people	0	257	572				
	Persons trained in IGAs or BM (total)	0	1287	2860				
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported a/							
	Total size of POs - Organizations	0	5760	12800				
	Rural POs supported - Organizations	0	288	640				
	Young - Young people	0	1728	3840				
	Rural POs supported that are headed by women - Organizations	0	86	192				
Output Output 1.2: Sustainable inland dam fisheries & 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 & 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 - Percentage (%)	0	40	70				
	Households reporting improved physical access to processing facilities - Households	0	8520	14970				
	1.2.9 Households with improved nutrition Knowledge Attitudes and Practices				COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Households (number) - Households	0	7462	9594				
	Households (%) - Percentage (%)	0	35	45				
	Household members - Number of people	0	37310	47970				
Output Output 2.1: Production, preservation, & processing of fish enhanced	1.1.3 Rural producers accessing production inputs and/or technological packages a/b/				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	20 kiosks inland fish, 1 hatchery & 5 villages for sea cucumber, 50 cage culture, 50 IAAS, 14 cooperatives in land dams, 2 industrial enterprises for large pelagic & SBDF, 10 artisanal fisher cooperatives for large pelagic & SBDF
	Young - Young people	0	150	300				
	Total rural producers - Number of people	0	750	1502				
	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services				Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Rural enterprises - Enterprises	0	87	173				
Output Output 2.2: Marketing and consumption of fish	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 & 10 coastal MNFs), 20 kiosks inland fish, 1 hatchery & 5
	Total number of facilities - Facilities	0	72	152				
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	24	46				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators			Means of Verification			Assumptions	
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Source	Frequency		Responsibility
& fish products enhanced	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	24	60				villages for sea cucumber, 50 cage culture, 50 IAAS, 14 cooperatives in land dams, 2 industrial enterprises for large pelagic & SBDF, 10 artisanal fisher cooperatives for large pelagic & SBDF; 6 schools each with 500 students & pupils respectively are assumed to be reached (3 high school & 3 middle schools)
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	24	46				
	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition a/ b/				Progress reports	Annual	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
	Total persons participating - Number of people	0	9594	13858				
	Households - Households	0	9594	13858				
	Household members benefitted	0	47970	69290				
	Young - Young people	0	3419	5771				
	Number of learners in schools reached with nutrition education a/ b/				Progress reports	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO	
	Total Learners - Number	0	1500	3000				
	Outcome 3: Strengthened policy, institutional capacities & programme implementation	SF.2.1 Households satisfied with project-supported services			COI Surveys	Baseline, Midline and endline survey	MMR, DD, RD, NFC, NPCO	
Household members - Number of people		0	37310	74620				
Households - Percentage (%)		0	35	70				
Households - Households		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 of people		0				31980	63960	
Households - Percentage (%)		0				30	60	
Households - Households		0	6396	12792				
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 3.1: MMR's institutional & 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 - Knowledge Products	2	3					7
	Policy 2 Functioning multi-stakeholder platforms supported			Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO		
	Number - Platforms	0	2					3
	Regulatory/policy institutions strengthened			Progress report	Annual, Semi-annual	MMR, NPCO		
Institutions and financial institutions established/strengthened - Number	0	3	3					

a/ 40 per cent women

b/ 5 per cent persons with disabilities

Integrated project risk matrix

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Country context	Substantial	Substantial
Political commitment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: Engage with humanitarian 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(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor or non-functional public auditing systems Insufficient standards mechanism and procedures in place. 		
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 organizations and cooperatives will benefit from project support to build their institutional capacities.		
Macroeconomic	High	High
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SFLP will ensure that business plans underpin investments. The Programme 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 FReMP 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
Risk(s): <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. 		
Mitigations: <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. 		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Sector strategies and policies	Moderate	Moderate
Policy alignment	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: <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. • Programme Coordination Offices (PCOs) have been established at the national and Zoba levels to effectively coordinate and implement the different Programme activities. • Programme planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation have been mainstreamed into the decentralized Government institutional frameworks and aligned with Government's strategic development goals and sector policies. 		
Policy development & implementation	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key policy frameworks to guide the implementation of SFLP have not been finalized/approved i.e. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Plan, Cooperative Development Policy and Fisheries Development Strategy and 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. 		
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 		
Environment and climate context	High	High
Project vulnerability to environmental conditions	High	High
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 desalinisation Site-specific Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) will be developed to minimize adverse environmental impacts. 		
Project vulnerability to climate change impacts	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): 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		
Mitigations: <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 was developed during design to assist in developing site-specific adaptation options. 		
Project scope	Low	Low
Project relevance	Low	Low
Risk(s): The fact that SFLP is a national programme may result in resources (financial and technical) being spread too thinly, which may negatively impact implementation and affect the achievement of the development objectives.		
Mitigations: Cautious programme planning will be sought to avoid unnecessary budget expenditure.		
Technical soundness	Low	Low
Risk(s): <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. 		
Mitigations: <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. 		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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(s):</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. 		
<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. 		
M&E arrangements	Moderate	Moderate
<p>Risk(s):</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 programmes 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 		
<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 Programmes 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. 		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Procurement	Substantial	Substantial
Pillar I – Legal, Regulatory and Policy Framework	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): There lacks a functional public procurement framework that can be relied upon for processes and procedures.		
Mitigations: Project procurement will use IFAD's Handbook and IFAD's Standard Procurement Documents for all procurement activities.		
Pillar II – Institutional Framework and Management Capacity	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: 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. The project will also benefit from using the same NPCO as FReMP who are already familiar with IFAD requirements.		
Pillar III – Public Procurement Operations and Market Practices	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: 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).		
Pillar IV – Accountability, Integrity and Transparency of the Public Procurement System	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: 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.		
Financial management	High	High

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Organization and staffing	High	High
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.		
Mitigations: 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.		
Budgeting	High	High
Risk(s): 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		
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. 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.		
Funds flow/disbursement arrangements	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): 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.		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Mitigations: 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.		
Internal controls	High	High
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: 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.		
Accounting and financial reporting	High	High
Risk(s): 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.		
Mitigations: 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.		
External audit	Substantial	Substantial
Risk(s): The project will be audited by the Office(s) 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.		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
<p>Mitigations: 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>		
Environment, social and climate impact	Substantial	Low
Biodiversity conservation	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s): 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, 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.</p> <p>Mangroves may be cut down for energy as firewood for households and sea cucumber fishing operations.</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. 		
Resource efficiency and pollution prevention	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s): The risk of pollution of water and soil from boat/engine Maintenance.</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>		
Cultural heritage	Low	Low
<p>Risk(s): 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>		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
Mitigations: Feasibility studies developed under SFLP, especially regarding infrastructure development, will ensure cultural heritage sites will not be targeted by project interventions.		
Indigenous peoples	Low	Low
Risk(s): 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.		
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. SFLP 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.		
Community health and safety	Low	Low
Risk(s): Diseases and illnesses related to fishery operations		
Mitigations: 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 programme will provide basic first aid training and life jackets and other safety equipment's to fishers operating in the 50 inland dams supported by SFLP.		
Labour and working conditions	Moderate	Moderate
Risk(s): 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		
Mitigations: SFLP will promote cash for work programmes 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.		
Physical and economic resettlement	Low	Low
Risk(s): No activities anticipated to trigger IFADs' rigorous thresholds for economic or physical resettlement		
Mitigations: SFLP will facilitate the organization, capacity building and linkage of appropriate financing mechanisms to engage in meaningful income-generating activities and improve the livelihoods of community members.		
Greenhouse gas emissions	Low	Low
Risk(s): Possible emissions from fishing vessels and the fuel used at processing plants		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
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(s): The target area is vulnerable to rainfall variability and droughts. The area is also prone to wildfires and water scarcity.		
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(s): <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 		
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 Programme 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
Risk(s): 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.		
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		

Risk categories and subcategories	Inherent	Residual
grievance redress mechanism will be developed for the project to provide a channel through which complaints can be raised.		