

# 1. Cover Page



Country: Eritrea

**UNDAF Outcome(s):** Providing access to adequate food at all times for 10% of the poor by 2011

**Joint Programme Outcome(s):**

- CP Outcome 3.1.** Enhanced decision (policy) making on food security
- CP Outcome 3.3.** Improved access and availability of food
- CP Outcome 3.4.** Capacity support provided to enhance food production at national and household level.

<p><b>Prog No./Title: 00061470 -<u>IMPROVING FISHING COMMUNITIES' LIVELIHOODS TO ENHANCE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY</u></b></p> <p>Programme/project Duration (Start/end dates): <u>June 2009 -December 2011</u></p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): <u>parallel or combination fund management</u> (Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: _____ (if/as applicable)</p>	<p>Total estimated prog budget: USD <b>2,194,714</b></p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Planned resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO _____</li> <li>• UNDP <u>USD 1,000,000</u></li> <li>• UNIDO... _____</li> <li>• WHO ... <u>USD 20,000</u></li> <li>• IFAD _____</li> <li>• Donor ... _____</li> <li>• Government <u>In kind (Office, staff, etc.)</u></li> </ul> <p>2. Unfunded budget: <u>USD1,174,714</u></p>
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<p><b>UN Organizations</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Mamadou P. Diallo</b></p> <p><b>Signature</b> _____</p> <p><b>UNDP Resident Representative</b></p> <p><b>Date &amp; Seal</b></p>	<p><b>National Partners<sup>1</sup></b> (including key sub national partners.)</p> <p><b>H.E. Minister Saleh Meki</b></p> <p><b>Signature</b> _____</p> <p><b>Ministry of Marine Resources</b></p> <p><b>Date &amp; Seal</b></p>
<p><b>Mr. Idrissa Sow:</b></p> <p><b>Signature</b> _____</p> <p><b>WHO Representative</b></p> <p><b>Date &amp; Seal</b></p>	<p><b>For Ministry of Finance:</b></p> <p>_____</p> <p><b>Signature</b> _____</p> <p><b>Date &amp; Seal</b></p>

<sup>1</sup> For UNDP, national signatories must include the national coordinating agency and the relevant national cooperating agency

**Contents**

- 1. Cover Page ..... 1
- 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... 3
- 3. BACKGROUND/CONTEXT AND SITUATION ANALYSES ..... 4
- 4. Strategies ..... 6
- 5. Results framework narrative and logical framework ..... 7
- 6. Management and Coordination arrangements ..... 14
- 7. Fund management arrangements ..... 14
- 8. Feasibility, assumptions and risk management ..... 14
- 9. Accountability, monitoring, evaluation and reporting ..... 15
- 10. Ex/ante assessments and cross cutting issues ..... 15
- 11. Legal Context or Basis of Relationships (Standard Text to be filled)..... 16
  
- Annex I: Project Monitoring Framework ..... 17*
- Annex II: Project Annual Work Plan (2009) ..... 18*

## 2. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In response to the national effort to ensure food security and strengthen the national economy, UNDP, participating UN agencies, the Ministry of Marine Resources and inter-alia have jointly developed a three-years development programme, called *'Improving Fishing Communities' Livelihoods to Enhance National Food Security'*. Reducing food insecurity as the utmost national priority and key element of the UNCT (2007-2011 UNDAF), this program intends to activate some elements of the national Food Security (FSS) and Poverty Reduction strategy papers (I-PRSP).

The fisheries sector, due to its under-exploited status, has contributed little to the national and household food security and to the national economy as well. This was partly due to under developed domestic market and hence low tendency of fish consumption, lack of capacity of fishermen to produce; and lack of adequate fisheries infrastructure and poor market linkages to supply value added standard products, and to export to regional and international markets, respectively.

Focusing in two main areas, the program attempts to enhance household-level food security by leveraging community based productivity, and harnessing government's capacity to import food and to reduce national food requirement gap in exchange of fish export. To achieve these, the program will work to strengthen the artisanal fisheries, through provision of basic fishing inputs at different levels, through existing cooperatives/associations frameworks. This intervention will attempt to ensure Eritrea's fisheries products are accessing international markets, by removing some of the export trade barriers and upgrading quality-assurance schemes against international standards and practices and strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Marine Resources in the management and development of the fisheries resources.

The Ministry of Marine Resources, acquiring the required capacity, will implement the program under the NEX implementation modality. Stakeholders, such as the Northern Red Sea Administration (NRSA) and the Southern Red Sea Administration (SRSA), will support implementation at different levels, and harmonize program impacts to ongoing national food security development endeavours.

This programme is estimated to cost USD 2,174,714. UNDP, UNIDO, IFAD, FAO and WHO are interested to join the joint programme. UNDP will provide a seed funding of USD 1 million, and IFAD has indicated to contribute USD 500,000 but yet has to be confirmed when the formulation Eritrea's National Agricultural and Pilot Fisheries Programme is finalized. WHO has expressed interest to participate in the programme and committed USD 20,000. WHO will participate in training fishing community on health and nutrition emphasizing the benefits of fish consumption. It will also conduct monitoring and evaluation and/or small scale nutritional surveillance among the sea coast population. FAO is interested to participate in areas that bring-in their comparative advantage, such as fish processing and marketing, pelagic fish consumption, fish gear technology and fish quality control and agreed with UNDP to engage in joint resource mobilization effort to participate in the programme. At this stage, the programme is seeking a further financial assistance of estimated US\$ 1,174,714 from UN agencies and other partnering donors to bridge the resource gap and ensure all activities are financed for achieving the anticipated results.

### **3. Background/Context and situation analyses**

#### **3.1. Background**

Ensuring Food security is one of the top priorities of the Government of Eritrea. The fisheries resources have huge potential to play in achieving the national objective of food security.

The marine and coastal area of Eritrea is regarded as one of the prolific and relatively under exploited resource. Recent fish stock assessment surveys (IFREMER, 1994-1995) , reveals the potential for a Maximum Sustainable Yield (MSY) harvest of 70,000 ton/annum of fish, from the Eritrean waters. Nevertheless, factored by less capitalized traditional fishermen, un-diversified fisheries practices and uncoordinated fisheries development activities<sup>2</sup>, annual production has been limited to about 10,000 tons, out of which 75-85% are caught by foreign vessels on royalty payment and marketed in foreign markets, with little value addition.

In view of this, to boost the contribution of fisheries to national as well as household food security and enhance livelihood strategies of fishing coastal communities, a three-year (2009-2011) development programme is proposed. The programme is based upon the principles of holistic fisheries development to strengthen the productivity of artisanal fisheries, and catalyse key elements of the fisheries sector, to positively impact food security and the national economic growth.

The objectives of the proposed intervention aligns to the National-Food-Security-Strategy (NFSS), operationalizing key elements, such as increasing productivity of the artisanal fisheries and expanding production and export of high value fisheries products. This programme, in general, attempts to alleviate households' food insecurity, by increasing food availability at community levels, and through export of fisheries products, reinforces government's capacity to import food, as a result of increased hard currency earnings.

Furthermore, the programme partly catalyses UNDAF (2007-2011)<sup>3</sup> the food security outcome, contributing to targets; Enhanced decision (policy) making on food security by 2008, requiring development of regulatory procedures related to fisheries; Improved access and availability of food, through income-generation activities and improving livelihoods of the poor and; Capacity support provided to enhance food production at national and household level, through capacity development to reduce post-harvest losses and improve availability of food products.

#### **3.2. Situation Analyses**

##### **a) Fish Production:**

Fisheries catch was generally characterised as very active in the past; catches of over 20,000 tonnes per year were reported in 1950-60, whereby 80% consisted of small pelagics; sardines and anchovy were processed into fishmeal or sun-dried for export to European and Far East markets.

High production levels dropped significantly in late sixties, mainly due the closure of the Suez Canal. Fish exports in 1966/67 only amounted to 5700 tonnes of processed products. By 1972, growing internal warfare and subsequent instability, provoked a further decrease in fishing activity, and landings fell to 4,000 mt. During years followed, majority of fishing fleets were destroyed and local fishers increasingly turned to other activities, or fled to other countries and the fisheries sector collapsed. Hereafter, in resurgence of an intensified armed struggle for independence in 1980-1990s, the Eritrean Red Sea fishery drastically deteriorated from what it was, some decades back. Catches fell

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<sup>2</sup> State of the Coast Draft Report, 2006

<sup>3</sup> UNCT-UNDAF 2007-2011

exceedingly low, the fishing population substantially dislocated or marginalised, and supporting facilities and services mostly disintegrated.

Since the wake of independence, the Government of the State Eritrea in collaboration with development partners (UNDP/FAO/ADB and UNCDF), intervened to revitalize the then devastated fisheries sector, to support coastal fishing communities, and materialize the sector's role in building the national economy. Those interventions include: fishers capacity development, diversifying sustainable artisanal fishing practices, upgrading of fisheries development infrastructures, such as construction of fish landing ports/jetties, fish processing plants, boat manufacturing and repairing yards, fishermen training centres, and fish consumption promotion retail shops. In effect, fish catch started to revive spontaneously, from an average of 280 tonnes year in 1980s to about 10,000 tonnes these days, only about 14% of the possible sustainable harvest. Artisanal fish production has been increasing from about 300mt in 1993 to 1400 mt in 2000. The contribution of the fisheries sector to Eritrea's GDP went practically from nil to about 10% of the agriculture contribution, the latter being 16% in 1999<sup>4</sup>.

Statistics of annual fisheries production of the past 15 years reveals, < 10% is sourced from artisanal catch that accounts for < 15% of the total MSY, with adequate stock remaining to develop the sector. Nevertheless, the temporarily licensed industrial fleets from neighbouring countries harvest more than 80% of the total production. But with the shallow nature of the continental shelf waters, promoting the artisanal sector is seen as a better strategy to sustain the fisheries. Considering the fragile ecosystem set up, and the long-term strategy to sustain moderately capitalized fisheries, the choice to enhance the artisanal fisheries sector is a viable decision for Eritrea.

The recent boarder dispute with Ethiopia, however, obstructed the 1993-1998 steady revival growth of the fisheries sector, mainly due to the fact that many young and productive fishermen left to fulfil their national duty. This situation provoked fishing effort/intensity to fall significantly and fisheries production reduced by 70% from its peak in 2002. Besides, the extended cease of fishing operation, caused loss of fishermen assets, many fleets malfunctioned, fishermen skills abandoned and some shifted to other sectors.

With stalemate situation of the boarder issue, majority of the fishermen have returned to the sector, but seeking initial assistances to enable operate at minimum level. The Ministry of Marine Resources for such purposes, and hold up of new fishermen recruits, has long-time established the Credit and Cooperatives. Subsequently, initiatives, striving to promote the artisanal fisheries, need to strengthen the cooperatives, in view of the recommendations ' *If future assistance is to be informed and inspired then the cooperative societies in Eritrea offer the perfect target for the community-based development in the fisheries target.* '

#### **b) Fish Consumption:**

Due to the lack of adequate fish marketing infrastructure and the necessity of cold chain in the transportation of fishery products, fish consumption in areas further from the sea has been significantly low making the per capita fish consumption rate at only 500 gm/person/year.

Triggered by consumers' preference, and limited technology and knowledge of fishermen, more than 90% of the locally consumed are large fishes; coral reef fishes and large pelagics, supplied to local markets as fresh frozen, and sold at higher prices relatively expensive for majority of the lower class of the society. However, Eritrea is abundantly endowed with small pelagic fishes (sardines and anchovies) that make 50% of the fish stock.

Full commercialization of small pelagics, in particular for human consumption requires substantive canning investment. Instead, Dry/powder form of product with comparative advantages of low cost of processing, easy integration into local eating habits, and supplying at affordable price to consumers is the second possible option. Moreover, in view of the long term plan to enhance public fish

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<sup>4</sup> *Ex-Post evaluation of Semhar fisheries Rehabilitation Project & Capacity Building for National Marine resources Programme by Elie Mousalli and Tesfay Haile*

consumption, efforts to increase fisheries productivity needs to be complemented by consumption promotion activities of all sorts of species.

**c) Fish Export:**

Despite the adequate fisheries resource-base even to target for export markets, achievement in this respect, is regarded as very low. Export-oriented processing industries, that existed in the 1960's are completely vandalized, and the few existing are operating with limited capacities, impeded by unsteady supply of fish, inadequacy of human and technology inputs, and quality requirements, set by export partners.

To advance in the export market, Eritrea has been committed to harmonize with EU regulations<sup>5</sup>. But much remains, if to be accepted by the EU requirement. Collectively, based on the Review/Audit recommendations of fish quality-assurance institutions improvement in the following areas is essential; (a) Upgrade existing fisheries products and fish quality and safety legislations (b) Capacity-building of the Competent Authority personnel on inspection, quality and safety issues (c) Establish/maintain Environmental and residue monitoring programs and (d) Accreditation of the quality control laboratory against ISO 17025, is highly critical.

- d) The Ministry has two server based databases, the coastal biodiversity and fisheries databases. These databases are good data sources for the National Accounts concerning the ISIC B, fisheries, and also for the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity. However, there is a critical need to enhance the system, introduce IT policy, establish MIS and enlarge the number of computers connected to servers by networking and the introduction of internet service in the Ministry and the branches scattered along the coast and in the high land.
- e) In 1992, the Ministry identified the need to train fishing operators to make the fisheries sector operational. As a result, the Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre (HFTC) was established and is providing skills development training for the traditional and prospective fishermen and women from the coastal area communities as well as upgrading the skills of fisheries administrators, MCS inspectors, extension agents, quality control officers marine technicians etc. through in-house training on fishing techniques, nautical science, fish handling and processing, marine engineering, navigation, preventative maintenance of both inboard and out board engines, environmental aspects, fish handling and deck operation, reduction of post harvest loses, etc. The HFTC intends to expand and enhance its training activities to include a new breed of young artisanal fishers as part of strategy to utilize the yet unexploited fisheries resources and increase the national food production capacity and create employment opportunities for citizens as much as possible.

#### 4. Strategies

This programme will work systematically to foster fisheries production, in harmony with national priorities, and key government outlined strategies' to develop the sector. In line with this, the intervention has identified five entry elements, leading to meet the overall fisheries development objectives;

- Promote local and export fish markets
- Enhance sustainable community-based fisheries production
- Standardize quality assurance schemes to international standards
- Strengthen institutional capacity to support fisheries production and implement sustainable fisheries development.
- Strengthen the Training Centre

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<sup>5</sup> (For a nation to export to EU Market, must comply with EU requirements and policies which are itself is characterized by continuous change.)

In these endeavours, implementation approaches will maintain good indigenous fisheries practices, and build upon achievements and lessons learned realized through national and development partners' efforts such as UNDP/UNCDF/FAO/IFAD.

## 5. Results framework narrative and logical framework

Programme outcomes and outputs are linked to the UNDAF CP Outcomes/outputs as summarized below.

<b>Programme Outcome/Output</b>	<b>UNDAF CP Outcome/Output</b>
<p><b>Component 1: Local fish markets are promoted</b>  <b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Small pelagics consumption promoted</li> <li>b) Fish processing and marketing personnel trained</li> </ul>	<p><b>CP Outcome 3.4: Capacity support provided to enhance food production at national and household level:</b></p> <p><b>CP Output 3.4.3:</b> Capacity support to agro/fish processing development provided to reduce post harvest and improve availability of food products on output markets.</p>
<p><b>Component 2: Community based fisheries production enhanced</b>  <b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Artisanal fishermen cooperatives formed/strengthened</li> <li>b) Fishermen cooperatives equipped and revolving fund schemes developed</li> <li>c) Vulnerable households received fishing inputs</li> <li>d) Fishing communities trained in health and nutrition. Small scale nutritional surveillance among the sea coast population conducted</li> </ul>	<p><b>CP Outcome 3.3: Improved access and availability of food:</b></p> <p><b>CP Output 3.3.1:</b> Income generation activities supported and livelihoods supported to 10% of the poor through micro credit financing</p>
<p><b>Component 3: Fish Quality Control Laboratory (FQCL) Accredited</b>  <b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) FQCL Renovated and Equipped</li> <li>b) FQCL personnel trained</li> <li>c) FQCL accredited to international standard</li> </ul>	<p><b>Outcome 3.1: Enhanced decision making on food security by 2008:</b></p> <p><b>CP Output 3.1.3:</b> Regulatory procedures to Agriculture, Fisheries and Water Developed</p>
<p><b>Component 4: Institutional capacity of the Ministry strengthened</b>  <b>Outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Effective IT policy and MIS prepared and approved</li> <li>b) Training on database, GIS and Web master provided</li> <li>c) IT infrastructure and e-mail system strengthened</li> </ul>	<p><b>CP Outcome 3.4: Capacity support provided to enhance food production at national and household level:</b></p> <p><b>CP Output 3.4.3:</b> Capacity support to agro/fish processing development provided to reduce post harvest and improve availability of food products on output markets.</p>
<p><b>Component 5: Hirgigo Fisheries Training Centre expanded and strengthened</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Training centre expanded and strengthened</li> <li>b) Training programmes consolidated and enhanced</li> </ul>	<p><b>CP Outcome 3.4: Capacity support provided to enhance food production at national and household level:</b></p> <p><b>CP Output 3.4.3:</b> Capacity support to agro/fish processing development provided to reduce post harvest and improve availability of food products on output markets</p>

## **COMPONENT 1: LOCAL FISH MARKETS ARE PROMOTED**

'Increase supply of fish, a valuable source of protein, at least to the urban areas, where the nutritional status in general is below desirable standards' is the government's long term objective in developing the fisheries sector. However, progress has been unilateral to increase production, marked by less achievement of promoting consumption and expansion of local and regional markets.

While there are high-grade species earmarked for export earnings, Eritrean fishermen can land 25,000mt/year small pelagic, if a market is found to absorb. In view of this, having the projected amount partly/fully harvested, an innovative approaches to utilize the non-accustomed species, coupled by intensive consumption campaign needs to be initiated. In addition, capacity of processing plants personnel in marketing and distribution should be equally developed, to guarantee resources are generating the intended national economic benefits, and fishermen are encouraged to engage at a safer profit margin.

### ***Output 1.1: Small pelagics consumption promoted***

With the plan to expand the fisheries sector, and to utilize the relatively underexploited small pelagics stock, the intervention will systematically support in addressing some of the key impediments; almost zero consumption induced by poor awareness, and less experience in preparing in cost effective and readily available manner.

Different from the cold chain/canned product supply, often expensive for consumers, a reasonably cheaper dry/powder form will be explored to ascertain that fish is available in local markets at affordable price. Subsequently, a locally recipe, that can be easily integrated to local eating habits, will be derived.

### ***Output 1.2: Fish processing and marketing personnel trained***

In accordance to the quality standard regulations, fish enterprises personnel needs to be acquainted with basic fish handling and processing techniques, to ensure that fish supplied to the market is safe, and of quality standard. For this purpose, the Fisheries Regulatory Services Department in collaboration with FQCL, will coordinate HACCP and other tailor made trainings, and the preparation of necessary fisheries product standard manuals.

Parallel to the efforts of promoting local market, expansion of export market hinges upon establishing reliable regional/international market outlets. Capacities of processing plants (Eri-Fish and EMPC major exporting companies) in accessing foreign markets, carrying out protracted negotiations, controlling prices against the perishable and cost adding characteristics of fresh fish, will be developed.

## **COMPONENT 2: COMMUNITY BASED FISHERIES PRODUCTION ENHANCED**

Currently, the Ministry of Marine Resources is in the process of revitalizing the artisanal fisheries, re-organizing fishermen to operate with cooperatives framework. By harmonizing assistances of other development initiatives, the government is striving to enhance the community-based fisheries production, through acquisition of fishing inputs, upgrading of fisheries infrastructures and skill-development activities. This programme will synergize to leverage overall productivity, through creating access to equipment, develop cooperatives' capacity in financial management, and reduce food insecurity of vulnerable households.

### ***Output 2.1. Artisanal fishermen cooperatives formed/strengthened***

The intervention will strengthen the cooperatives to better organize themselves, set clear business objectives, formulate bylaws (rules and regulations) and develop capacity to operate with clear business plans.



To establish a meaningful and fishermen benefiting cooperatives, a reflection of fishing communities' socioeconomic is crucial that accounts basic information such as catch/man-days; costs related to production (fishing/preservation), boat/equipment, maintenance, depreciation; fish selling price, and marginal profits. A synthesis of this information enables to realistically plan and formulate a wide encompassing cooperative.

***Output 2.2. Fishermen cooperatives equipped and revolving fund schemes developed***

The intervention will boost domestic production by assisting local artisanal fishermen to intensify fishing efforts and diversify their fishing practices. Fishermen will receive assistances in essential fishing inputs such as boat engines accessories, diversified fishing gears, cold storage etc on loan bases. In areas most feasible, sample seine nets will be distributed to specific villages, harbouring small pelagic stocks.

The programme will closely work with the M of Marine Resources cooperative network outreach to track fishermen's progresses in loan re-payment. Furthermore, to ensure the 'rule of law' is enforced in repaying loans, the Ministry of Marine Resources will link the cooperatives with the licensing division, and the Regional and Sub-regional administrations.

***Output 2.3. Vulnerable households received fishing inputs***

While enhancing the commercial artisanal fishing, the programme will assist highly vulnerable segments of the fishing communities to alleviate household level food security; in cases subsistence fishing is the basic means of livelihood.

Under this component, households will receive basic fishing equipment grants that include monofilament (or other preferred) gill nets, canoes (small non-motorized boats), hooks and lines. In this case, particular attention will be given to *female-headed households* with little/no capacity to engage in offshore fishing.

The project coordination office will jointly work with the local/sub-regional/regional administrations in the systematic selection of beneficiaries, against agreed vulnerability criteria.

***Output 2.4. Fishing communities trained in health and nutrition. Small scale nutritional surveillance among the sea coast population conducted***

Under this component, WHO will organize training on health and nutrition emphasizing the benefits of fish consumption. Monitoring and evaluation and/or small scale nutritional surveillance will also be carried out amongst the sea coast population.

***COMPONENT 3: FISH QUALITY CONTROL LABORATORY ACCREDITED***

Generation of foreign exchange through export of marine products is a strategic objective of the government. In fruition of these cumulative efforts Eritrea has been fish exporter to EU market under category 2.

EU regulatory directives, however have changed the category-wise evaluation into a total approval or rejection. Accordingly, the Fish Quality Control Laboratory has to take concrete actions; refurbish the laboratory to ISO - 17025 standards, coupled with intensive human capacity development, and standardization of fish processing plants quality assurance schemes.

***Output 3.1. FQCL Renovated and Equipped***

The EU-ACP laboratory Audit/Supervisory Mission in 2006/2007 has supported in identifying the list of optimal laboratory (microbiological and chemistry) equipment required to revitalize the FQCL to the desired standard. Subsequently, the intervention will build upon key Audit recommendations, and other gaps observed. In effect, items that include; chemical solutions (acids, alkalise and reagents),

Atomic Absorption Spectrometer, sample storage freezers, temperature data loggers, high performance liquid chromatograph, flasks, pipettes, filters and other supplies will be fully/partly supplied.

***Output 3.2. FQCL personnel trained***

To wholly strengthen the FQCL and ensure delivery of high quality services, intensive capacity development of the laboratory's core staff will be conducted. Simultaneously, selected staff will receive Training of Trainers (TOT), to upgrade the capacity of processing plants personnel, at national level in the thematic areas of HACCP principles, good hygienic practices, and other ingredients, that integrate the standard quality assurance. Likewise, the UNV coordination office will assist in sourcing competitive volunteers who can responsibly contribute at expert level in building national capacity, configuring a FQCL set up, and liaises with accreditation agencies.

With the dynamic features of EU directives, the FQCL and the Fisheries Competent Authority are expected to adapt evolving changes. In effect, concerned staffs are expected to be regularly updated that substantiate the need for access to reliable information via Internet, and IT equipped offices.

***Output 3.3. National Fisheries Product Proclamation/Regulations revised***

Besides accreditation of the FQCL the EU directives requires update of the National Fisheries Proclamation/Regulation. The 2003 version (most recent) will be updated to incorporate appropriate amendments as stipulated under the EU directives. The Fisheries Regulatory Department will lead the process, and ascertain declaration/enactment of a revised proclamation.

***Output 3.4. FQCL accredited to international standard***

As adopted by the EU, compliance to the ISO 17025 is a binding factor for countries to export to EU market. In effect, as recommended interventions for human and institutional improvement are undertaken, a recognized ISO-17025 certifying agent will review the FQCL. Based on performance, and feedback by review group follow up actions will be taken.

***COMPONENT 4: INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY OF THE MINISTRY STRENGTHENED***

The capacity of the Ministry of Marine Resources will be enhanced through crafting and implementing clear IT policy, establishing effective and efficient Management Information System (MIS), strengthening IT infrastructure and e-mail system.

***Output 4.1: Effective IT policy and MIS prepared and approved***

A clear IT policy on how to use the IT infrastructures, data security, centralized printers, etc. will be prepared and approved by the Ministry and implemented accordingly. A system for collecting, analysing, storing and dissemination of data or information needed to carry out the functions of the management will be established.

***Output 4.2 Training on database, GIS and Web master provided***

Training on database, GIS and web master will also be provided to enhance the knowledge of the Ministry's personnel.

***Output 4.3: IT infrastructure and e-mail system strengthened***

IT equipment/accessories, centralized printers and other items will be provided to enhance the IT infrastructure and the e-mail system of the Ministry will be organized and enhanced.

***COMPONENT 5: TRAINING CENTRE STRENGTHENED***

The evaluation of the current situation has required the need for formulating a consolidated training programme to train fishermen and women to enhance their skills in harvest, post harvest, and fisheries sector servicing activities

***Output 5.1: Hirgogo Training Centre strengthened***

The Ministry is presently intending to expand and enhance the Training Centre in Hirgigo by improving the current structure, rehabilitating access road, and renovation of classes, etc.

***Output 5.2: Training programmes consolidated and enhanced***

A consolidated and tailored training programmes and workshops on mechanical, electrical, fishing gear assembly and fish processing will be designed and implemented

Outputs  (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Key deliverables and Responsible  UN Agency	Reference to Agency priority or Country Programme	Implementing Partner	Key indicative activities	Resource allocation and indicative time frame		
					2009	2010	2011
					Budget	Budget	Budget
<p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small pelagics consumption promoted</li> <li>Fish processing and marketing personnel trained</li> </ul> <p>Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artisanal fishermen cooperatives formed/strengthened</li> <li>Fishermen cooperatives equipped and revolving fund schemes developed</li> <li>Vulnerable households received fishing inputs</li> <li>Fishing communities trained in health and nutrition. Small scale nutritional surveillance among the sea coast population conducted</li> </ul> <p>Component 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FQCL Renovated and Equipped</li> <li>FQCL personnel trained</li> <li>FQCL accredited to international standard</li> </ul> <p>Component 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Effective IT policy and MIS prepared and approved</li> <li>Training on database, GIS and Web master provided</li> <li>IT infrastructure and e-mail system strengthened</li> </ul> <p>Component 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training centre expanded and strengthened</li> <li>Training programmes consolidated and enhanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Locally based fish recipes prepared</li> <li>Awareness materials produced</li> <li>Small pelagic products distributed</li> <li>Nutritional survey report prepared</li> </ul>	Capacity support to agro/fish processing development provided to reduce post harvest and improve availability of food products on output markets.	Ministry of Marine Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare locally based small pelagic food recipes (hire local consultant/seek for fish nutrition UNV)</li> </ul>	0	10,000	10,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare awareness raising materials for circulation in public events</li> </ul>	0	10,000	10,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information dissemination on fish eating values TV/Radio/newspaper</li> </ul>	0	10,000	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen Fisheries promotion Unit/ staff capacity development</li> </ul>	0	10,000	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute low-cost fish drying/powdering schemes to fishing communities</li> </ul>	0		15,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train fishing communities on dry/powder fish making</li> </ul>	0	5000	5,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribute sample small pelagic products to local markets</li> </ul>	0	10000	10,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperatives formed/strengthened</li> <li>Revolving fund schemes developed</li> <li>Cooperative members received fishing equipment</li> <li>Extension workers trained</li> </ul>	Income generation activities supported and livelihoods supported to 10% of the poor through micro credit financing	Ministry of Marine Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct fishermen socio-economic/ need assessment survey</li> </ul>	0		15,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training on health and nutrition</li> </ul>	0	20,000	0
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>M&amp;E/small scale survey on nutrition by WHO</li> </ul>	0	10,000	5,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen fishermen cooperatives (re-organize/ prepare bylaws)</li> </ul>	0	10,000	5,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop viable revolving fund schemes (hiring consultant)</li> </ul>	0	5,000	5,000
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Procurement of necessary fishing equipment to stock cooperatives (engines, fishing nets, Hooks/lines, cold storage.</li> <li>Provision of fishing equipment to fishermen cooperatives</li> </ul>	0	853,500	284,500
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify vulnerable fishing community groups</li> <li>Distribute fishing equipment (canoe, gill nets) grants to vulnerable groups</li> </ul>	0	20,000	10,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train Cooperatives/ Extension agents on credit and loan re-payment</li> </ul>	0	10,000	5000				

<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tons increase in small pelagics consumed</li> <li>▪ # Of male and female personnel trained</li> <li>▪ % Of artisanal catch increase</li> <li>▪ FQCL accredited by ISO 17025 agent (certificate).</li> <li>▪ IT policy in place</li> <li>▪ Number of staff trained</li> <li>▪ Number of people trained in health and nutrition</li> </ul> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No commercial small pelagic human consumption</li> <li>▪ 2005- 2007 Artisanal fisheries catch</li> <li>▪ FQCL not accredited by ISO-17025 standard</li> <li>▪ No IT policy and MIS</li> <li>▪ Training centre with limited capacity available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FQCL equipped</li> <li>▪ Laboratory manual produced</li> <li>▪ Staff training conducted</li> <li>▪ Quality standard regulations updated</li> </ul>	Regulatory procedures to Agriculture, Fisheries and Water Developed	Ministry of Marine Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify optimal laboratory equipment required</li> <li>▪ Procure and equip FQCL with Audit recommended equipment</li> </ul>	100,000	120,000	
				Documentation of laboratory manual	0		
				Revise the fisheries product regulations /proclamation	0	20,000	
				Fisheries processing plants marketing personnel trained	0	10,000	
				Provision of internet access to FQCL and Competent Authority offices	0	10,000	5,000
				Train FQCL personnel on ISO-17025 & follow up accreditation process (UNV/Int'l consultant)	25,000	25,000	
				Advanced training/tour to accredited laboratory in the region (3 staff)	10,000	5000	
				Identify ISO-17025 Accreditation Agencies and contract signing			
				Inspection of FQCL by accreditation agency.		75,000	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IT policy and MIS in place</li> <li>▪ Number of staff trained</li> </ul>			
Training on database, GIS and web master	6,000	2000	2000				
IT equipment and accessories	66,550	7,300	7,300				
Installation and set up costs	10,000						
Maintenance contract and upgrades	4,000	8,000	8,000				
Miscellaneous/contingency	1,000	4446	618				
Number of fishermen and women trained				Consolidate/renovate the existing structure	45,000	0	0
				Rehabilitation of access road	20,000	0	0
				Workshops on mechanical, electrical, fishing gear assembly, and fish processing	80,000	0	0
				Miscellaneous	2,000	12500	3000
			Ministry of Marine Resources and UNDP	<b>Management /Operational Cost</b>	<b>5,200</b>	<b>77,500</b>	<b>65,300</b>
				Total	<b>378,750</b>	<b>1,350,246</b>	<b>465,718</b>
				Grand Total			<b>2,194,714</b>

## **6. Management and Coordination arrangements**

This programme will be implemented under National Implementation (NIM) Joint Programming modality, involving UN agencies UNDP, WHO and other donors. In accordance with the United Nations Country Team, agreement on Joint Programmes, memorandum of understanding (MOU) on Joint Programme implementation, if appropriate, Annual Work Plan (AWP) will be prepared jointly and signed among implementing partner, the participating UN agencies and partnering donors.

A Board will be established, responsible for providing oversight and guidance for all aspects of programme coordination, planning and implementation, as they relate to the programme design. The Board will include the Ministry of Marine Resources, UNDP, UNIDO, WHO and other donors as its core members. The Project Board will review programme progress reports, Annual Work Plans and budgets. A Technical Committee (TC) of stakeholders will be set up to provide technical support to the programme team and monitor that the programme is implemented in the right course of direction.

A UNDP Programme Officer will be appointed to hold the project assurance role. The project assurance role supports the Board by carrying out objective and independent programme oversight, monitoring and facilitation functions. The Implementing Partner will assign a Programme Manager responsible for running the programme on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the programme. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results (outputs) specified in the project document to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

Ground implementation of the programme will be the responsibility of the Ministry of Marine Resources, supported by the Northern Red Sea and Southern Red Sea Administrations. Likewise, to ensure the overall planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation and implementation of activities, Ministry of Marine Resources will establish a dedicated Programme Team (PT), anchored to the Fisheries Development Department.

Under the general guidance of the Ministry of Marine Resources, the Fisheries Resource Development Department (FRDD) will lead and oversee implementation of activities. Not bounded only to supervision, the FRDD will provide technical support by its subordinate units such as promotion, fisheries infrastructures, Credit & Cooperative units, and the Extension Service outreach networks. Furthermore, the Fisheries Regulatory Department (FRD) will harmonize upgrading of the FQCL and revising of fisheries product standard regulations/proclamation activities.

## **7. Fund management arrangements**

Funds of the joint programme will be managed through parallel or combined funding scheme. Under parallel funding, each organization manages its own activities within the common work plan and the related budget, whether from regular or other Resources.

The Implementing Partner prepare narrative and financial reports and submit to the contributing UN agencies. All signatories to the joint programme shall participate in monitoring and evaluation, and contribute to the Annual Review, as appropriate.

Resource mobilization for the joint programme will be undertaken by all participating UN agencies and in mutual consultation with the government coordination Authority. If the move on resource mobilization is successful, amendments to the funding modalities will be in place in due time, as appropriate.

## **8. Feasibility, assumptions and risk management**

- The project assumes the no new break out prevails, and fishermen and women recruits continue in the fishing business.
- Uncontrolled increase in the price of fuel is discouraging fishermen to stay in business, a cause for diverting fishermen to sea cucumber collection. The project assumes the price of fuel \*diesel\* remains stabilized, and in exceptional situations, price of fish needs increase to ensure fishermen and women are on the safe profit margin; *Fish price for local consumption and export is fixed by government; EMPC/ other private companies buy fish from fishermen at the price fixed.*
- To make fishing cost effective, operation of the 3 new fish-processing plants (built by the ADB Project in Gelealo, Tio and Eddi) is crucial. For southern fishing communities, Massawa as fish landing site

costly. With the arrival of new industrial fishing vessels the project presumes operation of the new processing plants in the coming 2-3 years to create a nearby market, and ice supply services.

- The Ministry of Marine Resources extends its extension service outreach networks to all fishing villages, and ensure needy communities are represented.
- Extension agents and fish enumeration in landing sites carried out properly making part of the project monitoring and indicators are measured against.
- The Ministry of Marine Resources/Ministry of Justice facilitates timely enactment of Proclamations/Legal Notices of fisheries products standards a requirement for export market.
- UNDP provides technical assistance in the capacity development efforts, in identifying trainers, coordinate project staff participation in overseas workshops, and assist in procurement as well.
- The Ministry of Marine Resources through its Monitoring Control and Surveillance (MCS) Unit and other regulatory means minimizes illegal fish trade to Yemen/Saudi Arabia, and ensure the coastal communities and the country are the prime beneficiaries of increased production.
- The Northern Red Sea and Southern Red Sea Administrations fully understand, and integrate the project as part of the national development programme to reduce food insecurity.

### **9. Accountability, monitoring, evaluation and reporting**

Programme monitoring and evaluation will be carried out in accordance with established UNDP procedures jointly by the Ministry of Marine Resources, programme team, the UNDP and WHO. The logical framework provides *performance* and *impact* indicators for project implementation, along with their corresponding *means of verification*. These will form the basis on which the programme's monitoring and evaluation system will be built. The full M&E plan with budget is presented in Annex II.

An inception workshop will be carried out upon programme start-up. It will include a review of all UNDP guidelines for reporting and monitoring and evaluation. Log frame indicators will be reviewed and refined during the inception workshop, and the term of reference and responsibilities of the M&E.

Day-to-day monitoring of activities implementation will be the responsibility of the Programme Manager who is assigned to the project. UNDP, WHO and the technical committee will perform periodic monitoring. In addition each year Programme Annual Review will formally held between members of the Project Board to review project progress and define measures that need to be taken to overcome problems encountered in the course of implementation. The Programme Board will also monitor high-level conformity with evolving government programs and policies and take any needed measures to resolve policy level constraints, as they arise.

**Reporting** The Project manager assigned by the Ministry of Marine Resources (PM) will be responsible for preparing the Inception Report, the quarterly progress and financial reports and Annual Project Review (APR) and Standard Progress Report (SPR). The executing agency and the programme technical committee will validate these reports. Periodic and thematic reports will be prepared as requested by UNDP or partnering donors. Upon ending the PM will prepare the Project Terminal Report.

A Final Evaluation will be conducted at the end of the programme. The Final Evaluation Report will determine the level of achievement of overall programme objective and outcomes/outputs, and will identify key lessons learned for future programming.

Indicators and baselines for Project Objectives and Outcomes are presented in the log-frame. These impact indicators have been carefully defined to measure overall impacts of the project and will be measured after project start-up/ Inception Workshop

### **10. Ex/ante assessments and cross cutting issues**

The proposed intervention will systematically integrate female-headed households into the programme, and provide training in small pelagics dry/powder product processing, and preparing recipes to enhance household-level food availability and play a role as consumption promoters. More importantly, women personnel of processing plants and the FQCL will be encouraged to upgrade their capacity in fish quality management and carrying out of microbial and chemical analyses in accredited laboratory.

Unlike other ecosystem destructive fisheries development practices, the proposed intervention takes the tropical fragile nature of the Eritrean Coastal and Marine environment into account, and tends to encourage environment-friendly fishing techniques such as gill netting and hook and lining (*these methodologies are generally of low threat to corals reef ecosystems and by-catch free*). Furthermore, it aligns with best traditional fishing practices,

FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries and fishing techniques recommended by the national fisheries proclamation.

The proposed intervention complements to the attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in particular to MDG1 and MDG7. It creates income-generating activities for better incomes, and alleviates hunger and poverty by mitigating household food insecurity. The programme also promotes environmental sustainability, refrains the use of ecosystem destructive technologies, complies to national policies of enhancing sustainable development, and reverse loss of environmental and biodiversity resources.

UNDP/GEF/GSE is piloting Wind Energy projects in the wind rich coastal cities/villages of Assab, Eddi, Tio and Gelealo. If results proved feasible, fish processing plants located in the villages will be able to access cheaper electricity, create nearby markets and ice supplies to fishermen, mainly active in the Southern Red Sea Region.

## **11. Legal Context or Basis of Relationships**

This programme document shall be the instrument referred to, as such in the Agreement between the United Nations and the Government of Eritrea, signed on the 11th June 1994. The programme shall be implemented in accordance with the provision of this agreement, and in conformity with the general terms and conditions, applicable to UNDP assistance programmes, signed by the parties on the 11th of June 1994.



### Annex I: Project Monitoring Framework

Expected Results (Outcomes or outputs)	Indicators (with baselines with indicative timeframe))	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame and frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks and assumptions
<p><b>Component 1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Small pelagics consumption promoted</li> <li>▪ Fish processing and marketing personnel trained</li> </ul> <p><b>Component2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Artisanal fishermen cooperatives formed/strengthened</li> <li>▪ Fishermen cooperatives equipped and revolving fund schemes developed</li> <li>▪ Vulnerable households received fishing inputs</li> <li>▪ Fishing communities trained in health and nutrition. Small scale nutritional surveillance among the sea coast population conducted</li> </ul> <p><b>Component3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FQCL Renovated and Equipped</li> <li>▪ FQCL personnel trained</li> <li>▪ FQCL accredited to international standard</li> </ul> <p>Component 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective and efficient MIS system established</li> <li>▪ Effective IT policy prepared and approved</li> <li>▪ It infrastructure strengthened</li> <li>▪ E-mail system effectively organized</li> </ul> <p>Component 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training centre expanded and strengthened</li> <li>▪ Training programmes consolidated and enhanced</li> </ul>	<p><b>Indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Tons increase in small pelagics consumed</li> <li>▪ # Of male and female personnel trained</li> <li>▪ % Of artisanal catch increase</li> <li>▪ FQCL accredited by ISO-17025 agent (certificate).</li> <li>▪ IT policy and MIS in place</li> <li>▪ Number of male and female staff and fishers trained</li> <li>▪ Nutritional survey report prepared</li> </ul> <p><b>Baseline:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No commercial small pelagic human consumption</li> <li>▪ 2005- 2007 Artisanal fisheries catch</li> <li>▪ FQCL not accredited by ISO-17025 standard</li> <li>▪ No IT policy and MIS</li> <li>▪ Training centre with limited capacity available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Project Progress Report</li> <li>▪ Training manuals prepared &amp; report</li> <li>▪ Project Progress report/Ministry of Marine Resources' statistical Report</li> <li>▪ Certificate/ certification document issued by accrediting agent</li> <li>▪ Project Progress Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quarterly reports and filed visits to project sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ministry of Marine Resources, UNDP, and participating UN agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The project assumes UN agencies/donors pledge more resource to fill existing resource gap.</li> </ul>

**Annex II: Annual Work Plan (2009)**

Annex II: Annual Work Plan (2009)										
JP Output										
Activity results Annual targets	Activity results Indicators	Time Frame				UN Agency	Responsible Party	Planned Budget		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount
<b>Component 1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Prepare locally based small pelagic food recipes (hire local consultant/seek for fish nutrition UNV)</li> <li>▪ Prepare awareness raising materials for circulation in public events</li> <li>▪ Information dissemination on fish eating values TV/Radio/newspaper</li> <li>▪ Strengthen Fisheries promotion Unit/ staff capacity development</li> <li>▪ Distribute low-cost fish drying/powdering schemes to fishing communities</li> <li>▪ Train fishing communities on dry/powder fish making</li> <li>▪ Distribute sample small pelagic products to local markets</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # Of recipes prepared</li> <li>▪ # Of leaflets and manuals prepared</li> <li>▪ Media coverage frequency</li> <li>▪ # Of male and female staff trained</li> <li>▪ # Of fish drying equipment received and utilized</li> <li>▪ # Of male and female beneficiaries trained</li> <li>▪ Quintals of small pelagic products distributed</li> </ul>			✓	✓		MoMR		71300 - Local consultant	
				✓	✓				74210 - Printing and publications	
				✓	✓				74205 - Audio Visual productions	
				✓	✓				72145 – Svc Co, Training of fish consumption promotion	
				✓	✓				7215 – Svc Co, fish drying/powdering machine supply	
				✓	✓				72145 – Svc Co, Training of fish consumption promotion	
				✓	✓				74700- Land Transport/distribution cost	
									<b>Sub Total</b>	
<b>Component2:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Conduct fishermen socio-economic/ need assessment survey</li> <li>▪ Strengthen fishermen cooperatives (re-organize/ prepare bylaws)</li> <li>▪ Develop viable revolving fund schemes (hiring consultant)</li> <li>▪ Procurement of necessary fishing equipment to stock cooperatives (engines, fishing nets, Hooks/lines, cold storage.</li> <li>▪ Provision of fishing equipment to fishermen cooperatives</li> <li>▪ Identify vulnerable fishing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Socioeconomic surveys report produced</li> <li>▪ Cooperatives' governing bylaws produced</li> <li>▪ Viable revolving fund schemes developed</li> <li>▪ Cooperatives re-stocked.</li> </ul>			✓	✓		MoMR		71620 - Local DSA/field surveys	
				✓	✓				72125 - Svc Co Studies & Research & consultative workshops	
				✓	✓				71300 - Local consultant	
				✓	✓				72100 – Fishing gear supplies to cooperative	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ community groups</li> <li>▪ Distribute fishing equipment (canoe, gill nets) grants to vulnerable groups</li> <li>▪ Train Cooperatives/ Extension agents on credit and loan repayment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ # Of fishermen received equipment</li> <li>▪ # Of destitute community members received equipment</li> <li>▪ #Of extension workers trained.</li> </ul>			✓	✓		MoMR		72100 – Fishing gear supplies to vulnerable community groups					
				✓	✓				72145 – Svc Co, Fisheries Extension Methods training					
		<b>Sub Total</b>												
<p><b>Component3:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify optimal laboratory equipment required</li> <li>▪ Procure and equip FQCL with Audit recommended equipment</li> <li>▪ Documentation of laboratory manual</li> <li>▪ Revise the fisheries product regulations /proclamation</li> <li>▪ Fisheries processing plants marketing personnel trained</li> <li>▪ Provision of internet access to FQCL and Competent Authority offices</li> <li>▪ Train FQCL personnel on ISO-17025 &amp; follow up accreditation process (UNV/Int'l consultant)</li> <li>▪ Advanced training/tour to accredited laboratory in the region</li> <li>▪ Identify ISO-17025 Accreditation Agencies and contract signing</li> <li>▪ Inspection of FQCL by accreditation agency.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Necessary laboratory equipment identified and procured.</li> <li>▪ Laboratory manuals produced</li> <li>▪ Fisheries product regulations updated</li> <li>▪ Processing plant personnel trained</li> <li>▪ CA and FQCL staff connected to internet</li> <li>▪ FQCL personnel trained on ISO-17025</li> <li>▪ High level training/overseas tour conducted</li> <li>▪ FQCL supervised by the ISO-17025 accrediting agency</li> </ul>			✓	✓		MoMR	UNDP	72200 – laboratory equipment and supplies	100,000				
				✓	✓				71205 – Int'l Consultant Technical	0				
				✓	✓				71205 – Int'l Consultant Technical	0				
				✓	✓				72800 – IT supplies and Internet access	0				
				✓	✓				72100 – Train FQCL personnel on ISO 17025 & follow up accreditation process	25,000				
				✓	✓				71500 – UN volunteers stipend and allowance					
				✓	✓				71600 – Travel and DSA for advanced training/tour to accredited lab in the region	10,000				
				✓	✓				72100 – Svc Co, Inspection service by certified agency					
		<b>Sub Total</b>									<b>135,000</b>			
		Component 4:							✓	✓		MoMR	UNDP	71300 – IT consultant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Effective and efficient MIS system</li> <li>▪ MIS system in place</li> </ul>						72100 - Training contract	6000							

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ established</li> <li>▪ Effective IT policy prepared and approved</li> <li>▪ It infrastructure strengthened</li> <li>▪ E-mail system effectively organized</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IT policy in place</li> <li>▪ IT infrastructure enhanced</li> <li>▪ Number of male and female staff trained</li> </ul>								72800 – IT equipment	66550		
										72500 – IT accessories		
										72100 – Installation costs	10000	
										72100 - Maintenance & upgrade	10000	
										74500 - Miscellaneous	0	
								Sub Total	<b>90,500</b>			
<p>Component 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Training centre expanded and strengthened</li> <li>▪ Training programmes consolidated and enhanced</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of male and female staff and fishers trained</li> </ul>						<b>MoMR</b>	UNDP	72100 – Renovate structure	45000		
										72100 – Rehabilitate access road	20000	
										72100 – Workshops	80000	
										74500 - Miscellaneous	0	
										Sub Total	<b>145,000</b>	
<p><b>Management/Operational Cost:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Professional assistance</li> <li>▪ Hospitality and special events</li> <li>▪ Transportation fuel</li> <li>▪ Monitoring activities</li> <li>▪ Stationary &amp; office facilities</li> <li>▪ Furniture and office equipment</li> <li>▪ Mid term and final evaluations</li> <li>▪ Miscellaneous</li> </ul>							MoMR /UNDP	UNDP		1200		
				✓	✓						74100 - Professional services; Management and Reporting	
				✓	✓						72700 – Hospitality and special events	1000
				✓	✓						75100 – Administration and facilities	
				✓	✓						71600 – Monitoring (DSA and field travel)	1000
				✓	✓						72500 – Stationery and office supplies	2000
				✓	✓						72200 – Furniture and equipment	0
				✓	✓						71300 – Int’l consultant, Mid and final evaluations	0
				✓	✓						74500 – Miscellaneous Expenses	3000
				✓	✓							
									<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>8,200</b>		
									<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378,750</b>		