



United Nations Development Programme

Country: Eritrea

Programme Document

Programme Title	Eritrea-Support to national and local resilience building initiatives
SPCF Outcome	<p>Outcome 5: Strengthened national and sectoral resilience building and climate risk management</p> <p>Outcome 6: Poor and vulnerable households have improved access to, and utilization of quality food and enhanced livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Outcome 7: Eritrea is on track towards the achievement of MDG targets for environmental sustainability.</p>
Expected Country Programme Output	<p>UNDP CP output 3 of SPCF outcome 7: Community resilience to climate change increased</p> <p>UNDP CP Output 4 SPCF outcome 7: Capacity of national institutions to undertake adaptive and mitigation assessments enhanced.</p>
Expected Results:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An enabling environment for resilience-building established at national level 2. Sustainable livelihoods opportunities enhanced for vulnerable communities in Southern and Northern Red Sea Region and other drought affected regions 3. Enhanced community resilience to disasters, shocks and stresses
Implementing Partner:	Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare
<p align="center">Brief Description</p> <p>Eritrea is in the Horn of Africa region and within the Great East African Rift Valley. These regions are very well known to be prone to natural disaster such as drought, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc. Drought is the most common hazard affecting large areas particularly the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands that cover an important part of the country's landscape and hosts approximately 30% of the population and more than 60% of livestock population. Over the years, drought has continued to damage key livelihood activities including agriculture, livestock, water and natural resources, biodiversity among others often triggering acute food insecurity, conflict over resources and placing a heavy strain on both the local and national economy. Further, the majority of households affected by fragile livelihoods are female-headed households and social cohesion engagement would foster women's capacity and community dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>However, as the country is prone to disasters, there is a need in Eritrea for greater investment and capacity in resilience building. There is also significant value in supporting partners build stronger coordination among relevant ministries and key stakeholders and build the awareness among officials and in the public about disasters and the corresponding risks. While it is acknowledged that resilience building is a multi-stakeholder, inter-sectoral and a multi-disciplinary field, it remains not fully mainstreamed into other sectorial and local development plans and programmes in Eritrea.</p> <p>The overall objective of the project is to contribute towards the strengthening of national capacity for resilience-building. The Project also endeavors to raise awareness of high-level decision makers on resilience building and undertake comprehensive capacity development activities for national and regional stakeholders. The expected results of this project are: (i) an enabling environment for resilience at national and community levels; (ii) Enhanced community resilience capacity through sustainable livelihoods opportunities for vulnerable communities in Northern and Southern Red Sea and other drought affected Regions.</p>	

<p>Programme Period: 2014-2016</p> <p>Key Result Area: Disaster Risk Reduction, Livelihood generation</p> <p>Atlas Award ID:</p> <p>Start date: 2014</p> <p>End date: 2016</p> <p>PAC Meeting Date:</p> <p>Management Arrangements: NIM</p>	<p>Total resources required: USD 4,580,000.00</p> <p>Total allocated resources: USD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ TRAC: USD 500,000.00 ➤ BCPR: 1000,000.00 ➤ Other: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Government: <u>In kind</u> <p>Unfunded budget: USD 3,080,000</p> <p>In-kind Contributions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office space and utilities • Technical experts at national and district levels
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Signature/Seal Title Date

Agreed by
Ministry of National Development: *[Signature]* *Minister* *9/10/2014*

Agreed by
Ministry of Agriculture: *[Signature]* *Minister* *10/10/14*

Agreed by
Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare: *Kassai Shinet* *Minister* *10/10/14*

Agreed by
UNDP: *CHRISTINE N. MURTONI* *[Signature]* *10/10/14*



I. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Eritrea is located in the arid and semi-arid region of sub-Saharan Horn of Africa. It lies between 12° and 22", and 180 and 02" north and between 36°26" and 43° and 13" east. The country covers 124,320 km square and has a coastline of more than 1,200 km. Eritrea gained independence in 1991 after 30 years of armed struggle, which destroyed most of the country's infrastructure and devastated its economy and environment. This compelled the country to reconstruct its social, economic, and physical infrastructure. The Government formulated and implemented socio-economic policies and strategies (Macro Policy of 1994), which led to a notable rise in economic growth (an average of 7%), increases in per capita income and other marked improvements (GDP, schools, health facilities, etc.) in the period up to 1997. However, a border dispute with neighboring Ethiopia (1998-2000), which escalated into a full-scale war, reversed the gains. The unresolved no-peace-no-war border stalemate remains a major impediment to the Government's developments efforts as a number of possible national socio-economic initiatives and resources remain tied to the border stalemate.

Since the end of the border war (2000) and as a result of the stalemate over the border demarcation, as well as recurrent droughts in the country, and generally, the Horn of Africa, the Eritrean economy had difficulties to perform well. Nevertheless Evidence from the Eritrea Population and Health Survey (2010) and other country reports, indicate that Eritrea has recorded significant progress on MDGs, 4-reduce child mortality, 5- improve maternal health and 6 – combating of malaria, HIV/AIDS and other diseases. For example, the country is currently in the Pre-Elimination stage of malaria, where transmission is low. Similarly, the country has significantly reduced HIV prevalence from 2.38% in 2005 to 0.93% in 2010 among the general population.

1. Hazards and Vulnerabilities in Eritrea

Eritrea is located in the Horn of Africa region and within the Great East African Rift Valley. These regions are very well known to be prone to drought, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc.

1.1 Eritrea Risk Profile

- Drought: Eritrea is vulnerable to recurrent droughts which adversely affects the 80 per cent of the population that depends on subsistence agriculture and pastoralism for livelihood. Since 2006, there has been a progressive increase in malnutrition in the country, with peaks in 2009 and 2011 due to the effects of drought and food price increases in local markets. Due to food insecurity, the number of admissions to community-based therapeutic feeding centers increased between January and November 2011 compared to the same period in 2010. Over the years, drought has continued to damage key livelihood activities including agriculture, livestock, water and natural resources, biodiversity among others often triggering acute food insecurity, conflict over resources and placing a heavy strain on both the local and national economy.
- Floods: even though the country is more prone to drought, Eritrea has experienced heavy floods with massive impacts. In August 2012, Eritrea witnessed the worst floods in 40 years with large swathes of farmland completely destroyed, according to the government. Excessive rainfall in the Eritrean highlands, alongside localized rains, caused the Gash River to burst its banks resulting in heavy crop losses in and around the main town of Tesseney. Part of the road to the town had been cut off. Thirteen people have been killed and 56 injured, while thousands of houses have been destroyed. In September 2013, reports indicated that heavy rainfall caused flooding in various areas of Anseba region giving rise to heavy damage on residential houses, livestock, trees and a total of 700 hectares of rain-fed as well as irrigation farms. Many farms comprising a number of orange, lemon and mango trees were washed away by the flood. Various spots of terraces and water catchment walls which were constructed through popular undertakings have also been destroyed. In August 2013, heavy rainfall damage to a major diversion canal in Hashenkit area have caused flooding in Haikota sub-zone, thus giving rise to the destruction of 20 residential houses and the washing away of property.

- **Earthquakes:** Eritrea is located, in terms of plate tectonics, in a triple-junction area, where the East African-, the Red Sea- and the Gulf of Aden-rifts meet. These features meet in a trans-boundary area labeled the Afar triple-junction partly located within Eritrean territory. Because of this particular location, Eritrea has experienced many earthquakes during the past: Massawa earthquake (1864, 1884, 1921), Keren earthquake (1875), Asmara earthquake (1913, 1915) and Southern Red Sea earthquake (2011). The earthquake activity is still very active and the following earthquakes have been reported recently: a 4.5 earthquake was reported on March 30, 2014 in AdiKeih, 5.0 in Massawa and Asmara on 18 September 2013. The Massawa channel, located off coast approximately between Massawa and Dahlak Kebirhas on several occasions been inferred as an area from which earthquakes originate.

Most of the time, earthquake activity creates volcanic eruptions. The Dubbi Volcano, located in a tectonic triple junction known as the Danakil depression that spans parts of Eritrea and Ethiopia, erupted in 2011 and the ash cloud hit an altitude of 13.5 km. The Red Sea rift, mainly centered on the Red Sea floor, is the axis of spreading in between the divergent tectonic plates of Arabia and Africa. The supposedly dormant volcano of Nabro erupted on June 12, 2011. Adjacent to this event, several earthquakes was recorded, the strongest reaching a magnitude of 5.7. Prior to the 2011 Nabro eruption, the only considered conclusive evidence of a volcanic eruption in historical time in Eritrea was dated to 1861.

- **Epidemics:** the country is located within the meningitis belt and lies on the path of migratory birds and is, therefore, prone to outbreaks of major communicable diseases, including meningococcal meningitis and avian influenza. Outbreaks of meningococcal meningitis and cholera occur frequently. Malaria used to be one of the leading public health problems in Eritrea. However, after the introduction of the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Initiative in 1999, Malaria morbidity and mortality have been reduced significantly. The 2010 Eritrea Population and Household Survey (EPHS) reports 50% stunting and 39% under-weight conditions among children under-five years of age. Climate Change impact in Eritrea: Eritrea is among the group of countries most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, mainly because of its low level of adaptive capacities. It is believed that all sectors are potentially affected by the impacts of climate change but it appears that the agricultural sector is the most visible one to have been impacted by climate variability, mainly due to extreme changes, both in space and time, in weather patterns particularly in precipitation. In Eritrea, the agricultural sector engages more than 80% of the work force of the country. Most of the rural communities live on subsistence agriculture, mainly crop and livestock production.
- **Armed Conflicts and Internal Displacement of Persons:** Eritrea's initial promising growth was interrupted by the outbreak of a border conflict with Ethiopia in 1998-2000. The conflict created a major humanitarian crisis, nearly one million people were internally displaced, forced the removal of a significant portion of fertile farm lands from cultivation due to landmines and destroyed major socio-economic infrastructure. The displaced persons that returned to their places of origin are still struggling to revive their livelihoods, due to loss of productive assets including livestock.¹ Furthermore, the continuing stalemate over the border demarcation between Eritrea and Ethiopia presents an ongoing risk of an escalation that could have serious political and humanitarian consequences. There is the potential for drought to create or exacerbate community level pressures, including where host communities' resources are stretched to accommodate persons displaced by disaster.

1.2 Vulnerabilities in Eritrea

Eritrea is still among the least developed countries in the world with a level of Gross National Income of US \$640 per capita. The UNDP 2013 Human Development Index (HDI) ranks Eritrea at 181 of 187 countries, and according to World Food Programme, Eritrea produced 13-20 per cent of its annual food requirements exacerbating the price rises of market commodities, including staple grains, pulses and animal feeds. The recent livelihoods survey² shows that female-headed households (FHHs) accounted for 33% of the total surveyed households with Debub reporting the highest percentage (41%) followed by Gash Barka (30%) and Southern Red Sea (25%). The educational profile of the household heads showed that 51.5% were illiterate.

In particular, the Southern Red Sea region is one of the most vulnerable areas given that it is an arid and semi-arid area and prone to recurrent droughts. As much as 85% of the population is pastoralists seasonally moving with their goats,

¹ Eritrea Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy paper (I-PRSP), 2003

² Baseline Survey EMERGENCY RESPONSE ADDRESSING LIVELIHOOD (FOOD) SECURITY OF FORMER IDPS/EXPELLEES, HOST COMMUNITIES AND DROUGHT AFFECTED RURAL POPULATIONS IN ERITREA, 2010

sheep and camels, and 10% are involved in salt farming, trading and workers, while 5% are involved in the fishing industry³. However, the number of livestock has drastically decreased as a result of the border conflict between Eritrea and Ethiopia as well as the recurrent droughts which destroy rangelands and worsen access to water which is already a major challenge in particular Southern Red Sea Region where only 12.8 % of surveyed households have access to water sources, largely depending on cisterns and public wells (35.0 and 28.6%)⁴. The problem of water becomes more critical during the dry season with 94.0% of livestock owners in Southern Red Sea, having to travel more than one hour to a source of water for livestock. This coupled with poor crop harvests results in death and sale of a significant number of livestock.

About 57 % of surveyed households in South Red Sea Region have farmland, of which distribution is done by the village committee responsible, ensuring that every farmer gets a piece of land from each category (fertile, marginal, etc.). Crop production mainly depends on timely land preparation, rainfall, proper use of inputs such as fertilizer, seed, pest control and others. Results of the household survey showed that the major crop production constraints were low rainfall (40.1%), shortage of draught animals and tractor (20.0%) for land preparation, labor problems (12.2%) for timely cultivation, shortage of seeds (6.0%), shortage of land (5.0%), lack of agricultural tools (4.2%) and others including shortages of fertilizers and degraded land (12.5%)⁵.

While oxen are the basic and important farm capital for households, used for ploughing for the households, for instance in Gash Barka, oxen and tractors are the major sources of power used by 47.7 and 44.4% of the households respectively for ploughing their farm lands, but in the northern red Sea manual land preparation (100%) is currently practiced by surveyed households due to shortage of oxen and tractor service.

Droughts also make it more difficult for farmers to obtain seeds at critical times of planting. Most of farmers purchase the seeds from the market and during the drought the seed prices will become very high and farmers would not afford to buy the seed. Farmers use organic manure, however it is applied to a limited number of crops because of its scarcity and because it is also used for fuel.

Poor livestock and agricultural production combined with increasing food prices and lack of income generating opportunities in South Red Sea Region have been the determinant for increasing community vulnerability. In efforts to cope with the situation, communities consume less food with no balanced diet and with a negative effect on their essential needs of health and welfare, such as clean water, sanitation, education, and health care. As a result, the communities coping mechanisms have deteriorated over time, hence the community resilience building is critical in Southern Red Sea Region to link recovery efforts with sustainable development.

1.3 Progress of Resilience Building and Livelihood generation in the country

Immediately after independence the Government of the State of Eritrea established the **Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC)** with a mandate of providing relief assistance to drought and war affected people of the country. ERREC was practically relief oriented and was quite effective in saving lives, but its contribution to reduce vulnerability to risks as well as poverty reduction efforts was low. ERREC was responsible for all emergency humanitarian work in post-independence Eritrea until its operations were discontinued or contained into the Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare in 2005.

Following this initiative, the Government also established an **Early Warning System and Food Information System** at the Ministry of Agriculture in 1993/4, which was later expanded in scope in 1996 and was called the **National Food Information System (NFIS)**. A technical committee and a steering committee composed of various sectors such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Civil Aviation Department, Customs office, the Eritrean Grain Board, Eritrean Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (ERREC) and the Water Department were formed and operated until 2004/5. The NFIS was mainly dealing with early warning on livestock and crop pests and diseases, agro-meteorological information, and food and market information systems. However, these initiatives were not adequately equipped in terms of both material and human capacities.

The National Environmental Management Plan (1995) was adopted and became the basis for actions in environmental management and conservation. Many other initiatives have been undertaken to address water, health and social issues affecting mainly the most vulnerable rural communities not only in the northern and southern red sea

³ Annual Report, MoA Southern Red Sea, 2005

⁴ Baseline Survey EMERGENCY RESPONSE ADDRESSING LIVELIHOOD (FOOD) SECURITY OF FORMER IDPS/EXPELLEES, HOST COMMUNITIES AND DROUGHT AFFECTED RURAL POPULATIONS IN ERITREA, 2010

⁵ Ibid

regions but all over the country. A National Gender Action Plan (NGAP) was also developed (2003-2008).

In 2013, the Government of The State of Eritrea has signed the **Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework (SPCF) 2013-2016** and the UNDP Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) 2013-2016 which is aligned with the national development priorities articulated in approved sector plans and strategies. **The SPCF and CPAP incorporate the UN support to strengthen national resilience building and climate risk management mechanisms through the establishment of platform for coordination and operational interventions.** The SPCF covers also a broad range of areas of engagement in five strategic areas: 1. Basic Social Services; 2. National Capacity Development; 3. Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods; 4. Environmental Sustainability; 5. Gender Equity and Advancement of Women. The Country Programme Document developed under the SPCF elaborates these outcomes in key areas, including livelihoods recovery and diversification, generating income generating opportunities with a focus on women and youth. It further allows for programmes related to community development of livelihoods on issues of food and livestock productivity, providing an opportunity of the village water committees to become to loci of community dialogue and resolution of tensions related to livelihoods and natural resources.

1.4 UNDP Engagement on Resilience Building and Livelihood generation in Eritrea

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has been supporting the resettlement and reintegration of internally displaced persons (IDPs)/expellees and returnees (71,000) who were in emergency camps and most of whom have now improved their livelihoods. The main objectives of this joint programme UNDP, UNICEF and WFP focused on 30,000 IDPs, were to support the smooth return of IDPs/Expellees to the communities of origin or resettlement; support vulnerable families, women and children especially in ensuring adequate social service access (Shelter, water, education, and food/nutrition, health) and ability to be sheltered in the immediate and long term, as well as to have access to livelihood opportunities; reduction of land mine accidents through mine risk education; monitoring the integration capacities of host villages and viability of sustainable settlement and eventual self-sufficiency of returnees.

UNDP also supported a Mine Action Capacity Building project (2008-2011) to expand national capacity for mine action. In particular, it aimed to build capacity for the development and implementation of a National Strategic Plan for Mine Action, including carrying out a landmine impact survey and strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), the Eritrean ministry responsible for all disabled people in the country, including the War-Affected and landmine victims. In addition, the implementation of the first wind energy pilot project in Eritrea through the support of UNDP/Global Environment Facility (GEF) has positively influenced government policy on the replication of wind energy in other wind-rich areas. UNDP also funded and supported the implementation of a Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods in the Southern Red Sea Administrative Region.

Within its new country programme document (2013-2016), UNDP supports the areas of international relations and human rights, disaggregated data collection, analysis and dissemination and the establishment of a comprehensive and gender responsive national data management system to inform evidence-based development planning and management. UNDP focuses also on developing long-term resilience and economic empowerment of local communities through area-based development and integrated approaches. The major area of intervention will be strengthening communities' productive capacity in farming, fishing, and agriculture, in collaboration with FAO. In addition, UNDP will support awareness and training programmes on drought preparedness, mitigation and contingency planning at regional and sub-regional levels in order to enable communities to build coping mechanisms against natural and economic-shocks. Moreover, UNDP, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Eritrean Demining Authority, will support targeted communities to increase arable farmlands through demining as a continuation of the UNDP Mine Action programme, thereby contributing to sustainable livelihoods, poverty reduction and food security.

National ownership and the involvement of national institutions in implementing activities will remain a guiding principle for UNDP, and National Implementation (NIM) will be the implementation modality. The Ministry of National Development will have the primary responsibility for the execution and follow up of the strategic goals and priorities for action. The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare will be responsible for establishing a coordination mechanism, developing and implementing the resilience building policy/ strategy and action plan and facilitating the implementation by other stakeholders, and monitoring the implementation of overall national strategy.

UNDP has recently developed a resilience capacity support programme to the Government. The objective of the programme is to contribute to the substantial reduction of losses in peoples' lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities by facilitating mass awareness generation, capacity building at various levels

with special emphasis on Community Based Resilience Building and Climate Risk Management. This Resilience Building Programme envisages accelerating capacity development at the national, regional and in some of the most-vulnerable localities in the country through community-based and gender sensitive approaches. The specific objective of the programme is to support the Government of the State of Eritrea in developing a legal, policy and institutional framework that guides the country in resilience building; support mainstreaming of resilience building into long term development plans; implement projects that strengthen livelihoods, the recovery and resiliency of communities impacted by shocks, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups such as poor and vulnerable farmers, fishermen and women, nomads, disabled, IDPs and host communities.

1.5 Resilience Building and Livelihood gaps and challenges in Eritrea

1.5.1 Gaps and challenges to Resilience Building

As mentioned earlier, Eritrea is highly prone to drought, floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruption, landslides, etc. with high levels of vulnerabilities and minimal coping capacities. Unfortunately the country does not have the necessary infrastructure to manage these vulnerabilities

Need for improved capacity of the government in the area of resilience building: There is a need to improve resilience building knowledge and awareness among institutions and in the wider public. Some of the capacity gaps and challenges include: the need for policy framework/enabling environment, frameworks and strategic plans, improved allocation in the national budget to account for growing climate change threats, structures for stakeholders' coordination; building participation of decentralized entities in climate risk management activities; improved risk knowledge; sanitization/awareness campaigns carried out, development of preparedness and contingency plans etc.

Need for an institutional and legislative framework: the institutional framework for resilience building in Eritrea is yet to be defined and a mechanism for stakeholders' coordination is also required. Establishing a resilience building National Platform or coordination mechanism would be a significant contribution to achieving a holistic approach to resilience building and management, as well as ensuring clear decision making processes and minimise duplication and overlap. A properly coordinated mechanism would lead to confluence of competence, expertise and resources to achieve optimum results.

Need for improved Mainstreaming of resilience into national development programmes and plans: resilience building could be better mainstreamed into Eritrea's national development plans, programmes and strategies. This need is clearly stated in high level strategic document, SPCF, and provides the framework for resilience building to be mainstreamed in all key sectoral policies, strategies or programs at the central level and development plans at decentralized level. This would provide the basis for resilience building to also be systematically included in sectoral program budgets or in decentralized development budgets in addition to funding of regular sectoral activities (e.g. in health sector, in water and sanitation sector, etc.). There is a need to improve stakeholder awareness on resilience and resilience building and ensure that they are informed about the mainstreaming processes required and how to fulfil these requirements.

Need to improve capacity for preparedness and response in case of emergencies and climate change threats: There is a strong commitment and willingness on the part of Government to strengthen resilience and indeed a number of efforts have been undertaken in this regard, however, there is a further need to improve preparedness in Eritrea to cover all required aspects/components and allow an optimal/adequate preparedness and readiness, at all levels. Framework and tools guiding preparedness and response interventions need to be developed and operationalised, as well as a National Disaster preparedness and response Plan. There needs to be strengthened knowledge and know-how of preparedness planning and national contingency plan implementation, and a response and preparedness plans prepared at local level.

1.6 Rationale for intervention

Consistent with the key development frameworks and priorities of the Government of the State of Eritrea for the coming years and coherent with its commitment to achieve MDGs, a resilience building and Livelihood generation programme needs to be put in place to support activities leading towards achievement of these development objectives set out in key policy strategies and programme documents. A sustained capacity development project on resilience building and Livelihood for Eritrea provides a strong potential for achieving results. The project framework

is anchored on the key achievements of past initiatives and sustains on-going efforts and initiatives towards resilience building through continued capacity development of institutions, organizations, communities and individuals.

II. Project Strategy

1. Overall Strategy

The proposed project is anchored on the Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework SPCF (2013-2016) which is aligned with the national development priorities articulated in approved sector plans. The project will be a substantive contribution to the achievement of the Outcome 5 SPCF "Strengthened national and sectoral resilience building and climate risk management". Through this project, UNDP will also provide support to meet the expected results under SPCF Outcome 6 "Poor and vulnerable households have improved access to, and utilization of quality food and enhanced livelihood opportunities". Overall, this intervention will contribute to increase national resilience building capacities and build Community's resilience to climate change and natural disasters.

This intervention is also aligned with the new UNDP Strategic Plan (2014-17) Outcome 1: "Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded".

In line with the new Strategic Framework, UNDP will ensure that requisite resilience building capacities and institutional mechanisms are achieved at the national and zoba levels. The areas of focus of this project will be capacity development and community resilience building and adopting sustainable development paths across multiple practice areas including resilience building, livelihoods and food security, and social cohesion with an area-based approach. It recognizes the importance of working with all levels of society and government (i.e. individual, community, institutional levels) to address the multiple causes and drivers of vulnerability; linking resilience based approaches to community solidarity and disaster sensitivity; and strengthening preparedness for effective response at all levels. As the country is prone to natural and manmade disasters, there is a substantial need for significantly strengthening disaster preparedness, mitigation and contingency planning, and significantly building capacity at the local level to address community disputes that may arise from these problems hence the need to support increased preparedness and community solidarity.

The proposed strategy will ensure substantive and participatory resilience capacity development at all levels, and on the other hand it will invest in interventions for rapid employment creation, which is geared towards rapid recovery in Southern Red Sea region. The overall strategy will be to translate all these interventions into longer-term gains and durable solutions to contribute to the achievement of the expected results of SPFC, in particular with regard to resilience, sustainable livelihoods and food security, and community solidarity.

The project will be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare (MoLHW) in collaboration with the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MoLWE) and other government bodies. Technical support for the project implementation as well as capacity and knowledge management support will be provided by UNDP through its country office or through its Regional Service Centre. The Program will promote active involvement of national nodal and sector-specific agencies, national stakeholders, and partner organizations at national, zoba, sub-zoba and community levels. In this regard, the Project will adopt a multi-stakeholder approach by actively engaging with and involving key nodal agencies from the Government of State of Eritrea responsible for resilience building, CC, environment management, development planning, etc. as well as local administration, national and international organizations, technical institutions and community representative organizations and regional organizations. Efforts will be made to involve regional and national organizations and draw upon local knowledge and expertise.

The Project aims to support and facilitate knowledge exchange through documentation, sharing of lessons learnt, and producing regular project briefs for informing policy and decision-making, by undertaking awareness campaigns and by facilitating South-South Cooperation. The potential of existing e-resources will be harnessed to address information dissemination needs as well as through social media networks.

2. Project Guiding principles

The Eritrea integrated resilience building and Livelihood project will be guided by the following principles throughout the planning and implementation of the programme:

- Resilience/Climate Change Adaptation: The Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, endorsed by over 168 countries in January 2005, defines five priorities for action. The project will contribute to these priorities through its interventions and will contribute to capacity development against all priorities of the HFA. The project will put strong emphasis on national ownership, and all activities will be carried out in close consultation with government partners and community members, both at central and national level
- Mainstreaming Resilience and climate risk management: The project is committed to promoting the mainstreaming of resilience building and Climate Change adaptation in national development and county planning processes:
- Capacity Development and Knowledge Management: The project will build capacities of key stakeholders within the Government. Training will be organized to target key institutions at national and regional levels. On the other hand, the project will facilitate knowledge management during its entire lifecycle. Documentation of lessons learnt and best practices will be undertaken at the end of the project.
- Community-based participatory approach: the programme will use the existing local committees-e.g. village water committee, rangeland development committee, to ensure the community's ownership in coordination with the local authorities. (Support to monitoring, selection of both projects and beneficiaries, and help in communication amongst others).
- Vulnerability-based approach: in the identification of needs, the most vulnerable groups, especially women/female-headed households, children and the elderly, will be given priority and mechanisms will be set up to ensure they are able to actively participate in the setting of community priorities.
- Partnerships and Networks: The project will build and strengthen partnerships with the Government, UN, NGOs and CSOs at all levels. Partnerships will be built through the creation of the resilience building National Platform/Coordination mechanism that brings together all the actors. Further partnerships will be built with development partners as well as with the academia and research institutions to promote research in the field of resilience building and livelihood generation.

3. Project Expected Results and Outputs

The project is a capacity development initiative for resilience building and livelihood in Eritrea. It is geared towards helping the Government of Eritrea to strengthen its resilience building capacity, enhance preparedness and reduce risks, and achieve its global commitment to the MDGs and be ready for the Post-HFA framework. The Project also endeavours to raise awareness of high-level decision makers on resilience building and undertake comprehensive resilience capacity building activities for national and regional stakeholders.

Expected Results 1: An enabling environment for resilience-building established at national level

Output 1.1: Strengthened national resilience building institutional framework and enhanced sectoral coordination

The situation analysis identified the critical need for strengthened resilience building and disaster response capacities in Eritrea. A resilience building National Plan of Action will be developed in consultation with all national and international stakeholders. This Plan of Action will be developed based on the key findings of the capacity assessments. Following the capacity assessment, the project will support the government to formulate a National Resilience Building Policy/Framework with a Strategy for implementation. The following activities will also be carried out throughout the project implementation: support the Government to establish resilience coordination mechanisms at all levels; support the establishment of a Central Resilience Building Coordination Unit under the Ministry of National Development to coordinate and monitor implementation of sectoral resilience activities; establish Regional Resilience Building Committees

in each of the 6 regions of the country; establish Village Resilience Building Committees in the most prone regions such as the Northern and Southern Red Sea. This will also include a review of Resilience building and climate change adaptation in the country's legal framework, both in-terms of specific resilience building related policies as well as relevant sector laws that regulate areas such as the environment and resource management, physical and spatial planning, as well as education to name a few.

Output 1.2: Resilience Building awareness of High-level Decision makers, community leaders and local people, including Women Groups increased

High level decisions makers awareness raising will be one of the key focus of this initiative. Conduct sensitization workshops on resilience building for the Central Government high-level decision makers to raise their awareness on resilience as a critical pillar to achieve sustainable development in Eritrea. The project will also support the Government to domesticate, implement and report on key global (HFA) and regional (Africa Regional Programme and its PoA on DRR) forums commitments. In the same vein, it will support the Government to prepare and participate to the upcoming World Conference on DRR in March 2015 in Japan. Capacity development activities will be also carried out: train government officials on resilience mainstreaming into national planning, strategic frameworks and sectoral programmes and projects; undertake resilience building trainings for decision-makers in the six regions of the country targeting governors, sectors representatives, members of Regional Assemblies, etc. Public education campaigns on resilience will be carried out in the Southern Red Sea Region, which is very prone to drought and earthquake. Based on existing knowledge, the project will support to develop a national resilience building capacity building programme, curriculum and manuals and produce public awareness materials (brochures, pamphlets, flyers, video documentaries, info-boards).

Output 1.3: Disaster preparedness and response strengthened both at national and community levels

It has been noted that there are capacity gaps with regard to disaster preparedness and response in Eritrea. In order to build such capacities, the project will undertake the followings activities: support formulation a multi-risk National Contingency plan (drought, Earthquake, Volcano eruption); support the development of the National, Regional Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (DPRP); Develop Local Response Plans and Preparedness Plans based on VCAs; develop sectoral preparedness plans (Agriculture, Health, water, etc.); strength the response capacity and readiness of the central and local level; train national stakeholders on post-disaster needs assessments process and implementation, etc.

Expected Result 2: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities enhanced for vulnerable communities in Northern and Southern Red Sea and other drought affected regions

Output 2.1: Capacity and Opportunity Assessment conducted to optimize the livelihoods support

The programme will carry out a livelihoods needs assessment in selected communities with the objective of providing a comprehensive baselines and livelihood needs for the communities targeted by the program. The livelihoods assessment will profile baselines of the target groups, leading to opportunity mapping and identifying the specific causes of market underperformance. The livelihoods assessment will include livelihood zonation either by making use of existing ones or developing new ones. The analysis will permit an analysis of how natural disasters in particular drought volcano and locust would affect each livelihood system and for effective livelihood risk management measures to be initially identified to protect against losses associated with inter-annual climate variability. The programme will conduct a participatory planning of livelihoods recovery activities with administrative regions, sub-regions, kebab and communities. The assessment will prioritize the rehabilitation of socio-economic infrastructure through cash for work and further provide a package of support to restore the livelihoods, utilizing combination of social and economic measures to attain durable solutions. This output also includes the conduct of a study focused on the identification and prioritization of promising/innovative economic value chains in which there is a potential for sustainable employment creation for youth and women.

Output 2.2: Vulnerable population in Southern and Northern Red Sea and other drought affected Regions provided with short-term employment opportunities through cash for work

The programme will aim to create short-term employment opportunities for 5,000 people in 5 selected communities in the form of cash for work, targeting vulnerable population predominantly composed of youth and women. Cash for work involve the provision of wage payments in exchange for labor through short-term activities such as rehabilitation and development of socio-economic infrastructure –e.g. soil and water conservation structures, including water cistern, terracing on grazing lands and construction of watering points. The interventions will ensure resilience building through the assessments and also the establishment and capacity development of the rangeland development committees and village water committees to manage the socio economic infrastructure, in particular the water facilities in the communities and to become loci of community dialogue and resolution of tensions related to livelihoods and natural resources. The beneficiaries under this component will be encouraged to participate in these mechanisms.

Output 2.3: Medium to Long-term livelihoods opportunities enhanced through development of Small-Medium Enterprises

The programme seeks to support a transition between short-term employment creation and medium to long term economic recovery through sustainable income-generating activities by rehabilitating the existing Micro, Small Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) that lost productive assets due to natural disasters-e.g. drought volcanic eruption, and developing new MSMEs, targeting 3,000 people with a focus on women and youth. It also aims to promote alternative livelihood opportunities relevant to the local market, especially environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

Start-up grants provide seed money or capital to re-establish or jump-start income-generating or entrepreneurial endeavours. Start-up packages can include tools, small-scale equipment, inputs, and training and technical assistance, including business orientation, business management and market development, which support participants to develop and submit simple proposals for support to their businesses and receive their start-up grants and/or packages. Training will include a component on the sustainable use of natural resources, and environmentally sustainable/bio-diversified livelihoods such as energy saving stoves making, fruit and vegetable drying, natural animal feeds, natural pesticide with wood-vinegar production, production of natural clay bricks, hay making, bee-keeping, medicine plants and green-nurseries for fruit trees will be encouraged for a business development. The programme will aim to identify at least one commodity to develop a value chain.

In order to deliver activities outlined, the programme will establish a Community Recovery Fund. Importantly, the Community Recovery Fund as a revolving fund will be combined with short-term employment through cash for work. Importantly, a saving component will be introduced during the temporary employment and will be accompanied by financial literacy training. The findings and recommendations from project baseline and the livelihoods and economic opportunities mapping, lessons learned from similar initiatives will guide the finalization of the design and implementation of the community recovery fund in the targeted areas. The community recovery fund that will require a contribution from the beneficiaries (saved form cash for work earnings) as well as a substantial support from the programme, for instance with a matching grant. The support will be provided to the existing women and youth groups, which will receive life skills and financial literacy training which be complemented by market oriented skills training for viable livelihood activities. Once a group has been formed/identified and successfully trained, they will prepare a group business plan for the release of a grant from the community fund. The programme will assess the viability of the business plan and release the start-up capital (grant) for each group.

In order to provide the beneficiaries with essential services, the programme will set up mobile counselling units (MCUs) which will be composed of the relevant agencies and line ministries and local administration, and will provide mentoring/coaching and monitoring services. MCUs will start their mentoring and coaching support preferably at the early stage and promote the creation of business groups or small cooperatives in order to allow the realization of economies of scale and building social capital among the beneficiaries

Expected Result 3: Enhanced community resilience capacities to natural hazards and external shocks and stresses

Output 3.1: Access and management of key infrastructure ensured for enhanced productive activities

The programme will aim to increase agricultural and livestock productivity through ensuring access to community infrastructure for about 10,000 people. The development and/or rehabilitation of socio economic

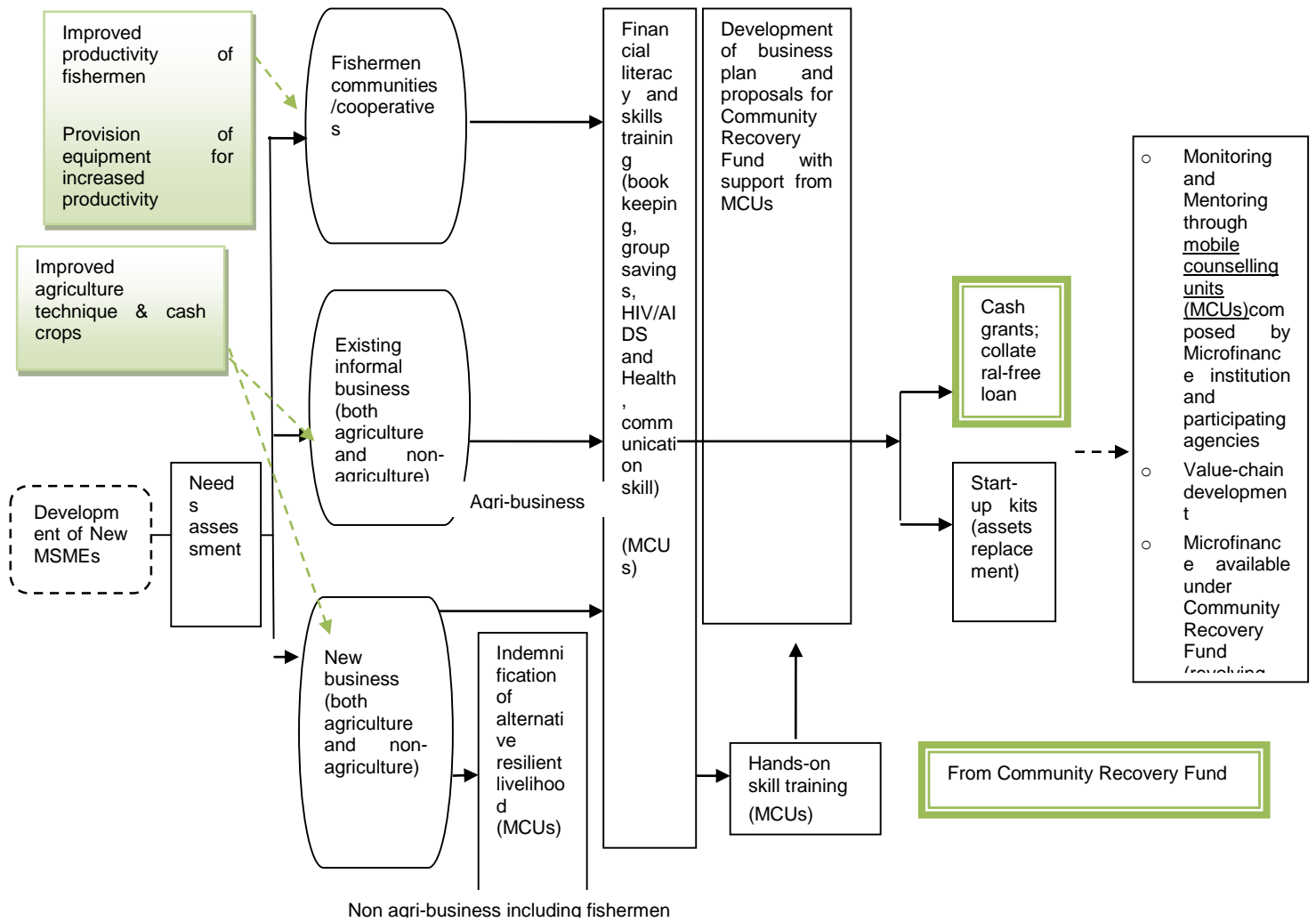
infrastructure, in particular soil and water conservation practices such as terracing and reseeded of the grazing lands will be conducted through cash for work under Output 1. In order to ensure ownership and sustainability, the programme will establish and build the capacity of rangeland management committees, ensuring equal representation and participation of men and women. The programme will also provide both rangeland development committees and village water management committees with the trainings on climate change adaptation and natural resource management. Presence of women and women's leadership in support for community resilience will be strengthened through the process.

Output 3.2: Access to productive assets enhanced through livestock development and agricultural practices

The programme will enhance both livestock and agricultural productions of selected communities, targeting 4,500 pastoralists and agro-pastoralists. First, this component will introduce the goat rotation concept for restocking goats and enhance livestock practices through animal husbandry trainings to manage disease, reproduction, and proper grazing and feeding. Second, the programme will introduce and distribute improved seeds, and promote organic manure fertilizer for farmers, coupled with trainings of agricultural extension agents to improve the agricultural productivity. The beneficiaries of this objective will be encouraged to enrol in community recovery fund to start income generating activities when productivity level reaches beyond the household consumption.

Output 3.3: Productivity of artisanal fishermen in Southern and Northern Red Sea Regions enhanced

The programme will aim to increase productivity of artisanal fishermen with a focus on vulnerable 2,000 households through providing inputs to increase the catch -e.g. monofilament gill nets, canoes, hooks and lines, as well as strengthening post-harvesting handling. Post-harvesting handlings will be improved through: i) small scale cool storages to enhance the cold value chain; and ii) drying facilities and mills, coupled with trainings to process the increased catch of fishes. This component will not only increase productivity of fish catch, hence food security, but also livestock productivity as well as income generating opportunities. Importantly, the beneficiaries will be included under Output 2 activities for them to strengthen fishermen cooperatives capacity as well as supporting the cold value chain development. The below flowchart shows how livelihoods activities are linked each other to ensure sustainable livelihoods creation.



III. Results and Resources Framework

<p>SPCF Outcomes</p> <p>Outcome 4: Selected government institutions have the capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver services to all</p> <p>Outcome 5: Strengthened national and sectoral resilience building and climate risk management</p> <p>Outcome 6: Poor and vulnerable households have improved access to, and utilization of quality food and enhanced livelihood opportunities.</p> <p>Outcome 7: Eritrea is on track towards the achievement of MDG targets for environmental sustainability.</p>				
<p>CPD/CPAP Outcomes</p> <p>UNDP CP output 3 of SPCF outcome 7: Community resilience to climate change increased</p> <p>UNDP CP Output 4 SPCF outcome 7: Capacity of national institutions to undertake adaptive and mitigation assessments enhanced.</p>				
Applicable Key Result Area ():				
Partnership Strategy:				
Project title and ID (ATLAS Award ID): Support to national and local resilience building initiatives in Eritrea(2014-2016)				
INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS FOR (YEARS)	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	Indicative Budget (\$) /
Expected Results 1: An enabling environment for resilience-building established at national level				
<p>Output 1.1: Strengthened national resilience building institutional framework and enhanced sectoral coordination</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of resilience building institutional framework - No functional or inexistent stakeholder's coordination mechanism. - Little resilience mainstreaming implementation <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic framework developed - Institutional framework in place, - Legal Framework adopted - Operational mechanism and Funding mechanism, agreed by all stakeholders 	<p>Year 1: national resilience building policy/Strategy and plan of Action developed and validated by government.</p> <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Functional resilience Coordination mechanism (National Platform/Regional resilience building Committees) established - A national Unit in charge of resilience Coordination and implementation established and functional. 	<p>1.1.1 Conduct needs and capacity assessment to identify major gaps and challenges</p> <p>1.1.2 Develop a resilience capacity development strategy and plan and support roll-out and implementation planning</p> <p>1.1.3 Formulate a National Resilience Building Policy/Framework with a Strategy and PoA for implementation</p> <p>1.1.4 Support the Government to establish a Resilience coordination mechanisms at all levels</p> <p>1.1.5 Support the establishment of a Central Resilience Building Coordination Unit to coordinate and monitor implementation of sectoral resilience building activities</p> <p>1.1.6 Establish Regional Resilience Building Committees in each of the 6 regions of the country</p> <p>1.1.7 Establish Village Resilience Building Committees in the most prone regions</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor & Human Welfare</p> <p>Relevant Government Entities</p> <p>Decentralized Institutions</p> <p>UNDP</p> <p>UN Agencies</p> <p>All Partners, including NGOs.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">\$200,000 2014-2016</p>

<p>Output 1.2: Resilience Building awareness of High-level Decision makers, community leaders and local people, including Women Groups increased</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DRR is not perceived as a national priority in Eritrea - Mainstreaming resilience building into national development programmes and plans not existent <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resilience Building Communication strategy developed - Number of policy and dialogue workshops, awareness meetings organized - Resilience Building incorporated in school curricula and in key development sectors - Number of government agencies, CSOs with access to data and reports on impact of natural disasters - Number of districts with resource centers - Number of resilience related data bases that are linked and periodically updated 	<p>Year 1& 2: Key high level government trained and sensitized on resilience building with special focus on Women Leaders and Youth Advocates</p> <p>Year 3: Resilience building is partly mainstreamed in national development plans and programmes.</p>	<p>1.2.1 Conduct sensitization workshops on resilience building for the Central Government high-level decision makers to raise their awareness as a critical pillar to achieve sustainable development in Eritrea.</p> <p>1.2.2 Support the Government to domesticate, implement and report on key global (HFA) and regional (Africa Regional Programme and its PoA on DRR) forums commitments.</p> <p>1.2.3 Support The Government to prepare and participate to the upcoming World Conference on DRR in March 2015 in Japan.</p> <p>1.2.4 Train government officials on resilience building mainstreaming into national planning, strategic frameworks and sectoral programmes and projects.</p> <p>1.2.5 Undertake resilience building trainings for decision-makers in the six regions of the country targeting governors, sectors representatives, members of Regional Assemblies, etc.</p> <p>1.2.6 Undertake public education campaigns on resilience building in the Southern and Northern Red Sea and other Regions.</p> <p>1.2.7 Develop a national resilience building capacity building programme, curriculum and manuals</p> <p>1.2.8 Develop and produce public awareness materials (brochures, pamphlets, flyers, video documentaries, info-boards).</p> <p>1.2.9 Undertake south to south cooperation initiatives on resilience building.</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor& Human Welfare Relevant Government Entities Decentralized Institutions</p> <p>UNDP UN Agencies All Partners, including NGOs.</p>	<p>\$100,000 2014-2016</p>
<p>Output 1.3: Disaster preparedness and response strengthened both at national and community levels</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low capacity for preparedness and response in case of emergencies and disasters 	<p>Year 1& 2: National disaster Preparedness Plans and contingency plans are developed. - Regular training drills and simulations held to test and develop disaster response programmes</p>	<p>1.3.1 Support formulation a multi-risk National Contingency plan (drought, Earthquake, Volcano eruption)</p> <p>1.3.2 Support the development of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (NDPRP)</p> <p>1.3.3 Developing Local Response Plans and Preparedness Plans based on VCAs.</p> <p>1.3.4 Developing sectoral preparedness plans (Agriculture, Health, water, etc.)</p>	<p>Ministry of Labor& Human Welfare Relevant Government Entities Decentralized Institutions UNDP</p>	<p>\$200,000</p>

<p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of Contingency Plans developed - Number of simulation exercise conducted - Number of Post Disaster Assessment conducted 	<p>Year 2 & 3 Sub-national capacity of key responders (fire service) substantively strengthened.</p> <p>Local Disaster Response Plans developed and Sectoral preparedness plans exist.</p>	<p>1.3.5 Strengthen the response capacity and readiness of the central level</p> <p>1.3.6 Train national stakeholders on post-disaster needs assessments process and implementation</p>	<p>UN Agencies All Partners, including NGOs.</p>	<p>2014-2016</p>
Total Expected Result 1				\$500,000
Expected Result 2: Sustainable livelihoods opportunities enhanced for vulnerable communities in Northern and Southern Red Sea and other drought affected Regions				
<p>Output 2.1: Capacity and Opportunity Assessment conducted to optimize the livelihoods support</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commodity value chains in agriculture, livestock and fisheries initiatives for the people in the affected areas inadequate and or/lacking - Coping mechanisms and livelihoods profile not properly known - Unemployment and lack of income generation opportunities are amongst the factors hindering the people affected for recovery from droughts. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of livelihoods needs assessment - Number of value chains identified with important potential in resilience building to shocks and disasters 	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 pilot localities selected - 1 livelihoods needs assessment conducted - All local stakeholders in the 5 localities are aware of the project's strategy and involved in the planning of the resilience-building activities - 1 Value chains analysis conducted <p>Year 2:</p> <p>Local stakeholders are aware of the alternative livelihoods options able to enhance the ability of vulnerable persons to resist to disasters</p>	<p>2.1.1. Plan and conduct a participatory consultation with target groups to increase awareness on project objectives and planned activities. Finalize selection of localities and consensus building on action plan.</p> <p>2.1.2. Conduct a participatory gender disaggregated livelihoods needs assessment/baseline survey with objective of providing a comprehensive baselines and livelihood recovery plan for 5 selected communities</p> <p>2.1.3. Enhance capacity of administrative regions, sub-regions, kebab and communities to conduct livelihoods recovery activities in a participatory manner</p> <p>2.1.4. Conduct participatory planning based on assessment with administrative regions, sub-regions, kebab and communities to conduct livelihoods recovery activities and set up participatory monitoring committees</p> <p>2.1.5. Undertake value chain analysis to identify alternative livelihoods with focus on green-jobs /bio-diversified livelihoods</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Local authorities, Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare, UNDP</p>	<p>\$77,500 2014-2016</p>
<p>Output 2.2: Vulnerable population in Southern and Northern Red Sea and other drought affected Regions</p>	<p>Year 1:</p>	<p>2.2.1. Select community infrastructure and beneficiaries with a set criteria to target vulnerable population and a participatory methodology</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land,</p>	<p>\$2,025,000 2014-2016</p>

<p>provided with short-term employment opportunities through cash for work</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major income generating activity is casual labour; - Unemployment and lack of income generation opportunities are amongst the factors hindering the people affected for recovery from droughts. <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of men and women and youth benefiting from short term employment opportunities -Number of working days created through emergency employment - Amount of cash provided to each beneficiary (men, women and youth) -Percentage of households with increased real income by the end of the project; -Number of savings groups formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash for work programme fully prepared and ready to be implemented - Key projects or infrastructure identified - Beneficiaries identified and sensitized <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,000 temporary jobs created for youth and women (50% women) - At least 75% of beneficiaries enrolled in savings scheme. - 10 community infrastructure with resilience building impact rehabilitated 	<p>2.2.2. Implement short-term employment creation for rehabilitate/develop selected infrastructure through partnership with selected NGOs or enterprises.</p> <p>2.2.3. Introduce savings scheme for cash for work beneficiaries and encourage them to enrol in</p>	<p>Water and Environment, Local authorities, Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare, NGO/enterprises, UNDP</p>	
<p>Output 2.3: Medium to Long-term livelihoods opportunities enhanced through development of Small-Medium Enterprises</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commodity value chains in agriculture, livestock and fisheries initiatives for the people in the affected areas inadequate and or/lacking -Existence of diversified livelihood enterprises limited; <p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community recovery Fund established - Mobile Counselling Unit established <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1500 beneficiaries have created/developed their business (50% women) <p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1500 additional beneficiaries have 	<p>2.3.1. Beneficiaries selected based on an objective set of criteria (women headed households, youth and resource-poor men) to enter the programme (link with activity 2.1.5.)</p> <p>2.3.2. Develop TOR of and establish the Community Recovery Fund with the relevant stakeholders, and select/engage with MFIs.</p> <p>2.3.3. Develop TOR of and establish the mobile counselling units (MCUs) if possible with existing specialized service providers</p> <p>2.3.4. Provide trainings for selected participants (financial literacy, hands-on skills training, business trainings, etc).</p> <p>2.3.5. Provide coaching, mentoring and monitoring through the Mobile Counselling Unit</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Specialized service providers, local authorities, UNDP, other agencies, MFIs</p>	<p>\$750,000 2014-2016</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Percentage of households with increased real income by the end of the project; - Number of savings groups formed and active in their investment on income generation interventions; - Number of people with medium term self /wage employment/jobs generated through the support; 	<p>created/developed their business (50% women)</p>	<p>2.3.6. Maintain daily operating functions of the Community Recovery Fund (including grants and equipment) as a revolving fund for beneficiaries (men and women) to access to micro-finance/credit ; and provide grants or credit for business start-up or development depending on the business plan</p>		
Total Expected Result 2				\$2,852,500
Expected Result 3: Enhanced community resilience to disasters, shocks and stresses				
<p>Output 3.1: Access and management of key infrastructure ensured for enhanced productive activities</p> <p>Baseline: Insufficient community infrastructure existing to mitigate disasters</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and type of community infrastructure built or rehabilitated for socioeconomic revitalisation/resilience to disasters - Number of men and women benefitting from socioeconomic infrastructure rehabilitated within one year of project start off - number of committees operational and able to manage local disputes 	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -10 key infrastructures identified for rehabilitation <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 key infrastructures rehabilitated - 10 management committees trained <p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,000 people benefitting the rehabilitated infrastructures 	<p>3.1.1. Select and rehabilitate key community infrastructure (e.g. provision of improved forage seeds for backyard forage cultivation and grazing lands, etc) – link with activity 2.2.2.)</p> <p>3.1.2. Establish and strengthen the management capacity of village water and rangeland committees (women and men) for a sustainable use of the rehabilitated key infrastructure</p> <p>3.1.3. Train village water and rangeland committees (women and men) on climate change adaptation and natural resources management</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Local authorities, Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare, NGO/enterprises, UNDP</p>	<p><i>\$300,000</i> <i>2014-2016</i></p>
<p>Output 3.2: Access to productive assets enhanced through livestock development and agricultural practices</p> <p>Baseline:</p>	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1000 households with reinforced livestock (3 goats) <p>Year 2:</p>	<p>3.2.1. Identify the local seeds provider and procure drought-resistant seeds that meet the sanitary standards (certified by Ministry of Agriculture).</p> <p>3.2.2. Distribute drought-resistant seeds and rudimentary tools to the targeted communities with extensive</p>	<p>UNDP, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, local authorities</p>	<p><i>\$375,000</i> <i>2014-2016</i></p>

<p>Livestock heavily diminished because of droughts ;</p> <p>Low level of agriculture production per household</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -% increase in animal (milk/meat yields) productivity -Number of farmers starting to cultivate cash crops after initial seed distribution; -Level of agriculture production per household level increased; -Number of households with increased food security (food produced enough for at least 8 months per household) one year after the start of the project; - Number of diversified environmentally friendly agriculture techniques adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional 1000 households with reinforced livestock <p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional 1000 households with reinforced livestock - At least 5 environmentally friendly agriculture techniques adopted by at least 300 households each 	<p>consultation with Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and other NGOs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.3. Provide TOT to groups of farmers on varieties of crops for improving bio-diversity, production technologies 3.2.4. Promote environmentally friendly agriculture technique i.e basic productivity technique, wood-vinegar, organic fertiliser. 3.2.5. Restock livestock through a goat rotation concept (3 goats (1 male; 2 female) each to be distributed to selected vulnerable households) in coordination with local authorities. 3.2.6. Provide basic livestock trainings and engage in local procurement to manage disease, reproduction and proper grazing and feeding. 		
<p>Output 3.3: Productivity of artisanal fishermen in Southern and Northern Red Sea Regions enhanced</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>Insufficient community infrastructure to mitigate against natural disaster risks</p> <p>Indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % increase in income of fishermen, youth and women - Number of cooperatives established/strengthened - Number of small scale businesses for fishermen created 	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 fishermen cooperatives established/strengthened <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 cool storage units functional - 1000 small scale businesses for fishermen/women created <p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 value chain established for fishing trade and livelihoods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.3.1. Provide fishing equipment, tools to improve fish catch 3.3.2. Provide small scale cool storage to enhance cool value chain (to be funded through the Community Recovery Fund) 3.3.3. Provide trainings to enhance post-harvesting practices including drying fishes 3.3.4. Strengthen capacity of fishermen cooperatives and target them under Community Recovery Fund activities to enhance value chain on fishes 3.3.5. Select women beneficiaries trainees on net making and mending ; conduct TOT and provide tools 	<p>UNDP, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Resources, Local authorities, Decentralized institutions</p>	<p><i>\$217,500 2014-2016</i></p>

Total Expected Result 3				\$892,500
Management, monitoring and evaluation of the project Indicators: - Number of local participatory monitoring committees operational	Year 1: - 2 local participatory monitoring committees operational	- Contribution to Staffing in the CO - Travel		\$250,000 \$40,000
		- Supplies, Materials, Furniture and Equipment - External evaluation (including lessons learned)		\$10,000 \$30,000
	Year 2: Mid-term review of pilots utilized for resource mobilization and project scale-up	- Knowledge management and communication - Resource mobilization strategy developed		\$5,000
	Year 3: - Study about lessons learned conducted and shared with stakeholders - Final evaluation conducted and results shared with stakeholders			
	Total Management, monitoring and Evaluation			\$335,000
Grand Total				\$4,580,000

IV. Management Arrangements

The project will be implemented using the National Implementation Modality (NIM) consistent to the standards for UNDP cooperation in Eritrea. The Ministry of National Development is the coordinating partner/institution with the Office of the President, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MoLHW) will be the Implementing Partners. The Ministry of Lands, Water, and Environment (MoLWE), other ministries, local administrations and institutions will be responsible parties as may be determined in the course of implementation.

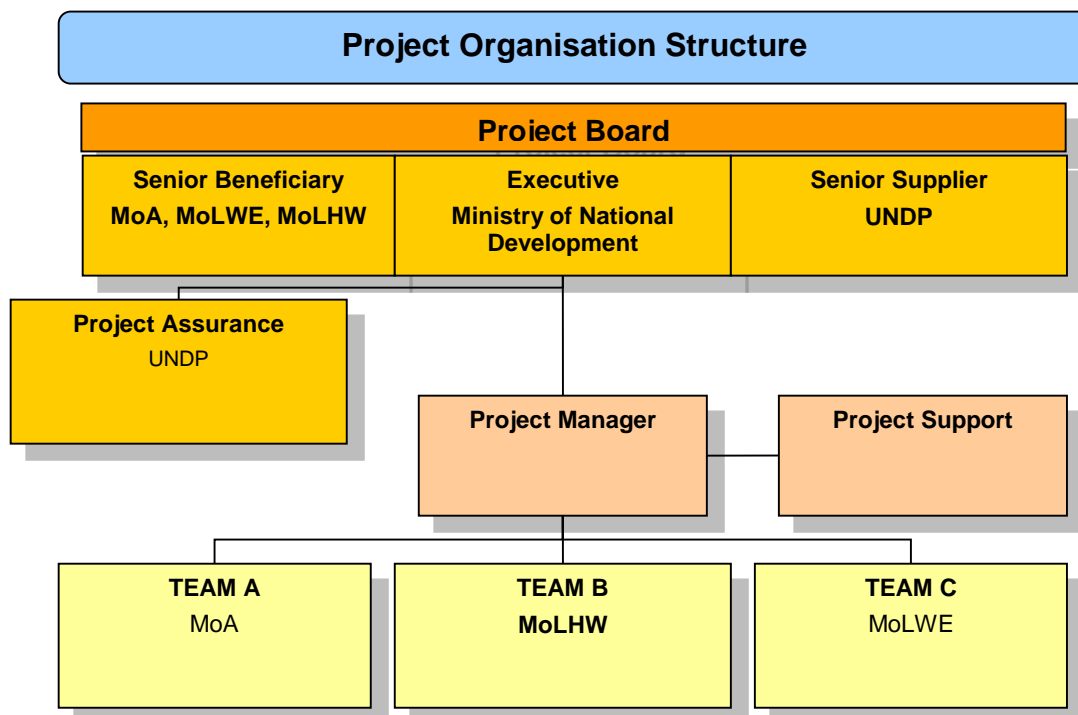
A Project Board will be established and shall be responsible for providing oversight and guidance on all aspects of project coordination, planning and implementation. The Board will include key sector ministries, UNDP, and donors as its core members. The Project Board will review project progress reports, Annual Work Plans and budgets, and resolve any major issue and other technicalities and ensure smooth implementation of the project. A Technical Committee (TC) of stakeholders will be set up to provide technical support to the project team.

The Ministry of National Development will have the primary responsibility for the execution and follow-up of the strategic goals and priorities for action. The Ministry of National Development and the project implementing partners (the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MoLHW)) will sign the project document with UNDP and will be accountable to the latter for an efficient and effective use of project resources and the achievement of the project objectives and deliverables according to the approved work plan.

UNDP will perform the project assurance role. In relation to this (project assurance) function, UNDP will follow up on management actions, keeping track of progress benchmarks, perform regular monitoring activities together with Government, ensuring funds are made available to the project towards the intended outputs and resources entrusted to the project are utilized appropriately. It (UNDP) will participate in monitoring, review and evaluation missions of the project together with relevant government ministries and local governments and support capacity development of the project.

The UNDP Country Office in Eritrea will support the project's implementation by maintaining the project budget and project expenditures, contracting experts and subcontractors, if requested, carrying out procurement, and providing other assistance to the National Executing Agency and the IP. Financial transactions, reporting and auditing will be carried out in compliance with national regulations and UNDP rules and procedures.

The Implementing Partner/s will assign a Project Manager responsible for running the project on a day-to-day basis as per the provisions laid down by the Project Board. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the deliverables specified in the project document to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.



V. Monitoring Framework And Evaluation

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Quarterly progress reporting: A quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table.

An Issue Log: An issue log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.

Risk Log: A risk log shall be activated in UNDPs project management system (Atlas) and will be regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, Bi-annual Progress Reports will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance.

Field visits and quarterly reports: The Project Manager will prepare regular progress reports for the Project Review Board (PRB), accompanied by financial reports. The progress report will consist of a brief summary of progress in relation to the work plan and an update on the financial situation. This summary will also be used for feedback to the PRB for making decisions and introducing corrective actions.

Review Meetings: The Project Manager will be responsible for organizing these meetings and for following up on the recommendations and decisions taken in the meetings. The manager will prepare a brief action-oriented report on the review meeting, in coordination with the programme management officer of the CPR unit, and send it to participants in the meetings for their approval or comments.

Annual Project Report: The Project Manager will ensure the preparation of the Annual Project Report (APR), in consultation with the various stakeholders. These reports while serving the purposes of monitoring performance also will cover lessons to help in assessing the various implementation modalities, including its implications in terms of capacity building and ownership.

Annual Work-Plan and Budget: The annual work plan and budget will serve as the primary reference documents for the purpose of monitoring the achievement of results. The project manager is tasked with the responsibility of implementing the project in accordance with these documents.

Monitoring visits by UNDP: The project will be subject to monitoring visits undertaken by UNDP staff and/or an external monitoring agent who will be sub- contracted. UN Women will partner with UNDP in monitoring project activities based on performance indicators and targets.

Lessons Learnt: A project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, as well as to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project.

Review: Project performance will be reviewed upon completion of the project. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project manager and shared with the Project Board/ Outcome Board.

Evaluation and Audit: The project will be part of the Country office outcome evaluations. The audit of the project will be made through the regular external (UN Board of Auditors) or internal audits (audits managed by UNDP's Office of Audit and Performance Review).

MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Programme Result	Measurable indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Important assumptions and Risks
Output 1.1: Strengthened national resilience building institutional framework and enhanced sectoral coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic framework developed • Institutional framework in place, • Legal Framework adopted • Operational mechanism and Funding mechanism, agreed by all resilience building stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak or inexistent institutional framework for resilience building • No functional or inexistent stakeholder's coordination mechanism. • Little resilience mainstreaming implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 1: national resilience building policy/Strategy and plan of Action developed and validated by government. • Year 2: Functional resilience building Coordination mechanism (National Platform/Regional resilience building Committees) established • A national Unit in charge of resilience building coordination and implementation established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government publications and reports. • Evaluation reports. • National MGDs Reports • Resilience building and managing policy approved and Resilience Building Unit exists and functional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government willing to put into practice resilience and Livelihood instruments • Continued donor financial and technical support • Political uncertainties • Political will and change in mind set for resilience building.
Output 1.2: Resilience building awareness of High-level Decision makers, community leaders and local people, including Women Groups increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience Building Communication strategy developed • Number of policy and dialogue workshops, awareness meetings organized • Resilience building and management incorporated in school curricula and in key development sectors • Number of government agencies, CSOs with access to data and reports on impact of natural disasters • Number of districts with resource centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resilience building is not perceived as a national priority in Eritrea • Mainstreaming resilience building into national development programmes and plans not existent 	<p>Year 1 & 2: Key high level government trained and sensitized on resilience building with special focus on Women Leaders and Youth Advocates</p> <p>Year 3: Resilience is partly mainstreamed in national development plans and programmes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector plans, • Sector budgets, • Public Expenditure Reviews • Sector policies • District Development Plans • Sensitisation meeting reports • Minutes of resilience building and management platform and SWG meetings • District council reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation between the various ministries with respect to data sharing and management • Enough awareness and understanding of the importance of resilience building and management in promoting risk reduction • Wide media coverage on impacts of

<p>Output 1.3: Disaster preparedness and response strengthened both at national and community levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Contingency Plans developed • Number of simulation exercise conducted • Number of Post Disaster Assessment conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity for preparedness and response in case of emergencies and disasters 	<p>Year 1 & 2 National disaster Preparedness Plans and contingency plans are developed. - Regular training drills and simulations held to test and develop disaster response programmes</p> <p>Year 2 & 3 Sub-national capacity of key responders (fire service) substantively strengthened.</p> <p>Local Disaster Response Plans developed and Sectoral preparedness plans exist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government publications and reports. • Evaluation reports. • National MGDs Reports • National and district preparedness and contingency plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation between the various ministries with respect to data sharing and management • Continued donor financial and technical support • Limited staff turn-over in key ministries
<p>Output 2.1: Capacity and Opportunity Assessment conducted to optimize the livelihoods support</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of livelihoods needs assessment • Number of value chains identified with important potential in resilience building to shocks and disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodity value chains in agriculture, livestock and fisheries initiatives for the people in the affected areas inadequate and or/lacking • Coping mechanisms and livelihoods profile not properly known • Unemployment and lack of income generation opportunities are amongst the factors hindering the people affected for recovery from droughts. 	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 pilot localities selected - 1 livelihoods needs assessment conducted - All local stakeholders in the 5 localities are aware of the project's strategy and involved in the planning of the resilience-building activities - 1 Value chains analysis conducted <p>Year 2:</p> <p>Local stakeholders are aware of the alternative livelihoods options able to enhance the ability of vulnerable persons to resist to disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood assessment reports • Government publications and reports. • Evaluation reports. • National MGDs Reports • National and district annual reports • livelihoods baselines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary data available • Market information available • Access to beneficiaries to conduct assessment provided by the government • Unexpected funding shortfall • Unable to deliver on-time or maintain quality control • Shortage of raw materials /services • High cost of

<p>Output 2.2: Vulnerable population in Northern and Southern Red Sea and other Regions provided with short-term employment opportunities through cash for work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of men and women and youth benefiting from short term employment opportunities • Number of working days created through emergency employment • Amount of cash provided to each beneficiary (men, women and youth) • Percentage of households with increased real income by the end of the project; • Number of savings groups formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major income generating activity is casual labour; • Unemployment and lack of income generation opportunities are amongst the factors hindering the people affected for recovery from droughts. 	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cash for work programme fully prepared and ready to be implemented - Key projects or infrastructure identified - Beneficiaries identified and sensitized <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,000 temporary jobs created for youth and women (50% women) - At least 75% of beneficiaries enrolled in savings scheme. - 10 community infrastructure with resilience impact rehabilitated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment record; Standard Progress Report, Project Implementation Report, • Annual Review Report and Field monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash cannot be delivered to beneficiaries • A large project's impact on the use of the natural resources which play a role in generating conflict • Creating undue expectation that the programme will create more longer-term employment opportunities than it does • Unexpected funding shortfall • Unable to deliver on-time or maintain
<p>Output 2.3: Medium to Long-term livelihoods opportunities enhanced through development of Small-Medium Enterprises</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of households with increased real income by the end of the project; • Number of savings groups formed and active in their investment on income generation interventions; • Number of people with medium term self /wage employment/jobs generated through the support; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commodity value chains in agriculture, livestock and fisheries initiatives for the people in the affected areas inadequate and or/lacking • Existence of diversified livelihood enterprises limited; 	<p>Year 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community recovery Fund established - Mobile Counselling Unit established <p>Year 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1500 beneficiaries have created/developed their business (50% women) <p>Year 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1500 additional beneficiaries have created/developed their business (50% women) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Progress Report, Project Implementation Report, • Annual Review Report and Field monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project does not sufficiently take into account gender and social equality aspects (e.g. women or people with disabilities placed at a disadvantage); • Employment and training opportunities provided do not match actual market needs; • Market and

Output 3.1: Access and management of key infrastructure ensured for enhanced productive activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and type of community infrastructure built or rehabilitated for socioeconomic revitalisation/resilience to disasters • Number of men and women benefitting from socioeconomic infrastructure rehabilitated within one year of project start off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient community infrastructure existing to mitigate disasters 	<p>Year 1: -10 key infrastructures identified for rehabilitation</p> <p>Year 2: - 10 key infrastructures rehabilitated - 10 management committees trained</p> <p>Year 3: - 10,000 people benefitting the rehabilitated infrastructures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Progress Report, Project Implementation Report, • Annual Review Report and Field monitoring report 	<p>Risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and man-made disasters, in particular drought • Shortage of construction and other materials • Shortage of skilled labor • High cost of labor and material
Output 3.2: Access to productive assets enhanced through livestock development and agricultural practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in animal (milk/meat yields) productivity • Number of farmers starting to cultivate cash crops after initial seed distribution; • Level of agriculture production per household level increased; • Number of households with increased food security (food produced enough for at least 8 months per household) one year after the start of the project; • Number of diversified environmentally friendly agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock heavily diminished because of droughts ; • Low level of agriculture production per household 	<p>Year 1: - 1000 households with reinforced livestock (3 goats)</p> <p>Year 2: - Additional 1000 households with reinforced livestock</p> <p>Year 3: - Additional 1000 households with reinforced livestock - At least 5 environmentally friendly agriculture techniques adopted by at least 300 households each</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Progress Report, Project Implementation Report, • Annual Review Report and Field monitoring report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural and man-made disasters, in particular drought • High cost of livestock • Lack of animal feed
Output 3.3: Productivity of artisanal fishermen in Southern Red Sea Region enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % increase in income of fishermen, youth and women • - Number of cooperatives established/strengthened • Number of small scale businesses for fishermen created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient community infrastructure to mitigate against natural disaster risks 	<p>Year 1: - 5 fishermen cooperatives established/strengthened</p> <p>Year 2: - 3 cool storage units functional - 1000 small scale businesses for fishermen/women created</p> <p>Year 3: - 1 value chain established for fishing trade and livelihoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard Progress Report, Project Implementation Report, • Annual Review Report and Field monitoring report 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perception of backward/traditional fishing technique • Limited investment opportunity • High cost of fishing equipment/facilities • Limited local market

VI. Assumptions and Risks

Assumptions

- Strong Government commitment and cooperation
- Presence of committed staff
- Strong UN buy-in and support

Risks (Refer to Annex 2)

VII. Legal Context

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of the State of Eritrea and UNDP, signed on 11 June 1994.

UNDP shall comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations safety and security management system. It also agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the project funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

ANNEXE 1: INDICATIVE OUTPUTS, ACTIVITIES AND QUARTERLY WORK PLAN

Activity Result	Work Breakdown Structure	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12
Output 1.1: Strengthened national resilience institutional framework and enhanced sectoral coordination	Conduct needs and capacity assessment to identify major gaps and challenges	■											
	Develop a resilience building strategy and plan and support roll-out and implementation planning		■	■									
	Formulate a National resilience building Policy with a Strategy and PoA for implementation		■	■	■								
	Support the Government to establish a resilience building and management coordination mechanisms at all levels				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Support the establishment of a Central Resilience building Unit			■	■								
	Establish Regional Resilience Building and Management Committees in each of the 6 regions of the country					■	■	■	■	■	■		
	Establish Village Resilience Building and Management Committees in the most prone regions									■	■	■	■
Output 1.2: Resilience building awareness of High-level Decision makers, community leaders and local people, including Women Groups increased	Conduct sensitization workshops on Resilience building for the Central Government high-level decision makers	■	■										
	Support the Government to domesticate, implement and report on key global/regional Resilience building commitments.			■	■	■	■						
	Support The Government to prepare and participate to the upcoming World Conference on DRR in March 2015					■	■						

	Train government officials on Resilience building mainstreaming into national planning, strategic frameworks																		
	Undertake resilience building trainings for decision-makers in the six regions of the country targeting local decision makers																		
	Undertake public education campaigns on resilience building in the Northern and Southern Red Sea Regions.																		
	Develop a national resilience building and capacity building programme, curriculum and manuals																		
	Develop and produce public awareness materials (brochures, pamphlets, flyers, video documentaries)																		
	Undertake south to south cooperation initiatives on resilience building.																		
Output 1.3: Disaster preparedness and response strengthened both at national and community levels	Support formulation a multi-risk National Contingency plan (drought, Earthquake, Volcano eruption)																		
	Support the development of the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan (NDPRP)																		
	Developing Local Response Plans and Preparedness Plans based on VCAs.																		
	Developing sectoral preparedness plans (Agriculture, Health, water, etc.)																		
	Strengthen the response capacity and readiness of the central level																		
	Train national stakeholders on post-disaster needs assessments process and implementation																		
Output 2.1: Capacity and Opportunity Assessment conducted to optimize the livelihoods support	Plan and conduct a participatory consultation with target groups																		
	Conduct a participatory gender disaggregated livelihoods needs assessment/baseline survey																		
	Enhance capacity of administrative regions and communities to conduct livelihoods recovery activities																		

	Conduct participatory planning to conduct livelihoods recovery activities and set up monitoring committees													
	Undertake value chain analysis to identify alternative livelihoods													
Output 2.2: Vulnerable population in Southern Red Sea Region provided with short-term employment opportunities through cash for work	Select community infrastructure and beneficiaries with a set criteria to target vulnerable population and a participatory methodology													
	Implement short-term employment creation for rehabilitate/develop selected infrastructure through partnership with selected NGOs or enterprises.													
	Introduce savings scheme for cash for work beneficiaries and encourage them to enrol in													
Output 2.3: Medium to Long-term livelihoods opportunities enhanced through development of Small-Medium Enterprises	Beneficiaries selection based on an objective set of criteria													
	Develop TOR of and establish the Community Recovery Fund with the relevant stakeholders,													
	Develop TOR to establish mobile counselling units (MCUs) with existing specialized service providers													
	Provide trainings for selected participants (financial literacy, hands-on skills training, business trainings, etc).													
	Provide coaching, mentoring and monitoring through the Mobile Counselling Unit													
	Maintain daily operating functions of the Community Recovery Fund (including grants and equipment)													
Output 3.1: Access and management of key infrastructure ensured for enhanced productive activities	Rehabilitate key community infrastructure (e.g. provision of improved forage seeds)													
	Establish and strengthen the management capacity of village water and rangeland committees													
	Train village water and rangeland committees (women and men) on climate change adaptation and NRM													
Output 3.2: Access to productive assets enhanced through livestock development	Identify the local seeds provider and procure drought-resistant seeds that meet the sanitary standards													
	Distribute drought-resistant seeds and rudimentary tools to the targeted communities													

and agricultural practices	Provide TOT to groups of farmers on varieties of crops for improving bio-diversity, production technologies												
	Promote environmentally friendly agriculture technique i.e basic productivity technique, organic fertiliser.												
	Restock livestock through a goat rotation concept each to selected vulnerable households)												
	Provide basic livestock trainings and engage in local procurement to manage disease and reproduction												
Output 3.3: Productivity of artisanal fishermen in Southern Red Sea Region enhanced	Provide fishing equipment, tools to improve fish catch												
	Provide small scale cool storage to enhance value chain (to be funded through the Community Recovery Fund)												
	Provide trainings to enhance post-harvesting practices including drying fishes												
	Strengthen capacity of fishermen cooperatives and target them under Community Recovery Fund activities												
	Select women beneficiaries trainees on net making and mending ; conduct TOT and provide tools												

ANNEXE 2: RISK ANALYSIS

These are the main anticipated risks, impacts and mitigation options in the programme.

#	Description	Type	Impact and Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner
1	Insufficient commitment from the government and/or communities to implement the project	Political Organizational Strategic	P = 5 I = 5 Critical	Receive a real commitment from the key stakeholders including the government, in the project's objectives and implementation framework. Have the GoSE take the lead in the programming of activities, for a concrete national ownership.	UNDP/CO
2	Insufficient resources mobilization for a full implementation of the project	Financial	P = 4 I = 4 Critical	Roll out the outputs 2 and 3 in a minimal setup targeting a smaller number of communities and beneficiaries, and/or concentrating on more specific thematic areas depending on the resilience building - sensitive livelihoods needs assessment.	UNDP/CO
3	CO unable to deliver on-time or maintain quality control	Operational	P = 2 I = 1	Develop an M&E action plan which relies on feasible options including remote monitoring and external mid-term audit/evaluation	UNDP/Project team & M&E unit
4	High cost of material/services	Operational	P = 2 I = 2	Review the targets once unit procurement costs for key activities have been defined/known	UNDP/Project team
5	Unintentionally excluding women from taking part in projects ; Gender and social aspects not sufficiently taken into account in the project strategy and beneficiaries	Strategic	P = 1 I = 1	Include the gender sensitive aspects in the Livelihoods needs assessment methodology. Disaggregate all indicators by age and gender, including special groups (people living with disabilities) and set targets for each sub-groups.	
6	Access to the beneficiaries to conduct livelihoods assessment and deliver programmatic responses not provided by the government	Political Strategic Operational	P = 5 I = 4 Critical	Depending on the decision by the GoSE on the travel authorization to the project's zones, and on the capacity assessment of other possible stakeholders to be conducted (NGOs, decentralized services, local authorities), develop a suitable operational & partnership strategy for the project implementation.	UNDP/CO management and Project team
7	Creating undue expectations that the programme will create more longer-term employment opportunities than it actually does	Strategic	P = 1 I = 1	Develop and implement a communication action plan for the project making sure the communication towards local communities and the beneficiaries is clear enough on the project's strategy and the expected targets	Project team
8	Distortion on the labour market: wage set too high can divert from	Operational	P = 2 I = 1	Include a review of the wage structure for unskilled workers in the initial livelihoods needs assessment.	Project team

	productive activities and private sector employment			Set up and lead a interagency working group on cash-for-work to insure a close coordination and consultations on wages levels with relevant stakeholders (government, private sector, local communities)	
9	Employment and training opportunities provided do not match actual market needs	Strategic	P = 2 I = 2	Make sure that the short term and longer term economic opportunities proposed to beneficiaries do fit the livelihoods needs assessment and value chain analysis. Train the members of the mobile counselling unit on the possible activities that have the biggest potential of profitability and durability, based on the various available studies, produced by the project or by other sources.	Project team
10	Selection of beneficiaries exposed to fraud	Operational	P = 1 I = 1	Based on the initial assessments under output 2.1, develop and implement a very precise operational guidance note on the selection of beneficiaries for the project, taking into account the necessary participation of local stakeholders in this process (local authorities and civil society). Integrate external random control of beneficiaries into the M&E and audit dispositions	Project team
11	Natural and man-made disasters (slow onset and sudden), though, in particular drought, affect the progress towards results	Operational	P = 5 I = 4 Critical	Insure that the resilience building component under output 1 is fully integrated with the livelihoods and resilience components under output 2 and 3, to make sure the livelihoods strategies of the project are resilience -sensitive. Adapt the programming of activities following the seasonal risks of natural disasters	Project team with support from regional office
12	Limited local market for the fishing products	Strategic	P = 4 I = 4 Critical	Include the fishing activity into the value chain analysis to be conducted at the beginning of the project.	Project team
13	Perception of backward/traditional fishing techniques	Cultural	P = 4 I = 2	Conduct participatory focus groups with the fishing community (men, women, elders) on the best strategies to improve productivity and profitability in the fishing sector	Project team