



OPERATIONAL PHASE 8 (OP8)

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY (CPS)

ERITREA (2024-2028)



January 2026



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Acronyms



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



AfDB	African Development Bank
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community-Based Organizations
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECMIB	Eritrea Coastal Marine and Island Biodiversity
ENWDVA	Eritrean National War Disabled Veterans Association
EWAA	Eritrean Women in Agri Business
FAD	Fish Aggregating Devices
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FReMP	Fisheries Resources Management Programme
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HAC	Hamelmo Agricultural College
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPM	Integrated Pesticide Management
ISDU	Inclusive Sustainable Development Unit
MIHAP	Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLWE	Ministry of Land Water and Environment
NCEW	National Confederation Eritrean workers
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUEW	National Union of Eritrean Women
ODF	Open Defecation Free
OP	Operational Phase
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
SDCF	Strategic Development Cooperation Framework
SGP	Small Grants Programme
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SMCP	Saving and Micro credit Programme
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
UNCCD	United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



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OP8 Financial Resources - SGP Country Programme (estimated US\$)¹

Total SGP Grants to date since Country Programme start date (2009)	USD 3,752,200.00
OP8 GEF Core Funds	USD 800,000.00 TBC
OP8 GEF STAR Funds	USD 500,000.00 TBC
Other funds (secured)	In-kind
Other funds (expected/to be mobilized)	In-kind

1. INTRODUCTION

The Eighth Operational Phase of the Small Grants Programme (SGP OP8) leverages three decades of successful global experience in empowering local civil society organizations (CSOs) and community-based organizations (CBOs) to design and implement community-driven initiatives. These initiatives have improved household well-being, increased awareness and resilience to environmental threats, and generated global environmental benefits. Lessons learned and experience gained in previous SGP Operational Phases have demonstrated that integrated, landscape-seascape approaches are effective in mobilizing multiple stakeholder collaboration, linking local CSOs/CBOs with enabling partners and achieving mutually supportive livelihood and environmental outcomes at scale.

The objectives of the SGP OP8 is to engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance wellbeing and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits. This initiative is crucial as economic development pressures are intensifying in various areas of the developing world, resulting in widening inequalities. Local communities, particularly vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, are experiencing increased level of vulnerability and are struggling to address the challenges posed by ecosystem degradation, biodiversity loss, and climate change. The OP8 objectives reflect the key features of GEF Small Grants Programme 2.0, including new approaches to support youth, women and local communities, linking up with complementary mechanisms, such as the Microfinance Initiative and CSO Challenge Programme, cooperating with other GEF Agencies, and leveraging opportunities with GEF strategies, including the delivery of the GEF-8 Integrated Programmes. In addition, OP8 will facilitate opportunities for innovation and scaling up, catalyze multi-stakeholder alliances to test new approaches through CSOs, and give leverage to its dialogue platforms towards greater impact. OP8 will also align and contribute to the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

SGP Eritrea operates within the framework of UNDP under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Land Water and Environment (MoLWE). The Department of Environment (DoE) is the political focal point for the two Rio conventions namely United Nations Convention on Biodiversity and United Nations Convention Framework on Climate Change. Whereas the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) is the focal point

¹ The level of SGP OP8 resources is an estimated total of: (a) the GEF8 core grant allocation; (b) approved STAR resources; as well as (c) other sources of cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). SGP countries with remaining OP7 balances that have not been pipelined will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP8 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.



for United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification. The major stakeholders of SGP in the country include line ministries, civil society organizations, institutions of higher education, and the local communities. The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), which has direct relevance to Intermediary NGO is one of the civil society organizations which are active in the country.

2. COUNTRY PROGRAMME SUMMARY: Key results and achievements

SGP Eritrea provided technical assistance for activities supporting community initiatives addressing environmental concerns within the focal areas of preventing land degradation, enhancing biodiversity conservation, promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation, strengthening chemicals and waste management to community-based organizations and local non-government organizations with GEF/SGP grant amount of USD 3,752,200.00. The contribution of local communities, government ministries and local Civil Society Organizations worth USD 4,781,097.00 which is significant compared with the total funds allocated by GEF during OP4 up to OP7. Such arrangement was stipulated right from the inception and preparation of the project in which the contribution of the local communities was clearly articulated in the project proposal itself. Contribution of local communities, in most cases, was in the form of labour and provision of raw materials needed for the construction of soil and water conservation structures or other supplies deemed necessary for successful completion of the projects.

The GEF/SGP has financed a total of 81 projects across OP4, OP5, OP6, and OP7, as represented in Table 1 and Figure1. Of these, 56 SGP projects from the initial three phases have been completed, while OP7 currently encompasses 24 ongoing projects.

Table 1: Overview of grant distribution and the quantity of SGP initiatives during the GEF4-7 phases

GEF Operational phase	GEF Grant			Delivery %	Total # of Projects implemented	Remark
	CORE	STAR	Total			
PHASE 4	300,000	0.00	300,000	100%	9	Completed
PHASE 5	1,200,000	0.00	1,200,000	98.46%	23	Completed
PHASE 6	400,000	688,000	1,088,000	100%	24	Completed
PHASE 7	505,000	659,200	1,164,200	50.22%	24	In progress
Total	2,405,000	1,347,200	3,752,200		81	



SGP The GEF
Small Grants
Programme



Figure 1: Overview of thematic areas of intervention and grant allocations for SGP Eritrea

COUNTRY PROGRAMME SNAPSHOT

2009

Start Year

81

Number of GEF Projects

US\$ 3,133,000

GEF Grant Amount

US\$ 443,883

Co-Financing in Cash

US\$ 4,781,079

Co-Financing in Kind

-

Non-GEF Grant Amount

-

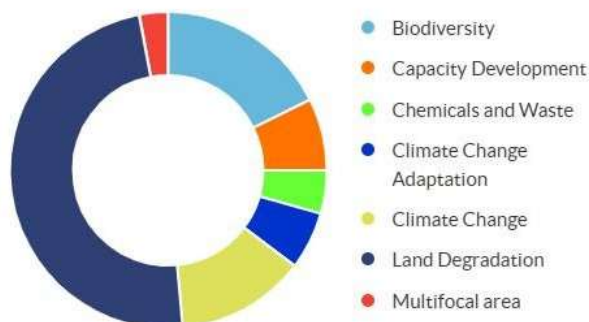
Number of Non-GEF Projects

81

Total Number of Projects

Source: Quality assured data from SGP's annual monitoring process, 2024

COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BY AREA OF WORK



Beyond environmental protection which includes community-based area enclosures, soil and water conservation techniques, these projects have encouraged sustainable livelihoods through nature-based solutions such as, the promotion of small-scale irrigation, sustainable beekeeping for livelihood and biodiversity enhancement, biogas and solar energy initiatives, fishery enhancement, improved waste management practices, and agro-ecological methods. By empowering communities with training and resources, SGP initiatives have cultivated grassroots resilience and environmental stewardship.

During Operational Phases (OP) 4 to 7, the SGP Eritrea funded community projects results are shown below. The programme has successfully established strong partnership with 74 Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) and other non-state actors (refer Annex 5-list of SGP beneficiary grantees).

2.1 Land Degradation and Ecosystem Restoration

- **1,520 hectares** of degraded land enclosed and have been rehabilitated through afforestation and soil and water conservation.
- Rehabilitation activities included:
 - Area closures
 - Check dam construction
 - Hillside terracing
 - Farmland terracing



- Tree seedling plantation
- Indigenous species including *Bamboo*, *Juniperus procera*, *Olea africana*, and *Dodonaea angustifolia* rehabilitated in the Anqer balwa landscape located in Elabered and Aditekelezan subregions of Anseba.

2.2 Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystems and Community-Based Fish Development in Seascape and other coastal areas

2.2.1 Rehabilitation of Mangrove Ecosystems

- A total of 93 hectares of mangrove ecosystems have been rehabilitated, including 25 hectares that were newly enclosed and planted in the two coastal regions of Gelalo and Araeta subregions. Mangrove initiatives have significantly contributed to the enhancement of marine biodiversity.
- Local communities of *Akielo*, *Gelalo* and *Hariena* villages from *Gelalo* sub region and *Sahil* village from *Araeta* sub region involved in planting, construction of wave breakers, and nursery management.

2.2.2 Community-Based Fishery Development for Improved Livelihoods Using Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), Small Pelagics, and Stationary Fish Traps

- Three community-led projects implemented stationary Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) and fish traps in Maedir, Gelalo, and Harena. Fish collection has begun from the fish productivity structures.
- **24 canoes distributed to vulnerable** fishing households, including those headed by women, enhancing access to fishing zones and improving livelihoods.
- **Eddi and Bihita OP7 seascape initiatives** are reporting **significant catches of small pelagic fish** to the extent that it is supplying to local markets. These early successes indicate strong potential for scaling community-based marine resource management across Eritrea's coastline, contributing to sustainable livelihoods and improved food security.

2.3 Climate Change Mitigation and Renewable Energy

- Promotion of energy-efficient stoves, biogas, and solar energy:
 - 749 women trained on improved traditional stove-making
 - Biogas digesters piloted in Merghida Farm (24 m³ capacity)
 - Solar-powered IT classrooms established in Adibeza and Adigulti
- 252 households & 6 service centers are served with installation of solar home systems in Qnafna, Debub region.
- Solar lanterns are distributed to 400 households in Asneda village, Asmat sub region.
- Over 400 households served energy saving improved traditional stoves in Wara and Deki Gebru villages of Aditekelezan sub region, Anseba region.
- Biogas as alternative sources of energy are placed in 22 households Aditekelezan subregion and Mergida farm of Adikeigh subregion.



2.4 Sustainable Livelihoods and Economic Development

Enhanced food security and income diversification through

- Peanut processing introduced; 100 individuals trained in Libena, Hamelmalo subregion, Anseba region.
- Enclosures within villages of Anqerbalwa landscape supported small-scale irrigation and vegetable farming.
- A total of 24 canoes have been allocated to the vulnerable fishing community, which includes households led by women, located in the villages of Gelalo, Harena, and Akielo within the Gelalo sub-region of the Northern Red Sea region.
- Beekeeping introduced and alternative top-bar hives distributed to 208 households of Dogogolo village, Subregion Senafe, Debub region.

2.5 Agro-Chemical Management for Sustainable Land Use

Integrated pesticide and herbicide management promoted:

- 111 trained at Zoba level and sub-Zoba Elabered and Aditekelezan (NUEW, local administrators, community reps and extension workers)
- 1,056 community members sensitized on safe chemical use of which 586 were women and 470 men.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) trainings conducted.
- Awareness extended to elementary school students in Wara and Adi Berbere.

As the result of community sensitization on Agro-Chemical Management for Sustainable Land Use, six villages of Anqerbalwa landscape developed bylaws and banned utilization of agrochemicals.

2.6 Urban Waste Management and Community Awareness

An initiative in **Abashawel Sub-Region (Maekel)** has been addressing urban waste management:

- Trained **3,111 residents** (85.5% women) on composting and waste segregation.
- Established **waste management teams** across institutions.
- Deployed **20 waste containers** and set up for **5 communal sites**, out of which two are fully operational.
- Diverted **17,500** quintal of organic waste converted to compost in 2024 from only two waste collection containers in Abashawel.
- The model is now being replicated in Geza Banda and other sub-regions of Asmara in Maekel region and other regions of Eritrea such as Anseba (Keren) and Northern Red Sea of Eritrea (Massawa).
- The project provides valuable insights for enhanced inter-agency collaboration to ensure sustainability and better result.



2.7 Enhancing capacity for eco-friendly thinking and afforestation practices within the school compound

- School-based projects enhanced environmental awareness in *Shiketi* elementary and junior school:
 - Shiketi School engaged over **1,130 students**
 - **Solar panels, computers, and farming tools** provided
 - **1,250 tree seedlings** planted and maintained in school compound
 - Promotion materials (e.g., billboards with “think special” message produced and placed with in the enclosed school compound) used to reinforce eco-friendly behavior

2.8 Policy Influence and Replication

Model SGP projects have replicated:

- **Qnafna solar and afforestation project** (OP5 project) scaled up by UNDP’s Adaptation Fund project: Climate change adaptation programme in water and agriculture in Anseba region. Communities from Hamelmalo and Habero sub regions of Anseba Region have gained advantages from this project.
- Two afforestation projects received National Greening Award. The projects are **Tokonda’e Watershed Management Project** (OP5 project) and **Mesfnto-Tsehaflam** Community-Based Forest Management project (OP6 project).
- The Merghida biogas production OP6 project implemented by Eritrean National War Disabled Veterans Association is being replicated by other farming communities in different parts of the country such as *Hagaz, Keren, Elabered* and *Adi-Tekelezan* in Anseba region; *Geremi* and *Adi-Guadad* in Maekel region and three villages in Adikuala sub region in Debubub region.
- Emphasis on up scaling and replication in other regions to magnify environmental and socio-economic benefits.

3. COUNTRY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIC ALIGNMENT

3.1 Alignment with national priorities

Eritrea has diversified eco-geographic zones with a significant diversity of fauna and flora both in the terrestrial and marine ecosystems. These environmental and natural resources, upon which the majority of the population of the country depend for their livelihoods, are however under immense pressure resulting from land degradation, deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, unsustainable land management practices and loss of biodiversity. The environmental challenges are further exacerbated by climate change manifested in the form of recurring drought, depletion of groundwater, and flash flooding.

Coupled with the impact of climate change, environmental and natural resources degradation in the country continues to have deleterious economic and social repercussions for the population. It has resulted in poor agricultural production and impacted negatively on food security and the livelihoods of



the population. Moreover, Eritrea is prone to natural disasters such as drought, floods, earthquakes and volcano eruptions. Drought is the most common hazard affecting livelihoods in large areas of the country and female headed families are most affected.

The GoSE, in partnership with UN and other development partners, has undertaken different environmental safeguard measures to respond to these environmental challenges, including the formulation and implementation of different national environmental policies and legal frameworks, as well as preparation and implementation of action plans. In order to support the national environmental protection efforts and to fulfil its international obligations, Eritrea has ratified the three most important United Nations environmental conventions (UNCCD, UNCBD and UNFCCC).

Eritrea signed the Paris Agreement on 22nd April 2016 and submitted its 1st Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) in 2018. The 1st NDC outlines, Eritrea's vulnerability to climate change arising from increasing temperatures and increasingly variable rainfall and sets an unconditional target to reduce 2030 business as usual emissions by 12.0% and a conditional target of 38.5% if additional finance is made available. The NDC highlights mitigation actions in the energy, agriculture, industry, forest, and waste sectors and adaptation actions in the agriculture, forest, water, land management, public health, and marine resource sectors. Addressing the INDC priorities is critical to meeting the country's SDGs and gender equality, environment, and green growth goals.

Eritrea is signatory to several key international agreements, treaties and has adopted development frameworks including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063, with goals and targets that link well with its Self-Reliance Policy and Development Agenda. In response to national challenges and realizing key international agreements and development frameworks, the UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026) articulates two priority areas and four outcomes. The SDCF's priority areas are:

Priority area 1: Human development and well-being mainly addressing People and Peace.

People: Equitable access to quality essential social services.

Peace: Accountable and efficient Institutions

The two SDCF outcomes under priority area 1 are described below:

SDCF Outcome 1: By 2026, more people have benefited from equitable access to and use of inclusive high quality essential social services.

SDCF Outcome 2: By 2026, Eritrea's public sector institutions are more accountable and efficient, and more people enjoy the right to development.

Priority area 2: Inclusive, diversified, green and climate-resilient economy mainly addressing Prosperity and Planet.

Prosperity: Livelihoods, inclusive & diversified economy.

Planet: Climate resilient, sustainable environment & natural resources



The two outcomes under priority area 2 are described below:

SDCF Outcome 3: By 2026, people in Eritrea, especially the disadvantaged population, have increased livelihoods as economic growth becomes more inclusive and diversified.

SDCF Outcome 4: By 2026, people in Eritrea have benefited from climate resilient, sustainable environment and natural resources management.

Table 2. List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Conventions + national and SGP planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
Conventions	
Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF)	21 March 1996 (Ratification) and 19 June 1996 (Accession)
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of biodiversity	11 June 2019 (Accession)
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	28 July 2005 (Signature) and 22 April 2016 (Ratification)
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1996
Stockholm Convention (SC) on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2005
Minamata Convention (MC) on Mercury	7 Feb 2023 (Accession)
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Vienna, 22/03/85	10 March 2005 (Accession)
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Montreal, 16/09/1987	10 March 2005 (Accession)
Kigali Amendment for the Phase down of HFCs	7 February 2023 (Accession)
Basel Convention on the Control of Trans-boundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal	10 March 2005 (Accession)
Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	28 July 2005
Paris Agreement on Climate Change	22 April 2016 & 07 February 2023 (Signature and Accession respectively)
National planning frameworks and reports	
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	1st 2000 2nd 2015 (updated)
Third National Communication to the Climate Change	December 2021
First Biennial Update Report to the Climate Change	December 2021
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	2007
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) for the Paris Agreement- UNFCCC	2018
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	2002
National Implementation Plan (NIP) on POPs-Stockholm Convention	1st 2012, update, 2018
UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	2015
1 st Eritrea Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2022 (first report focusing on SDG 3 & 13)
2 nd Eritrea Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) for the UN SDGs	2024 (2 nd report focusing on SDG 4, 5 & 6)
SGP planning frameworks	
OP4 SGP Country Programme Strategy	Endorsed on July 2009
OP5 SGP Country Programme Strategy	Endorsed on 22 March 2012
OP6 SGP Country Programme Strategy	Endorsed on 26 June 2016
OP7 SGP Country Programme Strategy	Endorsed on 30 November 2019
GEF-8 National Dialogues and stakeholders consultation	Performed on May 2023- Dec 2024



3.2 Gaps and opportunities

3.2.1 Opportunities

There are a number of opportunities in Eritrea which can be referred as an enabling environment for advancing and implementing both national and global priorities. This can be achieved through the meaningful and active participation of communities and civil society organizations.

First, Eritrea has signed multiple international conventions and protocols, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the United Nations Convention for Combating Desertification (UNCCD). International conventions related to environment to which Eritrea is signatory are listed in Table 2 above. Eritrea has produced a number of national reports related to the environment as stipulated in the conventions. The participation of Eritrea in the implementation of national and regional environmental programs and projects reflects the Eritrea's commitment to engage itself in fight against the different environmental hazards such as effects of climate change, depletion of biodiversity, and land degradation. The international conventions and protocols provide the forum for the country access to technical and financial resources to support the implementation of programs and project in the GEF thematic areas.

Second, SGP projects in Eritrea are fully aligned with the government development plan such as Environment, Energy, Food security, Health, Capacity Development and Water conservation, and UN sustainable development framework. As part of the OP8 strategic directions at the national level, the potential for complementary and synergy of the selected OP8 strategic initiatives with other projects is indicated in Table 3. GEF/SGP OP8 activities will complement larger environmental initiatives.

Third, local communities and civil society organizations are involved actively and with responsibility in implementing a number of national environmental programs/initiatives. The national association, relevant ministries and local administration structure are deeply rooted up to the level of village which is of great help in the success of SGP intervention in terms of community mobilization, providing technical backstopping and in kind contribution.

3.2.2 Gaps and Risks

In contrast of opportunities, there are gaps and risks to the SGP programme in Eritrea, which requires mitigation strategy.

A. Risks

1. Drought: - The country is prone to drought and climate change. There are clear indicators that the climate of the country is changing. Droughts have been for a long time a significant and severe natural phenomenon in the country, and there is a high likelihood that climate change effect incidence and severity will increase. Recognizing these threats, the country has prepared a National Adaption Plan for Action in 2007 to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change (NAPA, 2007ii). Essential initiatives for climate adaptation efforts encompass providing communities with drought-resistant crops, enhancing



irrigation methods, diversifying agricultural products, establishing early warning systems, implementing rotational grazing practices, encouraging rainwater harvesting, replenishing groundwater supplies, promoting afforestation, and conducting community awareness campaigns. Consequently, the SGP program will facilitate training on drought mitigation strategies in accordance with the adaptation plan for the beneficiary village communities located in drought-prone areas. Furthermore, linking farmers with extension workers and other relevant experts will be one of the mitigation strategies employed.

2. Animal Intrusion and harsh environment such as tidal disturbance in seascape interventions: -

Attack by herd of camels and other domestic animals for the afforestation seascape projects during dry seasons particularly in drought prone part of Eritrea. This is because it is the only means of getting fodder. Moreover, there is a potential problem of harsh tidal disturbances for mangrove and other halophyte seeds to grow in the coastal areas.

To mitigate such risk, communities have been trained on seed collections from established mangrove forests and on planting mangrove trees. Due to the harsh environment on the coasts, the survival rate of the seedlings was not as expected. Hence, better techniques and solution have been tried by SGP grantees in Southern Red sea. A number of trajectory trenches were dug to allow seawater enter underground and help in increasing rates of the sowed seeds. For that purpose, a small nursery has been established in Assab and start to deliver seedlings to some villages of Southern Red Sea Region. Continuous community sensitization and awareness raising about environmental problems should be conducted by arranging seminars facilitated by environmentalists. Furthermore, exchange of experience could be made by arranging communities' visits (study tours) to successful project sites in the country. Most importantly, the safeguarding of the mangrove area enclosures must be maintained at least until they are firmly established, utilizing local bylaws, protection measures such as guarding, prohibition entry of camels/other domestic animals to new mangrove plantations and ongoing care for the seedlings.

B. Major Gap

1. Inadequate capacity of CBOs/CSOs:- Inadequate capacity of CBOs/CSOs particularly in report and proposals writing has remained one of the gaps for effective and efficient implementation of the initiatives. Hence continued skills development and capacity-building training to be part of the project component.



3.3 OP8 strategic priorities of the SGP Country Programme

Table 3. SGP Country Programme's alignment with SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives and country priorities/projects/programmes

SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives - Global	SGP Country Programme's OP8 Priorities	SGP Country Programme's complementarity with GEF, UNDP, and other projects and programmes
Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species 1) Improve the effectiveness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation and management through equitable governance systems by recognizing and respecting the rights of local communities. 2) Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy approaches (e.g. agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.). 3) Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species.	Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species • Improve community-led biodiversity friendly practices and approaches, including promoting blue economy (e.g., agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism, infrastructure, etc.) • Enhance community led actions for protection of threatened species • Increase diversification and livelihood improvement such as promote freshwater fish in the landscape areas • Promote and expanded restoration and afforestation of degraded lands. • Sustainable utilization of small pelagic fish to improve nutrition and livelihoods of communities.	-Integrated Semenawi and Debubawi Bahri- Burri- Irrori- Hawakil Protected Area System (UNDP) -Eritrea Coastal Marine and Island Biodiversity Project -UNDP -Sustainable Land Management (SLM) in <i>Serejeka</i> Zoba Maekel (UNDP), -Climate and Agriculture in <i>Habero</i> and, <i>Hamelmallo</i> in Anseba region, and <i>Tslma</i> in Debub region (UNDP), -GEF -Restoring Degraded Forest Landscapes & Promoting Community-Based Natural Resource Management (Rora Habab Plateau and other regions)-UNDP -Fisheries Resources Management Programme (FReMP)-IFAD -Fisheries Development Project (funded by IFAD and implemented by MMR), -Integrated Agriculture Development Project (IADP)-IFAD -GFF – Climate- Resilient Natural Resource Management in South- eastern escarpments and adjacent Red Sea Coastal areas -FAO -SIP of catchments in Gash-Barka and Debub (AfDB) -Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP) funded by AfDB and other bilateral agencies -Cooperation with Eritrean Women in Agri Business (EWAA), -Date Palm Project: Food security and Promotion of Strategic Crops by UNDP, FAO and IFAD -Beekeeping Association of five regions



		-Complementary Interventions of Forest & Wildlife Authority, MOA, MoMR & MoLWE
Low-carbon energy access co-benefits Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs 1) Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. 2) Promote off-grid energy service needs in rural and urban areas.	Low-carbon energy access co-benefits • Promote renewable and energy efficient technologies providing socio-economic benefits and improving livelihoods. • Promote biogas energy service needs in rural areas. • Promote solar powered small scale irrigation system.	• Alternative energy project of the EU GEF Energy project • Energy saving improved traditional stoves (<i>Adhanet Mogogo</i>) promotion of the Ministry of Agriculture • Energy saving improved traditional stoves (<i>Adhanet Mogogo</i>) promotion by the Eritrean Ireland Development Partnership (EIDP) • Eritrean National War Disabled Veterans Association (ENWDVA) • UNDP Youth Connects for Development • AfDB funded alternative energy projects
Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management 1) Reduce and promote alternative to mercury use in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. 2) Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy. 3) Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture. 4) Enhance local to global coalitions on chemicals, waste and mercury management.	• Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy • Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture • Promote segregation of municipality waste at its source • Demonstrated innovative socially inclusive urban solutions/ approaches (including waste and chemical management, energy, watershed protection, ecosystem services and biodiversity)	-SCAP – Sustainable Climate Action Plan (WASH & Cross- Sector)-UNICEF -WASH – Water, Sanitation & Hygiene- UNICEF -MoA, MoLWE and City Municipalities partnering for same programme -Ministry of Mines and Energy -Dairy and Horticulture producer's association
Enhancing social inclusion 1) Promote inclusive targeted initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. (e.g. women/girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).	Enhancing social inclusion 1) Promote targeted inclusive initiatives. 2) Mainstream social inclusion in all projects. (e.g. women/girls, Local Peoples, youth, and persons with disabilities).	• Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare • Eritrean War Disabled Veterans Association (EWDVA) • NUEYS and NUEW sensitization projects, Ecosystem- based fisheries management, Piloting of smart agriculture
Knowledge Management (KM) 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of	Knowledge Management 1) Capture knowledge and lessons from projects and activities. 2) Improve capacities of CSOs/CBOs.	• National Documentation Center Development of National and Digital Library • National Media (Mol)



CSOs/CBOs. 3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices.	3) Conduct South-South Exchanges to promote technology transfer and replication of good practices. 4) Farmer-to- farmer exchange programme visits within the country 5) Strengthen existing green clubs and organize new emerging ones 6) Production of project fact sheets, video graphic	- Green clubs and community schools - Platforms under National Union of Eritrean women (NUEW), National Confederation Eritrean workers (NCEW), Eritrean National War Disabled Veterans Association (ENWDVA), MoLWE, MoA, MoMR, Ministry of Education (MoE), MFND (Ministry of Finance and National Development)
Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms.	Results Management, Monitoring & Evaluation 1) Administer new M&E strategy in Country Programme and project design, implementation and overall decision making using participatory mechanisms. 2) OP8 Monitoring and Evaluation (refer Table 7, in section 9).	UNDP, MFND, MoA, MoLWE, NUEW, Forest and Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Local Government from Beneficiary regions

As stated in Table 3, Community based landscape/seascape conservation projects will complement with activities implemented by the Semenawi-Bahri, Debubawi-Bahri, Burri, Irorri Barasolie protected area. Eritrea with 124,320km² land area is located at the northern part of the Horn of Africa. It has 1,215Km of Red Sea coastline and an estimated 354 islands, primarily in the Dahlak Archipelago.

The Eritrea Coastal Marine and Island Biodiversity (ECMIB), funded by GEF and implemented by the MoMR, assessed the biodiversity marine ecosystems along the Eritrean coast. Results from investigations conducted by the project show that the Eritrean coast is rich in coral reef, mangrove and seagrass biodiversity. The coast is home to a number of endangered and threatened species including turtles, dugongs, whales, seabirds, fish, corals, and other invertebrates. The coastal area is subject to anthropogenic and natural effects (Grissac and Negussie 2007). Currently the MoMR is running IFAD funded Programmes i.e 'Fisheries Resources Management Programme' and 'Sustainable Fisheries Livelihood Programme' aimed at strengthening the capacity of local fishers on environmental sustainability.

In summary, the Country Programme is fully aligned with OP8 Strategic initiatives and other framework as shown in Table 8: Results Framework of SGP OP8.



4. OP8 PRIORITY LANDSCAPES/SEASCAPES & STRATEGIC INITIATIVES

4.1 Grant making within the priority landscape/seascapes

a) Process for selecting priority landscapes and seascapes

During OP8, SGP Eritrea decided to continue the same seascape of OP6 & OP7 located in and sub-regions of Northern Red Sea (*Gelalo*) and Southern Res Sea regions (*Araeta*).

However, a new landscape is selected in *Liban, Logo Anseba sub region*, the Gash Barka (GB) region. The reason behind the selection of this landscape is land degradation hot spots as identified by the Land Degradation Neutrality (LDN). Hence, from a list of land degradation hotspots (namely *Shambqo, Logo-Anseba, Tokombia* and *Molqi*) which was identified in the Land Degradation Neutrality (MOA-2022), *Logo-Anseba* landscape area is selected because of its high degree of land degradation severity..

Hence, **70%** of the total OP8 grant will be allocated to the selected **landscape and seascape target areas** and the rest **30%** will be allocated in other places, GEF-SGP grant support can propose for the most vulnerable areas and strategic projects.

During OP8, there are two sets of strategic activities that require support within the landscape/seascape area and those outside of the selected landscape and seascape. The activities outside landscape/seascape area, basically, fall under the following categories: capacity building, promotion of low carbon energy such as biogas and innovative projects of UNDP Youth Connects for Development related to sound waste management and sensitization of local communities as shown below.

- Capacity building of community leaders (e.g., model farmers and fishermen), administrators, and civil society. The training will focus on identifying key environmental problems as well as developing proposals and implementing projects; and
- Sensitizing local and regional civil society organizations on environmental problems and their solutions; The National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) National Confederation of Eritrean Workers (NCEW) and Persons with disability association will participate by organizing seminars and workshops.
- Promotion of innovative projects related climate change and environmental management, from UNDP Youth Connects for Development.

The OP7 guidelines and strategies for the scoping process, aimed at ensuring the program's focus on delivering strategic impact, have been utilized to pinpoint the niche of SGP for the preparation and programming of OP8 CPS.

Step 1: Communications, outreach and capacity development about OP8 and its strategic initiatives. Such communications address the need to focus SGP on landscape/seascape areas for the achievement of greater strategic impact through clustering of projects and achievement of synergies.



Step 2: Multi-stakeholder consultations in which consultation with the National Steering Committee (NSC), Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and other relevant partners from government, civil society, UNDP, partner agencies etc. Is carried out to build a consensus on the country program's new approach.

Step 3: Selection of the landscape/seascape area(s) of focus is made with consideration given to SGP's niche, opportunities, challenges, and potential for synergies, for greater impact. The process ended up with a selection of one new landscape and remain the same seascape of the previous phase. Moreover, the identification of the thematic focus or niche ensures that SGP grant making is strategic and its achievement of greater impact.

The Country Program Strategy (CPS), Consultation and Scoping Exercise is a guide to the Landscape/Seascape Baseline assessment process. The Landscape/Seascape Strategy describes the landscape/seascape approach for supporting global environmental activities in line with the selected strategic initiatives in the GEF SGP Country Program that contribute to sustainable development at the community level. The objective of the baseline assessment will assist GEF/SGP National Coordinators and National Steering Committees (NSC) to:

- Mapping a landscape/seascape-wide baseline information including ecological and socioeconomic reference data.
- Develop a landscape/seascape strategy to guide grant-making with typology of projects proposed and identify sets of indicators for selected GEF/SGP strategic initiatives.
- Provide information about the current state of the landscapes/seascapes, through consultations with local communities and stakeholders for setting goals and the expected outputs and outcomes.

During baseline assessment, combination tools and methods including Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) were used. Baseline data establishes sustainability benchmark information: environmental, economic, and socio-cultural aspects, against which future change can be measured and monitored. These studies investigate the environmental settings and socioeconomic parameters of the *new landscape (Liban Kebabi Administration landscape)* and *Gelalo-Arata (Bahri) seascape* where the OP8 GEF/SGP projects are to be implemented. Using satellite image and Geographic information tool (GIS), the habitats of the new landscape were mapped. These will be useful for planning of development activities as well as natural resource management by the local communities. Hence, the baseline assessment conducted for *Liban Kebabi Administration landscape* is used to develop CPS OP8 in order to produce evidence-based knowledge for rural livelihood (analysis of status) at the start of the project in the selected landscape. The baseline would help to collect data that can serve as a basis for future monitoring (e.g., detecting dynamics and trends in the landscape); and provide stakeholders with recommendations for taking further actions to promote sustainable development in the landscape.

The target area of GEF-OP8 phase will continue on the same seascape localities. SGP has targeted Bahr seascape in Araeta and Gelalo sub regions in Southern Red Sea and Northern Red Sea Regions



respectively during OP6 and OP7. Accordingly, the base line study will be updated by SGP team, SGP NSC particularly represented from NUEW, Ministry of Marine Resources and stakeholders collectively from the two seascape regions. The baseline update will incorporate the impact of SGP intervention/projects during Operational phase 6 and developments carried out by other UN agencies and development partners which have implemented in the seascape region during the last five years. On the way forward and the next indicative projects will be collected from the final reports of SGP implemented projects.

b) Selected landscapes/seascapes for OP8

I. Liban Kebabi Administration Landscape

Location:

Liban Kebabi administration is about 40 Kms from the capital city of Eritrea, Asmara. It is located in Logo Anseba sub region which is one of the 16 sub-regions in Gash Barka. The sub region is bordered with six sub regions of Maekel (Berik and Gala Nefhi), Aseba (Elabered and Adi Tekelezan), Debub (Debarwa) and Gash Barka (Mensura) regions.

Demographic Profile of Mimihdar Kebabi Liban:

The administration (mimihdar kebabi) Liban comprises eight villages with various sizes of population. The list of Villages and their household sizes are listed in the table below.

According to Mimihdar Kebabi reports, the population of Liban is about 6,264 individuals of which 3,696 (59%) are female. The total number of households is 1,305 (Table 3). The average household size of *Liban* Mimihdar Kebabi is 4.8. The majority of the families have a family size between four and seven.

Table 4. List of Villages in *Mimihdar Kebabi Liban*

No.	Village	Households size	Additional Information
1	Grat Gebru	120	All the seven village catchments drain towards Mensura.
2	Dembegolo	55	
3	Gulqua	38	
4	Meqiee	40	
5	Tahtay Adi	120	
6	Debri	55	
7	Akhiet	50	
8	Laielay Adi (Laielay Liban)	827	The catchment of Laielay Adi drains to the New Dam
Total		1,305	



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Figure 2: Liban Kebabi Landscape area map

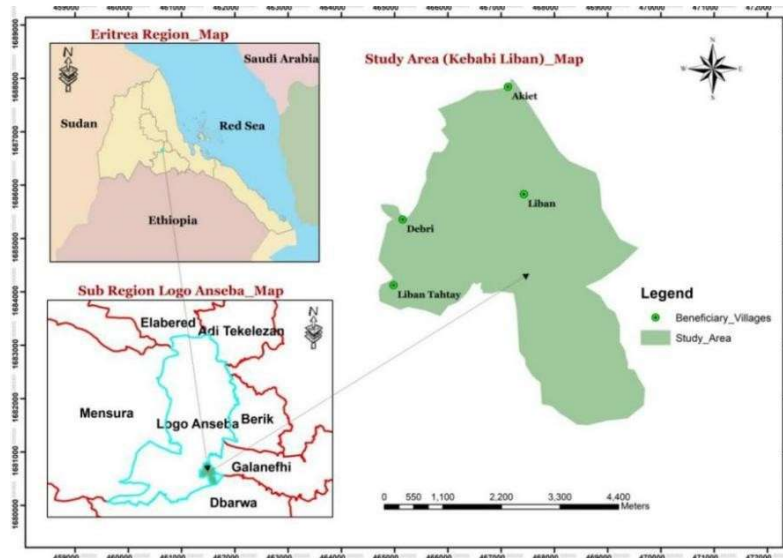
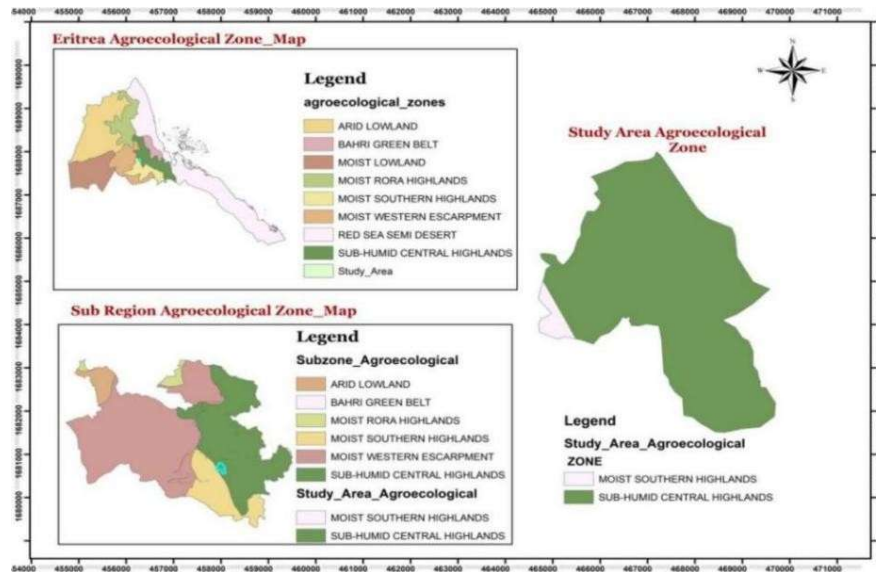


Figure 3: Agroecological zone map of Liban Kebabi





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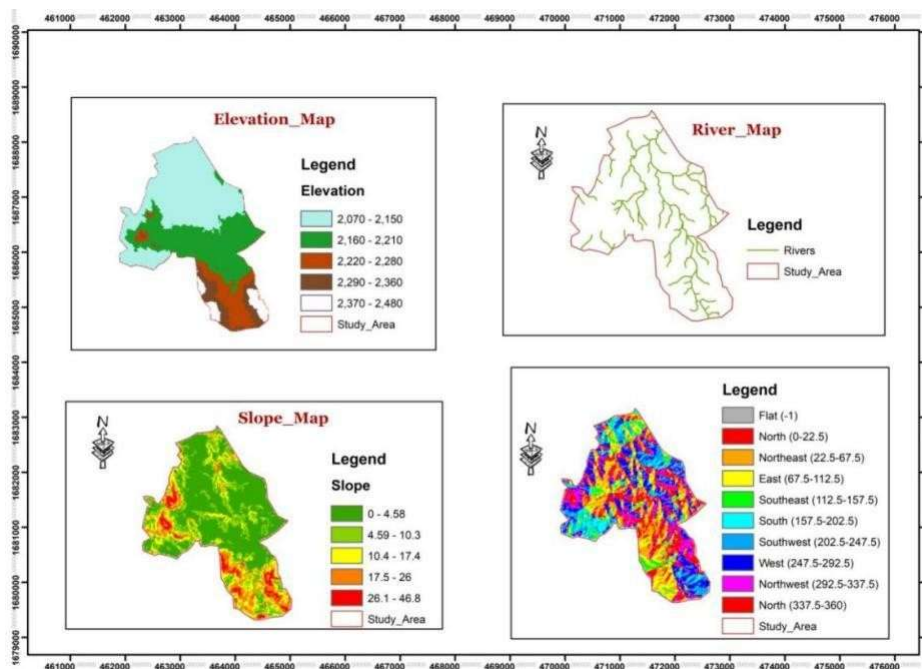


Figure 4: Thematic map of *Liban Kebabi*

Socioeconomic profile:-

The *Logo-Anseba* sub region, particularly *Liban Kebabi* (cluster villages), has been suffering from shortage of water for agricultural activities including irrigation. To mitigate the problem, a new dam has been constructed and already started to hold water from the past rainy season. One of the purpose of the dam is to boost irrigation which would lead to food security, better nutrition and good health. Accordingly, possible SGP intervention in the landscape area are as follows: -

- Community based dam catchment area treatment and promotion of permanent area enclosures.
- Mobilization of communities to practice smart agriculture including harvesting freshwater fish from the dams.
- Restocking of poultry, sheep/goats, cows/ox and donkeys for destitute and women headed households.
- Promotion of top bar beehives.
- Awareness creation on improved management of Agro-Chemicals for Sustainable Land Management including promotion of Integrated Pest Management Systems.
- Promotion of Energy Efficiency Improvement of Electric and Biomass Stove.
- Promotion of low carbon energy such as biogas.
- Promotion of Income Generating Activities (IGA) to support farming communities and nature-based livelihood improvement as market is not problematic as the new landscape area is not far from big cities in Maekel region including Asmara the capital city of Eritrea.



Domestic Energy

A program for introducing energy saving stove was implemented at the *Liban kebabi* administration from the year 2017- 2019, utilizing various funding mechanisms that could serve as a foundation for GEF SGP interventions. The program significantly contributed to the promotion of the traditional stove (Adhanet) in the region over the past five years. However, no new stoves were constructed due to a supply shortage, as the materials were too costly for the local population in relation to their income. Consequently, some newlywed households did not install the Adhanet mogogo.

There are about 200 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPGs) in the area but there is no refilling access to the vicinity. The community use the refilling channel is in *Himbirti*, an adjacent semi-town. Nonetheless, the *Himbirti* center has been considered unsuitable due to the rising number of households relying on its services, which has placed significant strain on the facility. At present, a limited number of households choose to transport their LPG to Asmara for refilling at an exaggerated price.

Recommended to use energy-efficient stoves (ovens), locally referred to as *fernello* to reduce the need for traveling 6-7 kilometers to collect dried wood or branches.

Access road:

The overall distance from *Liban* to Asmara is 44 kilometers. The asphalt road is 30 kilometers. An additional alternative access route exists via *Habela* village, measuring 17 kilometers in length, which links to the main road.

Open Defecation Free (ODF) and Toilet facilities

According to the discussions made, *Libena* declared free from open defecation. According to the rules it is compulsory for all households to build latrine.

Financial access

The Saving and Micro credit Programme (SMCP-*Mewil*) and NUEW are among the institutions which give loans to individuals in the area.

II. Bahri Seascape in *Gelalo* and *Araeta* sub regions

Location

Gel'alo-Arata (Bahri) Seascape is located at 14°34'30" and 15°17'45" latitude (north), and 39°58'12" and 31°07'50" longitude (east). The seascape occupies northeastern coastal area and continental shelf of *Gel'alo* and *Arata* Sub-Zones. The seascape extends up-to 20 kilometers from the coast including the *Irori* plains where the regionally endemic endangered wild ass is found.



Bahri seascape covers an area of 436,077 ha in which 183, 497 ha (42%) in sub-zone *Araeta* and 252, 580 ha (58%) in *Gel'alo* sub-zone. Elevation of the seascape ranges between sea level and 400 m.a.s.l. with some spots (Bada) located below sea level. The *Bahri* Seascape was selected for two important reasons: firstly, the seascape hosts an array of endangered marine animals (e.g., sea cow (dugong), sea turtles, sea grasses and mangrove species. Secondly, the area is habitat for several terrestrial wild animals such as African Wild Ass, Ostriches and Gazelles. The government has also enclosed the areas as national park to conserve these species. Refer Annex 6- for potential villages of *Bahri* Seascape.

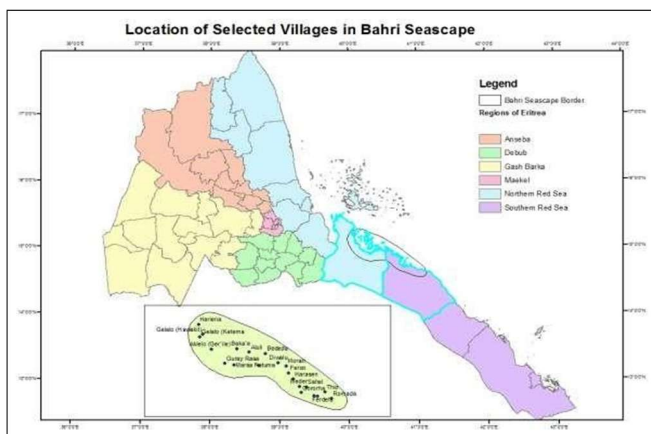


Figure 5: Geographical location of Bahri Seascape

During OP6, SGP Eritrea has implemented five projects in Bahri seascape. The achievement of OP6 seascape projects is illustrated in section two.

Demographic Information

Bahri seascape is located in the Northern Red Sea and Southern Red Sea Regions, in the sub Zobas of Gelalo and Araeta respectively. Gelealo Sub Zoba have a population of 31,443 individuals in 12 administrative area in which 9 are fishing villages, whereas the Sub zoba of Araeta have a population of 22,870 individuals in 10 administrative areas in which 7 are fishing villages. The ethnic compositions of the Sub Zoba's are predominantly composed of the Afar ethnic group, with few Saho and Tigigna ethnic groups. Bahri seascape is fully dominated by Afar ethnic group.

Table 5: List of villages in Bahri Seascape and number of families and inhabitants (total and by gender).

Sub region	Village	House Holds	Female	Male	Total	Sample taken
Gelealo Sub region	Akielo	85	177	160	337	11
	Hawakil	14	35	28	63	-
	Alluli	60	155	37	192	8



	Bakaa	28	56	52	108	-
	MarsaFatuma	36	79	65	144	4
	Sub total	223	502	342	844	23
Araeta Sub region	Maeder	47	103	88	191	5
	Sahil	20	54	50	104	-
	Harrasan	27	60	51	111	3
	Morah	38	95	107	202	5
	Tio	1,489	3,850	3,150	7,000	12
	Diwallo	22	65	65	130	-
	Sub total	1,643	4,227	3,511	7,738	25
Total		1,866	4,729	3,853	8,582	24

Socioeconomic profile

All Bahri area settlers are dependent on the sea for their livelihood. However, Tio town has a few business people and government employees. The local people are mainly involved in fishing (finfish, snail nail, and sea cucumber fisheries). List of villages in the seascape and number of their population is given in Table 4. which shows that Tio has the highest number of inhabitants.

Water resources

Bahri Seascape does not possess permanent rivers. Nonetheless, a number of ephemeral streams originating from highlands drain to the Red Sea or towards Dalol Depression as shown in Figure 3. These streams recharge ground water and provide fresh water to coastal inhabitants. Moreover, they drain to the flood plains regenerating grasslands, shrubs and trees that provide the sole sources of animal feed in the semi deserts. There is also a close link between these streams and the mangroves, which grow in the estuaries, where the salinity level is milder than the sea water. Mangroves are nesting grounds for fish. Hence, seasonal floods supply nutrients for a number of marine lives in the coastal areas.

Rain over the Red Sea, as a whole, is very sparse, as in all desert areas, occurs spasmodically, and often localized. A particular location may receive no rain for months or years, then to experience a brief heavy rainfall may not be repeated for a similar lengthy period.

The inhabited Eritrean islands are suffering from critical shortages of potable water. Usually, residents excavate big holes or build cistern like on Dahlak El-Kebir to capture the little run-off generated from the limited precipitation in the area and these are usually not sufficient to meet demands. On the long-term, the only option for islands is to consider small-scale desalination facilities and building water storage structures and cisterns.

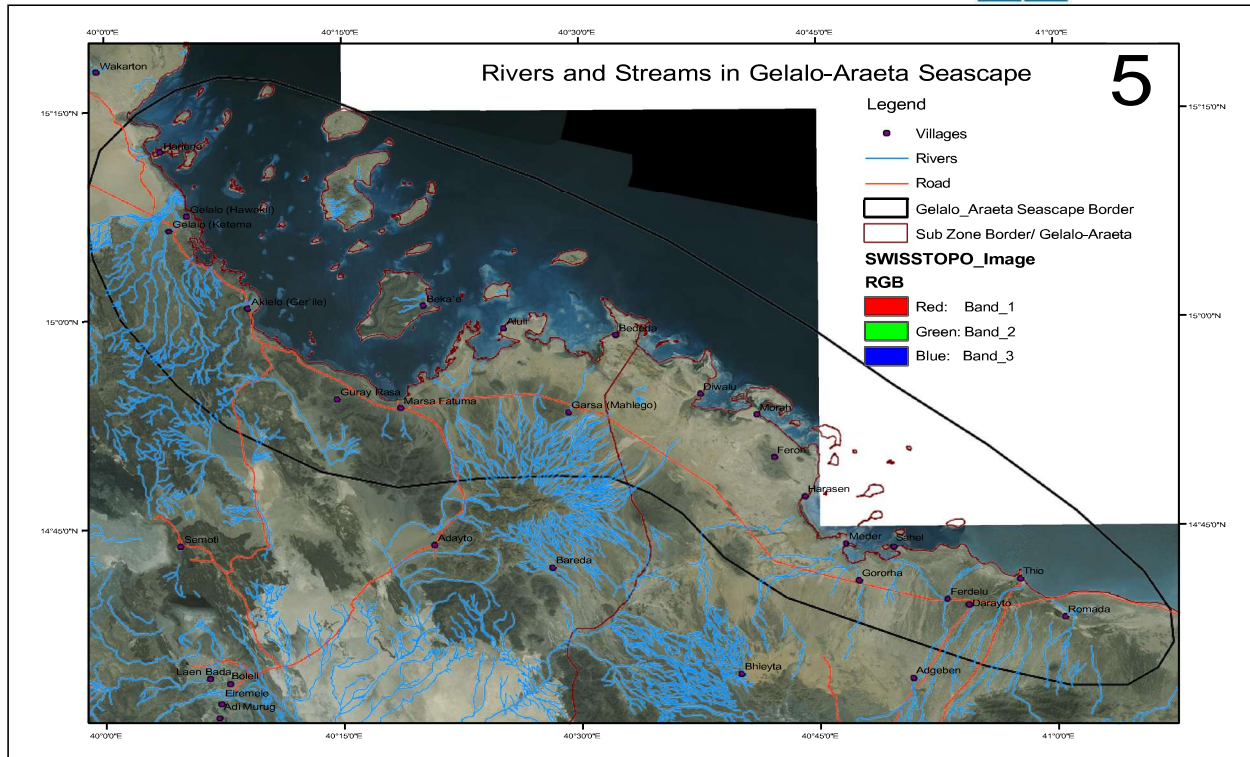


Figure 6: Streams in Gelalo-Araeta Sub reagon/Seascope

c) OP8 Strategic Initiatives in the landscapes/seascapes

Strategic initiatives considered for implementation in OP7 will also be implemented in OP8.

- Community landscape/seascope conservation
- Sustainable Agriculture and fisheries, and food security
- Innovative climate smart agro-ecology
- Low-carbon Energy access co-benefits
- Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management
- CSO-Government- Private Sector Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms
- Enhancing Social inclusion (women/girls, youth, indigenous peoples, and persons with disabilities)
- Contribution to global knowledge management (KM) platforms
- Results Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

d) Grant-making outside the priority landscapes/seascapes

During OP8, SGP Eritrea will work within new landscape, Liban Kebabi Administration and will continue working within the same Seascope as that of OP7. Based on the results of the CPS consultation and scoping process, the country has identified four strategic priorities for grant making for which typology



of projects identified and budget allocated. The amount of budget allocated for the landscape/seascape grant making is seventy percent of the total GEF/SGP budget allocated for the country while the remaining 30% will be allocated to the outside landscape/seascape. List of typologies under the four strategic areas are in the following sections.

1. Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species

- Sea turtle conservation project in Berasole outside of the seascape target.
- Fog water harvesting in Eastern escarpment (Arborebue) and Bahri (*Fishey-Mirara*).
- Promotion of freshwater fish production.

2. Sustainable agriculture and fisheries, and food security

- Promotion of Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP) designed by the Ministry of Agriculture in four administration regions.
- Smart Aquaculture (training of Fishers in collaboration with the Ministry of Marine resources and coastal community organizations).

3. Low-carbon energy access co-benefits

- Reducing dependence on firewood for processing sea cucumber and piloting water harvesting (desalination) using solar energy.
- Improvement of livelihood of rural community through provision of PV solar system and digital library resources for remote area schools.
- Enhance and make use of *Prosopis juliflora* and *Lantana kamara* invader tree and shrub species for briquette production and use as alternative source of energy.
- Promotion of biogas energy production from domestic animal and organic waste.

In order to ensure sustainability and hence strengthen the sense of ownership of project outcomes, the following activities are proposed during the SGP OP8 period.

List of proposed projects, which will be implemented outside the landscape/seascape (SGP OP8 Strategic Initiatives)

1. Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species

- Community-based soil and water conservation
- Community-based coastal protection using mangrove
- Water harvesting from roofs and rock outcrops
- Fog water harvesting on the escarpments
- Promotion of community-based area closure
- Biodiversity related project such as sea turtle conservation and protection
- Protection of sensitive landscape and seascape areas
- Ex-situ and in-Situ conservation of genetic resources



- Piloting community-based climate smart agriculture
 - Piloting community-based aquaculture
 - Promotion of freshwater fish production
 - Increase efficiency and effectiveness of overall food production and value chain, including in vulnerable ecosystems (mountains, SIDS, etc.)
 - Increase diversification and livelihood improvement
 - Reduce deforestation and expand restoration of degraded lands.
2. Low carbon energy access co-benefits (Support implementation of Paris Agreement and the NDCs)
- Introduction and promotion of alternative sources of energy such as biogas and solar power.
 - Promotion of energy efficiency biomass cooking stove using locally available materials.
3. Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management
- Promote plastics/solid waste management and circular economy
 - Reduce/remove use of chemicals in agriculture (Community-based management of pesticides)
 - Development and promotion of environmentally friendly biodegradable pesticides
 - Promote Integrated Pesticide Management (IPM)

4.2 CSO-government-private sector dialogue platforms

The main activity/objective of the conference includes “Capacity Building for Promotion and Documentation of Community-based Projects Implemented by GEF/SGP in Eritrea”. Hence, SGP Eritrea will also use the platform to sustain CSO-Government-Private Sector Dialogue. The dialogues could help promote role of CSOs, create a bridge to link the grassroots to national policy-makers for policy/program influence, and facilitate the uptake of good practices.

Furthermore, the following interventions will be implemented throughout the operational phase 8 period.

- Capacity building of administrators, community leaders, model farmers & fishers, and civil society on identification of key environmental problems and finding community-based solutions
- Raising awareness of stakeholders on landscape/seascape approach of OP8 and its implementation modalities; training CBO and CSO leaders on SGP project cycle
- Promotion of dialogue between line ministries and local communities on sustainable utilization of natural resources.
- Innovative programmes related to OP8 thematic areas such as climate change, chemicals and waste linked with UNDP Youth Connects for Development and other local and global innovation hubs.



4.3 Promoting social inclusion, including gender equality and women's empowerment

Women play an important role in the Eritrean economy. Eritrea's 1997 Constitution prohibits the violation of the human rights of women and mandates the Legislature to enact laws designed to eliminate inequalities in the Eritrean society because of gender discrimination. Likewise, there has been a strong focus on improving gender equality in Eritrea.

The government is continually working to promote gender equality in education and in the labour force and is fully committed to enhance their capacity even more. According to the global economy (2023), it is estimated that women in Eritrea make up about **46.81 %** percent of the workforce. This means that women are relatively more visible, more engaged in society politically and socially and better able to advocate for their rights. Women continue to play an equally significant role in sustainable development. The government is also actively encouraging and upholding women's rights to organize them at village level, to gain political voice and press for their priorities.

During OP8, consideration was given to promote women's participation and leadership in all forms of decision making and projects screening and approval process as indicated in the SGP Gender Technical Guidance Note. Hence, supporting women's improved access, use, and control of resources, including land, water, forest, and fisheries by:

- Enhancing women's decision-making capabilities and economic empowerment to ensure their access to and control over land, water, forests, and other natural resources;
- Providing targeted support to raise awareness and assist women in exercising their legal rights; and
- Create enabling environment that includes market access and networking opportunities for women green entrepreneurs.

Enhancing women's participation and role in natural resources decision-making processes, with women as agents of change at all levels by:

- Promoting women's engagement in community, rural and urban planning processes;
- promoting women's voice in decision-making and policy in global and national planning and decision-making bodies;
- Supporting women's engagement in productive organizations, cooperatives, labour unions, outgrow schemes etc.
- Promoting women's voice (including indigenous peoples and local community groups) in partnerships and alliances with regional and national networks; and
- Providing policy level training opportunities to help women participate in decision-making forums.
- Promoting sustainable utilization of agricultural resources by creating of alternative livelihood for women (basketry, mat production, etc.).



- Enhance Agricultural Women Group (EWAA) in promotion of value-added agricultural produce (groundnut producers/ Peanut butter, beekeeping (honey products), smallholder dairying (dairy products), etc.
- Reducing dependence on intensively exploited fish stocks by creating alternative fisheries activities for women.
- Promote Sound Waste management through segregation at household level and proper use of agro-chemicals, enhance communities awareness on Integrated Pest Management.
- Promote participation of persons with disabilities, orphanage and women headed households in country portfolio programming and projects and engage them with full participation.
- Contribute on improving the livelihood of people with disabilities by promoting their participation and engagement in country portfolio programming and projects in collaboration with Eritrean National War Disabled Veterans Association (ENWDVA) in Six Administration regions.
- Promote youth empowerment and full participation in green clubs in six Administration Zobas.
- Promotion of Minimum Integrated Household Agricultural Package (MIHAP) designed by the Ministry of Agriculture in four administration regions.

4.4 Knowledge Management

The Knowledge Management Strategy includes documentation and popularization of success stories from previous SGP operational phases (OP4, OP5 and OP6).

- Record and disseminate success stories through media, published materials (flyers, brochures, newsletters, etc.)
- Organize new green clubs and strengthen the existing ones.
- Organize exchange visits within the Zobas, i.e., *farmer-to-farmer* exchange programme.
- Produce and publish training materials in manual and booklet forms in local languages for respective SGP communities/grantees.
- Organize South-South cooperation exchanges on innovations.
- Organize and conduct Training of Trainers (ToTs).

5. COMMUNICATION PLAN

CPS in OP8 envisages clear communication strategy. It will communicate and engage with key stakeholders and CSO's in the country and selected *Liban Kebabi Administration* landscape and *Gelalo-Araeta (Bahri)*. This will promote active participation among stakeholders, build viable relationships, and foster partnerships among beneficiaries. Furthermore, it will promote a better understanding of issues related to global environment and sustainable development (including livelihoods, poverty reduction, gender, etc.); and raise awareness, mobilize resources and take actions to address the issues for the support of SGP at the country and local levels. This will further articulate the contribution of the GEF/SGP to the national priorities, GEF programming, and UNDP strategies.



The communication platform could be formal meetings such as regular stakeholders, technical group, programme, SGP NSC meetings, events and social media.

Means of communication include report, fact sheets, knowledge exchange visits, storytelling and visual media, website and social media, events, reports and publications and newsletters to mention a few.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND PARTNERSHIP PLAN

During the OP8, various resource mobilization plans that enhance the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grant making and grant-makers+ roles will be promoted. These include the following major arrangements:

Resources from implementing grantees are expected to be mobilized from targeted communities, local government bodies and other stakeholders In order to enhance or increase cash and in-kind co-financing of the project.

- i. At the Country level, resources mobilized from development partners: line ministries of the government, and Non state actors.
- ii. Diversify funding sources to achieve greater impact from non-GEF resources that help address Agenda 2030 UN-SDG (UN-Sustainable Development Goals) and AU 2063, which are in alignment with the SGP programming and thematic focus.
- iii. It is also possible to develop a cost-recovery mechanism in which grantees pledge to recuperate disbursed funds for subsequent community-based development projects e.g. the community can be asked to recover the cost of desalinization of seawater by buying water at reasonable price.
- iv. Opportunities for SGP to serve as a delivery mechanism (GEF/SGP can mobilize funds for co-financing to implement key projects that require higher amount of financial mobilization. This involves either of the following arrangements:
 - Certain development partners e.g., UNDP could be asked to solicit funds for communities
 - The partners could co-finance demonstrative projects of SGP.
- v. In the “Grant maker+” role, the SGP team including the NSC and TAGs will be tapped to help communities and CSOs develop proposals to access other donors and funding facilities. While the funds may not go directly to SGP (parallel funding), this activity is considered as part of resource mobilization as there will be an increased flow of resources to SGP stakeholders (grantees) through its support.
- vi. Diversify funding sources to achieve greater impact from non-GEF resources that help address Agenda 2063 AU and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).
- vii. Support and encourage SGP grantees to apply for any award providing initiatives such as Equator Prize.



a) Secured and planned cash and in-kind co-financing

SGP Eritrea allocated a total of USD 3,752,200.00 and obtained USD 4,781,097.00 in kind contributions and parallel financing from government ministries, local Civil Society Organizations and local communities throughout the GEF OP4- OP7 phases. Experience of the previous phases shows that in kind contribution in terms of labour, project materials/inputs such as stones, sand, tree seedlings, free technical backstopping from government experts and advisory support from professional volunteers has been significant. In major cases of SGP Eritrea projects, the contribution exceeds beyond one-to-one ratio of co-financing level. Hence, project level co-financing could be easily met particularly for labour intensive SGP projects.

b) Co-financing opportunities

The following activities and approaches are listed to enable co-financing from:

- GEF and non-GEF resources (multilateral/bilateral donors, foundations, etc.) to implement the CPS Strategic Initiatives and help address the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals;
- Approach to recover costs to co-finance a share of the SGP Country Programme non-grant costs (i.e. UNDP resources, National Host Institutions, government contributions, bilateral donors);
- Opportunities for SGP to serve as a delivery mechanism of other projects and programs;
- Potential private sector funding (e.g. in support of successful sustainable enterprises for scaling up).

To facilitate resource mobilization, activities planned at SGP level are as follows:

- ✓ Organize workshops and share SGP success stories,
- ✓ Carry out meetings and field visit to SGP projects with key government stakeholders and SGP NSC,
- ✓ NC to advocate for co finance and be supported by SGP NSC.
- ✓ Develop SGP Eritrea resource mobilization and communication strategy

7. PARTNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES

The SGP country team including the NSC and Technical Advisory Groups (TAGs) can be leveraged to assist communities and CSOs develop proposals to access other donors and funding facilities. Though the funds may not go directly to SGP, this activity can be considered part of resource mobilization as there is increased flow of resources to SGP stakeholders through its support.

- i. Resources from implementing grantees is expected to be mobilized from target communities, local government bodies and other stakeholders, in order to enhance or increase cash and in-kind co-financing at the project at the landscape/seascape) level.
- ii. At the Country level, resources will be mobilized from development partners: line ministries of the government, and NGOs.



- iii. Develop a cost-recovery mechanism in which grantees pledge to recuperate disbursed funds for subsequent community-based development projects e.g. the community can be asked to recover the cost of desalinization of seawater by buying water at reasonable price.

8. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

Largely, previous SGP OP4, OP5 and OP6 experience show that the likelihood of successful implementation is high with credible outputs and outcomes. Nonetheless, the key risks that are anticipated in the implementation of the CPS during OP8 with reference to the following aspects are:

- i) Inadequate capacity of SGP grantees regarding proposal development and the timely provision of quality project progress reports.
- ii) Unexpected droughts.
- iii) Animal Intrusion and harsh environment such as tidal disturbance to the mangrove protected areas.

Table 6. Description of risks identified in OP8

S.n.	Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
1.	Inadequate capacity of SGP grantees regarding proposal development and the timely provision of quality project progress reports.	Medium	Medium	-Capacity building to extension, farmers and collaboration with experts from National associations/CSOs, the line ministries at regional and sub regional level. -Create a concise one-page action plan for the SGP grantee in the local language, outlining the project's milestones as specified in the comprehensive MOA agreement, to ensure that the grantee adheres to the proposed project timeline and submits reports punctually. -Develop simplified reporting template in local language to be transformed later to the standard SGP reporting template. -Accept proposals from CBOS that are written in local language.
2.	Incidence of drought	High	Medium	-Strengthen networking of SGP grantees with early warning system of MOA and Meteorological Department



				of Eritrean civil Aviation Authority. -Promote early warning and information sharing -Link communities with the concerned government ministries to get drought resistant crops, improved irrigation techniques, diversifying crops, Promoting rainwater harvesting, recharging groundwater through construction of soil and water conservation structures, afforestation and community awareness campaigns.
3.	Animal Intrusion and harsh environment such as tidal disturbance to the mangrove protected areas in the seascape projects	High	Medium	- In order to enhance the survival rate of mangrove seeds in the challenging coastal environment, improved techniques and solutions should be implemented. -Imposing the banning of entry of camels by regulation -The fencing and protection of designated areas should be maintained at least until the protected area is firmly established.

The risk management strategy involves three levels: the GEF/SGP secretariat, project and local communities' levels using tracking tools, during the implementation of the OP8 CPS and review during the CPS Annual review. During these phases, the degree of risk or probability of risk should be adjusted to reflect the situation on the ground. At each stage, the risks identified with less impact will be left out; and new unforeseen risks will be identified and taken care of in the course of time.

At the center of the risk, management strategy laid the mitigation and adaptation to climate change land rehabilitation, and conservation and protection of biodiversity. The idea is to improve the livelihoods of communities without compromising the integrity of the environment. In this context, risks will be managed through either or combinations of the following interventions:

- Capacity building (e.g., training of beneficiaries),
- Development of agricultural infrastructure (e.g., construction of water points, water harvesting structures),



- Conservation and protection of the natural resource base (e.g., soil erosion control),
- Establishment of area closure for endangered species, promoting income generating activities (e.g., smart agriculture i.e., irrigation, fodder production, beekeeping), and
- Strengthening cooperation among community members through collective endeavors in the construction of soil and water conservation structures,
- Collect and disseminate timely weather forecasting information to community members.

The above listed activities and interventions will significantly reduce the vulnerability of communities against unexpected environmental hazards, thereby enhancing the resilience of the ecosystem.

Specifically, risk management strategies will be focusing on increasing community resilience and adaptive capacity to environmental hazards through an integrated development package within the landscape and seascape. Once this strategy proves to be effective, these approaches and methodologies could be scaled up to the adjacent areas, in the short-term and long-term perspectives.

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION PLAN

9.1 Monitoring approaches at project and country levels

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be conducted at project, country and global levels. At global level, SGP will track the indicators and results outlined in the Results framework of the SGP M&E Country Programme Guidelines (2019). M&E tools and comprehensive guidance will be applied and used in CPS OP8. At the country level, the M&E plan will be based on the indicators and targets setting the CPS. These M&E indicators will be tracked and reported through Annual Country Reports (ACR). When progress towards the CPS outcomes is assessed, appropriate adaptive management measures will be identified as and when necessary.

At project level M&E will track progress of individual projects. The grantee partners will report the results of the projects at the project level. The M&E activities appropriate to the size and scope of the projects will be planned. If needed, guidance and capacity development will be provided to grantees so that participatory M&E and adaptive management could be undertaken.

Community and strategic projects are expected to contribute not only to specific landscape/Country Programme targets but also to Global Programme targets. Specific indicators will be identified that are consistent across the three levels so that these targets are specific, measurable, attributable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART). In addition to the use of this small set of shared specific indicators (common across the three levels) the M&E will identify other indicators of particular relevance to community projects, strategic projects, or Country Programme Strategies.

At the project level, the M&E will be conducted jointly with individual SGP grantee partners: the national NGOs such as the national Union of Eritrean women (NUEW), the national union of Youth and



Students (NUEYS), Local associations and academia (CBOs). These intermediary organizations will be strengthened, and adaptive management measures promoted.

For each proposed project, a separate M&E section will be prepared clearly indicating the frequency and the modalities of implementation. Details on the frequency of monitoring visits and plans for project/portfolio evaluations will be provided in the annual country plans.

Partnerships with other grant-makers, foundations, CSOs, environment relevant government ministries and academic institutions (e.g. Eritrea Institute of Technology (EIT) and Hamelmalo Agricultural College (HAC) will assist to help enhance the participatory M&E and adaptive management. For these purposes, individual projects should allocate separate budget line for M&E.

Local stakeholders (Ministry of National Development, Ministries of Local Government, Agriculture, and Land Water and Environment and community members, NUEW) must participate in setting project objectives and outputs. These institutions have significant role not only in monitoring of project outputs and outcomes but also in defining the method and periodicity of monitoring and how progress will be documented and reported. This is a key element not only in enhancing the sense of ownership but also encourage to take the lead in setting the criteria for M&E. Table 4 provides the key country program level M&E tools and templates.

Table 7. M&E Plan at the Country Programme level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for action including identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantees	A SGP planning grant	At the start of OP8
As part of NSC meetings, ongoing review of project results and analysis. This includes an Annual CPS Review	Assess effectiveness of projects, country portfolio; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP Country Office. Final deliberations shared/ analyzed with CPMT colleagues	Country Operating Budget	At least one annual CPS review to ensure OP8 CPS is on track to achieve its results and make timely and evidence-based modifications to CPS as may be needed ²
Annual	Enable efficient	NC/PA in close	Staff time	Once per year in June- July

² It is recommended that the Annual CPS review is done close to AMR submissions for both processes to benefit from each other (suggested timeframe is May- July). Note that OP8 CPS will be regarded as a dynamic document and can be updated by the SGP country team and NSC on a periodic basis to reflect any necessary adjustments to ensure maximum impact.



M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
Monitoring Report Survey ³	reporting to CPMT and GEF. It serves as the primary tools to record and analytically present results to donors	collaboration with NSC. CPMT provides technical guidance support and receives final country submission for further action		
Country Portfolio Review	Methodological Results capture of the portfolio at a given point to note impact level change as well as broader adoption. The goal is to support reporting to stakeholders, learning, and support to strategic development/ implementation of CPS	NC, NSC	SGP planning grant to to undertake previous operational cycles impact review and utilize lessons for both OP8 CPS development and its implementation Inkind contribution from Global technical M&E	Once per operational phase
SGP Database	Ensure recording of all Project and Country Programme inputs in SGP database	NCs, PAs,	Staff time	Throughout the operational phase. Ensure quality assurance and completion of data prior to annual monitoring cycle (May- June of every year)
Audit	Ensure compliance with project implementation/ management standards and	External/independent auditors. NC/ PA to provide requisite support.	Global Operating Budget	Annually for selected countries on risk-assessment basis

³ Timely and quality country level submissions to Annual Monitoring Process are mandatory. As a Global Programme, it enables aggregated reporting by CPMT to GEF, UNDP and other stakeholders.



M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible Parties	Budget Source	Timing
	norms			

9.2 CPS Results Framework

Table 8: Results Framework of SGP OP8 Country Programme Strategy

Alignment with SDGs CPS OP 8 will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goals: - SDG 1 No Poverty: End Extreme Poverty in all Forms By 2030. - SDG 2 Zero Hunger: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improved Nutrition and Promote Sustainable Agriculture - SDG 5 Gender Equality: Achieve Gender Equality and Empower all Women and Girls - SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation: Ensure Availability and Sustainable Management of Water and Sanitation for All - SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy: Ensure Access to Affordable, Reliable, Sustainable and Modern Energy for All - SDG 9 Industry Innovation and infrastructure: Build Resilient Infrastructure, Promote Inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and Foster Innovation - SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make Cities and Human Settlements Inclusive, Safe, Resilient and Sustainable - SDG 13 Climate Action: Take Urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and Its Impacts - SDG 14 Life Below Water: Conserve and Sustainably Use the Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development - SDG 15 Life on Land: Protect, Restore and Promote Sustainable Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems, Sustainably Manage Forests, Combat Desertification, and Halt and Reverse Land Degradation and Halt Biodiversity Loss.
Synergy with UNDP Country Programme Document (CPD): Country programme document for Eritrea (2022-2026): By 2026, people in Eritrea have benefited from climate-resilient, sustainable environment and natural resources management. Output 3.1 Capacity of national, sub-national and community-level institutions is strengthened to sustainably manage and use biodiversity, environmental and natural resources and reduce disaster risks and their impacts Output 3.2 Men, women and youth in rural areas are enabled to manage and utilize natural resources equitably and sustainably to improve livelihoods Output 3.3 Capacities of public institutions and communities are enhanced to mitigate, adapt to and mainstream climate change and disaster risks in to development programmes Output 3.4 Access to modern, renewable and affordable clean energy sources and services increased Synergy with UN ERITREA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK (2022-26) RESULTS FRAMEWORK Outcome 3: By 2026, people in Eritrea, especially the disadvantaged population, have increased livelihoods as economic growth becomes more inclusive and diversified. ✓ Output 3.2 Skills and capacities of people, especially women and youth, are improved for increased access to diversified livelihoods and employability



- ✓ Outcome 3.3: Access to finance, productive assets, technology, infrastructure, and equipment is increased, in support of sustainable livelihoods.

Outcome 4: By 2026, people in Eritrea have benefited from climate resilient, sustainable environment and natural resources management.

- ✓ Output 4.1 Capacities of institutions and communities are strengthened to sustainably manage and use environmental and natural resources
- ✓ Output 4.2 Access to modern, renewable, and affordable clean energy sources and services increased
- ✓ Output 4.3 Capacities of communities and national institutions are enhanced to mitigate, adapt to and mainstream climate change and disaster risks

OP8 SGP Programme Goal: Engage local CSOs/CBOs in landscape-seascape approaches across the world, providing them access to knowledge and information, capacitating them through learning-by-doing, skills development, and delivering technical and grant assistance for interventions that enhance well-being and socioeconomic conditions and generate global environmental benefits.

1 OP8 SGP CPS Strategic Initiatives	2 CPS Indicators and Targets	3 Means of Verification
<u>Strategic Initiative 1:</u> Community-based conservation of threatened ecosystems and species	400 hectares of landscapes under improved practices (excluding protected areas) (GEF core indicator 4.1 and 4.3) as detailed in Annex 4. 60 hectares of marine protected areas created or under improved management (GEF core indicator 2) as detailed in Annex 4. 60 hectares of marine habitat under improved practices (GEF core indicator 5) as detailed in Annex 4. 25% of catchment area (700 ha) of liban (Laielay Adi) dam treated through community based permanent area enclosure, building embankments, terraces and planting of trees to prevent or reduce soil erosion and sedimentation. 100 hectares of land and ecosystems under restoration (GEF core indicator 3.1) Number of partnerships to advance sustainable agriculture and fisheries and/or food security (such as diversification, sustainable intensification, sustainable fisheries management, agroecological farming practices, climate-smart agriculture, certification programmes, local sourcing initiatives,	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Follow up, field visit and quarterly report Liban (Laielay Adi) dam Project Monitoring Report Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report



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	waste reduction and circular economy, etc.) Seven projects each comprising 7 households. The total area is 49 hectares of land under smart agriculture (involving 49 family beneficiaries) 30% of the total households women headed and vulnerable families will benefit from the restocking program Fog-water harvest pilot project on the eastern escarpment of Eritrea Prosopis management and use as a raw material for fabricating household utilities and briquettes for energy source Three national projects working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste. Number of urban communities with improved capacities to promote community-driven integrated solutions for sound waste management, low-emission and resilient urban development.	(AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs) Restocking committee minutes and livestock procurement document Follow up, field visit and quarterly report
<u>Strategic Initiative 2:</u> Low-carbon energy access co-benefits	1500 kW (500 HH x 3KW) increase in installed renewable energy capacity from community-scale systems (e.g., biomass, solar pump system, etc.) 50 hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated. Two training sessions of two weeks on construction of energy saving stoves for 15 women construction of 50 energy-saving tandoors and the same number of Adhanet stove (energy saving modified traditional	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)



<u>Strategic Initiative 3:</u> Local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management	Number of policy recommendations or advocacy initiatives related to land-based pollution as a result of SGP project Number of local to global coalitions for chemicals and waste management strengthened and/or established Number of national projects working on increasing awareness and outreach for sound chemicals, waste.	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams (as part of midterm and final Progress reports) Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 4:</u> Enhancing social inclusion	Number of projects with focused interventions promoting gender equality and women's empowerment Number of projects that demonstrate models of engagement (a) Local Peoples, (b) youth, and (c) persons with disabilities. Number of grants with targeted support for 1) women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3) Local people or CBOs 4) People with disability or associations Amount of grant funding of total grant portfolio accessed by 1) women or women groups; 2) youth or youth-led groups; 3) Local peoples' groups; 4) People with disability or associations	Individual project reporting (using dis-aggregated data) by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review
<u>Strategic Initiative 5:</u> Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management	Number of projects with meetings involving local CSOs/CBOs or communities to monitor project results, assess impacts, and identify lessons learned Number of knowledge exchange/sharing events with participation of local communities Number of online knowledge repository developed as a result of SGP project Number of) country/cross-country impact reviews conducted with evidence of SGP impact and lessons learned. Number of South-South exchanges between communities, NGOs/CSOs, or other partners within or across countries to transfer knowledge, replicate	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams Annual Monitoring Report (AMR), SGP global database Country Programme Review National Media (Mol) Green clubs and community schools Platforms under National Union of Eritrean women (NUEW), National Confederation Eritrean workers (NCEW), Eritrean



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	technology, tools or approaches on global environmental issues. Number of strengthened existing green clubs and organize new emerging ones Number of productions of project fact sheets, video graphic	National War Disabled Veterans Association (ENWDVA), MoLWE, MoA, MoMR, Ministry of Education (MoE), MFND (Ministry of Finance and National Development)
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10. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

NSC members involved in OP8 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
1. Mr. Kibrom Asmerom, Ministry of Land Water and Environment	
2. Mr. Adam Habteab, UNDP Eritrea-ISDU	
3. Mr. Tewolde Weldemichael, Ministry of Marine Resource	
4. Ms. Mebrat Abraham, Ministry of Agriculture	
5. Mr. Teame Adhanom, Ministry of Energy and Mines	
6. Mr. Mussie Robel, Forest and Wildlife Authority	
7. Mr. Semere Zaid, Hamelmalo Agrricultural College (HAC)	
8. Ms. Senait Mehari, National Union of Eritrean Women	
9. Mr. Amare Mosazghi, Ministry of Finance & National Development	