



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR THE STATE OF ERITREA

2017 to 2021

September 2016

Introduction

This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO's partnership with and support to the Government of the State of Eritrea— bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise for the period 2017 to 2021.

The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Land, Water and Environment; Ministry of Marine Resources; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Trade and Industry; Eritrean Standards Institution; European Union; JICA; Embassy of Italy; British Embassy; Embassy of Germany; Embassy of France; Embassy of the United States; UNDP; WHO; UNICEF and UNFPA. The CPF was also presented to all the international development partners during the UN-Development Partners Meeting, on 11 May 2016.

I. Country context and priorities

In Eritrea, 65 per cent of the population lives in rural areas. The rural population derives its livelihoods mainly from rain-fed crop production, cattle rearing and fisheries which are largely based on traditional production systems affected by frequent droughts and environmental degradation. Eritrea's semi-arid climate is subject to severe natural limitations. This negatively impact agricultural production making access to adequate food a challenge for the population and more specifically the poor.

Because of this, achievement of food and nutrition security, both at the national and household levels, is a key objective of the Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) as reflected in the National Indicative Development Plan (NIDP), which reflects Eritrea's projected five-year developmental and economic growth trajectories for the period 2014-2018. In the area of agriculture, the GoSE is implementing an integrated Five-year Strategic Agricultural Development Plan in order to achieve sustainable food security.

The objective of this integrated strategic development plan is twofold:

- To increase the agricultural and livestock annual output for use as food and as raw material for associated industries in a sustainable manner; and,
- To earn foreign currency through exports of agricultural and agro-industrial products and substitute imports.

The broad components of the strategy include: (i) development of infrastructure in particular, agricultural infrastructure (ii) soil conservation and environmental protection, (iii) development and expansion of irrigation schemes and sustainable water resource management (iv) intensification of agricultural production, (v) research and extension, (vi) investment in agro-industry and market stabilization and judicious regulation of standards and quality, (vii) developing and consolidating producers' unions (viii) mobilization of the population to achieve food and nutrition security.

The GoSE is also highly committed to the protection and management of its natural resources. The National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP) for Eritrea is the primary policy document to guide the environmental sector as well as outlining the strategy for environmental conservation. Other key policy frameworks in this area are the National Coastal Policy (2006), the Wildlife Conservation and Development Proclamation (2006), the Water Proclamation (2010), National Environment Management Plan, the National Environmental Impact Assessment Procedure and the Integrated Water Resources Management action plan (2009-2016).

Gender is also integral to Eritrea's development. Women constitute 55% of Eritrea's population. Primarily as a result of the 30-year war of liberation, 47.2% of the country's total households are headed by women (EPHS 2010). The GoSE recognizes and upholds equality of opportunity between men and women in all spheres of life. Some of the key policies, plans, programmes and laws promulgated by the GoSE to ensure gender equality are the 2003 National Education Gender Policy And Strategy, National

Policy on Gender (NPG 2015), the National Gender Action Plan (NGAP 2015-2019), a gender awareness strategy of the communities, and an initiative to strengthen collection of disaggregated data for effective monitoring, the Proclamation No.1/1991 that repealed all discriminatory clauses in the colonial penal and Civil Code. At the international level, Eritrea has ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1995. The Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of African Women (The Maputo Protocol) was ratified and domesticated in 2012 and the country submitted its first Country Report on the African Union's Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa in 2014.

This CPF is aligned with all the above mentioned national policy frameworks as well as FAO's regional priorities: (i) Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems; (ii) Reduced vulnerability to threats to food security and nutrition; (iii) Improved management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources.

In addition, the CPF is linked with the three regional initiatives (RIs) which are the main delivery mechanism for the implementation of FAO' Strategic Framework at regional level: RI 1: Renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the Framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme; RI 2: Sustainable production intensification and commercialization through integrated management of agricultural landscapes; RI 3: Resilience Building in Drylands of Africa.

The CPF is aligned with the current GoSE-UN Strategic Partnership of Cooperation Framework (SPCF) 2013 -2016, and with the draft SPCF 2017-2021. The detailed linkages between the CPF and the SPCF can be found in Annex 1.

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

Following the consultation process the Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) has identified four priority areas for collaboration with FAO over the period 2017 – 2021. These are:

Priority 1: Sustainable natural resources management.

Eritrea is endowed with a variety of natural resources, but the quality has been declining due to drought, deforestation, land degradation, traditional agricultural practices, pollution and loss of biodiversity, ecosystem degradation and inadequate policies. Agriculture, which is the source of livelihood for more than 65% of the population, is the most affected sector. The environmental challenges are further exacerbated by climate change manifested in recurring drought, depletion of groundwater, and flash flooding. Coupled with the impacts of climate change, environmental and natural resources degradation in the country continues to have deleterious economic and social repercussions for the population notably poor agricultural produce , food insecurity and negative wellbeing of the population.

Biomass remains a dominant source of energy in Eritrea. In 2000, it accounted for 66.3% of the national energy consumption, but increasing to 82% in 2009. In rural areas, up to 93% of the energy consumed is derived from biomass. Moreover, only 12.5% of the rural population had access to electricity in 2010 compared to 81% for the urban population. The Fifth CEDAW periodic report submitted by GoSE in 2014, emphasizes on its article 14 on rural women, the extensive training provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) provided to women in the construction of energy efficient stoves. These stoves has reduced the time and energy women spend to fetch firewood as well as improved their health by reducing exposure to smoke and reducing the environmental degradation.

FAO support towards this Priority 1 will focus on:

- (i) Promoting innovative and multi-sectoral approaches and practices for sustainable and integrated natural resource and ecosystem management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (land, water, forestry) This will also include community-based intensive watershed management, water harvesting and spreading, afforestation, community- based masonry check

dams; climate-smart agriculture; improved stoves (energy saving technologies); Integrated Pest Management (IPM); safe disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides.

- (ii) Improving the capacities of institutions at national and regional levels to conduct data collection, analyses, application and dissemination for sustainable natural resource management, such as the national water point inventory survey.

Priority 2: Improved agriculture sector production, productivity and market access for enhanced food security and nutrition.

Agriculture is a dominant sector in terms of economic activity, source of employment and the mainstay of livelihoods of the rural population in Eritrea. The national economy is heavily dependent on it with 70-75% of the active population engaged in various agricultural activities. The backdrop of this is one of the most challenging agro-climatic environments in Africa.

Eritrea is located in one of the driest parts of Africa. With an annual supply of 2.8 m³ of fresh water, Eritrea is one of the 14 water-stressed African countries. Its location in the drought-prone region of the Horn of Africa renders it vulnerable to persistent water shortages and food deficits. Agriculture is practiced at subsistence level and its base is fragile and under stress due to soil nutrient deficiency; over-reliance on traditional farming practices and insufficient water and irregular nature of rainfall patterns resulting in low levels of agricultural production. Through the years the economy has suffered due to the soaring prices of food staples that Eritrea has to import, especially cereals, which have more than doubled in price over the past several years. Access to adequate food is a challenge for households both in the urban and rural areas.

Eritrea possesses 2.1 million hectares of arable land, 600,000 hectares of which can be irrigated all year round. The rest can only be cultivated through seasonal, rain-fed, agriculture system. This latent potential remains untapped at present, only about 500,000 hectares are cultivated almost wholly by traditional means of production with yields of less than a ton of cereals per hectare. Another 54,000 hectares are cultivated under inefficient irrigation systems.

The Eritrean coastal water for fishing covers more than 52,000 Km² and is endowed with a large number of species. The annual sustainable yield ranges between 80,000 – 100,000 tons annually. There is a big potential to develop the crop, livestock, fisheries and aquaculture sectors.

FAO's support will focus on: (i) the adoption of improved practices and technologies for sustainable production and market access (such as, improved seed multiplication and dissemination, micro irrigation, climate smart agriculture, pasture development, beekeeping, tissue culture techniques for micro-propagation of date palm cultivars, post-harvest management, food processing, packaging and marketing); (ii) enhancing food security and nutrition for vulnerable households in the communities (especially female-headed households); (iii) improve institutional and technical capacity of national institutions and farmers; (iv) support public sector institutions to improve their capacity to provide gender responsive public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality, through the establishment/upgrade of laboratories; (v) increase work opportunities for the youth and women agricultural producers and linking them to markets.

Priority 3: Preparedness and response to natural threats and improved resilience.

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. Further, the majority of vulnerable households affected are female-headed households. Climate change is also severely affecting Eritrea and the country has already experienced increased climate variability which has significant impact on agricultural production and the livelihoods of the rural population.

FAO's support will focus on: (i) improving the capacity of national and local institutions to formulate and promote gender responsive risk reduction and crisis management strategies and plans; (ii) delivering

coordinated food security in a timely and gender-responsive response to populations affected by natural threats (especially female-headed households).

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements.

The total resource requirement for the CPF is **USD 16,331,768** of which **USD 3,475,768** is currently available. With an anticipated TCP allocation of **USD 2,837,000** (including Telefood projects), the resource mobilization target from external sources is **USD 10,019,000**. TCP and Telefood funds will be used strategically and catalytically to support pilot initiatives with concrete and visible results for leveraging additional resources.

The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of the State of Eritrea and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of the State of Eritrea and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.

The Ministry of Agriculture will have the lead Government responsibility for overall coordination of the CPF implementation, while the FAO Eritrea Office will assume the leadership and responsibility for the implementation and monitoring of the CPF on behalf of FAO. A steering committee, chaired by the MoA and FAO, will be established to annually review and advice on progress in the implementation of the CPF. The result of the review will be shared with implementing partner including donors to assess progress and agree on actions to improve the CPF implementation and related results. They will also be included in the annual report of the FAO Representative.

At the time of the formulation of this CPF no specific country programme evaluation is foreseen by the FAOs Office for Evaluation (OED). However if during its implementation such evaluation is planned, the CPF will be evaluated and the results shared with government and other implementing partners.

Major changes in country circumstances can be addressed by a CPF revision as and when needed.

The Government of the State of Eritrea - Ministry of Agriculture		The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Name:	His Excellency Mr. Arefaine Berhe	Name:	Bui Thi Lan
Title:	Minister	Title:	FAO Representative in Eritrea
Date:		Date:	

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2021

Government priority 1: Sustainable natural resources management

SPCF Outcome (SPCF 2017-2021):

Outcome 2: By 2021, all people including refugees benefit from available and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Outcome 4: By 2021, environmental and natural resources management is gender responsive, and sustainable, negating the impacts of ecosystem degradation, climate change, and strengthening community resilience to disasters.

Outcome 6: By 2021 smallholder households have improved access to, and utilisation of quality food and enhanced livelihood opportunities.

FAO Regional Priority 3: Improved management and governance for sustainable use of natural resources

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing and Resource partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary	SSC	TCP	
<p>Output 1.1: Innovative multi-sectoral and gender responsive approaches and practices for sustainable and integrated natural resource and ecosystem management and climate change adaptation and mitigation (land, water, forestry) promoted amongst the key stakeholders (Government institutions, small-scale farmers and communities) and their uptake facilitated.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicators: 2.1.2; 2.1.1)</i></p>	<p>At least 7 innovative approaches and gender sensitive practices and technologies piloted and promoted in selected production landscapes, and target communities by 2021 (e.g. Sustainable Land and Water Management practices; Climate Smart Agriculture; Improved Stoves (energy saving technologies); safe Disposal of POPs and other obsolete pesticides and Remediation of contaminated materials).</p> <p>At least 500,000 farmers, students, members of target communities and policy makers (disaggregated by sex) sensitized to increase awareness on pesticide risk reduction, IPM, conservation agriculture, climate change adaptation and mitigation by 2021.</p>	2,913,768	1413,768	1,500,000			<p>Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)</p> <p>Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE)</p> <p>Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR)</p> <p>GEF</p>
<p>Output 1.2:</p> <p>Improved capacities of institutions at national and regional levels (Zobas and Sub-Zobas) to conduct sex disaggregated data collection, analyses, application and dissemination for sustainable natural resource management</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 2.4.3)</i></p>	<p>At least 1 relevant data/information product produced by stakeholders with capacity development support from FAO.</p> <p>(e.g. national water point inventory survey) by 2021.</p>	200,000				200,000	<p>Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE)</p>
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to Government priority 1</p>		3,113,768	1,413,768	1,500,000		200,000	

Assumptions: Availability of funds and technical support from donors; full support and commitment from the Government; willingness of stakeholders and targeted communities;

Risks: incidence of disasters that direct attention and resources to emergency responses.

Government priority 2: Improved agriculture sector production, productivity and market access for an enhanced food security and nutrition.

SPCF Outcomes (SPCF 2017-2021):

Outcome 1: By 2021, children under five, youth, women and other vulnerable groups including refugees, have improved access to and utilization of quality, integrated health and nutrition services for the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC) to safeguard healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

Outcome 6: By 2021 smallholder households have improved access to, and utilisation of quality food and enhanced livelihood opportunities.

Outcome 7: By 2021, women, men, children and youth, including vulnerable groups and refugees, have improved gender equitable opportunities to participate in economic, political, cultural and social development.

FAO Regional Priority 1: Increased productivity and effective market access in agri-food systems

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary	SSC	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Food security and nutrition enhanced for targeted vulnerable households and communities.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicators: 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 5.3.2)</i></p>	<p>At least 5,000 vulnerable households have improved household food security status as a result of FAO's support (50 % female headed) by 2021.</p> <p>At least 1 strategy developed to encourage direct human consumption of low cost high-quality protein, particularly in vulnerable populations (e.g. direct human consumption of small pelagic) by 2021.</p>	1,197,000	581,000	616,000			Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR), Ministry of Health (MoH)
<p>Output 2.2: Public sector institutions are supported to improve their capacity to provide public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 4.1.4)</i></p>	<p>At least, 2 laboratories established, equipped and technical capacity of their staff strengthened through FAO support by 2021 (e.g. 1 fish processing and microbiology laboratory at COMSAT, 1 quality control laboratory established at Dekemhare DMK factory).</p> <p>At least, 1 national institution with strengthened capacity on food safety (National Codex Committee) is functional.</p>	840,000				840,000	MoH, MOA, MMR, Eritrean Standards Institution (ESI) College of Marine Science and Technology (COMSAT)
<p>Output 2.3: Improved and gender responsive practices and technologies for sustainable production, productivity and market access of crops, livestock and fisheries adopted.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicators: 2.1.1, 4.2.3)</i></p>	<p>By 2021, at least 10 innovative and gender sensitive practices and technologies adopted (e.g. improved seed multiplication and dissemination, micro irrigation, climate smart agriculture, pasture development, beekeeping, tissue culture techniques for micro-propagation of date palm cultivars, post-harvest management, and food processing, packaging and marketing).</p>	4,581,000	1,481,000	3,100,000			Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR), College of Marine Science and Technology (COMSAT),

							National Fisheries Corporation (NFC), Green Climate Fund
<p>Output 2.4: Improved institutional and technical capacity of national institutions staff and farmers to improve production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 2.1.3)</i></p>	<p>At least 50,000 MoA staff, farmers, MMR staff and fishermen (disaggregated by sex) have received technical capacity development support with FAO's assistance on the basis of assessed needs by 2021.</p> <p>At least 1 center established/upgraded with equipment and strengthened capacity of their staff for increased production and productivity of livestock (e.g. National Insemination Center) by 2021.</p>	2,200,000		1,503,000		697,000	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), IFAD, Ministry of Marine Resources, Italian Cooperation, Government of Japan
<p>Output 2.5 Increased work opportunities for young and female agricultural producers.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 3.2.1)</i></p>	<p>At least 2,350 vulnerable female-headed households with improved work opportunities in the agricultural sector as a result of FAO's support by 2021.</p> <p>At least 100,000 young producers (disaggregated by age and sex) with increased work opportunities in the agricultural sector, linked to the markets by 2021.</p>	1,600,000		1,300,000		300,000	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Trade and Industry Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR) Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE) EU; UK
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2		10,418,000	2,062,000	6,519,000	0	1,837,000	
<p>Assumptions: Political will; availability of resources; Risks: limited donor base and natural and human made disasters</p>							

Government priority 3: Preparedness and response and overall resilience improved to shocks affecting the Agricultural sector.

SPCF Outcomes (SPCF 2017-2021):

Outcome 4: By 2021, environmental and natural resources management is gender responsive, and sustainable, negating the impacts of ecosystem degradation, climate change, and strengthening Community resilience to disasters.

Outcome 6: By 2021 smallholder households have improved access to, and utilisation of quality food and enhanced livelihood opportunities

FAO Regional Priority 2: Reduction of vulnerability to threats to food security and nutrition

FAO Regional Initiative Three (RI 3): Resilience Building in Drylands of Africa

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)			Implementing and Resource partners (Government actors and other)	
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target		
				Voluntary		SSC
<p>Output 3.1: Improved capacity of national and local institutions to formulate and promote gender responsive risk reduction and crisis management strategies and plans, and to set up/improve mechanisms to identify and monitor threats and assess risks and to deliver integrated and timely Early Warnings.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicators: 5.1.1, 5.2.1)</i></p>	<p>At least 2 threat monitoring systems supported by FAO to enhance delivery of early warnings (e.g. early warning systems for the control of migratory pests and drought mitigation) by 2021.</p> <p>At least 1 national institution with strengthened capacity on risk reduction by 2021.</p> <p>(e.g. MoA through establishment of Training Centre for Control of Migratory Pests).</p>	300,000			300,000	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
<p>Output 3.2: Coordinated food security and livelihood timely and gender-responsive response delivered to populations affected by natural threats.</p> <p><i>(Ref. Corporate output indicator: 4.1.4)</i></p>	<p>By 2021, at least 30,000 farmers affected by a natural threat impacting agriculture and their livelihoods, have received timely and gender responsive response from FAO to restore their livelihoods (60% women).</p>	2,500,000		2,000,000	500,000	UN (CERF) Ministry of Agriculture
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3</p>		2,800,000	0	2,000,000	800,000	

Assumptions: Availability of Funds and technical assistance from donors; adequate political commitment; willingness of government and key stakeholders to endorse and implement policies, strategies, regulations and guidelines with regard to DRM.

Risks: Occurrence of major disasters

Annex 2: UN-system linkage

FAO Eritrea is an active member of UN Country Team (UNCT). FAO played an important role in the development of the current GoSE-UN Strategic Partnership of Cooperation Framework (SPCF,) which runs for four years, 2013-2016, and builds on the past UNDAF (2007-2011).

The new SPCF (2017-2021) is currently being developed with the Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE).

The current draft SPCF has the following four pillars with their related outcomes:

Pillar	Outcome
1. Basic Social Services.	1. By 2021, children under five, youth, women and other vulnerable groups including refugees, have improved access to and utilization of quality, integrated health and nutrition services for the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC) to safeguard healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
	2. By 2021, all people including refugees benefit from available and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services.
	3. By 2021, children in vulnerable communities, including refugees, have increased access to inclusive, equitable and quality early learning and basic education
2. Environmental sustainability, resilience and disaster risk management	4. By 2021, environmental and natural resources management is gender responsive, and sustainable, negating the impacts of ecosystem degradation, climate change, and strengthening community resilience to disasters.
3. Public sector capacity development	5. By 2021, the population, including vulnerable groups, benefit from evidenced-based planning and policy, and accountable public institutions and systems that ensure equitable service delivery.
4. Inclusive growth, food security, and sustainable livelihoods	6. By 2021 smallholder households have improved access to, and utilisation of quality food and enhanced livelihood opportunities.
	7. By 2021, women, men, children and youth, including vulnerable groups and refugees, have improved gender equitable opportunities to participate in economic, political, cultural and social development.
	8. By 2021, Communities, vulnerable families and refugees have strengthened socio economic capacity to care for their children and persons with disabilities.

FAO is the lead agency of the pillar IV, outcome 6, which focuses on Food Security and Sustainable Livelihoods.

FAO also contributes to outcome 1, 2, 4 and 7. FAO's contribution to those outcomes are in the following areas: outcome 1 on nutrition and food safety services, outcome 2 on sustainable water services, outcome 4 on environmental and natural resources management, including strengthened resilience to disasters, and outcome 7 on improved equitable opportunities for women and youth related to agriculture.

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	Eritrea				
CPF implementation cycle	Start: 2017		End: 2021		
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline¹	Start: 2016		End: 2021		
Ref. to CPF priority and output*	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)	Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Government priority 1: Sustainable natural resources management					
Output 1.2: Improved capacities of institutions at national and regional levels (Zobas and Sub-Zobas) to conduct sex disaggregated data collection, analyses, application and dissemination for sustainable natural resource management	Support to the preparation of a national water point inventory survey.	TCP: Support to Ministry of Land, Water and Environment (MLWE), Department of Water Resources to carry out a water point inventory survey.	2016-2017	200,000	MLWE MoA
Government priority 2: Food and Nutrition Security and Food Safety					
Output 2.2: Public sector institutions are supported to improve their capacity to provide gender responsive public services related to plant and animal health, food safety and quality	Needs Assessment for the establishment of a quality control laboratory at Dekemhare DMK factory.	TCPf: Assessment of the needs for the establishment of the quality control laboratory at Dekemhare DMK factory, and preparation of the TCP document.	2016-2017	40,000	MoA MoH Ministry of Trade Eritrean Standards Institute
	Establishment of a quality control laboratory at Dekemhare DMK factory.	TCP: Support to establish a quality control laboratory at Dekemhare DMK factory, with provision of equipment and capacity building of the staff.	2016-2017	300,000	
	Upgrading of national food safety laboratory.	At least, 1 national institution with strengthened capacity on food safety (National Codex Committee).	2018-2019	500,000	

¹ The timeframe for the TCP indicative pipeline may *coincide fully with the timeframe for the CPF implementation* and be adjusted as part of the annual or mid-term CPF review. It can also be prepared for *shorter periods*, such as on an annual or biennial basis, given the specific country context and/or government requirements.

<p>Output 2.4: Improved institutional and technical capacity of national institutions staff and farmers to improve production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries.</p>	<p>Situational Analysis and Eradication of PPR (Pest De Petit Ruminants).</p>	<p>TCPf: Gather information on the current PPR diseases situation and the status of existing prevention and control capacities and measures and to establish the required additional interventions to strengthen detection, surveillance and response capacities.</p>	<p>2016-2017</p>	<p>45,000</p>	<p>FAO, IFAD, MoA</p>
	<p>Institutional strengthening and capacity development.</p>	<p>TCP: To assist and strengthen the capacity of the veterinary service and stakeholders for an effective preparedness and response measures to PPR outbreaks.</p>	<p>2018-2019</p>	<p>300,000</p>	
		<p>Identify technical needs for IFAD'S Fishery Resources Management Program project.</p>	<p>2020-2021</p>	<p>352,000</p>	
<p>Output 2.5 Increased work opportunities for young and female agricultural producers</p>	<p>Preparation of a project proposal for the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, on increased work opportunities for the youth in the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>TCPf: Support to the Government of the State of Eritrea to prepare a project proposal to be funded by the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa, on increased work opportunities for the youth in the agricultural sector.</p>	<p>2018-2019</p>	<p>300,000</p>	<p>EU, IFAD, MoA</p>
<p>Government priority 3: Preparedness and response to natural threats and improved resilience</p>					
<p>Output 3.1: Improved capacity of national and local institutions to formulate and promote gender responsive risk reduction and crisis management strategies and plans, and to set up/improve mechanisms to identify and monitor threats and assess risks and to deliver integrated and timely Early Warnings.</p>	<p>Establishment of Training Centre for Control of Migratory Pests at Hamelmalo Agricultural College.</p>	<p>TCP: Support to establish a training Centre for Control of Migratory Pests at Hamelmalo Agricultural College, with provision of equipment and capacity building of the staff.</p>	<p>2020-2021</p>	<p>300,000</p>	<p>MoA</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Coordinated food security and livelihood timely and gender-responsive response delivered to populations affected by natural threats.</p>	<p>Timely and gender responsive response to threats and disasters.</p>	<p>Emergency assistance is given to 30,000 households affected by disasters.</p>	<p>2016-2017</p>	<p>500,000</p>	<p>FAO, MoA</p>