The Global Environment Facility – Small Grants Programme
GEF / SGP

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Acronyms:

a.s.l	above sea level
AEZs	Agro-ecological zones
CBOs	Community based Organizations
CHZ	Central Highland Zone
CPS	Country Programme Strategy
DoE	Department of Environment
ECMI-BD	Eritrea's Coastal, Marine, and Island Biodiversity
ERREC	Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission
EPLF	Eritrean People's Liberation Front
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEF/SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
GHG	Green House Gas
GoSE	Government of the State of Eritrea
INAC	Initial (first) National Communication
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IW	International waters
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MSP/FSP	Medium Size Project/Full Size Project
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NAP	National Action Plan
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan
NC	National Coordinator
NCSA	National Capacity Self Assessment
NEMP-E	National Environment Management Plan for Eritrea
NGOs	Non Governmental Organizations
NIP	National Implementation Plan
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development
NSC	National Steering Committee
NTEAP	Nile Trans-boundary Environment Action Programme
NUEW	National Union of Eritrean Women
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
UNDAF	United Nation Development Assistance Framework
UNCBD	United Nation Convention for Biodiversity
UNCCD	United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCCCF	United Nations Convention for Climate Change Framework
UNDPCO	United Nation's Development Programme Country Office
UNEP	United Nation Environment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for Development
WTO	World Trade Organization
WRD	Water Resource Department

SGP Country Programme Strategy for utilization of OP5 Grant Funds

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Country: **ERITREA**

Resources to be invested: **US$ 1, 200,000 – Core Fund**
US$ 300,000 – STAR Fund
US$ 1,500,000 – Co-financing
Total US$ 3,000,000

1. SGP Country Programme Eritrea

1.1 Summary Background

SGP Central Programme Management Team (CPMT) made an appraisal mission to Eritrea from 10th – 13th August 2008. Based on the findings of the mission, the participation of SGP was acknowledged on 24th Oct 2008.

The SGP Office is hosted in UNDP compound, where office rent is covered by UNDP-CO and the salary of PA is also covered by UNDPCO from April 2009 to December 2011. SGP contributes to the costs of common services of water, electricity, internet/telephone, office equipment, consumable and non consumable office materials, and security guards.

Results Achieved in OP4 Phase

As an SGP OP4 phase, mid 2009 intake, the following results have been achieved.

A. National Steering Committee (NSC) formed

The SGP/NC/PA together with members of Environment & Sustainable Development Unit of UNDP and the GEF Focal Point of Eritrea have identified members of the NSC and consequently formed the Committee on 1st May 2009. The National Steering Committee members are 10 with two alternate members. The NSC members are from:

- The environment related Ministries of: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Ministry of Marine Resources, and the Ministry of Water, Land & Environment,
- NGO/CBOs – The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS), and Toker Integrated Community Development (TICD)
- The Academic Circles - Agricultural College of Hamelmalo,
- UNDP Country Office

B. Country Program Strategy (CPS) for SGP/Eritrea 2009/2010 developed

The NSC members developed the CPS for Eritrea 2009/2010 – OP4 in a participatory manner and were approved by CPMT for implementation.

C. Geographic & Thematic areas

For better impact of the Programme, including replication of projects and up-scaling of good practices, the NSC agreed on a geographic and thematic clustering of projects. For the last 2 years of OP4 (2009 – 2010), 60% of the projects were concentrated in areas around Adi-tekelezan Sub-region, aligned to Semenawi-Bahri area, the only green belt area that Eritrea has and the rest 40% have been implemented in places other than the geographically clustered area.

D. Nine Projects implemented

The total number of submitted projects was 13 of which nine project proposals were screened and approved by NSC for implementation.

- Mangrove Afforestation project in Hirgigo area
- Afforestation and land reclamation project in Adi-tekelezan Sub-region
- Afforestation and water and soil conservation in Adi-tekelezan Sub-region
- Biogas as alternative source of energy Project
- Improved traditional stove in Adi-tekelezan Sub-zone
- Solar powered IT system in two schools of Quola-Seraye
- Improvement of rural livelihood in rural communities through provision of solar lantern in Zeron, –Anseba Region
- Community Based Turtle Conservation at Dissei Island
- Training of trainers course on improved stove construction, nursery management, seed collection and propagation,

In summary, during OP4 phase, two projects of biodiversity conservation, two projects of protecting the land from degradation, four projects of climate change mitigation and one project of multifocal nature were implemented. The total GEF/SGP grant amount for the above mentioned projects was USD 300,000. An amount of USD 352,941 for co-financing was secured from UNDPCO, implementing NGOs and the communities both in cash and in-kind.

E. Lessons learnt over operational phase 4 include

- The importance of greater ownership of projects by beneficiary communities;
- Addressing monitoring and evaluation in proposal formulation;
- Identification of sustainable livelihood opportunities in proposal formulation;
- Capacity building at organizational and project levels are crucial for the successful project implementation.

F. Major challenges

At the beginning, ministries and regional administrative regions were reluctant with the SGP guidelines and requirements of channeling funds through NGOs/CBOs to communities, though the nature and spirit of the guideline was later understood and was not a hindrance anymore during the phase.

- The existence of few local NGOs or CBOs in the country,
- The low capacity in proposal development skills by NGOs/CBOs,
- The absence of relevant NGO's/CBO's with adequate experience to the SGP focal areas.

1.2 Baseline considerations for SGP/CPS, major partnerships, and existing co-financing

1.2.1 Environmental Considerations

Eritrea is located in the Northeast Africa between 12^0 22′ and 18^0 02′ north and 36^0 26′ and 43^0 13′ east. The country borders with Sudan to the west, Ethiopia to the south, Djibouti to the southeast and the Red Sea to the east (Eritrea map - below). Eritrea has a total land area of 125,000 km^2 with a coast/shoreline of 1,200 km. Eritrean territorial waters are around 120,000 km^2, stretching out to the Red Sea in the Central Rift. There are around 350 islands in the Eritrean Red Sea zone, the most prominent being the Dahlak Archipelago. Due to its high topographic variations, Eritrea has diverse climatic zones. The country is topographically divided into roughly three regions namely the:

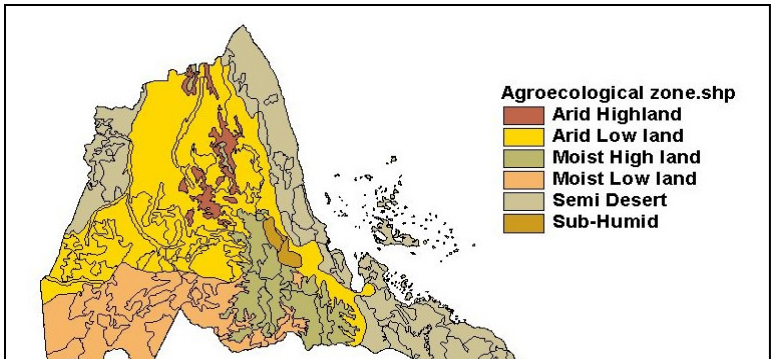
- Highlands (from 2000 m above sea level)
- Midlands (1500–2000 m a.s.l.) and
- Coastal lowlands (below 1500 m a.s.l.).

These topographic variations have considerable effect on the rainfall pattern of the country, with annual rainfall in Eritrea varying from about 200 mm in the Lowlands to about 1100 mm in the Southern part of the Central Highlands. Water is, therefore, a scarce resource in Eritrea. Due to the seasonal nature of rainfall, the country has no perennial fresh water sources such as rivers or lakes. Attempts are being made to supply fresh water from underground sources or harvest rainwater using dams, ponds, infiltration galleries, etc.

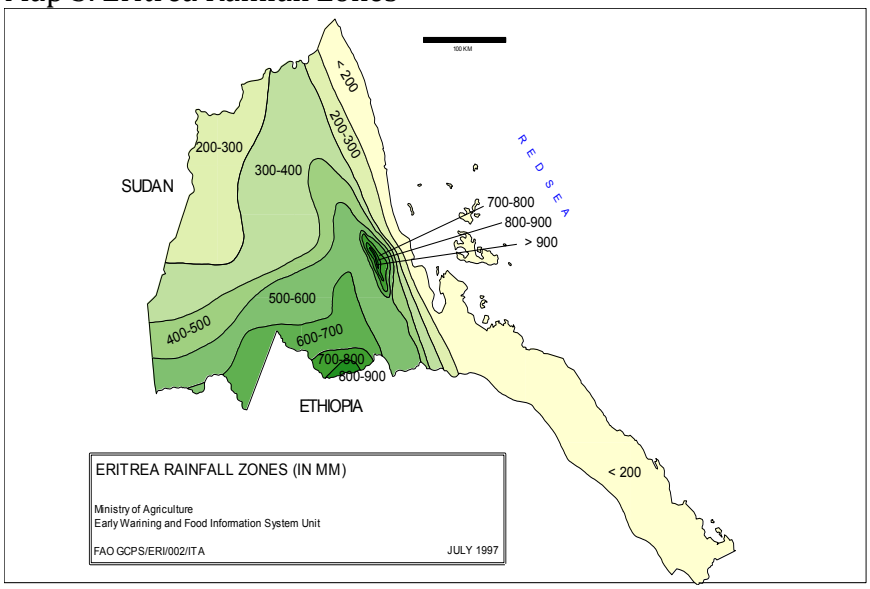
Certain areas in the Central Highland Zone (CHZ) benefit from bi-modal rainfall, receiving more than 700 mm of rain annually. Rainfall in the CHZ and the Western Lowlands is caused by south-westerly monsoon winds and takes place mainly between June and September, peaking in August. The Eastern Lowland and its escarpments receive rainfall between November and March due to the northeast continental winds blowing over the Red Sea. Irregular rain patterns and the recurrent drought are intrinsic features of arid and semi-arid lands in Eritrea and the Horn of Africa. During the past decade, the frequency of droughts increased, allowing for shorter recovery periods, and therefore having a more intense impact on vulnerable populations. Drought has become an episode of varying intensity; it is no longer a slow-onset disaster but one that is ever-present in this region of Africa.

When climate, soil types and other parameters are taken into account Eritrea is divided into six agro-ecological zones: (i) The Moist Highlands, (ii) Arid Highlands, (iii) Sub-Humid Highlands, (iv) Moist Lowlands, (v) Arid Lowlands and (vi) The Semi-Desert.

Map2 – agro-ecological zones:



Map 3. Eritrea Rainfall Zones



Elevation ranges from 100m below sea level (semi-desert) to 3018m above sea level (moist highlands). Mean annual temperature ranges from 15^0C in the Moist and Arid Highlands to 32^0C in the Semi-Desert. Annual precipitation varies from less than 200 mm in the Semi-Desert to 1100 mm in the Green Belt Zone (Source: GoSE, Agricultural Sector Review, 2001/2

Vegetation and Wildlife

A century ago, 30% of Eritrea was covered by forest. By 1960 that amount had declined to 5% and in 1995, less than 1% of the country was estimated to be occupied by forest. In addition, there are extensive areas of shrub land and some wooded grassland.

Deforestation has resulted from expansion of agriculture which involved removal of forest, illicit cutting of trees for fuel-wood, the long war of liberation in which military forces cut trees for the construction of fortifications, and the construction of traditional houses that utilize lot of woods.

Eritrea used to be rich in wild life resources but owing to successive colonial administrations followed by decades of war and recurrent droughts, illegal hunting and poaching, this valuable resource never had the chance to follow its natural course of existence.

At present, the number and type of wildlife species in Eritrea is very limited. It would not be an exaggeration to note that all the wildlife species in Eritrea are endangered. Apart from baboons, gazelles and ostrich which can be encountered easily but in limited areas, other species like elephant, wild ass, Nubian Ibex, greater kudu, leopard and many other small mammals have almost reached the threshold of extinction.

To this effect, there is a plan by the government to conserve and increase these animals through the establishment of protected areas. Some of the proposed protected areas which are awaiting implementation are: 1) The Gash-Setit Elephant sanctuary area 2) Buri Peninsula Biodiversity Conservation Area, and 3) The Semenawi–Bahri (Green Belt) National Park.

Biodiversity:

Eritrea's environmental scenario is manifested mainly by deforestation leading to severe land degradation, decreasing wildlife populations, endangered/loss of habitat, etc. Rapid and extensive deforestation associated with the long history of war/conflict with Ethiopia has contributed to the endangering/loss of plant and animal biodiversity. In addition, recurrent drought episodes and unsustainable agricultural practices have contributed to the reduced levels of biodiversity. Coastal and marine biodiversity resources in Eritrea have remained relatively stable as compared to the terrestrial biodiversity. Coastal areas are highly fragile and dynamic with frequently changing biological, chemical and geological attributes.

However, coastal areas are among the highly productive and biologically diverse ecosystems that offer crucial ecological functions such as; nursery habitats for juvenile marine species; coral reefs, mangroves, beach and dune systems that serve as natural defense against storms, flooding and erosion; mangrove forests provide breeding ground for many fish, shrimps, aquatic animals and bird species. The Red Sea is noted for its high degree of endemism which account for about 18% of its fish species (Source: Ministry of Fisheries, State of the coast 2007).

Existing human induced threats to the marine environment include; corals damage by people collecting shells anchorage, localized fishing causing over-exploitation of species, unmanaged mangrove utilization for poles and firewood, and overgrazing. Studies indicate that only about 20% of the original mangrove forests have survived. (Source: Ministry of Fisheries, state of the coast, 2007*).* The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) produced by the Department of Environment in 2000 presents overall national policy efforts in biodiversity conservation arena, and reviews opportunities on how to integrate and mainstream into major national development plans.

Currently, Eritrea has no formal protected areas, which are legally gazetted, although a number of potential locations have been identified and partially protected. This however shouldn't imply that no protection/conservations practice is carried out on ground. Through joint agreements between local communities and the Ministry of Agriculture, 205,000 ha of land have been placed under

partial/complete en-closure up to 2008, area treated by soil and water conservation including planting trees is 40,000ha, water projects of 252 micro-dams, 7000 hand dug wells, and 350 ponds were constructed,

Various seedlings planted amount over 80 million, where the success of the growth rate has been reported to be 70% in the highlands and 50% in the lowlands. (Source: MOA, 2008 Annual Report).

Community-based initiatives to manage natural habitats and ecosystems in and around conservation areas, including protected areas are excellent entry points for the GEF/SGP, and support would enable rural communities to actively participate in the planning and implementation of natural resources management interventions. Accordingly, initiatives to be rated as success, communities need to build both human/institutional and financial resources to manage, invest and safeguard long term benefit.

To ensure biodiversity conservation, and sustainable use objectives are materialized, immediate support to build national, regional, and grass root communities' capacities to conserve and manage protected areas is of immense importance. This includes inter-alia, awareness raising, conservation thematic trainings, participatory planning, developing regulatory measures and enforcement capabilities. Furthermore, a strong national system that links large/medium/small protected areas is necessary in Eritrea, which is established in accordance with national priorities and international standards, and based upon reliable biodiversity data.

Climate Change

In Eritrea, 77.3% of the total energy consumption is derived from biomass. Fossil fuels account for 21.3% and electricity only 1.4%. (Source: Ministry of Energy & Mines, 1996). The overwhelming dependence on biomass (charcoal and firewood for domestic energy contributes significantly for the indiscriminate clearing of the land and is attributed for the indiscriminate clearing of forests and woodlands. Unsustainable combustion of biomass fuels releases net Green House Gases (GHG) into the environment, contributing to the global warming effect.

In Eritrea, forest clearance for energy is estimated to be in the range of 2.4% - 2.8% of the standing stock compared to the threshold of sustainability of 1.25%. The GHG emission factor from the thermal systems of electricity generation in Eritrea is determined to be 0.64 ton of CO2/MWh, implying 176,000 tons of emission from the 275 GWh generated in 2008. The improvement of Eritrea's household energy use will, therefore, require substantial improvements in the utilization of its biomass resources. The National Action Plan (NAP), 2002 explicitly indicates that out of 77.3 % of the total energy supply, fuel wood accounts for 76%; charcoal 11.6%; animal dung 10.4%; and agricultural residues for 2%.

The table below illustrates the rate of deforestation as well as reduction of farm outputs: (i) from environmental point of view, as supplies of non biomass energy

gets shorter and population increases, more and more labor and effort is used to obtain the necessary energy supplies from biomass energy. This phenomenon is aggravating the deforestation and desertification processes at an alarming rate; and (ii) from agricultural productivity point of view, due to absence of alternative domestic fuels, about 180,000 tons of animal dung is used for domestic fuel annually which is supposed to be used for enriching the soil. In this case, it has been estimated that the annual loss of nutrients content resulting from burning of animal dung is 2,520 tons of nitrogen and 2,340 tones of phosphorus equivalent to USD 4.2 million per year to purchase fertilizer. (Source: Ministry of Energy & Mines/Eritrea, 2009)

The table 0 below shows the electricity generation in recent years, access rate, peak power and the number of customers (Source: Ministry of Energy and Mines/Eritrea, 2009)

Description	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total thermal energy produced	273.02	278.25	257.9	275.50	275.12
Number of customers	112,904	115,875	118,858	122,830	125,535
Electrification rate (% of population)	32.0%	32.2%	32.4%	32.7%	33.0%
System peak	48.60	48.97	47.80	54.00	54.76

Generation from renewable energies - wind and solar

Installed solar system throughout the country is estimated to be around 1 MW comprising of over 3,000 individual systems. It has been increasing at an average rate of 50 KW per year since 1992. Applications include powering 4 mini-hospitals, around 30 health centers, over 200 health stations, over 100 schools around 100 village water pumping systems, powering remote offices, telecom facilities, drip irrigation farms and thousands of solar home systems.

Eritrea, in collaboration with GEF has installed a 3x275 kW wind generators feeding the Assab electricity grid. This small wind farm was commissioned at the end of 2007. As per the performance report of these turbines from January 1st to November 30, 2008, the three turbines had effective availability averaging 66%, and the energy produced totaled 1,645,400 kWh. Total fuel saved was 328,000 litres of diesel worth USD 346,000 covering up to 25% of the Assab electricity supply. The contribution of wind and solar energy is around 2% of the total electricity generation. There is short range plan to interconnect western side of Eritrea with the eastern side of Sudan and negotiation is in progress with the Arab Development Bank to finance the feasibility study.

Compared to major GHG emissions of a global scale, Eritrea's contribution could be negligible. Nevertheless, this can't help the country to escape from consequences of the climate change impacts. In effect, Eritrea has already prepared a

multidisciplinary National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Framework that worked out the vulnerability and adaptation option assessment of 5 sectors, namely agriculture, forestry and land use, water, coastal area, livestock and human health. Though dynamics of climate change impacts in each sector is less understood, the semi-arid to arid nature of the country combined to the speedy rate of desertification and climate change variability is exacerbating Eritrea's vulnerability to climate change. NAPA's vulnerability diagnostics reveals increased temperature and decreased precipitation are severely affecting agriculture, water, forestry and the biodiversity of terrestrial and marine faunas and floras.

NAPA's assessment also indicates possible submerge of some low lying coastal cities and islands by water if the trend continues. Furthermore, mass bleaching of coral reefs in the Eritrean waters as a result of temperature rise has manifested with a potential to affect the ecosystem functioning and coastal fisheries and other aquatic species. Temperature changes through impacts on food and nutrient supply affects growth, survival, reproduction, prey-predator dynamics and habitat. Climate change is likely impacting mangroves and sea grasses through altered sediment budgets.

In line with global effort to reduce GHG emission, Eritrea has also a potential to contribute through adoption of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies such as solar energy, wind energy, promotion of improved fuel-wood stoves and small scale community based bio-fuel interventions. Existing man-induced and natural (climate change) threats to coastal resources destruction can present an entry point for interventions. GEF/SGP through strategic environmental education and local communities' participation can mutually operate to conserve coral reefs, mangroves and other coastal and marine resources in order to conserve the coastal and marine ecosystems.

Environment education would be augmented with demonstration projects which provide alternatives to existing practices. For instance, seaweed farming may serve as an alternative income generating activity to fishing. Therefore wide adoption of seaweed farming may allow the fish stock to recover. Besides, seaweed farming preserves the reef since maintenance of the reef is essential for breeding sea conditions necessary for successful sea weed farming.

Land Degradation

As agricultural suitability is affected by climatic, topographic and geomorphologic features, only 13.9% of the total 125,000 km^2 area of land is arable; permanent crops (orchard trees) account for 3.3% of land use (currently only 0.6% are irrigated), and permanent pastures for close to 46.3% (Source: GoSE- Agricultural Sector Review 2001/2).

Land degradation is the most severe environmental concern of Eritrea, and is also a wide spread issue spanning throughout the country. To larger extent, land degradation is caused by inappropriate land management, unsustainable agricultural practices, and overgrazing and deforestation resulted in clearing of vegetation cover and soil erosion. Annual rate of soil loss from cropland is estimated

at 12–17 tons/ha and crop yield is declining at the rate of 0.5% per annum owing to soil erosion (Source: GoSE- Agricultural Sector Review 2001/2).

Historical trend of forest coverage reveals during the turn of the last century, about 30% of Eritrea was covered by forest (NEMP-E/1995). Most of Eritrea's land is characterized by sparse to medium coverage of shrubs with almost all areas covered with trees. By 1952, the forest cover dwindled to 11% (Fiore, 1952) and a decade later showed a further reduction of 5% of the total land area (Source: GoSE-Agricultural Sector Review 2001/2). According to FAO (1997), the country constitutes 0.43% disturbed forest, 1.60% of riverrine woodland & bush land, 9.20% dense shrub-land, and 1.3% wooded land.

Today only less than 1% of the country is under forest cover, while the remaining few is threatened by combination of factors including agricultural expansion, increased firewood consumption, heavy livestock grazing, resettlement of returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), and the construction of traditional houses, the Hidmos (NEMP-E 1995, ERREC, 1996).

By building upon existing good community based and national scale afforestation and soil and water conservation practices and compost preparation and utilization, GEF/SGP will assist communities to combat rapid trends of land degradation by supporting strategic interventions to rehabilitate degraded areas in and around communities, e.g. restoration of native fodder species/vegetative cover which are crucial to pastoral economies, afforestation, and reforestation etc.

The International Waters (IW)

This focal area targets transboundary water systems, such as river basins with water flowing from one country to another, groundwater resources shared by several countries, or marine ecosystems bounded by more than one nation. In addressing transboundary water issues, the SGP IW focal area aims to address the barriers and challenges for individual communities in protecting international waters by establishing of systematic linkages with regional mechanisms and fostering inter-community learning through regional communities and non-governmental organizations, networking in connection with GEF full-sized projects', networking of government officials, scientists, experts and technical staff around a transboundary water-body. SGP has entered into collaborative partnerships with numerous regional projects or activities. Partnerships in the region include:

- Nile Transboundary Environment Action Programme (NTEAP) and
- UNDP/GEF Coastal Marine as part of Regional Programme on Environmental management of the Red Sea and Gulf Area (PERSGA)

Eritrea has extensive river systems with ephemeral flow patterns. Recurrent drought, warmer temperature and higher evapo-transpiration pattern that also attributes to smaller stream flows, lower groundwater levels, low water quality, and decreased base flows which are the sources of water supply for urban, rural, livestock and industry. Many of the towns located at the upper part of the major

drainage basins and at the water shed dividing ridges are classified as highly vulnerable to water scarcity.

Eritrea's coastal villages are often located within a range of less than 15 km distance. In such areas, the fresh but scarce groundwater is found mostly between the underneath of larger ephemeral rivers, and is extracted, through the means of shallow dug wells. Because of these sources proximity to the high tide level of adjacent sea waters, and the arid climatic conditions, water supplies are highly sensitive for salt-water intrusion and flooding.

There are five major drainage basins in Eritrea: Setit basin, Barka basin, Anseba basin, Red Sea basin, Danakil Depression basin, in addition there are some drainage basins with rivers flowing to Sudan. Most of the rivers flow only during the rainy seasons. They drain from the highlands where there are steep slopes with poor vegetation cover and there is heavy rainfall. When there are torrential rains in the highlands, flash floods in the rivers are common, and so is soil erosion along riverbanks. The situation is especially problematic in places where the riparian vegetation is sparse.

The vegetation along riverbanks in the highlands is often denuded as result of cutting of trees for firewood and construction poles, or clearing of vegetation for agricultural purposes. There are few eucalyptus plantations in most upper river basins; however, these are not good for river bank protection compared to others species. In lowland areas, the riverine vegetation is often relatively better than that of the highlands. Disposition of fertile soils from highlands and availability of groundwater create favorable conditions for certain tree species. Naturally grown *Acacia nilotica, Acacia tortilis, Hyphaene thebaica, Tamarix aphylla and Zizphus sipna-christ* often dominate the vegetation along rivers in these areas.

SGP international water actions are intended to be focused, regional and coordinated. SGP IW portfolio fills in the gaps left by GEF full-sized projects and other larger regional initiatives, and supports the local implementation of the Regional Strategic Action Programme (SAP) and other regional agreements at the local level.

Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)

POPs as characterized by persistence, bio-accumulation and potential for long range transport are identified to be mainly the dirty twelve, of which eight of them are pesticides. Recently, however, nine compounds were added to the list of POPs. Moreover POPs are very harmful to human beings and their specific effects include cancer, various allergies, hypersensitivity, damage to the central and peripheral nervous system, reproductive disorders, and disruption of the immune system of exposed individuals as well as their offspring.

Country specific information on POPs (Pesticides)

Eritrea has never produced POPs or pesticides. After independence due to improper legislation, pesticides entered the country in an uncontrolled manner in significant quantities. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, Eritrea imported 80 tons of pesticides per year during the years 1993 – 2003. After 2003, a mechanism of import was put in place and the pesticides of *aldrin, dieldrin, chlordane, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex, and toxaphene* are not allowed for import since then, while DDT is still on the positive list, restricted for malaria vector control.

PCB's and unintentional by-products are not yet regulated. Such unregulated practices also increase the accumulation of obsolete stocks endangering human health and the environment. To address that regulatory gap, the Department of Regulatory Services issued Legal Notice No. 114/96. The legal notice is a guideline for ensuring proper regulation of importation, handling, use storage and disposal of pesticides. Currently, in most cases pesticides are imported by the Ministry of Agriculture and likewise use and handling of pesticides are strictly controlled by the ministry. The ministry provides trainings for the farmers and ensures the use of personal protective gears.

There are about 30 medium to large-scale manufacturing industries that use POPs. Eritrea ratified the convention on POPs (The Stockholm Convention) in March, 2005. The National Implementation Plan (NIP) is currently in the process of being developed.

1.2.2. Institutional considerations, major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing including from government, bilateral and other sources

1. 2. 3. Institutional Considerations

Eritrea did not inherit a sound institutional set up from its previous colonial masters. Most of the institutions that provide administrative, legal, judiciary and regulatory services are being incepted since the aftermath of 1991 independence period. But at the same time, it is apparent that much remains for Eritrea to place a holistic integrated and effective management system, in view of addressing biodiversity conservation, climate change abatement and adaptation, and attaining sustainable development.

The Department of Environment (DoE) in the Ministry of Land, Water & Environment (MoLWE) is the major institution responsible for coordinating environmental actions in Eritrea. In addition, other Ministries/Institutions engaged to address environmental issues at different capacities in their areas of mandate, include: Ministry of Energy & Mines, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Trade & Industry, Ministry of Marine Resources, Ministry of Transport & Communication, Academic institutions, Ministry of Public Works, and Ministry of Health.

The National Environment Action Plan for Eritrea (NEMP-E) adopted in 1995, provides the basic policy for action in the environment sector and lays out a strategy

for action on conservation activities. Its guiding principles include the strategic importance of conserving natural resources and maintaining environmental quality as part of the national economic growth and development process.

Under its Interim-Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP), the government of Eritrea has formulated a comprehensive economic revival program aimed at reinvigorating economic growth. The I-PRSP recognizes that the achievement of rapid, broad-based and sustainable growth and poverty reduction requires enhanced investment in sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, manufacturing and tourism, where Eritrea has a comparative advantage. Focus has been given to increased farm productivity by introducing modern farming techniques and sustainable land management methods. The adoption of soil conservation measures is identified as one of the priority measures necessary to improve soil fertility and productivity.

The GoSE Agricultural Sector Review conducted in 2001/02 recognized the importance of agriculture to the reduction of poverty, to the enhancement of national food security and increased exports earnings and as a support for industrialization. The sector review identifies limited water resources availability – emanating from deficiencies in storage capacity and inefficient on-farm water use, lack of modern and appropriate farming techniques, poor marketing channels and limited access to credit as some of the critical challenges facing the sector.

National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification under the UNCCD: The 2002 completed NAP identifies factors contributing to desertification and land degradation throughout Eritrea and practical measures to reverse and mitigate effects of land degradation. The NAP incorporates long-term strategies in different agro-ecological zones (AEZs) and also makes tangible recommendations for integration of relevant measures on a policy level, i.e. sustainable development policies. Focus is on establishing a national level enabling policy environment whilst implementing relevant local level development activities that preserve/ restore the natural resource base and at the same time improve livelihood security in affected communities.

The NAP proposes a number of project profiles for priority action and immediate implementation. Application of land tenure system and introduction of community land use planning in pilot areas; Assistance to farmers for in-situ conservation of indigenous crops and landraces; Comparative analysis of livestock versus crop production; Soil and soil moisture assessment at watershed scale using remote sensing and GIS; Fuel wood plantations for sustainable supply of biomass fuel; Natural forest and woodland conservation and management; Development of agro-forestry and farm forestry; Reviewing and revising existing customary (traditional) law on the management and utilization of communal grazing lands; Dissemination of improved traditional stoves; Promotion of renewable energy technologies for rural community benefits; Community awareness raising; and establishment of local land degradation committees.

1.2.4 Major Partners

Stakeholder Analysis and the Private Sector

The presence of actors and stakeholders in the area of environment management put the country at a comparative advantage in implementing the GEF Small Grants Programme. Those entities include:

The Government: The Government of Eritrea is mindful that sustainable development depends upon an environment that is restored and maintained and that the responsibility for such development must rest in the first instance with each sovereign state. To this effect, the Eritrean Government has ratified ten Environmental Conventions and Protocols on environment and has established relevant structures as appropriate to implement the aims and objectives of the conventions. Furthermore, the Government has produced a National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP-E) which is the blue print for coordinating the protection and enhancement of Eritrea's natural resources. The Department of Environment, which is the GEF focal point under the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment has given enduring assistance throughout the process of the SGP formulation and supported the NC Office to be hosted in UNDP Country Office.
Close SGP partners in the country are the Ministries of: Land, Water and Environment (MoLWE), Agriculture (MoA), Marine Resources (MoMR), Mines and Energy (MoME), including their branch offices in the regions, and The six regional administrations of Anseba, Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea, Debub (Southern) region, Central region, and Gash-Barka Region including their sub-regional offices on ground where projects are implemented.

Donor Agencies: Eritrea receives development assistance from bilateral donors and International Agencies (UNDP Advisory Note). While there is still limited availability of donors on ground, key in-country based development partners of Eritrea include; the European Union, the NORAD, the Italian Cooperation and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). With the realization of growing understanding of the interrelated nature of environment and sustainable development by donor community GEF/SGP needs to take the privilege to initiate community based projects with sound development and environment enhancing objectives; whereas, GEF/SGP will mobilize financial resources from development partners to co-finance none `GEf-able' project components.

The CBOs, NGOs and the Private Sector: The Eritrean people have a rich tradition of voluntary community service and civic responsibility. Voluntarism and community-based activism is a prominent feature of Eritrean traditions and culture, which SGP/Eritrea will benefit from this rich tradition. Today, civil society in Eritrea is comprised of non-governmental development organizations, professional associations, religious institutions, voluntary and humanitarian organizations, trade unions, and associations formed to serve economic, educational, health or other special concerns and interests of their membership. In line with the GEF-SGP operationalization modality in Eritrea, the above mentioned civic societies which are officially recognized and governed by a national NGO proclamation are affiliated to the Ministry of Labor and Human Welfare. These entities will be represented as central part of the National Steering Committee (NSC), and proactively participate in

the implementation of the GEF-SGP in an array of activities; project proposal writing, oversee day-to-day project implementation, and carry out monitoring and evaluation, and provide technical support to grass root participating communities.

UNDP: Apart from the Poverty Reduction and MDG Achievement, Democratic Governance, Crises prevention and Recovery units, the UNDP-CO has a strong Environment and Sustainable Development Unit with more than a decade experience of implementing different Medium and Full sized GEF projects in different frontiers of environment such as Biodiversity conservation, Climate Change, Land degradation, Renewable energy, and national enabling activities to support Eritrea fulfill its commitment and in Environment related conventions both in the terrestrial and marine areas. GEF/SGP in Eritrea is hosted by the UNDP-CO. This enables the GEF/SGP to benefit from UNDP's enormous experience of managing bigger GEF and at the same time laying a foundation of enabling environment through creating awareness and mainstreaming environment related issues into national development policies and different action plans. Furthermore, the GEF/SGP will take advantage UNDP–CO credibility and strong partnership with bilateral donors and other International agencies in the events of creating linkages, serving as delivery mechanism, and mobilizing resources.

Rural Communities: Rural communities on the ground are major partners and owners of SGP projects. Though mainly in the form of in-kind (labor), a very significant amount of co-financing is secured from the beneficiary communities, which ultimately enhances ownership and sustainability of the projects.

2. SGP Country Programme Niche

The GEF Small Grants Programme will give focus on watershed management in selected areas of South and Central Regions mainly around dams and ponds. The SGP country programme is also in tandem with the national priorities, which have been identified in various national strategic plans. The country programme will be following a regional/sub-regional approach in ensuring concentration of projects for visible impact and creating strong synergy through working with the relevant stakeholders. It is expected to develop project proposals in close collaboration with the regional/sub-regional administration for ensuring the project fits into the community needs and that of the government plan. This entails the commitment of the local government, especially the sub-regional administration in ensuring sustainability of the project.

The importance of baseline information for any project is well underscored. This will help check the progress made overtime as a result of project interventions. Hence project proponents and grantees are expected to record and study all assets/capitals available at the planned project site before the commencement of the project. The following activities are prioritized as main intervention areas where grantee community and local NGOs can participate with GEF SGP financial and technical support:

- Increasing vegetation cover by enclosing areas from human and livestock interference. This will be ensured by avoiding free range grazing practice in project areas to ensure sustainability;
- SWC activities including cut-offs to minimize loss of soil and water;
- Increased application of compost to enhance soil fertility and agricultural productivity in downstream activities. The use of compost will help to raise and maintain soil fertility, increase water percolation, sequester carbon in the soil, and reduce methane emissions.
- Activities in protected areas and around rangelands which mostly are related to biodiversity will be supported by SGP.
- Promotion and use of renewable energy particularly through the use of solar and bio-fuel for domestic use, which will improve peoples' quality of life.
- Capacity development and livelihood improvement are cross-cutting in all areas.

During OP5, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and knowledge management will get due attention by SGP office. In all the above interventions, empowerment of women and gender equality will closely be monitored to ensure that resources given by SGP also benefit women.

2.1 List of dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

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

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	**Date of ratification / completion**
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	September 9. 1995
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	Completed in 2000
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	April 24, 1995
UNFCCC National Communications (1st, 2nd, 3rd)	1st completed in 2001, 2nd drafted but not yet finalized
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	1997
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	July14, 1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP)	January 2, 2002
Stockholm Convention (SC)	March 1, 2005
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	March, 2007
World Bank Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)	2004
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2007
GEF-5 National Portfolio Formulation Exercise (NPFE)	NA
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies	NA

Source: Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, 2012.

2.2 OP5 Resources Utilization Modality and Coordination

One of the main aims of SGP is to provide financial and technical assistance to not-for-profit CBOs/NGOs to implement environmental projects at community level. Eligible for SGP support are:

- Registered community based organizations (CBOs)
- Registered local NGOs
- CBOs and NGOs in partnership with Local authorities (e.g. District Administration, Town Council with no direct access to financial support)
- CBOs/ NGOs in partnership with relevant research institutions related to agriculture and environment with no direct access to financial support.
- SGP projects will be coordinated by forming Regional and Sub-regional Development Committees:
- The CBOs/ NGOs, local government and relevant branch ministries will be represented on both levels of development committees.
- Communities on ground will do the actual work and the grantees will channel funds and monitor all activities frequently.
- The inclusion of local government and branch ministries at regional and sub-regional development committees for coordination will help for the provision of technical backstopping and will guide the NGOs/CBOs to go in line with government priorities and plans.

SGP Eritrea will be focusing on supporting projects to be undertaken in Central and Southern regions, targeting ponds and micro-dams. The GEF/SGP programme can play an important role in developing the capacity of civil society. The NGOs and particularly the CBOs need significant support in terms of training, organizing, financial management and project management methods and techniques. These capacity gaps will be supported by SGP Eritrea. Community empowerment is one of the crucial areas of development where GEF/SGP can provide much needed support. Communities need support in organizing themselves, identifying their challenges (specifically in SGP focusing on the GEF thematic areas) and translating the challenges into plans.

2.3 Geographic focus

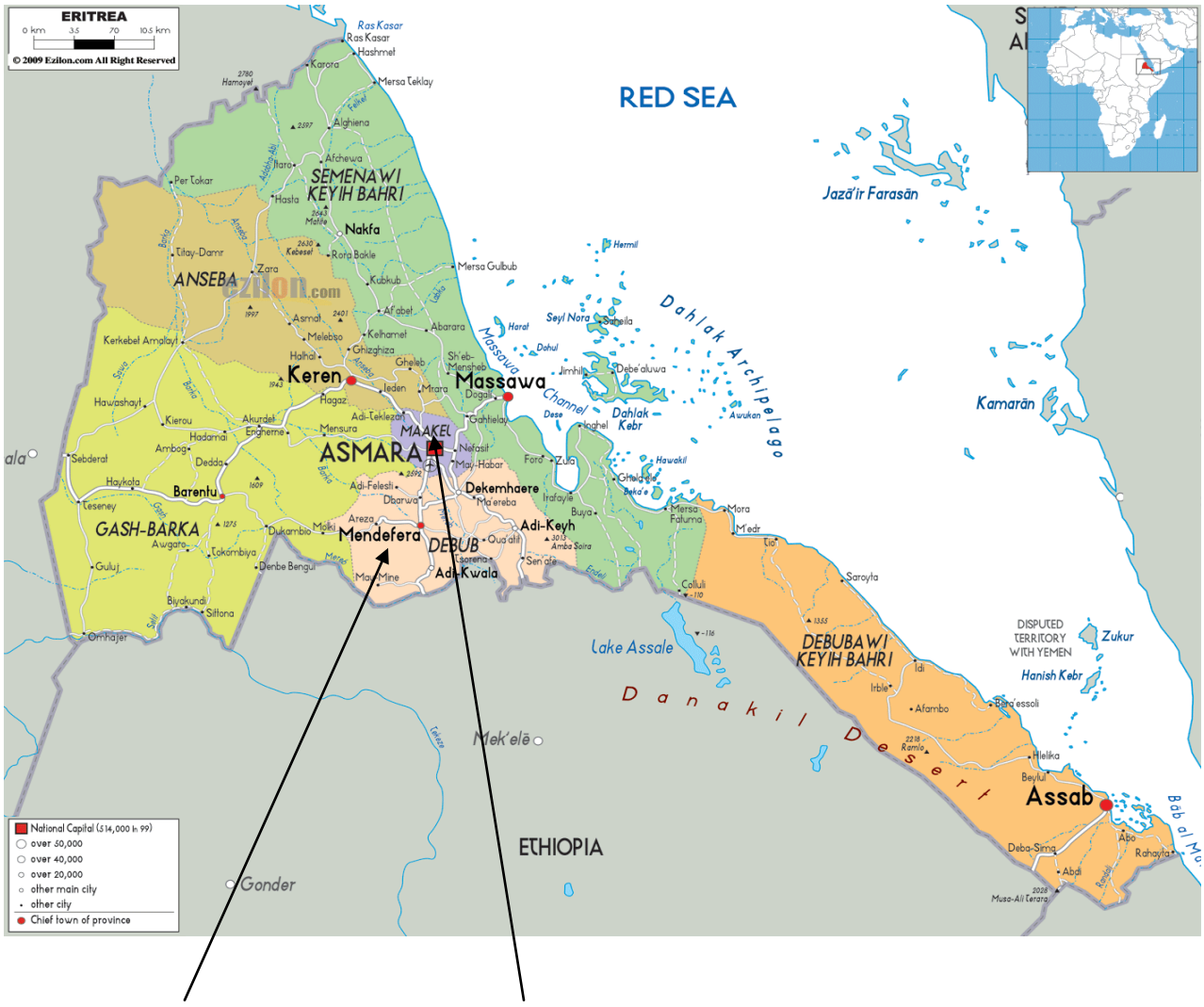
2.3.1. Location of Projects

Eritrea is not a vast country but environmental problems are found virtually in every part of the country. However, while there is a need for project support almost everywhere, given the varying environmental and social conditions as described earlier in the preceding sections and the current priorities identified of safe water & sanitation and health by government, 70% of the SGP projects would be directed to the geographical areas of South and Central administrative regions: Topographic and annual rainfall level of the new SGP OP5 geographic area has the same altitude as former SGP OP4 geographic area which stands at 2000m above sea level and annual rainfall of 1100mm.

The new OP5 geographic area, however, is wider in size and has quite a significant number of ponds and micro-dams, where a study recently made by both Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Marine Resources has found out that almost all of the ponds and micro-dams are at risk of siltation if proper treatment of the catchment areas will not be made.

Taking into account the new UN-Eritrea Cooperation Framework released recently, the SGP/NSC reached an agreement that 70% of the fund be used for treating catchment areas of South- Region and Central-Region, specifically, where ponds and micro-dams are at risk of siltation due to erosion and other environment unfriendly practices. This geographic clustering of project activities in the catchment areas in question is done in a bid to relate it to the current priority area of safe water and which will encompass SGP focal areas of land degradation, biodiversity conservation, and climate change mitigation. The rest 30% of the funds will be invested elsewhere for all SGP focal areas as appropriate.

Map4. SGP main targeted regions.



SGP Main Target Regions

2.4. Target OP5 global project objectives, National Priorities and Country Programme's Niche.

Table 2. Consistency of SGP Niche with National Priorities

OP5 project objectives	National Priorities	SGP Niche
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas through community-based actions	The National Environment Action Plan for Eritrea (NEMP-E) adopted in 1995 states that: - Protected areas are one of the in-situ conservation mechanisms and government has the plan to expand protected areas to diversify representative of eco-systems.	- Support projects of watershed management through different WSC measures including cut-offs. -Support projects of restoring flora and fauna - Enhance protected areas by active engagement of communities and empower them thru different capacity development measures - Support the establishment of local committees against land degradation
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions	In the National Environment Action Plan for Eritrea (NEMP-E) adopted in 1995: - Biodiversity conservation and - Prevention and management of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) especially in pastoralist areas are activities identified as priorities.	-Support projects for the development of area closure and ecological restoration - Support projects of afforestation and landscaping activities - Provide assistance to farmers for in-situ conservation of indigenous crops and – landraces - Support the development of sites suitable for eco-tourism and ensure protection of protected areas.

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: *Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level*	- The National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) Framework that worked out the vulnerability and adaptation option assessment of 5 sectors, encourages promotion of renewable energy technologies for rural community benefits e.g. Bio-energy (biogas, biomass, agro-fuels), solar energy and improved traditional stoves.	- Support projects of energy saving technologies at the community level. - Support projects of improved agricultural and land use practices including composting and intercropping. - Strengthen capacity building activities to increase awareness and education programmes on the impacts of climate change.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level	Government in its self reliance principle highly encourages: - Access to road transport - Expanding major roads and feeder roads - Transport system supporting agricultural production and Productivity.	- Support awareness raising projects to communities on the use of more efficient low carbon transport technologies.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5: Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry	There exists in country a proclamation on Conservation and development of forestry.	- Support programmes that contribute to climate change mitigation through proper land use. e.g. different soil and water conservation activities , area closures, agro-forestry and conservation of agriculture, afforestation, Improved soil and land management, Compost preparation - Support technologies of improved tools, seeds, etc
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6: Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities	The National Environment Action Plan for Eritrea (NEMP-E) adopted in 1995 underlines the importance of: - Natural resource management of watershed management, forestry, soil management for improved agricultural productivity - Biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.	- Support programmes of agro-forestry, income generating activities of compost preparation and beekeeping, area closure, afforestation, improved soil and land management

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the wider landscapes)	- Control of forest cutting and illegal settlement -Conservation and use of protected areas including forest are identified as activities in the The National Environment Action Plan for Eritrea (NEMP-E) adopted in 1995.	- Support implementation of activities that protect land from illegal dumping , slashing, and burning agricultural land e.g. awareness raising, alternative livelihood development, capacity building. - reviewing and revising existing traditional law on the management and utilization of grazing land
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8: Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives	The National Environment Action Plan for Eritrea (NEMP-E) adopted in 1995 strongly advocates for the afforestation of mangrove trees and coral reef protection.	Support co-management of coastal areas (Red Sea) on sensitive marine ecosystem e.g. coral and mangroves including awareness raising.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9: Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level	Eritrea as party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants works for the prevention of DDT and other inorganic fertilizers of less importance.	- Provide support to reduce use of POPs - Support implementation of programmes to increase awareness of harmful effects of POPs and educate on the use, handling and disposal of agrochemicals to communities - Demonstrate improved use and handling of chemicals particularly DDT - Promote the use of Integrated Pest Management/Integrated Vector
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10: Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends	Interim-Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and food security plan adopted in 1995 emphasizes capacity building at all levels.	- Support CBOs/NGOs to prepare project proposals and implementation of projects. - Facilitate networking and sharing of information to CBOs/ NGOs with lower capacity. - Facilitate and lobby on gender mainstreaming and causes and effects of poverty

Cross-Cutting Results: Poverty reduction, livelihoods and gender	The Macro-economic Policy of Eritrea, 1993 details: - Accelerated economic growth based on the principle of self reliance. - Livelihood improvement - Women economic & political empowerment.	- SGP will support interventions of environmental benefits which contribute to poverty reduction, sustainable livelihoods and gender issues with particular emphasis to women headed households and other vulnerable groups.

SGP Eritrea will be focusing on supporting projects to be undertaken in Central and South regions all around ponds and micro-dams. 30% of the funds will be used elsewhere for all SGP focal areas as appropriate. The GEF/SGP programme can play an important role in developing the capacity of civil society. The NGOs and particularly the CBOs need significant support in terms of training, organizing, financial management and project management methods and techniques including M&E.

These capacity gaps will be supported by SGP Eritrea. Community empowerment is one of the crucial areas of development where GEF/SGP can provide much needed support. Communities need support to identify their challenges and translating the challenges into plans.

3. Capacity development, poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

3.1 Capacity development

Consistent with the GEF criteria, the four-year vision of the Country Programme is:
To empower community level groups to secure global environment benefits in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, land degradation, international waters and POPs - the five GEF focal areas - through community-based approaches that also generate local benefits. To realize this vision, the Country Programme would endeavor to sensitize the people at the grassroots level and to provide them with material/technical support in order to enable them to achieve the following:

- To acquire basic environmental information and knowledge;
- To participate in initiatives that will eventually enable them to gain adequate control over access to the natural resource base in their local area;
- To instill an understanding that their socio-economic well being is dependent on sound long-term local resource management.
- Use project experience at the grassroots level to influence policy change at the macro level by facilitating dialogue between stakeholders and policy makers;
- Promote sharing of project experience at the community level through exchange visits, documentation and dissemination of best practices as well as lessons learnt from negative experiences.

3.2 Poverty reduction and gender results for SGP

The GoSE has committed itself to reduce gender-based inequalities, and mainstream gender at policy levels. Much of this is attributed to the historical involvement of women in the liberation struggle of the Eritrean Liberation Front (EPLF) and their continued representation by the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), founded in 1979, and represented throughout the country.

The Eritrean constitution adopted in May 1997, contains numerous provisions that explicitly protect women's rights and promote gender equality. By law, women must account for at least 30% of the membership of national and regional assemblies or Baitos. The land proclamation explicitly guarantees women's rights to land equally with men. A strong pro-active policy and legal environment with regard to gender issues is also reflected in the GoSE commitment to invest in sectors of particular importance to women.

Women's attachment with natural resource in Eritrea is strong and multi-dimensional. These usually emanate from the domestic responsibilities often shouldered to women. Interactions could be in terms of engaging in agricultural practices, collecting fire-woods, water fetching and look after the family. For instance in the case of deforestation and water scarcity women are forced to walk long distances in search of firewood and potable water, thus adding workload, and taking their time that could otherwise be invested in other economic activities.

In view of addressing gender, the SGP country programme will:

- Give priority to projects proposed for implementation by women focus groups;
- Encourage the engagement of both women and men in the problem analysis of a project, its implementation, and in monitoring and evaluation.
- Ensure sound women representation in the project's executive committee.
- Set up gender specific indicators and reporting, and work on gender advocacy.

4. OP5 country outcomes, indicators and activities

Table 3. Results Framework for the Eritrea Programme

SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 1: Improve sustainability of protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas (ICCAs) through community-based actions			
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Activities**
SGP BD Outcome 1.1: Improved community level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on biodiversity resources in and around protected areas, and indigenous and community conservation areas	Catchment areas of 10 micro-dams and or ponds will be influenced through different interventions such as SWC, afforestation and income generating activities.	- Project report - Monitoring Visits - Assessment reports - Discussion with local community members	***2 - 3 projects /operational phase:*** - Awareness raising on the importance of biodiversity conservation measures - Projects of area closure and ecological restoration of flora and fauna. - Physical soil and water conservation measures - Income generating activities of grass harvesting, compost producing, and bee-keeping

			activities.
SGP BD Outcome 1.2: Benefits generated at the community level from conservation of biodiversity in and around protected areas and indigenous and community conservation areas	50% of the grass harvested will go to the communities living in and around the project sites as fodder for their animals. The rest 50% will remain uncut for soil amelioration and water retention. This will be clearly discussed with all concerned before and during the implementation of the project.	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports - Discussion with local community members	- Empowering community and enhance active engagement in protected area management through -Training & awareness raising - Improving access to information, finance and appropriate technology. - Alternative livelihood Intensification of agriculture, value addition to their products. - Employment opportunities, Selling of traditional handicraft.
SGP BD Outcome 1.4: Increased understanding and awareness at the community level of the importance and value of biodiversity	Number of community members benefitted from awareness raising to be documented	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports - Discussion with local community members	-Awareness raising on the importance and value of biodiversity to communities - Experience sharing - Training - Community dialogue
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 2: Mainstream biodiversity conservation and sustainable use into production landscapes, seascapes and sectors through community initiatives and actions			
SGP BD Outcome 2.1: Improved Community level sustainable use of biodiversity in production landscapes /seascapes through community-based initiatives, frameworks and market mechanisms, including recognized environmental standards that incorporate biodiversity	Communities will apply sustainable land use practice in about 10 water catchment areas	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment - reports	***2 – 3 projects/ operational phase*** - Watershed management, and area closure for the enhancement of biodiversity conservation, - biological and physical soil and water conservation measures, - agro-forestry, integrated farming - agricultural diversification measures
SGP BD Outcome 2.2 Increased understanding and awareness of sustainable use of biodiversity	Communities will apply sustainable land use practice in about 10 water catchment areas linked to outcome 2.1	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports - Discussion with community	- Awareness raising through Community conference and dialogue, experience sharing, preparation and dissemination of awareness raising materials. - Support environmental clubs in schools
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 3: Promote the demonstration, development and transfer of low carbon technologies at the community level			
SGP CC Outcome 3.1: Innovative low-GHG technologies	# of community members demonstrating or	Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment	***2 projects / operational phase*** - Support renewable energy technologies for rural community

deployed and successfully demonstrated at the community level	deploying low-GHG technologies to be later documented	reports - Discussion with community	benefits including solar, biogas energy technologies. - Energy saving technologies bio-char., briquette, improved charcoal making, promotion of improved agricultural and land use practice of compost, intercropping,
SGP CC Outcome 3.2: GHG emissions Avoided	Areas around 10 water catchment areas under improved land use and climate proofing practices (linked to outcome 1)	Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports	Support projects of: - Agro-forestry, - composting, - area closure and improved agricultural practices, conservation agriculture, re-forestation, afforestation, agro-fuels,
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 4: Promote and support energy efficient, low carbon transport at the community level			
SGP CC Outcome 4.1: Low-GHG transport options demonstrated at the community level	Tones of CO2 (tbd) avoided by implementing low carbon technology. Low carbon transport practices	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports - Discussion with community	***2 projects/operational phase*** - Non-motorized intermediate mode of transport. - Encourage the use of bikes, and carts
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 5**:** Support the conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks through sustainable management and climate proofing of land use, land use change and forestry.			
SGP CC Outcome 5.1: Sustainable land use, land use change, and forestry management and climate proofing practices adopted at the community level for forest and non-forest land-use types	# hectares of land Applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports	***2- 3 projects/operational phase*** **-** Awareness raising of public participation in South and Central Regions. - Community based sustainable forest management
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 6**:** Maintain or improve flow of agro-ecosystem and forest ecosystem services to sustain livelihoods of local communities			
SGP LD Outcome 6.1: Improved community-level actions and practices, and reduced negative impacts on agro-, and forest ecosystems and ecosystem services demonstrated to sustain ecosystem functionality	# hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices (linked to outcome 2.1 above).	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports	***2-3projects/operational phase*** - Different soil and water conservation activities - Area closure - Agro forestry and conservation agriculture - Afforestation - Improved soil and land management - Compost preparation - Support technologies of improved tools , seeds
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 7: Reduce pressures at community level from competing land uses (in the			

wider landscapes)			
SGP LD Outcome 7.1: Improved community level actions and practices and reduced negative impacts in land use frontiers of agro-ecosystems and forest ecosystems (rural/urban, agriculture/forest)	# of people demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices (linked to outcome 5.1).	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports	***2 projects/operational phase*** - Awareness raising - Sediment control - Control and prevention of Invasive Alien Species (IAS) - Awareness raising, - Alternative livelihood - Capacity building
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 8**:** Support transboundary water body management with community-based initiatives			
SGP IW Outcome 8.1: Effective and climate resilient community-based actions and practices supporting implementation of SAP regional priority actions demonstrated	Number of CSO engaged and a strategic linkage/alliance created.	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports	***1 Strategic project*** Links on other Red sea based projects will be explored to position Eritrean CSO's to address impacts of transboundary water pollution in its territory.
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 9**:** Promote and support phase out of POPs and chemicals of global concern at community level			
SGP CH Outcome 9.1: Improved Community level initiatives and actions to prevent, reduce and phase out POPs, harmful chemicals and other pollutants, manage contaminated sites in an environmentally sound manner, and mitigate environmental contamination	# of Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports	***2 projects/operational phase*** - Awareness and educating on the use, handling and disposal of agro-chemicals to communities and to school environmental clubs. - Demonstrate improved use and handling of chemicals particularly DDT - Promote the use of Integrated Pest Management/Integrated Vector Management (IVM)
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective 10**:** Enhance and strengthen capacities of CSOs (particularly community-based organizations and those of indigenous peoples) to engage in consultative processes, apply knowledge management to ensure adequate information flows, implement convention guidelines, and monitor and evaluate environmental impacts and trends			
SGP CD Outcome 10.2: Improved information flows to/from CBOs and CSOs in SGP countries regarding good practices and lessons learned, and application of such practices	Two community-based environmental monitoring systems demonstrated	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment - reports	***2 projects /operational phase*** - Women, youth and environment - Training and awareness - Community dialogue - Experience exchange
SGP CD Outcome 10.4:	# of CBOs/NGOs	- Monitoring Visit	- Support to the establishment,

Capacity of CBOs and CSOs strengthened to support implementation of global conventions	will be established, strengthened and registered	- Assessment of reports	strengthening and legalizing of CBOs, women, youth and children - - Support organizations in watershed activities in the identified geographic locations of south & central regions. - Women, youth and environment - Training and awareness - Community dialogue - Experience exchange
SGP OP5 Immediate Objective**:** Cross cutting: Poverty, livelihoods and gender			
SGP's Results Framework for OP5, as approved by the SGP Steering Committee, does not include specific Objectives on livelihoods and gender. Nonetheless, SGP does produce positive results in these areas, which contribute to the overall achievement of Global Environmental Benefits through Sustainable Development. Generally, SGP seeks to improve livelihoods through increasing local benefits generated from environmental resources, and mainstream gender considerations in community based environmental initiatives	- # of households participating in the project. -# of people will get access to clean drinking water	- Project report - Monitoring Visit - Assessment reports - Discussion with community	Distributed across the focal areas above

The outputs of different activities will be measured at the end of the project. Outcomes need a longer period of time in order to demonstrate expected and/or unexpected changes. Indicative directions will be derived from regular M&E, which will be guided by the set of indicators given.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The thrust of monitoring function is to keep track of project objectives, activities and expected results and to make whatever changes necessary to improve project performance; whereas, the main emphasis of evaluation is to determine and analyze results and effects of a project in terms of the local and global environment benefits and the quality of life of the participants, these will have to be followed at individual project and programme level.

According to the GEF/SGP M & E framework, M & E functions are community-driven and use participatory methodologies. The Framework provides three levels for the M & E process: The project level, the country programme level and the global programme level.

5.1 M& E at the Project Level

At the project level, M & E functions would involve the following:

- Establishment of a baseline data by grantee organization (CBO/NGO). National Coordinator, National Steering Committee members or consultants will help CBOs and NGOs in this task;
- Establishment of an M & E Plan (by CBO/NGO);
- Identification and construction of activity and results indicators (by CBO/NGO);
- Monitoring visits by the National Coordinator and National Steering Committee
- Members and third party observations will be synthesized and entered in the monitoring record.

To facilitate the M & E functions at the project level, the following activities and reports would be expected from the grantee organizations:

- The grantee visits the project site on regular basis where the NC, members of the NSC and key community members are also invited to help and solve challenges encountered.
- The monitoring team prepares M&E report which will be incorporated in the quarterly report and the expected reports from the grantee are: Quarterly narrative progress report, Quarterly Financial report (in-between two disbursements) and Final reports.

5.1.1 Monitoring & Evaluation at country level

At the Country level, the NSC, NC and other key stakeholders assess the portfolio as a whole and measure impact in a subjective way but nevertheless valuable inputs can be made. Specific M & E functions at the Country level may include the following:-

- Implementation of project M&E plan (tracking reports, site visits, facilitating participatory evaluation; and etc.)
- Implementation of Programme M & E plan;
- Compilation and communication of lessons learnt.

To facilitate the M & E functions, the following reports would be prepared at the Country Programme level:-

- Project and Programme Implementation Report (submitted biannually);
- Project survey and update of performance data into the database;
- An annual assessment report of the Country Programme

5.2 Participation of Stakeholders

Local stakeholders including local government, branch line ministries are part and parcel of the projects planned through their full support and involvement. This could be done through providing technical assistance, co-financing (in-cash and/or in-kind). Besides, the activities to be carried out are part of the local government development plan. Involvement of the local stakeholders will be from planning phase across implementation, to monitoring and evaluation through active participation of the different hierarchies in the government offices. Progress will be documented in each agreed time interval of the projects through monitoring reports by the local stakeholders.

Table 4. M&E Plan at the Project Level

SGP Individual Project Level		
M&E Activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Timeframe**
Participatory Project Monitoring	Grantees	Duration of project
Baseline Data Collection[1]	Grantees, NC	At project concept planning and proposal stage
Two or Three Project Progress and Financial Reports *(depending on agreed disbursement schedule)*	Grantees, NC, PA	At each disbursement request
Project Workplans	Grantees, NC, PA	Duration of project
NC Project Proposal Site Visit *(as necessary / cost effective[2])*	NC	Before project approval, as appropriate
NC Project Monitoring Site Visit *(as necessary / cost effective)*	NC	On average once per year, as appropriate
NC Project Evaluation Site Visit *(as necessary / cost effective)*	NC	At end of project, as appropriate
Project Final Report	Grantees	Following completion of project activities
Project Evaluation Report *(as necessary / cost effective)*	NC, NSC, External party	Following completion of project activities
Prepare project description to be incorporated into global project database	PA, NC	At start of project, and ongoing as appropriate

5.3. Aggregating of Individual Projects

Standardized and comparable list of indicators for projects that will be used during the implementation will be prepared at an initial stage. Achievements on these

[1] Capacity-development workshops and M&E trainings may be organized in relation to innovative techniques for community monitoring, including new technologies (i.e. GPS-enabled cameras, aerial photos, participatory GIS, etc.); as well as in response to guidelines for "climate proofing" of GEF focal area interventions; REDD+ standards; and/or other specific donor/co-financing requirements.

[2] To ensure cost-effectiveness, project level M&E activities, including project site visits, will be conducted on a discretionary basis, based on internally assessed criteria including (but not limited to) project size and complexity, potential and realized risks, and security parameters.

targets will be updated during grantees' progress reports which will enable the country programme to have an aggregated data as and when needed.

Table 5. M&E Plan at the Programme Level

SGP Country Programme Level		
M&E Activity	**Responsible Parties**	**Timeframe**
Country Programme Strategy Review	NSC, NC, CPMT	Start of OP5
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	NSC, NC	Once during OP5
NSC Meetings	NSC, NC, UNDP CO	Minimum twice per year
Performance and Results Assessment (PRA) of NC Performance	NC, NSC, UNDP CO, CPMT, UNOPS	Once per year
Country Programme Review resulting in Annual Country Report[3]	NC presenting to NSC and CPMT	Once per year
Financial 4-in-1 Report	NC/PA, UNOPS	Quarterly

6. Knowledge Management Plan

6.1 Learning and Knowledge Sharing

- Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention areas through a number of existing information sharing networks. In addition, the projects will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that will be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects. The intervention will generate experiential learning to contribute to national dialogue on the replicability of this intervention as an adaptation measure.

- Information on the cost-effectiveness of the intervention over time will be generated, together with an analysis of supporting government policy needed. Identifying and analyzing lessons learned is an on- going process, and these will be communicated at least once every 12 months. Successful communities on environmental projects will be visited by learner communities for exchange of experiences.

6.2 Plans for capturing, sharing, and disseminating the lessons learned and good practices.

- Project sites will be photographed before intervention and during all phases of implementation. These photos will be shared with SGP office for documentation and dissemination as appropriate. Success stories and lessons learned from the reports and monitoring visits will also be incorporated in the photo gallery.

[3] The annual Country Programme Review exercise should be carried out in consultation with the national Rio Convention focal points and the associated reporting requirements.

6.3. The use of knowledge to inform and influence policy at the local, regional and national levels.

- Half yearly, fact sheet on project progresses and success stories will be produced by SGP office and be distributed to regional administrative offices, ministries, offices, embassies and UN agencies.
- SGP Office will invite relevant authorities to visit project sites.

6.4. How the SGP country programme will use this knowledge to replicate and up-scale good practices and lessons learned from SGP projects.

- SGP office, NSC members and OFP/Eritrea will lobby to and communicate with concerned authorities by fixing individual appointments and workshops with regional administrators, and line ministries relevant to environment.
- Brochures produced will be distributed on various national and regional occasions.

7. Resource Mobilization Plan

7.1 GEF financing

GEF financing is co-financing of at least 1:1. At the same time, implementation of the Country Programme would require non-GEF financial resources for the following purposes:

- To meet costs for baseline activities:
- To support up-scaling or replication of GEF/SGP pilot projects.

In order to ensure successful resource mobilization initiatives, the following strategies would be applied:

- Motivate the UNDP Country Office to allocate a portion of the track resources for GEF/SGP activities;
- Consider and motivate UNDP-CO for SGP to act as delivery mechanism for its recovery programme, FSP and MSP Projects;
- Form co-financing partnerships with UNDP regular Programmes and other UN agencies,
- Use the matching fund approach to encourage contributions from recipient groups.
- Contributions may be given in form of cash, kind or both;

Solicit Government, CBOs and NGOs support to assist in mobilizing resources from potential donor agencies:

- Organize regular meetings with the private sector with a view to informing and interesting them on GEF/SGP activities and achievements;
- Help NGOs and CBOs to develop GEF eligible project proposals which have resource mobilization components;
- Invite potential donors to participate in project appraisal and re-formulation missions. During implementation, invite donor participation in monitoring missions;
- Rotate donor presence on the National Steering Committee , if possible;

- Share experience with other National Coordinators on good practices with respect to resource mobilization;
- Good projects sell. Document GEF/SGP success stories to attract donor interest and resources.

7.2 Strategic partnerships

- Encourage collaboration with the government. This will definitely lower operational costs because government extension staff may be used. Low operational costs are a necessary key to sustaining project activities over the medium to long term;

- Maintain the GEF/SGP in the UNDP Country Office so that there is a continuous linkage between GEF/SGP and UNDP regular programmes including SGP serving as delivery mechanism to FS and MS projects.

- Establish co-financing arrangements with other donor agencies e.g. International NGOs, bilateral funding agencies, multilateral agencies and the private sector. This will widen the resource base of the GEF/SGP and promote its sustainability at the programme level;

- Encourage projects which address peoples' livelihood concerns as a motivation to secure people's active participation e.g. poverty alleviation and employment generation. When these are not directly linked to GEF focal areas, they will need to be co-financed;

The following represent the core set of project level indicators for OP5 that the Eritrean Programme and projects shall be linked to in this operational phase. These forms core indicators in which additional country based (generated through national objectives and visions) could be added.

Annex 1: GEF SGP OP 5 PROJECT LEVEL INDICATORS

SGP OP5 results indicators	
Biodiversity (BD)	
BD1	Hectares of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) influenced Hectares of protected areas influenced Hectares of significant ecosystems with improved conservation status
BD2	Hectares of production landscapes / seascapes applying sustainable use practices Number of significant species with maintained or improved conservation status Total value of biodiversity products/ecosystem services produced (US dollar equivalent)
Climate Change (CC)	
CCM1	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: Renewable energy measures (please specify) Energy efficiency measures (please specify) Other (please specify) Number of community members demonstrating or deploying low-GHG technologies Total value of energy or technology services provided (US dollar equivalent)

SGP OP5 results indicators	
CCM4	Tonnes of CO2 avoided by implementing low carbon technologies: Low carbon transport practices (please specify) Total value of transport services provided (US dollar equivalent)
CCM5	Hectares of land under improved land use and climate proofing practices Tonnes of CO2 avoided through improved land use and climate proofing practices
Land degradation (LD) & Sustainable Forest Management (SFM)	
LD1	Hectares of land applying sustainable forest, agricultural and water management practices Hectares of degraded land restored and rehabilitated
LD3	Number of communities demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices
International Waters (IW)	
IW	Hectares of river/lake basins applying sustainable management practices and contributing to implementation of SAPs Hectares of marine/coastal areas or fishing grounds managed sustainably Tonnes of land-based pollution avoided
Persistent Organic Polluants (Pops)	
POPS	Tons of solid waste prevented from burning by alternative disposal Kilograms of obsolete pesticides disposed of appropriately Kilograms of harmful chemicals avoided from utilization or release
Capacity Development, Policy and Innovation (all focal areas)	
CD	Number of consultative mechanisms established for Rio convention frameworks (please specify) Number of community-based monitoring systems demonstrated (please specify) Number of new technologies developed /applied (please specify) Number of local or regional policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) Number of national policies influenced (level of influence 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5) Number of people trained on: project development, monitoring, evaluation etc. (to be specified according to type of training)
Livelihoods, Sustainable Development, and Empowerment (all focal areas)	
Cross-cutting	**Livelihoods & Sustainable Development:** Number of participating community members (gender disaggregated) (Note: mandatory for all projects) Number of days of food shortage reduced Number of increased student days participating in schools Number of households who get access to clean drinking water Increase in purchasing power by reduced spending, increased income, and/or other means (US dollar equivalent) Total value of investments (e.g. infrastructure, equipment, supplies) in US Dollars (Note: estimated economic impact of investments to be determined by multiplying infrastructure investments by 5, all others by 3). **Empowerment:** Number of NGOs/CBOs formed or registered Number of indigenous peoples directly supported Number of women-led projects supported Number of quality standards/labels achieved or innovative financial mechanisms put in place

ANNEX 2: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT (July 2011-March 2014)

Impacts	Outcome indicators	Unit of measurement	Data set	Method of data collection	Frequency of Reporting
1. Livelihood assets creation and capacity development	Disposable incomes of targeted rural households Food Security of project beneficiaries. Alternative livelihood activities supported Capacity of traditional health clinics practitioners Gender participation in income generation activities. Resource user groups founded or expanded NGOs, CBOs and/or individuals trained annually in project formulation and management and focal areas of GEF	Percentage change Number Number supported Number supported Number women percent change Number of groups Number trained	Project Reports Government official poverty data - GLSS (for all poverty indicators) Socio-economic baseline study Household surveys	Compile from reports. Field visits	At end of the year
2. Education and awareness	• Environmental educational programs • Natural resource assessment methods • Indigenous management practices documented and published. • Media events and press coverage • Schools reached with SGP-initiated educational materials • Awareness of technologies by CBOs, NGOs, private sector & government agencies.	• Number organized • No. of guides • No. documented and published • No. of articles • No. of schools and students • No. of programmes	Community records, project data, images Community records, project data, Images survey results Community records Survey records	Communities keep data, physical observations Community enumerators keep records, images PRA, interviews Interviews, observations	Annually
3. Community-based global biodiversity conservation	• Area (reserves, parks, other) under effective participatory management • Participatory resource management and land-use plans developed and implemented • Change in institutional arrangement for managing wildlife and forest protected areas • Plant gene banks established • Regeneration of vegetative cover • Change in area under compatible land use • Changes in key flora and fauna • Degraded areas rehabilitated and by communities	• Ha • Number of plans • Organigram • Number • Ha • Ha • Number • ha	Maps, project records, remote sensing data Gene bank records "passport data" Maps and vegetative cover records Project records of land use. Survey data, & community records	Area measurement GIS, mapping Interviews, physical observations Review of minutes of meetings, record of inauguration. Gene bank records, collect passport data Community report on land use,	Annually Seasonally (dry and wet seasons) At suitable intervals Biennially
4. Financing availability and	• Income generated from alternative livelihood activities • Revolving funds created for	• Amount • Number set up	Project records, management plans, maps	Review guidelines and record of	Annually Continuous Biennially

Impacts	Outcome indicators	Unit of measurement	Data set	Method of data collection	Frequency of Reporting
mechanisms	communities • Additional funding or support obtained • Improved markets and/or distribution networks provided • Investment per area receiving SGP funding • Local or national government funds invested in programmes to improve waste disposal or to undertake remediation efforts • Local or national government funds invested in support of renewables & energy efficiency • Innovative financial support mechanisms developed	• Amount/year • Number • Number • Amount • Amount • Amount	Community records, Records of oral testaments from practitioners Guideline document Practitioners' records Interview records	official meetings Interviews, observations Community enumerators Collaborate with agricultural extension staff to collect data from farms	
5. Reduced vulnerability to adverse climatic effects	• Diversity in livelihood options and sources of income based on range of natural & social assets • Range and scope of crop types for small-scale farmers • Percentage of vegetation cover • Portfolio in local livelihood strategies including food resources, income sources, health & education "options" • National measures to protect diverse livelihood strategies including innovations, knowledge, and practices of local & indigenous communities • Energy alternatives including household energy mix and the level of use of cleaner energy sources • Enhanced local government reporting of livelihood risks associated with ecological change	• Amount • Number • ha • Amount/year • Number • Number • Amount	Survey data Survey results	Structured surveys, interviews	Biennially Once in three years
6. Indirect environmental benefits	• Rate and type of land conversion in project area • Percentage of area where local use of fuel-wood /harvesting/hunting/grazing/water extraction estimated to be sustainable • Increased population of a particular species • Level of community adoption and use of clean energy technologies, energy efficiency • Penetration of small-scale renewables in the market • Level of development and implementation of projects supporting renewable and energy	• Ha • percent • Number • Number • Number • Number • Number	Practitioners' accounts, project records Interview records, community management records Survey records Progress Reports Special Studies	Interviews, collect data from practitioners Interviews, review community records, surveys	Biennially Annually Income assessment – biennially;

Impacts	Outcome indicators	Unit of measurement	Data set	Method of data collection	Frequency of Reporting
	efficiency by CBOs , NGOs, local & national authorities, and the private sector • local land use management plans influenced by projects				
7. Barrier removal for sustainable land management (LD)	• Agricultural land recovered by improved tillage methods, agroforestry practices and suitable land uses • Improved fire management systems introduced • Rehabilitation of degraded forested areas • Eroded land stabilized through artificial restoration, tree-planting	• Ha • Number • Ha • Ha	Practitioners' accounts, project records Interview records, community management records Survey records	Interviews, collect data from practitioners Interviews, review community records, surveys	Biennially Annually
8. Threat reduction for biodiversity (BD)	• Local population estimates of arid and semi-arid zone species • Changes in extent of under graded arid and semi-arid habitat. • Changes in extent and quality of mangroves (patch size, maximum tree size). Forest: • Local population estimates of forest species • Changes in natural forest extent • Number of concessionaries in the formulation of timber extraction Mountain: • Rate of deforestation on slopes >20percent in project areas • Agro-biodiversity: • Changes in number of local land races & domestic livestock breeds. • Changes in extent of agricultural area using low-input high diversity production methods • Incorporation of local land races and indigenous breeds in national breeding programmes • Certification standards for agricultural products	• Number • percent • Number • percent • Number • Number • percent • Number • Number • percent • percent	Practitioners' accounts, project records Interview records, community management records Survey records Progress Reports Special Studies	Interviews, collect data from practitioners Interviews, review community records, surveys	Biennially Annually
Barrier removal & reduction of green-house gases (CC)	• Energy production and/or savings and installed capacities (# equipment installed by beneficiaries). • Energy savings made by project beneficiaries as a result of energy efficiency measures (# tonnes of averted carbon).	• Ha • percent • Number • Number	Practitioners' accounts, project records Interview records, community management records Survey records	Interviews, collect data from practitioners Interviews, review community records, surveys	Biennially Annually;

Impacts	Outcome indicators	Unit of measurement	Data set	Method of data collection	Frequency of Reporting
	• Total capacity accrued in production and in savings as result of project activities. • Alternatives energy options currently in use by communities. • Number or level of implementation of similar or related activities by CBOs, NGOs, local & national authorities	• Number			
Stress reduction for international waters	• Point source pollution' reduction projects which directly reduce waste loads entering a transboundary water system • 'Non-point source pollution' projects to train farmers in techniques to reduce the widespread use of pesticides (# kg pollutants) • Amount of estuaries, riverine or wetland areas placed under protected management (# hectares or other measurements) • Eroded land stabilized through artificial restoration, tree-planting, or other interventions that reduce sedimentation • Uptake of alternative livelihood options	• Number kg • kg • Number/ha • Number/ha • Number	Project records Interview records, community management records Survey records	Interviews, collect data from practitioners Interviews, review community records, surveys	Biennially Annually Income assessment – biennially;
Contribution to multi-focal GEF priority areas	• Species diversity in animal husbandry population (BD, LD) • Energy production as associated with the use to natural resources supplies land degradation and pollution (CC, IW, BD, LD) • Development of fisheries policies that explicitly address biodiversity issues (IW, BD) • Formulation of policy on watershed protection that recognizes the role of biodiversity (IW, BD) • Linkages of energy, transport, taxation or climate policy with environment and development policies (CC, IW, BD) • Biomass energy policy that links with forest conservation and watershed catchment policies (CC, IW, BD) • Hydropower policy that links with watershed management and erosion control policies • Species diversity in international water body (BD) • Use of renewable energy as an	• Number • Number • Number • Number • Number • Number • Number • Number • |Number	Practitioners' accounts, project records Interview records, community management records Survey records	Interviews, collect data from practitioners Interviews, review community records, surveys	Biennially Annually Income assessment – biennially;

Impacts	Outcome indicators	Unit of measurement	Data set	Method of data collection	Frequency of Reporting
	alternative to batteries to reduce water body pollution (CC, IW)				
Global Environmental Benefits (direct)	• Avoided greenhouse gas emissions (# tons of carbon) (CC) • Biodiversity conserved at ecosystem, species and genetic levels (BD) • Adequate protection of a habitat of an endangered or endemic species (# hectares in protected areas) (BD) • Direct reduction of pesticide run-off into a river shared by two countries • Improved transboundary water system health, including more sustainable fishing & reduced sedimentation (# kg of silt load reduced) (IW)	• Tons of carbon • percent • Ha • No. of kg pollutants • Kg of silt reduced	Practitioners' accounts, project records Interview records, community management records Survey records	Interviews, collect data from practitioners Interviews, review community records, surveys	Biennially Annually Income assessment – biennially;

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