



UN ERITREA COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (2022-26) RESULTS FRAMEWORK

| Vision of Eritrea: CF PRIORITY AREA: HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND WELLBEING National Priority Areas: (Based on sector plans) 1. Ensuring decent work for all 2. Essential quality health, nutrition, Education, WASH services efficiently and equitably available to all Eritreans 3. Aspiration to produce all rounded citizens along with a firm commitment to country, people, and social justice | | Regional Frameworks: AU Agenda 2063 IGAD Strategic Plan CAADP, Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth & Transformation for Shared Prosperity & Improved Livelihoods | Alignment with SDGs and Target SDG 3.8.1, SDG 16.6.2, SDG 10.3.1, SDG 17.9.1, SDG 1.1.1 , 1.1.2, SDG 8.5.2, SDG 2.4.1, SDG 2.3.2, 16.3 | Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN entities will have the minimum financial, technical and human resources requirements year-by-year to implement the cooperation framework There is a peaceful and stable political environment in Eritrea The identified priorities remain relevant to the Government of the State of Eritrea throughout the programme cycle Partnership continues to improve and collaboration on the cooperation framework is not upended Risks/Influences <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict in the Horn of Africa especially in neighbouring countries spills over to Eritrea and disrupts the implementation of the CF Limited accountability on results due to inadequate timely, quality disaggregated data to inform programming, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting Unprecedented delays caused by the persistence of COVID-19 or an outbreak of a new pandemic, epidemic, or other disasters Poor programme coordination and weak institutional and governance structures for programme management that impacts programme implementation Existing skills gap, absorptive capacity and limited uptake negatively impact the delivery of programmes | | |
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| CF Result | Performance Indicator | Baseline (Year) | Target (2026) | Data source and Means of Verification | Assumptions and Influences or risks | Responsible UN Entities |
| Outcome 1: By 2026, more people have benefitted from equitable access to and use of inclusive and quality essential social services. | UHC Service coverage Indices: | 44.5% (2019) | 50% | Eritrea Demographic Health Survey (EDHS), UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, UN Statistics Division, Global SDG Indicator Database, WDI, HMIS, MOH Reports, EPHS, EPI Coverage Survey and EPI Routine Data | All disadvantaged groups including people with disability, PLHIVs, refugees and use essential health services | UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS, UNHCR, UNWOMEN, |
| | i. Proportion of the population living within 10 km of a health facility | 80% (2020) | 90% | | | |
| | ii. ANC attendance of at least 4 visits | 40% (2020) | 60% | | | |
| | iii. Skilled attendance at birth | 57.8% (2020) | 80% | | | |
| | iv. Percentage of children under-5 with Acute Respiratory Infection treated by an appropriate provider | 45% (2010) | 75% | | | |
| | v. Percentage of children fully immunized (Penta-3) | 98% (2020) | 99% | | | |
| | vi. Percent of population: (i) aware of their HIV status (ii) on ART care and support and (iii) are virally suppressed | 86%-73%-85% | 95%-95%-95% | | | |
| vii. Contraceptive Prevalence Rate | 13.5% (2010) | 18% | | | | |



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|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| | iii. TB treatment success rate for new TB cases | 92% (2020) | 95% | | | |
| | 1.2 Change in Human Development | Low Human Development | Medium Human Development | UNDP Human Development Reports, National Statistics Office database, UN Statistics Division, UNESCO | The change in human development is inclusive and does not leave any one behind | UNDP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, IOM, UNICEF |
| | 1.3 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <- 2. Standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | 56% rural; 38% urban (2019) | 51% rural; 33% urban | Ministry of Health Annual Report (EDHS), EPHS, WHO Annual Report, UNICEF Annual Report | All affected children in the targeted area are identified and provided with the necessary service | UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, FAO |
| | 1.4 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | GAM - 15.3% (2019) SAM - 4.2% (2019) | GAM - 10% SAM - 2% | EPHS, Sector Review Reports, Global SDG Indicator Database, UNESCO Information System (UIS) | | UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, WFP, FAO |
| | 1.5 Proportion of population with access to climate resilient WASH services | 85% (2015) | 90% | Eritrean Demographic and Healthy Survey (EDHS), Sector Review Report National WASH Inventory | The focus of WASH service will be sustainable and climate resilient | UNICEF, WHO, IFAD, FAO, UNDP |
| | 1.6 Adjusted Net Enrolment Rate (A-NER) at pre-primary, primary and secondary level of education | Pre-Primary: 17.4% Primary: 84.1% Middle: 65% Secondary: 46.7% EMIS 2018/2019 | Pre-Primary: 50% Primary: 89.5% Middle: 77% Secondary: 58% | Education Management Information System (EMIS), Demographic and Household Survey (DHS), National Statistics Office database | All parents/guardian with children of school-going age, ensure those children are enrolled and regularly attending schools | UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNWOMEN |
| | 1.7 Survival rate to grade 5 (Boys; Girls) | B: 77.8% Girls: 81.5% Boys: 77.4% (EMIS 2018/19) | T: 96.4% G: 96.4% B: 96.4% | Education Management Information System, Demographic and Household Survey (DHS), National Statistics Office database, Global SDG Indicator Database, UN Statistics Division, UIS | Children who are enrolled in primary schools stay at least until 5 th grade | UNICEF, UNESCO, UNWOMEN |
| | 1.8 Degree of national preparedness, and response to COVID-19 or similar health emergencies (None, Low, Medium, High) | TBD | High (by 2026) | National COVID-19 Reports and Bulletin, Shabait, UN Situation Reports on COVID-19 | COVID-19 needs, measures and actions persist beyond 2021 | UNICEF, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, IOM, IFAD |
| Output 1.1 Policy instruments and strategies developed and adopted to guide institutional capacity building, service delivery and emergency preparedness and response | 1.1.1 Number of policy instruments and strategies developed and adopted on service delivery and emergency preparedness and response | 3 | 9 | Ministry of Health Report, National WASH inventory, Sector Review Report, Administrative Data/Records, Field Monitoring Reports, ODF Real-time Monitoring | There is the enabling environment to develop and use statistic policies and instruments | UNICEF, UNESCO, UNAIDS, WHO, UNWOMEN, UN-Habitat |
| | 1.1.2 Percentage of targeted population using at least basic sanitation | Sanitation: 60% (2020) Hygiene: 60% (2020) | 100% 100% | | | |
| Output 1.2 Delivery of equitable age-appropriate and gender-responsive essential social services strengthened | 1.2.1 Proportion of population (disaggregated by sex and Zoba) receiving age-appropriate and gender-responsive social services | TBD ¹ | TBD | Sector Review report, EPHS, EMIS, HMIS | The delivery of social services will take an approach that is age appropriate and gender-sensitive | UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UN-Habitat |
| Output 1.3 National and community-based systems for | 1.3.1 Number of improved communities-based systems for delivering services | 0 | 2 | Ministry of Health, Community-Based Health Services report/roadmap | Community based systems developed and are fully utilised | UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, UNWOMEN |

¹ TBD means those baselines and targets that are 'To Be Determined'



| CF Result | Performance Indicator(s) | Baseline (Year 2019/2020) | Target (End of CF) | Data source and Means of Verification | Assumptions and Influences | Responsible UN Entities |
|--|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| Outcome 2. By 2026, Eritrea's public sector institutions are more accountable and efficient, and more people enjoy the right to development. | 2.1 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services | TBD | ≥ 50% | Survey Report, Sector Review Reports, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, Mo Ibrahim Report | Annual perception surveys on public service delivery will be conducted to ascertain the proportion | UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, IOM, UNESCO, UNAIDS, WHO, UNHCR, UN-Habitat |
| | 2.2 Percentage of governance institutions perceived as of high integrity and performance | TBD | 52% | Auditor Generals' Report, UN Eritrea Annual Results Report, Mo Ibrahim Report | Annual integrity and performance assessment of governance institutions will be conducted | UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNIDO, OHCHR, IFAD |
| | 2.3 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months based on a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law | TBD | ≥25% | Annual Report of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, Sector Review Report, UN Annual Review Report, NUEW, MOJ, Office of the Attorney General, Eritrea Police Survey Report, IIAG Index | Prohibitions under international human rights laws will be implemented and the established mechanism to report on them will ensure protection of victims or the reporter. | UNDP, UNFPA, UNWOMEN |
| | 2.4 Change in Gender Inequality Index | TBD | > 50 points gain in index | UN Statistics Division, UNDESA Database, World Bank WDI, UNDP Human Development Report; UN Women and UNFPA Global Report on Women and Gender, EMIS-gender parity in education | An improvement in the gender inequality index shows improvement in all forms of distinction, exclusion or restriction made based on sex | FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC |
| | 2.5 Dollar value of all resources spent to strengthen statistical capacity of institutions over the last 12 months | \$130,775 (2020) | ≥ US\$ 500, 000 per annum | World Bank WDI, UNDESA Database, Ministry of Finance and National Development Reports, National Statistics Office Reports, UN Entities Report on data ecosystem strengthening | Higher financial investment in statistical capacity of institutions will translate into improved data infrastructure and management capacity at the national and sub-national levels | FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC, UNDESA, UN-Habitat |
| | 2.6 The extent to which legal frameworks and instruments are enforced to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence at all levels (under-age marriage, female genital mutilation etc.) | Very Low (6/100) (2020) | Medium (>25/100) | Justice Sector Reports, National Service Delivery Survey, Community mapping survey reports on declarations of abandonment | There will be systems and structures to support the enforcement of legal frameworks and instruments | IFAD, ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNDP, UNFCC, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNWOMEN |
| 2.1. Capacities of institutions to provide oversight and deliver services improved | 2.1.1 Number of national institutions with improved oversight and service delivery capacity per annum | TBD | ≥ 10 per annum | Periodic Audit Report, Public Service Institutions Annual Reports | Oversight instruments and reports are not only produced but made accessible | FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC, UNDESA, UN-Habitat |
| | 2.1.2 Number of national oversight instruments/documents produced annually | TBD | ≥ 5 per annum | Periodic Audit Report Local Public Websites (Shabait) | There is the financial resources and conducive environment to conduct a public confidence survey | FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC, UNDESA |



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| | 2.1.3 Number of functional district health management teams established | 23 (2019) | 58 | Sector Review Report, MoH Annual Report, EMIS | Capacity building provided to oversight and service delivery institutions are relevant and applicable | UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS |
| | 2.1.4 Proportion of personnel in oversight and service delivery institution who reported their capacity have improved in the last 12 months (disaggregated by sex, sector) | Proportion of total – TBD M: TBD F: TBD Justice: TBD Health: TBD Education: TBD Agriculture: TBD Labour & Social Welfare: TBD Energy: TBD | Proportion of total – TBD M: TBD F: TBD Justice: TBD Health: TBD Education: TBD Agriculture: TBD Labour & Social Welfare: TBD Energy: TBD | Sector Review Report, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, Agency Field Monitoring Report | Recipient personnel are applying their acquired skills and knowledge in their respective workplaces and staff turnover is minimal | FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC, UNDESA |
| 2.2 National statistical and data-producing institutions have increased capacity to collect, collate, analyse, use, and manage data | 2.2.1 Number of data and statistical systems (storage, collection, analysis and dissemination) established at national and sub-national levels | TBD | TBD | Ministry of Finance and National Development, National Statistic Office, Annual Report by Ministries and UN entities | Data capacity and its effective use enable evidence-based planning, monitoring, and reporting on national and global priorities such as the SDGs and improves accountability and decision making | FAO, IAEA, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC, UNDESA, UN-Habitat |
| | 2.2.2 Number of staff with improved capacity on data collection, analysis and interpretation over the last 12 months | TBD | 100 per annum | | | |
| | 2.2.3 Proportion of national, SDG and other relevant indicators with up-to-date data | TBD | TBD | | | |
| | 2.2.4 Frequency of national data production per annum | None/year | At least once a year | | | |
| 2.3 Justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacity to deliver inclusive, gender-responsive, accountable, and equitable services including international commitments | 2.3.1 Number of justice and legislative institutions with increased capacity to uphold rights | TBD | TBD | UPR Report, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, Evaluation Report, MOJ, UNFPA, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights | Strengthening capacity of duty bearers will provide the basic wherewithal for institutions to deliver effective oversight and service | UNDP, ILO, UNWOMEN, UNFCCC, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-Habitat |
| | 2.3.2 Fraction of accepted Universal Periodic Review recommendations implemented | (x/y) = 0.859 | (x/y) = 0.95 | | | |
| 2.4. Communities have increased capacity to counter harmful traditional practices | 2.3.1 No. of reported incidents of SGBV reported to the national legal system | TBD | TBD | National Police Crime Report, CRC Networks | The reports are produced and made available when needed | UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN |
| | 2.3.2 FGM/C prevalence rate (number girls under 5 years and under 15 years affected as a percent of total girls within the same age bracket) | Under 15: 33% Under 5: 12% | Under 15: 10% Under 5: 5% | Sector Review Report, Community Mapping Survey Reports on community declarations of abandonment | Girls within the age bracket should not be subjected to FGM/C | UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN |
| 2.5. Advocacy on conventions including the 1951 refugee convention and the 1967 protocol conducted. | 2.5. 1. Number of advocacy events conducted | 0 | 10 | Sector Review Report, UNHCR Annual Report | Partnership and collaboration with Government on matters related to refugees return to normal | OHCHR, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR |



| Vision of Eritrea: | | Alignment with Regional Frameworks: | Alignment with SDGs and Target | Assumptions | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| CF PRIORITY AREA: INCLUSIVE, DIVERSIFIED AND CLIMATE RESILIENT ECONOMY National Priority Areas: (Based on sector plans) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve crop, livestock and fishery production and productivity including market access, Agro-processing, and value addition 2. Secure sufficient, reliable, and sustainable production and supply of affordable energy throughout Eritrea 3. Protection and rehabilitation of the environment and enhancement of the ecosystem and the life supporting services | | AU Agenda 2063 IGAD Strategic | SDG 1.1.1, 1.2.1, 1.3.1, SDG 2.1.2, 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.4.1, 13.3.1, 3.c.1, SDG 15.1 and 15.2, SDG 7.3, (0-100) ,SDG 6.5.1, 5.2, 8.3, 7.2.7.b, 8.5, 14.4.1, 14.5, 14.6.1, 14.7.1, 15.7, 15.a, SDG 9 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Agencies will have the minimum financial, technical and human resources requirements year-by-year to implement the cooperation framework • There is adequate capacity at national and Zoba level to implement programmes and projects • Economic and financial regulations and policies will be relaxed to allow the flow of investments into the blue and green economies and into industry, technology and innovation • Science, innovation, and technology become enablers of commerce, service delivery and production • There is a peaceful and stable political environment in Eritrea • The identified priorities remain relevant to the Government of the State of Eritrea throughout the programme cycle • Partnership continues to improve and collaboration on the cooperation framework is not upended <p>Risks/Influences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict in the Horn of Africa especially in neighbouring countries spills over to Eritrea and disrupts the implementation of the CF • Economic shocks (internal and external) that divert financial and technical resources flow away from the implementation of the CF • Poor programme coordination and weak institutional and governance structures for programme management that slow down implementation • Existing skills gap, absorptive capacity and limited uptake negatively impact the delivery of programmes | | |
| CF Result | Performance Indicator(s), disaggregated | Baseline (Year 2019/2020) | Target (End of CF) | Date source and Means of Verification | Assumptions and Influences/Risks | Responsible UN Entities |
| Outcome 3 By 2026, people in Eritrea, especially the disadvantaged population, have increased livelihood as economic growth becomes more inclusive and diversified | 3.1 Proportion of population below the national and international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) | National – TBD International – TBD Male – TTBD Female – TBD Urban – TBD Rural – TBD Employed - TBD Unemployed - TBD | National – TBD International – TBD (2010) Male – TBD Female – TBD Urban – TBD Rural – TBD Employed - TBD Unemployed - TBD | Demographic and Household Survey; National Labour Force Survey, National Statistics Office database, Global SDG Indicator Database, UN Statistics Division, UNDESA Database, World Development Indicators, UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory | An economic growth that is inclusive and diversified will prioritise the needs of the poor and most vulnerable population | FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC, UNDESA, UN-Habitat |
| | 3.2 Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disability (PWD), rural/urban | 3.5% (2015) - M: 3.4%; F: 3.7%) - PWD: TBD - Rural: TBD - Urban: TBD | TBD - M: TBD; F: TBD - PWD: TBD - Rural: TBD - Urban: TBD | Labour Force Survey, National Statistics Office database, World Bank WDI, UNDESA Database, Global SDG Indicators Database, UN Statistics Division, UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory | As economic growth becomes more diversified, various skills will be required and more people will have decent jobs, job opportunities and unemployment rate will drop | FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNODC, WHO, UNFCCC, UNDESA, UN-Habitat |
| | 3.3 Proportion of productive areas under sustainable agriculture and marine resources | TBD | TBD | Sector Review Report, Sector Field Monitoring reports, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report | Sustainable agriculture and marine resource management guarantee current and long-run yield and livelihood in those areas | FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO |
| | 3.4 Average income of small-scale enterprises, by sex and geographic area | Average in \$/ERN – TBD M: TBD F: TBD Rural – TBD Urban - TBD | Average in \$/ERN – TBD M: TBD F: TBD Rural – TBD Urban - TBD | Household Survey, National Statistics office database | Supporting small-scale business & enterprise development initiatives will increase the income of the beneficiaries and bridge the income gap | FAO, IFAD, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO |



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| | 3.5 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-borns, work-injury victims/survivors and the poor and the vulnerable | Total – TBD M: TBD F: TBD Children: TBD Youth: TBD PWDs: TBD Older persons: TBD Pregnant women: TBD New-borns: TBD Work-injury victims: TBD | Total – TBD M: TBD F: TBD Children: TBD Youth: TBD PWDs: TBD Older persons: TBD Pregnant women: TBD New-borns: TBD Work-injury victims: TBD | Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Report, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, - Infographics and Data bulletin, Ministry of Agriculture – project level M&E reports Ministry of Marine Resources – project level reports | Social protection either through cash transfers, input distribution or other forms are human right-based approaches that would allow people meet their most immediate needs without engaging in negative coping strategies | FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO, |
| | 3.6 National response rate to the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 (Low – High) | TBD | High by 2026 | National COVID-19 Report, UN Entities COVID-19 reports | There will be a set of national actions on the socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 | FAO, IFAD, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO |
| 3.1 Capacity of public sector is strengthened to develop strategies and policies for enterprise, job creation and employment. | 3.1.1 Number of policy and legal frameworks developed and implemented | TBD | TBD | Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Report, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, - Infographics and Data bulletin, Field Monitoring Reports, Administrative Records, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Resources | Providing the right capacity for developing strategies and policies will generate the establishment of enterprises, creation of job opportunities and employment | FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO, |
| | 3.1.2 Number of enterprises and job created as a result of policies and legal frameworks developed | TBD | ≥ 5000 | | | |
| 3.2 Skills and capacity of people, especially women and youth, are improved for increased access to diversified livelihoods and employability | 3.2.1 Number of new decent jobs (formal and informal) created for women and youth disaggregated by sex and age | TBD | ≥ 2500 per annum (M:50%; F:50%) | Ministry of Finance and National Development Reports, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Report, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, Field Monitoring Reports, Administrative Records, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Resources, National Confederation of Eritrea Workers, National Union of Eritrean Youth and National Union of Eritrea Women reports. | Women and youth are among the most vulnerable in Eritrea both in the labour market and in pandemic and economic crisis. Targeting them with these interventions will reduce inequality and improve their vulnerability. | FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UN-Habitat |
| | 3.2.2 Number of people (women and youth) that have capacity to engage on diversified livelihood opportunities | TBD | TBD | | | |
| | 3.2.3. Number of households including refugee households provided with small grants for livelihood. | TBD | TBD | | | |
| 3.3 Access to finance, productive assets, technology, infrastructure, and equipment is increased, in support of sustainable livelihood | 3.3.1 Percent of targeted population and MSMEs that received finance, disaggregated by sex | Total: TBD M: TBD F: TBD | Total: TBD M: TBD F: TBD | Household surveys, Ministry of Finance and National Development Reports, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Report, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, Field Monitoring Reports, Administrative Records, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Marine Resources | Access to finance, productive assets, technology, infrastructure and equipment ensures the targeted population is gainfully engaged and will help more people escape the poverty trap, increase their assets and improves household wealth and welfare | FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIDO |
| | 3.3.2 Percent of targeted population provided with productive assets | TBD | 75% | | | |
| | 3.3.3. Proportion of targeted population including MSMEs with better technology and infrastructure for sustainable livelihood | 0% | 50% | | | |
| | 3.3.4 Percent of targeted population with agricultural equipment for sustainable livelihood | TDB | 80% | | | |
| | 3.3.5 Average value of asset of targeted households | TBD | ≥ 50% increase the asset value | | | |



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| <p>3.4 National social security and protection systems are strengthened and expanded to reach the most vulnerable families and population groups.</p> | <p>3.4.1 Beneficiaries of cash income support (% of vulnerable/poor population disaggregated by sex)</p> <p>3.4.2 Geographic coverage of social protection (% of beneficiary by Zoba)</p> | <p>TBD</p> <p>National: TBD Zoba/Regional Level: Anseba: TBD Debut: TBD Gash Barka: TBD Maekel: TBD SKB (NRS): TBD DKB (SRS): TBD</p> | <p>≥ 80% of the targeted beneficiaries</p> <p>National: TBD Zoba/Regional Level: Anseba: TBD Debut: TBD Gash Barka: TBD Maekel: TBD SKB (NRS): TBD DKB (SRS): TBD</p> | <p>Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare Report, UN Eritrea Annual Review Report, Field Monitoring Reports, Administrative Data/Records,</p> | <p>The social protection initiative will target the most vulnerable and those at risk of being left behind and the support provided will help people cope with hardship and shocks by allowing them to meet their most basic needs without engaging in negative coping strategies</p> | <p>FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN-Habitat</p> |
| <p>CF Result</p> | <p>Performance Indicator(s), disaggregated</p> | <p>Baseline (Year 2019/2020)</p> | <p>Target (End of CF)</p> | <p>Date source and Means of Verification</p> | <p>Assumptions and Influential factors/risks</p> | <p>Responsible UN Entities</p> |
| <p>Outcome 4</p> <p>By 2026, people in Eritrea have benefited from climate resilient, sustainable environment and natural resources management</p> | <p>4.1 Percentage of population negatively impacted by natural and man-made disasters and shocks</p> | <p>TBD</p> | <p>TBD</p> | <p>National Environment Report, UN Entities Environment Report, Sector Review Report, UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory</p> | <p>Natural and man-made disasters and shocks are tracked and reported regularly</p> | <p>FAO, IAEA, IFAD, UNDP, ITU, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNFCCC, WHO UN-Habitat</p> |
| | <p>4.2 Proportion of terrestrial, marine and inland conserved for biodiversity and ecosystem services, by Forest Cover)</p> | <p>Forest Cover: 1% – Conserved area: TBD Terrestrial: TBD Marine: TBD</p> | <p>Forest Cover: 1.25% Conserved area: TBD Terrestrial: TBD Marine: TBD</p> | <p>National Environment Report, UN Entities Environment Report, Sector Review Report</p> | <p>The data will be collected and provided by the responsible UN entities and partners</p> | <p>FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNFCCC</p> |
| | <p>4.3 Climate Change Vulnerability Index (from extreme to least)</p> | <p>125/200 (2018)²</p> | <p>75/200</p> | <p>Red List Index published by the International Union of Conservation and Nature; Germanwatch Publications link here</p> | | <p>FAO, IAEA, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNFCCC, WHO</p> |
| | <p>4.4 Share of total renewable and non-renewable energy consumption</p> | <p>Percent with access – 48.42% (2020)³ -Rural 8%; Urban-98%) -Renewable – 0.5% (2015) -Non-renewable – 99.5% (2015)</p> | <p>Percent with access – > 60% (Rural TBD; Urban-TBD) Renewable – 25% Non-renewable – 75%</p> | <p>Report by Ministry of Mines and Energy, International energy Agency Energy Report, World Bank WDI</p> | <p>There will be more investment on energy especially renewable energy and more people will benefit from reliable and efficient, clean energy services.</p> | <p>FAO, IAEA, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNFCCC, WHO</p> |
| | <p>4.5 Percent of population making a living from the sea/marine resource</p> | <p>TBD</p> | <p>TBD</p> | <p>Ministry of Marine Resources Report, Sector Review Report, UN Entities Annual Review Report</p> | <p>The blue economy will remain a priority and will be efficiently exploited for livelihood and food production</p> | <p>FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNFCCC</p> |
| | <p>4.6 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (Low to High)</p> | <p>Degree – Low (2019)</p> | <p>Degree - Medium by 2026</p> | <p>Sector Review Report, Water System Survey/Analysis Report, Water System Evaluation Report, UN-Water SDG 6 Data Portal (https://www.sdg6data.org/)</p> | <p>An integrated water resource management will enhance efficiency and sustainability of water supply systems</p> | <p>FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNFCCC, WHO, UN-Habitat</p> |
| <p>Output 4.1 Capacity of institutions and communities are strengthened to sustainably manage and use environmental and natural resources</p> | <p>4.1.1: Coverage of protected marine areas</p> | <p>2021: 0 ha.</p> | <p>880,000 ha</p> | <p>Ministry of Marine Resources Report, Annual Environment Report, Sector Review Report, UN Entities Publications and data portals on Climate Change and Environmental</p> | <p>Long-term viability of land is dependent on its sustainable use, management, and conservation</p> | <p>FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNFCCC, UNICEF, UN-Habitat</p> |
| | <p>4.1.2: Area under sustainable forest management</p> | <p>574,000 ha</p> | <p>674,000 ha</p> | | | |
| | | <p>Total: 152,280.</p> | <p>Total 325,000</p> | | | |

² The higher the score the higher the level of vulnerability

³ <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/ERI>



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|--|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| | <p>4.1.3: Total number of additional men, women and youth of all ages benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems</p> <p>4.1.4: Number of cities implementing environmentally sustainable waste management</p> | <p>M: TBD F: TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> | <p>M: 50% F: 50%</p> <p>10</p> | <p>Sustainability (including UNEP's https://wesr.unep.org/) Curated satellite imagery, including those captured by the Global Forest Watch (https://www.globalforestwatch.org/)</p> | | |
| <p>Output 4.2 Access to modern, renewable, and affordable clean energy sources and services increased</p> | <p>4.2.1 % household with access to modern clean energy (renewable) and/or technology</p> <p>4.2.1 % population with access to electricity/non-renewable energy</p> | <p>0.5%</p> <p>48.42% (2016⁴):</p> | <p>> 25%</p> <p>>50%</p> | <p>Ministry of Energy Progress Report, National Publications and Articles on Energy, UN entities' reports and country profiles, with a feature on Eritrea's energy outlook</p> | <p>Energy sources will be diversified with more focus on clean and renewable energy</p> | <p>FAO, IAEA, IFAD, IOM, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, UNFCCC</p> |
| <p>Output 4.3 Capacities of communities and national institutions are enhanced to mitigate, adapt and mainstream climate change and disaster risks</p> | <p>4.3.1: # of key public institutions with integrated climate adaptation and climate-related disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans</p> <p>4.3.2: Number of Zobas (Zoba admin division) implementing local mitigation, actions, adaptation, and disaster risk reduction plans</p> <p>4.3.3: # of communities with operational development plans that explicitly address climate-related hazards and disaster risks</p> <p>4.3.4 Number of (government endorsed) city plans that makes provisions for environmentally sustainable urbanization, resilience and DRR</p> | <p>0</p> <p>0</p> <p>20</p> <p>0</p> | <p>4</p> <p>6</p> <p>50</p> <p>10</p> | <p>Sector Review Report, Annual Environment Report, UN Entities Publications on Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability, UN-Habitat Global Urban Observatory</p> | <p>Without the right capacity at the community and national level to mitigate, adapt and mainstream climate and disaster risks, there will be significant economic loss</p> | <p>FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNFCCC, IOM, UN-Habitat</p> |

⁴ Ibid