



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme, the United Nations  
Population Fund and the  
United Nations Office for  
Project Services**

Distr.: General  
7 June 2021

Original: English

---

**Second regular session 2021**

30 August – 2 September 2021, New York

Item 5 of the provisional agenda

**Country programmes and related matters**

**Draft country programme document for Eritrea (2022-2026)**

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	4
III. Programme and risk management .....	7
IV. Monitoring and evaluation .....	7
Annex	
Results and resources framework for Eritrea (2022-2026).....	9

## I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. In 1991 Eritrea emerged from nearly 30 years of armed struggle for independence from Ethiopia; its independence was formalized in a 1993 referendum. The country enjoyed a short period of state consolidation and development before plunging into a border war with Ethiopia that lasted from May 1998 to June 2000. Even after the formal end of the war through the Algiers Peace Agreement, Eritrea experienced a tense 18-year period, described as a time of ‘no war, no peace’, in a period of imposed international sanctions. These events delayed the process of nation-building.

2. The socioeconomic and political challenges were aggravated as focus shifted away from the pursuit of a sustainable development agenda to security and sovereignty concerns. Within this historical context, Eritrea is pursuing its current national priorities, which include reducing poverty, ensuring food security, addressing environmental degradation, strengthening disaster risk management, conserving biodiversity, enhancing capacity for competent public service delivery, empowering women and mobilizing required resources. Responding to these national priorities is critical for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

3. Achieving the priorities requires sustained economic growth. However, between 2000 and 2020, gross domestic product growth rates averaged about 4.93 per cent<sup>1</sup> with a record low of –9.17 per cent in 2008. The highest rates were recorded in 2001 (8.76 per cent) and 2011 (8.68 per cent).<sup>2</sup> The country registered a growth rate of 3.8 per cent in 2019, which dropped to 0.6 per cent in 2020, but there is a positive projection of 5.7 per cent for 2021.<sup>3</sup> About 58 per cent of the population is currently living below the poverty line. The poverty is accentuated by the fact that 65 per cent of the population lives in rural areas and depends predominantly on rainfed agriculture for livelihood.

4. The country is ranked 180 out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Report,<sup>4</sup> with a Human Development Index score of 0.459. It is off-track to achieve the Goals by 2030. The gender equality score is low, at 34.7<sup>5</sup>, and exemplified by a high maternal mortality ratio of 480 per 100,000 live births<sup>6</sup>, though the government contest that according to “estimates” from the Ministry of Health of Eritrea, the maternal mortality ratio stood at 258 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2018 and 184 per 100,000 live births in 2019.

5. Relations with Ethiopia began to thaw in July 2018, following the signing of the Joint Declaration of Peace and Friendship<sup>7</sup> and subsequent lifting of international sanctions. This raised the prospect that Eritrea could once again resume its quest for sustainable peace and development.

6. The improved relations with Ethiopia also provide an unprecedented opportunity for regional integration, investment and trade. However, while Eritrea forges ahead to improve ties with Ethiopia and other countries in the region, events in Ethiopia have implications for Eritrea’s stated interest in improving regional peace, security, trade and integration. These events include the conflict in Tigray, the border tension between Ethiopia and Sudan, and the unresolved dispute on the use of the Nile waters among Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt.

7. Furthermore, allegations of involvement by Eritrea in the Tigray conflict could have implications for its international re-engagement and partnership building and the financing environment for the Goals. Though there are opportunities within the emerging context, Eritrea faces daunting systemic challenges that impede its development pathway. These

<sup>1</sup> <https://tradingeconomics.com/eritrea/gdp-growth-annual>, accessed 22 April 2021.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.macrotrends.net/countries/ERI/eritrea/economic-growth-rate>, accessed 22 April 2021.

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/east-africa/eritrea/eritrea-economic-outlook>, accessed 22 April 2021.

<sup>4</sup> <http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020.pdf>.

<sup>5</sup> IIAG Index, 2020.

<sup>6</sup> Human Development Report 2020.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.peaceagreements.org/viewmasterdocument/2097>.

include the limited capacity of institutions to fulfil their mandates and lagging formulation and implementation of policies and regulations. The coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has had severe socioeconomic impacts, especially in the informal sector. It has stressed social safety nets and added to the complexity of the country's development challenges, namely:

(a) **Lack of requisite institutions with the capacities to lead and sustain development** in the medium to long term.

(b) **Environmental degradation and climate change**, which have undermined ecosystem resilience, hampering food security and livelihoods among households and communities dependent on natural resources. Unpredictable weather hampers the ability of ecosystems to support resilient and sustainable livelihoods. It also contributes to water scarcity, land degradation, natural hazards and disasters, exacerbating human vulnerabilities and social, economic and gender disparities.

(c) **Lack of inclusive, diversified and sustainable economic growth**. The macroeconomic outlook has been constrained by a tight fiscal space, worsened by limited development assistance and foreign direct investment.<sup>8</sup> The economy has relied on the monetization of debt, contributing to significant debt overhang and inflationary pressures. The estimated debt-to-gross domestic product ratio is about 267 per cent, making Eritrea one of the most heavily indebted countries.

Eritrea also faces supply-side constraints due to dependence on exports of a few commodities and agricultural raw materials, which are susceptible to external shocks. While the national unemployment rate stands at 5.1 per cent,<sup>9</sup> close to 57.4 per cent of the population has vulnerable employment, and the informal economy accounts for 58.2 per cent of total employment. Youth unemployment, at 8.8 per cent, is above the national average.

(d) **The commendable strategy of self-reliance**, which heavily influences the Eritrea approach to external development support and engagement with development partners, and which took root during the independence struggle and subsequent period of isolation. This history underpins its hesitancy in accepting partners and development support, making the country particularly susceptible to oscillating relations with development partners. The challenge for UNDP remains how to continue a healthy dialogue and build trust with the Government to ensure sufficient support for the Goals in a manner that respects Eritrean dignity and aspirations.

(e) **The critical need for relevant, current data to inform policy- and decision-making**. The lack of high-quality sex-disaggregated data continues to affect the monitoring and reporting of the Goals. Due to repurposing and reprioritization of programme funds prompted by COVID-19, there was a shortfall in implementation of the big data agenda<sup>10</sup> in the previous programme cycle. The planned update of the Eritrea Population and Health Survey was deferred. The last one was produced in 2010 with UNDP support and is the only government-recognized reference available for development planning.

8. Enhancing the capacities of key institutions to address these challenges will have a catalytic impact on the country's ability to ensure service delivery and realize its national vision. In the context of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026), UNDP is strategically positioned to offer policy, operational and programme support for nation-building, targeting priority areas jointly identified with the Government: Pillar I, on human development and well-being, and Pillar II, on an inclusive, diversified, green and climate-resilient economy. Of the four outcomes in the UNSDCF the UNDP country programme will prioritize three outcomes, one under Pillar I and two under Pillar II.

<sup>8</sup> See IMF Article IV Consultations in 2019

<sup>9</sup> International Labour Organization, 2019,

<sup>10</sup> Country programme document output 3.1: National institutions are able to collect, analyse and use data for planning and decision-making, including for Goals implementation. (Joint Programme: UNFPA is the lead agency, and UNDP, UNICEF, WHO and ILO are participating agencies.)

9. The priority areas are also aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan (2017-2021),<sup>11</sup> the Africa Agenda 2063, Agenda 2030, the UNDP Gender Strategy 2018-2021 and the renewed UNDP Africa Offer, which prioritizes six impact areas<sup>12</sup> and six associated critical foundational enablers.<sup>13</sup> UNDP will exploit its comparative advantage and its integrator role as the leading development agency to support implementation of the UNSDCF.

10. Specifically, the country office will harness UNDP corporate tools and instruments — among others, the UNDP Africa Promise, the renewed COVID Response 2.0, the Global Policy Network and the regional thematic hubs — to work with partners in providing tangible development solutions. The country office will also support mainstreaming, localization and financing of the Goals; invest in data and statistics for tracking, monitoring and reporting development results; and establish support platforms to accelerate implementation of the Goals. This will draw on collaboration with United Nations organizations through Delivering as One and implementation of global collaborative compacts.

11. Building on the experience of the 2017-2021 country programme and the findings of its terminal evaluation, UNDP will work to ensure the relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the country programme. Lessons from the previous programme demonstrate the imperative of balancing upstream and downstream support, avoiding fragmentation and expansion of interventions, enacting a national monitoring and evaluation framework, and addressing delays in programme delivery.

12. The new country programme also takes into consideration the long-term socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 as outlined in the assessment study by the United Nations country team and within the context of ‘A UN framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19’.<sup>14</sup> In contributing to the response and recovery, UNDP will aim to build forward better by working to broadly engage society and the government. It will implement ‘digital by default’ and seek new solutions, applying the principle of leave no one behind and the United Nations Common Guidance on Helping Build Resilient Societies to strengthen coherence in resilience-building efforts in support of governments’ sustainable development objectives.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The 2022-2026 country programme is aligned with the national priorities (2021); guided by the signature solutions in the UNDP Strategic Plan (2018-2021) and the renewed Africa Offer; and committed to the principles of gender equality, leave no one behind and reaching those furthest behind first. Based on the comparative advantage of UNDP and the broad strengths of the United Nations agencies, and cognizant of the partnerships and donor landscape in Eritrea, the country programme will support efforts to build strong and resilient governance institutions, structures and systems that deliver more effective, efficient and accountable public services.

14. It will aim towards a more inclusive, sustainable and resilient society that can cope with climate change, disasters and shocks, including COVID-19. The objective will be to strengthen systems to address the challenges. In working to achieve programme outcomes and outputs, the focus will be on stronger evidence-based, data-driven programming and integration across the governance, environment, energy and climate change sectors.

15. The programme will strengthen partnerships with diverse stakeholders across the Goals, focusing investments in areas that have the potential to accelerate progress across multiple Goals. The programme will support government efforts to promote regional integration, brokering knowledge and technology through South-South and triangular cooperation to

<sup>11</sup> UNDP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) and the successor Strategic Plan 2022-2025.

<sup>12</sup> The six impact areas: (1) Natural resource governance; (2) structural transformation; (3) youth and women employment and empowerment; (4) climate change mitigation and adaptation; (5) affordable and sustainable energy; and (6) peace and security.

<sup>13</sup> The six foundational enablers: (1) Governance of things; (2) digital transformation; (3) sustainable/innovative financing; (4) strategic communications and partnerships; (5) South-South cooperation; and (6) development intelligence.

<sup>14</sup> <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/un-framework-immediate-socio-economic-response-covid-19>.

mobilize domestic resources, exploit alternative financing mechanisms and boost new sources of financing (public, private, domestic, international).

16. The theory of change of the country programme is based on the expectation that by the end of the cycle the people of Eritrea will experience improvements in the delivery of public services, a more inclusive society and greater resilience to the impacts of disasters and climate change. This will lead to improved well-being among the citizens and an inclusive, diversified, green and climate-resilient economy.

### **Pillar I: Human development and well-being**

17. Pillar I concentrates on strengthening inclusive governance and institutions for development effectiveness and accountability; improving service provision, civic participation, innovation, gender equality and respect for human rights and the rule of law; and consolidating peace. It also addresses strengthening the capacity of oversight institutions and systems to fulfil international commitments and increase engagement with the regional and international development community. The pillar will drive transformation in public service delivery by targeting key government institutions, benefiting the Eritrean population at large but focusing more on youth, women and vulnerable groups.

18. UNDP will continue to support the Government in its efforts to ensure more effective, transparent and accountable governance for all Eritreans. It will collaborate with national and local governments to link implementation of policies and ensure greater ownership and sustainability of interventions. The country programme prioritizes enablers for successful implementation of interventions, including deploying digital solutions, mainly by strengthening the capacity of selected institutions.<sup>15</sup>

19. The programme will support development of national statistical capacity to improve data management. This includes making use of new methods for data generation (disaggregated by sex, gender, age, disability), including ‘big data’. The programme will promote the establishment of a civil registration system and gender-sensitive economic indicators and national accounts. It will work to strengthen capacities to adapt the indicator framework of the Sustainable Development Goals to the national context. This will be complemented by efforts to improve citizen access to data for feedback and learning.

20. UNDP will work with United Nations organizations and other development partners to address data gaps crucial for national development planning. UNDP will promote inclusive access to timely and effective justice through support to e-justice systems, community courts and paralegal services. More emphasis will be given to strengthening the technical and financial capabilities of the office of the Attorney General and law enforcement institutions to improve transparency and accountability.

21. UNDP will continue to support national efforts to implement the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and prepare the Universal Periodic Review report, including by developing implementation plans and strengthening coordination. These are important anchors to advance human rights. In line with the Gender Equality Strategy (2018-2021, and its successor), UNDP will support the Government to produce baseline data on gender, designate and train gender focal points in government offices, and advocate for gender equality and mainstreaming.

22. UNDP will contribute to the Eritrea regional integration agenda through trade facilitation, logistics support and capacity-building to maximize efficiency and competitiveness in customs clearance and improve the quality of international trade data. UNDP will partner with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to support the development of a diaspora policy/strategy and a policy framework on diaspora investments, bonds and remittances. This will harness the knowledge of Eritrean professionals around the

---

<sup>15</sup> National Statistics Office, Office of Auditor General, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and National Development, and National Confederation of Eritrean Workers.

world to strengthen capacities in ministries and public institutions, including mobilization of financial resources for development.

**Pillar II: Inclusive, diversified, green and climate-resilient economy**

23. UNDP's contribution in Pillar II will be to help strengthen public sector institutions for inclusive, diversified and green growth that is responsive to climate change. It will help public sector institutions in developing investment policies and strategies to support micro, small and medium-scale enterprises (MSMEs), and within the context of green recovery from COVID-19. The interventions will also ensure that people have the capacity to adopt technologies and practices that support economic growth and livelihoods at local and national levels.

24. Such support will aid the identification of robust value chains and market access for MSMEs. With the goal of inclusive and diversified growth, UNDP will work to enable rural men and women of all ages to equitably access and sustainably utilize natural resources to improve their livelihoods. Protecting natural resources will be a crucial element of this pillar. UNDP will provide policy and programmatic support for improving access to equitable, affordable and efficient renewable and clean energy, enabling communities to respond and adapt to risks and shocks induced by climate change.

25. Collaborating with United Nations and other development entities, UNDP will work to remove barriers and provide support to build robust, diversified and integrated value chains in agriculture, focusing on MSMEs, especially those involving youth and women. Improving agricultural value chains will lead to better market linkages for farmers. Smallholder farmers and the agriculture sector as a whole will benefit from the virtuous circle of improvements in value chains and productivity.

26. Partnering with civil society organizations, relevant United Nations entities, the private sector and financial institutions, UNDP will support young entrepreneurs to build and diversify their enterprises and adopt new and inclusive business models. It will also facilitate the creation of more productive green jobs for women and youth in formal and informal businesses. UNDP will foster establishment of platforms to help young women and men to improve their vocational, business and financial literacy.

27. UNDP will support the Government and communities in building resilience to shocks and crises induced by natural hazards and other events, such as droughts, epidemics, conflicts and economic crises. As part of COVID-19 recovery, UNDP will partner with the Government to aid in managing these risks by strengthening the social safety net to help people to cope with transitory poverty.

28. UNDP will strengthen national capacities for crisis response and post-crisis recovery, evidence-based climate change adaptation, early warning, disaster risk reduction and social protection. UNDP will address biodiversity loss in a gender-based and sustainable way by tackling market, policy and governance failures that have led to ecosystem degradation and loss of livelihoods.

29. UNDP will collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United Nations Environment Programme, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), IOM and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. It will also strengthen its partnership with the Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund, the Poverty-Environment Initiative and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries. UNDP will advocate for gender-responsive, pro-poor economic growth and environmental sustainability in all economic policies, planning systems and institutions for managing natural resources and maintaining ecosystems.

30. UNDP will promote access to clean and affordable energy by rural and poor urban people for sustainable development that is responsive to their needs, consistent with Goal 7 aspirations. UNDP will also support promotion of innovations in renewable, clean and affordable energy for economic and social development. In delivering this solution, UNDP

will work closely with relevant United Nations entities under the UN energy framework and the Sustainable Energy for All initiative. The transition to efficient, clean and affordable energy will also help the country to reduce consumption of biomass and diesel fuels, thereby reducing the harmful impacts of indoor and outdoor air pollution, particularly for women and children.

### III. Programme and risk management

31. This country programme document outlines UNDP's contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountability for managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures and Internal Control Framework.

32. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all of the programme to enable response to *force majeure*. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in coordination with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. New implementing partners will be assessed for their capacity to execute projects, which will inform cash transfer modality. Identified risks will be mitigated through training and implementation of robust assurance measures such as spot checks, field visits and joint monitoring.

33. From the 2019 audit by the Office of Audit and Investigation and the 2017-2021 country programme terminal evaluation, potential risks were identified that could pose a threat to the smooth implementation of the programme. They include (a) limited absorptive capacity of national institutions and human capacity to deliver on results, (b) changing government priorities and institutional arrangements in the course of implementation, (c) limited access to resources, (d) regional conflict and (e) ongoing restrictions due to COVID-19.

34. The country office will work to strengthen enterprise risk management including through conducting social and environmental impact assessments for all projects, strengthening capacities (of both people and institutions), and seeking new financing sources and programming in new areas such as social protection and regional integration. Though hampered by limited internet penetration in Eritrea and the digital focus of service delivery platforms, the country office will strive to implement the digital by default tools to enhance service delivery.

35. The SCF-country programme Partnerships and Communications Action Plan will be designed in collaboration with the United Nations country team, emphasizing results-oriented communication to mobilize resources. The country office will make use of the capacities of UNDP regional and headquarters bureaux and collaborate with the Government to mobilize resources jointly. The country office will further explore partnerships with regional and international financial institutions, the private sector, multilateral and bilateral organizations, funding windows, emerging donors, foundations and the African Union to expand the programme portfolio.

36. Recognizing the limited donor landscape in Eritrea, the midterm evaluation of the country programme and regular tracking of the programme's resource mobilization pipeline will provide evidence for needed adjustments. Implementation of the office's financial sustainability plan will be monitored in line with Executive Board Decision 2013/9. UN joint programming instruments and UNDP costs incurred in implementing development activities will be charged to the relevant projects.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

37. In alignment with the UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation framework, UNDP will make investments to invigorate the contribution of the country programme to big data, national development and the Goals. The Ministry of Finance and National Development (MFND) and UNDP will co-lead selected working groups for the outcomes under this programme and will undertake more inclusive and gender-sensitive monitoring, assurance and progress reviews to inform evidence-based decision-making. Considering the paucity of data in the country, UNDP will support development of national capacity and efforts to produce quality country data and studies.

38. Sources of information will include the Human Development Report and Goals reports; thematic studies on youth and employment and climatic change adaptation; and establishment of monitoring baselines for relevant Goals. UNDP will take an active role in the United Nations Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group in collaboration with multilateral and bilateral development partners. The aim will be to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems to gradually build up data collection and analysis. Indicators, baselines and targets will be established that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-based. Missing baseline data will be collected during the first quarter of 2022. Project evaluations in the evaluation plan meet all established criteria.

39. The UNDP Gender Marker will be used to improve planning and decision-making to ensure gender equality. At least 5 per cent of programme resources will be earmarked for monitoring, evaluation and assessments/research. Outcome-level monitoring, assurance and evaluation will be undertaken in partnership with other United Nations organizations and development partners. Performance will be tracked regularly; data and evidence will be analysed to inform decision-making.

40. Regular monitoring activities will take place, including periodic field visits, quarterly progress and financial reports, quarterly output progress reviews, joint annual reviews and bi-annual outcome progress reviews. The midterm review and independent country programme evaluation will be conducted to inform the contribution of the programme to development goals and outcomes, and to shape policy, strategies, programme design and implementation. The costed evaluation plan includes project and portfolio evaluations as well as the midterm review and the SCF terminal evaluation. The goal is to capture lessons learned in the course of the country programme and inform the next programme cycle.



**Annex. Results and resources framework for Eritrea (2022-2026)**

<p><b>NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL:</b> To become a country where peace, justice, democracy and prosperity prevail. To eliminate hunger, poverty and illiteracy from Eritrea. For Eritrea to preserve its identity and uniqueness. <b>UN Vision:</b> A peaceful, prosperous, resilient, inclusive and socially just society by 2030.</p>				
<p><b>SCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #1:</b> By 2026, Eritrea’s public sector institutions are more accountable and efficient, and more people enjoy the right to development</p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:</b> Outcome 1 – Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</p>				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE, FREQUENCY, RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNER/SHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (\$)
<p><b>Indicator 1.1.</b> Per cent of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services (Goal 16.6.2) <b>Baseline (2010):</b> To be confirmed (TBC) <b>Target (2023):</b> &gt; 50%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.</b> Per cent of governance institutions perceived as of high integrity and performance (IIAG index) <b>Baseline (2019):</b> 47.7% <b>Target (2026):</b> 52%</p>	<p><b>Data sources:</b> Annual reports, National Statistics Office report</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> Ministries of Finance and National Development, Gender, Trade and Industry, Information and Auditor General Office</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1. Technical capacity of data-producing institutions increased to collect, manage, analyse, package and utilize data to improve learning, monitoring and evaluation and for decision-making</b></p> <p><b>Indicative indicator 1.1.1.</b> Number of sectors with data collection/analysis mechanisms providing disaggregated (sex, age, disability) data to monitor progress towards Goals and other international frameworks with direct bearing on achievement of Goals, including financing-related data <b>Baseline (2010):</b> 0; <b>Target (year):</b> 1</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.1.2.</b> Dollar value of all resources spent to strengthen statistical institutions (Goal 17.9.1) <b>Baseline (2018):</b> \$130,775; <b>Target (2023):</b> ≥ 262,000</p> <p><b>Indicative indicator 1.1.3.</b> National accounts established, disaggregated (sex, age, disability) <b>Baseline (2021):</b> No; <b>Target (2026):</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Output 1.2. Public institutions have strengthened processes and systems for equitable, efficient, effective and accountable service delivery</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.1.</b> Number of new functional systems/tools/procedures successfully developed/implemented for accountable service delivery <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 1 – Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA); <b>Target (2026):</b> 2 - ASYCUDA world</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.2.</b> Level of audit compliance with international standards <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 3; <b>Target (2021-2026):</b> 5</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.3.</b> Per cent of ministry audits with performance-based assessment <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 30%; <b>Target (2026):</b> 45%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.2.4.</b> Level of awareness of Goals and civic participation in national development process <b>Baseline (2021):</b> low (2) <b>Target (2026):</b> adequate (5)</p>	<p>MFND, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, European Union</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> <b>13,500,000</b> <b>Other: 4,744,000</b></p>

<p><b>Indicator 1.3.</b> Per cent of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months based on a form of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law <b>Baseline (2020):</b> 0 (IIAG Index; TBC) <b>Target (2023):</b> &gt; 25%</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.4.</b> Gender Equality Index (Goal 10.3.1) <b>Baseline (2020):</b> 34.7 (IIAG Index) <b>Target (2023):</b> &gt; 50.0</p>	<p><b>Data sources:</b> Ministry of Justice (MOJ), Universal Periodic Review report, National Union of Eritrean Women</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOJ</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual &amp; Biennial</p>	<p><b>Output 1.3. Justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacity to deliver inclusive, gender-responsive, accountable and equitable services including international commitments</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.1.</b> Implementation rate of frameworks and instruments (legal etc.) in place to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence at all levels (under-age marriage, female genital mutilation etc; Strategic Plan Indicator 1.6.2.2). <b>Baseline (2020):</b> 6/100 (IIAG Index); <b>Target &gt;25/100</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.2:</b> Number of backlogged court cases heard <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 3,415; <b>Target (2026):</b> 500</p> <p><b>Indicative indicator 1.3.3:</b> Existence of an operational and gender-responsive case flow management information system. <b>Baseline (2021):</b> No; <b>Target (2026):</b> Yes</p> <p><b>Indicator 1.3.4.</b> Per cent of accepted Universal Periodic Review recommendations implemented. <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 85.87%; <b>Target (2026):</b> 95%</p> <p><b>Indicators 1.3.5: Number of CEDAW recommendations implemented.</b> <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 0; <b>Target (2026):</b> 4</p>	<p>MOJ, UNFPA, United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights</p>	<p>As above</p>
<p><b>SCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #2: By 2026, Eritreans, especially disadvantaged populations, have increased livelihoods as economic growth becomes more inclusive and diversified</b></p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator 2.1.</b> Per cent of population below the national and international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) (Goal 1.1.1, 1.1.2) <b>Baseline:</b> TBC; <b>Targets:</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.</b> Unemployment rate by sex, age and persons with disability (Goal 8.5.2) <b>Baseline:</b> 5.14 (Goals Index<sup>16</sup> 2020) <b>Target:</b> 0.5</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.</b> Per cent of productive areas under sustainable agriculture and marine resources (Goal 2.4.1) <b>Baseline:</b> TBC; <b>Target:</b> TBC</p>	<p><b>Data sources:</b> Sector ministry reports</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> Ministries of Finance and National Development, Agriculture, Marine Resources, Trade and Industry; National Confederation of Eritrean Workers; and others</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1. Capacity of public sector institutions strengthened to develop gender-responsive investment policies and strategies to support MSMEs</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.1.1.</b> Number of gender-responsive investment policies and strategies developed and implemented at national and subnational levels. <b>Baseline<sup>17</sup> (2021):</b> 2; <b>Target (2026):</b> 4</p> <p><b>Output 2.2. Capacity of institutions and people strengthened to adopt and use integrated, new technologies and practices that support economic growth and livelihoods</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.1.</b> Number of smallholders’ MSMEs supported with new technology and financing solutions to enhance their livelihoods (<b>Integrated results and resources framework: 1.1.2.2</b>) <b>Baseline (2020):</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 200 (100 female-led)</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.2.2.</b> Number of new decent jobs (formal and informal) generated, disaggregated by sex (Goal 8.9.2) <b>Baseline:</b> 604 (Country programme document terminal evaluation, 2020); <b>Target:</b> 10,000 (5,000 female, 5,000 male)</p>	<p>MFND, Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Marine Resources, Justice, Land, Water and Environment, Local Government; Office of Auditor General; National Confederation of Eritrean Workers, National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students and National Union of Eritrean Women</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> <b>10,695,000</b> <b>Other: 6,200,000</b></p>

<sup>16</sup> <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/ERI>

<sup>17</sup> 0, not established; 1, initiated; 2, low functional; 3, high functional; 4, fully functional.

<p><b>Indicator 2.4.</b> Average income of small-scale businesses, by sex and geographic area (SDG 2.3.2) <b>Baseline:</b> TBC; <b>Target:</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.5.</b> Per cent of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and poor and vulnerable people (Goal 1.3.1) <b>Baseline:</b> TBC; <b>Target:</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.6.</b> National response rate to socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 <b>Baseline:</b> TBC; <b>Target:</b> TBC</p>	<p>As above</p>	<p><b>Output 2.3. Skills and capacity of people, especially those with disabilities, women and youth, enhanced to access diversified livelihoods and employability options</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.3.1.</b> Number of vulnerable persons with disabilities, women and youth who acquire new skills for entrepreneurship development <b>Baseline:</b> 3,617 (2019/2020 progress reports/country programme document terminal evaluation 2020). <b>Target:</b> 10,000 (5,000 female, 5000 male)</p> <p><b>Output 2.4. Technical and operational capacities of the Government and associations of MSMEs enhanced to develop inclusive value chains and market access in agriculture</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.1.</b> Extent<sup>18</sup> to which agricultural value chain systems are developed and functional. <b>Baseline (2020):</b> 0; <b>Target (2024):</b> 3</p> <p><b>Indicator 2.4.2.</b> Number of strategies developed and implemented to access markets by MSMEs. <b>Baseline (2020):</b> 0; <b>Target (2023):</b> 4</p>	<p>UNDP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, UN-Women and others</p>	<p>As above</p>
<p><b>SCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP #3: By 2026, people in Eritrea have benefited from climate-resilient, sustainable environment and natural resources management</b></p>				
<p><b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3 – Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator 3.1.</b> Per cent of population negatively impacted by natural and human-caused disasters <b>Baseline:</b> TBC <b>Target:</b> TBC</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.</b> Proportion of terrestrial, marine and inland resources conserved for biodiversity and ecosystem services by forest cover (Goal 15.1 and 15.2) <b>Baseline:</b> 13.34 (2018) <b>Target:</b> &gt; 25.00</p>	<p><b>Data sources:</b> Sector ministry reports</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> Ministries of Finance and National Development, Land, Water and Environment, Agriculture, Trade and Industry</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annually</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1 Capacity of national, subnational and community-level institutions is strengthened to sustainably manage and use biodiversity, environmental and natural resources and reduce disaster risks and their impacts</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.1:</b> Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 0 hectares; <b>Target (2026):</b> 880,000 hectares</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.1.2:</b> Area under sustainable forest management <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 574,000 hectares; <b>Target (2026):</b> 674,000 hectares</p> <p><b>Output 3.2. Men, women and youth in rural areas are enabled to manage and utilize natural resources equitably and sustainably to improve livelihoods</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.1:</b> Total number of additional men, women and youth of all ages benefiting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystems <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 152,280; <b>Target (2026):</b> 325,000 (equal proportions of male, female and youth)</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.2.2:</b> Per cent of women participating in local decision-making processes related to natural resources management (disaggregated by age and disability) <b>Baseline (2021):</b> 10%; <b>Target (2026):</b> 30%</p>	<p>MFND, Ministries of Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Marine Resources, Land, Water and Environment, Local Government; National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students and National Union of Eritrean Women</p>	<p><b>Regular: 7,556,000</b> <b>Other: 21,500,000</b></p>

<sup>18</sup> 0, not established; 1, initiated; 2, low functional; 3, high functional; 4, fully functional.

<p><b>Indicator 3.3.</b> Prevalent vulnerability and Risk Management Index (Red List Index)  <b>Baseline:</b> 0.893  <b>Target:</b> 0.900 (TBC)</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.</b> Share of total energy consumption (renewable and non-renewable) (Goal 7.3)  <b>Baseline:</b> 48.42 (2020)<sup>19</sup>  <b>Target:</b> &gt; 60%</p>	<p><b>Data sources:</b> Sector ministry reports, Human Development Report, Goals reports</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> Ministries of Finance and National Development, Land, Water and Environment, Agriculture, Trade and Industry</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annually</p>	<p><b>Output 3.3. Capacities of public institutions and communities are enhanced to mitigate, adapt to and mainstream climate change and disaster risks into development programmes</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.1:</b> Number of key public institutions with integrated climate adaptation and climate-related disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans  <b>Baseline (2021): 0; Target (2026): 2</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.2:</b> Number of key public institutions enabled to integrate mitigation, adaptation and disaster risk reduction into sector strategies and programmes  <b>Baseline (2021): 0; Target (2026): 2</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.3:</b> Number of communities with operational development plans that explicitly address climate-related hazards and disaster risk  <b>Baseline (2021): 20; Target (2026):50</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.3.4:</b> Number of targeted communities that have operational and effective integrated water resources management systems in place  <b>Baseline (2021): 30; Target (2026): 50</b></p> <p><b>Output 3.4. Access to modern, renewable and affordable clean energy sources and services increased</b></p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.1:</b> Per cent of population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking  <b>Baseline:</b> 16.32% (Goals 2020)  <b>Target:</b>&gt; 50%</p> <p><b>Indicator 3.4.2:</b> Per cent of population with access to electricity  <b>Baseline (2016<sup>20</sup>): 48.42%; Target (2026): &gt;50%</b></p>	<p>UNDP, Global Environment Facility, FAO, IFAD, African Development Bank, UNIDO, UNICEF, UNFPA, FAO, ILO, UN-Women, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</p>	<p>As above</p>
--	---	---	---	-----------------

<sup>19</sup> <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/ERI>

<sup>20</sup> Ibid.