

# THE MINI-PROJECT FUND

## APPLICATION FORM:

## SMALL PROJECT

Maximum 16 pages, plus budget and appendices. No more than 30 pages of appendices.

Applicant organisation:	DK Landsforeningen Levende Hav UK The Danish Society for a Living Sea		
Partner organisation(s):	Den Eritreanske Støtteforening. Danmark The Eritrean Fisheries Cooperative Society. EFCS. The Semhar/Massawa Cooperative Society. Eritrea		
Project title:	<b>RSCFP – Red Sea Costal Fishery Project</b>		
Country(-ies):	Eritrea		
Contribution requested from the Mini-Project Fund:	DKK 995.761	Project period:	1. December 2005 – 31. December 2007
<b>Synthesis (maximum 10 lines):</b> The coastal fishery is disappearing and the marine resources are taken over by large trawlers. This is biologically and socially unsustainable. The sea and the fish resources are impoverished, and thereby the fish, the work, and the income disappear from the coastal societies, which results in poverty, hunger and depopulation. RSCFP confronts this development and changes the course for the coastal fishery in Eritrea. This will happen through a professional cooperation between fishermen, and a targeted financial support for know-how and equipment to minimally eight fishery cooperatives, their families and societies. The cooperatives are to be developed and thereby show that it is in fact possible to have an economically reasonable and sustainable fishery in the Red Sea – a fishery that benefits all fishermen and the people of Eritrea. RSCFP initiates a process, which will brake the negative development in the Eritrean coastal fishery. This process will also have significance to the coastal fishermen of the neighbouring countries, who fish in the Red Sea. Thereby RSCFP contributes to a more sustainable development of the fishery in the whole Red Sea.			

28/6 2005

Date

Lemvig, Denmark

Place

Person responsible (signature)  
Kurt Bertelsen Christensen

Person responsible and position (Block letters)

# APPLICATION FORM SMALL PROJECTS

The application form is structured around a series of questions divided into four sections:

- About the project
- The partners
- General information
- Budget and financing plan

Each question is followed by some auxiliary questions to ensure that you address the main concerns of the Assessment Committee, which considers the applications. Please note that a series of auxiliary questions need only be answered in the case of applications with a budget exceeding DKK 200,000.

To ensure comprehension of the application form's structure, below is a brief account of the four sections.

## A. ABOUT THE PROJECT

**A.1 – A.3: The project's background and preparations.** This initial part describes the project's groundwork and context. These two elements are necessary to set out, since importance is attributed to the project being an expression of cooperation between the Danish and the local organisation, and resting upon thorough knowledge of local conditions. The context section should lead towards an account of the specific problem that you wish to address (the problem analysis). The problem analysis briefly exposes the causes of these problems, and these are what the project/activity is meant to be tackling.

## **A.4 – A.7: Project description**

The extent to which the project addresses the causes is assessed against the background of the project description. This part of the form is structured so that the target group is first established (A.4), then the project is described starting “from the top” (its objectives in A.5), subsequently working downwards to become increasingly specific (activities in A.6, Strategy in A.7 and inputs in A.8). It is important that you ensure a clear connection between the problem analysis and the objectives that you have just set out above, just as there must be a logical step from the objectives to the activities listed. Remember that the project's objective should not only consist in delivering a service (say, installing a water pump), but should also contemplate how this service takes root and is continued by civil society (for instance, how is maintenance followed up, and who ensures fair distribution of the water?).

## **A.8 – A.12: The project and its environment**

This part of the form should set out the conditions surrounding the project.

Assumptions and risks are important, because they describe the external factors that may impinge upon the success of your project. If for instance the assumptions —for reasons beyond your control— fail to materialise, this may explain why you do not meet the

established objective. Reflections on sustainability are also crucial to assess whether you have thought through the long-term impact of your project. In this regard, the systematisation of experiences and distribution of responsibilities are important concerns, which signal something about how the project is and will become embedded within participant organisations.

## B. THE PARTNERS

All applications submitted to the Mini-Project Fund must be based upon cooperation between an organisation with roots in Denmark and another with roots in the project area. Consequently, in this section, you should describe your own organisation, then your partner, and finally the previous experiences of your cooperation.

### B.1 – B.4: The Danish organisation

Here there should be an account of the organisation's history and popular foundation, including your former experiences and current aspirations concerning information work in Denmark. Although your roots in the Danish population may not, on the face of it, influence the project at hand, it is important to give a good picture of it, as it will substantiate the overall assessment of your organisation, for instance with regard to your chances of conveying issues of development cooperation to the Danish public. Finally, you should set out your former experiences of development work. This material will inform an assessment of whether your experiences so far measure up reasonably well to the scope and nature of the project proposed.

### B.5 – B.7: The local counterpart organisation

Likewise, it is necessary to give an account of your local partner.

### B.8: Experiences of cooperation

At the end, you have a chance to describe previous experiences of cooperation between you and your counterpart organisation. This informs an assessment of how entrenched your cooperation is. The significance of this aspect rises in proportion to the size and complexity of your proposed project design.

### Several applicants

If the application is for a joint undertaking between several Danish organisations and/or several partners in the South, the following form should at least refer to the formally responsible Danish organisation and to the most important local counterpart organisation. The application will gain from describing the other participant organisations to the extent relevant.

## C. GENERAL INFORMATION

All the formal data necessary for assessing the application, such as the applicant organisation's address, contact persons, counterpart organisation's address, etc.

## D. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A budget must be drawn up in line with the format shown. The budget is listed in three columns. The first column indicates the total amount for each budget item, the second column shows what part of this is to be financed by the Mini-Project Fund, while the third column sets out contributions from other sources, if any.

At the bottom, it is listed how payments from the Mini-Project Fund are expected to be spread over the project period (disbursement plan).

**Best of luck with the work ahead!**

(Please note: before submitting the final application form, you are advised to delete the above explanatory text to prevent it from taking up space unnecessarily.)

## A. ABOUT THE PROJECT

### A.1 How has the project been prepared?

For all applications:	Only for applications above DKK 200,000:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• How and when did the idea behind the project arise?</li><li>• Describe the preparatory process leading to this application.</li><li>• Who has taken part in the planning, and what has been the role of the partner organisation and the Danish organisation, respectively?</li><li>• How has the target group been involved in preparing the project, including the participation of women/men, children and young people?</li><li>• Indicate whether local and/or national authorities have expressed their consent to the project's implementation.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If the Mini-Project Fund has sponsored an appraisal, please sum up the main conclusions.</li><li>• Is the project an extension (new stage) of a previous project? If so, briefly describe the experiences of the former project.</li><li>• Have specific analyses been carried out (including gender-specific ones)? If so, how have these fed into the project's design?</li></ul>

The idea for the project originated in Eritrea in cooperation with the Eritrean support organisation's work in Eritrea and Denmark. In Eritrea the support group had been contacted by the fishing industry with a wish that they would make an effort to help the coastal fishermen. Members of the support organisation are also members of Living Sea and in harmony with Living Seas work in the national and international coastal fisheries and the coastal fisheries in Eritrea, the project developed.

Preliminary work started in 2002. It consisted of meetings with fishery representatives and authorities in Eritrea. There have been studies of the Eritrean fisheries before, now and its future perspectives. Data, analysis and information concerning on-going projects in Eritrea and the Red Sea have also been studied. During 2004 we carried out a field study of Eritrea's coastal fishery and at the start of 2005 we made a final project formula, where it was decided that the project would concentrate on the Massawa district and its cooperatives.

The Eritrean fishermen and their organisation EFCS "The Eritrean Fisheries Cooperative Society", and the Eritrean authorities and their employees, both men and women, have participated actively in the project meetings. With the help of their man power, vessels, motor vehicles and office space, Eritrea's Minister of Fisheries and the ministry employees have been present at the meetings and have been most helpful in procuring data and information.

The national, regional and local authorities wholly support the idea of the project (see enclosure 7 which contains documents from Eritrea).

The final project formula concludes:

1. Investigations have proved their worth.
2. The project has retained a picture of the coastal fisheries situation in Eritrea and the Red Sea.
3. The project is fully aware of the role and situation of women both in the fishing industry and outside of it, not least the difference between women and men as regards which ethnic group they belong to.
4. The project is aware of the cooperative's material; its juridical and organisational strengths and weaknesses.
5. The project understands the fish market mechanics and the problems with it in Eritrea.

6. The partners are agreed that the development project will be for the benefit of the Eritrean coastal fishermen because the need for it is great, and ever growing.
7. Heads of authorities are mostly Christian. Others have undertaken a comprehensive study of the situation of women in the fishing society during 2004. That study (which is not yet finished), including our own studies and interviews, gives a very true picture of the role of women in the Eritrean fishing society. This picture is determined by which group, afarér, sahoér, tigrinér or one of the other 6 Muslim ethnic groups that are to be found in the fishing society they belong to.
8. From Danish side we have seen, studied and participated in the fishing in Eritrea. We have visited and studied the fishing communities on the coast and we have concluded that the demands are great as regards the fisherman's identity, organising, technical and political orientation. The young men leave the villages and the fishing is being overtaken by Eritrean and foreign vessels, mostly trawlers. This is at the cost of the more environmentally sustainable but more work demanding gillnetting, long lines, traps and hand lines. The coastal fishery is a very low priority fishery because of the poverty situation, illiteracy and many years of war. The war has drained the fishing technology and information that is vital to fishermen (the fishing industry has lost 3 generations that are either dead, invalid or have disappeared into other industries).
9. We have studied intensely the situation for the trading of fish in Eritrea, and others have also made studies that have been compared to our own and we agree that there are great possibilities for the fish trade on the home market but it needs developing, and the first condition for this is, that the coastal fishing industry needs to be prioritized more than it is today.

## A.2 In what context is the project placed?

For all applications:2

- Describe the context (geographic, political, social and cultural) in which the project is placed.
- In what major activity area or sector (e.g. education, agriculture, energy, advocacy, etc.) is your project operating? Also describe local conditions within this sector.
- Briefly describe the efforts of local authorities and other organisations (including Danida) within the sector.

Eritrea has a land area of 125.000 sq. km. with one border to the Red Sea (approx: 1.200 km), and other borders to Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti. The Capital of Eritrea is Asmara and is situated in the mountains. The most important ports are Massawa and Assab. Eritrea has a parliament that elects the country's president. About 60 % of the adult population are illiterate and the country is poor with a Gross National Product of \$200 per habitant. The population consists of 4 million people, half of whom are Christian, and half Muslim. There are 9 different ethnic groups. In several areas of Eritrea there are food problems and Eritrea is also today dependant on international food help supplies. There are several different ethnic Muslim groups and in the fishing industry these groups play a demanding roll not least with regards to whether women can/may participate in the fishing activities.

After a 30 year liberation war with Ethiopia, Eritrea gained independence in 1991. From 1993 -1998 there was peace in the country and Eritrea gained international attention in the form of political and economic help from the western world. Many projects were started, also in the fishing sector. During 1999 a new border war with Ethiopia broke out, which only ended in 2000/2001. This war set a stopper for the international projects and they are only sporadically being taken up again. The reasons for this are numerous and different: the political situation, the authorities' control of the media, and the Eritrean

demands to the NGO's demands that not all, especially the larger NGO's, will comply with. There are UN forces in the country and the UN institutions are represented there.

Fishing is carried out in the Red Sea in a coastal area that stretches 1200 km. and covers 100 km. from the coast out into the Red Sea. Inside this area is the island group Dahlak, which consists of 400 large and small islands where the coastal fishery is their only means of subsistence. The largest island has a population of 2.500 inhabitants. Eritrea's sea area of 60.000 sq. km. is a relatively shallow water area in the Red Sea, and it is a rich fish resource area. The coastal area is ideal for nature protective fishing methods such as gill-net, bottom net, land based nets, long lines hand lines and traps. There are many species of fish, shell fish and octopus beside there being over 100 demersal and pelagic species such as Tuna, Sardines, Herring and a large number of sharks. The gathering of sea cucumber, snails and other marine species are an important part of the society's food and earnings.

All the coastal communities set nets called "foot fishing" and it is the women and children that have the responsibility for the gathering of the catch. The entire coastal communities eat fish every day. Without this stable diet, the fishermen and their families would be undernourished and if they did not receive food help they would starve.

Several international organisations, Dutch and Canadian have been active in the fishing sector. Danida has (1982-1983) supported the building of a harbour in Yemen in the town of Hodeidah and it is at the moment finishing a large technical school project in Massawa. With support from the African Bank 3 new harbour facilities have just been finished with landing quays which can be beneficial to a more forward oriented coastal fishery.

### A.3 Problem analysis

For all applications:

- Describe the main problem that the project is expected to address.
- Explain the underlying causes giving rise to this main problem.
- How did the issue of women's and men's (girls' and boys') particular needs, starting points and interests enter into the problem analysis?

The main problem is the coastal fishery itself. The coastal fisheries are ineffective as regards how much fish is caught and the quality of the catch set against the fisherman's effort. The reasons for this are a combination of lack of identity, innovated forces, and organisation, Eritrea's poor economy and the lack of foreign currency. As a result of this, the government has relied on foreign trawlers to harvest its marine resources.

The underlying problem in Eritrea's fishing industry and the rest of the country's society is poverty and the physical and mental ruin that followed the wars. During the wars, the fishery has not been able to develop and because of this there are run down boat, equipment, technical needs and identity (the young fishermen turn out as warriors instead of being fishermen). The need for technical knowledge and pride is widespread and because of this there is no history to encourage the young men into the fishing industry. There is at present no real concrete organisation of the fishermen and the need for sensible quality guarantees for the fish, from sea to table, plus the widespread illiteracy amongst fishermen and their chosen leaders, plays an important roll. The fishermen belong to a cooperative and organisation, but they do not support their organisation. The market for fish in Eritrea is

underdeveloped and the training of young fishermen is more accidental than anything else. In spite of loans from the Africa Bank support the government in the building of the infrastructure ashore for the production of the caught fish - helped by the high price of fish on the world market, and foreign economical interests - the coastal fishery cannot be taken into that development without international help and support. Even though there has, in these loan deals been agreed that \$1.2 million should be used to develop the coast fisheries, Eritrea can not implement these funds because the country does not have the necessary strength in fishery technologies to develop the fishery.

As in the majority of lands, the fishing sector in Eritrea is dominated by the male population, and in Eritrea there are few females employed in the industry. There are, however, females employed in the firms that produce the fish and there will be more of them in the future. Women have been the main force behind the local traditional of drying Sardines and anchovy, and RSCFP supports this development through an educational program for women. There are only a few women who are employed in the cooperatives and there have been projects where women were employed in the making of nets and trawls. These jobs could be revived. The women and older children's most important role is in and near the home. They fish from the beach outside their respective villages or in canoes and they have the responsibility of collecting sea cucumbers, snail's mussel and pearls. These collections contribute an important resource to the economy of the family.

#### A.4 Target group and participants

For all applications:

- Describe the project's target group (specifying primary and secondary, immediate and ultimate target groups, if relevant).
- Indicate the target group's number of people, gender distribution and, if relevant, their social, ethnic or other group identity.
- Indicate whether the project benefits poor sections of society (needs to be filled out only to the extent that it does not appear unambiguously from the above description of the target group).

The main target is the coastal fishermen, foot fishermen, women who belong to or have connections and are organised in the Massawa regions cooperative and the inhabitants in the connecting villages and islands. There are 434 registered fishermen and an unknown (more than 1000) number of foot fishermen and women who fish from their villages and supplement the daily food needs. Secondly, the project is setting a new course for the other 30 cooperatives in Eritrea. Many Eritrean fishermen who are not organised in any cooperative will also benefit from the results of the project. On top of this, employees ashore in the trading of fish, the ministry employees and other NGOs who would like to support the coastal fishermen but often stumble on large organisations and technical problems and give up before even starting, will benefit from the project.

The development of the fisheries requires the development of systems ashore for the landing and sale of the catches. This will require housing and technical education and these activities will give employment to the younger women of Massawa, who have the relevant cultural background to do these jobs (it is not possible for women from the coastal fishing villages to do these jobs, because it is not allowed at the moment.)

The project supports the fishing villages directly in as much as many women fish with a couple of nets for the family's food. These nets can be brought up to date – thus helping really many women and older children. There is also a few women employed in the mother organisations that group the cooperatives. They will benefit from the project through being employed there.

According to scientists Eritrea only uses 20 % of its fishery resources even though the foreign vessels, trawlers, and modern long liners have started fishing. The coastal fishermen and their societies have come under pressure because Eritrea has an acute need for development, economically, socially, and technically, as well as management and organisation of the fishery from sea to table. A developed coastal fishery would make an invaluable contribution to the Eritrean society. North of Massawa the young inhabitants are leaving the villages because of the poverty situation and the whole region is suffering because of the need for a political organisation to support and develop a fishery politic.

**RSCFP** cannot give the Eritrean coastal fishermen all the support they have a need for. The project can support 8 cooperatives and they will set the course for the other cooperatives. We hope the project result can convince the authorities to invest in the coastal fisheries. \$ 1.2 mill have been ear marked in the African Bank to similar purposes, and they could be put to good use. The coastal fishermen have no nets or lines and have therefore concentrated on the gathering of sea cucumbers, which is an ecological disaster with no future because in a few years there will be no sea cucumbers left to gather. It will leave the coastal fishermen with no gear, indebted to the government and with debt to the business men who have started the gathering of the sea cucumbers. The gathering of sea cucumbers has brought the already weak (in productivity) coastal fishermen into an evil circle. It is a very serious problem for the fishermen and it is also a very serious problem for the coral reefs from which they gather the sea cucumbers. This is just one of the reasons why a return to coastal fishing will benefit the coral reefs, the Mango groves that are cut down in large numbers and used as firewood to boil the sea cucumbers. There can be no doubt that a return to coastal fishing will benefit the whole coastline and the Red Sea ecosystems.

#### A.5 The project's objectives and success criteria/indicators

For all applications:

- Indicate the overall objective towards which the project sets out to contribute (maximum two lines).
- Indicate the project's specific objectives (no more than three in total).
- Indicate the success criteria/indicators to measure the achievement of each specific objective.

The project's objective is to fight poverty in the coastal fishing communities through sustainable and nature protective methods of fishing on the marine resources of the Red Sea.

- Gather a fishery technical team of the coastal fishermen and start the fishing.
- Build and develop the organisational frames in and around the coastal fishermen.
- Improve the training and market education of the employees in the fishery industry.

The project will develop a social economic balance sheet for the cooperatives that participate, and it will make current monitoring of the impact model.

**RSCFP's** results will be measured on the fishermen's and other participation and the social economic considerations, e.g. if the projects cooperatives have a larger success to attract outside funds than the cooperatives in other parts of Eritrea. **RSCFP's** results will in part be measured on how large a part of the (relatively large sum) of money, \$ 1.2 mill which the African Bank, through the government, has made available for the development of the coastal fisheries, will be put to use to the benefit of the coastal fishermen.

EFCS's development will be measured on the organisation, its leaders and their development, meetings and their democratic structure, which has the responsibility for the cooperatives. The feedback which authorities, foreign NGO and others give the cooperatives will be measured at the meetings and elections. The participation of coastal fishermen, their interest for the organisation work, can be evaluated together with the project in general after 2 years' work.

The project will cooperate with the fishing training school in Massawa, and an education of the young men will show if they have the abilities to become coastal fishermen. If, at the start of the project there are 20 young fishermen in the participating cooperatives, and after a period of two years there are 40, and the same development is seen in the other cooperatives, it may be called a success in that area of the project. The project will be active in investigation where the trading of fish can be improved, and the project's results can be evaluated by how many active fish traders there were at the start, and how many there are after 2 years, and just how they have developed. Several investigations and analysis of the trading of fish already exist, and the project will evaluate these studies.

#### **A.6 Activities and outputs**

- Describe point by point within the table the activities planned in pursuit of the project's objectives.
- Indicate the outputs expected from the activities (several activities may well lead towards the same output, which is why the table leaves space for several activities to produce each output).

Activities	Expected outputs
a. The Danish delegate is sent to Eritrea. b. A council and a project office are established in Massawa. c. There will be hired local employees.	<b>RSCFP</b> is legalised in Eritrea. <b>RSCFP</b> finds an office for headquarters, and a bank connection. Work starts.
a. The first transport of fishing gear will arrive from Denmark. b. The first cooperatives will receive gear from the project. c. The fishing can commence.	Fishermen are motivated toward a fishing venture. Fishing starts. The arrangement starts for the fishermen and the project.
a. The fishing courses are developed and started. b. The first results are effective in Eritrea. c.	The fishermen and the fish traders gather more information and insight. Identity and solidarity are built.

(Feel free to add more lines to the table)

As it can be seen from the scheme the project is not geared to this form of descriptions, in as so far that the project's necessary innovative and flexible strategy demands current adoption and adjustment.

#### **A.7 How will the project be carried out (project strategy)?**

For all applications:	Only for applications above DKK 200,000:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe the methods and approaches to be applied by the project, including whether the project has been divided into stages.</li> <li>• Describe how men's and women's equal participation and benefits from the project will be ensured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe how the project strengthens the capacity of partners and/or local groups.</li> <li>• Does advocacy form part of the project? If so, describe on what issues and how you intend to proceed.</li> <li>• If the project is of an innovative kind, please indicate in which way this is so, and why it is important to try out this new approach.</li> </ul>

The project is based on a fisherman to fisherman cooperation, i.e. between fishermen from Denmark and fishermen from Eritrea. The cooperation has a direct focus on the development of the fishing with

both gear and technical capacity. There will be found an office in or near the harbour of Massawa and there will be employed local men and women on an equal basis. These employees will not be the fishermen's spokesmen or -women but they will be the coastal fishermen's face and language connection to the outside world. They will arrange and inform inward as well as outward, and they will strengthen and motivate EFCS development of a more a more sustainable coastal fishery in Eritrea.

The fisheries technology strategy will be very flexible. The project will deliver x number of vessels, motors, nets and other equipment in accordance with the distribution plan of the authorities. The coastal fishermen will be given information and equipment, but the actual fishing has to organise so that it has a sustainable technical structure. If a fisherman is given a hauling machine, he must also receive nets to fish with. There will not be delivered equipment before there has been a thorough investigation of each individual fisherman, vessel and cooperative. This phase of the work will be done by the project council who will make decisions from case to case. All aspects of a case are given consideration, also the fisherman's debt to the government and private creditors. If the fisherman is worthy of support his cooperative has also to approve, this way both he and his crew will have a real opportunity to benefit from their fishing and organising and will, in time, be able to pay back the credit he receives from the project. The credit he receives will be free of interest and designed to meet each individual fisherman's possibilities. The young fishermen will receive the highest priority – other projects and the authorities before this have not done this: the criteria before was if you had a social position or had been a good soldier.

The project will be active as regards the home market for fresh fish because of the unexploited development potential, and in this area we hope to catch the economic attention of the Africa Bank. There are many good ideas available to encourage people to eat more fish and as fish is cheaper (and healthier) than meat it is an obvious area for expansion. The catching and drying of Sardines and Anchovies also represents an area of great potential. The coastal fisheries give possibilities to convert to, what for a Danish fisherman is nearly incomprehensible, the catching and selling of countless many species of fish that are not exploited today. The project will try to reach a common understanding with the African Bank on this subject.

There will be bought, gathered and sent new and used equipment in Denmark and this equipment will be received by the local partner EFCS. **RSCFP** will establish a project council consisting of people from EFCS, the participating cooperatives, the authorities and **RSCFP's** local project co-ordinator. The council will discuss the **RSCFP** proposals and those fishermen who are approved can buy the equipment at reasonable interest free credit rates.

There will be many trial fisheries where chosen cooperatives test new fishing methods and equipment in areas and seasons where there is thought to be a sensible fishery. Test fishing is important as there can be gathered information about seasons for new species which are not caught today. It can also be an intermediary fact amongst the fishermen, not least the Danish fishermen. Test fishing is exciting for all, and therefore it is an important factor in the developing of a technical development project. For those projects that are aimed at the catching and drying of Sardines and Anchovies there are already structural and educational courses which will be enforced and it will be the women who dominate here. Women will have good representation in the project, built on Living Sea's experiences from their Aral Sea project in Central Asia where women lead the project and have their own organisation through

the development project. The question in Eritrea as regards to equality between men and women will be, of which ethnic group the women belong to and what are they allowed doing?

Field studies have documented large environmental problems in the coastal fisheries. The fishermen throw all refuse into the sea even when lying in dock. Used oil is thrown out and when tanking diesel oil it is done with a garden hose with a lot of spillages. The project will concentrate on these problems. By-catch of Sharks, Turtles, Dolphins and other fish are discarded because at the moment they cannot be sold, and it is a growing problem which the project must address. The subject will be discussed, and a solution found for it. This problem will be resolved with the help and cooperation of UNDP and a GEF project made for this purpose in Massawa. The active fishermen in the project will also help to solve the problem.

The project will focus on the young men who leave the villages and journey to the larger ports to find jobs. These must be involved into development of the local fisheries in collaboration with their fathers who need the young men in their crews. Methods to entice the young and non organised fishermen into the coastal fisheries could be that the project makes deals with the exciting cooperatives through agreements that also meet needs of equipment. If the cooperative will respect the equipment, give the young men a chance to prove themselves, and give room for the establishment of new cooperatives. There will be impact studies of the cooperatives and the villages to determine if the aims and agreements are being respected.

## A.8 Significant inputs

For all applications:

- If the budget contains items not directly mentioned under activities or strategy, e.g. in relation to investment or operational costs, these should be explained.
- If salaried or fee-paid personnel is proposed for the project (whether locally hired or expatriate Danes), their tasks and required qualifications must be set out.
- Describe the voluntary work within the project (both in Denmark and in the project country), if any. To the extent possible, estimate the value of this contribution.

The money used for buying equipment in Denmark will be supplemented with a vast amount of gathered used equipment from Denmark. It is hard if not impossible to put a price on it but by our experiences from many years of work in the Aral Sea and the collections made for that project we know that we will have equipment of great value. In the two containers which is the minimum for this project there will be equipment for at least D.kr. 500.000. So as to gather a sensible collection, it is necessary to buy certain parts of the equipment. If a net costs 100 Dk.kr. we have been able to acquire it at under half price, and at the same time accept donations in connection with the Aral Sea project. The same applies for the technical equipment such as haulers, electric components and generators. The aim is to have two filled 40 foot containers weighing about 30 tons. The project has applied for support from the renovation and forwarding authorities.

There is set aside funds for the sending out of a paid fishery expert during the project period. Besides this, there will be sent two unpaid people, in all 4 men/month to the fisherman to fisherman collaboration in Eritrea. It is a large but necessary effort. From the Eritrean point of view the Danish workers are in great demand. The conditions for working are at least one month in Eritrea per man irrespective of whether the person is paid or unpaid. This is Living Sea politics all in tact with the

economic and humanities aspects of the project.

We have specific demands to the workers we send out. They have to be professional fishermen and skippers, educated ships builders, or net makers, "all with the heart at the right place". They have to have not only the professional qualifications and also be members of Living Sea. They have to also be able to give their knowledge and technical know how to others in as so much that it is an important part of this project. We expect them to accept the fisherman to fisherman concept and to accept the project as it is, and although they are not bound by this project, we can find all the expertise we need amongst Living Sea members.

Living Sea has no employees and all of its work is based upon voluntary contributions, not least the gathering of equipment which is very demanding. Arrangements in Denmark, shows, home pages and sailing trips are also due to volunteer's work. The Eritrean support group contribution is also voluntary and on going both in Denmark and Eritrea, where communication problems are solved, (in this project description and application phase there has been contact between Eritrea and Denmark on a daily basis, this work has been done by the Eritrea support group.)

It is very important to employ qualified people for the local project office. The local coordinator has to be able to, apart from having knowledge of the fishing industry, be able to speak English. The two project employees will be responsible for the actual fishing and shore activities. Both have to have knowledge of the fishing industry. A book keeper will either have knowledge of, or be trained in economy management of an international development project.

In Eritrea there will also be a large voluntary effort especially if you count the project input from people who are not active fishermen or project employees. The authorities contribute and have accepted to give manpower as well as transport support over many months.

It is impossible to put value on the voluntary effort because many do it in their own interests. We will not create a situation where the active voluntary workers want some favour in return for their favour. The voluntary effort is carried out by an interest to help people who have a need- and nothing more. This may change in the future so that all effort has to evaluate but it will be without our effort.

## A.9 Risks and assumptions

For all applications:

- When checking your specific objectives (A.5) against your activities (A.6), are there any important assumptions to be mentioned for the activities to lead to the fulfilment of the objectives?
- Indicate any external conditions that may hinder compliance with the project's objectives or delay implementation significantly.
- How will the project's implementation attempt to take these factors into account?

Even though the authorities support the project 100%, there can be problems. The coastal fish industry's demands on the resources and markets can, and probably will, come into conflict with the economic interests of the authorities, or better said, parts of the authorities and the state run firms. In the EU, Denmark and other countries have learnt that there are large differences in the fishing industry about what is adopted and what the real practice is. Fishing is a fight for resources and markets and even though at the moment there is no pressure on either the resources or markets in Eritrea, this project will give cause for competition between the coastal fishermen and the other fishermen in the

questions that will arise from political and economic support.

The project tries to stay ahead of conflict by being in near contact with the authorities and making sure that they are involved in the decisions taken, and supplying them with whatever reports they may ask for. This will take place through meetings and project aims and applications which keep the authorities informed on the projects development, and the project can then expect feed back from them. A radical development of the coast fishing (if this is possibly) will undoubtedly give problems, but there are no other ways to go than openness and active deeds to prove that coastal fishing can be much better than it is today, and we believe the coastal fishery can be a credible alternative to the trawl fishery that is being built up at the moment.

<b>A.10 Sustainability</b>	
For all applications:	Only for applications above DKK 200,000: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indicate reflections on how the project's outputs/effects are to be continued.</li><li>• Describe how the project is to become socially and financially sustainable.</li><li>• In case of an innovative or experimental project, explain how you plan to use the experiences attained after project completion.</li></ul>

A fishing development project must necessarily have the aim that the fishing will be more economic and sustainable when it reaches the way's end. If you don't have that belief then you shouldn't use time, effort and funds on it. This project will carry on even after the 2 year project has passed. By the end of the time phase the coastal fishermen will still need their employees and the on-going development and the employees will be able to reap support from other international projects because the international NGO's ask for the type of qualified workers that this project will create.

The Danish partners are not academically trained experts in the development of projects but they have all learnt that with patience, technology, and friendly relations you can go a long way. The equipment will also be valuable after the project ends. It may not be with the same fishermen that received it but it will still be used because it is necessary. No man can take the wisdom and experiences the fishermen get from the project. The cooperatives and their organisations will have a greater capacity and knowledge about the world that surrounds them after the end of the project. They will be able to, better than today, communicate and make stronger demands and wishes to the authorities and the international organisations and donors.

The conditions to create a sustainable fishery are developed at sea. The fishermen have to have the proper equipment and be trained to ensure that the fish they land is of the highest quality. These conditions will be met and this will give a better quality of landed fish and therefore reach a higher price.

As regards the sustainability inside the organisational frames and their institutes we do not believe that the fishing in Eritrea is any different from the fishing in any other countries. With the development of the coastal fisheries the organisational structures will also develop, and so will the scientific advice, fishing inspection and the training of the fishermen and the workers who will produce the fish. The project aims are to be as democratic as possible but it will be the peoples' wish, fishermen, authorities and institutions that will have the last word. There can be no doubt that at the end of the project the

organisational, institutional and the fishermen themselves will have a much better foundation of knowledge to build for a future fishery. As named before, the African Bank projects have a \$ 1.2 mill loan earmarked for the coastal fisheries but this money cannot be released before the Eritrean government has better guarantees that the coastal fishermen are worthy of the support. Today the coastal fishermen have a collective debt to the government, of over 19 mill NAKFA, and it will be one of **RSCFP's** goals to document and show that the coastal fishery is worth the effort and is worthy of these funds.

The conception of sustainability in a fishing development project is also connected to fish resources and nature and the project's effort in these areas must be underlined. The project will set a new order for the nature protective fishing that will put brakes on the gathering of sea cucumbers and make the fishermen more aware about how they treat nature and garbage and by- catches of Turtles, Sharks Dolphins and the discard of good fish that are not saleable today.

#### **A.11 Evaluation and systematisation of experiences**

For all applications:

- Explain how the project's experiences are to be collected, systematised and disseminated.
- Indicate who will be responsible for this systematisation of experiences.

Living Sea and the Eritrean support Group will gather all the information from the project from the project's employees and the Danish representatives in Massawa. There will be made reports and films and photographs of the project. There will be access to most of this material on our Home pages and there will be written articles and project descriptions that will motivate journalists and the media to engage in the publishing of the project. The project's results will be presented and exhibited together with Living Sea extrovert activities, summer sailing trips and in lectures besides being accessible for international meetings and lectures. The project will end with an evaluation and the preparation of a project document.

#### **A.12 Division of responsibilities and tasks in project implementation**

For all applications:

- Spell out the division of responsibilities between the Danish organisation and the local counterpart organisation.
- How will the project be locally managed and continuously monitored?
- How are responsibilities and competencies distributed within the partner organisation? Have any particular individuals or committees been designated to take on project responsibilities?

Only for applications above DKK 200,000:

- How do you ensure that the project will be adjusted during implementation if the assumptions fail to materialise or other factors change?

The Living Sea board will have the overall and economical responsibility. The board will appoint a steering group of active members of Living Sea and the Eritrean Support Group. The project's Danish co-ordinator will be the secretary for both groups and the co-ordinator will be responsible for the daily contact between the groups and Eritrea. In Eritrea there will be established a project council including members of EFCS, the authorities and the local project co-ordinator. The project's local co-ordinator will be secretary for the steering group and be responsible for the daily contact to Denmark.

As with the Aral Sea project we will retain and aim for the highest degree of internal dialogue in the form of reports and diaries from the delegates in Eritrea. The most important conditions that need changing can only be changed by the active members in Denmark where the conditions for being active

can change. Conditions in Eritrea will be monitored and supervised by the Danish partners who supply each other in Eritrea as regards inspection and administration of the project.

#### **A.13 Other relevant information concerning the project**

The load from the African Bank has been named several times in this paper, this is because this project has realistic possibility to show the Eritrean authorities that the coast fisheries are worth the effort. In an evaluation report from the bank in October 2004, it criticises the lack of initiatives, and follow-up, as regards the coast fisheries. This is one of the reasons why the authorities see the many possibilities in the Danish / Eritrean fishing project. The part of the African banks loan that names the coastal fisheries and the US\$1.2 mill has been available but none of the international consulting firms have had bids in for the project, and the explanations we have heard for not doing so have been that it was too difficult an assignment as regards the prevailing circumstances.

We think that the project has many more development opportunities than the budget gives it, and it is in that context that the width of the project should be evaluated. Many aspects of the fishing from the catching at sea to the finished product on the table, are taken into consideration, but this was necessary to give the project the best possibilities in cooperation with the Africa Bank and other potential donors.

We bring with us our experiences from the Aral Sea project where time and patience have given the spin off effect from USAID, THE WORLD BANK, GEF and others with funds that were much larger than the funds we from the Danish side brought into the project.

## B. THE PARTNERS

### B.1 The Danish organisation's history and mission

For all applications:

- Indicate the organisation's year of foundation, and briefly describe its history, mission and main activities, if any.

Living Sea was founded in 1995 with the one purpose of working nationally and internationally for a better sea environment and a more sustainable resource management system.

The aim was to be reached through a popular and environmental fisheries politics lobbyism and agreements and public debates, exhibitions and campaigns where it was possible through aimed target projects supported by national, EU and development funds. The projects were aimed at the more nature protective coastal fisheries types.

Living Sea was founded by a group of people in Djursland, Denmark, people who had, for a number of years worked in areas that Living Sea represents, such as fishery, social work, education, incl. in the field of marine environment.

### B.2 The Danish organisation's popular foundation

For all applications:

- Indicate the organisation's number of members or regular contributors.
- Describe your roots in the Danish population. These may take on a wide variety of expressions, but you could describe them in terms of the following areas (though you are not obliged or limited to this list): a) the number of volunteers/activists in the organisation's various activities, committees, events, etc.; b) the geographical spread of members or contributors; c) the extent of information work carried out in Denmark on development issues; d) people-to-people and/or exchange activities; e) involvement of specialist circles in Denmark who would otherwise not normally be engaged in development work.

Living Sea is a universal organisation (NGO) with at the moment 210 paying members. The number of members has been falling since 2001 (400) where the organisation, in spite of the more favourable economic situation in the 1990s, has not had funds to employ paid workers. The society is a sea environmental organisation with members all over Denmark. (The 210 members cover all from single members, families, collectives, organisations, institutes and firms. There are 8 organisations and institutes and 15 firms.) The society is popularly anchored through common aims and the annual activities are held all over the country. These activities include lectures and meetings, public debates in the media and on our web site, apart from our participation in other arrangements, collecting of equipment and funds. Through Living Sea sailings which start every year in May and end in October, we visit Danish and foreign ports with the society's project vessel which has exhibitions, sail trips, a fish kitchen and campaigns on board.

During the course of these activities many volunteers help, which is also the case during the annual collection of equipment that is sent to Kazakhstan.

Living Sea has several years of experience with exhibitions and information meetings in Denmark and in this way the organisation is different from other NGO organisation in as much as we are active and very visible in the Danish fishing industry. This way we can attract special trade groups who work for the industry in Denmark who are not normally active in development projects. Living Sea is well known for it's views in the Danish fishing industry.

As regards development projects, Living Sea does not seek them, but we do react to the requests we receive. As the Aral Sea project is nearing its end, Living Sea now has the necessary resources available from that project.

### **B.3 Information work in Denmark**

For all applications: (tick one box)			
No information activity planned	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information activity has been described (form attached)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information activity to be planned later	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### **B.4 The Danish organisation's experiences**

For all applications:	Only for applications above DKK 200,000:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What experiences does the organisation have of development projects in general?</li> <li>• How will responsibilities for implementation be distributed within the organisation? Describe here what individuals are to be directly involved in project implementation.</li> <li>• Has an application previously been submitted to the Mini-Project Fund or Danida's NGO Unit for the same or a similar project? If so, when?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What experiences of project management does the organisation have?</li> <li>• What experiences does the organisation have regarding the specific field addressed by this project proposal?</li> <li>• Does the organisation cooperate with other NGOs or institutions in the recipient country?</li> </ul>

This project is a cooperation project between Living Sea and the Eritrean support organisation which has been active in Eritrea since 1993. Living Sea entered actively into the project at the end of 2003.

The Eritrean support organisation has a wide general knowledge of the country through its work with the Eritrean Health ministry, The Eritrea women's organisation ( NUEW ) and DES, which has other connections to the education sector in Eritrea. The organisation has developed good contacts in the time that Denmark has been their program cooperation land. The organisation enjoys respect because of its many contacts in Eritrea, which has resulted in good relations for other Danish help workers in the country. The organisation has just recently made a cooperation agreement with the NUEW organisation which has 200.000 members spread all over the country, and which could benefit other projects that target women in the emancipation strategy. Women are the most poverty stricken group in the population, and the Eritrean support organisation has since 1998 completed 3 project courses and is presently completing the fourth with Danida in Eritrea.

Living Sea has since 2003 and in the project formulating in 2005 established a good working fishery technical cooperation with the Eritrean cooperatives and fishing authorities.

The project will be accomplished by the board and the project steering will be the responsibility of steering group who will present the books and reports to the annual general meeting. The steering group will take all the major decisions and, according to the importance of the problem, will delegate it out to those in the steer group who have the competence to do the job. The Danish project co-ordinator will be secretary for the steering group, and there will be a follow -up group comprising of members of Living Sea and the Eritrean Support Group.

Living Sea is responsible for an on- going ( 4th and last phase ) Danida supported NGO fishery development project in Kazakhstan (1996-2007) at the Aral Sea, and the organisation has completed a

preliminary investigation in Ghana (coastal fishery) and a concluding project formulating in Eritrea.

Living Sea has a few contacts, and we are building these years, contacts to the coastal fisheries and their organisations in the third world. Living Sea has formal and informal cooperation's with several national and international environmental and development organisations such as " Something to Be, CFFA (Coalition for Fair Fisheries Arrangements) Seas At Risk, RSE (Religion Science & Environment) WWF and Greenpeace" to name a few.

#### **B.5 The counterpart organisation's history and mission**

For all applications:

- Indicate the organisation's year of foundation, and briefly describe its history, mission and main activities, if any
- Describe what type of organisation this is, and how its management set-up is structured.

EFCS "The Eritrean Fisheries Cooperative Society" was founded in 1998 and has 1535 members in 38 cooperatives. The EFCS supports activities that encourage the economic and social development in the fishing communities and the development of new cooperatives. EFCS is active in all phases of the fishing industry from the catching to marketing. They help coastal fishermen with technical know-how and catch methods, credit giving and the marketing of their catch. EFCS is a democratic organisation with regulations and aims that there is need for, but in reality, EFCS functions far from optimally.

The reason why EFCS doesn't function optimally is that the fisheries ministry has taken over the responsibilities for the development of the coastal fisheries. Whether EFCS has ever really functioned as a real non governmental organisation is doubtful. EFCS was founded more because of the demands of foreign/international donors, who, in the period 1993- 1999 accomplished many international development projects in the fishing industry, than of the needs, demanded by the fishermen. In 1999 all development work stopped when the war with Ethiopia was started again, and since the peace treaty in 2001, EFCS's activities have been steered by the authorities probably because the international NGO's support to the Eritrean coast fishermen failed to appear after 2001.

EFCS have general meetings where there is elected a board and the procedure is taken out in the cooperatives, but it is all very sporadic and the democratic usefulness, in the form of the fishermen's involvement and support, can be disregarded.

This doesn't change the fact that the EFCS has the foundation, both juristically and technically, that is the first condition to be a good functioning part of the Eritrean civil society, and it is important to underline, that the authorities and the government would like to see EFCS functioning and taking more and more of the responsibilities that the authorities are looking after today.

#### **B.6 The counterpart organisation's popular foundation**

For all applications:

- How is the organisation rooted in the local community (or communities) in which activities will take place?
- What is the partner's relationship with the project's participants/target group?

EFCS is the only civil society based organisation that is to be found in the Eritrean coastal fishing community. Even though EFCS does not function today as such an organisation, by this we mean with

a broad popular spectrum, there is no reason to create a new organisation for the development of the coastal fisheries. The organisation has existed for 8 years and it represents the coastal fisheries, and it is dominant both for us and other international initiatives, and it holds meetings and elects boards and chairmen.

When visiting the villages, the first person you meet is the representative for the organisation and therefore we think that the relations between the organisation and the coastal fishermen are as optimal as circumstances permit in Eritrea. The organisations organisation and practical works need developing. EFCS's problems are to be found in the fact that the government has "taken over" the organisation because they pay the organisations expenses. The government is not happy about this situation but it had to "step in" and do it because EFCS "could not stand on its own feet".

EFCS has the necessary legitimacy to the target group, who are the fishermen and their societies. The cooperatives and the EFCS have no experiences with NGO's development projects of this kind. A few of the chairmen and employees of the EFCS know a little about playing rules that run and determine the NGO's development help from North to South, but the fishermen and their leaders have no school education and only a few understand English language. There are people in the EFCS and the government who can speak and write English and who can negotiate but as regards this point, the EFCS has a weak spot. Therefore it will be necessary for the ministry's employees to participate in the start of the project because of the need for language experts.

## B.7 The counterpart organisation's experiences

For all applications:	Only for applications above DKK 200,000:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What experiences does the organisation have of development projects in general?</li> <li>Briefly describe the qualifications of the organisation's staff and/or volunteers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What experiences of project management does the organisation have?</li> <li>What experiences does the organisation have regarding the specific field addressed by this project proposal?</li> <li>Does the organisation cooperate with other NGOs or institutions in the area?</li> </ul>

The cooperatives and EFCS have no experience with NGO development projects of this kind. Several of the chairmen and the employed in EFCS know something about the rules governing NGO development aid. But the fishermen and their leaders have not received school education, and very few understand English. Some employees in the ministry and EFCS understand some English, but in the general this is a weak point. Employees of the ministry are inexpensive in the initiation phase for this reason.

As regards the project steering, economy and reports, there will not be any large problems because **RSCFP** will be set up and working. EFCS has employees with the necessary competence. EFCS's employees already have an on going contact to those NGO's that arrive in Eritrea with UNDP and the GEF offices in Massawa.

## B.8 Experiences of previous cooperation

For all applications:	Only for applications above DKK 200,000:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For how long have the partners been in contact?</li> <li>• Set out the record of cooperation between the Danish organisation and the local partner(s).</li> <li>• Have the partners previously cooperated in the type of project proposed in the application?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the project's theme falls outside the applicant's and partner's usual field of work, please describe the relevance of this new area of intervention against the background of the organisations' previous project experiences.</li> </ul>

The first contacts between the Eritrean support organisation and the people in EFCS was made in 2001 and at the end of 2003, Living Sea became involved. The Eritrean support organisation has many years experience of working in Eritrea in other areas than fishing. And in 2003 they started more serious investigations as regards a development project in the coastal fisheries. Early in 2004 they carried out a field study in Eritrea. In 2005 the field study resulted in a final project formulation. Since 2004 the Danish and Eritrean partners have been in constant contact by mail, fax and telephone, and with the Eritrean support organisation's help, the Danish delegates have been able to carry out meetings in Eritrea for this project.

The two field studies and the Danish delegate's participation in trial fishing are the only cooperation work there has been, inside the **RSCFP** area.

The Eritrean Support Group has no experience as regards fishing projects of the project is reliable on Living Sea experience and knowledge. The Eritrean Support Group has important experiences from the country and this will give the project a good functioning network for all partners in the areas of cultural, ethnic and political rules that there are in Eritrea.

## C. GENERAL INFORMATION

### C.1 Applicant organisation

If several organisations are applying together, it must be apparent which organisation will hold legal and financial responsibility for the grant.

Organisation's name: Landsforeningen Levende Hav  
 Address: Juelsgårdvej 27, Ferring Strand. DK-7620 Lemvig  
 Telephone and possible fax number: +45 9789 5455 + 45 9789 5655  
 Email address: [ljh@levende-hav.dk](mailto:ljh@levende-hav.dk)  
 Contact person: Kurt Bertelsen Christensen  
 Contact person's address  
 (if different from the organisation's home address):

Name and address of other participant Danish organisations, if any: **Den Eritreanske Støtteforening. c/o John Graversgaard. Bodøvej 82. 8200 Århus N. Tlf. 86100092 mail [graversgaard@get2net.dk](mailto:graversgaard@get2net.dk)**

### C.2 Partner in the South

If several partners are involved, all organisations must be mentioned.

Organisation's name: **EFCS – The Eritrean Fisheries Cooperative Society  
 The Semhar/Massawa Cooperative Society**  
 Address: **C/O Cooperative Affairs Unit, P.O.B. 27. Massawa. Phone + 2911 551276 fax + 2911 552743**  
 Country: Eritrea

### C.3 The project's geographical location

If the project covers several countries/regions, these should be indicated

Country: Eritrea	Region: Massawa	Town/city: Massawa
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### C.4 Project period

Planned starting date: <b>1/12 2005</b>	Planned completion date: <b>31/12 2007</b>
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### C.5 Total project costs

Indicate total costs in:

Danish kroner (DKK): 1.225.781 Local currency: NAKFA Exchange rate applied: 1DKK – 2,41 NAKFA

### C.6 Contribution applied for to the Mini-Project Fund

Requested from Mini-Project Fund: DKK 995.761

Give an estimate of how much (in DKK) of the Mini-Project Fund's contribution is to be spent on the purchase of goods and services in Denmark: 500.000

### C.7 Other contributions, if any

Indicate any other financial sources, including the organisation's or partner's own contributions, if any.

We expect support from other funds in Denmark of some DKK 250,000 for two collections of equipment. A private donor support (equipment worth ca. DKK 250,000). In as much as this project can (and we believe it can) appeal to further private and public funds, we will. This goes also for EU funds, if they be available.

Living Sea contributes with DKK 50,000 in lost work income for two people. Expenses for courses are financed by the Eritrean authorities. Eritrea is obliged to support the coastal fishery with US\$ 1.2 Million in the coming years. We expect these funds to be put to work during the project at the benefit of the participants.

### C.8 Full list of attached appendices:

Remember that the following appendices concerning the Danish organisation must be attached:

a) the organisation's statutes, b) latest annual report, c) latest audited annual accounts, d) list of names of its governing body's members, e) list of the organisation's Danida-funded projects (including those financed by the Mini-Project Fund) over the past five years. Indicate reference number, title, country, amount granted and project period.

Appendix no.	Appendix title
Bilagsnr.	Bilagstitel:
1	Living Sea charter
2	Living Sea annual report 2004
3	Living Sea accounting 2004
4	Board members of Living Sea
5	List of projects financed by Danida
6	Information work in Denmark
7	Documents from Eritrea

PLEASE: All appendices should be submitted in a format allowing for easy photocopying (i.e. no magazines, books, newspapers cuttings, but only copies of relevant excerpts thereof).

## A. BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

### Small project

	<u>Full amount</u>	<u>Financing plan</u>	
		Of this, from Mini-Project Fund	Of this, from other sources
<b>1. Activities (in total)</b>	177.500	<b>177.500</b>	
Trial fisheriers 15 x 3500	52.500	52.500	
Installation of equipment in vessels	25.000	25.000	
Seminars (fishermen)	25.000	25.000	
Seminars (fish trade, quality)	25.000	25.000	
Seminars (management)	25.000	25.000	
Attempts at trade (new species)	25.000	25.000	
<b>2. Investment (in total)</b>	440.000	<b>225.000</b>	
Nets and material (DK)	200.000	100.000	100.000
5 pcs. net haul (second hand) (DK)	75.000	50.000	25.000
Elektronics (DK), GPS, maps, etc.	50.000	15.000	35.000
Ice boxes (Eritrea) (storing fish)	15.000	15.000	
Tools (DK)	30.000	10.000	20.000
Equipment for fish trade, weights etc (DK)	70.000	35.000	35.000
<b>3. Expatriate staff (in total)</b>	182.520	<b>132.520</b>	
Fishery experts 2 mth. – salary	50.000	50.000	
Experts of fishery, fish trade, technique boat construction, 2 mth.	50.000	0	50.000
4 mth stay	43.320	43.320	
4 x travel expenses a 7.500	30.000	30.000	
4 x visa, insurance, vaccination	9.200	9.200	
<b>4. Locally hired staff (in total)</b>	96.400	<b>96.400</b>	
24 mth. local project coordinator	28.800	28.800	
48 mth. two fishery coordinators	38.400	38.400	
24 mth. Office manager/bookkeeper	19.200	19.200	
Other expenses staff	10.000	10.000	
<b>5 Local administration (in total)</b>	120.000	<b>120.000</b>	
Office rent and design	15.000	15.000	
Phone, fax, mail, etc.	20.000	20.000	
Material, brochures, posters, etc.	20.000	20.000	
Local transport, incl. Danish delegates	40.000	40.000	
Meetings	15.000	15.000	
Cleaning, security etc	10.000	10.000	
<b>6. Project- and programme-related information in Denmark</b>	25.000	25.000	
- specify for each activity			
<b>6. Project monitoring (in total)</b>	50.630	<b>25.630</b>	
DK project coordinator 1 mth. Salary	25.000	0	25.000
- expenses	10.830	10.830	
- expenses	5.000	5.000	
- international flights	7.500	7.500	
Visa, insurance etc.	2.300	2.300	
<b>7. Evaluation (in total)</b>	55.330	<b>30.330</b>	

- international flights	7.500		7.500	
- expenses	10.830		10.830	
- expenses	5.000		5.000	
- 1 Danish expert of evaluation 1 mth.	25.000			25.000
- 1 local expert 2 mth.	7.000		7.000	
<b>8. Budget margin (contingencies)</b>	1.147.380		<b>832.380</b>	
- max. 10% and min. 6% of items 1-8	83.238		83.238	
<b>9 Total project costs (sum of items 1-9)</b>	1.230.618		<b>915.618</b>	
<b>10. Auditing in Denmark</b>	15.000		15.000	
<b>11. Subtotal (items 10 + 11)</b>	1.245.618		<b>930.618</b>	
<b>12. Administration in Denmark</b> (max. 7% of item 12)	65.493		65.493	
<b>13. Total (items 12 + 13)</b>	1.311.111		<b>995.761</b>	315.000

#### **Disbursement plan**

<b>Year</b>	2005	2006	2007	200(X)	Total amount
<b>Amount</b>	50.000	500.000	362.873		912.873