

Fritrea

2004



Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



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In Tribute

*In 2003 many United Nations, International Organisation, and
Non-Governmental Organisation
staff members died while helping people in several countries struck by crisis.*

Scores more were attacked and injured.

*Aid agency staff members were abducted.
Some continue to be held against their will.*

*In recognition of our colleagues' commitment to humanitarian action
and pledging to continue the work we began together
We dedicate this year's appeals to them.*

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Consolidated Appeal for 2004 provides a framework for life-saving assistance in the context of a continuing emergency, the result of the past years' recurrent drought and the border conflict with Ethiopia, coupled with a high level of poverty. The Government does not have the economic means to fill the dramatic humanitarian needs of its population, and the country remains heavily dependent on both food and non-food aid like water, health and nutrition, education, seeds and tools and emergency shelter.

Eritrea has suffered four years of continuing drought. Rains in 2003 have been below average and erratic resulting in crop failure and loss of livestock. In 2003 Eritrea would be able to produce only about 20% of its annual food needs. Both the drought and the border conflict with Ethiopia have exhausted household coping mechanisms and safety nets resulting in an estimated 1.7 million people depending on humanitarian assistance throughout 2004. Eritrea will face a humanitarian catastrophe unless the required assistance is provided.

Delays in the demarcation of the Ethiopia-Eritrea border and ongoing tensions between the two countries impose difficulties for the already fragile peace process and the humanitarian situation in Eritrea. Due to this, the emergency needs of 75,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and expellees, living in and outside camps, has not improved. In addition, over 186,000 IDPs who have recently returned to their homes could not revive normal livelihoods. The 35,000 refugees who are currently in Sudan and are expected to return will also require assistance for reintegration.

Malnutrition rates, both acute and chronic, remain unacceptably high. These significantly above acceptable prevalence rates indicate a need for blanket supplementary feeding for children under five. Malnutrition in women of reproductive age has risen in all provinces in the country to unacceptable levels, increasing the risk of low birth weights and an already high maternal morbidity and mortality rate.

Lack of safe access to potable water is still a major threat to the health and lives of many communities, with emergency water trucking being the only viable solution.

The projects and activities in the 2004 Appeal are focused on:

1. saving lives and preventing malnutrition and its impact on human and child development through famine prevention, provision of adequate food, health and nutritional care, and water/sanitation services;
2. providing assistance to and supporting in the safety, protection, return and sustainable reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and expellees;
3. strengthening the coping mechanisms and traditional social safety nets of the most vulnerable households through community based programmes and technical support to food security (agriculture and livestock sector);
4. strengthening the capacity of the Government, United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to better target the use of resources, so programmes and resources reach those most in need.

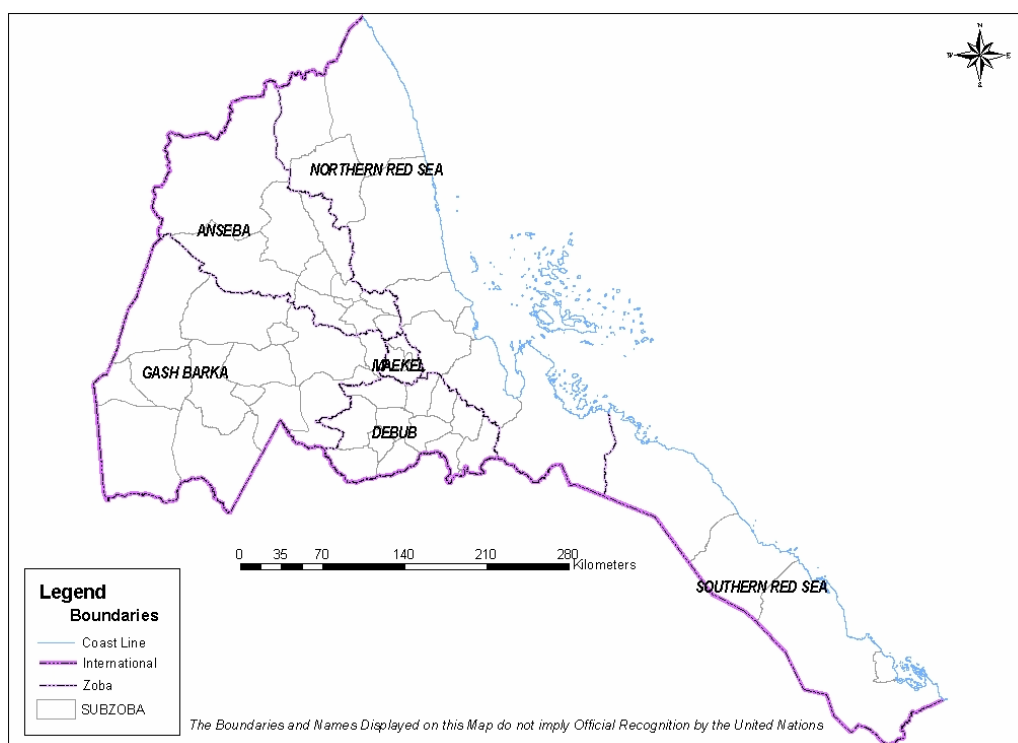
In response to donor feedback, this year's Appeal includes proposals submitted by NGOs, pointing to the further strengthening of the partnership between the UN and other humanitarian actors in addressing the humanitarian challenges in Eritrea. Humanitarian partners in Eritrea are appealing for a total of **US\$ 147,239,028** which includes US\$ 97,800,000 for food needs and US\$ 49,439,028 for non-food requirements to continue assisting the Government meet the humanitarian needs in the country in 2004.

1.2. ERITREA BASIC FACT SHEET

Demographics		Socio-Economic Indicators	
Total Population (2003):	3.4 Million ¹	GDP Per Capita (2001)	US\$ 200 ²
Population Growth Rate	2.9% ³	Real GDP Growth (1997-2001) ⁴	1997: 7.9%
Urban Population (2000)	18.7% of total ⁵		1998: 4.0%
			1999: 0.8%
			2000: -8.2%
			2001: 1.1%
			2002 ⁶ : 0.35%

Life Expectancy at Birth (2000) ⁷	
Female:	53.3 years
Male:	50.6 years
Average:	51.9 years
Infant Mortality Rate:	73/1000
Average:	51.9 years
Infant Mortality Rate:	48/1000 ⁸
% Of Skilled Attendants At All Births:	28 % ⁹
Maternal Mortality Rate:	1000/100,000
Adult Literacy (2000)	55.7%

1.3. MAP OF ERITREA



¹ Source Ministry of Local Government (2001) and calculated based on 2.9% growth rate

² Source DHS, 2002

³ Source NSEO, 2002

⁴ Transitional Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy, Government of Eritrea, September 2001

⁵ UNDP Human Development Report 2002

⁶ UNDP Human Development Report 2002

⁷ UNDP Human Development Report 2002

⁸ Eritrea Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS 2002)

⁹ Eritrea Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS 2002)

1.4. TARGET POPULATION GROUPS IN 2004

An estimated 1,725,000 people comprising of war and drought-affected vulnerable are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2004. These include, beside the drought-affected population, IDPs and expellees in and outside camps, returned refugees, urban vulnerable and HIV/AIDS victims. The life saving humanitarian assistance required includes food and non-food items (NFIs) in the sectors of water, health and nutrition, emergency shelter, basic educational services and agricultural inputs.

The following table summarises the population in need of humanitarian assistance by Zoba. The indicated 35,000 refugees are Eritreans yet to return from Sudan, whereas the 4,000 are Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea.

ZOBA	Number of Population
Anseba	250,000
Debub	483,000
Gash Barka	453,000
Maekel	243,000
North Red Sea	207,000
South Red Sea	50,000
Returning Refugees	35,000
Refugees in Eritrea	4,000
TOTAL	1,725,000

The criteria used for the identification and stratification of population in need of humanitarian assistance is as follows:

Highly vulnerable (requiring full humanitarian assistance)

- Pastoralists, mainly in South Red Sea, North Red Sea and Anseba with 0-5 heads of livestock, and without other incomes.
- Farmers, mainly women headed, elderly and households without productive assets, including land, who have not been able to produce crops. The rainfall anomalies in terms of crop production have been taken into account in geographic variations.
- Destitute families in urban setting, without incomes, or unable to get employment, mainly women headed with children and elderly.
- IDPs and Expellees in and outside camps.
- Returnee Refugees.
- Returnee IDPs, mainly women headed families without any income support.

Less Vulnerable (requiring partial humanitarian assistance)

- These are from all walks of life, including farmers, pastoralists and urban poor with very little crop production, little labour income and few animals, and hence cannot meet large part of their basic needs.

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Summary of Requirements
By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements
CARE INT	1,266,441
CESVI	695,000
COSV	600,000
CRS	1,020,479
FAO	3,205,762
MOVIMONDO	269,000
OCHA	879,857
OXFAM GB	653,995
UNDP	10,068,000
UNFPA	457,580
UNHCR	14,591,740
UNICEF	13,694,674
UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO	489,500
UNMAS	417,000
WFP	97,800,000
WHO	1,130,000
Grand Total	147,239,028

**UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Summary of Requirements - by Sector
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Sector Name	Original requirements
AGRICULTURE	5,413,482
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	879,857
EDUCATION	2,366,909
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	8,560,000
FOOD	97,800,000
HEALTH	6,965,580
MINE ACTION	2,306,000
MULTI-SECTOR	14,591,740
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,501,265
WATER AND SANITATION	5,854,195
Grand Total	147,239,028

2. THE YEAR IN REVIEW

2.1 CHANGES IN THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

The overall humanitarian situation has deteriorated throughout 2003. Several surveys undertaken in 2003 indicate a significant increase in malnutrition among nearly all Zobas compared to 2002 reports. Alarming findings have also been noted in Gash Barka, where prevalence of acute global malnutrition in children was 27%, 5.1% of whom were severely malnourished. The crop production for 2002 was only 9% of the national consumption requirement, leading to 2.3 million people to depend on food aid¹⁰. In addition, reports of livestock deaths, increased grain prices and deflated livestock prices, indicated a significant reduction of purchasing power and increased food insecurity countrywide.

Delays in demarcation continue to frustrate the return and durable solutions for IDPs in and outside camps. Acute shortage of qualified and experienced personnel due to delayed demobilisation continues to impede moves to adequately address the challenges of the country. Resettled IDPs and expellees, and refugee returnees continue to be vulnerable.

An interim assessment carried out by a Joint Technical Assessment Team made up of UN, Government, donors and NGOs in August 2003 concluded that at best, 210,000 MTs of crop production would be possible in 2003, if the rains continue till mid-September. Since this assessment took place, expectations have been revised downwards as a result of conditions on the ground.

As a result of the combined effects of the recurrent drought and impacts of the war, the survival of 1.7 million people in 2004 is dependent on humanitarian assistance. There is a strong need for assistance to address the urgent need for food, water, shelter, health and nutrition, seeds, agricultural tools and education, to avert a humanitarian catastrophe.

Without adequate assistance, the asset base and capacity to recover of the majority of the Eritrean population will be limited, postponing solutions to the humanitarian/emergency conditions. The prevailing situation demands required the introduction of innovations, such as food-for-work (FFW), market subsidies, fortification, and other means of obtaining food security and adequate nutrition without creating dependencies. In addition there is a need for increasing the capacity of implementing partners, amongst others in bringing more specialised NGO partners into the country. Continuing high levels of relief food aid, without adequate water supply and basic health services, would limit the overall impact of humanitarian programmes. There is need to strengthen nutritional surveillance systems, improve food security and continue building capacity to cope with these challenges.

In 2003 the humanitarian community had neither the capacity nor the means to address all but the most urgent needs. As a result, humanitarian partners reprioritised needs and redirected their focus to life-saving interventions, such as food, water, health, nutrition, agriculture and shelter. Agencies also took steps to further prioritise the target population with a view to ensure that with limited resources, only those whose lives were at risk would receive priority attention.

Even though many relief interventions and rehabilitation projects have been implemented throughout 2003, the combined effects of drought, increasing poverty and the aftermath of the border conflict are still being and will continue to be felt throughout the country in 2004.

The Mid-Year Review (MYR) marked a watershed in the Eritrea Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) with the inclusion of NGOs partners' projects on equal footing as those of the UN agencies, in the Appeal. In addition, local financial tracking of funds raised by UN, NGOs, Government, and the Eritrean Diaspora, both within and outside the framework of the Consolidated Appeal (CA), provided a global picture of the overall needs and the funding situation.

¹⁰ This figure was revised downwards to 2.03 million people, due to delays in demobilisation and return of refugees.

2.2. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) is achieving a notable progress in its coordination activities by contributing in bringing together the humanitarian community through donor missions to the field, monthly humanitarian coordination meetings and donor meetings. OCHA's Committees, Information Coordination Centre (ICC), media contacts, humanitarian and donor updates, joint assessments facilitation, civil-military cooperation, CAP launches, workshops and MYRs look into issues that could arise from demarcation contingency planning, collection and information sharing. Coordination services to improve humanitarian response included high-level missions to Geneva, Nordic countries and North American capitals to raise awareness of the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Eritrea.

Regional coordination is being strengthened with the establishment of OCHA field units and in cooperation with local government, field offices of Eritrean Relief and Refugee Committee (ERREC), other agencies, and NGOs operating in the regions. Collaboration with the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) has involved information sharing, logistics support, identification of and assistance to displaced populations.

The lack of adequate resources (Funding for coordination activities stands resourced by 38%.) to implement planned activities such as the strengthening of coordination, including information management in the regions with the exception of Gash-Barka and Debub is a major constraint to OCHA's activities. A further constraint is the collection of coordinated information from all the agencies in order to have a better picture of the humanitarian situation. Training and capacity building of individuals and institutions such as ERREC and regional Line Ministries/local government needs to be furthered strengthened to increase government capacity to coordinate assistance.

Additionally, as a result of inadequate funding, the office could not have the right staff to facilitate the preparation and implementation of **regular** donor updates, donor meetings and missions.

Nevertheless, funding shortfalls and delay in the arrival of both food and non-food items (NFIs) negatively delayed overall response efforts, necessitating reprioritisation and refocusing to only the most pressing life-saving interventions.

It is also to be noted that contributions to the non-food sector were only 42%.

Funding for the 2003 UN Consolidated Appeal as of 13 October 2003 (in US\$)			
Sector	Revised Requirement	Resources Available (%)	Unmet Requirements (%)
Food	99,996,863 (62.5%)	70,310,288 (70.3%)	29,686,575 (29.7%)
Non-Food	59,966,961 (37.5%)	28,846,578 (48%)	31,120,383 (52%)
Overall	159,963,824 (100%)	99,156,866 (61.99%)	60,806,958 (38.01%)

The main impact of funding levels in each sector is as follows:

The **Food Sector** received 70.3% of its requirements as of 13 October 2003. However, lack of early and adequate response forced the World Food Programme (WFP) to sequentially review its assistance programme. Instead of the targeted 900,000 drought-affected population and 580,700 war-affected, WFP reached only a combined population of some 850,000 of the most vulnerable. Similarly, ERREC has attempted to reach as many people in need as possible, using reduced food rations since March 2003. Presently there are about 1.7 million beneficiaries in the six administrative zones receiving food aid at 60-100% of the standard rations.

In the sector of **Food Security** only US\$ 919,650 (49%) of the US\$1,872,222 appealed for in the 2003 CAP were received. While this has made it possible to address some areas in livestock feeding, animal healthcare and provision of seeds, the partial funding allows only some components of those interventions to be addressed, while others are completely left out. A proposed water harvesting intervention, which has a potential for laying the grounds for longer terms and sustainable basis for combating droughts, has not been addressed at all due to lack of funding.

In the **Health** sector, the **Health and Nutrition** component received 60% of the CAP requirements. However, late receipt of the funds limited its activities in supplementary feeding and nutrition surveillance, activities that could have played a significant preventive role. Resources are required to equip health facilities, to purchase mosquito nets and to start community-based nutrition and health interventions. One of the problems faced by the aid agencies trying to address these problems is the lack of implementing capacity to carry out large-scale screening and supplementary feeding programmes. The presence of specialised NGOs with experience in addressing such situations is highly desirable.

Although **Basic Health** received no funding under the 2003 CAP, WHO was able to implement maternal and child health, malaria and other communicable disease control activities through regular and extra budgetary resources.

The **Reproductive Health** component received 100% of requested resources in 2003. Planned interventions within the framework of the CAP 2003 that seek to strengthen Ministry of Health (MoH) and other partners' capacity to ensure basic reproductive health (RH) care and safe childbirth, improve the referral system for emergency obstetric care, and to increase awareness of RH issues are now poised to be addressed.

The already high levels of maternal mortality and morbidity associated with pregnancy and childbirth, as well as prevention of unsafe abortions, harmful traditional practices and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) will be addressed. However, the capacity to implement planned activities continues to be a major constraint that affects progress in the health and nutrition sector.

Considerable contributions for Human Immune-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune-deficiency Syndrome (**HIV/AIDS**) prevention activities have been received. This allowed activities including the targeting of the Eritrea Defence Force and National Service conscripts of adolescents, the youth and women to begin.

About 63% of the Water and Sanitation projects submitted within the CAP 2003 framework were funded. However, as the severity of the drought situation became clearer, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) shifted its priorities to mainly short-term emergencies and expanded them to include urban areas like Mendefera. Due to limited implementation capacity, however, project proposals do not cover the entirety of the country's needs.

By the end of August, the Education sector received only 38% funding which was attributed to the attention given to life-saving interventions affecting the implementation of planned projects.

The **Voluntary Repatriation and Sustainable Reintegration Programme** received 80.3% of the requirements.

The focus has been on the on-going reintegration programme and initiation of the "4Rs" (Repatriation, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction) programme, as well as on increased protection support and programme delivery to the Somali and Sudanese refugees in Eritrea. The resumption and continued repatriation of and reintegration assistance to Eritrean refugees in Sudan will continue to require more resources to accelerate the exercise.

In the area of Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law resources are thinly stretched, even un-resettled "post-conflict" groups (IDPs, refugees, returnees, expellees) will not be able to receive adequate humanitarian relief. More attention should thus be focused to protection and assistance.

The sector of **Protection of Vulnerable Women and Children**, under the CAP 2003 supported 320 of the most vulnerable child and female-headed households with Income Generating Activities (IGA), to alleviate drought and war-related economic hardships, in both urban and rural areas. A substantial number of separated children left behind in Ethiopia as a result of deportation are being traced for possible reunification with their families.

The **Mine Action sector** in total received less than 10% of the funds requested. This, combined with the departure of mine action NGOs, and the time needed to develop capacity in EDA and

EDO, meant that the only mine action activities carried out by United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) within the CAP framework were funded with Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) resources. However, for Mine Risk Education (MRE) activities, UNICEF received 68% of its requirements whereas UNDP Mine Action Capacity Building Programme did not receive any funds within the framework of the CAP 2003.

Contributions to **Family Shelter and Household Items** were only 10.8% of the requested requirements for 2003. The Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE), UN agencies, NGOs and the ICRC provided support to the emergency needs of the war-affected and displaced populations through the provision of shelter and household items. Funding requirements in this sector is expected to increase when the demarcation begins and many IDPs opt to return to their villages.

Funding for **Coordination** activities stands resourced by 38.7%. Inadequate resources led to the suspension of some planned advocacy activities, making it difficult for OCHA to optimally and effectively carry out its coordination projects. Nevertheless, advocacy for timely and increased assistance to drought and war-affected populations was undertaken. Notable progress has also been achieved in coordination activities.

Significant contributions outside of the CA framework, totalling some US\$ 70.5 million, have been received to meet Eritrea's 2003 humanitarian needs. Assistance in the form of both food and NFIs was received bilaterally from Eritreans in and outside the country, World Bank and NGOs.

2.3. MONITORING REPORT AND MONITORING MATRIX

The Eritrea CAP underwent periodic reviews in 2003 - through consultations between partners (primarily through regular task force and sub-working group meetings), during the MYR, and thorough routine monitoring and evaluation practices of specific programmes. A national nutritional surveillance system has been established.

The humanitarian actions in the CAP continue to provide emergency support to half of the target population, primarily in rural areas¹¹. Overt famine and starvation have been avoided, as food supplies improved since the second half of the year. This fact points to a general success of the CAP, given that the food aid programmes constitute the major budgetary component of the response plan (currently 70% of CAP requirements). Early warning mechanisms, particularly through the Food and Agriculture Organization / Ministry of Agriculture (FAO/MoA) supported National Food Information System (NFIS), OCHA/ICC information management system, WFP supported Vulnerability Mapping, and data provided from the Famine Early Warning System (FEWS), gave notice of the severity of the drought, with consequent timely donor reaction averting tragedy on a large scale.

During the MYR of the 2003 CAP, the GoSE, UN agencies and NGOs agreed to re-prioritise short-term goals and programme priorities to reflect new realities. Faced with an enormous humanitarian crisis and limited financial resources, the partners re-focused on famine prevention and life-saving interventions. Agencies took steps to further prioritise the affected population with a view to ensure better beneficiaries' targeting. Prioritisation was based on the needs of the most vulnerable under the prevailing adverse situation.

The CAP 2004 is committed to effective monitoring and aims to further strengthen its capabilities through enhancing activities in the following areas:

- 1) Crop and Food Assessment: This independent assessment enables a thorough investigation of the situation establishing a particular focus from the beginning;
- 2) Rights and targeting: This identifies and maintains a rights-based approach ensuring that beneficiaries are targeted based on rights and that they receive humanitarian assistance accordingly;

¹¹ The Number of Urban Vulnerable is estimated to be 280,000 thus the primary focus of CAP will be the population in rural areas.

- 3) **Financial Reporting:** To better assess the progress of the country programme, each agency will provide financial utilisation reports quarterly.

The UN and NGO communities worked with the Government to cope with the effects of the drought in a coordinated and cohesive manner and moved quickly and efficiently, despite limited funds, to assist in dealing with the needs of the most vulnerable.

Response to IDPs was appropriate and had a positive impact in terms of preventing the outbreak of diseases, and providing temporary shelter. Malnutrition levels were lower among IDPs compared to the non-IDP population. Relocation of some 8,773 IDPs from Shelab to Gherenfit settlement was effectively conducted.

Overall however, due to the preoccupation of life-saving interventions, local capacity building was not as successful as originally envisaged. The longer-term strategic goals for the Government and the humanitarian agencies to jointly facilitate recovery and development programming for the next five years are supported by the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and programmes of its thematic groups such as the Integrated Recovery Programme (IRP). As was the case for the previous year, very little in the way of systematic and consistent longer-term building of local capacities for recovery could be under-taken due to funding restrictions.

In all sectors, a chronic lack of adequate staff at national level, both in quantitative and qualitative terms constituted the constraints to the fulfilment of the objectives.

2.4. LESSONS LEARNED

Lessons learned from the previous year were used as guidance during the implementation of Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for 2003. These and newly identified lessons are as follows:

Emergency preparedness by humanitarian agencies and the Government

Humanitarian agencies need to continue strengthening the capacity of ERREC and line ministries in all sectors to deal with humanitarian emergencies. A cohesive and coherent famine early warning system needs to be institutionalised with integrated sectoral support. Additionally, support to ongoing surveillance systems and institutional capacity for monitoring needs reinforcement.

Involvement of beneficiaries and partners to be strengthened

Agencies need to place more emphasis in involving beneficiary groups and local communities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities. This is not only necessary during 2004 CAP theme is "Hear our Voices", but also because it promotes beneficiaries' buy-in of projects and thereby guarantees their sustainability. In addition, more partnerships with national and international NGOs should be promoted, as they play a key role in alleviating the humanitarian situation. Overall, **a gender focus** must be introduced throughout all programmes of the UN and NGOs, given the broad and widening disparities between men and women in country despite the key-role played by women in all sectors of the society.

Better targeting of relief is required

It has become apparent that households that have the most resources and the greatest influence are just as likely to receive food aid as the poorest food insecure households: a weakness in household food aid targeting that needs to be improved.¹²

The traditional humanitarian aid targeting method should be refined. Greater coordination between nutrition and food aid /food security planning as well as beneficiary targeting criteria can be instituted through enhanced coordination means. Support to ERREC in logistics, monitoring and technical support is required in this regard¹³ in addition to the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), which is closely involved in the identification of the beneficiaries at the community level. There is also a relatively unknown group of the urban poor which was largely overlooked during 2003 in most programmes, but which as shown in the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-

¹² Eritrea Livelihood Security Assessment

¹³ See for example the GSE's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, July 2003, p. 8.

PRSP), needs urgent attention. Poverty as a whole in fact seems to have become such a dominant factor in the country with some two thirds of the population now living below the poverty line, that this has to become a major deciding factor in the identification and prioritisation of future beneficiaries.¹⁴

Limit the focus of the CHAP

Considering that the CHAP does not aim to meet all humanitarian needs but concentrates only on key time bound and short-term activities, longer-term programmatic activities should not be included in the CHAP. Priority setting and realistic budgeting is therefore required.

Explore other means of resource mobilisation

The UN system should jointly explore private sector funding and other less traditional means of raising resources. Special missions were carried out by the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Government to donor capitals in the Nordic countries, United States of America (USA) and Canada with the aim of raising the visibility of Eritrea internationally and mobilising resources to address the many humanitarian challenges facing the country. These efforts increased awareness of the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and also donor responses. It is, however, critical for the Government to take the lead in such initiatives.

A novel illustration was the appointment of the Special Envoy for Ethiopia and Eritrea by the UN Secretary-General, which has helped to raise awareness of the humanitarian challenges in Eritrea in the international community, bringing about more financial support and commitment.

It has been noted that donors meetings, missions and reporting by UN agencies, individually or jointly, have helped to increase better understanding of the humanitarian challenges especially among donors in and out of Eritrea, with improved donor response to appeal for resources to alleviate the plight of affected populations.

Advocate for the rights of refugees/displaced

Although food aid may be considerably adequate for the displaced, other services and full protection functions are not. It is quite possible for displaced and resettled groups to have their rights violated. For this, a proactive role of the UN will be needed. Adequate contingency funds/staff and materials will be required for proper preparedness and ongoing monitoring work.

Pledges and deliveries

Although CAP 2003 has reached 62%, there is a need for early pledges to allow early procurement and deliveries. The result was the reduction of rations and the number of beneficiaries by WFP from 900,000 to 600,000, as well as the non-implementation of planned projects by other agencies.

Joint government, donors and UN meetings and missions

This is vital for the success of the humanitarian operation.

3. HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

3.1 CURRENT HUMANITARIAN CONTEXT

The challenges facing Eritrea since the signature of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, between Eritrea and Ethiopia, include: (a) mitigating the impact of the drought on vulnerable population and strengthening their coping mechanisms; (b) assisting IDPs and eventually enabling them to return home and resume their livelihoods; (c) repatriating and reintegrating Eritreans from the Sudan (100,000 have already returned and 35,000 will be repatriated in 2003/2004). Settlement and integration of 17,000 rural expellees deportees from Ethiopia (8,700 have been resettled in Gherenfit camp); (d) rehabilitating and reconstructing the social /economic infrastructure damaged during the war, and; (e) demobilising and reintegrating 200,000 soldiers into civilian life and productive activities. Unless urgent steps are taken to stabilise at-risk populations and support return movements, the humanitarian crisis may deepen, jeopardising future recovery and reconstruction.

¹⁴ See for example the GSE's Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, July 2003, p. 8.

Despite slight improvements in rainfall in comparison with 2002, there will be a cereal deficit of at least 402,000 Metric Tonnes (MTs) of cereals, as well as other pulses and oil. Moreover, an estimated 2,000 MTs of supplementary food will be needed per month until the end of 2004. The shortages of seeds, tools, draught animals, tractors and the limited labour force and early cessation of rain have negatively affected the cropping season.

Even in good harvesting years, Eritrea produces 50% to 60% of its food needs. Consequently, commercial imports and food aid usually close the gap. Moreover, the coping strategy of two thirds of the population is overstretched, and the restoration of their productivity and the prevention of further decline in their situation require all-sided assistance.

The various market surveys carried out across the country indicate continuing high cereal prices. Livestock prices have also recently increased, indicating some improvement in their physical condition due to improved seasonal pasture and water supply.

During the first half of 2003, deliveries of food aid were very low. However, significant improvements in the second half of the year, led to the delivery of 73% (200,000) of the 275,000 MTs pledged. The overall pledged food aid constitutes 58% of the 476,000 MTs of food assistance requested for 2003, hampering provision of regular and sufficient assistance to the needy people. Until July 2003, only 1.3 million people of the 2.3 million people in need received intermittent and reduced (60%) food rations. The result has been widespread and increasing malnutrition in most parts of the country.

NATIONAL CEREAL FOOD BALANCE OUTLOOK FOR 2004

The provisional cereal food balance outlook for Eritrea in 2004 is intended to provide an indication based on assumptions and interim crop assessment conducted in August (middle of the planting season). The estimated population figure applied for 2004 is 3.4 million. Cereal ration applied is 500g per capita per day.

S.N.	Description	MTs	Percentage
1.	Annual consumption requirement	612,000	
2.	Supply		
	2.1 Domestic production	210,000	34%
	2.2 Commercial imports (EGB) estimate	60,000	10%
	2.3 Closing balance end 2003 (EGB) estimate	50,000	8%
	2.4 Humanitarian aid closing stock (ERREC)	30,000	5%
	Sub-Total	350,000	57%
3.	Cereal gap to be resourced by food aid in 2004	262,000	43%
4.	Buffer stock reserve (minimum 2 months)	102,000	
	Total cereal aid requirement	364,000	

All supply figures are provisional, and are subject to adjustment and refinement. Domestic production reflects provisional forecast made in August.

FOOD AID REQUIREMENT CALCULATED ON BASIS OF NEEDY POPULATION

CATEGORIES IN NEED OF FOOD ASSISTANCE	CEREAL (MTs)	PULSES (MTs)	OIL (MTs)	SALT (MTs)	SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS (MTs)	TOTAL (MTs)
Full Year 1,363,000 persons	248,066	19,900	14,925	2,487		285,378
Half Year 255,000 persons	23,205	1,862	1,396	233		26,696
Quarter Year 107,000 persons	4,870	390	293	49		5,602
Total General Ration	276,141	22,152	16,614	2,769		317,676
Children and Women 312,000					22,000	22,000
Grand Total	276,141	22,152	16,614	2,769	22,000	339,676

Results of surveys undertaken in March and June 2003 indicate a significant increase in malnutrition among nearly all Zobas comparative to findings for June 2002. The current level of wasting (thinness) ranges from 9 to 25%, an average above the acceptable prevalence rate of 15%, indicating a need for blanket supplementary feeding of children under-five, or three years of age. A survey among semi-pastoral groups in Gash Barka found 27% of children under five acutely

wasted, 5.1% of whom are severely wasted. Other findings also revealed that malnutrition in women of reproductive age had increased in all provinces in the country. Of all women population in Anseba, as many as half or 75,000 women, of reproductive age are under-nourished. Increasing adult malnutrition /wasting demands sustained interventions throughout 2004, if they are to be effectively addressed.

The combination of damage to and disrepair of water systems has exacerbated the toll of the drought on the availability of water drastically reducing domestic water supply. Finding from the latest quarterly drinking water assessment undertaken in August 2003 indicated static water levels in the northern part of the country at the peak of the rainy season were lower than recorded in March 2003. It is, therefore, to be expected that many people, especially in the northern and eastern part of the country will continue to rely on expensive water trucking and other temporary measures.

Landmine and UXO threats and insecurity along the southern border have hindered the mobility of people and livestock, thereby reducing agricultural and other economic activities.

The implementation of the peace process has been slow and sustainable peace elusive due to political tensions resulting from the implications of the April 2002 EEBC (Ethiopia-Eritrean Border Commission) border decision. When the demarcation exercise is finally done, some areas in the Western and Central Sectors will change sovereignty.

3.2 PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Key concerns arising from this difficult situation is the erosion of household coping mechanisms and safety nets as well as the increasingly difficult economic situation, shortage of adequate human resources for productive activities and the slow pace of humanitarian demining activities. Recent fuel price has also increased prices and inflationary pressures that will further render the condition of the population more difficult.

According to the Government, an estimated 1.7 million Eritreans are in need of various levels of humanitarian assistance in 2004. The severity of the recent drought is estimated to have had a critical effect on the living conditions of the population resulting in a decrease of rural income by 18% as 65% of Eritreans continue to live on less than one dollar a day.

With 80% of the population dependent on the agricultural sector and with the reliance of this sector on erratic rainfall patterns, the livelihood of Eritreans remain vulnerable due to severe crop failure, livestock loss and asset depletion. Approximately 60% of all Eritreans depend on external food assistance to survive, with over 80% of the population of all rural households receiving some type of food aid. However, a widespread "sharing culture" limits significantly the amount of food received per person.

The worsening situation this year, resulting from the adverse impact on agricultural production combined with the effects of the post-war situation implies that humanitarian needs will remain high on the 2004 agenda, particularly on food aid and life-saving interventions.

With only 24 therapeutic feeding centres (TFCs) in operation in the country, compounded by the inadequate public health services and shortages of trained staff, the impact of the drought will be felt for a long time to come. The possible increase in the prevalence of HIV/AIDS requires the serious attention of and response from the humanitarian community. The struggle for water will continue to be a source of stress throughout Eritrea.

The Government is committed to addressing the underlying factors of food insecurity and poverty and making efforts to provide assistance using its own resources¹⁵. The UNDAF, IRP, I-PRSP processes and the implementation of the national food security strategy will address these broader and longer-term issues.

¹⁵ In 2003 the Government purchased 80,000 MTs of cereals and it mobilised Eritreans in and outside the country to contribute about US\$ 5.9 million. (With this contribution 20,000 MTs of cereal could be distributed to needy population).

Vulnerable groups will continue to require assistance well into 2004. The number of IDPs is going to remain constant, until after demarcation allows them to return to their villages of origin. Refugees returning from the Sudan and people, who arrived with little or no resources from Ethiopia, continue to need assistance. Risks from land mines and Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) continue to present serious challenges, particularly for all those living and working in mine-affected areas. With the suspension of international demining NGOs, notably Halo Trust that was funded by Netherlands, European Commission (EC) and Norway, demining is currently not happening. The need to accelerate humanitarian demining can, therefore, not be over-emphasized.

Return and reintegration will only be possible and successful if steps are taken to ensure that appropriate conditions are in place at resettlement and return sites by de-mining roads and agricultural land, and agricultural inputs, basic health and education services are available.

While peace is holding and UNMEE continues to patrol the border areas, security related issues would continue to present a challenge. UNMEE reports that there have been several incidents in which local people on either side of the southern boundary of the Temporary Safety Zone (TSZ) have been assaulted or abducted, usually as a result of disputes over grazing land.

In view of the humanitarian context and consistent with the purpose and direction of the Consolidated Appeal (CA) for 2003, the fundamental strategic objective of the 2004 will be to address short-term needs while building community capacities to mitigate the impact of conflict and drought.

3.3 HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The humanitarian framework for Eritrea seeks to foster conditions in which all Eritreans, irrespective of gender, ethnic, religious or social background enjoy basic human rights. The principles of the international instruments are to a large part reflected in the 1997 Constitution of Eritrea and are partially applied in various legal texts in the country. However, the Constitution has yet to be fully implemented, and therefore, the articles from the human rights conventions are not yet fully integrated into Eritrean national legislation.

The UNCT places particular focus on the promotion of basic human rights and humanitarian principles amongst all parties. In Addition, UNMEE's Human Rights Office (HRO) focuses on human rights issues specifically related to the recent border conflict. These include the situation of persons of Eritrean origin living in Ethiopia and of Ethiopians in Eritrea. An issue of great concern to UNMEE has been the suffering caused by the separation of mixed nationality families resulting from the repatriation or deportation of some family members. HRO will continue to work in collaboration with the UNCT and the parties to the conflict to bring about the reunification of these families.

UNHCR has full access to all returnees and refugees for monitoring, assistance and protection purposes. Eritrea has not signed the international instruments with regard to refugees and also lacks national legislation in this domain.

UNICEF, sensitising children and their communities on the rights of the child and other relevant protection issues, such as land mines, HIV/AIDS, protection from abusive and exploitative environment.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), on the other hand, supports information, education and communication programmes and services for reproductive health and rights, including protection from harmful traditional practices and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI)/HIV/AIDS. The UNMEE Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) is mandated to coordinate, manage and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action operations in the TSZ and areas adjacent to it.

3.4 CAPACITIES AND VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS (CVA)

In an effort to build on the gains made from 2001 to 2003, a broad range of humanitarian activities was planned for 2004. These included basic humanitarian relief assistance to those still displaced or affected by concurrent droughts, assistance to those expected to return to their former villages, and initial reintegration assistance to those who were able to return in 2002-2003.

The needs assessment carried out indicated that a total of 1.7 million vulnerable persons (drought affected, IDPs inside and outside camps, refugees, returnees, and expellees) will require various forms of food and non-food assistance such as the provision of food, health care, clean water, agricultural input, shelter and basic educational facilities.

Drought-Affected

This group of over 1.7 million people is scattered in various areas throughout Eritrea's six regions. Many farmers on prime agricultural land are expected to produce only below normal harvests and rural families are at serious risk of the extreme effects of drought, including domestic water shortages, disease, malnutrition and starvation. The level of malnutrition is reported to be higher among the agro-pastoralists than any other group. The Government and the humanitarian community must continue to provide food and non-food assistance to the drought-affected population.

IDPs, Expellees and Host Communities

The issue of 75,000 IDPs, and expellees both in and out side camp will continue to require assistance before, during and after implementation of the demarcation.

Refugees Returnees

Some 104,000 refugees have repatriated from Sudan altogether since May 2001, and it is expected that a further 35,000 Eritreans will take the opportunity to return in 2003/2004. All returning refugees will require an initial reintegration package including a shelter structure; essential household items and an initial cash grant allowing them to begin the process of sustainable return and resettlement.

Refugees in Eritrea

Eritrea hosts 4,000 Sudanese and Somali refugees who will require humanitarian assistance. Though Eritrea is neither a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees nor the 1969 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention on the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the country accepts asylum seekers on its territory and adheres to the principle of *non-refoulement*.

Demobilised Soldiers

The Government planned to demobilise 200,000 soldiers. It had been estimated that demobilisation would contribute to agriculture, private/state sector and strengthening family support. If the Government proceeds with its demobilisation plans in 2004, the humanitarian community should stand ready to support it with reintegration initiatives in order to stabilise the socio-economic situation and facilitate a return to normalcy for families throughout the country.

4. URBAN VULNERABLE POPULATION & VICTIMS OF HIV/AIDS

This group of approximately 290,000 individuals includes very poor, disabled, elderly persons (often in women-headed households), and socially and economically marginalised persons settled in urban centres. Many in this group are indirectly war- and/or drought-affected, having lost their means of livelihood. Of this figure, many are currently infected with HIV. Consistent with the purpose and direction of the CA for 2004, the fundamental strategic objective for 2004 will be to address short-term needs while building community capacities to mitigate the negative impact of conflict and drought.

5. SCENARIOS

5.1. SCENARIOS

Most Likely

The most likely scenario is based on the continuation of the severe drought, exhaustion of the vulnerable populations' coping mechanisms as well as the country's inability to provide food for its population. Early cessation of the rains will reduce the anticipated crop production.

Government capacity to meet the basic needs of the population through delivery of essential services and humanitarian assistance would be further eroded. Levels of malnutrition, disease and death will continue to rise due to acute drinking water shortages and lack of basic social services.

There will be delays in demarcation causing the current caseload of IDPs to remain in camps and temporary settlements and to continue to require assistance. The slow demining process will continue to present an obstacle to the return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees, prevent access to considerable farmland and delay the rehabilitation of infrastructure in areas along the southern border with Ethiopia.

Acute shortage of qualified and experienced personnel due to delayed demobilisation, will continue to impede Eritreans' capacity to optimally address the challenges facing the country. Moreover, inflation rate will continue to rise and the country will face critical shortages of foreign exchange to sufficiently supply essential goods, resulting in overall price increases.

Activities would continue to focus on life-saving interventions, emergency preparedness for affected communities and timely response to unforeseen acute emergency situation particularly those, which could cause displacement of communities.

Worst Case

The worst-case scenario is based on the assumption that the agricultural sector would continue to severely deteriorate due to drought causing worsening rural and urban poverty.

Furthermore, a possible renewal of hostilities linked to tensions between Eritrea and Ethiopia, as a result of the non-implementation of the demarcation of the common border, will generate instability in the border areas. Following the unrest, the number of IDPs and refugees will dramatically increase. Expansion of conflict is likely to affect populations along the border. Incidents/elements/pockets of instability may threaten the security of humanitarian staff, and operations as well as that of the general population. As a result, there will be considerable population movement, which is likely to complicate and make difficult the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian operations could hope to do more to cope with a rapidly deteriorating situation through emergency preparedness and response, including the strategic positioning of stocks. Even then, the demands would be well beyond the capacities of an Appeal of current and previous scales.

Best Case

The best-case scenario is predicated on positive prospects for agricultural production, as well as on continued and accelerated progress in the Ethiopia and Eritrea peace process. Principally, consolidation of the peace process will be possible with the demarcation of their common border. Relations between Eritrea and its neighbours will improve, allowing for possibilities of increased cross-border trade. With improved relations, the country's closed common borders will be reopened, allowing repatriation to proceed with the expected returnee target figures met.

Demarcation will proceed as planned and the situation will continue to stabilise. Humanitarian demining will be expedited to ensure the return of IDPs and returnees to their places of origin. There will be an improvement in the operating environment such as access to target populations along the border, increased human resource capacity and more efficient implementation of humanitarian assistance.

A stronger partnership between the Government and the donor community will be required when the emergency phase of the crisis nears its end, particularly in supporting linkages between relief and recovery. This will lead to greater efficiency in implementation of programmes and will need to be followed up simultaneously with a large-scale injection of funds towards recovery and development through international partnerships.

Projects in this scenario would look at ensuring contingency measures for accelerated returns, equitable services for returnees, expellees, IDPs and host communities, raising awareness and facilitating voluntary return of IDPs to their home areas, integration into host communities or resettlement. Projects would also focus on peace-building initiatives and increased rights awareness.

6. STRATEGIC GOALS

6.1. STRATEGIC GOALS 2-5 YEARS

The interim strategic goals for the UN agencies, international organisations, NGOs and donors within the scope of the government's development strategies are to:

1. link and integrate a coordinated response to humanitarian (CAP) and recovery interventions (Integrated Recovery Programme), within the framework of progress toward the millennium development goals under UNDAF, and the GoSE Poverty Reduction Strategy and Food Security initiatives;
2. reduce by one-fourth the proportion of people living in extreme poverty, experiencing hunger, and without access to safe water; ensure universal access to primary education, and eliminate gender disparities at all levels of the educational system; reduce by one third the maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates; halt the spread of HIV/AIDS and provide full access to reproductive health services for all women in the country. All strategies will be conducted with gender sensitivity and within the sustainable development framework for conservation and protection of environmental resources;
3. in order to achieve these goals, UN agencies will undertake joint/collaborative programmes, common monitoring and evaluation, and ensure transparent and accountable use of resources. They shall encourage the development of civil society, the empowerment of local authorities and communities; promote human rights and prevent abuse and exploitation.

6.2. SHORT-TERM GOALS 2004

The short-term goals of the UN agencies, international organisations, NGOs and the donors are to work closely together with the collaboration and coordination of the Government to contribute to the following:

4. save lives and prevent malnutrition and its impact on adult and child development through famine prevention, provision of adequate food, health and nutritional care, and water/sanitation services;
5. provide assistance to and support the safety, protection, return and sustainable reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and expellees;
6. strengthen the coping mechanisms and traditional social safety nets of the most vulnerable households, especially female and child-headed households, through community based programmes and technical support in areas of food security (agriculture and livestock sector) and stimulation of livelihood to improve food security;
7. strengthen the capacity of the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to better target the use of resources, so programmes and resources reach those who need it most of all.

Strategy for Humanitarian Action

The aim is to sharpen the focus of the CHAP by unifying programmes around a limited, but clear set of time-bound and realistic objectives through five main programme blocks:

- Food security;
- Access to basic social services;
- Protection;
- Return, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction;
- Strengthening of coping mechanisms; and,
- Mine Action, Preparedness and Coordination.

The strategy will ensure that UN and partner organisations' activities are implemented within a rights-based approach, adapted to reflect the changing national and regional situation. The basis for humanitarian action will be to address immediate needs as a basis for embarking towards successfully meeting the UN millennium development goals (MDG), which aim at ensuring universal standards of dignity for the world's populations.

Food Aid and Food Security: The main goal is to reduce malnutrition and hunger by providing direct food aid to highly vulnerable populations. In addition, importance will be given to strengthening the agricultural and livestock sectors to provide and promote the basis for increased household food security, with emphasis on crops, livestock, and income generation programmes.

Access to Basic Social Services: The main goal is to reduce morbidity and mortality among all vulnerable populations by providing adequate access to quality services in shelter, health care, nutrition, clean water, sanitation, and education.

Protection: The goal is to ensure that returning populations have access to the same social services as the general population, and as well, do not suffer discrimination in access or rights.

Return, Reintegration, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction: The main goal is to assist the return in safety and dignity, and the sustainable reintegration of refugees, IDPs, expellees, landmine survivors/people with disability, demobilised soldiers and other vulnerable groups, especially children at risk (orphans, street children, child headed households).

Mine Action, Preparedness and Coordination: This is aimed at reducing mine related injuries, better planning and response, increasing access to basic social services, local capacity building and linkages with other ongoing medium and longer-term programmes through more progressive responsibility for coordination and delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Estimated Funding Requirements For 2004			
Sector	UN agencies	NGOs	Requirements ¹⁶
Food Aid	97,800,000		97,800,000
Food Security	3,205,762	2,207,720	5,413,482
Water and Sanitation	4,064,000	1,790,195	5,854,195
Health and Nutrition	5,969,080	276,000	6,245,080
HIV/AIDS	489,500	231,000	720,500
Shelter	8,560,000		8,560,000
Education	2,366,909		2,366,909
Repatriation	14,591,740		14,591,740
Protection	2,501,265		2,501,265
Mine Action	2,306,000		2,306,000
Coordination	879,857		879,857
Total	142,734,113	4,504,915	147,239,028

¹⁶ The Consolidated Appeal for 2004 is a sub-set of the National requirements which aims at partially responding to the expected humanitarian needs in Eritrea 2004.

7. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

After nearly four years of post-war and drought interventions, the UNCT, its partners and NGOs have amassed immense experience in confronting the complex emergencies that continue to confront Eritrea. In 2004, the CT will continue to focus on monitoring and evaluation with the aim of building on 2003 achievements to develop a more credible and effective system, which will meet the needs of all beneficiaries.

NGOs continue to make significant contributions in all sectors through numerous key interventions. Their inclusion in the CAP should, therefore, strengthen the impact of the humanitarian community's work.

The roles, which the various agencies and their partners bring to the identified sectors and programmes, are as follows:

Food Aid & Food Security

WFP will maintain its leading role in food aid and nutrition issues. It has also developed an integrated approach to food security encompassing issues such as primary and adult education, health and nutrition, infrastructure development and capacity building of local partners such as ERREC. In addition to its emergency and early rehabilitation support to the food production sector, FAO will also address, as part of its regular programme and through the trust fund programme, the developmental issues connected with agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Health & Nutrition

The UNCT will continue to support health and nutrition emergency interventions for war and drought-affected populations, particularly women and children. Various agencies including the World Health Organization (WHO), UNFPA and UNICEF, through a variety of activities including disease control and surveillance, provision of essential drugs, equipment and transport, immunisation, basic reproductive health care and information will further strengthen the country's health care capacity.

Water & Environmental Sanitation

UNICEF will continue to provide overall technical support to the MoLG for water and sanitation projects. For the returnees from Sudan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is expected to provide necessary water and sanitation facilities.

Education

UNICEF and the Ministry of Education (MoE) will cooperate with WFP, UNHCR, UNDP and NGOs in education development. ICC (within OCHA) will provide education data to all stakeholders while UNICEF will continue contributing to the improvement of quality of emergency education through information exchange and transfer of knowledge.

Protection & Psycho-Social Care

UNICEF will assume a key role in addressing Child Protection issues. The UN-Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) will strengthen national capacities by collaborating with local partners and NGOs.

HIV/AIDS

UN Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), bilateral organisations and the UN Team brings with it varied expertise and multilateral and financial support from six co-sponsors. This sector will provide various interventions concentrating on community mobilisation activities, advocacy and the provision of quality RH services including promotion of the use of female and male condoms. The UNCT along with its partners will also support prevention and public education purposes particularly for returnees.

Voluntary Repatriation/Refugee Protection and Assistance

The UNCT notably the UNHCR will retain its major focus on the voluntary repatriation and reintegration of returning refugees, linking initial reintegration efforts to those of medium - to longer-term development actors.

Socio-Economic Recovery

The majority of the UNCT integrated socio-economic recovery into their various sectoral programmes for 2003 and this will continue in 2004.

Mine Action

The UNMEE MACC, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR and WHO are involved in various mine-related initiatives aimed at addressing both the emergency problem, as well as assisting Eritrea in strengthening its national and local capacity to mitigate the effects of landmines on the local population over the long-term with a view to reducing the levels of mine-related incidents.

Coordination

The GoSE through ERREC, the Commission for the Coordination with the Peace-keeping Mission (CCPM) and line-ministries, has the overall responsibility for overseeing the provision of humanitarian assistance. The UN, the UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, plays a pivotal role in the coordination of the activities of the UN system and where appropriate, of the other actors. This function is discharged in close collaboration with the UNCT.¹⁷

8. COMPLEMENTARITY WITH OTHER ACTORS

In addition to the CAP there are other ongoing programmes that contribute to the attainment of the goals and objectives that have been defined in the CAP 2004. UNDAF aims to address poverty reduction with three strategic objectives, namely: 1) democratic governance; 2) access to quality social services; and, 3) pro-poor economic growth and sustainable livelihoods. The implementation of the UNDAF is, however, yet to commence.

Integrated Recovery Programme (IRP)

The IRP is a transitional, three-year programme. Targeting recovery activities in Debub, Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea. It aims at bridging the gap between relief and development efforts for returning refugees, IDPs and expellees and meeting the unmet needs by other programmes. IRP is a "4Rs" programme that is a collaborative and coordinated action between the GoSE, UN and the World Bank (WB) referring to the related repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction processes of the above-mentioned target groups.

Eritrean Emergency Reconstruction Programme (ERP)

The ERP is a Government / multi donor (WB, African Development Bank, European Union [EU] and Governments of Denmark, France and Italy), multi-sectoral programme focusing on long-term reconstruction and economic recovery. With a total budget of over US\$ 287 million, the ERP comprises five component parts: agriculture; reconstruction and rehabilitation of infrastructure; private sector development; social protection; and balance of payments support. ERP projects focus on the Debub and Gash Barka Zones, but do not exclude other zones.

The Post-War Eritrean Recovery (PoWER) Programme

The PoWER programme, a joint programme between the GoSE and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), covers five sectors in Debub, Gash-Barka and Southern Red Sea Regions. PoWER includes the following activities: rehabilitation and reconstruction of houses; rehabilitation of social infrastructure in education, health, water and sanitation; promotion of sustainable livelihoods through support to agriculture; and coordination facilitation of the emergency and reconstruction response.

Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme (DRP)

The DRP is a US\$ 197 million programme to manage the demobilisation, re-insertion and reintegration of 200,000 military personnel into civil society, comprising a transitional cash payment, health, information, orientation, education and training, reintegration assistance, rural development and support to special target groups and community services. The slow process of demobilisation has necessitated the rescheduling of the available funds.

¹⁷ See annex II for complete presentation of coordination mechanisms in Eritrea.

The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP)

The first draft I-PRSP was completed in July 2003. The paper provides an initial articulation of the GoSE's response to the urgent need to reduce the incidence of poverty in Eritrea. The proposed strategy, which is long-term in perspective, reflects national priorities and realities and the policies and programmes that will accelerate growth, make reduction of poverty sustainable in the long-term, and enhance preparedness for potential future crisis situations. A food security strategy/policy paper is also being drafted and expected to be ready before the end of 2003.

Other Resources

US\$ 70.5 million (bilaterally, from Eritreans in and outside the country, World Bank and NGOs) has contributed substantially to the overall requirements of the country in 2003.

Cooperation with the UNMEE Peacekeeping Mission

Cooperation between the humanitarian community and UNMEE continues to be of vital importance, particularly as it relates to operations in the TSZ and adjacent areas. There were several examples of close collaboration between the two entities, notably during assessment in the TSZ made by the humanitarian organisations and during donor missions, UNMEE provided logistical support, security escorts, and mine information. On numerous occasions UNMEE has facilitated and complemented the work of humanitarian organisations in the TSZ by sharing information collected by staff on the ground and by providing funds for Quick Impact Projects (QIPs). These and other examples of collaboration within the area of Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) have demonstrated a clear commitment by UNMEE and the humanitarian community to work together on issues of mutual concern. Efforts will be made in 2004 to strengthen and expand this relationship.

To enhance regional coordination, a joint meeting of the two UNCTs from Ethiopia and Eritrea was organised in Asmara in May 2003 for sharing ideas about the humanitarian, legal and human rights issues that may result from the demarcation process. As an outcome of the meeting, a new Joint Plan of Action was drafted and a specific task force established to monitor the implementation of the plan.

9. RESPONSE PLANS

PRIORITY ASSESSMENT OF PROPOSED CAP 2004 PROJECTS

Project Title	Priority Rating
FOOD AID	
Emergency assistance to food deficit drought-affected rural populations	1
Food assistance to war and drought-affected persons	1
FOOD SECURITY	
Provision of supplementary feeds and improved health care for animal production	3
Emergency control of contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia	2
Emergency provision of seeds (cereals, legumes, vegetables)	3
Emergency assistance for crop protection	2
Emergency food assistance for control of Striga infestation	3
Support to potato prodn through rehabilitation of the seed supply system	3
Assistance for development of small scale water harvesting	3
Animal feed assistance	3
Provision of seed/tractor service for land preparation in drought affected areas	3
Support to pastoralists in central Dankalia and Areata	3
Seed distribution programme using seed fair/voucher	3
HEALTH AND NUTRITION	
Save the mother and her Baby	1
Health and nutrition emergency interventions	2
Integrated disease surveillance	2
HIV/AIDS	
Protection of women and youth against HIV/AIDS	2
FAMILY SHELTER AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS	
Family shelter and non-food items	1
WATER AND SANITATION	
Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population of Eritrea	1
Sanitation and public health promotion for drought-affected population of Mai Mine (OXFAM)	1
Public health for drought-affected area in Areza (OXFAM)	1
Village based water point rehabilitation (COSV)	2
Water delivery in drought-affected areas of SRSZ (MOVIMONDO)	1
Water supply systems in Hirghigo, Kilo, Tiluk villages	2
Increase the number of people with access to safe water (CRS)	3
EDUCATION	
Education in emergencies (UNICEF)	4

Project Title	Priority Rating
VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION	
Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration of Eritrea refugees; international protection, care and maintenance and durable solutions for Sudanese, Somali and other refugees in Eritrea	1
-Protection	1
-Domestic needs	1
-Education	1
-Food	1
-Health	1
-Sanitation	1
-Shelter	1
-Transport/Logistics	1
-Water	2
-Community Services	2
-Crop production	2
-Income generation	1
-Operations support	1
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	
Protection of vulnerable children and women (UNICEF)	1
MINE ACTION	
Mine risk education (UNICEF)	2
Emergency clearance by employment of previous INGO teams (UNDP)	1
Emergency access to orthopaedic services through provision of community based rehabilitation	
UNMEE Mine Action coordination centre	
COORDINATION	
Coordination of humanitarian challenges and support	1

FOOD SECURITY

Situation Analysis

During 1999-2002, Eritrea suffered its worst drought in many years. There was little rain in most regions of the country resulting in widespread crop failures. The 1998/2000 border war and widespread displacement prevented farmers from planting crops in Gash Barka and Debub – the nation's most productive agricultural regions. The 2003 Government survey, the basis for the I-PRSP document, estimates that the 1999 –2002 drought resulted in a decrease in rural income of 18% and an increase in overall poverty by about 10% up to about 66% of the population in 2003. The Eritrean Rural Livelihood Security Assessment conducted at the same time confirmed that some two thirds of Eritreans live in poverty.

Poverty is concentrated in rural areas and the majority of the poor live in the more densely populated highland regions and rely primarily on crop cultivation and animal husbandry for their livelihoods. At the same time poverty is deeper and more pervasive among people living in the chronically arid – lowland – regions where nomadic people live.

Twenty two percent of the poor live in urban areas with the incidence of poverty more widespread in small towns where 81% of the population falls below the poverty line. Still there seems to be a bias in favour of rural areas when implementing food aid projects.

Poor households in Eritrea are more likely to be female-headed, have a higher dependency ratio and a larger family size. They have limited access to basic social services and have lower literacy rates.

Food aid is an extremely important source of food. Eighty to 85% of respondents in both surveys received some type of food aid (indicating a need for better targeting). Food aid in general seems to have contributed to a reduction in poverty incidence by 5%.

The interim crop and livestock assessment conducted in August came up with an estimated crop of about 210,000 MTs, a figure that will be further reduced due to failing rains in September.

In 2004 Eritrea will continue to require food aid with the steadily increasing poverty and continuing vulnerabilities, more than 1.7 million persons will be in need of food aid. A breakdown of where they live is given elsewhere in this document. Although the main and immediate humanitarian needs will be food aid, urgent provision of farm inputs and improved agricultural services will also be important.

Sectoral Objectives

The overall objective of the sector is to feed the more than 1.7 million people considered in need of food aid during the course of the year. The agencies working under the umbrella of the CAP aim at alleviating hunger by covering immediate food relief needs of about 600,000 vulnerable poor affected by the cumulative effects of war and drought, relief assistance for some 220,000 vulnerable people including IDPs and returnees and assistance in recovery of another 280,000 people. Other agencies working closely together with the UN agencies but obtaining their resources outside the CAP framework, will aim to address the needs of the other vulnerable in need of food aid.

FAO and a number of NGOs will be looking at providing inputs such as seeds, tools and other essential inputs for the 2004 cropping season. Attention will also be given to small-scale irrigation and horticulture production. Special attention will also be given to the livestock sector and pastoralist communities, which have suffered significantly as a result of the successive years of drought.

- **Meet emergency needs through food aid**

The structural poverty problems faced by large parts of the rural and urban population of the country and the fact that many farmers – especially the poor subsistence farmers – are confronted with shortage of inputs (seeds, labour, oxen) and accumulated debts will necessitate continued high levels of food aid.

The focus of the WFP assistance delivered under the CAP umbrella will be mainly in the areas that were found to be the most food insecure in Rural Livelihood Security Assessment and which received below average rainfall. In addition there are some 186,000 IDPs who are no longer living in camps but who are still in need of assistance. The situation in Gash Barka, and other areas of the country that currently display high malnutrition rates will be closely monitored to see the developments after the harvest. In total, WFP aims to assist 600,000 food insecure farmers and female-headed households. Other agencies will focus on the needs of drought-affected populations in other parts of the country. Apart from the drought affected population, the more than 67,000 IDPs living in IDP camps and up to 85,000 returnees and expellees, will also continue to receive food aid.

WFP will be targeting some 35,000 malnourished children and pregnant and lactating mothers under its two operations (EMOP and PRRO) while other agencies will address the need for supplementary feeding in other parts of the country in projects covered in the section on Health and Nutrition of this document.

- **Increase agricultural production and quality of products**

FAO will concentrate on the provision of seeds and support to the livestock sector. NGO will also cover the provision of farm inputs. Cyclic pest infestation of growing crops will be addressed through the initiation of a system of monitoring, preparedness and effective control. Research-based programmes to combat the Striga weed in sorghum and millet cultivation in Gash Barks will be built upon to initiate agronomic and cultural.

The emerging threat of Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP) will be counter-acted by initiating a surveillance, improved diagnosis, and control and eradication mechanism to check the trans-boundary incursion of the disease.

- **Enhance delivery system through improved infrastructure**

In the coming year WFP shall continue to support and help build the logistical capacity of ERREC. While in the port of Massawa, WFP has a continued interest to provide small but strategic financial inputs to improve the functioning of the port

- **Use of food aid as a development investment**

WFP will promote the use of food aid in a productive way through its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) aiming at vulnerable groups and supporting community projects:

- The school feeding programme will be expanded to cover some 120,000 children (up from 80,000). The programme aims at alleviating short-term hunger and increasing attendance and enrolment of especially girl-children. UNICEF and the MoE of Eritrea actively support this programme;
- The Food-for-Training (FFT) programme of WFP will target at providing literacy training at some 43,000 adults;
- The Food-for-Health (FFH) approach of WFP will provide food to people affected with HIV/AIDS and people who are undergoing Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (DOTS) treatment for tuberculosis (TB), and aims at assisting some 50,000 persons;
- The current precarious situation in terms of food security will also warrant a critical review of the use of food aid as a way to stimulate community infrastructure rebuilding activities through food-for-asset (FFA) creation. Some 120,000 beneficiaries are expected to participate in this during the eight months of the non-agricultural season.

- **Better targeting of food aid**

Through the further strengthening of a number of initiatives that were started in the past years, including the establishment of a National Nutrition Surveillance System, Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) and the use of information provided through a number of livelihood surveys, the profile of the neediest households – geographical, social, as well as economical – will be

determined. This will allow food aid to reach those households most in need and avoid dilution of the food aid over the larger community.

WATER-SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Background

In 2003, the water and sanitation sector provided water to drought victims, IDPs and returnees from Sudan. IDP camps were well covered, and no outbreaks of water-borne diseases occurred.

Recent rains have had a positive effect on recharging surface and ground water, however, due to the low rainfall in past years, the groundwater will not be fully recharged this year. The static water level has been monitored on a quarterly basis and drinking water assessments in August 2003, at the peak of the rainy season, indicated static water levels in the north, lower than those recorded in March. It is, therefore, expected some groups will continue to rely on expensive water trucking and other temporary measures. In Debub and Northern and Southern Red Sea regions more than 20 villages are currently dependent on trucking. Many hand pumps and solar pumps, particularly in the Northern and Southern Red Sea regions, need repair and maintenance, partly because of overuse due to other sources drying up. Almost 30% of the existing hand pumps are non-functional. However, shortage of technicians makes rehabilitation difficult.

Sanitation coverage in Eritrea is still very low, with only 3.6 % of the rural population with access to improved sanitation facilities, (DHS, 2002). Therefore, the GoSE and partners will integrate water supply and sanitation components.

New challenges face the water sector. New camps may be required when populations are in transit back to their home villages as a result of demarcation, as well as rehabilitation of old and construction of new water sources in return areas. In addition to the above issues the general water supply and environmental sanitation situation in Eritrea is further complicated as having a large part of the rural population fetching water from long distances, placing a heavy burden on vulnerable groups, especially women and children. In some areas, expensive and difficult water trucking is the only option. In many areas the population is forced to use water from polluted sources. A large part of the population depends, either directly or indirectly, on livestock, which requires considerable quantities of water. Limited use of latrines; poor water supply and handling at household-level; and poor personal and domestic hygiene contribute to diarrhoea, especially amongst children.

Strategy

The right to water and sanitation services will be fulfilled through providing access to safe water and access to sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea.

Priorities will be determined through coordination mechanisms to determine areas focus, technical parameters and division of responsibilities. At the moment more than 20 actors, including Government, UN agencies, INGOs, and local NGOs are involved in the water and environmental sanitation sector in Eritrea. The biweekly coordination meetings are chaired by the government and co-chaired by UNICEF. The Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health and regional administrations will assess conditions of water sources, define requirements, and supervise and monitor project progress and control quality of work implemented by contractors and/or NGOs. The Water Resource Department will assist in the assessment of water sources. All projects will ensure that communities participate in the project, including in the necessary assessments/studies to determine the technology used. All technologies will be assessed based not only on their capital cost, but also on their recurrent cost.

To ensure that the investments are sustained, establishment of community management systems and hygiene and sanitation promotion is required. This will be undertaken in a participatory manner and will assist in empowering households to develop their coping mechanisms.

Many of the projects submitted for inclusion in the CAP 2004, employ a holistic and medium-term approach to the provision of water and sanitation. This means that many water and sanitation projects focus not only on the provision of water here and now. Instead the projects try to utilise the allocated resources in the most efficient way by providing services that will have a use also in the

longer-term. This is done for example by building more permanent water supply facilities with only slightly higher costs than the construction of temporary facilities. At the same time many projects also include sanitation components, although sanitation – or the lack thereof – strictly speaking is not directly related to the drought or war. In IDP camps sanitation is a necessity because of the high density of people.

Operational Objectives

The following are the targets to be achieved by the end of 2004:

- additional 150,000 drought-affected and other vulnerable people have access to 20 l/day of safe water;
- relocated population in camps have access to 15 l/day of safe water and adequate sanitation facilities;
- throughout 2004 all IDPs and expellees in camps have access to 15 l/day of safe water and adequate sanitation facilities;
- establishment of sustainable management systems are initiated for all long-term water supply facilities constructed or rehabilitated;
- fifty schools and health facilities have been provided with water supply and sanitation facilities;
- sufficient emergency supplies, i.e. water trucks, hydrants, bladders, etc., are available to affected populations – to be achieved by March 2004; and
- all IDPs, expellees and returnees from Sudan in camps are aware of the importance of improved hygiene and environmental sanitation facilities.

Indicators

- Number of drought and other vulnerable people with access to 20 l/day of safe water;
- Percentage of IDPs and expellees relocated population in camps with access to 15 l/day of safe water;
- Percentage of water supply facilities constructed or rehabilitated with sustainable management system;
- Number of schools and health facilities provided with water supply and sanitation;
- Number of water trucks, hydrants, bladders, available compared to required; and
- Percentage of IDPs, relocated population and expellees in camps, and returnees from Sudan with access to adequate sanitation facilities and aware of the importance of improved hygiene and environmental sanitation facilities.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Analytical background

Eritrea has achieved progress over the past seven years in the reduction of infant and child mortality as measured by the Eritrean Demographic and Health Survey in 2002. Nevertheless, critical child and maternal nutrition and health indicators are lagging behind and are greatly challenged by recent droughts and the impact of the 1998-2000 border conflict with Ethiopia, which resulted in significant health infrastructure damage and population displacement. Access to basic health services as well as the quality of health care is not yet fully restored, which aggravates the already poor nutrition and health situations of the affected population.

Health concerns for vulnerable populations include malnutrition, pregnancy and childbirth-related complications, common diseases such as diarrhoea, anaemia, Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), skin diseases and malaria. Vaccine preventable diseases, which are no longer among the main causes of morbidity and mortality as a result of the high immunisation coverage, still remain a concern for maternal and child health. Malaria in endemic regions has increased morbidity and mortality in children and pregnant women.

The nutritional situation of children and women warrants accelerated response. Nutrition surveys carried out in 2003 show deterioration in nutrition status of children based on global acute malnutrition and of women based on BMI. Global acute malnutrition as high as 24% was recorded in Gash Barka. The poverty assessment carried out for the poverty reduction strategy showed over 60% of the population living below the poverty line. Thus there is need for nutrition intervention

through supplementary and therapeutic feeding in order to reduce acute malnutrition and prevent subsequent morbidity, mortality, and poor early childhood development. Supplementary feeding in 2003 for children under five ranged from 10-20%. There is thus need to accelerate nutrition sector intervention to contain the huge challenge of malnutrition. Assessment of the situation through periodic nutrition surveys will enable targeted inform relevant programme and policy formulation. Amongst women, malnutrition contributes to higher rates of anaemia that increases the risk of maternal morbidity and mortality. This is aggravated by the lack of emergency obstetric care, poor transportation, and weakness in the referral system and lack of communication between communities and health facilities. Moreover, war-affected populations (conscripts, IDPS, returnees) are exposed to higher levels of unintended pregnancies, complications from unsafe abortions, gender based-violence and STIs/HIV/AIDS.

Health Response Strategy

Assessments are showing that in some areas, the availability of inputs alone is not making significant difference in saving lives. Programmes like supplementary feeding will be implemented in such a way as to ensure that not only will the most needy be targeted, but reached. MoH is now placing a strong emphasis on complementary community based interventions and due to the constraints of current capacities in the health sector, interventions must include some capacity building to ensure effectiveness and sustainability. Therefore, community education about reproductive health, transmission of water borne diseases and child feeding practises will be an integral part of the emergency relief in the health and nutrition sector.

Target Beneficiaries

Targeted supplementary feeding will be the nutrition intervention strategy for under five children (13.5%) and pregnant (2.6%) and lactating (2.4%) women. This strategy is most cost-effective given the limited resources. It is estimated that at least 7,500 severely malnourished children will be treated during this year. All infants (3.6%) will be targeted for measles immunisation, and children under-five in areas where measles outbreaks occur will be targeted for measles immunisation. Women of childbearing age (480,000) will be targeted for reproductive services and information.

The **overall objective** of the Health and Nutrition Sector is to reduce deterioration in the health and nutrition status of the vulnerable population groups, by supporting activities that provide access to health and nutrition interventions.

The sector will achieve this objective through the following strategies:

1. strengthening of health services by providing essential drugs, medical supplies and equipment;
2. building capacity of the MoH and other partners' staff in emergency health interventions
3. strengthening and assurance of the quality of reproductive and child health services;
4. strengthening supplementary and therapeutic feeding;
5. strengthening of the nutrition and health surveillance systems and control of communicable diseases;
6. ensuring coordination and monitoring among different partners utilising existing coordination mechanisms.

Priority Activities

1. Supplementary feeding for under five children and pregnant and lactating women.
2. Therapeutic feeding of severely malnourished children.
3. Nutrition and Disease Surveillance.
4. Providing clinic equipment and essential drugs including reproductive health.
5. Providing vaccines, vaccination equipment and supplies.
6. Providing bed nets and insecticides.
7. Nutrition, reproductive and health training health for health workers.
8. Transport for outreach and referral of patients.
9. Conducting health education on nutrition during pregnancy and reproductive health.
10. Coordination and mapping of interventions.
11. Monitoring and evaluation of supplementary and therapeutic feeding programmes.
12. Programme Support.

Operational Objectives for the Health Sector

The specific objectives and indicators are outlined as follows:

Specific Objectives	Indicators	Benchmarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent measles outbreaks among vulnerable populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children vaccinated against measles. 	200,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of measles cases reported. 	200
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent malaria among vulnerable populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of malaria cases treated 	100,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of treated bed nets distributed in malaria endemic areas 	50,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat diarrhoea among vulnerable populations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of children treated with ORS/antibiotics 	80%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure access to reproductive health services and information for vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANC attendance rate. 	60%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skilled attendance rate during childbirth. 	30%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of women and men with knowledge on pregnancy-related complications 	80%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of girls receiving instruction in reproductive health 	20,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the capacity of health facilities to deliver quality health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health facilities equipped with basic equipment and supplies. 	100
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of health personnel trained 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ambulances provided. 	12
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor health and nutrition status of vulnerable populations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of diseases and nutritional surveillance (IDS) sentinel sites 	120
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of RH rapid appraisals 	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase access to supplementary and therapeutic feeding for children <5 and pregnant/lactating women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of under five children reached with supplementary feeding; 	50%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of pregnant and lactating women reached with supplementary feeding; 	50%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent of severely malnourished under five children treated at therapeutic feeding centres 	20%
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recovery rate of severely malnourished children at TFC 	80%

Monitoring Mechanism and Sector Coordination

Under the leadership of the MoH planned activities of UN agencies, bilateral and NGOs will be coordinated and monitored through joint field visits and sectoral meetings which aim to track of the progress of sectoral activities, sharing information and finding solutions to problems. Work plans and performance reports will be routinely shared with ERREC and OCHA through the Humanitarian Co-ordination Meeting as well as the UNDAF Health and Nutrition Thematic Group.

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP will be the lead UN agencies to address health and nutrition in humanitarian activities. UNHCR will collaborate with the leading agencies in providing health care interventions in the areas of refugee return as well as for the refugee population in the country. WHO will provide technical guidance for disease control and surveillance and will be engaged in the provision of essential drugs, medical equipment and mobile health services for the drought affected population. UNICEF will support health and nutrition, especially immunisation, maternal and child nutrition and provision of bed nets and essential drugs for childcare. UNFPA will support RH activities through provision of essential RH drugs and medical supplies, health education in communities and capacity building. NGO involvement will be encouraged to increase access to communities and knowledge of the problems at the grass root level.

HIV AND AIDS

Situation Analysis

The MoH estimates that there is a 3% prevalence rate among the adult age group of 15 to 49. About 70% of reported AIDS cases are young people aged 20-39 years and 5% of the total are children below 15 years. The peak age among females is 20-24, and 25-29 for males. A narrowing gap between male and female cases is observed with the sex ratio falling from 2.26:1 in 1993 to 1.55:1 in 2001. Based on reports from health facilities, the main mode of HIV transmission is heterosexual in 90 – 95% of the cases, and mother to child transmission (MTCT) is estimated to be 5%. The remaining modes of HIV transmission are blood transfusion, and contact with blood and blood products, which may include unsafe traditional practices such as female genital mutilation, scarring, tattooing and ear piercing.

Social and cultural norms put girls and young women in a more vulnerable position regarding HIV infection. They often lack control over existing economic resources, retain lower social and educational status and are often not able to fully make decisions regarding their lives and those of their children.

The recent border conflict with Ethiopia (1998-2000) has resulted in large-scale population movements and displacements, and the mass deployment of young men and women into military service, thus creating an environment that is conducive for the spread of HIV/AIDS. Recurrent drought threatens to compound this situation, as food scarcity might result in increased migration to urban centres, school absenteeism, and engaging in commercial sex. Left unchecked, the spread of the HIV infection in an already hard-pressed population would certainly have devastating effects on the fragile economic and social fabric of the country.

There are valid concerns that many infected people remain untested and many people with HIV do not have the necessary infrastructural support to maintain a secure livelihood. As indicated by a recent baseline survey, many of the PLWHAs are unemployed or unemployable due to lack of health or education or a lethal combination of the two.

Response Strategy

The overall approach to emergency HIV and AIDS interventions that support the strategic goals of the CHAP, will be based on HRAP/Control of Communicable Disease (CCD) and would be synchronised with the HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Tuberculosis (HAMSET) project. Strategies include:

- strengthening of knowledge and skills of youth and women in communities in the prevention and control of HIV and AIDS during emergency situations;
- strengthening of institutional capacity of Youth Friendly Health Services to include reproductive health and HIV education and service components;
- promoting voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) services at selected health facilities, with special focus on pregnant and lactating women;
- institutionalising coordinated partnership among various actors in the prevention of HIV/AIDS in drought situations.
- strengthening community-based support services for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs)
- providing psychosocial support to PLWHAs as well as their primary caregivers through education and counselling;
- increasing food security for PLWHAs and their immediate families through general and supplementary food rations;
- increasing livelihood security of PLWHAs through increased access to in kind grants and basic financial management training.

Target Beneficiaries

The project will benefit the most vulnerable populations in the zones of Gash Barka, Debub and Anseba with primary focus on pregnant and lactating women and adolescents and youth of reproductive age.

Operational Objectives & Indicators

The overall objective is to prevent and reduce HIV/AIDS transmission.

Specific Objectives	Indicators	Benchmarks	Monitoring
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to HIV/AIDS information among population living in target areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of target populations with access to information on HIV/AIDS • Number of peer educators trained. • Number of IEC materials printed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 % of ANC women, 20 % of adolescents and youth in target areas • 100 • 10,000 leaflets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment • Project report • Project report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to voluntary counselling and testing services • Train community lay counsellors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of VCT centres established • Percentage of pregnant and lactating women counselled • Number counsellors trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 • 80% • 36 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project report • Monitoring report • Project report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to community based support services including post-test clubs for PLHAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of post test clubs • Number of participants/club 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 • 80 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project report • Monitoring report
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide support to PLHAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of peer counsellors trained • Number of households caring for a PLHA who receive monthly food rations • Number of PLHA who are able to utilise in kind grants to increase household income by 25% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-15 • 250 • 250 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project report • Monitoring report • Monitoring report

Coordination

All project activities will be coordinated with relevant stakeholders by using existing coordination structures.

FAMILY SHELTER AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Temporary/Emergency Shelter and NFIs in Camps and Settlements

Situation Analysis

There has been a great concern shared among all humanitarian agencies on the deterioration of temporary shelter in IDP/Expellee camps in 2003. The last "Kremti" rainy season has also worsened the situation. The ICRC responded to alleviate shortages in the severely affected camps and settlements by distributing over 3,170 tents and by providing 11,255 tarpaulins.

IDPs and Expellees in Camps

The number of IDPs and expellees in camps is about 67,000. Those who are residing outside camps are about 8,000. Out of this, the expellees who were hosted in Shelab camp (8,773) have been moved to their final settlement in the Gerenfit area, and about 1,949 expellees in Adi Keshi might be moved to Ugumu village before the end of December 2003.

Moreover, the assumption in CAP 2003 was that all the IDPs, in camps and outside of camps would be returned to their places of origin in 2003. However, due to a number of reasons, including the lack of progress in de-mining the settlement areas (villages) and their respective farmlands and grazing areas, this is unlikely to happen in 2003 and 2004. Hence, the provision of emergency shelter becomes imperative. The interim proposal is to distribute emergency tents to 10,000 households after the rainy season. A recent visit to some representative camps, shows that most if not all the tents are in dire need of replacement, due to tear and wear, seasonal wind and the after

effect of rain. This is further complicated by recent floods in Gash Barka and Debub that will have great impact on the overall need of tents and NFI. The vulnerable population identified above need assistance in kerosene and household items as well.

The Shelter and NFI Sector Task Force has also conducted an assessment at the middle of September 2003 to determine the current situation with regard to IDPs and expellees in camps. There is the need for keeping in stock about 2,500 tents under the care of ERREC to quickly respond to other emergencies

Category of Tents

The assessment has looked into the condition of 19,699 tents of IDPs and expellees living in camps, the rural expellees already moved to settle in Gherenfit in May 2003, as well as those who have returned to their home areas but still reside in tents. The interim assessment identified **three categories** of tents:

- tents requiring urgent replacement (**type one**) – 14,307;
- tents requiring replacement of cover (**type two**) – 1,048;
- tents in fair condition, which have survived the “Kremti” rainy season (**type three**) – 4,297.

Operational Objectives	Indicators
Assist in the reintegration and recovery of IDPs who will return home in war-affected areas. Assist the settlement of deportees in rural areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of emergency shelter kits.
Alleviate the needs of IDPs still living in camps and Resettled Expellees by providing temporary shelter, household items and hygienic materials.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All displaced households in the camps have at least a proper family-size tent; mosquito nets; • Each individual in the IDP camps and Expellee Resettlement sites has one blanket; one cloth, • All households provided with a basic set of Cooking utensils; • Each IDP and Resettled Expellee household owns at least one jerry can for water collection; • Each person in the IDP camps and Expellee Resettlement areas receives 250g of soap per month; and • All IDPs/ Expellees are adequately clothed in a culturally acceptable manner;

EDUCATION

After a promising start to the development of education in the wake of independence, there has been no systematic approach to handling the effects of education during crisis. This is imperative given that some 70% of the population have been affected and extreme poverty is a prohibitive factor in accessing the universal right to education.

The humanitarian disasters and shocks that have been experienced by the nation in the past years compounded factors that already inhibited rapid improvements in the education sector. These include: inadequate facilities and long walking distances to school; strong traditions, values and beliefs, which define gender roles and discourage female attendance; inadequate water and sanitary facilities compounded by drought, to name a few. These factors combine with overly stretched sector finance and management capacity, inadequate teaching and learning materials, low remuneration and motivation of teachers, and inadequate attention to psychosocial issues of often traumatised youth.

Vulnerability Criteria and Caseload

This will require constant update as the humanitarian situation unfolds, in the likely event that it does. Pre-school, school age children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable during any humanitarian situations. Education opportunities in Eritrea have yet to be extended to all children, and the numbers could increase during crisis situations. Returnees could also be added to the equation, depending on the political developments.

Current indications are that over 200,000 children of school age or below could be adversely affected by the projected humanitarian situation. The caseload would be over 200,000 children in need of education related assistance, as follows:

- over 100,000 children could drop out of school if no extra interventions are made;
- drop out could increase as the failure rate may go beyond 50%;
- over 50% of schools have no clean water supplies, and this could rise;
- 55% of schools have no adequate sanitary facilities, and this figure could rise;
- over 400 schools would require school feeding;
- an undetermined number of children will require psycho-social support;
- almost all schools do not have teachers trained in basic psychosocial support for children.

Project Strategies

Advocacy for greater measures in mitigating humanitarian effects on vital sectors so as not to experience 'back sliding' in development goals.

Service delivery and materials development / distribution will be developed, in cooperation with World Bank support programmes. However, UNICEF will concentrate on joining social welfare and education to ensure that the very poorest and most at risk (child headed households, street children, etc.) will be targeted with adequate facilities/materials. Attention will be given to the provision of water and sanitation facilities to schools identified as in dire need. School feeding arrangements will be made jointly with other partners in areas where there is proven need, and incentives schemes will be used to assist the very poor in educating their children, notably girls. Capacity Development in psychosocial support is essential in humanitarian situations. Social/Community Mobilisation will be made to risk communities, to ensure that their children remain in school even during difficult times.

Operational Objectives

- To monitor the effect of the humanitarian situation on the teaching and learning process.
- To establish and disseminate to stakeholders information on the status of education and children.
- To ensure that schools in affected areas are supplied with school materials.
- To identify and provide psycho-social support to OVC.
- To organise school feeding initiatives jointly with WFP to all needy schools.
- To develop community and institutional capacity to provide psychosocial and material support to OVC.
- To advocate consistently for the right of children, especially girls, to continue with their education.

The following indicators will be used to measure progress:

- attendance rates;
- drop out rates and the causes whereof;
- availability of clean water and sanitary facilities in schools;
- adequacy of teaching and learning materials in schools in the affected areas;
- effectiveness/adequacy of school feeding programmes;
- capacity identify and address children's learning problems in affected areas;
- girls school attendance rate;
- child abuse in schools.

Assessment and Monitoring

The monitoring of the effect of the humanitarian situation on education will be an on-going process, until the situation is deemed stabilised. This will be undertaken throughout the life of the project, and will be done jointly with Ministry of Education and other UN agencies.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AND SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION OF ERITREAN REFUGEES AND ASSISTANCE TO SUDANESE, SOMALI AND OTHER REFUGEES IN ERITREA

All UNHCR annual activities in the 2004 CAP derive from the mandate of UNHCR with regard to the repatriation and reintegration of returning Eritrean refugees and the care and maintenance of refugees in Eritrea. Per its mandate, UNHCR considers all these activities to be lifesaving. In the event that the draft Integrated Recovery Programme is formally launched for funding by the GoSE during the effective period of the 2004 CAP, the IRP document will be amended to ensure there is no overlap of duplication of activities or funding requests between the IRP and CAP.

Situation Analysis

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration of Eritrean Refugees from Sudan and neighbouring countries

The voluntary repatriation operation coordinated through the Governments of Sudan, Eritrea and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), has, in the past three years, directly assisted approximately 54,000 Eritreans to return since its inception in June 2000. Some 104,000 refugees have repatriated from Sudan altogether since May 2001, and it is expected that a further 35,000 Eritreans will take the opportunity to return in 2003/2004. The Eritrean refugees in the Sudan constitute UNHCR's most protracted and large-scale refugee caseload in the world, and the resolution of this long-standing situation through voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration remains UNHCR's main operational objective in Eritrea.

Delays in the repatriation of refugees due to tensions along the Eritrean – Sudanese border hampered the operations in late 2002 – June 2003, when intense bilateral negotiation opened up a "humanitarian corridor" through which the convoys could pass. These delays have resulted in the extension of the operational timeframe and a request for patience to the thousands of Eritreans in Sudan who have registered to go home. A total of 1,658 Eritreans were able to return in June – July 2003 in five convoys before the seasonal rains. The voluntary repatriation operation is expected to resume in October 2003. All returning refugees were given an initial reintegration package including a shelter structure, essential household items and an initial cash grant allowing them to begin the process of sustainable return and resettlement.

The refugees coming from Sudan are returning in great majority to the Gash Barka Region (Gash Barka: 95%, of which Goluj 38%, Tesseney 41% and Haykota 7% of the total). This region is largely devastated by war and protracted drought, and lacking in basic infrastructure and essential social services and available land. The medium to longer-term socio-economic reintegration needs of the returnees, including the support needs of returnee-receiving communities, go well beyond UNHCR's mandate, capacity, resources and operational capabilities. The medium to longer-term socio-economic reintegration needs of the returnees and receiving communities are essential to find lasting solution for the displaced population. In the past year, UNHCR has initiated much work to address this gap through the Office's first "4Rs" (Repatriation, Reintegration, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation) Process. Eritrea programme is one of the first few pilots, which benefited from the inter-agency collaboration with an integrated planning process. This is in line with the High Commissioner's strategy to find durable and lasting solutions for refugees in partnership with UN Agencies and funding institutions in the recovery process. As part of this strategy, UNHCR has played a major role in joint assessment missions and joint planning for post-conflict initiatives under the UNDAF thematic group on recovery. In 2002, Eritrea conducted a joint inter-agency / government needs assessment for the displaced population (IDPs, expellees, and returnees) and affected host communities. This was followed by an inter-agency and donor mission in January 2003 led by UNDP, UNHCR and the Government. The mission developed an Integrated Recovery Programme Framework that aims at the sustainable reintegration of the displaced population, post

conflict reconstruction and poverty reduction in a three-year programme targeting three zones of Eritrea: the Gash Barka, Debub and Southern Red Sea Regions. UNHCR's activities in 2003 and 2004 are part of this integrated programme planning. UNHCR, as part of its 4Rs strategy also assists in building the capacity of the Government to assume and manage these responsibilities in the longer term.

UNHCR continues to closely monitor conditions of return for past and more recent returnees in Eritrea so as to ensure that all enjoy the same rights, including access to services, as resident citizens, and are not discriminated against.

Protection, Care and Maintenance Assistance to Sudanese, Somali and Other Refugees in Eritrea:

UNHCR continues to implement its mandated responsibility to protect and assist the relatively small, but complex and sensitive number of refugees from Somalia and the Sudan who have sought asylum in Eritrea. The agency provides protection and care and maintenance assistance to the approximately 4,000 Somali and Sudanese refugees in two refugee camps and some 50 recognised urban refugees from other countries. Though Eritrea is neither a party to the 1951 Convention relating the Status of Refugees nor the 1969 OAU Convention on the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the country accepts asylum seekers on its territory and adheres to the principle of *non-refoulement*.

Constraints

The effective implementation of the Tripartite Agreement signed between the Governments of Sudan, Eritrea and UNHCR, is key to the repatriation of the Eritrean refugees from Sudan. The programme also assumes that an appropriate environment of security is maintained for the voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration process to continue. It is further expected that by 2004, the border demarcation process between Eritrea and Ethiopia will be well underway, thus fostering additional steps towards a lasting peace in the region.

Some repatriating refugees are returning to areas that have significant risks from mines and UXO. The provision of further mine education programmes targeting returnee communities will be encouraged from government and UN partners. Additionally, climatic and soil conditions in the area of return makes food production under rain-fed cultivation unreliable.

Reintegration efforts of UNHCR are, by design and requirement, only intermediate steps towards ensuring that the basic long-term needs of returnees, such as health, education, water / sanitation and agricultural assistance, are met. It is therefore essential to the long-term sustainability of the returnees that the IRP, within the framework of the "4Rs" strategy, be implemented and receives adequate donor response.

The lack of international and domestic legislation with regard to refugees hinders the availing of legal protection to be provided by the State of Eritrea, and the full burden of durable solutions is placed on UNHCR. ERREC provides material assistance and physical protection with full funding from UNHCR.

Objectives	Measurable Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Voluntary Repatriation Operations for Eritrean Refugees in Sudan and elsewhere; • Promote and facilitate the voluntary repatriation of some 35,000 Eritrean refugees from Sudan, and smaller numbers from other countries; • Address the immediate reintegration assistance needs of returnees and returnee-receiving areas; • Continue efforts in the engagement of development actors in addressing the longer-term support needs of returnee-receiving areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35,000 returning refugees are transported to their chosen destinations in safety and dignity; • The initial reinsertion package is provided to each returning household in a timely manner; • Returnees are not discriminated against and enjoy the same rights and access to services as other Eritrean citizens, including access to primary health care, education, water and sanitation and community services; • QIPs for the provision of essential infrastructure and basic social services continue to be implemented in returnee-receiving areas; • Development actors are provided with necessary information and technical support to incorporate returnee reintegration needs in their programmes.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care and maintenance of Somali, Sudanese and Other Refugees in Eritrea; • Protect and assist Sudanese, Somali refugees and individual cases from other countries, and seek durable solutions for these groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An effective care and maintenance programme is administered; • The basic rights of the refugees are respected and direct interventions are made as necessary; • Eligible refugees are resettled on protection grounds; • The voluntary repatriation of those refugees who make an informed choice to repatriate is facilitated; • Advocacy is conducted on relevant Government of Eritrea policies and practices.

Strategy

Aside from the mainly logistical exercise of transporting the returnees to their destinations of choice, there are three major elements to UNHCR Eritrea's strategy for the repatriation and sustainable reintegration of more than 180,000 Eritreans: initial reinsertion assistance at the household level, initial reintegration assistance at the community level to ensure basic infrastructure and social services, and an intensive campaign to engage development actors in addressing longer-term reintegration assistance needs

Returnees, many who have been out of Eritrea for nearly 30 years, are provided an initial reinsertion package that allows for an easier transition from camp and urban life in Sudan to village or urban life in Eritrea. The reinsertion package consists of four main components: a shelter structure to provide immediate protection; non-food items to be able to establish a functioning household immediately upon return; two months' food package provided by the WFP just before arrival; and a cash grant to provide the returnees some flexibility in addressing their household's most urgent needs. Eritreans returning to rural areas are also allocated some two hectares of land per family for agricultural purposes, as well as land to build a home. UNHCR closely monitors their reintegration to be able to discover returnee problems and issues as they arise.

The second major element of the repatriation and reintegration strategy is the provision of rapid, key interventions at the community level to ensure that basic infrastructure and social service needs are met. This includes UNHCR's involvement in community empowerment programmes addressing needs of the community in water / sanitation, health care, education and agriculture in the areas of return. The established Zonal Recovery Committee (ZRC) is a key development to this effect, by promoting sustainable reintegration on a localised basis. It was established in September 2001 as a body chaired by the Governor of Gash Barka with permanent members from the ERREC, UNHCR and concerned line ministries. It has been further expanded, through signed tripartite Memoranda of Understanding (MoU), with UNDP, UNICEF and WFP, to formalise cooperation and support of mid-to-long term partners. In 2004, the reintegration component of the UNHCR operations will be implemented with the 4Rs programme concept within the Government/inter-agency agreed framework for recovery. This will ensure linkages between all four processes i.e. repatriation, reintegration, rehabilitation and reconstruction so as to promote durability of solutions. While IRP and other medium and longer-term transition and development programmes are in the process of maturing, UNHCR would focus on immediate needs of the returnees and returnee receiving communities. This will be carried out in coordination with the

development partners, line ministries and regional authorities within the overall recovery framework.

Eritrea is not a state party to any of the international refugee instruments or to either of the conventions relating to statelessness, and furthermore, does not have national legislation or administrative arrangements for dealing with refugee issues. Therefore, UNHCR's protection priorities include active promotion of accession to the relevant treaties; advocacy of interim measures expanding refugee rights; provision of advice on national legislation; training on international protection, ensuring minimum standards are met in both material and legal assistance; provision of clarification and assistance to the Government of Eritrea regarding nationality issues in the demarcation process; and direct involvement in the protection of individual cases.

Sectoral Coordination

The Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC), and the Gash Barka Regional Administration remain UNHCR's main governmental counterparts for implementing repatriation and reintegration assistance activities. Close collaboration is also enjoyed with the Regional Directorates of the MoE, Health, Agriculture and Labour and Welfare in the Gash Barka Region under the overall authority of the Governor. UNHCR also enjoys strong working relationships with national and international NGOs. Refugee and statelessness issues are dealt with in coordination and cooperation with the Office of Refugee Affairs (ORA) of the Department of Immigration and Nationality. UNHCR continues to work in collaboration with the UN Resident / Humanitarian Coordinator as well as other UN agencies, and continues to participate actively in inter-agency working groups including participation in the CAP, UNDAF including the UNDAF / IRP, and Millennium Development Goal (MDG) initiatives. For the second half of 2003, UNHCR has assumed the Chairmanship of the HIV / AIDS Technical Working Group under the UNDAF and has initiated the HIV / AIDS and Humanitarian Response *Ad Hoc* Task Force. A new role, within the UN Agency Working Group on Demarcation Issues, was assumed starting 2003 as UNHCR takes up active engagement on the issues of potential statelessness and property transfer during the demarcation process between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

Protection of Vulnerable Children and Women

Situation Analysis

Vulnerable women and children in Eritrea continue to be socially and economically, the most affected by the prolonged drought and economic deterioration over the past year. The post-conflict environment, with some 38-52% of families headed by women, has further complicated the humanitarian situation. Traditional coping mechanisms and societal safety nets, although still functioning, are increasingly over-stretched. Urbanisation and increased numbers of street children and commercial sex workers has been observed. Already vulnerable as a result of war and insecurity, the drought drove many female and child-headed households into destitution.

While most households in Anseba, Maekel, Debub, Gash Barka, Southern and Northern Red Sea are dependent on food assistance, there is a need to place far greater attention on the urban caseload who has fewer societal safety nets (less communal cohesion) and are often more subject to exploitation. In addition, IDP women and children unable to return to their villages, who continue to live under difficult conditions in camps, are in need of assistance.

Child Protection Interventions

Past emergency protection interventions were focussed primarily on addressing the most urgent post conflict needs and rights of the vulnerable orphans and households hosting orphans, IDP children, as well as separated secondary students. Due to limited funds pledged for child protection, certain activities, such as the Rehabilitation & Reintegration Programme for Young Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC) and street children have been delayed. Despite these constraints, emergency child protection interventions have continued and implemented such activities as support to secondary students separated from their families for lack of educational opportunities close to home, income generating projects for families housing orphans, training of secondary students in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, assessment of HIV/AIDS orphan situation, among other activities in 2003. Preventive activities will also be undertaken to prevent sexual abuse, violence and exploitation through sensitisation campaigns,

and training of trainers within peacekeeping operations. Strengthening the capacities for psychosocial support to vulnerable groups will be continued through training and human resource development.

Operational Objective

The main goal of emergency child protection interventions will be to safeguard and strengthen the traditional coping mechanisms of the family unit to provide care and protection of vulnerable children. War and drought affected IDP children will be targeted as well other children/youth who have been abandoned or orphaned from direct family care.

Coordination

Coordination mechanism of the Inter-Agency Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) comprised of various stakeholders will continue to meet on a regular basis to exchange information and to monitor the situation of vulnerable children in Eritrea. The CPWG highlights child protection issues under UNDAF and facilitates participation of interested agencies in the relevant segment of the Consolidated Appeals Process.

Objectives	Indicators and Outcome
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide assistance to 1,000 vulnerable households in both urban and rural areas (including child/female-headed households, and care-takers who are sick and elderly) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of extremely vulnerable households and their needs Proportion of target households reached with economic assistance/basic needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including support for legislation and legal enforcement of protection. Conduct CRC training of counterparts/partners, including protection from landmines and HIV/AIDS, violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, through the establishment of Child Welfare Committees at grass root level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of awareness campaigns IEC materials developed & disseminated Number of community/religious leaders, women, local authorities, teachers and UNMEE Peacekeepers trained/sensitised on the CRC. Number of Child Welfare Committees established.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the technical capacity of MLHW to assist its capabilities of addressing Psychosocial care in times of emergencies, and monitoring & evaluation of project activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of joint field visits conducted and monitoring/evaluation reports issued Number and type of training provided to MLHW social workers Number of computers and technical back-up provided to MLHW
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support the physical and psychosocial needs of junior and secondary school separated children through the continued support of a Child/Youth Friendly Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Junior & Secondary School Children getting regular meals three times a day in the Centre to continue their school education.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that 4,000 street children and Young Commercial Street Workers are reintegrated and rehabilitated by facilitating their access to basic education, vocational training, employment opportunities, health and psychosocial services in major urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of street/working children and YCSWs rehabilitated and reintegrated Number of street/working children and YCSWs with access to basic services (education, health, and psychosocial services), vocational training and employment opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure protection, basic needs and psychosocial support of displaced children & youth are being met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of IDP children and households hosting children assisted with basic needs, and psychosocial support.

MINE ACTION

Situation Analysis

Eritrea's landmine problem stems from its struggle for independence, and more recently from the 1998-2000 war with Ethiopia. Both struggles left behind several areas of the country affected by landmines and unexploded ordnances (UXO).

Various UN agencies and mine action partners are involved in planning and implementing an integrated emergency response in cooperation with the Government of Eritrea. This includes the provision of immediate humanitarian relief, raising resources and training personnel to conduct the necessary operations in the affected areas.

Between August 2002 and August 2003, the Peacekeeping Force with the support of the commercial contractor of the UNMEE MACC, UXB International, cleared 12,291,902 sqm of affected areas and 1,746.95 km of roads, and in the process destroyed 14 landmines and 182 UXO. In addition, the HALO Trust and Ronco cleared 5,224,269 square metres of affected areas and 3,570 km of roads and in the process destroyed 503 landmines and 279 UXOs.

Concurrently, during the period August 2002 and July 2003, the UNMEE MACC Mine Risk Education (MRE) Field Teams conducted MRE activities for a total of 16,400 people of different ages and sex, in various communities in the three sectors of the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) and adjacent areas.

The landmine and UXO threat and its impact

While mine/UXO statistics for Eritrea, which is collected in certain areas of operation only and processed by the UN Mine Action Coordination Centre's (MACC) Information Management System on Mine Action (IMSMA) show that there are relatively fewer victims of landmines/UXO each year since the beginning of UN operations in Eritrea, these same statistics also indicate that the threat of landmines/UXO remains.

The UNMEE MACC conducts and compiles a landmine/UXO threat assessment for the TSZ and adjacent area at least twice a year. The main focus of the regular assessment is the impact of UXO and mines on UNMEE. The resulting UN document - "Mine Action Threat Assessment for UNMEE" - helps guide the operations of the Peacekeeping Force in the TSZ and adjacent area, and is updated as required when there is a sudden spate of UXO incidents or mine. This base document is regularly distributed to all UN agencies and other partners working in that area.

In particular, recent UN data highlights that the majority of victims are young people between the ages of 1 and 20. Most frequently, they are injured or killed by some type of UXO. Between August 2002 and August 2003, there were 21 incidents involving either UXO or other 'unknown devices', which killed or injured a total of 12 children.

The Eritrean authorities supplied information of this nature only once to UNMEE and that was in 2001. In April 2002, complete information was also received from the Ethiopian authorities concerning minefields in the TSZ. Nevertheless, accurate and reliable data on the full scope of the landmine and UXO contamination in Eritrea still does not exist.

While a rapid assessment survey was conducted by the HALO Trust in both Eritrea and Ethiopia during the period of September to December 2000, this assessment is neither sufficient to provide adequate information on the socio-economic impact on local communities nor is it compatible with the official IMSMA. In order to determine the exact location and levels of contamination, and their relative socio-economic impact on local communities, a Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) is required. UNDP has signed an agreement to implement LIS, which is being carried out in accordance with international guidelines developed by the UNMAS in collaboration with the Survey Action Centre (SAC). The LIS was officially launched at the beginning of May 2002. Once the survey is completed, mine action partners will be able to make full use of IMSMA, which will allow them to accurately identify high impact areas and effectively prioritise their mine action operations for the future.

Support to Mine Action

The goal for 2003 to 2007 within the approved Interim Eritrean National Mine Action Programme, is to: "Eliminate the threat of mines and UXOs in the countries' highest impacted areas to permit the return of the population, resettlement, safe use of agricultural land and resources, and reduction/elimination of new injuries". Key objectives to achieve this goal over the next five years are:

- institutionalising the mine action infrastructure into a cost effective and sustainable programme;
- developing national capacity in order to achieve a totally national programme;
- training, equipping, and employing the required number and mix of mine action teams;
- advocating for reporting and behaviour change to reduce accidents and reintegrate survivors;
- realising responsibilities in Proclamation 123 and the required linkage in victim support to MLHW.

Plan for Mine Clearance and Marking

a) Develop fully functioning EDA HQ, NTC, Regional Offices, and EDO HQ over the next three years. b) Complete the Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) and develop resulting National Mine Action Strategic Plan. c) Train, equip, and employ the EDO teams listed below and coordinate RONCO activities in order to clear approximately 30 square kilometres in the next three years, as follows:

- two 8 person Technical Survey, four 8 person Marking, nine 60 person Manual Clearance, six 22 person Manual Clearance, four Mine Detection Dog Clearance, six Mechanical Clearance and Assistance, and two 4 person EOD Teams;
- complete the development of legal documentation for the EDO and obtain real estate and a design for permanent accommodation for EDA and EDO HQ.

The UNMEE MACC is mandated to coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the Temporary Security Zone and adjacent areas. This is accomplished through the coordination of Force assets (demining, MRE, EOD), and a route clearance contract. In August 2002, the UN Security Council passed Security Council Resolution 1430, where it decided to adjust the mandate of UNMEE to include demining in key areas to support the demarcation project of the Ethiopian Eritrean Boundary Commission (EEBC). Since then, the UNMEE MACC has taken on the additional responsibility of supporting and coordinating demining for demarcation which will continue until the demarcation process has been completed.

Plan for Mine Risk Education

UNICEF Mine Risk Education strategy prioritises three key areas:

1. **Support to Eritrean Demining Operations** – principally focused on running six field-based MRE teams, who provide MRE training at schools and to vulnerable communities (IDP camps and so on) in mine-affected areas. Other partners for MRE field-based training include the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students;
2. **Mine Risk Education in Schools** - UNICEF assists with MRE training for teachers in mine-affected areas, and efforts are underway with the MoE to integrate MRE into the school curriculum in order to further formalise and strengthen this intervention;
3. **Public Information Campaigns** – in cooperation with the Ministry of Information. This includes regular radio broadcasts and dissemination of MRE materials, including posters, billboards, stickers, and stationery.

Plan for Mine Victims Support

The victim support model is aligned with the UN Policy on Victim Support and Eritrean National Development. The model enhances and utilises existing structures of an established community based rehabilitation (CBR) programme and orthopaedic workshops. The plan addresses local and national ownership; and has partnering with INGOs that are bilaterally funded including NAD, AIFO, SRSA, PO, ICACBR, and ICRC. Priorities for landmine survivors and people with disability for the next three years are:

- **changing negative attitudes**, advocate for, develop cross cutting policy and legal framework;
- **enable communities to advocate for**, provide rehabilitation and equal opportunities;

- **build a cadre** of well trained rehabilitation workers at orthopaedic workshops and all levels of CBR;
- **develop models** in inclusive education and income generation to respond to commitments of signed international documents such as the Millennium Development Goals;
- **enhance national capacity** in information management, research, referral structures, public information and the decentralisation process.

United Nations Mine Action Support

UN assistance in mine action for Eritrea is designed to address both the emergency problem in the TSZ, as well as to assist Eritrea in strengthening its national and local capacity to mitigate the effects of landmines on the local population over the long-term:

In August 2000, UNMAS established the UNMEE Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC). The MACC - an UNMAS project executed with assistance from UNOPS - is designed to support both the peacekeeping operation and the humanitarian relief efforts in the TSZ and adjacent areas, as well as to coordinate the programme initiation needs of the Eritrean authority in charge of mine action. In general, the UNMEE MACC has worked to balance the creation of a national mine action capacity and to coordinate PKF mine action requirements. However, in light of the current situation in Eritrea since mid-2002, the MACC is now focusing its efforts primarily on fulfilling its principal mandate to coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the TSZ.

UNDP's support project, known as the *Mine Action Capacity Building Project (MACBP)*, is designed to strengthen the Government of Eritrea's ability to address the consequences of landmines on the local population, including returning IDPs and refugees. Due to the new approach to mine action introduced by the Government in July 2002, UNDP is now solely responsible for supporting the Authority in conducting all mine action activities for Eritrea (excluding those activities supporting UNMEE).

UNICEF is the UN focal point for Mine Risk Education. MRE aims to reduce the levels of mine-related incidents by providing training to high-risk communities about the dangers of landmines, therefore influencing these communities to change their behaviour and thus to protect themselves. Interventions focus around the needs of the communities and individuals living in mine-affected areas, and UNICEF supports the Eritrean bodies tasked with mine action activities, as well as relevant government ministries, in the conduct of community-based MRE programmes. To ensure an integrated response, a UNICEF Mine Risk Education coordinator is based between UNICEF and the Eritrean Demining Operations, in addition to working closely with the UNMEE MACC.

In addressing both the emergency problem, as well as assisting Eritrea in strengthening its national and local capacity to mitigate the effects of landmines on the local population over the long-term, the UN response requires a collaborative and closely coordinated effort by UNMAS, UNDP, UNICEF and other mine action partners. Such collaboration and coordination is ensuring a well-linked continuous transition from the emergency operations to the longer-term developmental activities, as well as ultimately providing a clear and coherent exit strategy.

Strategy for the Future

The focus of mine action efforts is on the immediate needs for mine risk reduction education, victims support, and mine clearance in the TSZ and other priority areas to address the humanitarian emergency of returning refugees and IDPs as well as to support the UN peacekeeping activities.

SECURITY

MINIMUM OPERATING SECURITY STANDARDS

At present there are three [3] security phases effective in Eritrea, these being the Temporary Security Zone [TSZ] – Phase IV, Gash-Barka Zoba – Phase III, the remainder of the country including Asmara – Phase I.

The Gash Barka region borders Sudan to the west and Ethiopia to the south, and is currently a Security Phase III area. The security phasing of this region is due to the threats posed by UXO and landmines. There have been 17 vehicle mine strikes in the first eight months of 2003, majority of which investigations concluded were recently laid mines on frequently used routes.

Based on the threat assessment and the security phases in effect, the Designated Official, in conjunction with the Senior Management (SMT), concurred that Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) requirement for Eritrea is the Baseline MOSS table as issued by UNSECOORD up to and including Phase IV. In addition, all field vehicles must be fitted with Ballistic Blanket, in conformity to MOSS security requirements. All UN agencies in Eritrea became compliant with the MOSS requirements as of 1 January 2003. All staff members and field vehicles are equipped with security Very High frequency radios to link with the Field Security Officer (FSO) or their office.

10. STRATEGIC MONITORING

The UNCT in Eritrea will closely monitor the various elements of the CHAP at the strategic and operational level. At the strategic level, the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, supported by OCHA, is committed to monitoring and reporting on progress made towards attaining the goals and objectives outlined in the CHAP. This will be done in close cooperation with members of the UNCT and the GoE (including in particular ERREC) and relevant representatives of UNMEE, where appropriate. In this context, emphasis will be placed on ensuring that sector strategies and projects adhere to the humanitarian principles highlighted in the CHAP; progress is made towards attaining strategic and short-term goals (and that these goals are revised if and when necessary); and that the scenarios used as a basis for strategic planning are accurate and reflect developments on the ground. Further, the impact of both internal and external factors that may affect the overall implementation of the CHAP, including levels of funding, will be closely followed. The Humanitarian Coordinator will also make every effort to ensure that the various sectoral components of the overall humanitarian operation have the desired effect from the perspective of the target beneficiaries.

In the event that significant changes in the security, political and humanitarian context take place, review meetings will be held with the above partners to revise the CHAP accordingly. Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the CHAP and the overall humanitarian situation will be conducted through the joint ERREC-UN monthly General Coordination Meetings, regular meetings of the UNCT, as well as *ad hoc* meetings on the subject. In addition, regular updates will be provided through situation reports and briefing documents produced by the OCHA-managed, joint ERREC-UN, Information and Coordination Centre (ICC).

Accurate assessments will be jointly conducted by humanitarian partners and led by the Government. A standardised assessment form to ensure consistent information collection from needs assessment will be developed. Monitoring the impact of the humanitarian programme will be done with common baseline information and indicators with SPHERE standards adopted for needs assessments. Assessment procedures such as WFP's Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM) and UNDG's Common Country Assessment (CCA) are in place. The CAP will be reviewed to focus on the performance of the programme and consequences of under funding.

A continuing weakness of the humanitarian programme is the absence of a monitoring mechanism of the CHAP against the CAP with which the strategic impact of the programme as a whole can be monitored, reviewed, evaluated and reported. Furthermore, the UNCT needs to improve analysis of its operational environment as well as the monitoring of utilisation of resources. Possible medium term solutions to the weakness are the outsourcing of external analytical expertise or a joint exploration with partners of an internal monitoring and evaluation mechanism. A monitoring evaluation and reporting mechanism will enhance the performance and impact of projects and programmes, ensure transparency and accountability and foster improved relations with donors. Discussions could be initiated during 2004 with all interested parties on the desirability of such a mechanism, whose significance would go beyond use of resources for individual agency projects and programmes to encompass joint projects and the whole Eritrea assistance programme.

The launch of UNDAF in May 2002 created an umbrella for strategic monitoring of recovery and development that will also impact the short-term relief assistance that is the focus of the CAP. Sectoral Working Groups, through which ERREC, line-ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, the Red

Cross/Red Crescent Movement and bi-lateral donors coordinate their operations, are being absorbed by Thematic Sub-Groups under the UNDAF framework. Though involving primarily the same actors as the SWGs, the Thematic Sub-Groups will be responsible for ensuring humanitarian efforts fit within longer-term sectoral goals and can both contribute to and benefit from resources of the recovery process.

UNDAF Thematic Groups

Thematic Group		Thematic Sub-Group	Govt. Lead	UN Lead
1	Basic Social Services	Health and Nutrition	MoH	WHO
		Education	MoE	UNICEF
		Water and Sanitation	MoLG	UNICEF
		HIV/AIDS	MoH	UNAIDS / UNFPA
2	Pro-Poor Economic Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods	Poverty Reduction Strategy	ICMPEC	UNDP
		Food Security	ICMPEC	FAO
3	Recovery (Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Reintegration)		ICMPEC	UNDP/UNHCR
4	Data for Development		ICMPEC / NSEO	UNFPA

Note: Cross cutting issues such as **capacity building, gender, environment and vulnerable populations** will be addressed by each of the above-mentioned thematic groups and sub-groups.

Project implementation, deviations from planned activities, main achievements, constraints, and lessons learned will be discussed in regular SWG / Thematic Group meetings and recorded in written updates. Groups will provide briefings at the regular General Coordination Meeting. In addition, the various agencies included in the 2003 CAP will hold frequent management and programme meetings to monitor the progress in the implementation of the various projects. Agency staff will also undertake regular field visits to review project implementation and report back to the relevant coordination and management fora.

Another change to strategic coordination made in 2002 was the establishment of OCHA field support offices in Barentu and Mendefera. These offices support the regional administration in carrying out its monitoring and coordination role and will facilitate regional, geographic coordination much as the SWGs facilitate national, sectoral coordination. The OCHA FSOs together with the ICC Field Liaison Unit (FLU) will continue to assist ERREC in collecting information at the field level on the movements, location, and numbers of affected populations and their humanitarian assistance requirements. This information will be channelled to the humanitarian community at the central level in a regular, systematic and analytical fashion so that gaps in the humanitarian response can be identified and a prompt response implemented.

The strategic monitoring framework will improve strategic decision-making; identify in a timely way problems or gaps in the humanitarian response; promote accountability within the humanitarian system and between the international system and the government; support resource mobilisation; build consensus and transparency in information collection and analysis; and, provide the humanitarian community with a basis for reviews and evaluation.

11. CRITERIA FOR PRIORITISATION OF PROJECTS

Recognising that the humanitarian community lacks sufficient resources to address all needs, the UNCT has agreed to prioritise the most urgent needs, as well as those that they can realistically address. Criteria have therefore been developed to ensure that projects in the CA document adhere to the strategic goals and sector objectives outlined above. This includes:

- projects that save lives and prevent malnutrition and its impact on human and child development through famine prevention, provision of adequate food, health and nutritional care, and water/sanitation services;
- projects that support the safety, protection, return and reintegration of refugees, displaced persons and expellees;
- projects that strengthen the coping mechanisms and traditional social safety nets of the most vulnerable households, especially female and child headed households, through community based programmes and technical support in areas of food security (agriculture and livestock sector) and stimulation of livelihood to improve food security;
- projects that strengthen the capacity of the Government, UN agencies and NGOs to better target the use of resources, so programmes and resources reach those who need it most of all;

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
CARE INT			
ERI-04/A05	AGRICULTURE	Animal feed assistance	761,814
ERI-04/A06	AGRICULTURE	Provision of seed and tractor service for land preparation in drought affected areas	504,627
Sub total for CARE INT			1,266,441
CESVI			
ERI-04/A07	AGRICULTURE	Support to pastoralists in central Dankalia and Araeta	695,000
Sub total for CESVI			695,000
COSV			
ERI-04/WS05	WATER AND SANITATION	Water supply systems in Hirghigo, Kilo, Tiluk villages, Northern Red Sea region	600,000
Sub total for COSV			600,000
CRS			
ERI-04/A08	AGRICULTURE	Seed distribution programme using seed fair and voucher system	246,279
ERI-04/H04	HEALTH	Provide adolescent girls full access to reproductive health education	276,000
ERI-04/H06	HEALTH	Support coping mechanisms of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) through education, provision of food and increased livelihood security	231,000
ERI-04/WS03	WATER AND SANITATION	Increase the number of people with access to safe water	267,200
Sub total for CRS			1,020,479

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
FAO			
ERI-04/A03	AGRICULTURE	Emergency assistance for control of striga infestation in Gash Barka region	370,526
ERI-04/A02	AGRICULTURE	Emergency provision of seeds of cereal, legumes and vegetables to drought-affected farmers	1,214,736
ERI-04/A01	AGRICULTURE	Provision of supplementary feeds and improved health care for sustained animal production	907,368
ERI-04/A04	AGRICULTURE	Support to potato production through rehabilitation of the seed supply system	713,132
Sub total for FAO			3,205,762
MOVIMONDO			
ERI-04/WS04	WATER AND SANITATION	Water delivery in drought-affected areas in southern red sea region	269,000
Sub total for MOVIMONDO			269,000
OCHA			
ERI-04/CSS01	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Coordination of humanitarian challenges and support	629,857
ERI-04/CSS02	COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	Humanitarian capacity-building of national institutions	250,000
Sub total for OCHA			879,857
OXFAM GB			
ERI-04/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Public health for the drought affected population in Areza, Debub region	653,995
Sub total for OXFAM GB			653,995

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNDP			
ERI-04/S/NF01	FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	Provision of shelter and household items	8,560,000
ERI-04/MA02	MINE ACTION	Emergency access to orthopedic services through provision of community based rehabilitation (CBR)	249,000
ERI-04/MA03	MINE ACTION	Emergency clearance by employment of previous INGO teams	1,259,000
Sub total for UNDP			10,068,000
UNFPA			
ERI-04/H01	HEALTH	Save the mother and her baby	457,580
Sub total for UNFPA			457,580
UNHCR			
ERI-04/MS01	MULTI-SECTOR	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees; international protection, care and maintenance and durable solutions for Sudanese, Somali and other refugees in Eritrea	14,591,740
Sub total for UNHCR			14,591,740
UNICEF			
ERI-04/E01	EDUCATION	Education in emergencies	2,366,909
ERI-04/H02	HEALTH	Health and nutrition interventions	4,381,500
ERI-04/MA01	MINE ACTION	Mine risk education	381,000
ERI-04/P/HR/RL	PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	Protection of vulnerable children and women	2,501,265
ERI-04/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea	4,064,000
Sub total for UNICEF			13,694,674

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Appealing Organisation
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector Name	Sector/activity	Original requirements
UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO			
ERI-04/H05	HEALTH	Protection of women and the youth against HIV/AIDS	489,500
Sub total for UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO			489,500
UNMAS			
ERI-04/MA04	MINE ACTION	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMEE MACC)	417,000
Sub total for UNMAS			417,000
WFP			
ERI-04/F01	FOOD	Emergency food assistance to food deficit drought-affected rural populations of Eritrea (EMOP)	53,300,000
ERI-04/F02	FOOD	Food assistance to war and drought-affected persons in Eritrea (PRRO)	44,500,000
Sub total for WFP			97,800,000
WHO			
ERI-04/H03	HEALTH	Integrated disease surveillance and response	1,130,000
Sub total for WHO			1,130,000
Grand Total:			147,239,028

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
AGRICULTURE			
ERI-04/A05	CARE INT	Animal feed assistance	761,814
ERI-04/A03	FAO	Emergency assistance for control of striga infestation in Gash Barka region	370,526
ERI-04/A02	FAO	Emergency provision of seeds of cereal, legumes and vegetables to drought-affected farmers	1,214,736
ERI-04/A06	CARE INT	Provision of seed and tractor service for land preparation in drought affected areas	504,627
ERI-04/A01	FAO	Provision of supplementary feeds and improved health care for sustained animal production	907,368
ERI-04/A08	CRS	Seed distribution programme using seed fair and voucher system	246,279
ERI-04/A07	CESVI	Support to pastoralists in central Dankalia and Araeta	695,000
ERI-04/A04	FAO	Support to potato production through rehabilitation of the seed supply system	713,132
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			5,413,482
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			
ERI-04/CSS01	OCHA	Coordination of humanitarian challenges and support	629,857
ERI-04/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian capacity-building of national institutions	250,000
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			879,857
EDUCATION			
ERI-04/E01	UNICEF	Education in emergencies	2,366,909
Sub total for EDUCATION			2,366,909
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			
ERI-04/S/NF01	UNDP	Provision of shelter and household items	8,560,000
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			8,560,000

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
FOOD			
ERI-04/F01	WFP	Emergency food assistance to food deficit drought-affected rural populations of Eritrea (EMOP)	53,300,000
ERI-04/F02	WFP	Food assistance to war and drought-affected persons in Eritrea (PRRO)	44,500,000
Sub total for FOOD			97,800,000
HEALTH			
ERI-04/H02	UNICEF	Health and nutrition interventions	4,381,500
ERI-04/H03	WHO	Integrated disease surveillance and response	1,130,000
ERI-04/H05	UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO	Protection of women and the youth against HIV/AIDS	489,500
ERI-04/H04	CRS	Provide adolescent girls full access to reproductive health education	276,000
ERI-04/H01	UNFPA	Save the mother and her baby	457,580
ERI-04/H06	CRS	Support coping mechanisms of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) through education, provision of food and increased livelihood security	231,000
Sub total for HEALTH			6,965,580
MINE ACTION			
ERI-04/MA02	UNDP	Emergency access to orthopedic services through provision of community based rehabilitation (CBR)	249,000
ERI-04/MA03	UNDP	Emergency clearance by employment of previous INGO teams	1,259,000
ERI-04/MA01	UNICEF	Mine risk education	381,000
ERI-04/MA04	UNMAS	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMEE MACC)	417,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			2,306,000
MULTI-SECTOR			
ERI-04/MS01	UNHCR	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees; international protection, care and maintenance and durable solutions for Sudanese, Somali and other refugees in Eritrea	14,591,740
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			14,591,740

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 20 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			
ERI-04/P/HR/RL01	UNICEF	Protection of vulnerable children and women	2,501,265
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			2,501,265
WATER AND SANITATION			
ERI-04/WS03	CRS	Increase the number of people with access to safe water	267,200
ERI-04/WS02	OXFAM GB	Public health for the drought affected population in Areza, Debub region	653,995
ERI-04/WS04	MOVIMONDO	Water delivery in drought-affected areas in southern red sea region	269,000
ERI-04/WS01	UNICEF	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea	4,064,000
ERI-04/WS05	COSV	Water supply systems in Hirghigo, Kilo, Tiluk villages, Northern Red Sea region	600,000
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			5,854,195
Grand Total			147,239,028

12. PROJECT SUMMARIES

FOOD AND FOOD SECURITY

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title	Emergency food assistance to food deficit drought - affected rural populations of Eritrea (EMOP 10261.0 and 10261.1)
Project Code	ERI-04/F01
Sector	Food
Themes	Victims of crop failure and drought
Objective	In the short term, meet the food needs of 600,000 drought-affected rural Eritreans facing food deficits in 2004.
Targeted Beneficiaries	600,000 impoverished war-affected people
Implementing Partners	ERREC, line-ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and communities
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 53,300,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Eritrea continues to remain a food insecure country, with the magnitude and impact of drought combined with the effects of the war and prevailing poverty posing a serious threat of a humanitarian crisis throughout the country. In 2003, an estimated 2.0 million Eritreans (mid-2003 revised estimate from the GoSE) were in need of food aid; consisting of 1.4 million directly drought affected and 600,000 impoverished war affected people whose situation has further deteriorated due to the overall impact of the drought.

The drought not only affected the chronic drought areas but also the grain producing regions, rendering it difficult for a large portion of the population to meet its own food requirements. The 2003 rains were better. However, while absolute quantities of rain were relatively good, the spread of the rain over the cropping season and especially the early cessation of the rains in September resulted in less than hoped for crop yields, far below the total needs of the country. As such, specific areas do not have the harvest that was originally anticipated. These are predominantly the densely populated highland regions, which in the ERREC/CARE/WFP Rural Livelihood Security Survey of early 2003 were found to be the parts of the country with the most vulnerable and impoverished population.

Crop production in 2003 has been further hampered by a number of factors, including the loss of draught animals, insufficient rains, pests, diseases, uncontrolled weeds and a reduced workforce, especially able-bodied 18-40 year olds who were enlisted into National Service. Female-headed households and those already having little land were most affected by this and as a result were not able to plant a sufficient area to take care of their household food needs.

Given the combined effects of drought and war, the general population of Eritrea has become very impoverished, with approximately 65% no longer able to meet its basic food needs.

The focus of WFP's intervention, aimed at alleviating the impact of the drought in combination with structural poverty issues, will be in the areas of the country most affected by the combined impact of war, drought and the subsequent increase in poverty. These areas will be identified using tools such as the Quality of Seasons Index developed by WFP's VAM Unit and tools used to identify and quantify poverty levels, such as those used in the ERREC/ CARE/ WFP Rural Livelihood Security Survey conducted in February 2003. This information will be complemented by the data collected through the survey leading to the PRSP of the Government of Eritrea and the FAO/WFP Joint Crop Assessment scheduled for November 2003.

The objectives of WFP Eritrea Emergency Operations are to support the Government's efforts to:

- save lives of the drought affected population by providing regular access to basic food rations.
- improve the nutritional status of the drought-affected severely malnourished under-five children through therapeutic feeding at health centres.
- improve the nutritional status of the drought-affected malnourished children, pregnant and nursing mothers through supplementary feeding at health centres and schools.

STRATEGY

The first four months of 2004, the affected caseload of 600,000 people will continue to be covered by the ongoing EMOP 10261.0. From May onwards, a new EMOP (10261.1) will take over the caseload and continue to meet the needs of the most vulnerable drought and war affected impoverished population. The estimated food needs for this year are put at **112,160 MTs** from January up to the end of the year. This appeal is equivalent to **US\$ 53,300,000** to cover the costs of food purchase, transportation, direct and indirect operational support costs.

Out of some 2.0 million people affected by the drought in 2003 (figure from the 2003 CAP revision), 600,000 were assisted by WFP under EMOP 10261.0 from July 2003 until October 2003, while towards the end of the year the number is increased to 800,000. The original target of 900,000 was not reached due to resources constraints. The other drought affected vulnerable populations were targeted by other agencies – including NGOs – and the Government with whom good coordination mechanisms exist.

Beneficiary category	Number	Duration Months	Requirement (MT)
EMOP 1026.0 and EMOP 10261.1			
Drought-affected impoverished vulnerable persons	600,000	12	109,200
Malnourished children and Pregnant and Lactating mothers	35,000	12	2,962
Total	600,000	12	112,162

At present, WFP has 4 sub-offices: Massawa (for the Northern and Southern Red Sea Regions), Decamhare (for the Debub Region), Keren (for the Anseba region), and Barentu, (for the Gash Barka Region). These sub-offices are headed by international programme officers and have a COMPAS system installed to track all movement of food commodities and will progressively evolve reporting and accountability of and vis-à-vis partners. Furthermore, e-mail connectivity has ensured better communication between the country and sub-offices and has been assuasive in day-to-day programme and logistical interventions. The international staff are assisted by qualified National Field Assistants and supported by drivers, radio operators and COMPAS data entry clerks.

Financial Summary WFP EMOPs 10261.0/10261.1		
Budget Items	Quantity (MT)	Total Cost (US\$)
Commodities/Item		
Commodities	112,162	26,800,000
External and Internal Transport		18,168,500
Other Direct Operational Costs		2,605,000
Direct Support Costs		1,995,500
Indirect Support Costs		3,731,000
Total	112,162	53,300,000

Appealing Agency	WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME
Project Title	Food assistance to war and drought-affected persons in Eritrea (WFP PRRO 10192.0)
Project Code	ERI-04/F02
Sector	Food
Themes	IDPs, Returnees, Expellees, victims of drought
Objective	Improve household food security and nutrition status of target populations and increase access for the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills.
Target Beneficiaries	503,458
Partners	ERREC, line-ministries, UN agencies, NGOs and communities
Project Duration	July 2003 ¹⁸ – June 2005 (2 years)
Funds Requested	US\$ 44,500,000 (2004 requirements)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Eritrea's economic growth and progress in agricultural development was to a large extent reversed by the border conflict with Ethiopia that lasted from 1998 to 2000. The conflict displaced over one million people and seriously affected the food security of the entire population as the fertile grain producing areas of Gash Barka and Debub had significantly reduced production for two years. The situation was further aggravated by three consecutive years of drought in the northern Sahel regions of the country. By the end of 2001, WFP was supporting close to one million beneficiaries affected by war and drought with general rations. The same level of support remained necessary throughout 2003. The economic and social damage of both the war and the drought are still felt and it will require several years of normal rainfall and political stability to overcome it.

Out of an estimated 3.4 million people, about 80% live in rural areas and depend on agriculture and livestock as the primary source of food production and income. Eritrea has a structural food deficit and has always been a major food grain importer. The 2002 cereal crop was estimated at only 54,000 MTs, less than 10% of the country's needs. The 2003 harvest prospects are better, but still far below the requirements or what were hoped for. In addition to this, the population has become very impoverished with some 65% no longer able to meet its basic food needs. To climb out of this economic downward cycle of natural and disaster combined with war, strategic interventions to combat poverty and support food security are needed. This has become cornerstones of the Government's policy with the development of an I-PRSP and a Food Security Strategy development. The success of the peace process will be another crucial factor.

After the establishment in early 2001 of the TSZ most of the displaced persons returned home with only about 60,000 remaining in camps and in host communities due to insecurity in their place of origin and fear of mines. Despite decisions by the Border Commission on the status of the border, demarcation has yet to start and there remains still a large area that needs to be cleared of landmines and UXO to allow IDPs to re-settle. Even when the demarcation process is implemented effectively, movements of people can be expected resulting in new IDP movements.

The objectives of WFP Eritrea PRRO are to support the Government's efforts to:

- improve household food security and nutritional status of target populations;
- increase access for the target communities to physical assets, knowledge and skills;
- improve the nutritional status of the vulnerable severely malnourished under-five children through therapeutic feeding at health centres;
- improve the nutritional status of malnourished children, pregnant and nursing mothers through supplementary feeding at health centres and schools;
- enhance the capacity for self-reliance of vulnerable groups through pilot targeted skill training and income activities including food for asset creation and food for training.

¹⁸ This date is the effective starting date of the project, as opposed to its planned date of January 2003.

STRATEGY

War and the four consecutive years of drought have seriously undermined Eritrea's ability to feed its people, who continue to suffer from high levels of food insecurity. Continuous relief assistance to a large number of beneficiaries, including IDPs, returnees and expellees is needed. Demobilised soldiers will be included in this group when the demobilisation process gets further implemented. With ongoing resettlement and repatriation exercises, it is apparent that food aid will be required to support the reintegration of these populations. In addition, populations living in chronically food insecure areas require support to rebuild their livelihoods and achieve self-sufficiency through a promotion of their human and physical assets.

The original PRRO appeal for 104,531 MTs over its two year life has had to be readjusted and the 2004 requirements are now estimated at 86,640 MTs, partly due to a delay in the commencement of the project (a slow pledge response in the beginning of the year resulted in a postponing of the project start with six months from January to July 2003) and partly due to shifting realities and priorities. The food will provide food commodities to the most vulnerable populations through various interventions over the year. Food aid will help to improve the household food security and contribute to national recovery, build assets and enhance knowledge and skills especially for women through support to adult literacy and school-feeding programme. Rehabilitation of water, sanitation and irrigation facilities will further promote national development efforts.

The operation consists of the two inter-linked components of a PRRO, namely Relief and Recovery. This Appeal is equivalent to **US\$ 44,500,000** for 2004 to cover the costs of food purchase, transportation, direct and indirect operational support costs. In 2004, the operation will support about 503,400 people affected by the war and drought in Eritrea, as shown in the table below, with an estimated 86,640 MTs.

Beneficiary category	Total number 2004 / 2005	Total number 2004	Total requirement (MT) 2003/05	Requirement in 2004 (MT)
IDPs	60,000	69,200	23,400	16,463
Therapeutic feeding	2,400	1,200	110	145
Supplementary feeding	30,000	15,000	809	1,620
Returnees	120,000	84,000	23,400	19,984
Expellees	5,000	1,000	585	238
School feeding	150,000	120,000	21,620	16,563
Food-for-Training	60,000	43,000	7,020	4,696
Food-for-Work*	320,000	120,000	10,043	14,976
Demobilised Soldiers*	100,000		9,744	
HIV/AIDS	120,000	50,000	7,800	11,955
Total	967,400	503,400	104,531	86,640

*To avoid having resources left unused, the demobilisation component is combined with the FFW component in a flexible way, allowing to move resources when opportunities present themselves.

At present, WFP has four sub-offices: Massawa (for the Northern and Southern Red Sea Regions), Dekamhare (for the Debub Region), Keren (for the Anseba region), and Barentu, (for the Gash Barka Region). These sub offices are headed by international programme officers and have a COMPAS system installed to track all movement of food commodities and will progressively evolve reporting and accountability of and vis-à-vis partners. Furthermore, e-mail connectivity has ensured better communication between the country and sub-offices and has been assuasive in day-to-day programme and logistical interventions. The international staff are assisted by qualified National Field Assistants and supported by drivers, radio operators and COMPAS data entry clerks.

Financial Summary		
Budget Items	Quantity (MT)	Total Cost (US\$)
Commodities /Item		
Commodities	86,640	23,400,000
External and internal transport		15,481,500
Other direct operational costs		252,500
Direct support costs		2,251,000
Indirect support costs		3,115,000
Total	86,640	44,500,000

AGRICULTURE

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Provision of supplementary feeds and improved health care for sustained animal production
Project Code	ERI-04/A01
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	Livestock Feed, Animal Health Care
Objective	To sustain animal production through increased availability of livestock feeds and improved health care.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Poultry farmers, Dairy farmers, Livestock keepers
Implementing Partners	MoA, Ministry of Fisheries and Local Authorities
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 907,368

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The 2002 drought in Eritrea put livestock at great risk of malnutrition, disease and death. The assistance received in 2003 made only a modest contribution to mitigating the impact of the drought on animal nutrition and health. Although the 2003 rains have shown considerable improvement over the previous years, the pattern and within-season distribution have not favoured the rapid regeneration of pastures and fodder or recharged watering sources adequately. Since much of the current growing crops was planted late, there is the danger of the rains curtailing before they reach harvesting maturity. Therefore, there is a threat of shortage of crop residue, which forms an important source of livestock feed, as well as adequately developed pasture and fodder to sustain animals during the next dry season.

There are already signs of unusual migration patterns as a result of the current changes in the rainy season. Grass cover has deteriorated in all grazing areas leading to drastic thinning of pastures as well as disappearance of adapted species and the emergence of unpalatable ones. The mass re-seeding with suitable varieties of preferred grass species will be an important emergency intervention to minimise the trend. Efforts to improve the veterinary services through training, provision of drugs and vaccines and restocking of equipment, instruments and supplies, will also need to continue to cater for the unfulfilled needs in 2003 as well as the new needs now emerging.

Animal Feed

Interventions in five areas are proposed:

1. Local procurement of compounded feeds and feed additives for distribution to about 2,000 very poor dairy and poultry keepers who operate at the domestic or backyard level and international procurement of other feeds and feed additives for wider distribution to other vulnerable groups;
2. Production of high protein meal for incorporation in compounded animal feeds by feed millers to meet increased demand expected from commercial livestock producers. The protein would mainly be generated through a manifold increase in fish-meal production by providing artisanal fishermen in Southern Red Sea Region with nets, mills, bagging equipment and materials. Storage, marketing, transportation and training of fishermen and processors would also be addressed. The output is expected to be fish-meal in sufficient quantity to meet estimated annual domestic demand;
3. Exploitation of existing resources of prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia spp.*) as part of a feeding regime for ruminants, and establishment of pilot plantation plots of the species in suitable areas. This easily managed and drought tolerant source of animal feed can be propagated/planted during the dry season and regenerates quickly after being harvested. It is proposed that greater use of this resource be immediately exploited for animal feed through: (a) the promotion of the utilisation of wild reserves; and, (b) through the establishment of pilot plantations at community level in selected locations in Debub, Gash Barka and Maekel Regions. Utilisation of wild reserves will involve the organisation of harvesting teams (harvesting pads and removal of spines), transportation to villages and communities and training in chopping and feeding. Establishment of pilot plantations will concentrate on the use

of spineless varieties for which planting materials will be collected from existing wild reserves. Training will be provided in the propagation/planting of these materials and in the management and husbandry of the small (maximum size 0.5 ha) plantations at community level. Up to 500 farm families are expected to benefit;

4. Pasture rehabilitation through wide-scale re-seeding with adapted grass varieties as well as focused training and on-farm demonstrations in the area of hay making and storage techniques, good feeding practices and the basics of ration formulation;
5. Low cost rehabilitation of small-scale feed processing units for making cubes, pellets, multi-nutritional feed blocks etc. The objective is to provide catalytic supplements to straw/roughage-based diets. This will also help in the sustainable upgrading of locally available feed resources.

Livestock Health Care

Interventions in two areas are proposed:

1. Provision of vaccines, drugs and laboratory equipment and supplies to compensate for the expected deficits in supply in areas with high livestock populations;
2. Provision of training in diagnosis, treatment and prevention to para-veterinary and community animal health workers in all Regions of the country.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Equipment and supplies	
Compounded feeds and feed additives	100,000
Inputs for fish meal production	150,000
Inputs for cactus collection, transportation, propagation and cultivation	80,000
Grass pasture mass re-seeding (Seed procurement, aerial and ground seeding)	200,000
Veterinary equipment, supplies, vaccines and drugs	100,000
Technical assistance (International consultant specialists (including TCDC), 10 m/m, National Consultants, 12 m/m and casual labour	140,000
Travel (internal official travel by project staff)	20,000
Supervisory technical services	10,000
Training (Practical training workshops, including veterinary training)	20,000
Building materials (simple sheds for fish meal milling, storage, conditioning cactus planting material)	12,000
General operating expenses (Field operations, monitoring and evaluation)	30,000
Direct operating costs (5%)	45,368
GRAND TOTAL	907,368

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency provision of seeds of cereals, legumes and vegetables to drought-affected farmers
Project Code	ERI-04/A02
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	Vulnerable farmers, Agricultural inputs, Food security
Objectives	To assist the poorest of the drought-affected farmers to resume crop production through the provision of seeds.
Targeted Beneficiaries	100,000 farmers as direct beneficiaries, about 50,000 of them women.
Implementing Partners	MoA, MoLG, ERREC
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,214,736

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

In 2003 Eritrea faced a seed deficit of nearly 12,000 tons as a result of the devastating drought of 2002, which had led to the depletion of traditional seed reserves held by farmers. Only the generous response by the humanitarian community made it possible for many farmers to return to farming in 2003. Unfortunately, the threat of another crop failure makes it necessary for humanitarian partners to repeat the seed intervention in 2004.

The project will procure, from both local and overseas sources, selected cereal, legume and vegetable seeds, including seed potatoes, to address the essential needs of approximately 100,000 farmers in the four crop production regions. The project is not intended to satisfy overall national seed requirements for 2003, but focuses only on the most drought-affected and poorest farmers. The provision of vegetable seeds, to be imported from overseas sources, will enable hundreds of families, now resuming their livelihoods after war and droughts, to start vegetable backyard gardening to supplement the family diets and income.

The project will also address the serious damage to the informal seed sector, which has occurred as a result of the long drought and the impact of war. Eritrea's agriculture is largely based on the use of landraces, which have evolved over the millennia to conform to the prevailing agro-ecologies. Farmers save seeds at each harvest to plant the succeeding crop and the continuity of cropping has been important in maintaining the purity of the indigenous cultivars. The frequent droughts of recent years have disrupted the seed saving practice and rendered many saved seed stocks impure and unproductive. The project will assist in repairing the damage by working with the Research Department to mount a survey to identify pure stands of wheat and barley during the 2004-growing season, mainly in the Debub Region. At the end of the exercise, about 100 MTs of pure stocks will be purchased from identified farmers, cleaned, treated and stored for distribution to needy areas in time for the 2005 season. The Research Department will be assisted to further conduct on-station purification of important landraces of wheat and barley for release to progressive farmers from whom the purified materials would diffuse into farming communities.

While it is difficult to quantify the output of the project in terms of tonnage of food produced, the project will enable the most vulnerable farmers to re-establish production, become more self reliant in terms of household food security and reduce reliance on food aid.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Seeds (Cereals, legumes, vegetable)	950,000
Inputs for seed purification exercise by the Research Department	40,000
Technical Assistance (International Consultant 4m/m, National Consultants 6 m/m)	62,000
Casual Labour	10,000
Travel (internal travel of project staff)	10,000
Supervisory technical services	10,000
Non-expendable equipment (one field vehicle for distribution and monitoring)	32,000
Training (Several field training workshops in maintenance breeding)	10,000
General operating expenses (Field operations: distribution and monitoring)	30,000
Direct operating costs (5%)	60,736
GRAND TOTAL	1,214,736

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Emergency assistance for the control of Striga infestation in Gash Barka Region
Project Code	ERI-04/A03
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	Crop production, seed multiplication, research, extension, food security
Objective	To combat the spread of the Striga weed in Gash Barka through assistance to the research and extension wings of MoA to improve interventions aimed at controlling the weed.
Targeted Beneficiaries	About 3,000 sorghum and millet farmers in Gash Barka initially
Implementing Partner	MoA
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 370,526

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Many consider the region of Gash Barka as the breadbasket of Eritrea. As marginal lands dominate most of Eritrea, the lowland plains of Gash Barka, with their relatively good soils, provide opportunity for large-scale cultivation of cereals, such as sorghum and millet, during the rainy season.

Unfortunately, a major threat to the proper development and expansion of sorghum and millet cultivation is Striga, or witch weed, which, as a parasitic weed, is capable of devastating an entire crop. Once a crop is infested with Striga, eradication is an almost impossible task and each contaminated field becomes a new source of infestation to many other farms, through seed exchange. Returning refugees have also contributed to the problem through unwitting imports of seeds from neighbouring countries.

Eritrean agricultural research has been engaged in a collaborative Striga control programme with international partners, particularly Intsormil. The three-pronged approach in the control programme is based on:

1. cultural practices such as tie-ridging and crop rotation;
2. host plant resistance including seed multiplication and supply of tolerant varieties;
3. produce marketing.

Some success has been achieved at the research level, in agronomy and cultural practices as well as in the identification of tolerant cultivars. Rapid improvement in seed multiplication and supply must come quickly along with this, which seems to be the weak link in the current chain of control efforts.

The project will enhance the current efforts of the research and extension wings of MoA to move approved technologies from research programmes to pilot areas in order to test the relevant packages and to start on the road to technology adoption. Additionally, extension and research will be assisted to develop a cadre of small-scale seed multipliers in key sorghum and millet growing areas in Gash Barka, who will serve of sources of Striga-free sorghum and millet seeds for dissemination to other farmers. In this assistance programme, research will be assisted with: inputs to generate pure foundation seeds; inputs for cleaning, treatment and bagging; and technical assistance for trials, demonstrations and production of training manuals. Extension will also be assisted to provide guidance to the new seed farmers and to train them in areas such as agronomy, quality control, seed conditioning and marketing. MoA policy makers will also be sensitised to resolve produce-marketing issues in order to sustain the interest of sorghum and millet farmers to achieve increased productivity.

The project will cover about six Sub-Zobas in Gash Barka initially and involve about 30 farmers as seed growers. About 3,000 farmers will be covered in the project's catchment area to receive extension messages on the improved methodologies and technology. The first year will be on emergency footing and will concentrate on establishing a system. Only about 300 quintals of high quality seed are expected to be produced. This will meet the needs of about 3,000 farmers in the following crop season. But more importantly, at the end of 2003, the basis would have been laid for

the MoA to build on the initial effort, involve more seed growers, expand the involvement of research, extension and farmers and achieve wider coverage in succeeding years until Striga infestation is significantly minimised and its effective management sustained in all of Gash Barka.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
BUDGET ITEMS	US\$
Equipment and supplies:	
Inputs for on-station breeder and foundation seed production	55,000
Inputs for extension campaigns	10,000
Start-up inputs and services for new seed growers	50,000
Seed procurement	100,000
Technical assistance (International consultant specialists, 4 m/m, National Consultants, 6 m/m).	72,000
Administrative Support (Driver and casual labour)	10,000
Travel (internal official travel by project staff)	10,000
Supervisory technical services	5,000
Training (Practical training workshops, seminars)	10,000
General operating expenses (Field operations including demonstrations, monitoring and evaluation)	30,000
Direct operating costs (5%)	18,526
TOTAL	370,526

Appealing Agency	FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Support to potato production through rehabilitation of the seed supply system
Project Code	ERI-04/A04
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	IDPs, Food Security
Objective	To bring about a rapid improvement in the food security situation by supporting potato production through the rehabilitation of the seed supply system.
Targeted Beneficiaries	400 farm families in Debub are direct beneficiaries. Of these about 200 are estimated to be female-headed. At five persons per family, total number of beneficiaries is 2,000
Implementing Partner	MoA
Project Duration	January – December 2004 (plus 4 months in 2005 for post-harvest activities)
Funds requested	US\$ 713,132

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A quick and effective post-war and post-drought rehabilitation of food production in the main food production areas of Eritrea is required in order to make a significant contribution to national food security in the shortest possible time. Potato production can make a quick impact on food security. Potato cultivation yields much higher calories per unit area, 1.5 times more protein, and higher levels of minerals and vitamins than cereals. Normally, about 5,000 ha of potato are cultivated annually, with Zoba Debub being the main production area. Over the past few years farmers have not had access to good seeds as the traditional seed source, Ethiopia, has been cut off by the war, leading to seed shortages. Additionally, the security situation has prevented access to many of the potato growing areas. These constraints have led to a slump in potato cultivation. Following the cessation of war, the security situation has improved, making more land accessible and this will lead to even higher seed demand.

The project will have a dual objective. The first will be to provide good potato seeds to about 400 potato farmers who are returning to safe lands to improve their food security. The second is to continue the rehabilitation of the local potato seed supply system to eventually attain a sustainable system. In 2002, FAO assisted MoA to commence the training of selected farmers to serve as potato seed producers. To this end high quality foundation potato seeds were imported from overseas sources for the new seed growers. The project was very successful and while the coverage was very limited, it demonstrated that small groups of indigenous potato farmers could be trained and developed to serve as sources of good seeds in the potato growing communities. However, the success of this exercise would depend on the periodic importation of foundation material in the short-term in order to cover the needs of more trainee seed growers farmers and also to ensure that fresh foundation seed is available to flush the system every two years until the MoA is in a position to assume the role of supplier of foundation seed through its Research Unit. The experience from the previous exercise demonstrated the need to use the Research Department as conduit in the sense of their serving as initial multiplier to achieve larger volumes of seed. This arrangement will increase the number of eventual beneficiaries and reduce the quantity of foundation seed, which has to be imported. Under the project 100 farmers will be selected in Debub and Maekel, including those trained in 2002 for the continuation of the seed grower training. While those previously trained will undertake another round of seed multiplication, the rest will be taken through the initial steps and benefit from the research output when the initial imported stocks have been bulked.

The project will also need to construct 'appropriate technology' potato seed stores in the project areas for the safe storage of potato seeds. Under the climatic conditions of the growing areas, full season conditioned storage is critical if the seeds are to be properly kept until they are planted in the subsequent season.

The output of the project will include about 800 MTs of seed and ware potatoes, 2 potato seed stores at strategic locations and at least 100 farmers trained and able to serve as reliable seed suppliers in potato growing areas.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Equipment and Supplies	
Potato Seeds (Foundation class and certified seeds 100 MTs @ US\$ 1,800	180,000
Potato Seed (Certified class, imported) 100 MTs @ US\$ 1600	160,000
Construction of 2 potato seed stores @ US\$ 60,000	120,000
Hand tools, crop protection supplies and harvesting materials	50,000
Project personnel (international consultant, 4 m/m, national consultant agronomist, 4 m/m and casual labour)	75,000
Travel (internal official travel by project staff)	8,000
Supervisory technical services	2,476
Training (Field training workshops on on-farm seed multiplication)	20,000
Non expendable equipment (Field vehicle for supervision and monitoring)	32,000
General operating costs (Field operations)	30,000
Direct operating costs (5%)	35,656
Total	713,132

Appealing Agency:	CARE INTERNATIONAL IN ERITREA
Project Title:	Animal feed assistance
Project Code:	ERI-04/A05
Sector:	Agriculture
Themes:	Supply of Animal Feed Concentrates, Supplementary Feeding
Objective:	To assist 7,000 vulnerable farmers to increase their production by providing support to draught animals in the form of nutritional feed concentrates.
Targeted Beneficiaries	7,000 drought affected vulnerable small scale farmers
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, and communities
Project Duration:	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 761,814
Funds Requested:	US\$ 761,814

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The rainfall situation in 2003 has been in most cases erratic and below normal. The spring rains (March – May) failed almost completely, while the summer rains were patchy and below normal average. Due to this, the crop residue that serves as animal fodder during the long dry season will be in scarcity. As a result, there will be an urgent need of animal feed assistance to vulnerable and resource poor households to feed their oxen from March – June 2004. With this assistance, farmers will be able to plough their fields and plant their crops so that they will have sufficient crop produce for 2005.

A total of 7,000 vulnerable households will be assisted with animal feed concentrates to feed 7,000 oxen in drought-affected areas in Debub region. The supplementary feed will be given for four months (March – June 2004) until adequate pasture is produced by the rainy season of the same year. The daily ration will be 3 kgs per ox per day. A total of 2,520 MTs of concentrates will be procured from local feed processing factories available in country. The concentrates will be mixed with fodder (crop residue or hay), which will be readily available to farmers. CARE International will work with the MoA and communities in implementing the project. The project is 12 months intervention. Project implementation is planned to commence in January 2004 and to end in December 2004 with preparing final report to be submitted to the donor.

Activities

1. Conduct baseline survey.
2. Identification of vulnerable communities and resource poor households who will be assisted by the project.
3. Training to beneficiary farmers on how to use the concentrated feed.
4. Purchase and distribution of concentrates to beneficiaries.
5. Monitoring the feeding activities, condition of the oxen.
6. Evaluate the land area ploughed, planted and crop produced to evaluate the impact (the food security situation of the beneficiary households) of the project. The evaluation will be done in October / November.

Expected outputs

1. 7,000 draught animals (oxen of vulnerable households in drought-affected areas will have access to high protein feed in concentrated form.
2. The household beneficiaries will have healthy and strong oxen to prepare and plant their farms on time.
3. Farmers supported by the project will produce enough food for 2005.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	69,175
Operating costs	616,590
Communication / Security costs	6,793
Programme support costs	69,256
TOTAL	761,814

Appealing Agency	CARE INTERNATIONAL IN ERITREA
Project Title	Provision of seed and tractor service for land preparation in drought-affected areas
Project Code	ERI-04/A06
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	Assist vulnerable households by Supplying with Seed and Tractor Service for Ploughing
Objective	To provide vulnerable farming households in target drought affected areas access to seeds and tractor service ploughing in 2004 cropping season in order to harvest sufficient crop production to meet their annual food needs in 2005.
Targeted Beneficiaries	12,000 households (6,000 for tractor ploughing and 6,000 for seed distribution). Totally 12,000 households (60,000 people) will benefit from the project.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, and communities
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 504,627
Funds Requested	US\$ 504,627

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Potentially, crop production areas in Debub have been affected by complete failure of the spring rains and the late onset of summer rains. The long cycle crops (sorghum, finger millet and maize) planted under extreme dry weather in April – May have completely failed. The onset of main summer rains were delayed by almost three weeks, and even after it started, it has been patchy and unevenly distributed until the third week of July 2003 where the condition started improving. All the crops were planted late and there is a very high risk that the crop production of 2003 will be below normal and people will suffer from food insecurity.

As a consequence of bad rainfall condition and low crop production, vulnerable farmers in Debub region will not have seed to plant for 2004 cropping season. Likewise, due to the poor performance of the crops in 2003, farmers will not be able to pay for tractor services to plough their farmlands in 2004, which will lead to serious food insecurity in 2005.

To alleviate the problem, CARE International in Eritrea is proposing an intervention on seed provision and tractor services to assist vulnerable households in Debub region. The intervention will enable targeted households to produce sufficient crop to have enough food for 2005.

6,000 vulnerable farming households will be selected to benefit from the seed distribution. Every farmer will get enough seed to plant one hectare. The seed will be purchased locally from farmers with surplus seed. Likewise, 6,000 resource poor households will get tractor service assistance to prepare their farmlands and plant crops in 2004. The beneficiaries are households (majority women) who do not have oxen and labour to prepare their farmlands in 2004. One hectare will be ploughed and planted for each household. The project will cover the expense of tractor ploughing to be hired from private commercial farmers or from the MoA (Machinery Department).

In order to improve crop production, farmers will be encouraged and technically assisted to adopt improved farming practices and systems. Training will be given to the targeted households by CARE International and MoA staff on organic fertilising, crop rotation, intercropping, weed and pest control. Likewise, demonstrations on farmers' fields will be conducted on these improved practices.

CARE International will work with the MoA and communities in implementing the project. The project is 12 months intervention. Project implementation is planned to commence in January 2004 and to end in December 2004.

Activities

- a. Conduct baseline survey.
- b. Identification of vulnerable communities and resource poor households who will be assisted by the project.
- c. Train beneficiary farmers on improved farming practices.
- d. Purchase and distribution of seeds.
- e. Provide tractor services to plough farmland.
- f. Monitoring project activities.
- g. Evaluate the project.

Expected outputs

- 12,000 resource poor households (6,000 farmers in seed distribution and the same number in tractor service ploughing) will benefit from the project.
- Beneficiary farmers will use improved farming practices to increase their crop production.
- Farmers supported by the project will produce enough food for 2005.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	71,720
Operating costs	378,437
Communication / security costs	7,879
Programme support costs	46,591
TOTAL	504,627

Appealing Agency	COOPERAZIONE E SVILUPPO
Project Title	Support to pastoralists in Central Dankalia and Araeta
Project Code	ERI-04/A07
Sector	Agriculture
Theme	Livestock
Objective	Assistance to drought affected population in improving livestock feed and water supply and health status.
Target Beneficiaries	35,793 people up to 90% of which are pastoralists
Implementing Partners	CESVI, MoA
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 695,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The two Sub-Zobas are inhabited by a total of 35,793 people up to 90% of which are pastoralists whose main and sometimes sole income derives from livestock. There is a small segment of the population whose livelihood depends on fishing. The area is characterised by a chronic food shortage and the population depends on food aid for most part of the year. The area has high potential for livestock development and currently there are more than 150,000 heads of livestock in the area; 80% of these consist of goats. Animal diseases constitute one of the major constraints to livestock development in the area. In addition to diseases, animal feed shortages especially during the long dry periods causes severe losses not only in production but also in most cases can also lead to starvation and decimates herds and flocks. Livestock productivity can be greatly enhanced by improving animal health, availability of feed (forage and fish meal), availability of water for livestock and people and introducing poultry production.

This will contribute significantly to food security in the area and improve nutritional status of the people.

Water for people and livestock is scarce in the area and usually it is water rather than animal feed which may lead to starvation.

Implementation Activities

- Control of the major animal health diseases through appropriate prophylactic and curative measures. The Veterinary Centres at Tio and Afambo will be strengthened to enable the delivery of animal health services. Provision will also be made to enable the supply of drugs and vaccines to the animal health services. Training livestock owners in delivering primary animal health care will boost animal health care.
- Rangeland improvement and development schemes will be carried out through the construction of simple water conservation structures by using cash for work programmes and hiring machinery. Support will be given to provide cultivated forage and browse on a small scale by diverting seasonal floods and streams and using spate irrigation. Conservation of hay and crop by products grown through spate irrigation as a feed reserve for the dry period. Watering points in the form of temporary ponds, small dams and construction of underground reservoirs to provide water for livestock.
- Development of watering points at strategic points and settlements to provide drinking water for people and livestock.
 - Hand dug wells;
 - Bore holes;
 - Underground reservoirs;
 - Ponds and small dams by diverting streams.

- Provision of fishing gear to local artisan fishermen in the area to boost fishing thereby increasing edible fish. The inedible fish and the by products will be dried in the sun and ground to provide fish meal which can be utilised as animal feed locally and sold to other parts of the country to provide cash. Locally manufactured fish grinding mills will be supplied by the project to fishermen organised into associations or to private entrepreneurs. Most of the fishmeal produced will be locally utilised as poultry feed or livestock feed mixed with other ingredients.

Financial Summary	
Budget items	US\$
Personnel costs	150,000
Implementation	395,000
Communication/ security costs	55,000
Operating costs	95,000
TOTAL	695,000

Appealing Agency	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
Project Title	Seed distribution programme using seed fair and voucher system
Project Code	ERI-04/A08
Sector	Agriculture
Themes	Gender, Income Generation
Objective	To increase the access to quality seed for farmers in Northern Debub.
Targeted Beneficiaries (total # & description)	Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are: Children: 10,000 Women: 7,500
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Agriculture, Village Seed Committees
Project Duration	March 2004 - August 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 246,279
Funds Requested	US\$ 246,279

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Farmer seed systems in Eritrea are under stress. An undercurrent of chronic stress in which the poorest farm families always struggle to access seed has been exacerbated by consecutive years of below average rainfall. This proposal addresses both acute and chronic seed insecurity.

Within the Eritrean farmer seed system, families obtain seed from their own stock, complemented by seed obtained through their social networks. Invariably, seed is also obtained through market purchases. A rapid seed security assessment determined that farmers would significantly have more access to seed from the market in 2003, following the near failure of the 2002 harvest.

At the same time that seed demand is increasing (anticipated to peak in June at planting), there is reduced sale of grain appropriate for use as seed due to the poor harvest and increased demand for consumption. However, in spite of this reduced supply and increased demands, farmers appear confident that they will be successful in accessing seed from the market.

Some of the problems with seed sourced from grain traders, as cited by farmers are: (1) the need to make repeated visits to the market in search of desired seed; (2) the misinformation provided by grain traders on the provenance of the seed; and, (3) the inflated seed prices as planting season approaches. To mitigate these problems, CRS will conduct Seed Fairs, which will enable beneficiaries to purchase locally grown seed, the most desired and appropriate for high yields. Local traders and farmers will be encouraged to bring their good quality seed. Beneficiaries are then given vouchers with an equivalent set cash value and are free to choose from the seed available. The strength of this alternative seed distribution system is that the beneficiaries are in control of the seed selection and surveys have conclude the satisfaction as well as germination rates are substantially higher using this methodology.

The primary target area of intervention is the northern part of zoba (zone) Debub: Adi Keih, Areza, Dbarwa, Dekemhare, Mendefera, and Segheneiti Sub-Zobas with a combined population of approximately 500,000. This target area has been identified in consultation with government agencies, local partners and with the WFP VAM analysis of rainfall distribution/shortfalls (as measured against a ten-year average). The target beneficiaries practice mixed farming and have no other sources of income and limited coping strategies for surviving this drought.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel	19,943
Fringe benefits	4,816
Vehicle expenses	6,097
Programme support costs	2,178
Seed fair and voucher	185,924
Total monitoring and evaluation	1,452
Total programme direct costs	220,410
Administration costs	22,041
Capital assets	3,828
Total	246,279

WATER SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea
Project Code	ERI-04/WS01
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Themes	Potable Water, Sanitation, Drought-affected population, IDPs, Preparedness and Contingency Planning;
Objective	Provide access to safe water and adequate sanitation for the vulnerable population
Target Beneficiaries	60,000 vulnerable people, especially the drought and war affected populations with focus on women (20,000) and children (20,000)
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Local Government, Regional Authorities, NGOs
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 4,064,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The impact of the project is expected to:

- contribute towards reduction of morbidity and mortality caused by poor sanitation and hygiene;
- reduce incidence of water and sanitation related diseases particularly among women and children in densely-populated localities; and,
- reduce time and energy spent (by women and children) on fetching water.

The impact will be achieved by constructing / rehabilitating water points and installing them with motor or hand pump to provide sufficient safe water to the vulnerable population. Women and children will be the main beneficiaries, with children in particular benefiting from the reduced level of water-related diseases. The project will ensure that these water systems are established in a sustainable manner by providing training to the communities. Schools and health facilities will also be provided with water and sanitation facilities, thus improving the quality of the services delivered to the students and the sick. Providing water to schools will also assist in improving the nutritional status of the students, as it will make wet feeding possible. Provision of latrines at schools is known to increase the enrolment of especially girls, as lack of privacy is often an issue. The project also foresees temporary water trucking. Access to environmental sanitation and increased awareness on improved hygiene and environmental sanitation where improved water facilities are constructed will also be objectives of the project. The activities will be implemented in close cooperation with the communities, e.g. through the use of the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) tool and other participatory techniques.

As the water and sanitation activities are closely linked to other UNICEF sectors such as health, education and communication activities will be undertaken in a cross-sectoral manner.

It is anticipated that international and national NGOs will play an active role as implementing partners. UNICEF will pay the direct implementation costs, but not overhead cost of the NGOs.

The programme support costs budgeted for include expenses for communication, staff security, logistics, etc. Whenever possible, the costs will be shared with other sections and UN agencies.

Activities

- Construction of new boreholes and hand dug wells.
- Rehabilitation of existing water sources.
- Construction of family latrines.
- Hygiene and sanitation promotion.
- Establishment of sustainable management systems.
- Construction of water supply and sanitation facilities at schools and health facilities.
- Provision of emergency water, i.e. via water trucking.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Water supply facilities for communities	1,425,000
Community sanitation and hygiene	400,000
Emergency water trucking	150,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene for schools	300,000
Establishment of management and O&M systems	200,000
Development and distribution of IEC materials	375,000
Monitoring and evaluation	100,000
Technical support	250,000
Direct Programme Support Cost	480,000
Indirect Programme Cost *	384,000
Total	4,064,000

*The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of June 2003.

Appealing Agency	OXFAM GREAT BRITAIN
Project Title	Public health for the drought-affected population in Areza, Debub region
Project Code	ERI-04/WS02
Sector	Water & Environmental Sanitation, public health
Themes	Potable water supply, sanitation, hygiene promotion
Objective	To equip vulnerable populations in Debub with the means and skills of coping with the adverse consequences of the current drought and improve living standards in the short and medium terms.
Targeted Beneficiaries	7,000 people in three villages in Areza.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Health, Water Resources Department
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 653,995

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is aimed at reducing the burden of women and children in drought-affected areas of Areza and taking preventative measures to reduce the incidence of water and sanitation-related diseases. This will be achieved by ensuring: 1) improved access to clean water through construction of new water systems; 2) access to sanitation facilities through construction of latrines; 3) awareness of the major health risks associated with poor hygiene and sanitation and the practical means to prevent them.

The design of the water systems will take into account the availability of groundwater, the population of the village and its socio-economic conditions. Appropriate technology will be used, defined by affordability and beneficiaries ability to operate it. Water sources will be either boreholes or hand-dug wells equipped with solar, diesel generator or hand pump.

To maximise public health impact, Oxfam advocates an integrated approach incorporating water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Currently there are few if any safe sanitation facilities within the target areas. Construction of family latrines will be accompanied by health promotion to ensure that the sanitation infrastructure is utilised properly and that people adapt their behaviour to reduce the risk of contracting diseases.

Throughout implementation there will be close collaboration with Zonal Health, Infrastructure and Water departments.

Activities

- Conduct baseline survey to ensure hygiene promotion messages and activities are targeted effectively.
- Training of community hygiene motivators.
- Construction of six new water points and rehabilitation of three existing sources.
- Training of water committees and operators.
- Community training activities based on PHAST methodology. Training is likely to focus on the behavioural practices associated with diarrhoeal diseases and skin and eye infections.
- Monitoring of water storage and handling, personal hygiene, and environmental sanitation issues.
- Construction of 450 family latrines.
- Distribution of 1,500 hygiene kits containing essential items, agreed in consultation with communities.
- Training on environmental cleanliness and distribution of environmental cleaning tools.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Water supply and treatment	236,549
Sanitation & hygiene	184,653
Staff	83,276
Transport	97,712
Training	8,079
Other (office rent, communications, etc)	43,726
Total	653,995

Appealing Agency:	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
Project Title:	Increase the number of people with access to safe water
Project Code:	ERI-04/WS03
Sector:	Water and Sanitation
Themes:	Potable Water, Sanitation, Governance/Public Administration
Objective:	To increase the access to potable water for 25 rural communities in Debub
Targeted Beneficiaries:	Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries the following number are: Children: 7,500 Women: 6,000
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Local Government, Village Water Committees
Project Duration:	January - September 2004 (9 months)
Funds Requested:	US\$ 267,200

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Water is a basic need with major implications on the health of a community and access to it should be considered in a similar context to food security. As a scarce resource, use of water should be maximised through an approach of multiple uses by multiple users - including drinking, cooking, personal hygiene, laundry, sanitation, livestock and irrigation. Quality and quantity depends on availability, location, access and number of users dependent and varies by source. This project will work toward the Strategic Goal of reducing the number of people living without access to safe water. It will also address the short-term goal of saving lives and preventing illness through increased access to water and sanitation services. CRS Eritrea will therefore work to rehabilitate existing hand dug wells by conducting civil works (cattle troughs, etc) and installing Indian Mark III hand pumps. The goal is to increase the quality and quantity accessed as well as to ensure the water access is safe and more expedient.

Water resource development in general and its community-based management in particular is important in order to increase the overall health status of the community. The maintenance of water points and adequate environmental sanitation requires community acceptance, ownership, and action. This project will also help work toward the short-term goal of strengthening the capacity of local government through the development of a Village Water Committee (VWC) as a consensus building mechanism as well as to ensure that the water points are managed in a sustainable manner is an essential component of water and sanitation interventions. CRS works with the Water Resource Department, Ministry of Local Government and select contractors on the identification and rehabilitation of community water points.

CRS will use of adult education principles and peer group reinforcement to help communities understand the importance of personal hygiene practices to reduce bacteria transmission through the application of PHAST (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation) methodology. For this programme CRS will utilise a Training of Trainers approach, conducting workshops for community health workers and sanitarians that provide training within their respective communities. The trainings will also include financial and organisational management to ensure the sustainability of the intervention.

In addition, water caretakers and pump attendants for each water scheme will be recruited from the community, with the participation of women strongly encouraged. Two members from each community will be trained in preventative maintenance and basic repairs to ensure that the infrastructure is regularly maintained and the intervention is sustainable.

The programme will be implemented in Debub and will be nine months in duration.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	18,350
Programme support costs	60,000
Survey work	5,000
Civil works	55,000
Pumps and installation (solar and Indian Mark III)	100,000
Monitoring and evaluation	4,400
Administration costs	24,450
Total	267,200

Appealing Agency	MOVIMONDO
Project Title	Water delivery in drought-affected areas in Southern Red Sea region
Project Code	ERI-04/WS04
Sector	Water and Sanitation
Themes	Potable Water, Sanitation, Livestock
Objectives	To bring relief to drought-affected populations and livestock in remote areas by intervening in the most affected villages, mainly through the delivery and safe storage of clean water, the supply of chlorination kits, rehabilitation of the present water sources, and training on basic sanitation and scarce water management.
Targeted Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable populations, especially the drought and war affected populations with focus on minority ethnic groups living in remote and hard-to-reach areas. Traditionally, women and children collect water, so they will be the direct beneficiaries. • Number of beneficiaries foreseen: 9,000. • Livestock foreseen to benefit from the intervention: 6,000.
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Land, Water and Environment.
Project Duration	6 months
Funds Requested	US\$ 269,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will improve functionality and hygiene for water points selected by Water Resources Department as the most affected by the drought according to groundwater quantity and quality conditions.

For those villages where selected water points are located:

- ensure delivery and safe storage of sufficient amounts of drinking water for human beings and livestock;
- ensure diversification of water collection points from animal direct consumption points;
- rehabilitate water sources before the rain season subsequent to the starting date of the project;
- ensure that water sources produce safe and quality water;
- create community awareness of basic sanitation and water management.

Southern Red Sea region is the proposed area of intervention. The remoteness of the area, with subsequent transportation and logistical problems, coupled with the already chronic lack of water, is a cause for both increased disadvantages for the population, and limited number of interventions in one of the most needy parts of the country.

The project will contribute to the CAP 2004 WATSAN sectoral objective of providing by the end of 2004 20 l/day of safe water per person to drought affected and other vulnerable people.

Main activities

For two selected water points:

- Rehabilitation (construction of protection wall, covering of well and clearing of surroundings);
- Provision of new diesel pumps.

For nine selected villages:

- Supply or rehabilitation of water tanks;
- Supply of chlorination kits;
- Training on basic hygiene and water management;
- Construction of animal troughs;
- Water delivery with trucks until the rainy season (estimated 15,000 kms);
- Rehabilitation of hand-dug wells;
- Monitoring of the water quality of wells;

- Setting up of water village committees;
- Dissemination of information on groundwater management in coastal areas;
- Supply and installation of hand pumps;
- Monitoring and evaluation.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Water and sanitation	146,500
Transport	42,500
Training	5,000
Equipment	9,000
Personnel	28,000
Programme support costs & contingency	38,000
TOTAL	269,000

Appealing Agency	COORDINATING COMMITTEE OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES
Project Title	Water supply systems in Hirghigo, Kilo, Tiluk villages, Northern Red Sea Region
Project Code	ERI-04/WS05
Sector	Water and Environmental Sanitation
Themes	Sanitation, Potable water
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide 20 l/day of safe water to 5,500 drought-affected people. • Establishment of sustainable management systems in the three villages. • Schools and health facilities provided with water supply in the three villages.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are: Children: 1,700 Women: 1,900
Implementing Partners	Collaboration with local administrations (zoba, sub zoba, kebab level)
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 600,000

Northern Red Sea Region (NRS) is one of the most drought vulnerable areas, along with Anseba and Southern Red Sea Region. The NRS has critical water problems. In the last three years a significant decrease of rainfall has been recorded, especially in areas located in the coastal line, where a number of wells have witnessed a deterioration of ground water potential both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In Hirghigo (Massawa sub zoba) the population has been provided with water by means of water trucking. To date, the only water source continues to undergo rehabilitation by COSV through a donor-funded emergency programme. In Kilo and Tiluk (Shieba sub zoba) the people have to walk to far off sources, some beyond 10 kilometres from their homes, and even those sources now are overcrowded and are potential sources of conflict through competition with other communities for the exploitation of the sources.

The sanitation conditions are very critical. As mentioned above, the water sources are mainly unprotected and also the fetching system (rope and bucket) affects negatively the hygienic context. Moreover, in the villages the presence of latrines is very limited and there is not awareness of the consequences of bad habits related to waste disposal.

The provision of sufficient and safe water will enable the beneficiary population to prevent child morbidity and mortality. In the project locations global malnutrition prevalence ranges between 20% and 30%, which is far beyond the 15% threshold of "critical" malnutrition, according to WHO classification. According to MoH and WFP, malnutrition is, in most cases, related to lack of safe water. In fact, statistically, diarrhoea is the second cause of malnutrition. The availability of safe potable water will reduce consistently the incidence of diarrhoea and its effects on malnutrition. As a consequence, a direct effect will be recorded in the reduction of morbidity and mortality among the beneficiaries.

Activities

- Drilling of two boreholes in two villages (Tiluk and Kilo).
- Construction of water systems in three villages (including elevated water reservoir, public fountains, generator house, pipeline) and provision of pump, generator and spare parts.
- Training of technicians.
- Set up of Village Water Committees.
- Hygiene promotion and sanitation works (latrines for school, health facilities and selected households).

The expected outcomes of the project are:

- the construction of three water supply system in three different villages, in order to ensure 20 litres/person/day of safe potable water;
- the decrease of water related diseases by means of proper sanitation structures (water system and latrines) and hygiene promotion;
- a proper technical (maintenance and repairing) and financial (VWC set up) management of the water systems.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	80,000
Equipment	150,000
Civil works	180,000
Drillings and installations	50,000
Operating costs	100,000
Programme support costs	40,000
TOTAL	600,000

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Title	Save the Mother and Her Baby
Project Code	ERI-04/H01
Sector	Health and Nutrition
Themes	Reproductive health, Safe motherhood, Family planning, Sexually transmitted infections/HIVAIDS
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve coverage, quality and utilisation of reproductive health services in order to reduce maternal and neonatal deaths; • To promote adoption of positive behaviour changes that lead to reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality, and the risks associated with STI/HIV/AIDS; • To prevent obstetric fistula.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Pregnant and lactating women in Debub, Gash Barka and Anseba, 5% of the target populations
Implementing Partners	MoH, UNFPA
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 457,580

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

According to recent assessments, the recurrent droughts have undermined the already poor health and nutritional status of women of reproductive age in Eritrea. Particularly anaemia is a problem increasing the risk of maternal morbidity and mortality. This is exacerbated by the lack of emergency obstetric care (EmOC), poor transportation and weaknesses in the referral system. In addition to this other complications of pregnancy and childbirth, including obstetric fistula and the spread of sexually transmitted infections (STI)/HIV threaten the life and health of the pregnant and lactating women.

The project aims at contributing to CHAP 2004 short-term goals of saving lives and preventing malnutrition and the strategic goals of reducing maternal and infant mortality rates, halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing full access for reproductive health services for all women in the country. To achieve these goals, UNFPA in collaboration with other partners such as United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/TASC, seeks to strengthen MoH capacity to ensure basic reproductive health (RH) care and safe childbirth and to strengthen the referral system for emergency obstetric care to prevent complications related to obstructed labour including obstetric fistula. The following key outputs and related activities have been defined as a response to the current crisis situation to complement the UNFPA's two-year project entitled *Mobilising Communities to Reduce Reproductive Health and Morbidity & Mortality* to be launched in October of 2003.

- 1. Strengthened technical capacity of service providers to manage successfully complications of pregnancy and prevent long-term disabilities such as obstetric fistula**
 - a) Training of medical personnel in emergency obstetric care.
- 2. RH knowledge and adoption of positive behaviours among adolescents and women of reproductive age increased**
 - a) Conducting health education for improved nutrition during pregnancy.
 - b) Develop/adopt and disseminate information materials (leaflets, radio etc) for the community on the prevention and care of complications during pregnancy and childbirth with a focus on the three delays (at community, referral system and health facility levels).
- 3. Availability of a minimum package of essential reproductive health drugs and commodities ensured**
 - a) Provision of 100 kits for health facilities to test haemoglobin of pregnant and lactating women.
 - b) Provision of essential drugs and contraceptives to the health facilities including iron/folic acid.
 - c) Providing clean delivery kits for traditional birth attendants.

- d) Provision of “mama kits” consisting of essential items for the mother and her newborn baby to mothers to be given to mothers who deliver at health facilities.
- e) Provision of equipment and supplies for lab support.

4. Strengthened management capacity of the health system

- a) Conducting a study on anaemia prevalence among pregnant and lactating women
- b) Provision of food for existing maternity waiting homes.
- c) Equipping and furnishing existing maternity waiting homes.
- d) Improving the referral system by procuring motorcycles designed for patient transfer in rural areas.

To ensure that specific activities produce measurable results for the intended beneficiaries, the existing monitoring mechanism with the MoH and other partners will be complemented with rapid appraisals. UNFPA will continue its close collaboration with the MoH, national NGOs, UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO and WFP) and USAID/TASC especially during planning, monitoring, reporting and dissemination.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Study on anaemic pregnant/lactating women	15,000
Capacity building and training	50,000
Health education & information materials	60,000
Procurement of essential drugs, medical equipment and contraceptives	100,000
Procurement and maintenance of referral vehicles	84,000
Provision of food and procurement of furniture & household items for existing maternity waiting homes	37,800
Mama kits	46,000
Monitoring and evaluation	15,000
Managerial and programme support	49,780
TOTAL	457,580

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN FUND
Project Title	Health and nutrition emergency interventions
Project Code	ERI-04/H02
Sector	Health
Themes	Health and Nutrition
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide supplementary feeding support for children under five, pregnant and lactating women in zone Anseba and Gash Barka. 2. To provide therapeutic feeding supplies for 30 health facilities in Eritrea. 3. To protect vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women against malaria using bed nets (endemic areas). 4. To protect children against vaccine preventable diseases. 5. Increase access to quality basic health care services.
Targeted Beneficiaries (total # & description)	Therapeutic feeding under fives: 7,500 Supplementary feeding under fives: 25,000 Supplementary feeding Pregnant and lactating Women: 10,000 Immunisation of infants: 120,000 Distribution of bed nets (households): 25,000
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Health, Eritrea Relief and Recovery Commission, Concern, CRS, DIA
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 4,381,500
Funds Requested	US\$ 4,381,500

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

UNICEF will concentrate on women and child physical vulnerability through an integrated health and nutrition strategy geared at saving lives of malnourished children and women. The high levels of global acute malnutrition among children under five of 19.9% and 24.7% in two regions of Anseba and Gash Barka, respectively, warrant intervention with a fortified supplementary feeding programme. In collaboration with WFP and donors, UNICEF will strive to ensure adequate fortified foods for feeding programmes, special foods for severely malnourished children, adequate supplies for immunisation and malaria control. Emphasis will be placed on building national capacities at grassroots levels for responding to the present crisis.

The supplementary feeding will provide at least 50% of the daily energy requirement for under- five malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women. UNICEF is appealing for 2,500 MTs of supplementary food to support 35,000 beneficiaries, which is comprised of 25,000 under-five children and 10,000 pregnant and lactating women in the two regions for 12 months. Other partners will support supplementary feeding for the remaining 50% in the two regions as well as in the remaining 4 regions. Therapeutic formulas F100 and F75 will be required to support 7,500 children for 12 months.

There is need for essential drugs for routine treatment of severely malnourished children who present to clinic with infections. In order to sustain the benefits of supplementary feeding there is need for educating caregivers on some key childcare practices. Thus support is requested for developing IEC materials. Training will also be provided to ensure effective implementation of both supplementary and therapeutic feeding interventions. UNICEF's mandate for women and children as well as its lead role in nutrition requires it to conduct periodic nutritional assessments. The assessments will follow the WHO standard methodology and findings will inform programme and policy decisions of all partners.

Malaria affects nearly 70% of Eritreans living in endemic regions. Children and pregnant and lactating women are the most vulnerable of the population to malaria. UNICEF will provide 50,000 insecticide-treated bed nets for 25,000 households in malaria-endemic regions. Anti malaria drugs will also be provided for malaria agents to treat women and children with malaria infections in communities and for health facilities. UNICEF will also provide basic clinic equipment and essential drugs for health facilities to treat common illness (IMCI), antenatal care and obstetric care.

UNICEF and Eritrea's major concern is to protect children against vaccine-preventable diseases. Although immunisation rates are high, measles outbreaks in the vulnerable populations do occur affecting the malnourished and causing deaths. UNICEF will continue to provide support for the immunisation of children and women by providing vaccines, vaccination equipment and supplies. The proposed interventions will help to achieve the strategic goal of reducing morbidity and mortality due to food shortage.

Main activities

- Procurement of UNIMIX for supplementary feeding in Anseba and Gash Barka.
- Technical support for management of severe malnutrition.
- Procurement of therapeutic feeding milk formulas.
- Technical support and field work for nutrition surveys.
- Procurement of equipment for nutrition surveys.
- Development of IEC materials for supplementary and therapeutic feeding.
- Providing vaccines, vaccination equipment and supplies.
- Providing essential drugs.
- Providing basic MCH and Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) equipment.
- Providing bed nets and insecticides.
- Nutrition and health Training health for health workers.
- Transport for outreach and referral of patients.

All food procurement will be coordinated with WFP and ERREC, so as to ensure that it is filling expected gaps. Where supplementary food is forthcoming from other donors, UNICEF will modify its requirements accordingly. The expected outcomes include reduction of global acute malnutrition in Anseba and Gash Barka malnutrition among under-five children and pregnant and lactating women, prevention of measles outbreaks, and protection of children and women from malaria infection.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US \$
Supplementary food supplies (2,500 MTs)	1,500,000
Therapeutic feeding milks (240 MTs)	600,000
Essential drugs and equipment	250,000
Vaccines, vaccination equipment and supplies	250,000
Bed nets (50,000) and insecticides	150,000
Transport for outreach and referral	150,000
Nutrition surveys	320,000
Nutrition and health training for health workers	50,000
IEC material for childcare practices	100,000
Monitoring and Evaluation	80,000
Programme support	
Direct Support	517,500
Indirect Support ¹⁹	414,000
Total	4,381,500

¹⁹ The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of June 2003.

Appealing Agency	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response
Project Code	ERI-04/H03
Sector	Health
Themes	Disease Surveillance and Response
Objective	To strengthen the capacity of health workers in early detection of epidemic prone diseases and communicable diseases among the vulnerable groups and take an appropriate response.
Targeted Beneficiaries	2,400,000 people Children = 432,000; Women = 528,000
Implementing partners	MoH, WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNAIDS, ERREC
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,130,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Communicable diseases share the greatest burden of diseases in the country. Acute respiratory tract infection (ARI), diarrhoea, TB, Malaria and HIV/AIDS and Prenatal and maternal health problems account for 62% of the total burden of diseases in Eritrea. Similarly, in children under five, diarrhoea, ARI, Malnutrition, septicaemia, and malaria are the major causes of morbidity and mortality. Malnutrition, which is high in the country, in children under five, and pregnant women, predisposes children to severe infections which in-turn aggravate the already severely affected nutritional status eventually resulting to death. Thus, strengthening the capacity of health workers and health systems in early detection of epidemic prone diseases (diarrhoea, malaria) and malnutrition through the integrated disease surveillance as well as the nutritional surveillance systems for a quick and appropriate response will help reduce the morbidity and mortality of children and pregnant mothers associated with these common diseases.

WHO will be working in close collaboration with the MoH, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, WFP and ERREC in strengthening the surveillance & response capacity to the epidemic prone diseases as well as in improving the nutritional status among children and women of child bearing age. Thus, in a coordinated manner, they will specifically plan and implement the International Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) and IMCI strategies; strengthen the nutritional surveillance capacity of the MoH staff as well as facilitate the provision of therapeutic and supplemental foods; improve the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) activity with supplementation of vitamins and medicines to prevent the most common epidemic prone diseases such as measles, meningitis and dysentery; assist in the prevention of STIs including HIV/AIDS among women of child bearing ages.

Activities

- 1) Capacity building of health workers and health systems on early detection of epidemic prone diseases including HIV/AIDS and on proper collection, transportation, storage and processing of specimens during outbreak accompanied by early and appropriate response.
- 2) Training of health workers on surveillance systems including nutrition data management.
- 3) Procurement and positioning of emergency stocks of laboratory equipment and supplies.
- 4) Procurement of essential drugs, bed nets and insecticides.
- 5) Procurement of vehicles for surveillance.
- 6) Joint planning and coordination of activities with partners as well as monitoring and evaluation.

Subsequently, the morbidity and mortality related to diseases and malnutrition will be reduced significantly. Similarly, the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups will be detected early for an urgent and appropriate action thus preventing predisposition to other infections. This will eventually bring about improvement in the nutritional status among children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Expected Outcome

Reduction of morbidity and mortality due to communicable and non-communicable diseases and strengthened Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response among the drought-affected populations of Eritrea and improvement of quality of life of the population.

Financial Summary	
Budget Items	US\$
Capacity building of health workers on IDSR (case detection & reporting), nutritional surveillance & data management	200,000
Procurement of emergency stocks for laboratory equipment and supplies	400,000
Procurement of essential drugs, bed nets and insecticides	250,000
Procurement of vehicles for strengthening the surveillance system	100,000
HAC ²⁰ , Project coordination, monitoring and reporting	50,000
Programme support and administrative costs	130,000
TOTAL	1,130,000

²⁰ Health Action in Crises, for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
Project Title	Provide adolescent girls full access to Reproductive Health Education
Project Code	ERI-04/H04
Sector	Health
Themes	Adolescent Reproductive Health; Family Planning, Sanitation
Objective	To support government in providing reproductive health education for adolescent girls.
Targeted Beneficiaries	20,000 high school female students in 21 high schools
Implementing Partners	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, NUEW* and FRHAE*,
Project Duration	January 2004 - January 2005
Total Project Budget	US\$ 276,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 276,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Case studies from around the world have proven extensively that girl's education and in particular, girl's reproductive health education plays a pivotal role in the development of a society. Educating girls contributes to the progress of a country's growth and investment in this has been demonstrated to improve a number of quality of life factors, including maternal and child health, hygiene and sanitation practices. Educated females are more likely to educate their children, particularly their daughters with regards to health, nutrition and personal hygiene. In Eritrea there are many factors leading to girl's minimal participation and achievement in the education process. In most cases, socio-cultural and economic aspects are mentioned as the main problems. However, there are other hidden factors not identified or recognised that contribute to girl's educational achievement, including reproductive health²¹ education and the related need for proper sanitation facilities.

This programme will support the overarching Strategic Goals of providing full access to reproductive health education, which is an integral part of RH services. Indirectly, through the targeting of this 'vulnerable' group, the programme will also help in halting the spread of HIV/AIDS. This programme will also support the short term goals of strengthening the capacity of government through development and implementation of a school based RH education programme. This programme will also support the objective of strengthening coping mechanisms, especially of women or child headed households as communities try to prepare for and deal with the effects of HIV/AIDS. Due to a number of competing factors, traditional systems of sharing information about such issues have either been weakened or have not been as effective due in dealing with reproductive health issues and in particular, HIV/AIDS. Due to sensitivities in this area, basic teaching must be combined with peer education to be effective. CRS completed a baseline survey in December 2002 and one of the finding was that there is no official RH programme in place nor are teachers trained to disseminate such information. In addition, schools have dilapidated or non-existent sanitation facilities leading to poor hygiene practices. As a result, many girls remain home during their monthly menstrual cycle, which in turn affects classroom attendance and performance as demonstrated on national exams.

There are two complementary objectives for this programme; one is to provide training and opportunities for awareness raising and the other is to provide the necessary 'hardware' in terms of sanitation facilities for girls to address RH issues. In August 2003, CRS began a pilot project of this nature with these two objectives in mind. As an integral part of this programme, CRS, in collaboration with the MoE, the MoH and UNFPA is working toward designing a new reproductive health curriculum, training teachers on reproductive health education and strategising ways to introduce the new curriculum. Within this pilot project CRS is also rehabilitating the school sanitation facilities and establishing girl's clubs in order to create a favourable environment for disseminating information and for discussing issues related to reproductive health. More over, CRS will increase the educational achievement of academically challenged girls by using the girl's club forum to introduce mentoring and tutoring programmes.

* National Union of Eritrean Women

* Family Reproductive Health Association of Eritrea

²¹ Includes HIV/AIDS education & awareness

This proposed programme will follow the same objectives and implementation plan and will target 21 schools in Debub, Maekel and Gash Barka. In total the programme will reach 20,000 adolescent girls. The objectives of the programme are listed in the chart below:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the understanding of adolescent girls of reproductive health issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of girls receiving instruction in reproductive health issues • Number of girls receiving tutoring support to improve academic performance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 • 210
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • strengthen capacity of government to target resources and programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of teachers trained in new RH curriculum • Number of schools utilising the new RH curriculum 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50 • 21

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	10,500
Programme support costs	30,000
Sanitation facilities rehabilitation	30,000
Formation of girls support groups	7,000
Materials costs for girls hygiene promotion	8,000
Training and mentoring component	25,000
RH curriculum development	10,000
TOT for teachers in RH	11,500
Monitoring and evaluation	6,000
Administration costs	138,000
TOTAL	276,000

HIV AND AIDS

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Title	Protection of women and the youth against HIV/AIDS
Project Code	ERI-04/H05
Sector	Health and Nutrition / Protection/Human Rights/ Communication
Themes	HIV/AIDS, adolescents, youth, pregnant & lactating women
Objective	To prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS
Targeted Beneficiaries	The most vulnerable populations in the zones of Gash Barka, Debub and Anseba with primary focus on pregnant and lactating women and adolescents and youth of reproductive age.
Implementing Partners	Ministries of Health / Information / Education / Defence / and the National Unions of Youth and Students / Women
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 489,500

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Ministry of Health estimates that HIV prevalence is nearly three percent in Eritrea. About 70% of the 13,000 reported AIDS cases are young people aged 20-39 years and 5% are children below 15 years. The main modes of HIV transmission are heterosexual in 90 – 95% of the cases and mother to child transmission (MTCT) is estimated to be 5%. The recent border conflict with Ethiopia (1998-2000) and recurrent droughts have resulted in large-scale population movements that included displacement, deportation and conscription of young men and women to the military, thus creating social and economic environment that is conducive for the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Through collaborative programmes between UN agencies and other development partners, this multi-sectoral initiative aims at supporting the national efforts to minimise the risks of HIV transmission in humanitarian crisis situations. Following outcomes and activities designed in line with the strategic and short-term goals of the CHAP 2004, have been designed to contribute to this goal:

1. Increased access to is culturally and gender-sensitive information on HIV/AIDS

- a) Strengthen the knowledge and skills of health workers, teachers, the youth and community members in prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.
- b) Organise community mobilisation activities to promote safe sexual behaviour especially among young people.
- c) Sensitise health workers, teachers, the youth and community members in prevention and control of HIV/AIDS.
- d) Print and distribute IEC materials.

2. Increased access to voluntary counselling and testing services

- a) Train community lay counsellors.
- b) Establish/strengthen voluntary confidential counselling services. Especially VCT for pregnant and lactating women will be promoted.

3. Essential drugs and commodities ensured

- Procure equipment and supplies for the diagnosis and management of STIs/HIV/AIDS.
- Procure male and female condoms to selected health facilities.

4. Increased access to community-based support services

- a) Train peer leaders.
- b) Establish post-test clubs for PLHAs.

UNFPA and UNICEF will be the lead UN agencies in this initiative working in close collaboration with UNAIDS, WHO, the MoH, MoE and national NGOs such as National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) and Bidho.

UNFPA supports the: 1) prevention of the sexual transmission of HIV, especially among pregnant and lactating women; 2) improvement of access to and use of male and female condoms; and 3) establishment of support activities for people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

UNICEF supports the: 1) prevention of the sexual transmission of HIV, especially among the youth; 2) adolescents' access to information, life skills, services, care and support; 3) implementation of behaviour change and communication activities; and 4) mainstreaming gender in HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Advocacy and Community Mobilisation	200,000
Capacity Building	150,000
Testing kits & condoms	50,000
HAC ²² , Monitoring, Evaluation & Surveillance	45,000
Programme Support costs & Operation and Maintenance	44,500
TOTAL	489,500

²² Health Action in Crises (WHO), for functions undertaken through the regional offices and headquarters for project coordination, monitoring and reporting.

Appealing Agency	CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES
Project Title	Support coping mechanisms of persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) through education, provision of food and increased livelihood security
Project Code	ERI-04/H06
Sector	Health (Reproductive Health)
Themes	HIV/AIDS, Income Generation, Rights of the Child
Objective	To reduce spread of HIV through training and home based care
Targeted Beneficiaries	Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are: Children: 750 Women: 250
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Health
Project Duration	January 2004 - September 2004
Total Project Budget	US\$ 231,000
Funds Requested	US\$ 231,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The HIV pandemic has ravaged the continent of Africa, including many neighbouring countries in East Africa and the Horn. Although attempts have been made to quantify the extent of the disease in Eritrea and although the official rate has been declared as dropping from a low of 3%, there are fears that many infected people remain untested and many people with HIV do not have the necessary infrastructural support to maintain a secure livelihood.

This programme, through the various activities, will support the long terms goals of halting the spread of HIV/AIDS as well as work toward the goal of reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty. It will also attempt to address the short-term goals of strengthening the coping mechanism of the most vulnerable households and will do so in part through the provision of adequate foods and nutritional care. Halting the spread of HIV/AIDS will be accomplished through awareness raising, while reducing the number living in absolute poverty will be accomplished through the food support component, and strengthening of coping strategies will be accomplished through the micro grant programme.

The proposed programme intervention by CRS and local partners will be composed of three major components; namely, education /counselling, food security and in-kind grants. The education portion will include general education about HIV and also instruction in how to live with AIDS, with a participatory approach used to build on life experiences. Also, a home based care manual will be designed, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, to help families cope with the burden of caring for their infected family member, both with both a medical and psycho-social component. Extended counselling will be provided by a select group of People Living with HIV (PLWHA) who will be trained in basic counselling and will then act as peer counsellors.

As indicated by a recent baseline survey, many of the PLWHA are unemployed or unemployable due to lack of health or education or a lethal combination of the two. Therefore, food support will be provided to maintain a balanced nutritional intake. This will be important to stave off other common illnesses, which would pose more of threat to a person with a reduced immune system. The food rations therefore would be two-fold in nature; general food rations for the family, and supplementary (enriched) rations for the PLWHA.

The third component will be financial assistance in the form of in-kind grants. The focus would be on income generation schemes but the PLWHA would be supported through a basic financial management course, which would culminate in the PLWHA drafting a plan for their in-kind grant. The hope is that with a better understanding of basic finances and a plan of action as to how the one might be spent and reinvested, the PLWHA would have a higher chance of devising a realistic plan that would create more sustainable source of income for themselves and their families, despite their health and /or educational constraints.

The programme will be nine months in duration and most of the PLWHA would be from Asmara and area although pilot projects may be attempted in other major urban centres if there is a sizeable group of identified PLWHA. The expected outcomes are summarised in the table below:

• reduce transmission of HIV/AIDS through training and support	• Number of peer counsellors trained	• 12-15
• reduce the number of persons living in absolute poverty	• Number of households caring for a PLWHA who receive monthly food rations	• 250
• strengthen the coping mechanisms of most vulnerable	• Number of PLWHA who are able to utilise in kind grants to increase household income by 25%	• 250

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	9,500
Programme support costs	17,500
Education sessions for PLWHA costs	5,000
Design and printing of curriculum materials for home based care costs	4,500
Extended counseling programme costs	11,000
General food rations costs	35,000
Supplementary feeding programme costs	10,000
In kind grant programme costs	18,000
Financial management training costs	5,000
Administration costs	115,500
TOTAL	231,000

FAMILY SHELTER AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Provision of shelter and household items
Project Code	ERI-04/S/NF01
Sectors	Family Shelter and Non-food Items
Themes	IDPs/Expellees
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To alleviate the needs of IDPs and expellees still living in camps by providing temporary shelter, household items and hygienic materials. To alleviate the impact on the environment by providing kerosene. To contribute to the contingency stock of ERREC for any emergency.
Targeted Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency Shelter kits (or tents) that need replacement - 14,307 units, and tents that need new covers –1,048 units. Various household items: 10,000 IDP Households, 3,000 Expellee Households and 7,000 Returned IDP Households. 2,500 Tents for ERREC (Contingency Stock). Kerosene: 20,000 Expellees/IDPs.
Implementing Partners	Regional administrations, ERREC and NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 8,560,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

By providing emergency shelter and household necessities that are urgently needed to IDPs still living in camps, expellees in settlements, IDPs returning to their places of origin in the year 2004, the project will contribute to the overall sectoral objective of assisting the IDPs and the expellees to cope with the current situation with dignity and resilience. It also contributes to the process of reintegrating IDPs who have returned to their homes. The project also aims at contributing to the overall objective of lessening the impact of the current humanitarian crisis on land resources by making kerosene available to IDPs/Expellees.

The project will provide emergency shelter kits to 19,699 families. Various household items including kitchen utensils, jerry cans, as well as blankets, bed sheets, mats, clothing and soap will be provided to both Expellees/IDPs living in camps/settlements and the most vulnerable households among the returned IDPs. Kerosene will be provided as the most needed non-food item.

Activities

- Provision of emergency shelter kits to 19,699 families.
- Provision of various household items to IDPs and expellees in camps/Settlements and most needy household among returnee-IDPs.
- Distribution of Kerosene to 19,699 Expellees/IDPs.

Outcome

- All IDPs/Expellees in camps provided with emergency shelter.
- All IDPs/Expellees provided with household items.
- All IDPs/Expellees provided with kerosene for cooking.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Emergency shelter kits (19,699)	6,000,000
Kerosene distribution (19,699 families)	1,000,000
Distribution of HH items	500,000
Transport and Monitoring	500,000
Administrative cost (7%)	560,000
TOTAL	8,560,000

EDUCATION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title:	Education In Emergencies
Project Code:	ERI-04/E01
Sector:	Education
Themes:	Schooling, Children, Sanitation, Nutrition
Objective:	To ensure that the right of school age children to a good quality education is not compromised during the humanitarian situation
Targeted Beneficiaries: (total # & description)	Of the total number of targeted beneficiaries above, the following number are: Children: 100,000 Women: 350,000
Implementing Partners:	Ministry of Education, Lutheran World Federation (implementation)
Project Duration:	January - December 2004
Total Project Budget:	US\$ 2,366,909
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,366,909

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Education tends to be sidelined during most emergencies, as the life saving sectors claim centre stage. The UNICEF definition of an emergency is that of a situation which cannot be adequately handled through routine programmes and systems, if the basic rights and well being of children are to be guaranteed. In Eritrea, there are several situations that fall in this category. There are on-going silent emergencies, such as the lack of opportunity for education for over 50% of children of school going age; natural disasters, such as periodic and droughts and the conflict situation, all of which compromise children's rights to a good quality education.

During thirty years of armed struggle, and the 1998/1999 war - Eritrea lost time and investment capital for human resource development overall. In this post-conflict scenario, compounded by environmental hardship (the drought of 2000 and the extreme drought of 2002/2003), the resulting poverty and societal stress has undoubtedly impacted the capacity of families to afford the time and resources to send children to school, especially in rural areas. Gross, net, attendance and achievement rates often fall during these times. For returnees and expellees or any other unsettled people, the vulnerability is complex in that it is multi-causal crisis, often requiring a multi-sectoral approach.

An update on the impact of the emergency on the education situation is needed using well-defined vulnerability criteria to check on attendance, drop out, attention span during class, performance and attainment. Child abuse and psychosocial support requirements will need close monitoring during humanitarian situations, and teachers need to address these issues adequately as they can get out of hand during humanitarian situations.

Quality issues should consistently be monitored as well, particularly the well being of children in terms of their health, their nutrition status, hygiene, and sanitation issues. Within the classroom the main issues are textbook ratios, pupil/teacher ratios, teaching methods, gender fair teaching, child friendly schools where children can feel safe and have the chance to learn and achieve. Recreation issues need to be taken into account as well as these often serve to distract children from their problems at home or the situation of their families. Life Skills programmes should be accelerated, complemented by extracurricular activities include child led clubs that entertain and convey key messages that are of importance to children's lives. Children below the school age (three to five) also require some pre-school activities organised for them.

During this humanitarian situation, the education sector will work very closely with sectors such as health and nutrition, water and sanitation, child protection and HIV/AIDS Life Skills to realise its mandate effectively. Management and monitoring of humanitarian actions will be more rigorous than the routine situation to ensure that the right to education is not suspended. Hunger exists among many children in Eritrea, (where children make up more over 50% of the food insecure population), and can seriously compromise achievement in the education sector. Within this context, joint programming is inescapable.

Main Activities

- Regular situation update of the learning environment of children.
- Monitoring of learning process using vulnerability criteria, notably school attendance and drop out.
- Providing clean water and sanitary facilities at schools.
- Procuring and distributing school supplies to selected schools.
- Provide material support to orphans and other vulnerable children so that they can attend school.
- Train teachers on psychosocial support issues, and Zero tolerance on child abuse issues.
- Advocacy for children's right to education during crisis situations, including drought.

Expected outcome

- School attendance will improve.
- The number of children who drop out of school during emergency will be reduced.
- There will be fewer cases of child abuse.
- The school environment will be conducive for learning for both boys and girls.
- Performance of children will improve.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
1. Production and dissemination of situation analysis reports	30,000
2. Monitoring of learning process and arrangements in affected areas	30,000
3. Provision/construction of water and sanitation facilities/materials	700,000
4. Procure and distribute education materials to needy schools	450,000
5. Provide material support to vulnerable children (kits, food and clothing)	550,000
6. Training of teachers in psycho-support for children and zero tolerance on child abuse	60,000
7. Advocacy for children's right to education	20,000
8. Direct programme support costs	276,000
9. Indirect programme support costs ²³	250,909
Total	2,366,909

²³ The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 June 2003.

VOLUNTARY REPATRIATION AND SUSTAINABLE REINTEGRATION OF ERITREAN REFUGEES AND ASSISTANCE TO SUDANESE AND SOMALI REFUGEES IN ERITREA

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES
Project Title	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees; international protection, care and maintenance and durable solutions for Sudanese, Somali and other refugees in Eritrea.
Project Code	ERI-04/MS01
Sector	Multi-Sector
Themes	<p><i>Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration Component:</i> Returnees, Repatriation, Protection, Reintegration, Logistics, Community Services, Women / Children and other vulnerable groups.</p> <p><i>Refugee Care and Maintenance Component:</i> Refugees, Protection, Relief and Subsistence Aid, Logistics, Community Services, Women / Children and other vulnerable groups.</p>
Objectives	<p><i>Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration Component:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To continue to provide a lasting solution to one of the longest-standing refugee situations in the world dealt with by UNHCR by offering voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity to 35,000 Eritrean refugees. Linked to this is the goal of scaling down the Eritrean refugee operation in the Sudan; and, In cooperation and collaboration with the Government, UN Agencies, NGOs and other development actors, provide initial reintegration assistance to returnees, while providing needed support to boost receiving communities' absorption capacity; Provide effective linkages between initial reintegration assistance and mid- to longer-term recovery and development assistance planned by other actors within the national development / recovery plans of the Government. <p><i>Refugee Care and Maintenance Component:</i> Provide effective protection, care and maintenance and durable solutions for Sudanese, Somali and urban refugees and asylum seekers who are in need of continued international protection in Eritrea.</p>
Targeted Beneficiaries	<p><i>Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration Component:</i> UNHCR will continue to assist all refugees who wish to return. The target beneficiaries for 2004 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35,000 returnees who will voluntarily repatriate from the Sudan and a smaller number from other countries; and 50,000 returnees still in need of socio-economic reintegration assistance. <p><i>Refugee Care and Maintenance Component:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,369 Somali and 781 Sudanese refugees in Eritrea, and an estimated 100 urban asylum seekers and refugees from various countries, as well as new arrivals.
Implementing Partners:	ERREC, line ministries, local and international NGOs, and other UN agencies. For the Refugee Care and Maintenance Component, the Office of Refugee Affairs will be the primary implementing partner.
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 14,591,740

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

UNHCR's principal operational objective in Eritrea is to facilitate the voluntary return and sustainable socio-economic reintegration of Eritrean refugees in safety and dignity. In line with its mandated global responsibilities towards refugees, UNHCR also provides protection, care and maintenance assistance to the approximately 4,000 refugees from Somalia and Sudan who reside in two refugee camps (Elit in western Eritrea, and Emkulu near Massawa) and one transit centre near Asmara, as well as urban asylum seekers and refugees.

Activities and Assistance by Sector

Overall, UNHCR strives to ensure that all programming takes place in the context of long-term development priorities in Eritrea, partnering with other development agencies and organisations to ensure the sustainability of all UNHCR intervention.

Protection, Monitoring and Coordination

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

UNHCR, through the presence of its staff in the field and in Asmara, will ensure that returnees are not discriminated against and enjoy the same rights and access to services as other Eritrean citizens. Monitoring is undertaken both on an individual and group basis.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

As in 2003, UNHCR will continue to provide protection to refugees from Somalia, Sudan and urban asylum seekers and refugees from various countries.

UNHCR will continue to promote accession to the refugee and statelessness conventions, make available technical assistance and capacity building opportunities to the Government for drafting appropriate domestic legislation and provide assistance in setting up interim arrangements for dealing with persons of concern to UNHCR. UNHCR will continue to seek durable solutions for refugees in Eritrea, including resettlement and voluntary repatriation options where appropriate.

Community Services

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

Special emphasis will be given to income generation activities targeting specific vulnerable groups such as assistance to single female heads of household in the creation of small enterprises and micro-credit schemes. Additionally, UNHCR will construct playgrounds and day care centres for children.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

The activities in this sector will focus on support to vulnerable groups and support in the creation of income generating activities such as small-scale poultry farming, carpentry, tailoring and shoemaking, through training and the provision of initial capital.

Crop Production

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

UNHCR will facilitate the rain-fed cereal production in clearing and preparing land in returnee-receiving areas and providing returnees with seeds and tools. In addition, affordable small-scale irrigation technology will be introduced and the drip irrigation schemes initiated in 2002/2003 will be enhanced. Agricultural practices will be improved by the introduction of soil and water conservation and integrated pest management programmes. UNHCR will also provide support to the Ministry of Agriculture in Gash-Barka in the form of equipment, technical expertise, agricultural studies and assessments. The above activities will be implemented following an environmental impact assessment.

Domestic / Household Needs:

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

As in 2003, returning refugees upon arrival will receive a full non-food items package that includes kitchen sets and cups, blankets, mosquito nets, kerosene stove and kerosene, griddles, water barrels and jerry cans, sanitary material for women, soap and plastic carry bags to address the

initial reinsertion needs. Furthermore, each household will receive a cash-grant proportionate to the size of the family.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

All new arrivals will receive a full package of non-food items. For the refugees already accommodated in the camps, the non-food items distribution will be renewed on an “as needed” basis. In addition, urban cases and asylum seekers receive a monthly allowance in cash.

Education

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

In this sector, the primary goal is to meet the educational needs of returnees and their host communities through programmes that improve access to, and quality of, education. In this context, UNHCR will construct 4 new schools and 10 new school extensions; provide pedagogic and classroom materials for all new constructions and an additional 15,000 returnees and host community students; supplement English language courses for students and teachers; increase girls' participation; support teacher recruitment and training; strengthen the Zoba and Sub-Zoba Education Offices and promote community support for education (for example, provide support to the Parent-Teachers' Association for 15 schools).

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

As in 2003, the education activities in the refugee camps will consist of the payment of refugee teachers' salaries, training and the provision of pedagogic and classroom materials. In addition, an adult literacy programme will be pursued.

Food

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

UNHCR provides hot meals at the reception centre upon arrival, and for the two – to three-day stay before onward transport to the chosen destinations. The hot meals are prepared and distributed by the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC).

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

UNHCR is responsible for the provision of, at least 2,100 Kcals/day/person for the approximately 4,000 refugees in the camps. Furthermore, supplementary feeding programmes have been put in place for the most vulnerable refugees, particularly for children under five years of age. The provision is distributed through the Eritrean Office of Refugee Affairs (ORA).

Forestry

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

UNHCR will provide support to returnee initiatives in the areas of tree nursery establishment, tree planting campaigns, awareness building and reforestation.

Health

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

The objectives of the health sector are: (a) to enhance the capacity and participation of communities and MoH personnel to meet the health needs of returnees and their host communities; and, (b) to increase the availability of and access to primary health care services through planning, coordination, construction and renovation of health facilities. Four areas have been identified:

- accessibility (outreach services, health facility construction and renovation);
- capacity building: Staff training, monitoring and evaluation, hygiene promotion and support to youth centres and programme;
- nutrition: nutrition survey; and
- HIV/AIDS and STI prevention: peer education and information awareness.

In addition, UNHCR will support the provision of adequate health assistance to returnees, through ambulance services to returning convoys and health screening and referral at the reception centre.

The above-activities will be implemented in close liaison with UNICEF as indicated in the Letter of Understanding signed between the Agencies in 2002.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

As in 2003, UNHCR will continue to ensure health services in both Elit and Emkulu Camps through the provision of staff and medical supplies.

Operational Support (to Agencies)

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component and Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

UNHCR will continue to provide operational support to implementing partners. This includes the provision of material equipment (including vehicles), staff allowances and staff training and organisational capacity-building programmes.

Sanitation

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

UNHCR will implement the following activities:

Hygiene and environmental sanitation education and training programmes, school latrine construction programme, health centre latrine construction programme and family latrine construction programme.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

The main activities will be the consolidation of the 2003 latrine construction programme and hygiene promotion throughout the camps.

Shelter

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

A shelter structure is distributed to all returnees as appropriate to their needs. The distribution of the UNHCR-designed shelter structures addresses immediate shelter needs and can be upgraded into more permanent structures taking into account environmental concerns. In the case of urban returnees, a one-time grant is provided to cover immediate shelter needs. In addition, the maintenance of the reception centre in Tesseney and several transit centres in other areas of Eritrea are included in these activities.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

Shelter structures will be distributed to all new arrivals in both camps. Replacements of damaged and old structures are foreseen.

Transport

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

Transportation will be provided for all returnees from the reception centre to their home villages.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

Transportation will be provided for all new arrival refugees from their point of entry into the country to the most appropriate camp.

Water

Voluntary Repatriation and Reintegration component:

In returnee-receiving areas, UNHCR will make provisions for the following activities:

Hydro-geological and geophysical surveys, groundwater bore drilling and development, procurement of water supply storage and reticulation equipment, procurement of spare parts for existing installed water equipment, construction of new village water storage and distribution

systems, rehabilitation and/or reconstruction of existing water systems, repair and/or replacement of hand-pumps and training in the maintenance and repair of water supply equipment.

The above activities will be implemented in close liaison with UNICEF as indicated in the Letter of Understanding signed between the Agencies in 2002.

Refugee Care and Maintenance component:

Activities will focus on the proper maintenance of the existing water distribution system in both Elit and Emkulu Camps in order to provide adequate quantities of potable water.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	1,772,739
Community Services	334,470
Crop Production	716,911
Domestic Needs / Household Support	2,113,054
Education	764,764
Food	525,764
Forestry	47,794
Health	910,883
Income Generation	278,798
Legal Assistance	290,718
Livestock	95,600
Operational Support (to Agencies)	483,453
Sanitation	443,337
Shelter	3,078,837
Transport / Logistics	817,501
Water (non-agriculture)	634,216
Total Operations	13,308,839
Programme Support	1,282,901
Total	14,591,740

PROTECTION / HUMAN RIGHTS / RULE OF LAW

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Protection of vulnerable children and women
Project Code	ERI-04/P/HR/RL01
Sector	Protection/Human Rights/Rule of Law
Theme	Rehabilitation/Reintegration, Income Generating Activities, Service Provision, Capacity Development, Awareness Creation
Objectives	Strengthen traditional coping mechanisms of the family unit to provide care and protection of children; Build and/or strengthen the capacity of MLHW technically to assist its capabilities of addressing Psychosocial care in times of emergencies.
Target Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,000 vulnerable households in rural and urban areas. • 4,000 most vulnerable Street children & young commercial sex workers. • 35,000 children in IDP camp & drought affected vulnerable children. • 2,250 junior & secondary school children. • 2,000 mothers, teachers, community/religious leaders, children/youth, police and administrators.
Implementing Partners	MLHW, ERREC, War Child Netherlands-Eritrea, NUEYS
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 2,501,265

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject project proposal is aiming at providing protection from violence, abuse and neglect, exploitation and discrimination to the most vulnerable groups of children and women in both urban and rural areas. The family, as the primary responsible entity to provide this protection for the sick, elderly, child, widow, or female-headed will be targeted to receive assistance based on the outcome of an identification process regarding economic capacity and vulnerability of households.

In this context, household surveys will be conducted in key urban and rural areas hit hardest by both, war and drought in order to provide more detailed information reflecting the specific needs and required type of assistance of the target population (i.e. children, female-headed households, widowed mothers, elderly/sick and orphan care-givers) for sustainable and improved livelihoods. While, emphasis will be on providing economic assets for small-scale income generating activities, including skills training, as a poverty reduction strategy, other selected Programme strategies will focus on capacity development, advocacy, social mobilisation awareness raising campaigns within the framework for the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Campaigns will be conducted at all levels to sensitise children and their communities on the rights of the child, seeking to address relevant protection issues of neglect, abuse and exploitation with the final purpose of establishing Child Welfare Committees to strengthen existing reporting mechanisms at community level in targeted areas.

By providing direct support to vulnerable households and sensitising the communities on issues of protection (e.g. through the establishment of Child Welfare Committees), the above interventions are aimed at keeping the family unit intact, and limit the migration from rural to urban areas. It will also reduce the risk of children being lured onto the streets in search of employment, food, water and shelter due to poverty at household level, as it is the case for an increasing number of street children and young commercial sex workers.

Moreover, Internally displaced persons (IDP) unable to return to their area of origin due to landmine and/or persisting insecurity along the borders, continue to live in desolate harsh camps demanding international humanitarian assistance. Women and children as the most vulnerable group of the IDP population affected by war and drought need to be supported with some of the most basic needs (such as clothing, shoes, blankets, sanitary materials), while their psychosocial care needs will be sustained in close collaboration with War-Child Netherlands/Eritrea.

In addition, UNICEF will closely work with the National Union of Eritrean Youth & Students (NUEYS) to facilitate educational entertainment visits to perform drama and puppetry shows for younger children living in IDP camps and TZS, seeking to partially break the daily routine, as well as to re-stimulate the psychosocial development of this disadvantaged group.

Related to the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation - especially in the context of demarcation and the large number of peacekeeping forces in the country, UNICEF will support the Training of Trainers (20-25) of peacekeepers in collaboration with the Human Rights Office of the UNMEE contingents - using ARC (Action for the Rights of the Child) material, as well as additional guidance.

For post conflict-affected youth/children, junior & secondary school children separated from their families and coming from remote areas continue to be negatively affected by drought & post conflict. Their physical and psychosocial well-being need to be further guaranteed through the continuation of the Child/Youth Friendly Centre, which proved highly successful during previous interventions.

In line with the Organisation's Core Corporate Commitments in Emergencies, UNICEF will field a technical consultancy to shed light on the current psychosocial status of war-affected children and assess related human resource development needs at national level to further develop counterpart's capacities in providing psychosocial support (PSS) to vulnerable children, as well as strengthening project monitoring and evaluation aspects to enhance the Ministry's response at all levels.

Finally, Programme Support Costs will cover necessary expenses arising from the emergency response, such as operational costs for staff security, logistics, media coverage, advocacy, etc.

The Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC) and national NGOs, will share responsibility for project implementation with technical and financial support from UNICEF, as well as other key actors presently working in the country.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Provide tangible assistance to 1,000 vulnerable households in both urban and rural areas nation-wide (including child/female-headed households, orphan hosting households and caretakers who are sick & elderly) to alleviate economic hardship as a result of the complex humanitarian situation and the recurrent drought	738,000
Identification process of economic capacity/needs and vulnerability of targeted households in six regions	10,000
Operational costs for the provision of income-generating activities to host families at decentralised level	25,000
Advocacy & awareness creation campaigns on principles of the CRC, including protection from landmines and spread of HIV/AIDS, promoting a protective environment that prevents violence, neglect and abuse of women & children through the establishment of Child Welfare Committees at grass root level	50,000
UNICEF technical assistance for determination of children's psychosocial well-being and human resource development needs of counterparts to assist addressing Psychosocial care needs in times of emergencies	100,000
Continue Child/Youth Friendly Centre activities, guaranteeing school education of junior and secondary school children in Debub Region	230,000
Rehabilitation of 3,086 street/working children by facilitating access to basic education	92,600
Rehabilitate/reintegrate most vulnerable 400 street/working children by facilitating access to vocational training and job placement opportunities	80,000
Support 200 households hosting the most vulnerable street children at risk by providing them long term economic assets and improving their economic situation at household level	151,600
Rehabilitate/reintegrate the most vulnerable 100 young commercial sex workers by providing them with access to basic services (education, health) and vocational training and job placement opportunities	75,800
Address the special needs of internally displaced children in camps by identifying their basic needs (clothing, shoes, blankets, sanitary materials and recreational kits), incl. sub-project with the national union of youth - for psychosocial support through drama, music, sports & puppetry	360,000 56,500
<i>Programme support cost:</i>	
Direct programme support	295,425
Indirect programme support ²⁴	236,340
TOTAL	2,501,265

²⁴ The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 June 2003.

MINE ACTION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND
Project Title	Mine Risk Education
Project Code	ERI-04/MA01
Sector	Mine Action
Theme	Mine Action
Objectives	The overall goal is to establish effective and sustainable national Mine Risk Education (MRE) capacity in Eritrea. The programme is intended to reduce the number of mine/UXO related incidents among high-risk populations through a comprehensive, well integrated and multi-faceted Mine Risk Education programme.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Targeted beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200,000 people living in mine/UXO affected areas • 60,000 IDPs in Dehub and Gash Barka • Teachers and children in highly affected areas • 100,000 returning refugees • Eritrean Demining Operations • Eritrean Demining Authority • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Information
Implementing Partners	Eritrean Demining Operations (EDO), Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA), Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Information (Mol), UNMEE Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 381,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Elimination of landmines and UXO from Eritrea is a long-term undertaking. In the interim, Mine Risk Education provides the first line of defence against mine and UXO accidents and deaths by providing information to mine affected communities about the dangers of landmines. Moreover, MRE aims to influence people in mine-affected areas to change their behaviour, thus reducing the risk of their exposure to landmine and UXO danger.

UNICEF MRE activities are based on the actual needs of the communities and individuals in mine affected areas. Interventions in 2004 will continue to focus on supporting MRE in high-risk communities and collecting IMSMA data on mine incidents and locations of mines and UXO. Specifically, the project aims to augment Mine Risk Education amongst IDPs, as well as returnees from Sudan.

Continuous data collection provides up-to-date information which helps to continually assess the needs of the communities, and re-adjust MRE safety messages as appropriate to target groups, specific areas, seasonal variations, and so on. The data additionally enables more efficient collaboration between mine action actors in Eritrea, and UNICEF plans in 2004 to enhance the data collection related to mine / UXO locations and incidents being done by the MRE field teams in order to contribute further to these efforts.

The Eritrean MRE programme prioritises institutional and local capacity building, training of MRE community facilitators, establishment of coordination and reporting mechanisms, and the integration of Mine Risk Education with mine action and other humanitarian sectors. The main strategy is to support capacity building of the Eritrean Demining Operations, the national NGO responsible for implementation of MRE field activities, and the National Training Centre, which provides MRE training to national implementing partners and community leaders. In addition, UNICEF will continue to support the Eritrean Demining Authority, the executive body responsible for mine action in Eritrea, to coordinate and develop an integrated national Mine Risk Education policy.

As children are especially vulnerable to the danger of mines and UXO and will be the future generations to live with these dangers, UNICEF will support the implementation of MRE in primary and secondary schools. In addition, UNICEF will continue to work with the Ministry of Information to disseminate MRE through the mass media, in order to reach the largest number of recipients possible. The full integration of MRE, information through media, and the needs of affected communities into overall mine action efforts are essential to the successful process of improving safety.

Finally, Mine Risk Education, as a component of Mine Action will seek collaboration with other humanitarian actors involved in activities such as: food distribution, vaccination campaigns, primary health care, and agriculture. Most importantly, UNICEF will continue to work closely with other agencies involved in mine action activities – in particular, UNDP's Mine Victim Assistance programme.

Project activities

- Support the national mine action bodies – EDO and EDA - with capacity building to develop, coordinate and provide MRE training.
- Provide community based mine risk education for vulnerable communities through local organisations, community leaders and activists, using locally appropriate communications techniques.
- Provide MRE to affected communities, IDPs and returning refugees and follow up activities with their respective communities.
- Collection of IMSMA data on mine and UXO incidents, dangerous areas, and presence of UXO.
- Design, production and dissemination of MRE materials – including posters, games, school stationery.
- Assist the MoE in integrating Mine Risk Education into the formal school curriculum, and development of educational material and teacher training programmes.
- Assist the Ministry of Information with the broadcasting of MRE radio programmes.
- Continue advocacy to ensure full implementation of and respect for the Ottawa Treaty.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the programme.

Expected outcome

- Community based mine risk education programme continued.
- Increased levels of Mine Risk Education among affected communities, including returnees.
- Reduced number of mine/UXO related incidents, especially amongst children.
- MRE programme developed and coordinated by Eritrean Demining Authority.
- Mine Risk Education incorporated in the school system.
- Ongoing collection of mine/UXO incidents data and inclusion of this data into IMSMA.
- MRE materials designed, produced and disseminated.
- Ottawa Treaty is fully endorsed and respected.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the programme carried out jointly with partners.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Support of EDO field teams and other community based MRE activities	150,000
MRE Capacity development for mine action national authorities	40,000
School based mine risk education	40,000
Support MRE radio programmes	20,000
Design production and dissemination of MRE materials	40,000
Field supervision and monitoring	10,000
Programme and technical support	
Direct support costs	45,000
Indirect support costs ²⁵	36,000
TOTAL	381,000

²⁵ The actual recovery rate will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 June 2003.

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Emergency access to orthopaedic services through provision of community based rehabilitation (CBR)
Project Code	ERI-04/MA02
Sector	Mine Action/ Vulnerable Populations
Theme(s)	Mine Action
Objective(s)	To provide and strengthen access and referral to orthopaedic workshops.
Targeted Beneficiaries	An estimated 50,000 landmine survivors, an estimated 150,000 disabled people, their families and 50% of the sub-regions of the country.
Implementing Partners	MLHW, UNDP, MoH, NAD, AIFO, ICACBR, EDA
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 249,000

Project Description

Emergency access to orthopaedic services includes three concepts that link into the Mine Action Portfolio. These three concepts are: 1) access to the orthopaedic workshops; 2) building quality through the linkage between physiotherapy and the orthopaedic workshops; 3) outreach to the community by providing running costs and basic tools for a mobile unit and vehicle to assist users to access to new National Orthopaedic Workshop and access for nomadic groups in Assab.

Access to the orthopaedic workshops is considered essential. The most highly affected areas of the country are some distance from the three workshops. Many persons have no place to stay when they arrive or do not return to collect equipment, as there is no accommodation available. The most affected groups are rural women and children.

This CAP submission proposes to establish and set up a physiotherapy section at each of the three orthopaedic workshops with part/full time physiotherapists.

Outreach to the community can be initiated through a mobile unit. The mobile unit requires basic tools and implementation costs. The role of the mobile unit would be to visit communities, screen persons, make appointments, check fittings, make repairs and collect information on survivors. Assist users access the national services is essential.

Objectives

To support the Government of Eritrea to strengthen access and referral to the orthopaedic workshops for landmine survivors and build in essential elements are considered critical.

Activities

Activities are identified in a logical framework that can be made available. Multiple activities are not shown.

- Establish a referral system for landmine survivors to be able to access the orthopaedic workshops.
- Link physiotherapy and the orthopaedic workshops together in the three centres in the country.
- Set up simple physiotherapy room at main workshop and adapt other centres as required.
- Build simple accommodation for families to stay while at workshops on or near the compound.
- Provide affirmative action to women and children to access the orthopaedic workshops.
- Make orthopaedic workshop accessible and barrier-free.
- Provide outreach to the community.

Expected Outcome

- Landmine survivors participate and have access/equal opportunity to the orthopaedic workshops.
- Referral is implemented within CBR areas and for landmine survivors in other parts of the country.
- Physiotherapy is available in all three orthopaedic workshops.

- Accommodation is available for users scheduled to come to workshop.
- Adapted toilets and showers available, and water tank at three workshops.
- The mobile unit is providing outreach to the communities.
- Gender data is kept and affirmative action for women and children.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Physiotherapy room set up	15,000
Building materials and labour	30,000
Furnishings for accommodation	40,000
Operating costs	25,000
Referral	25,000
Mobile unit costs for community access	35,000
User access to National Centre	35,000
User access to Assab	30,000
Project support costs	14,000
TOTAL	249,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Project Title	Emergency clearance by employment of previous INGO Teams
Project Code	ERI-04/MA03
Sector	Mine Action
Theme	Mine Action
Objective(s)	To make safe critical areas required for return of displaced persons by employing the previous INGO manual clearance and EOD teams. Target date end 2004.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Eritrea Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC), an estimated 57,000 IDPs.
Implementing Partners	The EDA, EDO, ERREC, UNDP, UNOPS, the Swedish Rescue and Services Agency (SRSA)
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 1,259,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objectives

To retain the capability of NGOs teams so that they can be reemployed in a timely fashion with a requirement for minimal re training and re equipping, in order to clear or render safe areas for return and re settlement.

Activities

Procure operational, camp, and safety equipment as required for team operations, provide an international supervisory contract to assist EDO with the supervision and management of field operations, and provide deminer benefits and field operating expenses.

Expected Outcomes

- Six 22 person previously INGO teams employed for six months resulting in a cleared area of approximately 135,000 square meters.
- Two operational four persons previous INGO EOD teams.
- Land made safe for return / resettlement of IDPs.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
International supervisory contract	190,000
National staff (140 deminers)	126,000
Capital costs (mine detectors, operational equipment, safety equipment, comms eqpt, vehicles, etc)	500,000
Operating Costs (office, vehicle, rations etc)	373,000
Overhead (PSC)	70,000
TOTAL	1,259,000

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE
Project Title	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMEE MACC)
Project Code	ERI-04/MA04
Sector	Mine Action
Theme	Mine Action
Objective	To provide coordination and technical assistance to mine action in the TSZ and adjacent areas.
Targeted Beneficiaries (total # & description)	Populations living in mine affected areas; mine action operators; UN peacekeepers; humanitarian aid workers and the national mine action authorities
Implementing Partners	UNMEE MACC and UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 417,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Under the UN Security Council Resolution 1320 (2000), the Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) was established in August 2000 within the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) to “coordinate and provide technical assistance for humanitarian mine action activities in the TSZ and areas adjacent to it.” The UNMEE MACC is funded both by the Voluntary Trust Fund for assistance in Mine Action (VTF) and the UNMEE budget. It assists relevant government authorities with collection, analysis and dissemination of landmine/UXO information, coordination of mine action activities, development of technical and safety standards and quality assurance in the TSZ and the adjacent areas. In Eritrea, the MACC also maintains an IMSMA database to process and manage all mine action information.

Objectives

- Mine action support to the UNMEE Peacekeeping Force (PKF) and the UN Military Observers (UNMOs) in the TSZ.
- Support to the coordination of humanitarian mine action activities in the TSZ and adjacent areas and technical assistance, as requested.
- Provision of demining support for the demarcation project of the Ethiopian Eritrean Boundary Commission (EEBC) - (SC Resolution 1430 adopted on 14 August 2002).

Activities

Collecting, processing and distributing mine/UXO information in the TSZ; providing technical advice and coordination support; prioritising and implementing mine action plans; developing technical and safety standards; implementing a quality assurance system for UNMEE clearance operations; operating regional coordination offices; providing Mine Risk Education (MRE) to peacekeepers, humanitarian aid workers and affected populations and providing training for PKF clearance personnel; providing mine/UXO threat assessments to the PKF; conducting route verification and clearance of roads in the TSZ and coordinating, tasking and managing humanitarian mine action operations by UNMEE assets.

Expected Outcomes

Clearance and route verification support to the EEBC; establishment of a clear picture of the landmine situation in the TSZ; increase in the safety and operational effectiveness of the PKF; provision of assistance with the return of local population; implementation of a quality assurance regime in the TSZ; optimal utilisation of mine action assets; provision of MRE to all affected parties, reducing casualty figures; and provision of training to operational capabilities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Equipment and supplies	72,000
Operating expenses	230,000
Staff training / professional development	15,000
Mine Risk Education (MRE)	100,000
TOTAL	417,000

COORDINATION

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	Coordination of humanitarian challenges and support
Project Code	ERI-04/CSS01
Sector	Coordination and Support services
Themes	Joint Coordination, information management, monitoring, support services, preparedness and response including donor relations
Objective	To promote integrated, effective and efficient humanitarian assistance within the UN system and the broader humanitarian community, in accordance with the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) of the 2004 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Eritrea.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct: All humanitarian agencies working in Eritrea. Indirect: All drought and war-affected populations
Implementing Partners	UNCT, ICC/ERREC, Regional Institutions, NGOs, donors and the Red Cross Movement
Project Duration	January - December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 629,857

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Eritrea with 65% of its rural population unable to meet minimum food requirements in 2002 and the very low crop production (1/3 of national requirement) estimated for 2003 will be further requiring humanitarian assistance. The delay or timely demarcation of the borders will imply divergent challenges on the current caseload of IDPs, expellees, refugees, host communities and persons affected by transfer of territory.

The need to focus on lifesaving interventions, mine education and clearance, and smooth transiting to recovery will need joint, coordinated humanitarian information and convergence of interventions, building capacity of related national partners and continued advocacy for resources and their effective utilisation.

In view of the above and the presence of a wide range of promoting joint planning, improved coordination systems; timely implementation and monitoring of humanitarian actions continue to be a major challenge in Eritrea especially at Zoba levels. Lack of proper targeting, which contributed to inadequate response, and centralisation, or misdistribution of projects which are factors to less desired results will also need to be addressed. OCHA will consolidate its coordination functions in Gash Barka and Debub, which are most affected by drought and war but widening up to other most affected regions such as Anseba and Southern Red Sea. In this regard, it will be reducing its coordination functions in Asmara by further strengthening coordination mechanisms at the Zoba level. OCHA will also continue its support to the UN Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, the UNCT and the Government in humanitarian coordination, policy development, information management, donor relations, monitoring, advocacy including collection, analysis and dissemination of value-added information.

Within this framework, specific objectives are to:

- advocate effective on behalf of drought- and war-affected population;
- strengthen national capacity for the coordination of humanitarian assistance especially at the regional level;
- advocate for joint and collaborative programming to maximise the use of resources;
- promote a further shift from emergency assistance to, reintegration, recovery and rehabilitation programmes.

How the project supports the CHAP strategic and short-term goals and sector objectives:

- In order to strengthen live saving interventions, safety, protections, return and integration of refugees and displaced persons and the coping mechanism of affected population, there must be join and coordinated information sharing for targeting and timely interventions and effective

use of available resources. To ensure this, all humanitarian partners and stakeholders must join together and address the challenges including the root causes.

- Various coordination mechanisms will be established and strengthened in the central and Zoba levels to ensure to gradual movement from emergency to recovery.

Activities to be carried out:

- Increase awareness of needs and progress of humanitarian situation through timely collection, analysis, consolidation and dissemination of information by going to the fields and through working groups at regional and central levels and the Information and Coordination Centre (ICC);
- Improve advocacy strategies such as mission to donor capitals, improved communication with traditional and non traditional donors, media and private sector;
- Strive to further strengthen Barentu and Mendefera field coordination mechanisms and other Zobas in close collaboration with appropriate government entities such as ERREC and humanitarian agencies (UN, NGOs, Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement), focusing primarily on facilitating the transition towards rehabilitation, reintegration, and recovery programmes;
- Support and advocate for joint programming through inter-agency planning, monitoring and evaluation by systematising the collection, management, exchange and analysis of information;
- Improve and strengthen activities of the Geographic Information System (GIS) unit, especially the regular dissemination of "Who, does What Where" and relevant humanitarian maps to achieve a better distribution of projects and eventually improved output.
- Enhance quality of consolidated information through meetings, joint missions and dissemination of different humanitarian updates (weekly, fortnightly and monthly updates);
- Highlight unmet needs and funding shortfalls within the CA vis-à-vis the donor community and other concerned parties;
- Promote the establishment of emergency preparedness and early warning mechanisms with a specific focus on national capacity building in most vulnerable Zobas.
- Act as secretariat for the compilation of regional and country-specific appeals;
- Continue collaboration with other OCHA offices on issues with a regional dimension such as drought and the return and reintegration of IDPs and Refugees including contact with UNCT in Addis Ababa for joint programmes.
- Facilitate adequate coordination between the UNMEE Peacekeeping Force and the humanitarian community by supporting the Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) structures and ensuring smooth information flow between these two entities.

Expected Outcome:

- Awareness of Humanitarian Situation is increased among all donors and all partners and stakeholders;
- More funds mobilised to adequately address the challenges;
- Barentu and Mandefera Field Offices are strengthened to effectively coordinate all humanitarian challenges and interventions in their respective areas;
- Joint programming takes place resulting to efficient and effective use of funds and better targeting;
- Better sharing of information resulting to better planning, programming, implementation and monitoring of interventions;
- Better early warning, contingency planning, preparedness and response mechanisms in place.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Personnel costs	412,096
Operating costs	145,300
Programme support costs	72,461
TOTAL	629,857

Appealing Agency	OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS
Project Title	Humanitarian capacity-building of national institutions
Project Code	ERI-04/CSS02
Sector	Coordination and Support Services
Themes	Emergency Preparedness and Response
Objectives	To enhance the capacity of national institutions to deliver humanitarian assistance effectively and to develop national capacity to coordinate humanitarian activities especially at regional levels.
Targeted Beneficiaries	Direct: Government Humanitarian Assistance Providers Indirect: Vulnerable Populations
Implementing Partners	Humanitarian Institutions
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Total project Budget	US\$ 250,000
Funds Required	US\$ 250,000

SUMMARY

Humanitarian institutions in Eritrea, such as ERREC and specific humanitarian oriented units of relevant line ministries, have articulated and demonstrated a long-standing need for assistance in developing their capacities to deliver and coordinate humanitarian assistance in Eritrea, especially at regional level. OCHA is in a position to enhance such a process through training, orientation and appropriate inputs.

This project proposal represents a commitment to address the capacity issue in order to enable such institutions to improve their immediate and long-term responsiveness to humanitarian situations, both at Zoba and state levels.

Through capacity-building and training, these national institutions would be better equipped to coordinate more effectively with the international humanitarian community in the delivery of assistance through sustainable systems that would ensure greater impact on targeted beneficiaries.

Strategies

- Utilise the capacity of UN agencies, INGOs, national and relevant government institutions especially in the sub-Zobas.
- In close consultation with the Government and institutions to be assisted specify objectives and strategies and agree on a common humanitarian approach.
- Explore mechanisms for long-term capacity-development and support.
- Consult with humanitarian assistance beneficiary constituencies.
- Explore practicability of similar capacity-building programmes carried out by the UN in other countries.
- Identify chronic resource constraints and solutions.

Activities

- Undertake training and capacity needs assessment of institutions to be supported.
- Organise training programmes and professional development to include:
 - 1) humanitarian operations and programming;
 - 2) organisational management and development;
 - 3) humanitarian coordination;
 - 4) lessons learnt in IDP camps management;
 - 5) guiding principles of IDPs;
 - 6) gender;
 - 7) monitoring and evaluation techniques;
 - 8) emergency preparedness and early warning;
 - 9) assessment methodology;
 - 10) information technology;

- Provide support for selected humanitarian operational areas in terms of required material and equipment.
- Engage short-term consultant(s) in identifying critical needs.
- Catalyse a process of improved coordination, communications and working relationships between national and international humanitarian institutions.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Consultants fees	40,000
Conference and communications costs	10,000
Training costs	100,000
In kind support	25,000
Travel and lodging	50,000
Programme support	25,000
TOTAL	250,000

ANNEX I.

DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2003 APPEAL

**Table I : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2003**

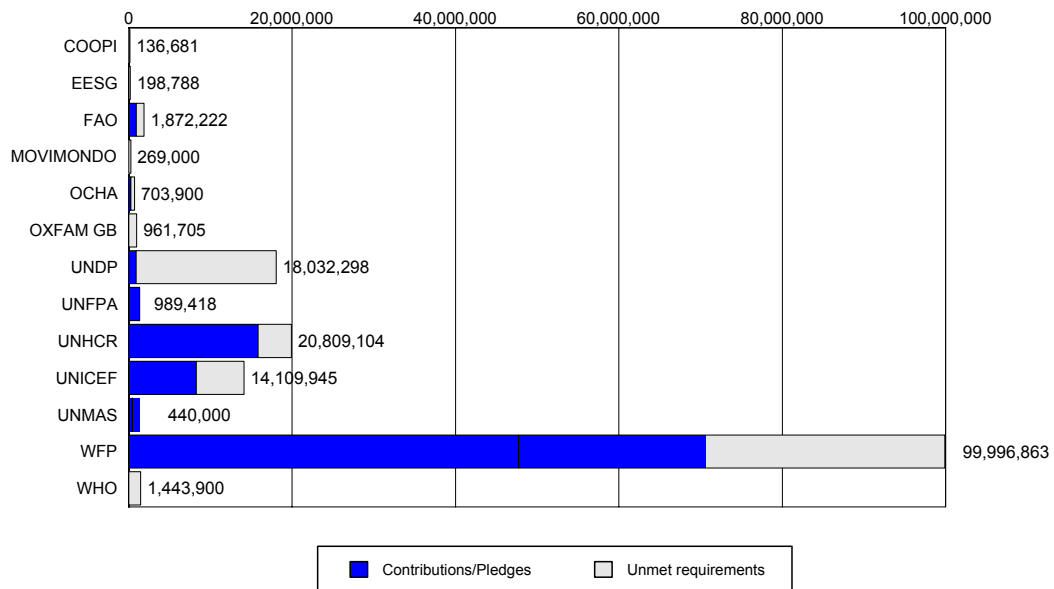
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Appealing Organisation	Original Requirements	Revised Requirements	Contributions	Pledges	Carryover	Total Resources Available	Unmet Requirements	% Covered
COOPI	0	136,681	0	0	0	0	136,681	0.00%
EESG	0	198,788	0	0	0	0	198,788	0.00%
FAO	1,872,222	1,872,222	919,650	0	0	919,650	952,572	49.12%
MOVIMONDO	0	269,000	0	0	0	0	269,000	0.00%
OCHA	695,022	703,900	272,212	0	0	272,212	431,688	38.67%
OXFAM GB	0	961,705	0	0	0	0	961,705	0.00%
UNDP	18,032,298	18,032,298	900,000	0	0	900,000	17,132,298	4.99%
UNFPA	1,409,000	989,418	1,351,838	0	0	1,351,838	(362,420)	100.00%
UNHCR	25,159,104	20,809,104	15,818,910	0	901,096	16,720,006	4,089,098	80.35%
UNICEF	9,237,945	14,109,945	8,242,872	0	0	8,242,872	5,867,073	58.42%
UNMAS	440,000	440,000	142,500	0	297,500	440,000	0	100.00%
WFP	105,099,966	99,996,863	47,710,288	0	22,600,000	70,310,288	29,686,575	70.31%
WHO	1,443,900	1,443,900	0	0	0	0	1,443,900	0.00%
GRAND TOTAL	163,389,457	159,963,824	75,358,270		23,798,596	99,156,866	60,806,958	61.99%

**Revised UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2003**

Updated financial summary
By Appealing Organisation



**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Part A - Non food

Donor	Channel	Project Code	Sector/activity	Amount US\$
Canada	OCHA	ERI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian affairs and assistance	135,518
Canada	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea	704,697
Canada	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation for vulnerable population	250,439
Denmark	UNICEF	ERI-03/H02	Emergency health and nutrition	538,475
European Commission	OCHA	ERI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian affairs and assistance	79,286
European Commission	UNHCR	ERI-03/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees, international protection, basic humanitarian assistance and durable solution for Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea	8,194,200
Finland	UNICEF	ERI-03/MA01	Mine risk education	322,929
Finland	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea	322,929
Japan	UNFPA	ERI-03/H01	Emergency reproductive health care services	998,097
Japan	UNHCR	ERI-03/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees, international protection, basic humanitarian assistance and durable solution for Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea	2,500,000
Netherlands	UNDP	ERI-03/S/NF01	Provision of shelter and household items	900,000
Netherlands	UNHCR	ERI-03/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees, international protection, basic humanitarian assistance and durable solution for Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea	855,000
Norway	UNFPA	ERI-03/H04B	Prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS and violence against women in the drought and war-affected areas of Eritrea	353,741
Norway	UNHCR	ERI-03/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees, international protection, basic humanitarian assistance and durable solution for Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea	719,710
Norway	UNICEF	ERI-03/E01	Education support	344,580
Norway	UNICEF	ERI-03/H02	Emergency health and nutrition	525,000
Norway	UNICEF	ERI-03/H02	To cover the local purchase of 600 MTs DMK (fortified food mix)	413,790
Norway	UNICEF	ERI-03/MA01	Mine risk education	133,350
Norway	UNICEF	ERI-03/MA01	Mine risk education	29,931

**Table II : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2003**

Donor breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Organisation
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Norway	UNICEF	ERI-03/P/HR/RL01	Protection of vulnerable children and women	410,850
Norway	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water and sanitation	378,219
Private/NGO/Intl	FAO	ERI-03/A02	Emergency provision of seeds to drought and war affected farmers	397,343
Carry Over	UNHCR	ERI-03/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees, international protection, basic humanitarian assistance and durable solution for Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea	901,096
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ERI-03/E01	Education support	107,411
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ERI-03/E01	Education support (allocation from UNICEF Regular Resources)	350,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ERI-03/H02	Emergency health and nutrition (allocation from UNICEF Regular Resources)	250,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ERI-03/H02	Emergency health and nutrition	198,282
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ERI-03/H04A	Prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS and violence against women in drought and war affected areas of Eritrea (allocation from UNICEF Regular Resources)	100,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ERI-03/P/HR/RL01	Protection of vulnerable children and women	200,000
Private/NGO/Intl	UNICEF	ERI-03/P/HR/RL01	Protection of vulnerable children and women	30,290
Carry Over	UNMAS	ERI-03/MA06	Support to the coordination of mine action in the temporary security zone-operation of the UNMEE MACC	297,500
Sweden	FAO	ERI-03/A01	Provision of supplementary feeding and improved health care for sustained animal production	295,490
Sweden	FAO	ERI-03/A02	Emergency provision of seeds to drought and war affected farmers	226,817
Sweden	OCHA	ERI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian affairs and assistance	57,408
Sweden	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population	582,050
United Kingdom	UNICEF	ERI-03/H02	Emergency health and nutrition	198,412
United Kingdom	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea	595,238
United Kingdom	UNMAS	ERI-03/MA06	Support to the coordination of mine action in the temporary security zone - operation of the UNMEE MACC	142,500
United States	UNHCR	ERI-03/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees, international protection, basic humanitarian assistance and durable solution for Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea	3,550,000
United States	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation	520,000
United States	UNICEF	ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population	736,000
Total non food				28,846,578

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 2

Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
AGRICULTURE						
ERI-03/A03	Assistance in the development of small-scale water harvesting	FAO	128,625	128,625	0	128,625
ERI-03/A02	Provision of seeds, fertilizers and crop protection equipment and supplies	FAO	1,044,650	1,044,650	624,160	420,490
ERI-03/A01	Provision of supplementary feeds and improved health care for sustained animal production	FAO	698,947	698,947	295,490	403,457
Sub total for AGRICULTURE			1,872,222	1,872,222	919,650	952,572
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES						
ERI-03/CSS01	Coordination of humanitarian affairs and assistance	OCHA	695,022	703,900	272,212	431,688
Sub total for COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES			695,022	703,900	272,212	431,688
EDUCATION						
ERI-03/E01	Education support	UNICEF	2,090,000	2,090,000	801,991	1,288,009
Sub total for EDUCATION			2,090,000	2,090,000	801,991	1,288,009
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS						
ERI-03/S/NF01	Provision of shelter and household items	UNDP	8,330,898	8,330,898	900,000	7,430,898
Sub total for FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS			8,330,898	8,330,898	900,000	7,430,898
FOOD						
ERI-03/F02	Emergency food assistance to food deficit drought-affected rural populations of Eritrea	WFP	59,935,075	0	0	0
ERI-03/F01; F02; F03	Food assistance to war and drought-affected persons in Eritrea	WFP	45,164,891	99,996,863	70,310,288	29,686,575
Sub total for FOOD			105,099,966	99,996,863	70,310,288	29,686,575
HEALTH						
ERI-03/H03	Disease prevention and control and surveillance in drought-affected population	WHO	1,127,400	1,127,400	0	1,127,400
ERI-03/H02	Emergency health and nutrition	UNICEF	2,000,000	4,550,000	2,123,959	2,426,041
ERI-03/H01	Emergency reproductive health care services	UNFPA	984,000	635,677	998,097	(362,420)
ERI-03/H04B	Prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS and violence against women in drought and war affected areas of Eritrea	UNFPA	425,000	353,741	353,741	0
ERI-03/H04A	Prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS and violence against women in drought and war affected areas of Eritrea	UNICEF	500,000	500,000	100,000	400,000
ERI-03/H04C	Prevention, treatment and care of HIV/AIDS and violence against women in drought and war affected areas of Eritrea	WHO	316,500	316,500	0	316,500
Sub total for HEALTH			5,352,900	7,483,318	3,575,797	3,907,521
MINE ACTION						
ERI-03/MA05	Capacity building - Landmine Impact Survey (LIS) (Project No. 4)	UNDP	330,000	330,000	0	330,000
ERI-03/MA04	Capacity building - victim assistance (Project No. 3)	UNDP	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
ERI-03/MA01	Mine risk education	UNICEF	710,000	710,000	486,210	223,790

**Table III : UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2003**

Listing of Project Activities - By Sector
as of 13 October 2003

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project code	Sector/activity	Appealing agency	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements
ERI-03/MA06	Support to the coordination of mine action in the temporary security zone - operation of the UNMEE MACC	UNMAS	440,000	440,000	440,000	0
ERI-03/MA03	Support to the Eritrean Demining Agency (Project No. 2)	UNDP	7,286,400	7,286,400	0	7,286,400
ERI-03/MA02	Support to the Eritrean Demining Authority (Project No. 1)	UNDP	1,485,000	1,485,000	0	1,485,000
Sub total for MINE ACTION			10,851,400	10,851,400	926,210	9,925,190
MULTI-SECTOR						
ERI-03/UNHCR	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNHCR	0	0	0	0
ERI-03/UNICEF	Awaiting allocation/confirmation	UNICEF	0	0	0	0
ERI-03/MS01	Voluntary repatriation and reintegration of Eritrean refugees; international protection, basic humanitarian assistance and durable solutions for Sudanese and Somali refugees in Eritrea	UNHCR	25,159,104	20,809,104	16,720,006	4,089,098
Sub total for MULTI-SECTOR			25,159,104	20,809,104	16,720,006	4,089,098
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW						
ERI-03/P/HR/RL01	Protection of vulnerable children and women	UNICEF	959,445	1,309,445	641,140	668,305
Sub total for PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW			959,445	1,309,445	641,140	668,305
WATER AND SANITATION						
ERI-03/WS04	Emergency water delivery in drought-affected areas in southern Red Sea region	MOVIMONDO	0	269,000	0	269,000
ERI-03/WS06	Emergency water supply intervention to increase the quantity and quality of the drinkable water in Keren	COOPI	0	136,681	0	136,681
ERI-03/WS03	Public health for the drought affected population in Areza, Debub region	OXFAM GB	0	653,995	0	653,995
ERI-03/WS02	Sanitation and public health promotion for drought affected in Mai Mine area in Debud region	OXFAM GB	0	307,710	0	307,710
ERI-03/WS05	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in central region of Eritrea	EESG	0	198,788	0	198,788
ERI-03/WS01	Water supply and environmental sanitation for the vulnerable population in Eritrea	UNICEF	2,978,500	4,950,500	4,089,572	860,928
Sub total for WATER AND SANITATION			2,978,500	6,516,674	4,089,572	2,427,102
Grand Total:			163,389,457	159,963,824	99'156'866	60,806,958

**Table IV: Additional Humanitarian Assistance to
Eritrea
Outside of the Framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal
as of 13 October 2003**

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Page 1 of 1

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
6-Feb-03	Canada	ICRC	2003 ICRC Appeal	326,797
31-Mar-03	Canada	Right to Play	Humanitarian assistance	228,188
Subtotal for Canada				554,985
5-May-03	European Commission	UN Agencies, NGOs and Red Cross	Humanitarian assistance	1,427,003
Subtotal for European Commission				1,427,003
4-Jul-03	Netherlands	IFRC	In kind - delegates	25,796
Subtotal for Netherlands				25,796
18-Sep-03	Norway	IFRC	IFRC Emergency Appeal	130,890
24-Jan-03	Norway	NCA	Water and sanitation project	573,066
1-Jul-03	Norway	UNICEF	In kind - 144 MTs BP5 (8 containers - transport to Nairobi/Massawa included)	617,000
Subtotal for Norway				1,320,956
7-Mar-03	Saudi Arabia	Bilateral	In kind - 300 tones of food assistance to Eritrea due to the drought and possibility of famine	266,937
25-Aug-03	Saudi Arabia	Bilateral	In kind - 400 tones of dates	499,200
31-Mar-03	Saudi Arabia	Bilateral	In kind - 300 tons of foodstuffs and 400 tons of dates for lessening the suffering of the population as a result of famine and drought	726,515
Subtotal for Saudi Arabia				1,492,652
7-Apr-03	Sweden	IFRC	Humanitarian assistance	11,679
Subtotal for Sweden				11,679
5-Apr-03	Switzerland	SHA	Personnel SHA	420,438
10-Feb-03	Switzerland	WFP	Support of a reconstruction expert in Eritrea	51,471
Subtotal for Switzerland				471,909
11-Feb-03	United States	CARE	Food security (USAID/OFDA)	697,435
24-Jan-03	United States	MC	24,770 MTs food including operations transportation (USAID/FFP)	10,116,200
Subtotal for United States				10,813,635
Grand Total:				16,118,615

**Table V: UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for
Eritrea 2003**

Major donors by contributions

(carry over not included)

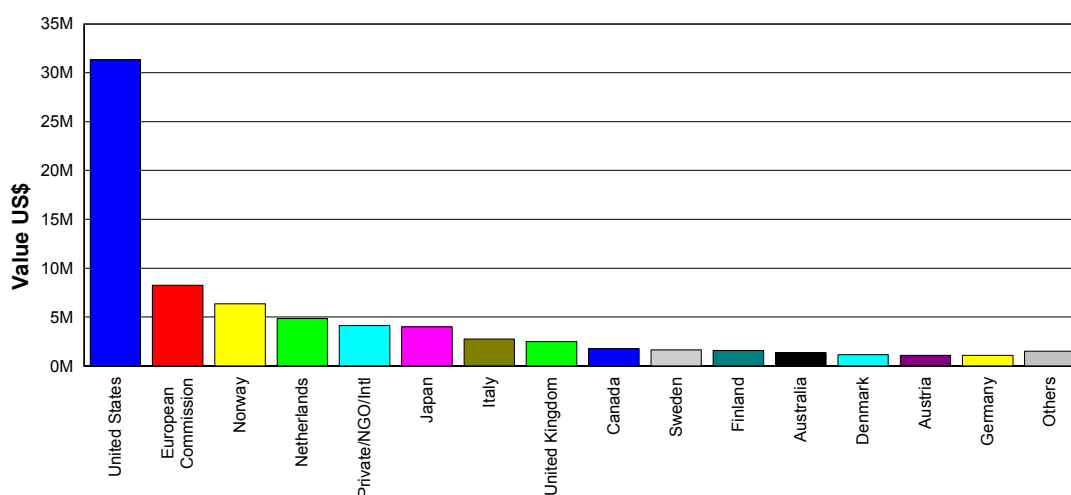
13-October-2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	31,323,247	41.57%
European Commission	8,273,486	10.98%
Norway	6,351,144	8.43%
Netherlands	4,859,243	6.45%
Japan	3,998,097	5.31%
Italy	2,757,497	3.66%
United Kingdom	2,501,095	3.32%
Canada	1,770,926	2.35%
Sweden	1,628,806	2.16%
Finland	1,573,413	2.09%
Australia	1,362,008	1.81%
Denmark	1,153,860	1.53%
Austria	1,088,723	1.44%
Germany	1,076,426	1.43%
Others	1,506,973	2.00%
Private/NGO/Intl*	4,133,326	5.48%
Grand Total:	75,358,270	100%

*) This includes unearmarked or broadly earmarked donor contributions which have been allocated by UNHCR to this appeal, as well as contributions from private and other non-government donors.

Major donors by contributions

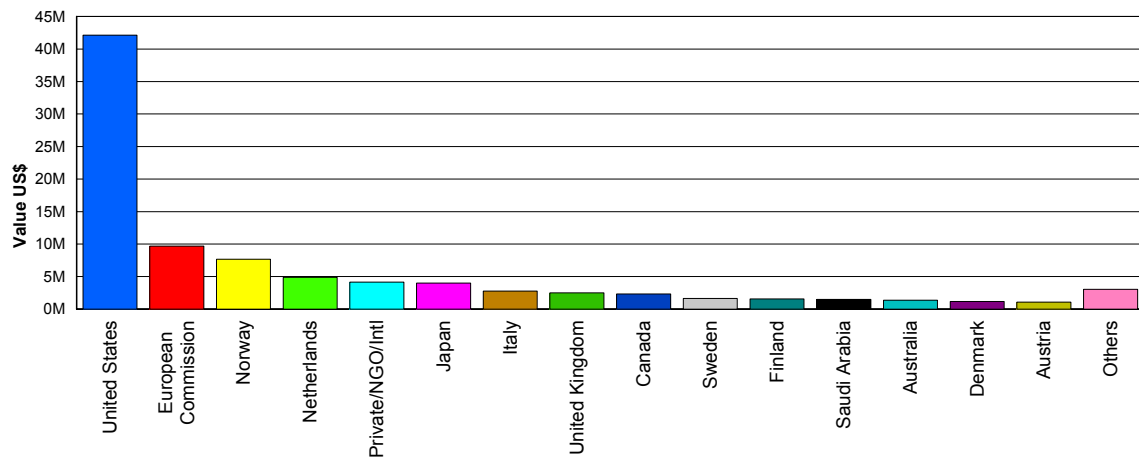
(carry over not included)



**Table VI: Total Humanitarian Assistance for
Eritrea 2003**

Major Donors by Total Contributions*
(carry over not included)
13 October 2003

Donor	Value US\$	% of funding
United States	42,136,882	46.06%
European Commission	9,700,489	10.60%
Norway	7,672,100	8.39%
Netherlands	4,885,039	5.34%
Private/NGO/Intl	4,133,326	4.52%
Japan	3,998,097	4.37%
Italy	2,757,497	3.01%
United Kingdom	2,501,095	2.73%
Canada	2,325,911	2.54%
Sweden	1,640,485	1.79%
Finland	1,573,413	1.72%
Saudi Arabia	1,492,652	1.63%
Australia	1,362,008	1.49%
Denmark	1,153,860	1.26%
Austria	1,088,723	1.19%
Others	3,055,308	3.34%
Grand Total:	91,476,885	100%



* includes contributions to the Consolidated Appeal and additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Appeal Process (bilateral, Red Cross, etc...)

ANNEX II.

COORDINATION MECHANISMS IN ERITREA

National sectoral coordination mechanisms have undergone transition from Sectoral Working Groups to Sectoral Task Forces/Thematic Sub-Groups, a component of the wider UNDAF process. Field coordination has been strengthened through the work of the Zonal Recover Committees (ZRCs) and of OCHA Field Support Offices. The number of NGOs and international organisations has remained largely constant, allowing the maturing of existing coordination process.

Humanitarian Assistance

Overall coordination within the humanitarian sector rests with the Government Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC). Coordination on sectoral issues is also the responsibility of the government, which chairs Thematic Sub-Groups through line ministries and has ongoing contact with sectoral agencies. The head of the UN Country Team (UNCT) is the UN Humanitarian Coordination (HC), who also acts as the Designated Official for security (DO) and UNCT spokesperson. The HC is supported in his coordination role by the office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and meets regularly with the heads of all UN agencies and NGO representatives. A General Coordination Meeting held every 1-2 months, chaired by ERREC and the HC, brings together all Sectoral Task Force, representing NGOs, donors, UN agencies, line ministries and UNMEE from Asmara and different regions, and provides the main forum at which all actors can share information. In addition to the above meetings in Asmara, inter-agency coordination meeting are also held at the zonal level in Gash Barka and Debub.

Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Reintegration (3Rs)

The government is taking the lead in the recovery process through the Ministry of National Development, with UNDAF providing the strategic and operational framework for cooperation between the government and international community. UNDAF Thematic groups and Sub-Groups are meeting on a regular basis to coordinate activities in their respective areas. At a field level, the focus of the Zonal Recovery Committee has been broadened beyond purely humanitarian issues to cover rehabilitation, reconstruction and reintegration.

Security and Demining

Security in Eritrea is the responsibility the Government of Eritrea. Security along the 1,200 km border between Ethiopia and Eritrea ultimately rests with their respective Governments and their adherence to the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (18 June 2000) and Algiers Peace Agreement (12 December 2000). The Eritrean Demining Programme (EDP) has been transformed to an Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) and has the responsibility of managing, controlling, regulating and monitoring all demining activities throughout the country²⁶. The Eritrean Demining Operations (EDO) is the operating wing of the EDA and its mandate includes landmine awareness training. The UN Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACCC), which operates in the TSZ, has established an Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database. IMSMA is a database used worldwide to collate landmine information concerning landmine and UXO sites, accidents and incidents²⁷. In due course it will be handed over to the EDA to strengthen their demining capabilities.

Information Coordination

The Information Coordination Centre was established in May 200 in response to the outbreak of hostilities, the ongoing drought and the subsequent complex emergency. It aims, through the coordination of information pertaining to the humanitarian situation, to promote coordination and thus facilitate humanitarian actions in Eritrea. The ICC is based in the ERREC offices; it is managed by OCHA and operates under the joint auspices of ERREC and the UN RC/HC, and is currently supported financially and in-kind by UNICEF. The ICC includes a Geographical Information System (GIS) unit, which promotes data coordination, analysis and information sharing. Since January 2003, the ICC is being managed by ERREC with strong participation of OCHA and UNICEF both in human, financial and material resources.

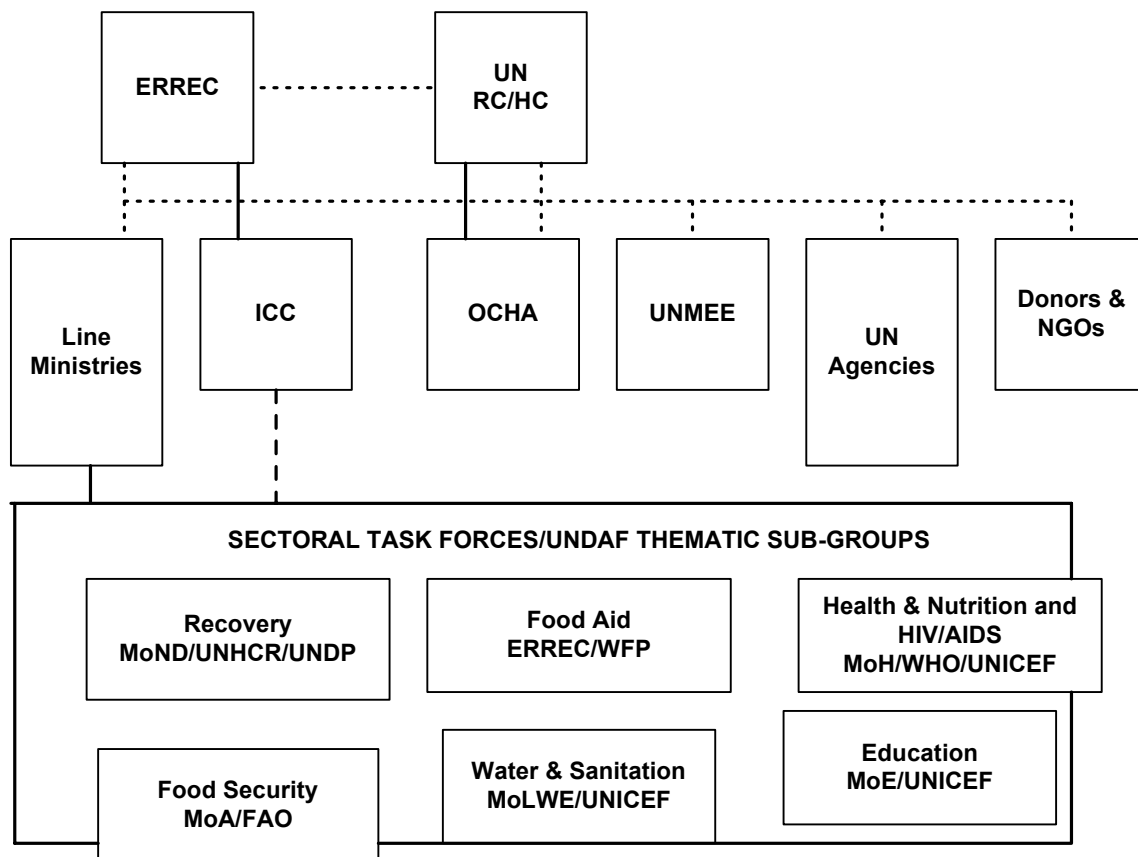
²⁶ Landmines are not only present around the border areas but throughout Eritrea as a result of decades of fighting pre independence.

²⁷ Landmine or UXO **accidents** relate specifically to professionals who are undertaking clearance activities. Landmine or UXO **incidents** relate to detonations by all others including military, civilians, animals etc.

UNMEE and the TSZ

Coordination with UNMEE takes place through the Commission for Coordination with the UN Peacekeeping Mission (CCPM). The CCPM comprises five departments: Demining, Administrative Affairs, Humanitarian Affairs, Military and Security Affairs, and General Services, each headed by an Associate Commissioner. UNMEE is headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary General (SRSG) who is the most senior UN representative in Eritrea and also acts as the DO for the TSZ and is responsible for overall coordination of all UN activities within the TSZ. Management of the UNMEE military peacekeeping component is under the UNMEE Force Commander, who also supervises the Civil Military Affairs branch (CMA) and the Civil Military Cooperation (CIMIC) structures. A CIMIC centre in Asmara operates under the Force Commander, while CIMIC branches in the three UNMEE sectors (western, central and eastern) provide a coordination mechanism in the field and are accessible to all humanitarian actors for such information as security, access routes and UNMEE deployment.

ANNEX III. HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION STRUCTURE



----- Cooperation & collaboration

--- Reporting

— Command

MoA Ministry of Agriculture
MoH Ministry of Health
MoLWE Ministry of Land, Water & Environment
MoE Ministry of Education
MoND Ministry of National Development

NB: Only sector chairs and co-chairs of sector task forces are indicated

ANNEX IV.

NGO ACTIVITIES IN ERITREA

Some 47 local and international non-governmental organisations are engaged in relief, recovery and development activities in Eritrea. Coordinated by the Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission, NGOs work in collaboration with line ministries. NGOs are contributing to the provision of emergency humanitarian assistance to the war-and- drought affected populations as well as assisting the national recovery and rehabilitation programme. NGOs are active partners to government agencies in the sectors of Water and Sanitation, Food Security, Health and Nutrition, Food Aid, Education and Economic Development. Proper coordination of the NGO activities is assured through active participation in Sectoral Task Forces. IN addition to being key implementing partners for UN agencies, NGOs have this year also submitted project proposals in the 2004 CAP as equal partners with UN Agencies. This development points to the further strengthening of the partnership between the UN and other humanitarian actors in addressing the humanitarian challenges in Eritrea.

NGO	PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENEFICIARIES
Africare	Africare HIV/AIDS Service Corps Activity	HIVE/AIDS	General Population
	Naro Irrigated Agricultural Project	Food Security	Handicapped
	Renovation & Rehabilitation of Tsaada Christian Health Centre	Health and Nutrition	Institutions& Agencies
ACORD	Central Zone Saving & Credit Scheme	Financial services and micro credit	General Population
	South Zone saving & Credit Scheme	Financial services and micro credit	General Population
Care International	Expansion of Community-based Savings and Credit Association (CBSCA) Project	Financial services and micro credit	Women
	Adolescent Reproductive health	Health and Nutrition	Youth
	Integrated Food Security	Food Security	Disadvantaged
	Women's Health	Health and Nutrition	Returnees
	Emergency Agriculture Assistance	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Disadvantaged
	Mine Risk Education (MRE)	Mine Action	General Population
CRIC	POWER: Water & Sanitation Sectors, Coping with Emergency, Looking Toward Developing Debub Region	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Water Systems Improvement In Drought Affected Areas Of Northern Red Sea Zone, Villages of Weikiro & Hirghigo	Water and Sanitation	General Population
CESVI	Assistance to Drought-Affected Population in Improving Livestock Health Status	Livestock	Pastoral & Agro-pastoral population
	Rehabilitation of Sanitation Facilities in Adulis and Four by Four school, Tesseney	Education	Youth
	Provision of Poultry to Expellees Families in the Shalab Camp, Gash Barka Region	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Children
Civil Voluntary Group	Sustainable Water Supply System in Hawashite Village, Gash Barka	Water and sanitation	Women
	Restocking of Backyard Poultry to War Affected Areas in Zoba Debub	Livestock	Women
	Shieba Wadi Labka Sanitation and Hygiene Project	Water and Sanitation	Women
Concern	Nutrition Surveillance & Support & Emergency Provision Of Drinking Water in Anseba	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Emergency Seeds (Local Purchase & Distribution)	Emergency Supplies	General Population
	Integrated Watershed & Community Development Programme	Food Security	General Population
	Nutritional Status Assessment	Health and Nutrition	General Population
	Senafe Rural Recovery	Food Security	General Population
Cooperazione Internazionale	Emergency project to increase the water supply of drought-affected population and to improve the sanitation conditions in three sub-zones in anseba region (Eritrea)	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Emergency Water Supply Intervention to Increase the Quantity and Quality of the Drinkable Water in Keren	Water and Sanitation	General Population

NGO	PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENEFICIARIES
COSV	Water Supply in Hirghigo & Wekiro	Water and Sanitation	Other
	Relocation of Makeshift Classrooms	Education	Children
	Renovation of Agordat Hospital	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Water Supply System in Weki	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Water System Construction in Koferenco	Water and Sanitation	Returnees
	Blanket Supplementary Feeding in GB & NRS	Health and Nutrition	Children
DIA	Capacity Building Programme	Capacity Building	Disadvantaged
	Supplementary Food Aid in Eritrea 2003	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Monitoring Service Contract-EC	Health and Nutrition	General Population
	Food Aid for Drought Affected People in Four Zobas in Eritrea, During 2003	Food Aid	General Population
Eritrean Catholic Secretariat	Emergency Water Programme, Mai-Mine, r	Water and Sanitation	General Population
Haben	SOA 02/2003	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Manpower Development Project	Capacity Building	Other
	Emergency Water Supply Service	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Amadir School Project	Education	Children
	Kerkebet Integrated Peoples Development Project	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	General Population
	Community-based Saving and Credit Association in zoba Maakel	Financial services and micro credit	Disadvantaged
	Afelba Water Supply	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Women's Health	Health and Nutrition	Returnees
	Water Supply Project	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Supplementary Feeding Programme Tesseney & Guluj, Gash Barka Zoba	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Emergency Water Supply Service	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Supplementary Feeding, Complementary support to General Ration	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Emergency Water Supply Service	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Integrated Primary Health care Programme for Eritrean Refugees Repatriating from the Sudan and Receiving Communities in Eritrea	Health and Nutrition	Returnees
IMC	Integrated Food Security/ Micro Finance Programme (IFS/MFP) for Vulnerable Eritrean Populations in Eritrea	Food Security	Returnees
	An Integrated Medical Assistance Programme for Eritrean Refugees Returning from Sudan	Health and Nutrition	Returnees
	Integrated Primary Health Care Programme for Eritrean Refugees Repatriating from the Sudan and Receiving Communities in Eritrea	Health and Nutrition	Returnees
IRC	Seed Distribution, Water/Sanitation & Livelihood	Education	Lactating and Pregnant women
JEN	The Pilot Project on Sewing Course for Demobilised Soldiers in Agordat Skills Development Centre	Capacity Building	Other
	Promotion on Girl's Participation in Education (tentative)	Education	General Population
	Income Generation for Female-headed Households	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Women
	Socio-economic Self-reliance for the Vulnerable	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	Women
Kale Hiwet Church	Emergency on Prevention to the Treats of HIV/AIDS	Financial services and micro credit	IDPs
	Emergency Food Aid Relief	Food Aid	General Population
	Zoba Maekel Water Supply Project	Water and Sanitation	General Population

NGO	PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENEFICIARIES
LWF	Improving Girl's Participation and Performance in Education in All Zobas	Education	Other
	Rehabilitation of Five Schools in War Affected Area – Gash Barka	Education	Children
	Construction of 1 New Primary School in Returnees Area – Gash Barka	Education	Children
	Supplementary Feeding Programme, Zoba Anseba	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Construction of Four Water Supply System in Drought-Affected Area – Zoba Anseba	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Kerkebet Integrated People's Development Project for Sub-zoba Kerkebet for four kebabi Admin – Anseba	Food Security	General Population
	Provision of Food Aid in Zoba Maekel	Food Aid	General Population
	Provision of Food Aid in Zoba Maekel	Food Aid	General Population
	Rural Community Development – phase out project in Zoba Maekel & Zoba Debub	Food Security	Disadvantaged
	Provision of education on HIV, AIDS and reproductive health right in returnees area - Gash Barka	Education	Returnees
	Gender Awareness for girls and women in Zoba Gash Barka, Anseba and N. Redsea	Education	Women
	Extension of 1 primary school in Returnees Area – Gash Barka	Education	Children
	Provision of Food Aid in Zoba Maekel	Food Aid	General Population
	Construction of 2 Water Supply Systems in Drought affected Areas - Gash Barka	Water and Sanitation	General Population
Mani Tese	Rehabilitation of Two Classroom and Organisation of Training Courses Bimbilna, Sub Zoba Shambuko.	Training	Women
	Rain Water Harvesting and Soil and Water Conservation in Sub Zoba Molqui.	Environment	General Population
	Extension of Handicrafts Activities for One Year in Gash Barka and Northern Red Sea	Income Generating	Women
	Purchase of full machinery for operating two bakeries in Mogolo and Shiib	Income Generating	Handicapped
	Construction of a training centre in Keren	Capacity Building	General Population
	Support to the Water Supply to a Kindergarten and a Vegetable Garden Run by the Comboni Sisters Afabet	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Increasing Agricultural Production in Gadem Halib, Sub Zoba Afabet	Food Security	Farmers
	Providing Safe Water for the Returnees in Zoba Gash Barka, Sub Zoba Laelay Gash	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Improvement of the Water Supply in Fode, Sub Zoba Gogne.	Water and Sanitation	Expellees
	Poultry and Vegetable Garden Activities in Fode, Anagulu and Kuluku Sub Zoba Gogne	Poultry and Horticulture	Women
	Support to Income Generation Activities for women in Afabet	Income Generating	Women
	Supporting Education in Korokon IDP camp, Sub Zoba Shambuko	Education	IDPs
	Support to Health Station in Shambuko	Community and Social Services	General Population
	Training and Support to Income Generating Activity of Women Zoba Gash Barka	Income Generating	Women
	Providing Basic Social Services to the Population of Sosona and Koita	Community and Social Services	General Population
	Digging two Boreholes in Koita.	Water and Sanitation	General Population
Mercy Corps	NRS food, Nutrition & community water programme	Food Aid	General Population
	Livestock Maintenance and Market Development	Livestock	Other
	Education Improvement Programme	Education	Children
MoviMondo	Emergency Water Delivery in Drought Affected Areas of Southern Red Sea Region	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Health facilities in Gerenfit, Rehabilitation of MCHC and PHC activities in Tesseney	Health and Nutrition	General Population
	Seed multiplication, storage, & technical training in Gash Barka	Food Security	War Affected Population
NCA	Assistance to Drought & War Affected	Health and Nutrition	Children
	Shebah-Demas Integrated Development	Food Security	General Population
	Afelba, Ausus & Adi-tsetah Water Supply Devt.	Water and Sanitation	Drought & War Affected Population
	Emergency Assistance to Vulnerable Families in Drought-Affected Area of Eritrea	Food Aid	General Population
	Threats of Sexual & Gender Violence & HIV/AIDS	Gender violence and I	Women

NGO	PROJECT TITLE	SECTOR	BENEFICIARIES
Oxfam GB	Women's Poultry Project	Income Generating	Women
	Debub Sanitation Programme	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Environmental Protection (CFW)	Financial services and micro credit	Disadvantaged
	Public Health Programme, Debemariam Mai-Mine	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Public Health Programme for Hadish Adi	Water and Sanitation	IDPs
Red Cross Society of Eritrea	Seeds & Tools Distribution	Food Security	General Population
	Establishment of health station at Endabastifanos	Health and Nutrition	General Population
Refugee Trust	Irrigated Food Security For Women	Food Security	Women
	Emergency Seeds	Food Security	General Population
	Functional Literacy Project	Education	Women
	Community Water Supply	Water and Sanitation	General Population
	Rural Development and Training	Food Security	General Population
	Income Generation for Women	Income generating	Women
	Drip Irrigation	Food Security	Returnees
	Seeds & Tools Project	Food Security	General Population
Samaritan's Purse	Post War Recovery Project	Community and Social Services	General Population
	Emergency Shelter	Emergency Supplies	IDPs
Vision Eritrea Inc.	Marta Elementary School, Senafe	Education	Children
	Medical Supplies Programme	Health and Nutrition	General Population
	Community Rehabilitation	Community and Social Services	General Population
	Orphanage Group Home	Community and Social Services	Children
	Global Food for Education project	Education	Children
	Community Based Saving and Credit Association	Social Security and safety nets	Women
	Agricultural Integrated Food Security	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	General Population
	Agricultural Research Station	Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries	General Population
	Construction of Barentu Eye Hospital	Health and Nutrition	General Population
	Community Based Health Care	Health and Nutrition	General Population
War Child	Mai-Wuray Junior Secondary School Staff Quarter	Shelter and Housing	Children
	Supplementary Feeding	Health and Nutrition	Women
	War Child School Programme Debub	Education	Children
	War Child Summer Programme Debub	Education	Children
	Art Clubs Programme	Community and Social Services	Children
	Psychosocial Support for War-Affected Children and their Communities Using War Child Methodology.	Community and Social Services	Children

ANNEX V.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune-deficiency Syndrome
AIFO	Associazione Italiana "Amici di Raoul Follereau NGO
ANC	Ante-Natal Care
CA	Consolidated Appeal
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia
CBR	Community-Based Rehabilitation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CCPM	Community Coordination with the Peace-keeping Mission
CHAP	Common Humanitarian Action Plan
CIMIC	Civil-Military Cooperation units
COOPI	Cooperation Italiana – Cooperazione Internazionale
COSV	Coordinating Committee of Voluntary Service
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSEC	Commercial Sex Exploitation of Children
CVA	Capacities and Vulnerabilities Analysis
DIA	Dutch Inter-church Aid INGO
DRP	Demobilisation and Reintegration Programme
EDA	Economic Development Agency
EDO	Eritrean Demining Operation
EEBC	Ethiopia Eritrea Boundary Commission
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
ERP	Emergency Reconstruction Programme
ERREC	Eritrean Relief and Refugee Committee
EESG	Eritree Ecological Support Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS	Famine Early Warning System
FFA	Food-for-Agriculture
FFH	Food –for-Health
FFT	Food-for-Training
FFW	Food-for-Work
FLU	Field Liaison Unit
FSSP	Food Security Strategy Paper
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoE	Government of Eritrea
GoSE	Government of the State of Eritrea
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarter
HRO	Human Rights Office
ICACBR	International Center for the Advancement of Community Based Rehabilitation
ICC	Information Coordination Centre
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income-Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMSMA	Information Management System for Mine Action
IO	International Organisation
I-PRSP	Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
IRP	Integrated Recovery Programme
JTTF	Joint Technical Task Force
LIS	Land Mine Impact Survey

MACC	Mine Action Coordination Centre
MLW	Minimum Living Wage
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoF	Ministry of
MOH	Ministry of Health
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOVIMONDO	Movimondo
MRE	Mine Risk Education
MT	Metric Tonne
MYR	Mid-Year Review
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NAD	Norwegian Association for Disabled
NFI	Non Food Item
NFIS	National Food Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NTC	National Training Centre
NUEW	National Union of Eritrean Women
NUEYS	National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ORA	Office of Refugee Affairs
OXFAM-GB	Oxfam - Great Britain
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transportation
PoWER	Post-War Eritrean Recovery Programme
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
RONCO	US demining contractor
QIP	Quick Impact Projects
SAC	Survey Action Centre
SMT	Senior Management Team
SRSA	Swedish Rescue and Services Agency
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
TFC	Therapeutic Feeding Centre
TSZ	Temporary Safety Zone
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMO	UN Military Observers
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSECOORD	United Nations Security Coordination
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
VTF	Voluntary Trust for Assistance
VWC	Village Water Committee
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
ZRC	Zonal Recovery Committee

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