

Fritrea

2004



MID-YEAR REVIEW

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Fritrea

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The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation;
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters occur, a Flash Appeal. The CHAP can also serve as a reference for organisations deciding not to appeal for funds through a common framework. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies, and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the Red Cross Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is presented to donors in June of each year.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on www.reliefweb.int/fts

In sum, the **CAP is about how the aid community collaborates to provide civilians in need the best protection and assistance available, on time.**

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In November 2003, the United Nations (UN), in collaboration with the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE), launched the UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal (CAP) for 2004 amounting to US\$ 147,239,028¹. The impending food insecurity was evidenced by an estimated 1.9 million people² (more than half the population) requiring 443,000 metric tonnes (MT) of emergency food aid. Cereal production (106,000 MT) in 2003 would meet less than 20% of the estimated 2004 consumption requirements.

Unfortunately, drought conditions persist, despite some marginal improvement in rains. In addition, Eritrea continues to face the residual effects of war compounded by recurring droughts. The last six months have seen little change in the lead indicators such as rainfall, crop production and nutritional recovery. Instead, the cumulative effects of droughts, poor economic conditions following a lack of post-conflict recovery point to a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation by the second half of this year. Eritrea's coping capacity has declined with more than half of the total population threatened by direct hunger and extreme poverty. Moreover, scarce resources limit the Government's ability to purchase food commercially as it did last year. The need for food aid and measures to improve food security remains acute.

The combined effects of water and food shortages have allowed the continuation of unacceptably high rates of malnutrition and child wasting. In some regions, the rate is above the World Health Organization (WHO) critical threshold of 15% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM). Children continue to suffer high levels of chronic malnutrition while maternal malnutrition rates reach 40% in some places, one of the highest in Africa. Inadequate health care continues to exacerbate the problem.

The effective stalemate of the peace process has constrained the demobilization process, thus creating an acute lack of human resources in the agriculture, public and private sectors. Uncertainty over the border demarcation has left internally displaced persons, expellees, returnees and other vulnerable populations in a state of limbo, since most cannot be resettled permanently.

Humanitarian agencies participating in the CAP for Eritrea face two major problems from the late receipt of funding. First, by being reactive rather than proactive, they miss opportunities to prevent emergencies. Six months since the launching of the CAP, only US\$ 28,883,801 has been received out of the revised requirement of US\$ 118,239,028. While the generally low level of funding of CAP elements may not be directly measurable in terms of lives lost, there is greater suffering when recovery is never realized. Second, humanitarian funding is not equitable among sectors as contributions to other sectors are disproportionately lower than to food aid. With new pledges for 2004, non-food funding currently stands at 21.5%, while the food sector is relatively better funded at 26.5%³. Inclusive of the carry-over stocks and pledges from 2003, amounting to US\$ 24,000,000, resources available to the food sector reach 60% of the revised CAP requirements for 2004⁴. To effectively address humanitarian needs, all CAP elements identified as priorities, should be equitably funded.

The outlook for the second half of the year indicates that the need for humanitarian assistance remains high for all sectors included in this appeal, with the remaining financial requirements standing at US\$ 88,753,003.

¹ Since the launch of the CAP, the overall requirements have been revised downwards to US\$ 118,239,028, largely due to economies in food commodity prices, transportation costs and handling charges.

² The original CAP figure of 1.7 million beneficiaries was revised to 1.9 million as a result of findings of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) / World Food Programme (WFP) Crop and Food Supply Assessment in November 2003.

³ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Geneva Financial Tracking System.

⁴ WFP Country Office, Eritrea.

2. CHANGES IN THE CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

The enormous socio-economic problems facing Eritrea stem largely from the border war with Ethiopia and its aftermath. Two years on, the Ethiopia Eritrea Boundary Commission ruling on border delimitation is yet to be implemented. The no-peace-no-war stalemate has seen Government maintaining a level of military mobilization that has created labour shortages impacting on the economy. In addition, defence expenditure is estimated to remain constant, thus delaying further post-war economic recovery. Increased levels of poverty remain of major concern with two-thirds of the population living below the poverty line. Furthermore, delays in the demarcation of the border with Ethiopia are limiting sub-regional trade. The loss of the Ethiopian and Sudanese markets has impacted severely on the Eritrean economy resulting in lower foreign exchange earnings. In 2004, the Government's ability to purchase food commercially has further decreased, resulting in escalation of market prices effecting urban dwellers. As coping mechanisms are wearing thin with deepening poverty and prospects of socio-economic improvement recede, humanitarian assistance will still be needed in 2004.

The Government has, however, developed strategy papers such as the Integrated Recovery Programme (IRP), the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) and the National Food Security Strategy (FSS). All these are important instruments in the process of linking relief, recovery and development. Nevertheless, they all require resources if their objectives are to be realized.

The overall humanitarian situation remains precarious. A humanitarian needs assessment by a joint taskforce in August 2003, prior to the preparation of the CAP 2004, forecast the 2003 harvest at approximately 210,000 MT. As such, 1.7 million people were estimated to need food aid in 2004. As the rains failed later in the season, the WFP/FAO Crop and Food Supply Assessment, conducted in November 2003, estimated cereal production at only 106,000 MT. In view of this, the estimated number of people in need of food aid was increased to 1.9 million out of which 500,000 are living in urban areas. The total amount of food aid commodities needed in 2004 was subsequently revised from 339,676 MT to 443,000 MT.

Prospects for the 2003-2004 agricultural season are worrisome due to weather patterns. Data on rainfall from the May 2004 report of the National Food Information System (NFIS) show that the Azmera rains that fall between March and May, have so far been below average. There is a severe lack of seeds (only 20% of requirements secured) for planting long-cycle staples (sorghum, maize and other cereals), meaning loss of production opportunities for the season. Rural populations in the traditional breadbasket regions of Gash Barka and Debub remain highly vulnerable to food insecurity and depend on food aid. The late and inadequate Bahri rains for the Eastern Escarpment (December 2003 through February 2004) did little for fodder and livestock sustainability. Livestock production has also declined as traditional grazing lands across the borders with Ethiopia and Sudan are no longer accessible and locally available feed is depleted. Thus, the chronic food insecurity of the pastoral populations of the Northern and Southern Red Sea and northwestern parts of Anseba Province will persist.

Market prices are increasing rapidly throughout the country due to inflation, resulting in increased risks of hunger and malnutrition among the poorest of urban dwellers, who do not systematically receive food aid to date, and those who can no longer afford to buy their own grain.

Access to clean water and basic sanitation remains low as aid declines for this sector. Diminishing ground water supply is also making it more difficult, imposing a heavy burden on women in the rural areas. This is especially so for girls whose traditional role of fetching water contributes to their not enrolling in school or to their dropping out, as they travel long distances in search of this rare commodity. Expensive emergency water trucking is now the only option for the northern and eastern parts of the country.

The coming six months (before the harvest) are the "lean" period when malnutrition rates are bound to increase. Levels of child wasting are still well above the WHO critical Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) threshold of 15%. Other nutritional indicators show sustained high rates of malnutrition among women and children, the most vulnerable segment of society. In addition, new data reveals deficits in food quality and quantity (generalized food insecurity) as a major cause of malnutrition. Thus, the CAP food aid component is of critical importance in 2004.

Vaccine-preventable diseases, while no longer among the main causes of morbidity and mortality, still remain a maternal and child health concern, unless maintained at the current high levels of immunization coverage. The demobilization process, which has started, could lead to high population mobility from the military to the community and urban areas. The risk of HIV/AIDS, which creates an extra burden not only on the community but also on existing health infrastructure, cannot be overstated.

As at end-April 2004, 6,426 Eritrean refugees had been repatriated voluntarily from Sudan to Eritrea since February 2004. Most of the refugees are returning to communities in the severely war-and drought-affected region of Gash Barka, itself in need of basic facilities. The target for 2004 is still the repatriation of 35,000 refugees from the Sudan. Approximately 59,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and 16,845 expellees will continue to remain in adverse conditions in and outside camps in 2004. The shelter needs of these vulnerable groups remain unaddressed.

The operating environment has changed with the Government's introduction of a new travel regulation since January 2004. According to this regulation, all international personnel are required to apply for permits to travel beyond certain locations. This has resulted in United Nations Security Coordination (UNSECOORD) upgrading most of the country to Security Phase III. Moreover, landmine and improvised explosive device (IED) incidents have been reported in the western and eastern parts of the country. Furthermore, the inadequate human resource capacity of UN agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) is affecting their ability to implement humanitarian programmes.

The UN and its humanitarian partners have observed that the priority needs remain the same as in the Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP), with the non-food sector - particularly water and sanitation, nutrition, shelter, seeds as well as coordination and support services - being the key concern this year. While food is currently funded at 26.5%, the total amount of food available, including carry-overs stands at 60% of the revised food aid requirements. Non-food funding stands at 20%. Food and non-food components are intended to complement each other. While donors are encouraged to maintain or increase food contributions, their increased contribution to non-food assistance would improve the balance and hence the overall impact on the humanitarian situation.

3. REVIEW OF THE COMMON HUMANITARIAN ACTION PLAN

3.1 SUMMARY

While the 2004 CHAP is still valid, there has been little impact so far in addressing the priority needs in the CAP. The CAP 2004 addresses only a portion of the prioritised humanitarian needs of the country. The lack of resources in some sectors (e.g. shelter, health, water and sanitation) means that progress in meeting sectoral objectives has not been possible. The focus is more now on the non-food sector that has not achieved the desired impact, even though almost the entire amount resourced has been utilized. The CHAP will not be adjusted as protection of life, health, subsistence and physical security represent agreed priorities and reflect a more general concern with alleviating suffering and preserving human dignity.

3.1A IMPACT OF FUNDING LEVELS ON CHAP IMPLEMENTATION

The effect of low, slow or lack of funding are felt both directly in the overall health and nutrition of the most vulnerable and indirectly in overall human development and sustainable recovery and rehabilitation of affected populations, with longer-term implications for the country as a whole

At the mid-point of the 2004 Consolidated Appeal, agencies, like WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) have maintained momentum in the face of late funding by using carryover funds pledged in 2003. WHO, UNFPA, Care, Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI), Coordinating Committee of Voluntary Service (COSV), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), Oxford Committee for Famine Relief (OXFAM) and Movimondo have received no funding to date and are relying on core funding or other resources outside the framework of the CAP to embark on their planned projects. In light of this, agency recovery activities have taken a back seat in favour of addressing the more pressing humanitarian needs in the country.

Food aid agencies have operated on a temporary reduction in ration sizes (60% of standard ration for drought relief and 85% for IDPs in camp). Improved response and new arrivals of food commodities will allow continuation of food distributions with higher rations from May onwards. Maintaining the food pipeline is also critical.

In the **agriculture** sector, resources committed to date have been sufficient to procure just over one third of seed needs. At present, only 38% of the estimated seed gap of 7.000 MT is covered by donors' pledges through FAO, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and NGOs. The agricultural sector is also expected to suffer from productivity constraints due to localized shortages of animal and mechanical traction. In this context, the continued high level of mobilization of the armed forces is expected to be a factor in rural labour shortages.

In the **health** sector WHO and UNFPA were compelled to divert funds from regular programmes to respond to outbreaks of diseases and urgent sexual reproductive health (RH) issues. The WHO 2004 project proposal remains unfunded. The supply of basic medicines in areas of need is very low. Although supplementary feeding coverage has increased from some 20% to 40% of the needy beneficiaries, there is still an urgent need for expansion. Health services are losing the capacity to adequately and promptly prevent and treat sexually-transmitted infections (STI), one of the few proven interventions known to have a direct impact on reducing HIV spread in communities.

Funding under the **water and sanitation** sector has been slower than last year to date. While in May 2003, UNICEF had already raised some US\$ 3.3 million, as of end April 2004, UNICEF has raised only some US\$ 800,000 in water, with an additional US\$ 1.1 million indicated in the next few months. This late pledging poses a severe problem on the ability to order much needed supplies required outside of the country.

In the **mine action** sector, UNICEF has received only US\$ 80,000 towards the US\$ 381,000 appealed for as part of Mine Risk Education (MRE). Full funding for the emergency orthopaedic services access project has guaranteed improved victim assistance. However, the project for emergency landmine and unexploded ordinance clearance has not received full funding, negatively affecting planned mine clearance activities. Although the Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) is now operational and has

effective teams conducting clearance activities, the low number of teams will result in delays to the safe return of refugees and IDPs.

The **voluntary repatriation programme** is affected by lack of funds. Additional funding is therefore required from new sources. With the return of 117,000 Eritreans since the cessation of hostilities in 2000, UNHCR's reintegration assistance aims to meet the most immediate needs of returnees, leading towards recovery. It has been apparent from early stages that substantive humanitarian assistance to returnee areas is crucial to build the self-reliance capacity of the returning Eritrean refugee population to ensure sustainable return.

The **protection** sector would now even more strongly recommend the funding of child protection activities, as well as increased partnerships for humanitarian action to urban groups within the CAP. UNICEF has anticipated that 35,000 children require urgent support in the form of clothing, shoes, soap and other relief items, for a total cost of US\$ 350,000. Overall, the social and economic vulnerability in the country has stayed the same, or even increased since the November 2003 launching, and this has resulted in noticeable increased numbers of urban destitute. Hence the Humanitarian Action Plan strategy is still valid and would now even more strongly recommend the funding of child protection activities, as well as increased partnerships for humanitarian actions to urban groups within the CAP. This is necessary to reduce the risks posed to women and children in urban slums, as well as facing extreme hardship in the rural context, and to the protracted situation of internally displaced.

There is no funding to date for the project in the **education** sector. Without the incentives brought into the CHAP (school feeding, water and sanitation to schools and extra technical support), the vicious cycle of poverty with continue – in part due to constraints of an uneducated population unable to develop alternative livelihood within this drought prone region.

Insufficient funding has also impacted on the capacity of OCHA to improve the facilitation of effective regional level data collection, and **coordination** mechanisms including inter-agency assessments and missions. Support is also needed in the area of human resource capacity.

The overall response rate to the CAP 2004 for Eritrea is only 24.4%. However, humanitarian agencies have continued to demonstrate innovation and dedication in finding much needed resources. In early 2004, representatives of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) of Eritrea undertook a resource mobilization mission to donor capitals to increase awareness on the humanitarian situation in Eritrea and appeal for a timely response to the 2004 Consolidated Appeal for Eritrea.

3.2 SCENARIOS

The CHAP planning scenarios are still valid and realistic. The most likely scenario, which is the basis for drawing up a considerable part of the CAP 2004, has considered factors such as the continuation of the drought; exhaustion of coping mechanisms of vulnerable populations; the inability of the country to provide food for its population; and, delays in demarcation and its impact on IDPs and demobilisation. Each factor has been examined through reports of different field assessments and surveys. For instance, the FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment report released in November 2003 had clearly shown that the CAP 2004 strategy was developed based on a relatively optimistic expectation of agricultural production. Factors such as residual effects of war, drought and the delay in demarcation are still prominent and are likely to stay throughout the year. The parameters indicated in the “worst-case” scenario could mature to the “most likely” scenario in the remaining course of the year, further threatening the peace process. This is in addition to the implications of increasing levels of poverty in the country.

3.3 Strategic Goals

The interim strategic goals for the International community within the scope of the Government's development strategies include linking and integrating a coordinated response to humanitarian and recovery interventions within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) under the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The strategic goals have not changed, as there are no major changes in the context and needs. The Government's policy framework documents linking relief, recovery and development such as the Integrated Recovery Programme

(IRP), the Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP) and the National Food Security Strategy are in the process of being linked to a budget. Data from recent surveys and other sources indicate progress in: increasing school enrolments; reducing infant, under-five and maternal mortality, keeping incidence of HIV/AIDS prevalence rate low; and, reducing the incidence of malaria.

The UN agencies, government and NGO's coordinate their actions within the CAP through participation in Task Forces that stem from the UNDAF Thematic Groups. This allows adequate coverage of assistance, coordinated planning, proper monitoring of implementation and gap analysis all leading to the eventual integration of emergency into recovery and development oriented actions. The importance of sharing technical expertise within a multisectoral approach is ensured by coordination between the groups. Joint programmes under the UNDAF have helped to guarantee UN coordination between agencies where joint activities such as in nutritional surveillance or reproductive health, can be best optimised to deliver a better response and longer term planning. Joint/collaborative programmes enable humanitarian partners to address the critical needs of vulnerable populations while supporting efforts that address the underlying causes of vulnerability.

3.4 RESPONSE PLANS

Food Aid

Forced by insufficient food supplies at the beginning of the year, food aid agencies jointly decided to reduce food aid rations for drought-affected people and IDPs in camp to 60% and 85% respectively, of the standard relief rations. At the beginning of the year an agreement was also reached between the main food aid agencies to rearrange the areas supported by each agency, compensating for the reduced capacity of another agency. This allowed the agencies to reach the approximately 1.4 million people determined to be in need of relief food aid, living in the rural areas of the country.

New pledges for the food aid sector came in relatively early this year. WFP has to date received new pledges against the CAP 2004 for food amounting to US\$ 18,263,251. Altogether, with 2003 carry-over stocks and pledges as well as new pledges for 2004, WFP has thus far (10 May 2004) resourced US\$ 21,800,000 for its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 10192.0) and US\$ 21,600,000 for its Emergency Operation (EMOP 10261.0/1) or a total of 110,000 MT. Of this, 68,500 MT has physically arrived in the country (10 May 2004). These resourcing levels will allow WFP to provide relief food aid assistance to 730,000 beneficiaries up to August 2004 in parallel to another 170,000 beneficiaries assisted with school feeding, food for training, therapeutic feeding and support to people living with HIV/AIDS and TB. The complementary food aid programmes implemented through NGOs have thus far secured funding/pledges (including carry-over stocks) adding to a total of 95,000 MT of mixed commodities, which is sufficient to assist the populations they support into September 2004.

Agriculture

No major changes in underlying conditions have been registered since the launch of CAP 2004. Approximately 2,660 MT of seeds have been procured and distributed to date, leaving a gap of 4,340 MT, or 62% of the estimated overall needs. The spring planting season is underway or has just been completed in most regions, with planting still underway in some highland areas. Lack of means to procure good quality seeds for the summer rainy season may lead to land under-utilization, and to the use of poor quality seed, especially second generation maize hybrids. This would lead to a further decline in yields, compromising both immediate food security conditions and longer-term recovery prospects. Both the direct provision and the development of sustainable seed infrastructure remains a strategic objective. Local seed multiplication and production will guarantee a reliable source for the farmers in the future and reduce dependence on food aid and seed imports. The focus should be on improvement of a selected group of staple crops through the provision of improved varieties. Other components would include technical assistance to selected farmers in different regions, support to Agricultural Research Stations and training of Ministry of Agriculture technicians.

Drought continues to impact on the livestock sector, which requires short term feed inputs and animal health provision in order to minimize stock losses, maintaining resources that are crucial for integrated farming systems and pastoralist communities

Health and Nutrition

Since the 2004 CAP launch in November 2003, there has been no major change in the sector context and needs. Significant progress has been made towards achieving overall sector objectives of the health and nutrition sector. Specifically, coverage of therapeutic and supplementary feeding of children and pregnant and lactating women has increased from 10% to 49%.⁵

The National Nutrition Surveillance system has been fully established with the capacity to monitor the nutritional status of women and children using periodic surveys and routine health facility data. Moreover, there has been no report of any measles outbreak, following the 2003 national measles immunization campaign, which achieved 98% immunization coverage of children between 9 months and 14 years. Eritrea continues to make progress in reducing malaria incidence through a combination of malaria control and prevention measures such as use of bed nets and involvement of malaria agents in control and prevention activities at community level.

The health sector will, for the remaining months of the year, emphasize vital nutrition interventions such as vitamin A supplementation and infant and young child feeding education in supplementary feeding interventions. Capacity building of health workers in effective Integrated Case Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) including therapeutic feeding and immunization will continue. To sustain these achievements, donor support will be needed in 2004.

HIV/AIDS

At <5%, HIV prevalence rates in Eritrea are relatively low⁶, compared to countries in Eastern and Southern Africa with prevalence rates ranging from 15% up to 38%. However, it is clear that there is important regional variation in HIV prevalence in Eritrea, and that certain groups (e.g. military, sex workers and urban residents) have much higher prevalence than the rest of the general public. The overall approach to emergency HIV and AIDS interventions that support the strategic goals of the CHAP, will be based on the Human right approach to programming (HRAP)/Control of communicable diseases (CCD) and synchronized with the HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Sexually Transmitted Infections and Tuberculosis (HAMSET) control project.

Water and Sanitation

While the situation of chronic drought remains the same, access to potable water is vital to reduce vulnerability of drought-affected populations. With late and sporadic rains, non-protected water sources have become increasingly unreliable both in terms of access and quality.

There has been no change in the overall response plan and requirements as outlined in the CHAP. Progress in the implementation of water projects in locations throughout the country has been achieved with the help of funds carried over from 2003. Emergency water trucking to 30,000 people is ongoing and will be expanded according to new requests from the Northern Red Sea and Debub Regions, based on increased emergency needs. There is no change in the project or budget requirements for the water sector for the CAP 2004

Institutionally, the overall responsibility for the national water supply development in Eritrea has now been shifted from Ministry of Local Government (MOLG) to the Water Resources Department (WRD).

Family Shelter and Household Items

Key objectives in the family shelter and household items sector are to assist in the reintegration and recovery of IDPs, settlement of deportees, while providing temporary shelter, household items, hygienic materials and kerosene. There is no major progress achieved in this sector since the launch of the CAP 2004. ICRC is engaged in providing tarpaulins and some non-food items in IDP camps although its stock is currently inadequate to meet the demand. The need for replacing worn-out tents remains the same; the rainy season is approaching and no tent has been replaced except 3,787 tarpaulins distributed by ICRC.

Coordination

Some progress has been made in coordination activities, with OCHA contributing to bringing together the humanitarian community through regular humanitarian coordination meetings; inter-agency consultative meetings; donor missions and meetings; advocacy and resource mobilization activities;

⁵ Findings of nutrition surveillance surveys carried out between December 2003 and January 2004.

⁶ Review of the Internally Stuck Persons (ISP) 2003 and Presentation of the ISP 2004, Eritrea UNDAF Theme Group on HIV/AIDS, March 2004

information sharing through the Information Coordination Centre (ICC); media relations; production of humanitarian and donor updates; facilitation of joint assessments; and the CAP launch.

OCHA has been carrying out the above functions with limited resources. Out of the total requirement of US\$ 879,857 presented in the CAP 2004, only 37.3% has been resourced. Therefore, the lack of adequate funding to implement planned activities such as strengthening of local capacity to make coordination mechanisms sustainable could not be started. The strategic importance of the project in enhancing coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the overall humanitarian situation including contingency planning and early warning and disaster preparedness is dependent on immediate and adequate donors response in order to maintain the progress achieved in the past three years.

Mine Action

The objectives of Mine Action in Eritrea remain critical and unchanged from those presented in the CAP 2004. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported Eritrean Demining Authority (EDA) deployed its first clearance teams to the field in December 2003, but due to limited funding, there are only 3 clearance teams compared to 10 at the peak of the demining operations in 2002. This slower pace of demining is adversely affecting food production, access to social services and the return of vulnerable populations. With full funding for the emergency orthopaedic services access project, progress has been achieved in improving victim assistance. UNICEF's outreach programme on mine awareness targeted more than 33,000 people, including over 10,000 children, and 3,300 returnees in IDPs camps. UNICEF Mine Risk Education has made good progress in achieving its objectives of re-establishing solid MRE field capacity in Eritrea, and establishing networks for dissemination and awareness of MRE messages to affected communities in order to reduce injuries and fatalities.

The United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) Mine Action Coordination Centre (MACC) project continues to progress satisfactorily, with ongoing achievements in field operations by both the Peacekeeping Force (PKF) and MACC assets. Since the beginning of 2004 until mid-April 2004, the MACC Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Team, together with Peacekeeping Force assets, destroyed more than 900 mines and 1700 Unexploded Explosive Ordnances (UXOs). The MACC road clearance contractor, Peacekeeping Force and the UNMEE MACC commercial contractor (MECHEM), cleared more than 650 km of roads. The PKF demining assets, together with MECHEM, cleared an area of more than 400,000 square meters. In total, more than 9000 people living in the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ) and adjacent areas have received MRE.

Protection of Vulnerable Children and Women

The lack of progress on the demarcation process has highlighted the need to supply urgently needed non-food items to internally displaced children. UNICEF estimates that 35,000 children require urgent support in the form of clothing, shoes, soap and other relief items, costing US\$ 350,000. There is no funding to date.

Voluntary Repatriation of Eritrean Refugees and Assistance to Somali and Sudanese Refugees

UNHCR's multi-sectoral activities include water, sanitation, health; shelter, community services, education and crop production geared towards providing initial reintegration assistance to returnees and needed support to receiving communities. Of a total of 117,000 refugees repatriated, it is estimated that some 67,000 will benefit directly from the reintegration assistance in 2004. In 2004, UNHCR will provide refugee protection, care and maintenance, reintegration assistance to returnees and support the repatriation of up to 35,000 Eritrean refugees from Sudan and expects to complete the repatriation operation by 31 December 2004. There is no revision to the current planning figures.

Additional support, as a result of ongoing need assessments, is provided to some 4,000 refugees from Sudan and Somalia, and 200 urban asylum-seekers. 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*. Therefore, the full burden of funding assistance, protection and finding durable solutions is placed on UNHCR.

Education

Although the education component of the CHAP is small compared to national development efforts and investments in this vital sector, it plays a major role in alleviating certain negative pressures within the education sector as they impact on the poorest and most vulnerable in the country. The 2004



CHAP develops certain parameters on gender focus and its importance in reducing vulnerability in Eritrea. The vulnerability criteria and caseload are not likely to change in the next three years, if the analysis is made from a rights based perspective. Over 200,000 children of school age and below are affected, and these will constitute the primary target beneficiaries. School feeding, supply of clean water, provision of teaching and learning materials, basic psychosocial support for children and life skills education remain major priorities. Advocacy for urgent measures that match the humanitarian challenges and the rights of children (especially girls), service delivery, training, capacity building, monitoring and supervision efforts will need to be retained on a continuous basis.

4. PROJECTS

As part of the Mid-Year Review exercise, humanitarian partners reviewed their CHAP from November 2003 to date and adjusted the budgets of some programmes. 9 projects were scaled down to fit the shorter period remaining for the current appeal. All other projects not included in the table below remain the same in urgency of funding requirement of the CAP document. Therefore, as of the Mid-Year Review, the original appeal request of US\$ 147,239,028 million is reduced to **US\$ 117.6 million**.

The criteria for revising or removing projects in the Consolidated Appeal are the following:

- projects that received full or partial funding from sources outside the CAP;
- projects on which economies were realized from a decline in process and/or transportation and handling costs;
- projects for which proposed assistance was provided by another organization;
- projects for which the number of beneficiaries was reduced;
- projects that faced insurmountable logistical limitations;
- projects that encountered problems with access to beneficiary locations; and
- projects that received no funding and cannot make a measurable impact in the remaining time frame.

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Project Title	Original Requirements US\$	Revised Requirements US\$	Reason for Revision
FOOD AID					
ERI-04/F01 EMOP 10261.0 and 10261.1	WFP	Emergency Food Assistance to Food Deficit Drought-affected Rural Populations	53,300,000 (112,162 MT)	46,500,000 (130,048 MT)	Reduction in beneficiaries from 600,000 to 400,000 as of May due to lower than expected harvest in 2003.
ERI-04/F02 PRRO 10192.0	WFP	Food Assistance to War and Drought-Affected Persons in Eritrea	44,500,000 (86,640 MT)	24,300,000 (55,383 MT)	In view of constraints faced, the beneficiary number was reduced from 503,458 to 299,200
HEALTH AND NUTRITION					
ERI – 04/H01	UNFPA	Save the mother and Her baby	457,580	422,800	Considering the fact that four months have already gone, without receiving funds, the original budget requirements have been reduced
ERI – 04/H03	WHO	Disease Surveillance and Response	1,130,000	570,559	Five months without funding reduces the original budget requirements
HIV & AIDS					
ERI – 04/H05	UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO	Protection of women and the youth against HIV/AIDS	489,500	390,000	Five months without funding reduces the original budget requirements
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS					
ERI-04/S/NF01	UNDP	Provision of shelter and household items	8,560,000	7,315,323	Tarpaulins and NFIs already distributed to 1894 families by ICRC.
MINE ACTION					
ERI-04/MA04	UNMAS	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea Mine Action Coordination Center (UNMEE MACC)	417,000	117,810	Major funding was received through UNMEE's Assessed Contribution  et as well as through  earmarked funds of the Voluntary Trust Fund of the UN Mine Action Service.
EDUCATION					
ERI-04/E01	UNICEF	Education Emergencies	2,366,909	2,052,273	Delay in funding resulting in revision of requirements
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES					
ERI-04/CSS02	OCHA	Humanitarian capacity-building of national institutions	250,000	200,000	Delay in funding and revision of requirements to fit the shorter period remaining

5. CONCLUSION

The key priorities for humanitarian response in 2004 remain: preventing loss of life; maintenance of a healthy food pipeline; and, support for critical social service interventions, especially in the nutrition, water, sanitation, and shelter sectors. Priority will also be given to interventions in the agriculture sector that preserve livelihoods and prevent food aid dependence as well as the repatriation of Eritrean refugees. Strengthening humanitarian coordination and support services, information management and data collection will also be important priorities.

To address these priorities, humanitarian partners will ensure a coordinated response during 2004 by focusing on joint assessments; strategic planning and monitoring; dissemination of information; inter-agency programme support; and, advocacy. This will ensure harmonization of efforts and effective utilization of available resources. For humanitarian interventions to be effectively addressed, joint efforts are required by the Government, Donors, UN and NGOs.

The expected humanitarian needs and response for 2005, based on the current situation, argue strongly for the development of another CAP for 2005. The continuation of the situation at the current level or even the deterioration there-of - taking into consideration the huge caseload of IDPs, widespread malnutrition and food insecurity – seem to necessitate this. As stated by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, "Eritrea will require international humanitarian assistance for the coming few years." Should, on the other hand, there be an improvement in the situation, then a transitional CAP would be preferred for 2005.

6. REVISED PROJECT SUMMARY SHEETS

The following provides only those projects that have been modified as a result of a change in funding requirement or need. Those projects not included in this Annex have not been modified and remain the same in urgency of funding requirement of the original CAP document.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Appealing Agency	UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND
Project Code	ERI-04/H01
Sector	Health and nutrition
Themes	Reproductive health, Safe motherhood, family planning, sexually transmitted infections/HIV
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve coverage, quality and utilization of reproductive health services in order to reduce maternal and neonatal death; To promote adoption of positive behaviour changes that lead to reduction in maternal morbidity and mortality, and the risks associated with STI/HIV/AIDS
Targeted Beneficiaries	Pregnant and lactating women in Debub, Gash Barka and Anseba, 5% of targeted population
Implementing Partners	MoH, UNFPA
Project Duration	May to December 2004
Funds requested	US\$ 422,800

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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.

The project has been defined as a response to the current situation and to complement the UNFPA's two-year project entitled Mobilizing Communities to Reduce Reproductive Health and Morbidity & Mortality launched in October 2003.

Although no funding has been made available for the CAP 2004, UNFPA is supporting already started projects with implementing partners specifically the Ministry of Health (MoH) in reducing maternal and child mortality rates, and providing access for reproductive health services for women.

Since four months have already gone the budget items for these projects are revised as follows:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items (May – Dec. 2004)	US\$
Study on anaemic pregnant/lactating women	15,000
Capacity building and training	35,000
Health education and 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	10,000
Managerial and Programme support	35,000
TOTAL	422,800

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\$ 570,559

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 years of age, diarrhoea, ARI, Malnutrition, septicaemia, and malaria are the major causes of morbidity and mortality. Thus together with 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.

Activities

- Capacity building of health workers and health systems on early detection of epidemic prone diseases and on proper collection, transportation, storage and processing of specimens during outbreak accompanied by early and appropriate response;
- Training of health workers on nutritional surveillance systems and data management;
- Procurement and positioning of emergency health kits and laboratory equipment and supplies;
- Procurement of vehicles for surveillance;
- 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 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	150,000
Procurement of emergency kits and laboratory equipment and supplies	250,000
Communication equipment and transport for strengthening the surveillance system	87,000
HAC project coordination and evaluation	51,263
Programme support costs	32,296
TOTAL	570,559

HIV AND AIDS

Appealing Agencies	UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND UNITED NATIONS POPULATION FUND WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
Project Code	ERI-04/H05
Sector	Health and Nutrition/Protection/Human Rights/Communication
Themes	HIV/AIDS, adolescents, youth, pregnant and lactating women
Objectives	To prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS
Targeted Beneficiaries	The most vulnerable population on 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 and Defence and the NUEW and NUEYS
Project Duration	May to December 2004
Funds requested	US\$ 390,000

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Though the prevalence rate of HIV in Eritrea is currently relatively low, the largest percentage of the infected rests with the young people and children below 15 years. The recurrent drought and the recent border conflict have resulted in large-scale population movement, including displacement, deportation, conscription of young men and women in the military, thus creating social and economic environment that is conducive for the spread of HIV/AIDS.

UNFPA through its previously started projects (joint programme with UNICEF and UNAIDS) with different partners, namely the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Defence, National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students, has managed to attain part of its objectives in creating awareness of HIV/AIDS into the youth and the military. The Eritrean Defence Force (EDF) outreach project aims at increasing awareness of HIV/AIDS and promoting safer sexual behaviour among the Eritrean population, through mobilizing military personnel from the EDF and the National Service Corps (NSC), especially young male and female conscripts.

Activities achieved through these projects include development of curriculum and the minimum skill package, training of 50 TOT by the EDF, conducting a 5-day pilot training of change agents, development of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials, identification and training of change agents, production of materials for the pre-demobilization awareness programme and introduction of micro financing projects and home based care for people infected and affected by HIV.

Although no funding has been made available through this CAP pledge, UNICEF, with its regular budget, has managed to strengthen the knowledge and skills (Objective 1 (a)) of community workers on HIV/AIDS such as Ministry of Agriculture extension officers (32 in total), Police officers (38 in total) and Local radio producers (39 in total) from various organizations including Ministry of Information, National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) and National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) up to now. At the end of each training session, those already trained developed the follow-up action plans in their own constituency and are expected to implement them with further assistance from MoH through UNICEF. Also, printing Arabic and Tigre version of Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) related IEC material (100,000 copies each) (Objective 1 (d)) is due to be done by MoH under UNICEF support.

Since four months have already gone the budget items for this projects are revised as follows:

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items (May – Dec 2004)	US\$
Advocacy and Community Mobilization	180,000
Capacity building	100,000
Testing kits and condoms	50,000
Monitoring and evaluation	30,000
Programme support	30,000
TOTAL	390,000

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
Sector	Family Shelter and Non-Food Items
Theme(s)	IDPs/Expellees
Objective(s)	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 (Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC) for any emergency
Targeted Beneficiaries	Emergency shelter kits (or tents) that need replacement 14,307 units, and tents that need new covers – 1,048units; 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: 20,00 expellees /IDPs.
Implementing Partners	Regional administrations, ERREC and NGOs
Project Duration	January – December 2004
Funds Requested	US\$ 7,315,323

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Objectives

- To alleviate the needs of IDPs and expellees still living in camps by providing temporary shelter, household items and hygienic materials and the impact on the environment by providing kerosene.

Activities

- Provisions of emergency shelter kits to 18,105 families;
- Provision of various household items to IDPs and expellees in camps/Settlements and most needy households among returnee-IDPs
- Distribution of kerosene to 18,105 Expellees/IDPs

Expected Outcome

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

FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget Items	US\$
Emergency shelter kits (18,105)	5,431,500
Kerosene distribution (18,105)	905,250
Distribution of HH items	500,000
Administrative cost (7%)	478,573
TOTAL	7,315,323

MINE ACTION

Appealing Agency:	UNITED NATIONS MINE ACTION SERVICE (UNMAS)
Project Title:	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea Mine Action Coordination Center (UNMEE MACC)
Project Code:	ERI-04/MA04
Sector:	Mine Action
Themes:	Mine Action
Objective:	To provide coordination and technical assistance to mine action in the Temporary Security Zone (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:	2004
Funds Requested:	US\$ 117,810

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Under the UN Security Council Resolution 1320 (2000), the Mine Action Coordination Center (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 Information Management System for Mine Action (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 co-ordination 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 utilization 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	89,000
Operating Expenses	28,810
TOTAL	117,810

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\$ 2,052,273
Funds Requested:	US\$ 2,052,273

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 organized 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	20,000
3. Provision/construction of water and sanitation facilities/materials	500,000
4. Procure and distribute education materials to needy schools	450,000
5. Provide material support to vulnerable children (kits, food and clothing)	450,000
6. Training of teachers on zero tolerance on child abuse/psychosocial support	60,000
7. Advocacy for children's right to education	20,000
8. Direct programme support costs	276,000
9. Indirect programme support costs ⁷	252,273
Total	2,052,273

1. The actual recovery rate on individual contributions will be calculated in accordance with the Executive Board Decision 2003/9 of 5 June 2003.

Water projects are just being completed, being implemented or about to be initiated in the following locations: Anseba province (ten villages in Sheetel), five water projects in Debub province (Afelba, Adilibso, Adishilomun, Adichomai and Chealo Hadem.), three projects (including one clusters serving __ villages) in Makael province (Weki, Adi-Shimagle Cluster and Adi Konsti), finalizing six projects in Gash Barka (Mengula, Sabonait, Gergej, Gerset, Tokombia and Duluk), Northern Red Sea in Foro, Mahmimet, Aromaile, Gadem Halib, Ghedged and Adobha., Southern Red Sea for Debai, Sima, Afambo and Idi villages.

COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

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\$ 200,000

SUMMARY

Coordinated humanitarian assistance in Eritrea has demonstrated effective and timely interventions. OCHA and humanitarian institutions such as ERREC, as well as specific humanitarian oriented line ministries, have developed their capacities to respond effectively especially at the regional level. There is a need, however, to consolidate these gains especially in the current challenging humanitarian context. OCHA is in a position to enhance such a process through training, orientation and appropriate inputs.

This project proposal addresses the capacity issue in order to enable our partner institutions to improve their immediate and long-term responsiveness to humanitarian situations, both at Zoba and state levels.

Through improved 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. The need to consolidate in the areas of Information Management especially Geographic Information Systems enabling improved Monitoring and Early Warning would ensure greater impact on targeted beneficiaries.

Strategies

- Utilise more 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 similar capacity-building programmes carried out by the UN in other countries.
- Identify chronic resource constraints and solutions.

Activities

- Undertake capacity needs assessment and adapt training to the 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	30,000
Conference and communications costs	10,000
Training costs	80,000
In kind support	15,000
Travel and lodging	40,000
Programme support	25,000
TOTAL	200,000

ANNEX I.

**TABLE I. SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS
BY APPEALING ORGANISATION AND BY SECTOR**

Consolidated Appeal for Eritrea 2004 Summary of Requirements and Contributions By Appealing Organisation as of 25 May 2004
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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
CARE INT	1,266,441	1,266,441	-	-	-	-	1,266,441	- %
CESVI	695,000	695,000	-	-	-	-	695,000	- %
COSV	600,000	600,000	-	-	-	-	600,000	- %
CRS	1,020,479	1,020,479	-	-	-	-	1,020,479	- %
FAO	3,205,762	3,205,762	871,584	-	-	871,584	2,334,178	27.2%
MOVIMONDO	269,000	269,000	-	-	-	-	269,000	- %
OCHA	879,857	829,857	-	328,436	-	328,436	501,421	39.6%
OXFAM GB	653,995	653,995	522,292	-	-	522,292	131,703	79.9%
UNDP	10,068,000	8,823,323	-	740,000	-	740,000	8,083,323	8.4%
UNFPA	457,580	422,800	-	-	-	-	422,800	- %
UNHCR	14,591,740	14,591,740	6,836,543	-	124,385	6,960,928	7,630,812	47.7%
UNICEF	13,694,674	13,380,038	-	1,197,310	-	1,197,310	12,182,728	8.9%
UNICEF/UNFPA/WHO	489,500	390,000	-	-	-	-	390,000	- %
UNMAS	417,000	117,810	-	-	-	-	117,810	- %
WFP	97,800,000	70,800,000	18,263,251	-	-	18,263,251	52,536,749	25.8%
WHO	1,130,000	570,559	-	-	-	-	570,559	- %
Grand Total	147,239,028	117,636,804	26,493,670	2,265,746	124,385	28,883,801	88,753,003	24.6%

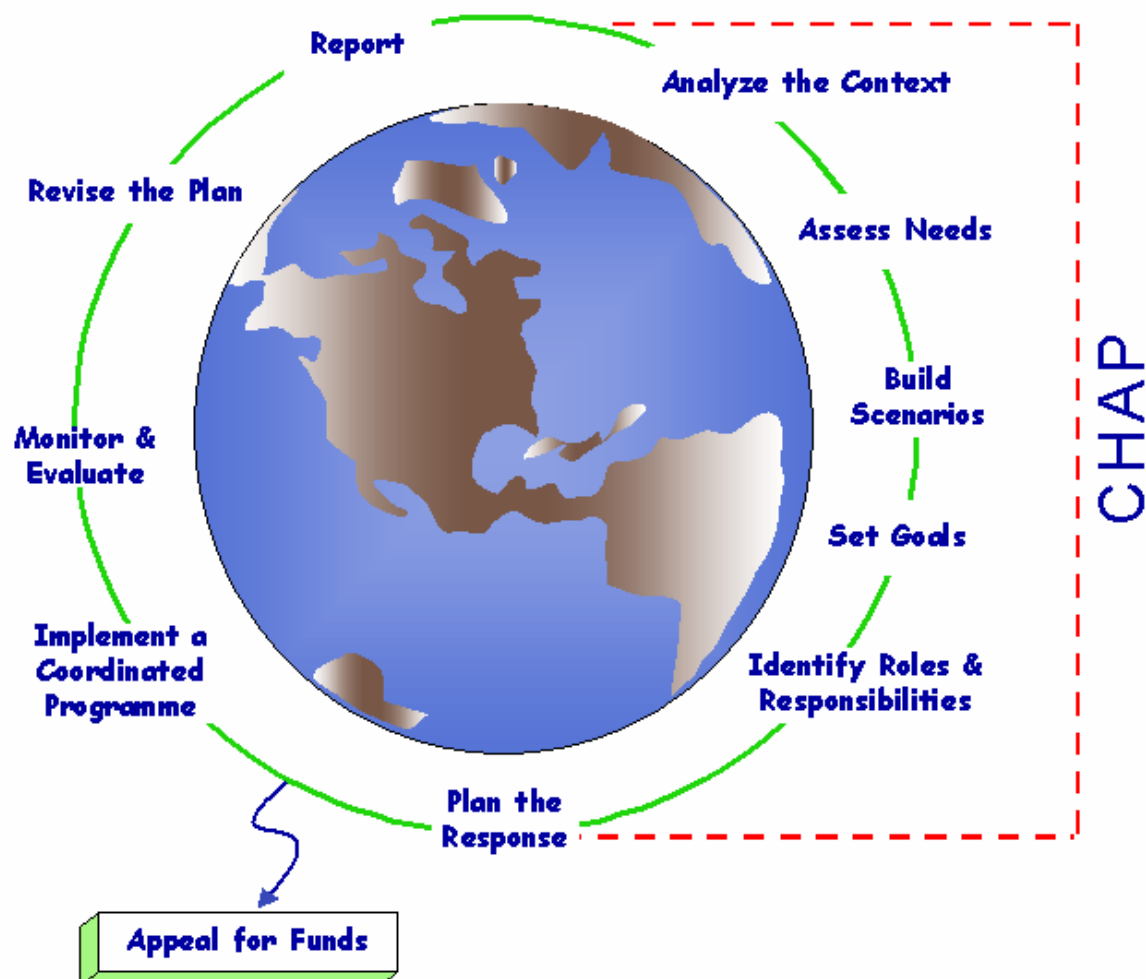
**Consolidated Appeal for
Eritrea 2004**
Summary of Requirements and Contributions
By Sector
as of 25 May 2004

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

Sector Activity	Original requirements	Revised requirements	Contributions/ Pledges/ Carryover	Unmet requirements	% Covered
AGRICULTURE	5,413,482	5,413,482	871,584	4,541,898	16.1 %
COORDINATION AND SUPPORT SERVICES	879,857	829,857	328,436	501,421	39.6 %
EDUCATION	2,366,909	2,052,273	-	2,052,273	0.0 %
FAMILY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS	8,560,000	7,315,323	-	7,315,323	0.0 %
FOOD	97,800,000	70,800,000	18,263,251	52,536,749	25.8 %
HEALTH	6,965,580	6,271,859	-	6,271,859	0.0 %
MINE ACTION	2,306,000	2,006,810	740,000	1,266,810	36.9 %
MULTI-SECTOR	14,591,740	14,591,740	6,960,928	7,630,812	47.7 %
PROTECTION/HUMAN RIGHTS/RULE OF LAW	2,501,265	2,501,265	-	2,501,265	0.0 %
UNATTRIBUTED	-	-	1,197,310	-1,197,310	0.0 %
WATER AND SANITATION	5,854,195	5,854,195	522,292	5,331,903	8.9 %
Grand Total:	147,239,028	117,636,804	28,883,801	88,753,003	24.6%

The Consolidated Appeals Process:

an inclusive, coordinated programme cycle in emergencies to:



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