

FINAL REPORT



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

ERITREA: IMPROVING FOOD SECURITY

18 February 2004

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 33/2002; Final Report; Period covered: December 2002 to January 2004;
Final appeal coverage: 45.1%. ([Click here to go directly to the attached Final Financial Report](#)).

Appeal history:

- Launched on 3 December 2002 for nine months for CHF 7,865,000 (USD 5,282,274 or EUR 5,322,949) to assist 41,500 beneficiaries.¹
- Operations Update no. 2 dated 25 March 2003² revised the budget to CHF 8,061,000, added objectives for water and sanitation, and increased the number of beneficiaries to 76,500.
- Operations Update no. 3 dated 15 August 2003³ extended the appeal until 30 June 2004 and revised the number of beneficiaries to 45,000.
- Appeal was closed and activities ceased on 31 January 2004. (See Appeal 04/2004 referenced below).
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) Allocated: None

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

- Eritrea Annual Appeal 01.03/2004⁴
- Eritrea: Drought, Emergency Appeal 04/2004⁵ (launched on 3 February 2004)

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct⁶ and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response⁷ in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal

¹ Emergency Appeal 33/2002 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/3302.pdf

² Operations Update 2 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/330202.pdf

³ Operations Update 3 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?02/330203.pdf

⁴ Annual Appeal - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/010304.pdf

⁵ Emergency Appeal 04/2004 - http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?04/0404.pdf

⁶ Code of Conduct - <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/conduct/>

⁷ Humanitarian Charter - <http://www.sphereproject.org/>

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Summary

Eritrea is located in one of the driest parts of Africa and has had a chronic shortfall in rains since 2000, which has caused severe difficulties in meeting its annual food requirements. In 2002, the country faced the worst drought since independence when only 10% of crop production was realized, prompting the Government and UN agencies to a call for international intervention.

In response, the Federation launched an Emergency Appeal on behalf of the Red Cross Society of Eritrea focusing on food security and provision of safe water. Several locations in Hagaz sub-zoba of Anseba zoba were selected for the Red Cross relief programme; this entailed provision of food to 41,500 people and clean water for 10,000 people. Delays in the procurement of relief items prompted the national society to borrow wheat grain domestically to start the distribution in March; the eventual arrival of the relief items enabled the programme to proceed well.



To address persistent shortage of clean portable water, the Appeal was revised two months later to increase the number of beneficiaries of the WatSan programme to 35,000 through the repair and rehabilitation of existing water sources and construction of new wells and boreholes in selected areas. This included a seven-month water trucking service for 6,000 beneficiaries in eight villages and two schools in the Shebek area.

The programme was scheduled to end in December 2003, but an assessment of the operation by the Federation led to the launch of a new Emergency Appeal in February 2004.

Coordination

Following a thorough assessment and close consultations with stakeholders, central and local authorities and other actors in food security, it was agreed that the Red Cross Society of Eritrea⁸ take the lead for the food security intervention in Hagaz sub-zoba of the Anseba zoba.

The Red Cross Society of Eritrea actively participated in different working groups within the humanitarian organizations and the various sectoral working groups of the ICC⁹, such as health group, WatSan group, education group, food and logistics group, and nutrition group. There is continued cooperation with the Ministries of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture both at central and zoba level.

Fundraising by the Government, UN agencies and other NGO through the 2003 CAP¹⁰ received very slow response from donors. This prompted the Government to reduce the monthly rations by one-third. The situation eased towards the end of the year as pledges reached almost 80% of the Appeal. Despite this, the food rations were not increased up to the internationally recommended level.

⁸ Red Cross of Eritrea - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=188>

⁹ ICC - Information Co-ordination Centre, a joint ERREC/UN venture to facilitate humanitarian interventions in Eritrea

¹⁰ CAP – UN Consolidated Appeal Process. Coverage for the 2002 CAP was only 48%.

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ICRC focused was on assistance to internally displaced persons (IDP) in the TSZ¹¹, this comprised provision of water and a “protected” seed distribution programme of a one-month food ration (12 kg wheat grain, 4 kg pulses, 2 liters of vegetable oil and 1 kg sugar) for 10,000 people in Debub and Gash Barka. The distribution was coordinated by WFP and ERREC¹².

The ICRC distributed non-food items: soap, blankets, jerry cans, kerosene, tents and tarpaulins. Kerosene was distributed in two selected camps to reduce the search for firewood to save the environment but ended in 2003. The ICRC has been cooperating with the Red Cross Society of Eritrea in:

- Conflict preparedness and response¹³
- Capacity building
- Training on provision of first aid services
- Ambulance services in four areas
- Tracing services
- Promotion and dissemination of humanitarian values.

Preparations were made for the implementation of a water project in Ayumen village inside the TSZ of the Southern Red Sea zoba.

According to a FAO and WFP report, the combined relief operations from the Government, the UN and international NGO throughout 2003 amounted to 376,000 MT (including 60,000 MT, which were received for monetization). WFP provided 35% of this amount. The government supplements food aid distributions from its own resources through its counterpart agency, ERREC, which also manages and distributes external food aid. However due to inadequate resources, WFP general food distributions covered approximately 70% of the targeted population affected by crop failure and less than 40% of victims of war and drought targeted for recovery and rehabilitation activities. WFP also postponed the start of its projects for 900,000 victims of crop failure and drought and close to 600,000 victims of war and drought from May until July 2003 owing to insufficient resources.

Objectives, achievements, impact

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Objective 1: To provide general food rations for 9 months for an average of 41,500 people to ensure their livelihood until the next harvest (November 2003).

Activity 1: Targeting of beneficiaries – The national society and its volunteers will screen beneficiaries in collaboration with the village councils, register them and monitor the distribution process. In principle, each head of household will be given a distribution card against which they receive their monthly ration. The process will consider the status of men and women respectively, ensuring that needs are being met on an equal basis.

The local community council consisting of village representatives identified beneficiaries of the food distribution under the supervision of the Red Cross Society of Eritrea branch and headquarter staff. Local communities identified warehouses for storage, organized beneficiaries for the distribution and offered their volunteers to help in the distribution exercise.

¹¹ TSZ - The 25 km Temporary Security Zone along the entire border with Ethiopia. This zone is controlled by the UN mission for Ethiopia and Eritrea.

¹² ERREC - Eritrea Relief and Refugee Commission is a governmental agency coordinating emergency interventions undertaken by national as well as international organisations and agencies in the country.

¹³ Conflict Preparedness and Response with Red Cross Action Teams (RCAT) as part of the general Disaster Preparedness and Response programme of the national society.

Due to limited donor response in the first phase of the operation; the number of beneficiaries was reduced from 41,500 to 25,000 but rations remained the same. ERREC later requested the national society to reduce the ration from 15 kg to 10 kg of wheat grain per person per month to allow for an increase in beneficiary numbers; the July distribution thus covered 45,000 beneficiaries. In addition to the wheat grain distributed jointly with ERREC, the national society was also providing 800 g of lentils and 600 g of vegetable oil per person per month.



The national society undertook an additional distribution of high energy biscuits (BP5) donated by Norwegian Red Cross to children aged below five years in August 2003.

Food distribution table: 2003

Month (2003)	Number of beneficiaries	Wheat grain	Lentils	Vegetable oil	High energy biscuits (BP5)
January	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-
March	25,000	375 MT	-	-	-
April	25,000	375 MT	60 MT	41.4 MT	-
May	-	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-	-
July	45,000	450 MT	36 MT	27.0 MT	-
August	45,000	450 MT	36 MT	27.0 MT	16 MT
September	45,000	450 MT	36 MT	27.0 MT	-
October	45,000	450 MT	-	27.0 MT	-
November	45,000	450 MT	36 MT	27.0 MT	-
December	45,000	450 MT	36 MT	27.0 MT	-
TOTAL		3,450 MT	240 MT	203.4 MT	16 MT

The remaining stock consisting of 33.6 MT lentils, 4.8 MT of oil and 1.5 MT BP5 will be brought forward as a balance to the next relief programme starting February 2004 under the new Emergency Appeal.

Impact

Due to delayed response to the Appeal, only 61.2% of the planned distribution was undertaken in the initial programme. However, more beneficiaries benefited from the food following an increase in beneficiary numbers; serious starvation was prevented in the targeted areas.

Activity 2: Purchase, transport, storage and distribute 6,387 MT of grain, pulses, and oil.

Tendering and selection of bids for procurement was supported by the regional logistics department in Nairobi. The first batch of food items of 750 MT wheat, 60 MT lentils and 45,000 litres of sunflower oil was made in February 2003 for 25,000 beneficiaries but delayed for two months. This forced the national society to borrow 750 MT of wheat grain from Eritrean Grain Board in March. The last batch procured in May was also delayed to September and also had problems with the quality of the wheat grain and lentils which did not meet requirements. To avoid delaying the distribution, the national society purchased an additional 38 MT of lentils locally in Asmara.

Egyptian Red Crescent Society donated 20 MT sugar and 40 MT wheat flour, which was converted locally to 60 MT wheat grain. The Norwegian Red Cross made an in-kind donation of 18 MT BP5. About 16 MT of this amount was distributed to children aged below five years suffering from malnutrition in the targeted villages, some given to the volunteers taking part in the distribution, and the remaining 1.5 MT is being kept at the national society's store at the headquarters.

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The transportation of relief items to the distribution sites was undertaken using the national society's fleet of trucks plus 67 trucks hired to boost its capacity. The volunteers from Keren branch in coordination with community councils and community volunteers distributed the food to the beneficiaries under the supervision of headquarters staff.

Impact

The quick action of the national society to borrow grain from ERREC owing to delays in delivery of procured stock helped meet the immediate needs of the population and averted major starvation. The experience from this activity has boosted the capacity of Red Cross volunteers in the distribution of relief items.

Constraints

Two consignments of 750 MT and 910 MT arrived at the same time and overstretched the capacity of national society's disaster preparedness and response and logistics/warehouse departments. An additional 67 commercial trucks were hired to assist in transporting the stock to the warehouse in Asmara. A consignment of 126 MT of lentils from Pakistan procured via Nairobi was rejected by the Eritrean Standard Institute (ESI) but was later accepted after negotiations with the Federation; however, after a time consuming cleaning process, only 68% of the total consignment was yielded. An additional 38 MT lentils was purchased locally in Asmara to complement this consignment.



At the beginning of the operation there were no clear guidelines specifications provided by the ESI for procurement of food into the country leading to the application of Federation Standards; this caused difficulties in the second phase of the operation. There were no clear guidelines for handling in-kind donations which was a problem after a donation was received from the Swiss Red Cross with no specific conditions for procurement.

Activity 3: Monitor the impact of food distribution on market behaviour and household economy.

Biweekly market surveys were conducted from June 2003 until the end of the programme in the region where the distributions were taking place.

Market survey June 2003 – January 2004 (all prices in USD)

Date	Wheat grain 100 kg	Wheat flower 100 kg	Barley 100 kg	Lentils 1 kg	Beans 1 kg	Tomatoes 1 kg	Potatoes 1 kg	Vegetable oil 1 litre	Goat	Sheep	Chicken
01.06.03	425	600	550	14	12	10	10	35	270-365	550-800	45-50
03.07.03	500	620	550	16	12	10	11	28-33	180-420	240-550	30-51
27.07.03	450	480	550	14	14	12	18	28	200-800	240-900	25-50
02.09.03	450	500	550	14	13	6	18	28	180-450	200-600	30-55
19.10.03	375	500	525	16	10	8	11	25	280-450	300-500	30-50
02.11.03	300	440	525	16	12	8	8	20	200-450	250-500	35-60
23.11.03	300	400	475	14	12	7	7	20	175-500	200-650	35-65
28.12.03	225	400	500	16	-	10	12	20	200-600	250-900	40-70
18.01.04	275	550	525	16	-	11	10	22	250-700	300-900	45-90
Average	367	499	528	15	12	9	12	25	215-526	281-700	35-60

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Activity 4: Monitor the nutritional status of the severely affected population who benefit from general food distribution by growth monitoring through trained outreach national society volunteers.

A nutritional survey of children aged below five years planned for March in Hagaz region was postponed in favour of an inter-agency joint survey upon the advice of the Ministry of Health.

Impact

Monitoring of the nutritional status of severely malnourished population through growth monitoring was not implemented as indicated in the Appeal. This is an important component which will require the national society to engage other actors in this field to actively monitor the impact of food distribution on the target population.

Constraints

Slow donor response in the first phase of the operation led to a reduction in beneficiaries from 41,500 to 25,000 and a reduction in the food ration from 15 kg to 10 kg of wheat grain per person per month. It is not possible to determine the exact impact due to lack of nutritional monitoring.

Health

Objective 1: To strengthen the provision of health services through outreach programmes, volunteer mobilization and training, and provision of an integrated health sanitation education.

Activity 1: Current volunteers will attend refresher courses. In remote areas where there may be lack of trained volunteers, volunteer mobilization and core training courses will be organized. This will facilitate the implementation of the health programme in the targeted areas and will strengthen the presence of the Red Cross in the area. Red Cross branch will maintain regular support and follow up to ensure sustainability of the volunteers. At least five volunteers will be deployed to each of the five distribution points.

A number of health and home management training sessions were conducted for female Red Cross volunteers. Community groups were formed in a number of villages and trained in health and home management for one month and a skills training programme for three months. The community based first aid (CBFA) manual has been applied as a guide during all health training programmes. Health and sanitation training were also undertaken in several areas as part of the overall WatSan component of the operation.

Impact

The community's knowledge, attitude and practice in health have improved and people are better placed to take care of their health and sanitation. Red Cross volunteers are able to give immediate assistance through the training provided, and are transferring their skills to others.

Activity 2: Active and capable volunteers will be trained on the coaching techniques to assist their peers deliver their responsibilities effectively and efficiently. The ARCHI 2010¹⁴ and PHAST¹⁵ toolkits will be used to guide the volunteers and their coaches to deliver better health education and promotion to the community.

A workshop was conducted for the national society to coach staff and volunteers on participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methodology. In addition training has been provided in peer education for Red Cross staff and volunteers as well as community volunteers. The tool kits have been translated into the local Tigrinya language.

Impact

The link between the Red Cross and the community volunteers has been strengthened with the introduction of the coaching system; this forms the basis for future establishment and training of Red Cross teams at community level. Translation of tool kits in the local language will enhance comprehension and subsequently uptake of the information.

¹⁴ ARCHI 2010 - <http://www.ifrc.org/what/health/archi/>

¹⁵ PHAST - Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

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Constraints

The involvement of the health and care department during the Appeal preparation process was rather weak. As a result, the impact in terms of health promotion is not as tangible as they should be.

Water and Sanitation

Objective 1: To reduce water stress by provision of safe water supply through water trucking.

Activity 1: Improve access to potable water through water trucking for an initial six months for a population of 10,000 persons. Amount of water trucked per day is 150,000 litres in line with SPHERE standards. In the second phase, the supply of water will improve through the rehabilitation of water points and improving the quality of existing water sources.

The national society provided water trucking services for 2,000 beneficiaries in Shebek village in Hagaz sub-zoba for seven months from the second half of February. The service was later extended to cover 6,000 beneficiaries in eight villages and two schools following requests by the communities and administration in the surrounding villages. Towards the end of February, the national society was providing 14 litres of potable water per person per day; this increased to 15 litres and then 20 litres per person in July and August 2003.

The service was terminated at the onset of the rains; but owing to insufficient rains and requests from the community members, it was resumed in December 2003. However, a nominal fee was levied on those who could afford it and the proceeds retained by water committees for the payment of incentives and for operational maintenance of equipment.

Impact

Community members have access to clean and portable water within a short distance unlike before when women and children had to walk 20-30 km.

Objective 2: Improving the sanitation behaviour of the population.

Activity 1: Carry out and promote hygiene and sanitation tasks through trained volunteers using the PHAST methodology in emergencies, through the utilization of adopted PHAST tool kits and through health and sanitation education, including generating the need for latrines in the community.

Health and hygiene promotion activities have been undertaken in all areas where water sources have been installed or rehabilitated. A number of latrines have been constructed. Water committees have been established and trained in maintenance, hygiene education and management skills using the standard CBFA first aid manual, the volunteers' manual and the Ministry of Health training manual.

Impact

The general health of the people has improved and there are fewer cases of upper respiratory infections among the children.

Activity 2: Carry out water quality monitoring to assess effectiveness of hygiene and sanitation education and promotion.

Water quality monitoring ensured conformity to standards where new projects were implemented or old ones rehabilitated. The establishment and training of water committees and caretakers greatly improved the general understanding of the link between hygiene, sanitation and health as well as ownership and responsibility by both the community authorities and villagers.

Impact

The quality of the water in the project areas is up to acceptable standard.

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Objective 3: To improve the availability and quality of drinking water for 35,000 people living in communities affected by the drought.

Activity 1: Identify and select after discussion with the local authorities, villagers in the Anseba region where water projects can be implemented.

The national society contracted a local consultant to undertake hydro-geological and geophysical surveys; five out of six new projects identified from the surveys are in different stages of implementation in Dekizeru, Aderba, Rehey, Ziron and Deroq. One shallow well has been completed in Dekizeru and pump testing conducted. Work on phase two which involves the construction of a storage tank constructed and laying of a 700 meter water conveyor pipeline to the village is ongoing and is expected to be completed in April 2004. Three boreholes have been drilled in Deroq, Rehey and Aderba and fitted with hand pumps. One borehole in Ziron has been protected with concrete head wall to prevent it from collapsing due to river erosion.



The villagers through the community water committee are constructing a pump house as part of their contribution to the project.

Impact

A total of 23,000 people will have access to safe water within a reasonable distance by the end of March 2004 when the projects will be completed. Local water committees are active partners in the process which guarantees sustainability.

Activity 2: Assess, in collaboration with local authorities, the water intervention best suited to address the acute water need of the selected communities. Possible interventions may include: the rehabilitation of shallow wells and existing boreholes; the installation or repair of pumping equipment (motor, solar or hand pumps); the digging of new wells or drilling new boreholes; the construction of infiltration galleries and sub-surface dams; the extension of water supply and distribution systems; on-the-job training for community workers in rehabilitation of water points and related equipment.

Refer to activity 1 above for hydro-geological survey and the resulting activities.

Activity 3: Procure material, and mobilize human resources in the community. External companies are contracted for those interventions, which cannot be carried out by community members themselves (e.g. drilling boreholes, training on solar repairs).

Water quality monitoring equipment and other WatSan equipment were procured with the assistance of the Regional Delegation in Nairobi. Refer to activity one for hydro-geological survey contracted to a local consultant.

Activity 4: Reconstruct the water system according to its technical description.

A project in Dekizeru was adjusted in view of the distance from the shallow well to the village which was more than 700 metres and required a bigger generator than the ones which are available in the country. The project is expected to be completed by March 2004.

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Activity 5: Train the elected village water committee in the operation and maintenance of the water system to ensure the sustainability of the intervention.

A solar pumping system workshop was conducted for national society staff and volunteers, community volunteers, and water point attendants in Anseba branch. It was also attended by representatives from ICRC, national NGO and local and central authorities and included a practical construction and installation of a water point by the national society. Community caretakers and Red Cross volunteers were trained on the use and maintenance of hand pumps and also provided with some small tools while others could be borrowed from the Anseba branch.



Water committees have also been established and trained in maintenance, hygiene education and management skills using standard CBFA first aid manual, the volunteers' manual, as well as the Ministry of Health training manual.

Constraints

Problems with the water quality monitoring equipment slowed down activities as it took several months before spare parts could be obtained. Lack of basic operational equipment for water surveys and testing within the national society has resulted in delays and hiring of services from consultants at higher costs.

There is inadequate balance between the software and hardware components¹⁶ in the WatSan component which threatens long term sustainability. The present training programmes should be strengthened and a more structured PHAST process put in place.

Insufficient rainfall over the last few years has lowered the water table and might require that drilling be done as far as ten metres below normal. It is estimated that it will take about seven to ten years to restore it back to its normal level if there is adequate rainfall each year.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement: Principles and initiatives

Advocacy

Objective 1: Ensure that the needs and rights of the most vulnerable in relation to the drought situation are secured.

Activity 1: Advocate on behalf of the most vulnerable to influence policy, commitment and allocation of resources by government, donors and other agencies.

A journalist contracted by the Red Cross Society of Eritrea wrote several articles to highlight the plight of the people affected by the drought; these have been posted on the Federation's website. Similarly, pictures by contracted professional photographer will be included in the Federation website.

Principles and information about the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement were continually disseminated during the various training and dissemination sessions.

¹⁶ **'Software'** refers to the planning stage of a project where needs of a community are identified, defined and capacities build in order to promote self-sustainability, ownership. **'Hardware'** refers to the structural aspect of a project which involves actual implementation of the needs that have been identified e.g. borehole drilling, latrine construction.

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Impact

The web postings gave a lot of exposure to the drought situation in Eritrea. The image of and general knowledge of the national society improved as a consequence of the emergency operation and the dissemination activities.

Activity 2: Monitor closely the development of the food security situation in the country.

The national drought coordinating committee is charged with coordination of all relief activities related to the current drought. Its participation at different meetings and working groups monitoring the development of the food security situation in Eritrea like the ICC ensures the national society is updated on developments in the food security situation.

A special section on the Eritrea drought has been created on the Federation Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) website; this has kept donors and international partners updated on a regular basis.

Impact

Due to its close monitoring system combined with the assessment mission in December 2003, it was possible to identify the need to extend the relief operation into 2004.

Activity 3: Collect primary data in health, nutrition and WatSan from high-risk areas in order to monitor and ensure that the needs will be attended timely.

No systematic data collection took place. However, the community committees, community volunteers and the Red Cross coaches and volunteers monitored the distribution of relief items in the targeted villages.

Impact

The close collaboration between the community committees, community volunteers and the network of Red Cross volunteers ensured the distribution of relief items was fair and reached the most vulnerable

National Society Capacity Building

Objective 1: Ensure that the needs and rights of the most vulnerable in relation to the drought situation are secured.

Activity 1: To strengthen the capacity of the national society's headquarters and the Anseba branch in disaster preparedness and disaster management operations. Although some national society staff and volunteers have previous disaster response experience, the scope of this proposed relief operation requires further increase in knowledge and skills. Volunteers and national society staff will be trained extensively in coaching before activities start.

Refer to health and WatSan sections for the various training for national society staff and volunteers; and for the role of the Red Cross coaches and volunteers in the supervision and distribution of relief items.



Impact

The experience and training gained through this operation and experience from previous operations has greatly enhanced the capacity of the national society to undertake major relief operations.

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Activity 2: Increase the capacity of national society staff and volunteers in relief and logistics.

A Federation Logistics and Relief Delegate supported the national society staff in procuring food and preparation for food distribution. This included on-the-job training and coaching of national society staff.

Impact

The national society's fleet of trucks assisted by an additional 67 trucks hired commercially ensured rapid transportation of goods to the distribution points. The network of Red Cross coaches and volunteers oversaw the distribution to beneficiaries.

Constraints

The Logistics Delegate left before the distribution started due to illness; however, the national society was able to handle the exercise smoothly with the support of its network of coaches and volunteers though the Delegate was not replaced.

Activity 3: Increase the capacity of national society staff and volunteers in finance and narrative reporting

A Reporting, Finance and Administration Delegate was recruited to handle the financial and narrative reporting for the Appeal operation. Due to capacity limitations, the coaching of national society staff could not take place.

Impact

The impact of the coaching will be reflected in future operations.

Constraints

The briefing of the delegate at the Secretariat and at the Regional Delegation did not occur prior to deployment, due to the urgency of the operation; this impacted work performance. A briefing by the Regional Delegation did occur later in the delegate's mission.

Activity 4: Increase the capacity of national society staff and volunteers in participatory community activities in the areas of PHAST/ARCHI; support the development of the water and sanitation unit and their emergency response capacity.

A WatSan Delegate was deployed to support the national society in the national society's WatSan unit; support included the selection and recruitment of a national society WatSan Officer, a technical staff at headquarters and in the Anseba branch as part of the new WatSan unit. Support was received from the Regional WatSan Delegate in the developing a WatSan strategy to guide WatSan projects of the national society.

Impact

A functional and well staffed national society WatSan unit complete with a strategic plan to guide implementation of WatSan activities will scale up interventions in this sector. However, close support will be needed to build skills and experience; a national society programme coordinator will be recruited in 2004 who will among other things provide overall support to the WatSan interventions of the national society.

Activity 5: Support networking with relevant Government, UN and humanitarian partners.

The Red Cross Society of Eritrea and the Federation Country Delegation have been involved in all relevant structures, meetings and working groups in the country dealing with interventions related to the current drought situation in the country. Refer to Coordination section for more details.

Impact

Red Cross interventions in food and WatSan have received recognition from the government and other humanitarian organizations in Eritrea. Apart ERREC, the Red Cross Society of Eritrea was the only organization in the country operating a food relief programme throughout 2003 with direct distribution of food in the drought affected areas.

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Assessment and Lessons learned

A Federation impact assessment of the drought relief programme and a needs assessment for further Red Cross/Red Crescent intervention conducted in mid December 2003 proposed that another Emergency Appeal be launched in 2004 in view of persistent food and water shortages in the country. The findings of the assessment were also corroborated by the UN 2004 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP).

A specific relief agreement had been signed between the national society and the Country / Regional Delegation which clarified the roles and responsibilities at the onset of the operation, with the national society taking the lead role. It was agreed that international procurement was to be handled by the Federation to ensure compliance with international standards and procedures. The national society was fully involved in the bidding process and selection of suppliers; regardless, considerable delays in the arrival of commodities frustrated the planning and implementation of relief distributions.

The Appeal specifically requested delegates who understood the local context. The aim was for delegates to work in close collaboration with national society staff and volunteers, among others, to share their expertise and to strengthen their counterparts' capacity. Although not all capacity building opportunities have successfully been met, the national society has today become stronger and has demonstrated its real strengths and commitment in disaster response.

Achievements

The Logistics unit under disaster preparedness and response department of the national society, proved its strength in the management, transportation and distribution of relief items. This was complemented by the well established community based distribution mechanism involving community volunteers in close collaboration with Red Cross volunteers at the branch level.

Good relationship with government institutions at the local and central levels facilitated smooth implementation of the relief intervention e.g. the society being able to borrow grain from ERREC. The early and timely response from certain partner national societies during the operation is highly commended.

Special mention

This report was prepared on 18 February 2004; however, its issuance was postponed until final financial reports were available. This report is the definitive Final Report for this appeal.

The balance remaining from Appeal no. 33/2002 will be carried over to the new Emergency Appeal no. 04/2004.

[Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

Interim report	
Annual report	
Final report	X

Appeal No & title: 33/2002 Eritrea, improving food security

Period: up to 30/06/2004

Project(s): PER502

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED RESPONSE TO APPEAL

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Comments	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	8,061,000				
less					
Cash brought forward					
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	8,061,000				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	64,375				64,375
British Red Cross (DNGB)	120,137				120,137
Danish Govt.via Danish Red Cross (DGNDK)	10,852				10,852
Danish Red Cross (DNDK)	108,582				108,582
Finnish Red Cross (DNFI)	452,700				452,700
German Govt.via German Red Cross (DGNDE)	146,575				146,575
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	224,780				224,780
Kuwait Red Crescent (DNKW)	139,050				139,050
Netherlands Govt.via Netherlands RC (DGNL)	305,188				305,188
Netherlands Red Cross (DNNL)	468,320				468,320
Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cro (DGNNO)	183,010				183,010
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNNO)	97,734				97,734
South Africa Government (DGZA)	16,020				16,020
Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DGNSE)	624,300				624,300
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	142,884				142,884
Swiss Govt.via Swiss Red Cross (DGNCH)	7,038				7,038
Switzerland - Private Donors (DPCH)	500				500
Other donors	98,388				98,388
German RC	outstanding	24,262			24,262
Netherlands RC	outstanding	164,837			164,837
Netherlands RC	outstanding	107,145			107,145
SWISS - GOVT/RC			77,500		77,500
DENMARK				10,842	10,842
SWEDEN				36,796	36,796
SWITZERLAND				38,768	38,768
TOTAL	3,210,432	296,244	77,500	86,406	3,670,582

II - Balance of funds

OPENING	
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	3,210,432
CASH EXPENDITURE	-2,419,084

CASH BALANCE	791,348

Appeal No & title: 33/2002 Eritrea, improving food security

Period: up to 30/06/2004

Project(s): PER502

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

Description	APEAL Budget	CASH Expenditures	KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL Expenditures	Variance
			Goods/services	Personnel		
<u>SUPPLIES</u>						
Shelter & Construction	2,950,000	2,794			2,794	2,947,206
Clothing & Textiles						
Food & Seeds		1,359,862			1,359,862	-1,359,862
Water & sanitation	782,000	172,303			172,303	609,697
Medical & First Aid		290			290	-290
Teaching materials	10,000					10,000
Utensils & Tools						
Other relief supplies		235	77,500		77,735	-77,735
Sub-Total	3,742,000	1,535,483	77,500		1,612,983	2,129,017
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	95,000	65,903			65,903	29,097
Computers & Telecom equip.	77,000	28,854			28,854	48,146
Medical equipment	5,000					5,000
Other capital expenditures	22,000	6,623			6,623	15,377
Sub-Total	199,000	101,380			101,380	97,620
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
Warehouse & distribution		80,216			80,216	-80,216
Transport & vehicles	2,623,000	212,549			212,549	2,410,451
Sub-Total	2,623,000	292,766			292,766	2,330,234
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	452,000	87,390		86,406	173,796	278,204
Personnel (regional, national staff)	332,000	25,895			25,895	306,105
Consultants		2,913			2,913	-2,913
Workshops & training	36,000	2,345			2,345	33,655
Sub-Total	820,000	118,542		86,406	204,948	615,052
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Travel & related expenses	32,000	24,057			24,057	7,944
Information expenses	10,000	50			50	9,950
Admin./general expenses	111,000	39,736			39,736	71,264
Sub-Total	153,000	63,843			63,843	89,157
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Operational provisions	524,000	171,982			171,982	352,018
Transfers & contributions		135,088			135,088	-135,088
TOTAL BUDGET	8,061,000	2,419,084	77,500	86,406	2,582,990	5,478,010