

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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: DROUGHT

15 May 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. 04/2004; Operations Update no. 2; Period covered: February to March 2004;
Appeal coverage: 43.2%; [click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List](#) (also available on the website).

Appeal history:

- Launched on 3 February 2004 for CHF 4,911,000 (USD 3,903,119 or EUR 3,133,492) for nine (9) months for 50,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: N/A

Outstanding needs : CHF 2,791,870 (USD 2,208,800 or EUR 1,817,600)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [Eritrea 2004 Annual Appeal no. 01.03/2004](#)

Operational Summary: The latest report (No. 3/2004) from the national food information system of Eritrea (NFIS) cites wet weather conditions in the Eritrean highlands which will be insufficient to significantly impact agricultural production. However, the rains are expected to improve grazing land for animals. The affected communities have exhausted their local coping mechanisms but still continue with land preparation around the high ground areas in Zoba Debub, Maekel, and part of Zoba Anseba and Gash Barka for the forthcoming planting season for the long cycle crops.

There has been very slow donor response to the Appeal which has hampered the implementation of some of the planned activities.

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Background

Emergency Appeal no. 33/2002 was closed in December 2003; however, poor harvest and a growing number of vulnerable people - estimated at 1.9 million by the end of 2003 - prompted the [Red Cross Society of Eritrea](#) and the Federation to reconsider plans to end this operation. This Emergency Appeal no. 04/2004 is therefore an extension to the original Appeal.

A Federation coordinated regional disaster response team (RDRT) assessment in December 2003 evaluated the impact of the programme in Hagaz sub-zoba of Anseba zoba to determine the seriousness of the situation, identify more detailed beneficiary requirements, and specified action being undertaken by other humanitarian agencies (UN, NGO, and the government). The assessment results and recommendations led to the launching of this Emergency Appeal no. 04/2004. Similar to the previous Appeal, the operation outlined focuses on general food distribution, and water and health services, and community activities, to reduce the vulnerability of 50,000 drought-affected people. The funding balance remaining from Appeal no. 33/2002 has been carried over to this current operation.

The dispute over the demarcation of the border between the governments of Eritrea and Ethiopia remains.

Ongoing demobilization at the border will contribute to the severe labour shortage in agricultural production, particularly during the planting and growing season which is expected to begin in July to October 2004.

Operational developments

The prolonged drought in Eritrea has seriously affected agricultural and livestock production; threatening the lives of 1.9 million people out of 4.3 million within the drought affected areas. A report by USAID¹ confirms that five years of below average and erratic rainfall has resulted in widespread crop failure and livestock losses.

Considerable support was received last year to avert a major humanitarian crisis; 1.9 million people are still suffering from drought in 2004. However, according to OCHA², the coping mechanisms of these people are wearing out while poverty continues to increase. This vulnerable population is entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance through emergency food, health, and water and sanitation.

The agricultural output for Eritrea for 2003 was less than 20% of the country's needs; rains either failed or did not come at the right time, threatening the food security situation in many regions. The NFIS highlighted a large shortage of seeds in the country and placed a high priority Appeal for seeds before the onset of the long cycle planting season. Of the total of 7,000 MT of seeds required for the 2004 planting season, approximately 1,400 MT (20%) have been pledged by different humanitarian organizations.

The Eritrean people assisted by the Government and the Eritrean Defence Force continue to undertake extensive terracing and water conservation while communities are engaged in land preparation in anticipation of a good planting season during the upcoming rainy season. However, the outlook is bleak and it is likely that the rains might fail again.

Diseases related to malnutrition are the most dominant health problems in the country due to continued poor food production. Preliminary results from the first round of the national nutritional surveillance system indicated that



¹ USAID - U.S. Agency for International Development

² OCHA – UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

malnutrition in all five regions surveyed is at 17% in some regions. According to WFP, the situation in the Maekel region remains at an acceptable level while global acute malnutrition rates in rural areas of the southern Red Sea region are alarmingly high. A joint nutrition survey by UN agencies, NGO and the Ministry of Health cites acute under-nutrition among children in the four zobas of Gash Barka, Northern Red Sea, Anseba and Debub to be as high as 15.6%, 16.9%, 13.9% and 12.8% respectively. Under-nutrition among mothers was also found to be at 40%.

The worsening malnutrition status is compounded by a steadily increasing price of food in Eritrea. The price of white sorghum, the main staple food for many households is increasing tremendously and has gone beyond the reach of most households, ultimately posing a threat to many families below the poverty line.

A field report prepared by USAID in December 2003 indicates that only approximately 1 out of five households (22%) in Eritrea have access to potable water. FEWS NET³ reported negative effects of the dry season on water sources in Debub, Gash Barka, and Anseba regions, including nearly empty dams, dry wells, and severe shortages in several zones. This has forced many rural residents to walk between three and four hours to reach the nearest water collection points. The little rain experienced over the reporting period was not adequate to replenish ground water sources.

The dispute over the demarcation of the border between Eritrea and Ethiopia still remains. A ruling by the UN appointed Border Commission, the appointment of a special UN envoy to the region, and growing international pressure have not succeeded in resolving the impasse. This unsettled dispute has continued to put an increasing pressure on the people and the economy of the country. The recruitment of the young and productive Eritrean population in military service for the protection of the motherland has resulted in labour shortages but the ongoing demobilization is expected to ease the situation particularly in agricultural production during the planting and growing season which is expected to begin in July and last through to October.

Coordination

All relief activities by government and non-governmental agencies and organizations in Eritrea are coordinated by the Eritrean relief and refugee commission (ERREC) to avoid duplication. Information and coordination meetings take place every second month but also on ad hoc basis whenever needed. The Red Cross of Eritrea attends these meetings for exchange of ideas, experiences, and update on the interventions by other actors as well as for the overall planning.

As part of the Red Cross and the Federation emergency intervention, a task force comprising senior staff of the national society and Federation Delegates meets every week to track progress of the relief operation, information sharing and operational decision making related to the drought programme.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact

Emergency relief (food and basic non-food items)

Objective 1: To provide relief food assistance to 50,000 beneficiaries to improve their livelihood for nine months between February and October 2004

Activity 1: Provide 50,000 beneficiaries with 6,750 MT of cereal, 540 MT of lentils and 405 MT of oil for nine months to secure and improve their livelihood until the next harvest of November 2004.

Most of the beneficiaries of this appeal are the same ones who were receiving food relief assistance under Emergency Appeal no. 33/2002. The identification of beneficiaries was made by the local village councils working together with the Anseba branch of the Red Cross of Eritrea in close collaboration and follow up by ERREC.

Oil and lentil carried over from Emergency Appeal 33/2002 in 2003 was not sufficient for February distribution. Under an agreement, ERREC took over February distribution while the Red Cross of Eritrea would assume

³ FEWS NET - Famine Early Warning System Network

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distribution from March onwards. Due to delays in the procurement of food items for the three month ration, the national society borrowed 2,272 MT of grain from the Eritrean Grain Board to ensure the first phase of distribution was done according to plan. The borrowed food will be paid back from the national society's consignment which is expected to reach the country by late May / early June.

Delays in distribution have been carried out from the borrowed stock through monthly distributions. The first phase was from 22-29 March while the second phase was from 23-29 April. The March distribution targeted 45,000 beneficiaries; these are the figures which were used in Emergency Appeal no. 33/2002 instead of carrying out another beneficiary identification exercise which is usually very time-consuming. Twenty-five Red Cross volunteers and village administrators participated in beneficiary selection based on the number of people per family. They also assisted in the logistics for the smooth implementation of the distribution plan.

Uncertainty over donor response to this Appeal, the unavailability of food in the country, and the desire to extend the distribution to the whole population affected by severe drought, the Red Cross of Eritrea distributed complete food packages but of a reduced ration of 10.5 kg of wheat, 600 gm of oil and 750 gm of lentil per person.

The summary of the distribution for the two months is shown below.

Name of villages	Months of Distribution of food in Metric Tones (MT)							
	March				April			
	No of Beneficiaries	Wheat Grain	Lentil	Oil	No of Beneficiaries	Wheat Grain	Lentil	Oil
Hagaz(02)	6,949	72.965	5.212	4.170	7,749	81.365	5.812	4.649
Hagaz (01)	5,946	62.433	4.460	3.568	6,646	69.783	4.985	3.988
Shebek	1,806	18.963	1.355	1.084	2,006	21.063	1.505	1.204
Adi Arie	2,611	27.416	1.958	1.567	2,911	30.566	2.183	1.749
Adi Omer	1,268	13.314	0.951	.761	1,418	14.889	1.064	0.851
Hashishay	3,601	37.811	2.700	2.161	4,001	42.000	3.000	2.400
Shengihn	1,382	14.511	1.037	.829	1,532	16.086	1.149	0.919
Golia	1,613	16.937	1.210	.968	1,813	19.037	1.360	1.088
Badob	2,116	22.218	1.587	1.268	2,316	24.318	1.737	1.390
Edamer	1,888	19.824	1.416	1.133	2,088	21.924	1.566	1.253
Enchinac	1,949	20.465	1.462	1.170	2,149	22.565	1.618	1.286
Ghilas	2,436	25.578	1.827	1.462	2,686	28.203	2.015	1.612
Beghu	3,066	32.193	2.300	1.840	3,366	35.343	2.525	2.020
Ashera	3,341	35.081	2.505	2.005	3,741	39.280	2.806	2.245
Fana	1,346	14.133	1.001	0.808	1,496	15.708	1.122	0.898
Awenjali	1,617	16.979	1.213	0.970	1,817	19.079	1.363	1.090
Adi Fakai	2,065	21.683	1.549	1.239	2,266	23.783	1.699	1.359
Total	45,000	472.504	33.744	27.033	50,000	524.992	37.509	30.004

Constraint

Poor response to this Appeal and insufficient food in the country has hindered the national society and the Federation from distributing full ration of food according to Sphere standards. The slow and bureaucratic process of procurement is a major constraint in providing efficient and timely assistance to the vulnerable drought victims.

The second phase of procurement should have been started by now to allow sufficient time for it to reach Eritrea and facilitate timely distribution. This has not been done because of poor donor response.

Impact

The food averted starvation among the population despite the fact that only 60% rations were distributed. The distribution assisted to deflate the market price of food in the areas of distribution.

Objective 2: To improve the farming capacity of vulnerable communities through the provision of basic farming tools

Activity: Provide 4,000 households shovels, sickles and hoes and pick axes to enable them participate in community development to reduce vulnerability.

Progress

The Anseba regional administration and the ERREC conducted a needs assessment from which the farming tools required have been identified and handed over to the national society. The implementation task force, assisted by the Federation, procured 2,000 pickaxes, 2,000 shovels, 400 hoes, 500 wheel barrows, 500 levels and 500 large hammers from the local market; this was based on the present funding situation, the current market price of the tools, and the request from the Anseba regional administration. The tools were distributed in mid-March 2004 by the Anseba branch, community leaders and village administrators under the supervision of the national society headquarters and the Federation. Red Cross volunteers assisted in assembling and preparing the tools for immediate use.

Impact

People in Eritrea are busy in soil and water conservation campaign and preparing land for the upcoming planting season with rains expected from July to October 2004. The farming tools distributed in the Anseba region have contributed in facilitating this work. In Hagaz and its surrounding villages like Ashera, Kunet Nejar, Adi Arey, Shebek, Begu, Odi Omer, and Inचनाq Sma for example, micro dams, terraces, wells, and pipeline, etc have been built for soil and water conservation by an estimated 12,596 people. In Inचनाq, Geleb and Hamelmalo, over 6,000 people working three days per week have undertaken soil and water conservation and terraced 450 hectares.



Constraint

The tools distributed are not sufficient because people are still requesting for additional tools.

Objective 3: To procure and distribute seeds to 10,000 households to improve the 2004 cropping season.

Activity: Provide 150 MT of sorghum/pier millet seeds to 10,000 households

Since this is a new area of intervention for the Red Cross of Eritrea, the national society consulted with the Ministry of Agriculture which provided advice on the type of seeds to distribute and the best time to distribute them, the ministry has also trained Red Cross volunteers and the beneficiaries on proper use of the seeds.

Constraint

The procurement of the seeds was planned for May but no funding has been available to commence the process.

Water, Sanitation and Public Health

Objective 1: To reduce stress provoked by lack of water through provision of emergency water trucking services.

Activity: Provide water-trucking services to 6,000 people in the Shebek area of Hagaz sub-zoba, for a period of eight months.

Water trucking is progressing well since December 2003 and will continue up to July 2004 when the next rainy season (kiremti) is expected. During last three months 5,404 litres of water has been distributed to 8,000 beneficiaries in Shebek and Hagaz sub zoba. The number of beneficiaries increased from 6,000 to 8,000 following

a request from neighbouring villages. The national society has been providing 15 litres of potable water per person per day using two of its water trucks. Although the programme will stop at the advent of the kremeti rainy season, it will resume from September 2004 when the rains end.

A small fee is charged for the water from those beneficiaries who can afford it and the proceeds retained at community level for operational maintenance of water and sanitation (WatSan) hardware⁴ components.

Impact

Over 8,000 people in eight villages and two schools in the targeted areas have access to sufficient water at acceptable international standards of 15 litres per person per day within a reasonable distance. This has also eased the burden on women and children who as the principle people charged with fetching water had to walk over 20 kilometres to get the commodity. The rate of school drop-out particularly among girls has decreased since children now have time to attend school while the women can attend to other duties, thanks to the water trucking services.

Objective 2: To provide safe and adequate water supply to communities through the rehabilitation six existing water projects.

Activities: Conduct water quality analysis and pump-testing to establish water quality and quantity; rehabilitate storage and distribution systems and disinfect the six rehabilitated water projects; train the six existing water committees conduct two training sessions for 12 caretakers and provide them with repair kits.

Selection of six sites for the intervention (Geleb, Fridge, Balwa, Derok, Adiomer, and Hashishay) was conducted jointly by the Anseba branch, the zoba, sub-zobas and other humanitarian actors through a thorough assessment and analysis of the most pressing needs based on a mapping exercise of the sub-zobas by the administrations. Given the slow donor response to this appeal, the WatSan unit of the Red Cross of Eritrea together with the Anseba Branch Secretary undertook a situational analysis from which they identified three out of six water sources to be rehabilitated. A feasibility study has been completed for these three water sources. A project proposal is being drafted.

Fifty kg of a 100-kg consignment of chlorine ordered by the national society to disinfect the infected water sources has arrived. There are no funds yet for water testing in the field and disinfecting water sources; this funding is still being awaited.

The Federation WatSan delegate completed his mission at the end of April. The national society's WatSan unit is now fully staffed and overseeing the overall WatSan components of the operation; it consists of a coordinator, two engineers, one technician, one mason at headquarter level, and one health and relief field officer at the Anseba branch

The national society has purchased new WatSan instruments through the Federation Regional Delegation in Nairobi to speed up WatSan activities. Three bladder GPS assessment tools, altimeter, conductive TV meter, Submersible Pump, water testing equipment and conductive meter and WatSan reference and guide books have arrived in country. The procurement of jerry cans, distribution systems, hand pump repair kit, de-watering pump, mattocks, hand drilling auger, solar equipment, motorised system and geophysical equipment is awaiting funding.

⁴ '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.

Objective 3: To provide safe and adequate water supply to communities through the construction of three new water projects.

Activities: Conduct assessment and construct three new water points in selected sites; carry out water quality assessment, pump testing; establish three water committees, conduct two training sessions for the committees and six caretakers, and provide them with repair kits.

Two water points have been selected following a situational analysis of three new water project sites in Wesbensirik, Kaybosa and Gizgiza. A feasibility study has been completed and the preparation of a bill of quantities is in progress. Implementation will commence once funding is secured.

Objective 4: To improve the health status of communities through awareness campaigns and training.

The activities and training programmes under this objective are integrated into the WatSan interventions with building of Red Cross infrastructures and community involvement. These include:

- Training of 40 Red Cross volunteers in collection of primary data in health, nutrition and WatSan to help monitor the impact of the operation and ensure needs are met in a timely manner.
- Holding four workshops on community based first aid (CBFA) and PHAST⁵ at branch level for 40 national society staff and volunteers. These sessions will also include malaria prevention and social mobilization techniques targeting children under five years and pregnant women. All training will be done in conjunction with the Ministry of Health.
- Conducting 18 hygiene promotion and education training on PHAST at the community level in the selected areas where the nine water points will be constructed or rehabilitated.
- Production of information, education, communication (IEC) materials on PHAST.
- Assisting communities to construct 30 household latrines at the nine water project sites by providing SanPlats⁶, ventilation pipes and hand washing sets.
- Organizing nine CBFA training sessions targeting a minimum of 400 pupils in nine schools in the nine water project areas.
- Organizing ten home management training sessions targeting 540 women and households on water handling and preparation of food at household level to minimize anaemia and diarrhoea diseases.

The above activities will be undertaken either in parallel or after the construction and rehabilitation of water sources as they are complementary activities.

The national society through its WatSan unit has prepared a guideline for all its water programmes in the country. The manual cover water software⁷, functional water management, village level operative and maintenance manual, hygiene and sanitation text.

Advocacy and Public information

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

Following delays in the procurement of all the three commodities, the national society and the Federation Representative came up with measures to ensure distribution of food items was made according to plans. This included borrowing grain from the Eritrean Grain Board and approaching WFP to donate lentils and vegetable oil. Through this active advocacy and networking, the continued suffering of the target communities was averted.

⁵ PHAST – Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation

⁶ SanPlat (sanitation platform) is a concrete latrine slab that can be integrated into any existing traditional latrine system.

⁷ ‘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.

The first Operations Update of the operation was copied by the local newspaper the Dehai News. Another article was written by the Federation Representative focusing on the distribution of non-food items (farming tools) to enable farmers to prepare their land for the next planting season and was published on the Federation website as well on Dehai News. The UN Mission for Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE) monthly magazine also cited the article. Several articles and a photo gallery highlighting the Red Cross response and the situation in the operation area were produced by the regional information unit and posted on the Federation web site and the Reuters AlertNet website. Red Cross was also mentioned in a series of regional articles published by UN IRIN⁸ and Relief Web. The South African media (Channel Africa) showed a particular interest in the Red Cross drought operations.

A visit by two representatives of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to project sites facilitated by the Federation Representative resulted in a hard pledge of NOK 2.3 mill (CHF 435,000) to the drought Appeal through the Norwegian Red Cross.

Objective 2: To promote the Movement's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values in the intervention areas.

The training of the national society's dissemination department on promotion of fundamental principles and humanitarian values has been ongoing hand in hand with food distribution, water and sanitation projects and the distribution of agriculture tools and seeds. A module on fundamental principles and humanitarian values has been included in all training sessions conducted in the framework of this Appeal

National Society capacity building

Objective 1: To build the response and operational capacity of the national society at headquarters and branch level.

Six new staff have been recruited and are involved in the operation; they include a Reporting Officer, a WatSan Coordinator, a WatSan Engineer and a Health Officer as a means of building response and operational capacity of the national society. Basic working facilities have been provided for each of the newly recruited staff: four computers, two printers and furniture. The Reporting Officer has direct email access; there are plans to provide email access to all staff.

Through the support of the Netherlands Red Cross outside of this Appeal, the Regional Reporting Officer and the Regional Telecommunications Manager undertook missions to Eritrea during the reporting period. During the mission, the Regional Reporting Officer intensively coached the newly recruited Reporting Officer of the Red Cross of Eritrea to build her skills in the production of timely and good quality reports for the national society. The training included introduction to the purpose, flow and timing of standard Federation reports, objective/result based reporting structure, and general overview on qualities of good reporting through samples of past reports on the drought operation and exposure to other country reports. The also provided opportunity for general training on reporting for the national society's heads of departments, headquarter staff and all six Branch Secretaries of the national society.

The Nairobi Regional Telecoms Manager also provided training to the national society staff in computers and supported both the national society and the Federation Country Delegation with telecommunications equipment during his mission.

Impact

The training provided to staff in reporting is expected to significantly improve the quality and timeliness of the national society's reporting to donors. Following this training, a new objective based narrative reporting format was developed through a participatory process during the training sessions to complement the existing national society format. The format which adapts the standard Federation formats was discussed with staff and senior

⁸ IRIN – Integrated Regional Information Network (UN system)

management and endorsed for field testing for the January to March 2004 quarterly report of the national society. Active follow up of progress will be made and the format reviewed based on performance.

The training in computer use is similarly expected to lead in efficiency and better presentation of reports.

Objective 2: To improve the national society's logistics management

Based on past experience, it was decided that the national society handles in-country issues while the Federation Regional Delegation in Nairobi facilitates international procurement. This seems to be the best use of Federation resources in the region.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page.](#)

Eritrea - drought

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 04/2004

PLEDGES RECEIVED

02/06/2004

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

					TOTAL COVERAGE	
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				4,911,000		43.2%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD FROM PREVIOUS OPERATION				1,166,000	02/02/2004	
JAPANESE - RC		128,800	USD	163,125	12.02.04	
FINNISH - RC		20,345	EUR	32,054	18.03.04	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
LIBYAN - RC				5,000	16.02.04	
MONACO - RC		12,000	EUR	18,720	06.02.04	
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,000,000	SEK	168,500	19.02.04	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1,553,399	CHF	31.6%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		313,000	EUR	493,131	18.03.04	
NORWAY	DELEGATES			36,000		
SWEDEN	DELEGATES			19,000		
SWITZERLAND	DELEGATES			17,600		
Note: due to systems upgrades in process, contributions in kind and services may be incomplete.						
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				565,731	CHF	11.5%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	