

**ERITREA  
RAPID RESPONSE  
DROUGHT  
2022**

**22-RR-ERI-53046**

Aeneas Chuma

Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator

## PART I – ALLOCATION OVERVIEW

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### Reporting Process and Consultation Summary:

Please indicate when the After-Action Review (AAR) was conducted and who participated.

21<sup>st</sup> February  
2023

Participants:

- OCHA
- FAO
- UNFPA
- UNDP
- UNICEF

Please confirm that the report on the use of CERF funds was discussed with the Humanitarian and/or UN Country Team (HCT/UNCT).

Yes  No

Please confirm that the final version of this report was shared for review with in-country stakeholders (i.e. the CERF recipient agencies and their implementing partners, cluster/sector coordinators and members and relevant government counterparts)?

Yes  No

## 1. STRATEGIC PRIORITIZATION

### Statement by the Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator:

The CERF Rapid Response allocation of US\$4M for Eritrea has been highly impactful in addressing some of the most urgent needs related to the impact of drought in Eritrea, targeting the most affected regions of Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea, Anseba and Gash Barka, and reaching over 485,000 people with urgent assistance. The ongoing drought is having significant humanitarian consequences on vulnerable people in Eritrea and is the main driver of humanitarian needs in the country.

The allocation provided urgent food assistance for vulnerable households, animal feed for distressed pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, access to clean drinking water for communities in drought-affected areas, and nutrition support for children and pregnant mothers. The projects maintained a focus of female-headed households where possible, and strong inclusion of people with disabilities.

The CERF allocation promoted good coordination and joint analysis among UN agencies, who worked to implement the projects together with Government implementing partners in an efficient manner. The assistance was timely, relevant, and appreciated by beneficiaries and authorities. The intervention utilised local capacities and solutions where possible.

The allocation's added value goes beyond the tangible impact on the targeted people, as it also enabled important discussions with government counterparts on operational modalities and institutional arrangements for implementation of humanitarian response, which are having a wider impact on partnerships, humanitarian access and response more broadly in Eritrea.

### CERF's Added Value:

The CERF allocation proved very important for the humanitarian response to the impact of drought in Eritrea. Not only did it enable lifesaving and life sustaining support to people in need, but its contribution was even more significant given the challenging resource mobilisation context. Furthermore, the allocation provided additional strategic and operational benefits to overall response in Eritrea. Discussions between the UN and senior counterparts within the Government of the State of Eritrea (GoSE) in relation to the CERF Rapid Response allocation paved the way for new operational and logistical arrangements which continue to benefit humanitarian response in Eritrea. Monitoring arrangements for CERF projects also allowed for improved humanitarian access to new areas.

The discussions with GoSE had additional benefit of changing perspectives around humanitarian assistance, the results of which will be built on for future interventions, including on discussions on impact of drought and the best approaches to adopt to tackle the issues including the sharing of new data and analysis on affected locations. The allocation was also leveraged to mobilise some additional resources for the response, though more can be done in this regard.

### Did CERF funds lead to a fast delivery of assistance to people in need?

Yes

Partially

No

The quick disbursement of CERF funds allowed for the delivery of assistance to take place quickly in some sectors, while others faced external and internal operational challenges which caused some delays in delivery, including procurement challenges. Some creative solutions were utilised by the UN to ensure that delays were not too long, including adjustments to procurement processes, and the use of existing or pre-positioned stocks which were subsequently replenished.

**Did CERF funds help respond to time-critical needs?**

Yes

Partially

No

The allocation came at a critical time, with the target population facing significant needs and distress due to drought conditions. Combined with the low funding levels at the time, this meant that the CERF allocation was very timely. This is the case for the response in all of the sectors, though the provision of animal feed was identified as particularly timely, based on the feedback received from beneficiaries during the M&E/assessment mission for the CERF-funded distribution.

**Did CERF improve coordination amongst the humanitarian community?**

Yes

Partially

No

Regular meetings between CERF recipient agencies took place, allowing for improved troubleshooting and sharing of information and analysis. Engagement between UNICEF and UNFPA with regards to the support for Maternity Waiting Homes also took place regularly. On the strategic side, there was also a concerted and coordinated effort between recipient agencies, OCHA and the HC, to engage with government counterparts on operational modalities and acceptance of assistance, which proved successful, and which improved the efficiency of implementation compared to previous allocations.

**Did CERF funds help improve resource mobilization from other sources?**

Yes

Partially

No

The CERF allocation was leveraged to mobilise some additional internal resources by UNDP. However, more work needs to be done to fully utilise the catalytic nature of CERF allocations, and this is a current priority of the RC/HC for future allocations, to build on the initial progress made.

## Considerations of the ERC's Underfunded Priority Areas<sup>1</sup>:

Over 44 per cent of all households in Eritrea are female-headed, and so the first ERC priority area – support for women and girls – required the most attention. The CERF allocation therefore targeted women and female-headed households, as they are often more vulnerable and are already facing challenges such as disparities in land allocation and plot sizes. The impact of drought in Eritrea is also having a disproportionate impact on women, particularly among nomadic communities, with access to basic services and particularly to maternal health significantly impacted due to mobility. Existing barriers faced by women in access to economic opportunities and decision-making are also exacerbated by changing climate conditions, which are affecting natural resource-based livelihoods, upon which a large proportion of women rely.

This was addressed through several projects: FAO's project included at least 40% female-headed Households (FHHs) and women in the overall intervention. It also provided support that catered to the key livelihood needs of women in the affected lowlands who tend to prefer raising small ruminants.

UNDP's project prioritized households headed by women to receive conditional food assistance. Local women's associations played an important role in the screening and selection process making sure women and girls in need were not left behind. Overall, 60 percent of the people reached through this project were women and girls.

UNICEF's project also supported women and girls through the provision of water collection points near communities, reducing risks of Gender Based Violence (GBV), in a social context where collection of water is a task performed by girls and women. Furthermore, women and adolescent girls were targeted for the provision of blanket supplementary foods and other essential nutrition supplies. Maternity Waiting Homes, a key local solution for improving maternal health, were also supported, in collaboration with MoH and UNFPA.

Women have equal rights to men under national laws as detailed in the Eritrean Constitution, the National Policy on Gender (2004) and the National Gender Action Plan (2003–2008). However, capacity challenges do exist, such as the lack of digital solutions and access to the internet, which can hinder access to information for women.

Special consideration was given to people with disabilities in the selection of beneficiaries for all projects in the CERF allocation, in line with government prioritisation within its own social protection programmes. The food-for-work project ensured that identified people with disabilities still benefited from the food assistance, through the work of another member of their household. Meanwhile, the design of WASH facilities took accessibility into consideration.

The impact of drought on education may have been addressed indirectly through the allocation. There are large numbers of out-of-school children among nomadic communities in Eritrea, located in some of the most drought-affected areas. Households receiving assistance in other sectors may be under less pressure to move or to utilise children for economic activity, and therefore (in complementarity with UN response in the education sector) increasing the likelihood that children attend school.

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<sup>1</sup> In January 2019, the Emergency Relief Coordinator identified four priority areas as often underfunded and lacking appropriate consideration and visibility when funding is allocated to humanitarian action. The ERC therefore recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and HCTs/UNCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. These areas are: (1) support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, reproductive health and empowerment; (2) programmes targeting disabled people; (3) education in protracted crises; and (4) other aspects of protection. While CERF remains needs based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the questions and answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

**Table 1: Allocation Overview (US\$)**

<b>Total amount required for the humanitarian response</b>	<b>17,000,000</b>
CERF	4,007,829
Country-Based Pooled Fund (if applicable)	0
Other (bilateral/multilateral)	855,156
<b>Total funding received for the humanitarian response (by source above)</b>	<b>4,862,985</b>

**Table 2: CERF Emergency Funding by Project and Sector/Cluster (US\$)**

Agency	Project Code	Sector/Cluster	Amount
FAO	22-RR-FAO-017	Food Security - Agriculture	1,000,022
UNDP	22-RR-UDP-004	Early Recovery	1,000,423
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-031	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	1,043,840
UNICEF	22-RR-CEF-031	Nutrition	963,544
<b>Total</b>			<b>4,007,829</b>

**Table 3: Breakdown of CERF Funds by Type of Implementation Modality (US\$)**

<b>Total funds implemented directly by UN agencies including procurement of relief goods</b>	<b>2,493,159</b>
Funds sub-granted to government partners*	1,514,670
Funds sub-granted to international NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to national NGO partners*	0
Funds sub-granted to Red Cross/Red Crescent partners*	0
<b>Total funds transferred to implementing partners (IP)*</b>	<b>1,514,670</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,007,829</b>

\* Figures reported in table 3 are based on the project reports (part II, sections 1) and should be consistent with the sub-grants overview in the annex.

## 2. OPERATIONAL PRIORITIZATION:

### Overview of the Humanitarian Situation:

Poor rainy seasons have led to severe water scarcity and dry spells in parts of Eritrea, particularly the Northern Red Sea (NRS) and Southern Red Sea (SRS) regions. While soil and water conservation efforts have paid off over the years, there is stress with respect to rising malnutrition levels among young children and there is an urgent need of animal feed to compensate for lack of pasture in the most affected regions. Social protection measures also need to be enhanced to cushion the combined impacts of high prices and the drought. This is happening in the context of compounding crises with a one-year COVID-19 lock down and the impacts of sanctions.

### Operational Use of the CERF Allocation and Results:

The Rapid Response CERF Allocation responded to the current effects of drought on vulnerable people, especially agro-pastoralists, and supported efforts to mitigate the impact of further deterioration and vulnerability. FAO, UNICEF and UNDP together with their government implementing partners, and with support from UNFPA, focused on providing lifesaving assistance across the food security, early recovery, nutrition and WASH sectors.

The most severely drought-affected areas in the Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea, and Anseba regions were prioritized (in addition to some locations in Gash Barka for WASH response (at the request of the Government)). With CERF funding, the agencies and their partners reached a total of 485,593 people, including 50,783 women, 61,197 men, 198,195 girls and 175,419 boys. An estimated 22,969 people with disabilities were reached with assistance.

The CERF allocation supported the timely distribution of animal feed to 75,000 households in the most drought-affected areas (a higher number of households than planned, with lower quantities distributed per household, at the request of Government); food distribution to 4,459 vulnerable households (21,403 individuals) through a soil and water conservation food-for-work scheme; treatment of acute malnutrition for 30,700 children; blanket supplementary feeding for 4,585 women; and access to safe drinking water for 104,140 people. A multi-sectoral approach was adopted, focusing on the interlinked needs of people living in the most drought-affected areas of the country.

Monitoring efforts indicated that the assistance was timely and relevant and has been appreciated by both beneficiaries and the Government, contributing to the de-politicisation of perceptions around humanitarian assistance, and enhanced acceptance of humanitarian analysis and response.

The allocation also enhanced the UN's engagement with authorities on needs analysis, operational modalities and institutional arrangements, the benefits of which are also being utilised for subsequent response.

### People Directly Reached:

In determining/estimating direct reached beneficiaries, the following methodology was used.

1. The numbers of people reached at sector level was consolidated based on project reports. As there was no sector and agency overlap, the people reached figures by the three agencies was kept as reported by respective agencies accordingly.
2. In determining the total number of reached beneficiaries, geographic distribution and presence of agency projects was considered. Careful consideration was taken not to double count beneficiaries whenever there are more than one project targeting the same zoba/sub zoba. UNICEF's integrated WASH and Nutrition project was implemented in zoba Anseba, NRS

and Gash Barka. Since UNICEF is the only agency with project in Gash Barka, all the targeted beneficiaries were accounted. For the other agencies (including UNICEF) and working in the same zobas and sub-zobas, the highest figure by sector and agency was taken and calculated accordingly. In those sub zobas where there is only one agency working, the beneficiaries reached by each agency was considered.

### **People Indirectly Reached:**

The UNDP project is believed to have benefited and or will indirectly benefit around 340,000 people living in the targeted sub-zones through the soil and water conservation restoration and improved management of natural resources.

For the FAO project, the total population in the two regions (NRS and SRS), estimated at 556,000, are expected to benefit from the intervention through the increased food and nutrition security of the pastoralist communities, and safeguarding of their livelihoods; with additional people indirectly benefiting from animal products outside of these regions. When the pastoralist communities secure their livestock, the whole community in the regions who would get healthy meat and milk in the market are indirect beneficiaries in general.

UNICEF's Nutrition project provided 4,585 women with blanket supplementary foods from 4,585 households, and therefore an additional 17,423 individuals benefitted indirectly from the intervention. 173,800 children in drought affected areas were also reached with MUAC screening. The WASH project was expected to benefit 50 per cent of the overall population of the targeted zobas indirectly from hygiene promotion and adopted safe hygiene practices. Based on this, the number of indirect beneficiaries reached by the WASH intervention are about 753,000 individuals.



**Table 4: Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Sector/Cluster\***

Sector/Cluster	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Early Recovery	6,221	3,034	6,739	5,606	<b>21,600</b>	6,164	3,007	6,677	5,555	<b>21,403</b>
Food Security - Agriculture	24,460	14,639	26,498	27,054	<b>92,651</b>	30,019	45,028	160,875	131,625	<b>367,547</b>
Nutrition	4,800	0	17,952	17,248	<b>40,000</b>	4,585	0	21,828	20,972	<b>47,385</b>
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	8,972	4,853	8,785	8,110	<b>30,720</b>	25,343	20,210	24,819	33,768	<b>104,140</b>

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

**Table 5: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding by Category\***

Category	Planned	Reached
Refugees	0	0
Returnees	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0
Host communities	0	0
Other affected people	132,783	485,593
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,783</b>	<b>485,594</b>

**Table 6: Total Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\***

Sex & Age	Planned		Reached	
	Planned	Reached	Planned	Reached
Women	28,987	50,783	1,391	2,402
Men	17,050	61,197	818	2,895
Girls	43,954	198,195	2,110	9,375
Boys	42,792	175,419	2,054	8,298
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,783</b>	<b>485,594</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>22,970</b>

## PART II – PROJECT OVERVIEW

### 3. PROJECT REPORTS

#### 3.1 Project Report 22-RR-FAO-017

1. Project Information			
Agency:	FAO	Country:	Eritrea
Sector/cluster:	Food Security - Agriculture	CERF project code:	22-RR-FAO-017
Project title:	Distribution of Livestock Feed to Drought Affected Communities of Northern and Southern Red Sea Regions		
Start date:	26/05/2022	End date:	25/11/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input type="checkbox"/>
Funding	Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:		<b>US\$ 6,000,000</b>
	Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:		<b>US\$ 1,000,022</b>
	Amount received from CERF:		<b>US\$ 1,000,022</b>
	Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:		<b>US\$ 15,000</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 15,000
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
National NGOs		US\$ 0	
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

### 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

FAO in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), through zonal administration, implemented the CERF RR project in two regions: Northern Red Sea and Southern Red Sea, in 12 sub-zobas. Initially, the emergency project was designed to reach 18,900 HHs (92,610 people) with an intention to provide one quintal (100kg) of animal supplementary feed for each household. 1650 MT of animal supplementary feed was procured by FAO. The Ministry of Agriculture and Local Administration determined that the number of people in need was higher than anticipated, and so animal feed was distributed to 75,000 beneficiary households (367,500 people), while reducing the quantity of feed distributed to each. Subsequently, the average received by a household was 22 kgs of animal feed. The beneficiaries' selection and the amount of feed distributed, was based on the number of vulnerable livestock owned (draft animals or small ruminants depending on the area). In many areas, like Ghelealo, Adboha, Karora, Afeabet, Foro, Areata, Maekel Denkalia, etc., it was difficult for MoA experts and the locality administrators to prioritize beneficiaries, as all the areas were distressed.

Of the total, 60,000 HHs (294,000 people) were in nine sub-zobas of Northern Red Sea region: Ghindae, Massawa, Foro, Ghelealo, Shieb, Afeabet, Nakfa, Adobha and Karora, and 15,000 HHs (73,500 people) in three sub-zobas of Southern Red Sea region: Areata, Maekel Denkalia and Debub Denkalia.

FAO transferred US\$ 15,000 to the Ministry of Agriculture through a Letter of Agreement (LoA) for the refresher session (DSA and associated expenses). The MoA livestock experts conducted the refresher sessions in both the Northern and Southern Red Sea regions. 47 MoA staff were given the refresher session in animal feed management and feeding mechanisms, and these staff also trained beneficiaries in their respective areas.

This brings the total number of beneficiaries to 367,547 people.

The project was successful in that beneficiaries stated that the feed distribution was timely to respond to the severe drought conditions, with an outcome of improving animal health and wellbeing, and in turn the livelihoods of the beneficiaries. However, the amount of feed was not enough for many households, and the survival of livestock was affected in many areas.

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

With the rise of the cost of animal feed per metric ton (MT), due to global increases in crop prices, the quantity of the feed procured decreased slightly from the initial plan, from 1890 MT to 1650 MT.

A one-month No Cost Extension was requested and approved by CERF in early November 2022, bringing the project end date to 25 December 2022. This was due to procurement challenges, when FAO-HQ cancelled a repeat order of animal feed due to non-compliance of the vendor. This meant that a new bidding process had to begin, combined with existing procurement and logistic challenges for delivery of animal feed to Eritrea. To ensure that assistance was distributed in a timely manner to people in need, FAO agreed with MoA to utilise existing stock of animal feed, which were replenished upon arrival of the new shipment of feed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Local Administration determined that the number of people in need was higher than anticipated, and so the government partners decided that animal feed should be distributed to a higher number of beneficiaries. A total of 75,000 beneficiary households (367,500 people) were therefore targeted (an increase from the initial target of 18,900 HHs), though this necessitated a reduction in the quantity of feed distributed to each.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Food Security – Agriculture									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	24,460	14,639	26,498	27,054	92,651	30,019	45,028	160,875	131,625	367,547
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,460</b>	<b>14,639</b>	<b>26,498</b>	<b>27,054</b>	<b>92,651</b>	<b>30,019</b>	<b>45,028</b>	<b>160,875</b>	<b>131,625</b>	<b>367,547</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	1,150	688	1,245	1,272	4,355	1,411	2,116	7,561	6,186	17,274

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

When the pastoralist communities secure their livestock, the whole community in the regions who would get healthy meat and milk in the market are indirect beneficiaries in general. The population in the two regions also benefits through increased food and nutrition security of the pastoralist communities and safeguarding of their livelihoods. The total population of the two zobas (NRS, SRS) is estimated at 556,000; with additional people indirectly benefiting from animal products outside of these regions.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To protect the food security and livelihoods of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Northern and Southern Red Sea, affected by drought.			
<b>Output 1</b>	Pastoralists and agro-pastoralists in Northern and Southern Red Sea regions are provided with supplementary animal feed.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Food Security – Agriculture			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	Ag.5 Quantity of animal feed distributed in MT	1,890	1650	Supplier Invoice
Indicator 1.2	Ag.3 Number of people receiving livestock inputs (animal feed)	18,900 households	75,000 households	MoA Beneficiary list
Indicator 1.3	Ag.6 Number of people receiving refresher session on agricultural skills (MoA staff on livestock feed management)	40	47	Attendance list
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Quantity of animal feed procured decreased due to increased global prices. The number of households receiving animal feed increased (397%) due to the decision of authorities to widen the distribution lists, as a result of widespread needs. The refresher session participants from MoA also increased slightly as a result of increased distribution lists.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Procurement of animal supplementary feed	FAO, MoA and MoLG		
Activity 1.2	Distribution of animal supplementary feed	MoA and MoLG		
Activity 1.3	Refresher session of MoA staff in feed management	MoA livestock officer from HQ		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and

Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>2</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

**a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>3</sup>:**

The affected people were being represented by the different stakeholders like the zonal administration, People's Front for Democracy and Justice (PFDJ), National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) and even the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), which stretch to the village level of the targeted people and areas. From the formulation to the implementation of the project, all the above stakeholders were actively participating based on the situation of the drought on the ground. The opinions of the affected people were taken into consideration.

**b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Even though the project was designed based on the needs analysis of the distressed drought-affected areas, the AAP feedback and complaint mechanism was being followed up during the project life span through monitoring and evaluation. Beneficiaries can provide feedback through agricultural extension workers who are spread throughout the country to the village level, as well as through zonal administration offices. In addition, the evaluation mission of FAO and MoA provided an additional opportunity for beneficiaries to provide feedback and recommendations for future distributions.

**c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

The project was being implemented with great transparency and openness in the presence of the various stakeholders. Since the project was implemented on the ground by government partners, the processes, and mechanisms shared by FAO with the government on PSEA were being followed.

**d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

The project included at least 40% female headed Households (FHHs) and women in the overall intervention. Even in the refresher session MoA female staff were participating from both regions, at the level of 40%. Women in the lowlands tend to prefer raising small ruminants to cover their necessities and expenses, and the project prioritised support for small ruminants, thus prioritising the needs of women.

**Moe. People with disabilities (PwD):**

People with disabilities, including war veterans and children with disabilities, were prioritised by Government partners in distribution lists.

**f. Protection:**

N/A

**g. Education:**

By supporting households with livelihoods support, households were more likely to afford school materials for their children, and to prioritise sending them to school over utilising them for economic activities to supplement household income.

<sup>2</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>3</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

## 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

MoA preference is for the distribution of animal feed in-kind to ensure quality and availability.

### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	0	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

## 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
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Human story: "No livestock: No people"



*Amina Ibrahim Mohamed, age 56, is married and has two children. Her household has four members. Amina has 1 donkey, 10 sheep and goats and 2 camels and she engages in livestock keeping as her main livelihood.*

*Amina is one of the beneficiaries of the supplementary feed distribution. She received 25kg of range pellets and feed her 13 livestock, but it lasted for only three weeks.*

*Amina said "there was no rainfall in the past four years, and the drought has affected the people and livestock in the area. The livestock in the area has nothing to eat and browse in the rangelands. Many of our animals died. We depend on our livestock for our livelihood, and our own existence is at risk, therefore urgent help is needed because if we lose our livestock to the drought, then we will no longer exist in the area". Amina continued, "we are currently taking desperate measures of destocking our stock, buying and feeding cardboard boxes and some people are buying crop residues, but this will not last for long".*

*Livestock keeping is important because livestock is the main source of milk, meat, draught power and means of income as they can be sold or exchanged to buy food or any other household items. Livestock rearing in pastoralist communities is given priority as their well-being is directly related to and reflected in the wellbeing of their keepers and their existence equally affects the existence of their keepers.*



## Project Report 22-RR-UDP-004

1. Project Information			
Agency:	UNDP	Country:	Eritrea
Sector/cluster:	Early Recovery	CERF project code:	22-RR-UDP-004
Project title:	Emergency food assistance for drought-affected households and communities, to enhance resilience to shocks		
Start date:	25/05/2022	End date:	24/11/2022
Project revisions:	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Funding	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 3,000,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,090,307</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,000,423</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 899,670</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 899,670
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

The Horn of Africa experienced its worst drought in more than 40 years following four years of below-average rainfall which also affected Eritrea. In the most affected arid and semi-arid lands of the country (Anseba, NRS and SRS regions) rainfall was below average. Thus, drought severely impacted crop reduction, food security and livelihoods, resulting in severe food insecurity and nutrition crisis.

The CERF fund enabled UNDP to quickly respond to the crisis through supporting humanitarian needs to address time-critical interventions by bridging a critical funding gap without which drought-affected vulnerable food-insecure households in the targeted arid and semi-arid lands (Anseba, NRS and SRS) would have faced severe challenges. It helped to deliver urgently required food assistance to vulnerable food-insecure households during the critical months of the year when the impact of drought had aggravated, improving their food security, enabling them to meet their basic food needs for about 4 months, and discouraging negative coping mechanisms such as reducing meals or selling livestock assets.

The project was implemented over six months, through the overall coordination of the MoA in close collaboration with UNDP. Through the funds received from CERF and UNDP core funds, the project managed to reach 4,900 vulnerable pastoral and agro pastoral families (23,520 people), in drought-impacted areas within Anseba, NRS and SRS regions through conditional food assistance. The CERF funds therefore contributed to reaching 4,459 households (21,403 individuals).

Of the 4,459 households, 728 were in SRS, 1,547 in NRS and 2,184 in Anseba.

Moreover, through the work associated with conditional food assistance, 878 hectares of fragile natural environment were restored and 8 water ponds for livestock were constructed in the drought-affected targeted areas.

In monetary terms, the project distributed a total of US\$0.99M (CERF \$899,670 and UNDP \$89,884) worth of food to the targeted households (approx. US\$200 for each household).

### **3. Changes and Amendments**

**Reprogramming of project activities:** upon the request of the Government of the State of Eritrea, conditionality clauses to all the project activities was introduced and all unconditional provisions reflected in the original project document were converted into conditional assistance. Accordingly, reprogramming of activities was done related to Activity 1.3 – Distribution of unconditional non-food item package to first-hand recipients and Activity 1.4 - Provision of food to first-hand recipients of unconditional food assistance which were reprogrammed into conditional food assistance.

**Change of Implementing Partner:** in line with reprogramming of activities, change of an implementing partner was also carried out at the request of the Government. The original implementing partner reflected in the original project document i.e., the Ministry of Labour and Social welfare (MoLSW), was replaced with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). This change did not affect the project implementation. The longstanding positive partnership between the UN and the MoA helped for effective coordination and implementation of the project activities.

**Redeployment of Funds:** In line with the reprogrammed activities and provision modality, the budget initially allocated for unconditional food assistance and procurement of NFIs (US \$221,670) was added to the amount budgeted for conditional food assistance, bringing the total budget for conditional assistance to US \$899,670. The number of beneficiaries targeted for conditional food assistance was updated from 3,390 households to 4,500 households (21,600 people).

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Early Recovery									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	6,221	3,034	6,739	5,606	21,600	6,164	3,007	6,677	5,555	21,403
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,221</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>6,739</b>	<b>5,606</b>	<b>21,600</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>3,007</b>	<b>6,677</b>	<b>5,555</b>	<b>21,403</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	311	607	202	168	1,288	273	541	173	182	1,169

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

The project is believed to have benefited and or will indirectly benefit around 340,000 people living in the targeted sub-zones through the soil and water conservation restoration and improved management of natural resources

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To protect the livelihood and enhance resilience to shocks of drought-affected vulnerable households and agro-pastoral and pastoral communities in Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea and Anseba regions through emergency food assistance			
<b>Output 1</b>	Livelihoods and food security of targeted vulnerable households are maintained through emergency food assistance			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Early Recovery			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	FN.1a Number of people receiving in-kind food assistance	16,270	21,403	Ministry of Agriculture report, Field report
Indicator 1.2	Number of people receiving unconditional food assistance	960	-	-
Indicator 1.3	SN.2a Number of people receiving in-kind NFI assistance	4,370	-	-
Indicator 1.4	SN.2b Number of in-kind NFI kits distributed	910	-	-
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		Following reprogramming, all planned unconditional assistance was converted to conditional food assistance.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Conduct meetings with local leaders and communities to determine target beneficiaries, and discuss implementation modalities and M&E	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government (Anseba, NRS, SRS)		
Activity 1.2	Provision of food to first-hand recipients for activities accomplished under conditional food for work soil and water conservation schemes	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government (Anseba, NRS, SRS)		
Activity 1.3	Provision of food to first-hand recipients of unconditional food assistance	Following reprogramming, all planned unconditional assistance was converted to conditional food assistance.		
Activity 1.4	Distribution of non-food item package to first-hand recipients.	Following reprogramming, all planned unconditional assistance was converted to conditional food assistance.		

<b>Output 2</b>	Fragile environmental and natural resources are restored to support food security and resilience of drought affected vulnerable people.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>				Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Early Recovery			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>

Indicator 2.1	# of ha of fragile natural environment rehabilitated	667	708	Ministry of Agriculture report, Field report
Indicator 2.2	# of ha of grazing/pastureland rehabilitated	167	170	Ministry of Agriculture report, Field report
Indicator 2.3	# of water ponds for livestock constructed in drought-affected targeted areas	8	8	Ministry of Agriculture report, Field report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>				
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 2.1	Through food for work activity, conduct soil and water conservation.	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government (Anseba, NRS, SRS)		
Activity 2.2	Through food for work activity, conduct restoration of grazing/pastureland.	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government (Anseba, NRS, SRS)		
Activity 2.3	Through food for work activity, construct water ponds for livestock in the targeted areas	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Local Government (Anseba, NRS, SRS)		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>4</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>5</sup>:

Working with United Nations organizations and other implementing partners, UNDP (through its global, regional, and country programmes) is accountable to programme countries, including project beneficiaries, as well as to our donors. UNDP places accountability and transparency at the forefront of its activities. Individuals (including managers) in UNDP are accountable to the organization for expected ethical and professional conduct, and to their managers for how they discharge the authority delegated to them in delivering agreed performance results and budgets.

UNDP and the Implementing partners (MoA and MoLG) ensured participation of the affected communities in the assessment process and beneficiary selection through consultation with community leaders and involvement and participation of beneficiaries. Various stakeholders – regional, sub-regional and community leaders, and community members were involved in the mobilization, beneficiary selection and distribution of food (sorghum) under the conditional modality (participation in soil and water conservation activities). Accountability to affected populations was ensured at all stages from design, implementation, and monitoring of the project.

<sup>4</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>5</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

UNDP jointly with CERF, and implementing partners (MOA and MoLG), conducted monitoring of the intervention from 22-26 November 2022 to follow up on implementation of the project and to identify the achievements and challenges of the project. UNDP jointly with the Implementing Partners worked towards strengthening the quality of the project as well as the institutional accountability.

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#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

Through the MoA and MoLG, targeted communities were briefed on how to give feedback and availability of complaint system as well as the channels for reporting through the local institutions that they can access. The local governance structure/institutional arrangement at administrative areas and village levels are the primary feedback mechanism that are easily accessible to the local people. Information about the selection criteria, duration of the programme and entitlements of beneficiaries were conducted by agricultural extension agents and local community leaders.

Joint field visits were conducted to assess achievements, and challenges in the implementation of the project. An AAR (After-Action Review) will be conducted in the second quarter of 2023 to provide recommendations on improving programming and is intended to cover technical and institutional matters.

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#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

UNDP has a zero-tolerance policy for SEA and works to mainstream PSEA across all programmes and operations. All forms of sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) are unacceptable and are prohibited in UNDP, whether perpetrated against a recipient of assistance or a co-worker. Sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse violate human rights and it is our collective priority to prevent such behaviours and to support those affected. UNDP is committed to ensure that all allegations of sexual harassment and SEA are responded to swiftly, appropriately, and effectively.

Compliance to the Policy and Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse is mandatory and UNDP staff were provided with multiple mandatory PSEA trainings. UNDP will provide support to strengthen understanding of the PSEA among key stakeholders for future programming and implementation of humanitarian projects.

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#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

In the selection criteria, UNDP and the implementing partners prioritized households headed by women to receive conditional food assistance. Local women's associations played an important role in the in screening and selection process making sure women and girls in need are not left behind. Through the project (CERF + UNDP core funding), UNDP was able to reach 2,777 female-headed households (with 14,112 women and girls) through the conditional food transfer. These figures show that 60 percent of the people reached with support were women and girls.

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#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

Approximately, 6 per cent of the entire population in the targeted areas live with disabilities. As the project is based on conditional remuneration in the form of food assistance, the needs of people with disabilities were considered as part of a larger vulnerability-based beneficiary selection criteria. Households with people with disabilities were prioritized for food assistance. Thus, 490 females and 795 males (in total 1,285 people) with disability were supported by this project (CERF + UNDP core funding), through the conditional food assistance linked to the work of a household member.

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#### **f. Protection:**

UNDP's work on social protection and inclusion is reflected throughout the agenda 2030 and has been adapted to new challenges faced by countries in the region. UNDP supports empowerment and promotion of social, economic, and political inclusion of all and social protection policies to achieve equity and protection.

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UNDP and the implementing partners prioritized households with severe food insecurity and poverty identified through local vulnerability criteria. This included the following vulnerable groups: female-headed households without adult male, households with high dependency ratio, presence of elderly people and people with disabilities in the household, and households with poor asset holdings.

Through the CERF fund, under conditional food transfer, the vulnerable households were able to meet their immediate food needs hence the risks of reverting to negative coping mechanisms such as reducing meals and selling livestock assets was mitigated.

**g. Education:**

This project was not designed to address education concerns, however, as the intervention provided much-needed food to vulnerable food insecure households, it is believed to have enabled these households not to adopt negative coping actions like removing children from school or reducing meals.

**8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)**

**Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?**

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	No	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

No cash/voucher assistance was planned for this initiative. Market price for food (sorghum) was significantly higher than what could be offered by the parastatal commodity suppliers in the country. Hence, procuring from these suppliers and distributing food was found to be much cheaper and beneficial to the targeted people.

**Parameters of the used CVA modality:**

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	0	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

**9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities**

Title	Weblink
N/A	

Selection of photos taken during the fieldwork (22 – 26 November 2022) -- CERF/UNDP food-for-work- soil and water conservation activity undertaken by the recipients of the emergency food assistance (Sub-zobas Sheib, Afabet and Hamelmalo)





## Project Report 22-RR-CEF-031

1. Project Information			
<b>Agency:</b>	UNICEF	<b>Country:</b>	Eritrea
<b>Sector/cluster:</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Nutrition	<b>CERF project code:</b>	22-RR-CEF-031
<b>Project title:</b>	Integrated WASH and Nutrition response to drought emergency in Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea and Anseba, Eritrea		
<b>Start date:</b>	23/05/2022	<b>End date:</b>	22/11/2022
<b>Project revisions:</b>	No-cost extension <input type="checkbox"/>	Redeployment of funds <input type="checkbox"/>	Reprogramming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Funding</b>	<b>Total requirement for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 12,600,000</b>
	<b>Total funding received for agency's sector response to current emergency:</b>		<b>US\$ 1,357,000</b>
	<b>Amount received from CERF:</b>		<b>US\$ 2,007,384</b>
	<b>Total CERF funds sub-granted to implementing partners:</b>		<b>US\$ 600,000</b>
	Government Partners		US\$ 600,000
	International NGOs		US\$ 0
	National NGOs		US\$ 0
Red Cross/Crescent Organisation		US\$ 0	

## 2. Project Results Summary/Overall Performance

### Nutrition

Through the CERF funding, UNICEF and its Government partners screened about 173,800 children under the age five years, using a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape measurement in arid drought-affected regions of Northern Red Sea (NRS), Southern Red Sea (SRS), Gash Barka (GB) and Anseba. A total of 30,700 screened children were identified as having acute malnutrition (both severe and moderate) and admitted for treatment at nutrition service delivery points (facility and community-based therapeutic feeding centres) where they were provided quality lifesaving nutrition services. Out of the total acutely malnourished children, more than 10,900 were identified as having severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and adequately treated achieving a cure rate above 90 percent. Furthermore, all screened children under five were assessed for their overall health (for any sickness like diarrhoea) as well as immunization and Vit-A supplementation status, identifying and referring any dropouts to the respective services. In addition, blanket supplementary feeding was provided as a lifesaving and life-enhancing intervention to about 12,100 children of 6-59 months and 4,585 pregnant and lactating women in the high-risk and drought-affected areas, preventing further deterioration of the nutritional status of the beneficiaries, thereby reducing the high incidence of acute malnutrition that may lead to high morbidity, mortality, and disability. Moreover, all pregnant women in the Maternity Waiting Homes (MWH's) of the project areas benefitted from the blanket feeding interventions as well as rations of food supplies for the period of their stay and 2,312 pregnant women delivered in facilities attached to MWHs under skilled care. As part of the preventive

care, all pregnant women in the project areas were supplemented with iron-folic acid as prophylaxis for anaemia. To ensure uninterrupted nutrition supplies throughout the project period and timely response to the current drought, UNICEF and the MoH pre-positioned supplies towards service delivery in project areas while procuring additional nutrition supplies (Ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF) F-100, F-75, Com-soya blend plus (CSB Plus) and iron folic acid tablets through UNICEF Supply Division. Integrated outreach services, mobile clinics, community volunteers and barefoot doctors (BFDs) (who support MUAC screening of children and referral for further treatment) were key avenues to reach the communities in hard-to-reach and remote areas.

### WASH

Through this CERF funding, UNICEF and its Government partners provided safe drinking water to 104,140 drought-affected people (50,162 females) in 30 communities, completed drilling of an additional 10 boreholes to secure water sources for the establishment of new water supply systems capable of reaching 23,700 people across 10 communities, and reached 32,994 people through community dialogue/engagement facilitated by 32 public health promotion workers and the development and production of multi-media materials in nine languages (5,000 WASH stickers, 5,000 Nutrition stickers, 75,000 hygiene & sanitation leaflets, and 2,500 sanitation and hygiene booklets). These information, education, and communication (IEC) materials were distributed to 30 drought-prone communities and around 32,994 (21,446 females) were reached through community dialogues and health education focusing on nutrition and sanitation and hygiene to promote positive hygiene and nutrition practices and increase demand for WASH Services.

### Overall

In total, the project secured the life-saving water needs of 104,140 people; treatment of 30,700 children under the age of 5 years with acute malnutrition; and enhanced the health conditions of 12,100 children and 4,585 mothers during their pregnancy and lactation period through blanket supplementary feeding.

## **3. Changes and Amendments**

The original project scope for the integrated WASH and Nutrition response to drought emergency was 9 sub zobas spread across the three Zobas: Anseba (Habero, Geleb and Asmat), NRS (Shieb, Foro and Ghelalo) and SRS (Araeta, M/Denkil and D/Denkil). The geographic coverage was subsequently expanded following approval, while maintaining the same project activities and number of target beneficiaries to include the remaining subzobas across Anseba (Adi-Tekelezan, Elabered, Hagaz, Halhal, Hamelmalo, Keren), NRS (Adobha, Afabet, Dahlak, Ghindae, Karora, Massawa, Nakfa) and SRS (Assab) as well as extend to all 16 sub zobas in Gash Barka (Agordat, Barentu, Dighe, Forto, Gogne, Guluj, Haycota, Kerkebet, Laelay Gash, Logo AN, Mensura, Mogolo, Mulki, Sela, Shambuko, Tesseney). Gash Barka is one of the most densely populated administrative regions affected by drought in Eritrea with 16 sub zobas covered by 80 health facilities delivering health and nutrition services, and seven maternity waiting homes (Endaghabir, Derabush, Dighe, Gogne, Mogoraib, Molki and Mogolo) for expectant mothers. This targeted geographic expansion of the project ensured the water supply rehabilitation, deep borehole drilling and nutrition therapeutic supplies reached the population most in need.

#### 4. Number of People Directly Assisted with CERF Funding\*

Sector/cluster	Nutrition									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	4,800	0	17,952	17,248	40,000	4,585	0	21,828	20,972	47,385
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,952</b>	<b>17,248</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21,828</b>	<b>20,972</b>	<b>47,385</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	225	0	843	810	1,878	215	0	1,026	986	2,227
Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene									
Category	Planned					Reached				
	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total	Women	Men	Girls	Boys	Total
Refugees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Returnees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internally displaced people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Host communities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other affected people	8,972	4,853	8,785	8,110	30,720	25,343	20,210	24,819	33,768	104,140
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,972</b>	<b>4,853</b>	<b>8,785</b>	<b>8,110</b>	<b>30,720</b>	<b>25,343</b>	<b>20,210</b>	<b>24,819</b>	<b>33,768</b>	<b>104,140</b>
<b>People with disabilities (PwD) out of the total</b>										
	421	228	412	381	1,442	1,191	950	1,166	1,587	4,894

\* Figures represent best estimates of people directly supported through CERF funding. Disaggregation by sex and age represents women and men ≥18, girls and boys <18.

## 5. People Indirectly Targeted by the Project

**Nutrition:** As per agreed estimation in the project planning phase, 4,585 women were provided with blanket supplementary foods from 4,585 households, and therefore an additional 17,423 individuals benefitted indirectly from the intervention.

173,800 children in drought affected areas were also reached with MUAC screening to identify malnourished children.

**WASH:** As per agreed estimation in the project planning phase, it is estimated that 50 per cent of the overall population of the targeted zobas benefitted indirectly from hygiene promotion and adopted safe hygiene practices. Based on this, the number of indirect beneficiaries reached was about 753,000 individuals.

## 6. CERF Results Framework

<b>Project objective</b>	To address the negative impact of drought in Eritrea by supporting the most vulnerable people with life-saving WASH and Nutrition integrated response.			
<b>Output 1</b>	Lifesaving nutrition services are provided to acutely malnourished children under five in drought affected areas.			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>		No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Nutrition			
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>
Indicator 1.1	N.3a Number of people admitted to SAM treatment programme (therapeutic feeding) - children under 5	11,000	10,900	HMIS/DHIS
Indicator 1.2	90% (of 11,000 = 9,900)	9,900	9,810	HMIS/DHIS
Indicator 1.3	N.2a Number of people admitted to MAM treatment programme - children under 5	15,000	19,800	[HMIS/DHIS
Indicator 1.4	85% (of 15,000 = 12,750)	12,750	90%	HMIS/DHIS
Indicator 1.5	N.4 Number of people screened for acute malnutrition - children under 5	185,000	173,800	HMIS/DHIS
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		The level of need and demand was high, and the prepositioning of nutrition supplies enabled the immediate commencement of response and maximizing of the reach, hence the higher number of people admitted for MAM treatment.		
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implemented by</b>		
Activity 1.1	Screening of children under five to detect malnutrition and any overlapping deprivations (missed vaccine doses, micronutrient supplementation and concurrent infectious disease)	The MoH partners (government)		
Activity 1.2	Provision of timely and quality treatment for acutely malnourished children under five through RUTF, and in the case of complications, antibiotics, and other therapeutics.	The MoH partners (government)		

**Output 2** Pregnant and lactating mothers and children 6-59 months are provided with blanket supplementary feeding for preventive and curative services through procurement and distribution of essential supplies in arid and drought affected areas

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

Sector/cluster	Nutrition			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 2.1	N.1 Number of people receiving blanket supplementary feeding (MAM prevention) (pregnant and lactating mothers)	4,800	4,585	MoH Report
Indicator 2.2	N.1 Number of people receiving blanket supplementary feeding (MAM prevention) (children 6-59 months)	9,200	12,100	MoH Report
Indicator 2.3	Number of pregnant women expected to deliver in MHWs delivering with skilled birth attendance	2,110	2,312	MoH Report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** The level of need and demand was high, and the prepositioning of nutrition supplies enabled the immediate commencement of response and maximizing of the reach.

Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 2.1	Provision of supplementary foods for pregnant and lactating women, including the ones in MWHs	The MoH partners (government)
Activity 2.2	Provision of supplementary foods for children 6-59 months, including the ones in maternity waiting homes	The MoH partners (government)
Activity 2.3	Provision of food and other essential supplies for pregnant and lactating women in MWHs	The MoH partners (government)

**Output 3** Drought affected populations have safe and equitable access to and use a sufficient quantity and quality of water to meet their drinking and domestic needs.

**Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?** Yes  No

Sector/cluster	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 3.1	WS.6 Number of people accessing sufficient and safe water for drinking, cooking and/or personal hygiene use as per agreed sector standard	23,040	104,140	Field Report
Indicator 3.2	WS.15 Number of communal water points (e.g., wells, boreholes, water taps stand, systems) constructed and/or rehabilitated	40	40	Field Report

**Explanation of output and indicators variance:** CERF funds were used for the offshore procurement of construction materials for the water supply system, whereas operational costs, labour costs, and

	collection of locally available materials (such as sandstone) were covered by the community and the Water Resources Department (WRD). This maximized the coverage/reach of the project, allowing more people to access safe water.	
Activities	Description	Implemented by
Activity 3.1	Repair, rehabilitation, upgrading of water supply systems in 30 communities	Government Partners – Ministry of Lands, Water and Environment, Ministry of Local Government and Community
Activity 3.2	Deep borehole drilling in 10 communities	Private Drilling Company

<b>Output 4</b>	Affected populations have timely access to culturally appropriate, gender- and age-sensitive information, services and interventions related to hygiene promotion, and adopt safe hygiene practices			
<b>Was the planned output changed through a reprogramming after the application stage?</b>		Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Sector/cluster</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene			
Indicators	Description	Target	Achieved	Source of verification
Indicator 4.1	WS.17 Number of people receiving WASH/hygiene messaging	30,720	32,994	Field Report
<b>Explanation of output and indicators variance:</b>		-		
Activities	Description	Implemented by		
Activity 4.1	Printing and dissemination of social and behavioural change communication promotional materials (posters and booklet)	UNICEF in collaboration with private printing and designing companies and Ministry of Health and communities		
Activity 4.2	Community dialogue on Sanitation and Hygiene promotion	Ministry of Health in collaboration of Zoba Ministry of Health branch and communities (health promoters, WASH promoters, women frontline workers and community elders)		

## 7. Effective Programming

CERF expects partners to integrate and give due consideration to cross-cutting issues such as Accountability to Affected People (AAP), Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with disabilities (PwD), Centrality of Protection as well as Gender and Age. In addition, the Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) has identified four underfunded priority areas<sup>6</sup> often lacking appropriate consideration and visibility: women and girls, people with disabilities, education and protection. **The following sections demonstrate how cross-cutting issues and the ERC's four underfunded priority areas have been addressed through project activities and should highlight the achieved impact wherever possible.**

### a. Accountability to Affected People (AAP)<sup>7</sup>:

<sup>6</sup> These areas include: support for women and girls, including tackling gender-based violence, sexual and reproductive health and empowerment; programmes targeting people with disabilities; education in protracted crises; and other aspects of protection. The ERC recommended an increased focus on these four areas to ensure that they be given due consideration by RC/HCs and UNCTs/HCTs when prioritizing life-saving needs for inclusion in CERF requests. While CERF remains needs-based, the ERC will be looking for country teams to prioritize projects and mainstreamed activities that systematically and effectively address to these four historically underfunded areas. Please see the Questions and Answers on the ERC four priority areas [here](#).

<sup>7</sup> AAP and PSEA are part and parcel of IASC commitments, and therefore mandatory for compliance for all UN agencies and partners. Agencies do not necessarily need to establish new AAP and PSEA mechanisms for CERF projects if functioning ones are already in place. For more information please refer to the [IASC AAP commitments](#).

Nutrition: As part of the nutrition emergency, nutrition community volunteers who perform MUAC screening of children under five for acute malnutrition detection through home visits on monthly bases, as well as support groups for lactating women were consulted and involved throughout the project phases.

WASH: UNICEF's project was implemented with line Ministries and local government, with affected people being involved throughout the project phases. For the WASH component, the affected population has been involved while assessing the needs related to the construction and rehabilitation of water supply systems. Rehabilitation of Water supply systems were implemented using community-based construction approach, involving communities in labour work under the technical guidance of Water Resource Department (WRD). Community dialogues to promote hygiene practice were conducted with active engagement of Health and WASH promoters from the community.

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#### **b. AAP Feedback and Complaint Mechanisms:**

UNICEF with the support of MoH partners has over time built strong community ownership for nutrition services at community levels with implementation and monitoring being led by community structures. Community resource persons such as community health workers (CHWs) and Barefoot Doctors (BFDs) provided community feedback, as well as delivering services.

The water supply project had the full engagement of the community throughout the implementation period and communities had direct communication with the Water Resources Department (WRD) in case of any delay of the material delivery and technical guidance, thus all challenges were addressed in a timely manner.

Project monitoring and supervision visits were conducted jointly with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Land, Water and Environment to the intervention sites to assess the progress and status of the planned activities.

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#### **c. Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA):**

The UN endorsed the UN Protocol on Allegations of Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse Involving Implementing Partners. As the project is implemented by government IPs, PSEA is handled through the government's existing mechanisms. The UNCT has established a PSEA Task Force that is engaged on the issue. The RC/HC is also engaged with authorities on the UN's approach to PSEA. Furthermore, the UNCT is aiming for all IP agreements to include a PSEA clause. Integrated in its partnership procedure, UNICEF and the Government of Eritrea are committed to ensure that beneficiaries are effectively protected from sexual exploitation and abuse. UNICEF sustained its partnership with the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), a civil society organization mandated to lead the national gender agenda. In 2022, some 192 women front-line workers of the NUEW participated in a week-long induction training on NUEW's commitment to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and to creating environments where populations are safe, respected and can access the protection and assistance they need without fear of sexual exploitation and abuse. It is anticipated that the NUEW will advance PSEA programming in 2023, using its grassroots networks.

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#### **d. Focus on women, girls and sexual and gender minorities, including gender-based violence:**

UNICEF Eritrea streamlines gender-based approaches in its humanitarian response. This drought response mainly targeted women and girls. The provision of access to safe and adequate water supply systems benefited 25,343 women and 24,819 adolescent girls, while 4,585 women and 21,828 adolescent girls benefitted from the provision of blanket supplementary foods and other essential nutrition supplies. Besides, the provision of the water collection points nearby the community prevents women and girl from gender-based violence.

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#### **e. People with disabilities (PwD):**

The standard design for the construction of public fountain takes into consideration the accessibility for disabled people and in this project the actual construction was executed according to the given design. Nutrition support for mothers and children was prioritized for those with disabilities.

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#### **f. Protection:**

At-risk and vulnerable groups were prioritized by UNICEF in the selection of beneficiaries for this Nutrition and WASH integrated response to drought. The targeted at-risk and the vulnerable groups include women and girls, female headed households, and families hosting orphans and children with disabilities.

#### g. Education:

Water quality has strong linkages with child survival, stunting, and early childhood development skillsets. Higher nutritional risk in early childhood is associated with lower school readiness in kindergarten, and as such early and age specific interventions of nutrition, WASH and health contribute to enhance children's educational attainment. Besides, students, teachers and PTAs were sensitized using different IEC materials as part of promotion for safe hygiene practice and appropriate maternal and child feeding practices.

### 8. Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)

#### Use of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA)?

Planned	Achieved	Total number of people receiving cash assistance:
No	Choose an item.	0

If **no**, please describe why CVA was not considered. Where feasible, CVA should be considered as a default response option, and multi-purpose cash (MPC) should be utilised wherever possible.

If **yes**, briefly note how CVA is being used, highlighting the use of MPC, and if any linkages to existing social protection systems have been explored.

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#### Parameters of the used CVA modality:

Specified CVA activity (incl. activity # from results framework above)	Number of people receiving CVA	Value of cash (US\$)	Sector/cluster	Restriction
N/A	0	US\$ 0	Choose an item.	Choose an item.

### 9. Visibility of CERF-funded Activities

Title	Weblink
Safe Water for a Secure Future Solar Technology Brings Water to Geleb Sub-zone	<a href="https://youtu.be/n91q8CBIDR4">https://youtu.be/n91q8CBIDR4</a>
Feeding Hope The Life-Saving Impact of Therapeutic Feeding for Malnourished Children in Adi Tekeleza	<a href="https://youtu.be/4R8m8ZCfpOM">https://youtu.be/4R8m8ZCfpOM</a>



**ANNEX: CERF FUNDS DISBURSED TO IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS**

<b>CERF Project Code</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Implementing Partner Type</b>	<b>Funds Transferred in USD</b>
22-RR-CEF-031	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF	GOV	\$600,000.00
22-RR-UDP-004	Agriculture	UNDP	GOV	\$899,670.00
22-RR-FAO-017	Agriculture	FAO	GOV	\$15,000.00