



150 route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

Tel: 41 22 791 6033 Fax: 41 22 791 6506
e-mail: act@act-intl.org

Coordinating Office

Appeal

Eritrea

Relief & Rehabilitation AFER-51

Appeal Target: US\$ 2,255,562

Geneva, 8 March 2005

Dear Colleagues,

ACT members, the **Lutheran World Federation/World Service-Eritrea (LWF/WS-Eritrea)**, and the **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)** are responding to the deteriorating food security situation in Eritrea and the conditions of IDPs in the southern part of the country following four consecutive years of inadequate rainfall. According to Christian Balslev Olesen, UNICEF country representative for Eritrea, "It is cheaper to give the support now to avoid starvation, rather than later, when an enormous amount of people are moving to hospitals for treatment for malnutrition". "Then it will be much more expensive." According to UNICEF, all six regions of Eritrea have malnutrition rates higher than 10 percent, and in three of them, the rates were above 15 percent.

LWF Eritrea is proposing to respond to the problems of food shortages, water, shelter, and restocking of livestock, situated in the following regions: Maekel, Anseba, Debub, and Gash Barka. The scarce rain has resulted in another poor harvest of between 0 and 10% of the normal average annual production. Food reserves have been depleted and the coping mechanisms of the population stretched to the limit. NCA Eritrea will provide targeted communities located in the Zoba Senafe, Zoba Debub sub regions, with access to much needed potable water and will address the serious issue of HIV/AIDS in the areas. These areas are located in the temporary security zone and are hosting many IDPs.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Coordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Name of ACT member/partner:

- **Lutheran World Federation**
- **Norwegian Church Aid**

Project Completion Date:

LWF/WS-ER: 31 December 2005

NCA: 28 February 2006

Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested

	LWF/WS-ER	NCA	Total USD
Total Appeal Target/s	1,524,910	730,652	2,255,562
Less: Pledges/Contribution Received	0	0	
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	1,524,910	730,652	2,255,562

Note: Dutch Interchurch Aid will not launch an Appeal this year.

White Rakuba

Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

Full details of programmes and budgets are on following pages.

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Lutheran World Federation / Department for World Service - Eritrea Program**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Lutheran World Federation Eritrea Program (LWF/WS-ER) is a Field Program under the Department for World Service, mandated to work with member churches of LWF for the fulfilment of their individual and corporate responsibilities in the field of Christian Service (Diaconia).

LWF/WS-ER is also a member of ACT International, a worldwide network of churches and humanitarian agencies and, as such, it responds to emergencies.

Its work includes: relief, refugees, resettlement, rehabilitation, construction, development, education, training, environment, human rights, monitoring and evaluation.

LWF/DWS started its operations in Eritrea as part of the Ethiopian Program back in 1985, undertaking humanitarian relief aid, soil and water conservation projects related with food security. Immediately after independence, LWF/WS ER was established in 1992 as fully independent Field Office, directly responsible to LWF, Geneva headquarters.

So far, it has implemented numerous projects related to emergency, relief and development projects, including rehabilitation/reconstruction of social services involving communities. These include construction of 33 micro-dams, 14 ground wells, 8 health stations, 22 schools, 12 low cost houses for refugee shelter and various water supply projects and distribution of tens of thousands tons of complementary and supplementary food aid and donated commodities.

At the moment of writing, LWF/WS-ER is engaged in life-saving emergency humanitarian aid and integrated people's development projects throughout the country including remote areas.

Working Partners Information:

Based on the type and nature of interventions, the partners LWF are working with are as follows:

Food aid: The Eritrean Relief & Refugee Commission (ERREC), local administration, local community representatives.

Supplementary food: Ministry of Health, National Nutrition Unit, and local community representatives.

Breeding Herds: Ministry of Agriculture, Veterinary Department, National Union of Eritrean Women, local administration, and local community representatives.

Construction materials: ERREC, local administration, and local community representatives.

Water Supply: Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Water resources Department, local administration, local community representatives.

Previously, LWF/WS-ER had implemented similar projects in co-operation with the above-mentioned partners. Among them are the intervention of ACT Appeals AFER 01, 02, 21, 31 and 41. The partnership, experience and knowledge already acquired and the existing sound relationship will be an added value in implementing this project proposal effectively and efficiently.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

Eritrea, located in the north-eastern part of Africa, owns exceptionally varied topography, from the 1200km long Red Sea coastal plain, only a few meters above sea level, through the Central Highlands

ranging up to 2,500mts above sea level, to the low-lying western & south-western regions of the country. The climate in these different terrains varies correspondingly with a temperature range of 20-40°C; rainfall 200-600mm/y, and, evapo-transpiration ranging from 800 to 1800mm/y.

Eritrea is a drought prone country and the last five years have been particularly severe. As a result, the groundwater resources of the country are limited and have been under pressure from a number of factors, such as, rising population and the need of water for food production and industrial purposes. In the rural areas, some communities travel long distances to meet their daily water supply. Travelling 2-3 hours to fetch water has become very common. Even then, water is never in sufficient quantity nor in the desired quality. In most parts of the country, girls and women, who are traditionally responsible for the water needs of households, spend a great deal of their time and energy fetching water.

Eritrea, as an arid and semi-arid country, is not endowed with rich water resources. There is no natural standing (Lakes, etc) fresh water body in the country. Out of the five major river basins only one has a perennial flow. It is also a country completely dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Furthermore, the rainfall in Eritrea is basically torrential and of short duration. These facts coupled with the practically deforested and rugged terrain, result in short duration flash floods and hence low seepage of water into the ground.

In addition to the effects of droughts, the inappropriate management of the available underground and surface water has also been decreasing the water resources of the country. The need for an integrated approach of water management is, therefore, an urgent matter for the country.

Water problems are acute, particularly in the rural areas. Sources used include wells, rivers, boreholes and dams. The burden on women and girls, who are the normal water collectors, is huge. The effort involved is detrimental to their health, cutting deeply into the eight hours that they normally spend on subsistence work. In camps situated in the northern and eastern regions, water trucking remains the only option.

Even in good times only 22% of the rural population of Eritrea has access to protected water systems. The last four years of poor rainfall has led to one of the worst droughts which hit the country. Water levels in wells and boreholes are at an all time low. Some sources have dried up entirely, reducing the number of people who have access to potable water throughout the country.

New challenges face the water sector. The low rainfall has led to recurring drought conditions, which in turn affects, the ground water table, resulting in the drying up of many traditional water sources. The general water supply and environmental sanitation situation in the country is further complicated by the need for women and children to travel large distances to collect water. In many areas the population is forced to use water from polluted sources. Limited use of latrines, poor clean water supply at the household level and poor personal and domestic hygiene contribute to diarrhoeal diseases, especially among children.

In recognition that the Government of Eritrea cannot meet all the needs in the water and sanitation sector, NGO's active in the sector are being asked to intervene with assistance programs.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

Due to the declared drought of this year and the recurring droughts, which have taken place in the past, the long term average extraction rate of groundwater in the target area, has exceeded the long-term average recharge by rainfall. Consequently, these have resulted in:

- Declining of water tables or reduced water pressure;

- Drying up of streams and springs along the river beds and plains which ultimately led to the loss of aquatic habitat and grazing areas;
- Loss of wells and reduction in pumping capacity;
- Drying up of shallow wells often used for human and livestock water consumption as well as irrigation of small fields.

Inevitably, the ravages of the war for independence and the recent border conflict with Ethiopia have left their mark on the infrastructure and lives of the people. In Eritrea, rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the social facilities are declared priorities of the country.

In response to the fragile "no war no peace" situation and deteriorating food security situation in the country following consecutive years of inadequate rainfall, LWF/WS-ER, together with ACT partners in Eritrea launched emergency ACT appeals in 2003 and 2004 (AFER-31 and AFER-41) targeting mainly general food distribution, water supply, provision of breeding herds and family tents.

ACT appeal AFER31 was completed on November 30 2004 and ACT Appeal AFER41 has been extended up to June 30 2005. A total of 123,000 people in Galanefhi sub-region in Central region and 4,750 in Kerkebet sub-region in Anseba region received humanitarian assistance during these two operations; this assistance comprised 3,350 MT of wheat grain, 60 MT of lentils, 60 MT of sugar in Central region and 315 MT of blended food (DMK), 150 MT of lentils and 90 MT of oil in Anseba region. 1,600 families living in IDPs camps and 200 women-headed war-affected households in Sub Zoba Senafe, Zoba Debub, received family tents and breeding herds respectively. In addition, four water points were completed to benefit 15,000 people in Kerkebet sub-region, two water points to benefit 3,000 people in Gash Barka region and five are being implemented to benefit 17,000 people in Southern Red Sea region. ACT-LWF interventions have averted a worsening of the situation in the operational areas.

The 2003-2004 emergency relief operations were scheduled to end after the crop-harvesting season in September/October 2004. However, rain failure resulted in another poor harvest of below 10% of the normal average annual production. By this time all the food reserves had been depleted and the coping mechanisms of the population stretched to the limit.

In the 2005 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal (CAP) for Eritrea, it is declared that out of a total 3.8 million people, approximately 2.2 million Eritreans are directly affected by both disasters and are dependent on relief aid.

Some major impacts caused by the border war with Ethiopia:

- Over one million people were internally displaced, more than 94,000 fled to Sudan. More than 75,000 people were deported from Ethiopia, over 70,000 expellees are still living in IDPs camps, sharing meagre resources with poor hosting communities.
- About 200,000 able bodied (productive youth) are mobilised in the army, causing a considerable shortage of skilled and semi-skilled human resource.
- Social services: water supply systems, schools, health services and assets including homes and livestock were destroyed, looted and/or slaughtered by the invading army.
- Women were sexually abused and children traumatised by the invading army
- The three regions bordering Ethiopia: i.e.: Debub, Gash Barka and Southern Red Sea became battlegrounds instead of farmlands. The first two regions, which used to be the bread-baskets of the country are now infested with land mines.

Major Impacts of the Chronic Drought:

- Over 2.2 million people are unable to feed themselves and are dependent on relief food aid. More than 66% of the total populations are exposed to direct hunger, extreme poverty and poor access to clean water.
- Worldwide, Eritrea is classified as one of the countries with the highest maternal malnutrition rates at 53%. Malnutrition is continuing to be a major threat, 10-20% chronic malnutrition cases and 13-14% hunger rate are reported and women and children are the most vulnerable groups.
- Water sources (under ground and surface) are dried up, causing threat to people and livestock. Grazing & browsing land became dry, causing migration of livestock in search of better pasture.
- Out of the total annual food requirement of 625,000 tons, current local crop production is 108,000 tons only. Grain scarcity resulted in price increase by 100%.

Security Situation in the Area of Proposed Response:

- At this moment in time there is no particular security concern that could hinder intervention in the targeted areas of operation.

Location For Proposed LWF Response

The needs of the war and drought affected population are enormous. Based on realistic funding expectations we have prioritised our proposed interventions as follows:

FOOD AID

- **Location:** five villages in Gala Nefhi sub-region in Maekel region.
- **Reason for selection:** Severely drought affected and rarely addressed.
- **Capacity of Partner/s:** ERREC is well organised and experienced.
- **Previous LWF intervention:** Distribution of wheat, sugar, lentils, edible oil. Currently in HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Education Project.
- **Assistance by other agencies:** Water supply systems projects.

SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD

- **Location:** Ten villages in Kerkebet sub-region in Anseba region.
- **Reason for selection:** Area with highest malnutrition level.
- **Capacity of Partner/s:** Ministry of Health is well organised and experienced.
- **Previous LWF intervention:** Supplementary feeding program. Currently in Rural Community Integrated Development Project.
- **Assistance by other agencies:** Food Security Project.

BREEDING HERDS

- **Location:** Ten villages in Senafe and Tserona sub-regions in Debub region.
- **Reason for selection:** Replace cows belonging to women-headed families, which were looted and/or slaughtered by the invading army.
- **Capacity of Partner/s:** The National Union of Eritrean Women are highly organised and well experienced in this field.
- **Previous LWF intervention:** Provision of breeding herds and shelter items like family tents, clothing etc. Rehabilitation of four war-damaged schools.
- **Assistance by other agencies:** Provision of food aid by WFP.

PROVISION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

- **Location:** Five villages in Lalai Gash sub-region in Gash Barka region.
- **Reason for selection:** Assisting local returnees from IDPs camps to reconstruct their destroyed homes in their places of origin.

- **Capacity of Partner/s:** ERREC is well organised and experienced.
- **Previous LWF intervention:** Construction and/or rehabilitation of schools, health and water supply infrastructures and facilities. Currently, we are rehabilitating schools.
- **Assistance by other agencies:** World Bank funded health education with special focus on HIV/AIDS, malaria and sexually transmitted diseases.

WATER SUPPLY

- **Location:** Adi Awad village area in Agordat sub-region in Gash Barka region.
- **Reason for selection:** Acute shortage of water due to recurrent drought.
- **Capacity of Partner/s:** Water Resources Department is highly experienced.
- **Previous LWF intervention:** Construction of schools, health and water supply infrastructures and facilities.
- **Assistance by other agencies:** UNHCR funded school being built.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Considering the enormous need and forecasting the possible funding, we have only tried to address the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups by prioritising the pressing needs only.

FOOD AID

- **Type of assistance:** Wheat Grain 1,575 tons.
- **Beneficiaries:** 35,000 rural and urban poor, disabled, elderly and female headed households.
- **Quantity/Ration:** 15 kgs per person per month for three months.
- **Beneficiary selection criteria:** 95% female-headed families who have lost their spouses and have many children to look after.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

- **Type of assistance:** Blended food (DMK) 160 tons.
 - **Beneficiaries:** 4,000 children under 5 years old, 700 pregnant and lactating mothers.
 - **Quantity/Ration:** 6 kgs per child and 4kgs per pregnant/lactating mother per month for 6 months.
 - **Beneficiary selection criteria:** Based on the successful but interrupted project during 2003-4.
-
- **Type of assistance:** 100 cows
 - **Beneficiaries:** 100 female-headed war-affected families
 - **Quantity/Ration:** One cow per family.
 - **Beneficiary selection criteria:** Very poor families who have lost their herds during the border war.

PROVISION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

- **Type of assistance:** Construction materials such as iron sheets, purling, cement etc.
- **Beneficiaries:** 300 IDP families returning to their villages of origin damaged by war.
- **Quantity/Ration:** adequate material to assist each family towards building a house.
- **Beneficiary selection criteria:** to address their basic needs and human dignity so as to have a home for protection and decent living.

WATER SUPPLY

- **Type of assistance:** Construction of borehole, reservoir, pipelines and fountains.
- **Beneficiaries:** 600 drought affected families.
- **Quantity/Ration:** 15 litres per person per day.
- **Beneficiary selection criteria:** Very acute shortage of water supply in the area and vicinity.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Goal: In general, the project goal is framed to fit in with the Vision and Mission Statement of LWF/WS-ER to “**reach the most vulnerable**”.

In specific terms, it is to:

- Meet basic human needs and rights and save and sustain the lives of the war and drought affected population with the provision of food aid, clean drinking water and shelter;
- Provide supplementary feeding for severely malnourished groups such as children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers and
- Strengthen the coping mechanisms, reduce dependency and improve the food security of the most vulnerable women headed families by providing breeding herds.

Objectives:

FOOD AID

- Ensure access to food by providing 1,575 tons wheat grain to the most needy people affected by war and drought.
- Avert hunger and enhance the effectiveness of other development programs.
- Support agricultural production.
- Improve the living and health conditions of the community by providing food.
- Avoid migration or displacement in search of food.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

- Stabilise and/or improve the nutritional status of 4,000 children under five years of age and 700 pregnant and lactating mothers.
- Assist about 2,000 mothers and caregivers in applying focused hygiene and nutrition messages to ensure improved and sustainable nutritional status.

BREEDING HERDS

- Stabilise the humanitarian situation and enhance the effectiveness of other development programs.
- Reduce dependency and promote self-reliance by contributing some inputs on household food security.

PROVISION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

- Assist IDPs to resettle in their place of origin and secure the restoration of a dignified life.
- Protect the IDPs from harsh climatic conditions that affects their health
- Reduce dependency on relief aid by motivating them to rebuild their destroyed homes and actively participate in individual and community based development activities such as agriculture, education, health and water supply.
- Conserve the environment by using metal, stone and bricks instead of cutting trees.

WATER SUPPLY

- Ensure continuous access to clean and adequate drinking water by providing water supply infrastructures and facilities.
- Avert thirst and enhance the effectiveness of other development programs.
- Support agricultural production.
- Improve the living and health condition of the community by providing clean water.
- Avoid migration or displacement in search of water.

Activities

These consist of common activities and separate (by component) activities:

COMMON ACTIVITIES

- Create an effective co-ordination network with all the stakeholders of the project.
- Conduct needs assessment in the intervention sites in co-operation with concerned partners and the targeted beneficiaries.
- Design and frame the appeal based on the assessment and submit the proposal to donors for possible funding.
- After securing sufficient funding, prepare bidding document, invite suppliers and analyse bids to select the successful supplier.
- Place order and make continuous follow up of shipment status.
- Obtain tax exemption certificate, submit the shipping document to clearing agent and facilitate the port clearance.
- Assign insurance surveyor and lodge insurance claim if loss or damage occurs and acknowledge in writing the arrival condition of the goods.
- Facilitate inland transport and storage from port of discharge up to project site.
- Assign and deploy the necessary human and materials resources.
- Maintain financial records in an accountable and transparent way.
- Prepare and share time reports with all concerned stakeholders.
- Carry out frequent field visit and share information immediately afterwards.
- Ensure that proper training is given to selected community members by being active in capacity building programs laid down and ascertaining timely implementation.
- Ensure that the beneficiaries are owners of the project.
- Ensure that all efforts are made to meet the goals and/or objectives of the project.

SEPARATE ACTIVITIES AS PER COMPONENT

Food aid:

- Prepare distribution plan jointly with implementing partner, ERREC.
- Assign food monitors to distribution sites to witness the actual distribution and confirm that the food aid has safely reached in the hands of the targeted beneficiaries.

Supplementary feeding:

- Collect nutritional data and carry out base line survey in the proposed intervention area together with Nutrition Unit under the Ministry of Health.
- Carry out practical and theoretical training to key project staff on basic knowledge about nutrition, data collection and analysing, monitoring and evaluation techniques and anthropometrics by hiring a professional nutritionist.
- Ensure that the targeted beneficiaries (Children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating mothers) receive 6 and 4 kg/person/month respectively.

Breeding Herds:

- Conduct market survey to buy the right animal at the right time from the right source at an acceptable price.
- Monitor and evaluate previous and future purchase of breeding herds and their impact on food security and self-reliance.

Provision of construction materials:

- Establish a project office with a project officer.
- Mobilise and sensitise the returning IDPs to contribute their labour and providing locally available materials such as stone, sand mud-bricks or hollow sand blocks.
- Provide them with imported materials like iron sheets, purlins, cement etc.

Water Supply:

- Conduct hydro-geological and geophysical survey by hiring professionals.
- Drill borehole, testing and sealing.
- Execute and monitor construction works of elevated water reservoir, generator house, public fountain and pipeline distribution.
- Train local community members on water management, general hygiene and machine operation and basic technical repairs.

Implementation Methodology

The implementation methodology differs from component to component depending on the nature of the intervention. For emergency relief, the Eritrean Relief & Refugee Commission (ERREC) has the sole mandate to distribute and co-ordinate. For reconstruction, rehabilitation and recovery programs, the concerned line ministries act as partners.

FOOD AID

The food aid consignment is handed over to ERREC at the port of destination and in return ERREC officially confirms by issuing a written acknowledgement of receipt. The quantity received by ERREC is transported to project sites and in accordance to the assessment previously conducted by LWF and distribution plan already agreed. When the distribution date is fixed, LWF/WS-ER assigns field monitors to witness and confirm the actual distribution process.

The food aid is distributed in front of a working team drawn from ERREC, LWF/WS-ER, Local Administration, and Relief Committee selected by the beneficiaries.

During the distribution period when people are gathered, an alert message about HIV/AIDS is given. The Sphere Standard is applied on the ration of 15 kg/person/month.

As far as the participation of the communities is concerned, they are part and parcel of the team and are represented by the relief committee selected by themselves. Although ERREC is the implementing partner, LWF/WS has unlimited access to monitor the implementation of the food aid. From previous experience of LWF/WS-ER, implementation of food aid is not abused in Eritrea. When the distribution is completed, ERREC requests LWF settlement of inland transport, storage and handling costs.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

The Ministry of Health, local administration and LWF makes intervention arrangements. The program is totally implemented by LWF with no interference or pressure from partners. The Ministry is very supportive in sharing valuable data and posters for training.

With funds secured from respective donors, LWF/WS-ER procures the blended food (DMK). LWF project staff carries out the distribution of CSB/ UNIMIX. The on-going integrated people's development project in Kerkebet is an added value for the success of the proposed Supplementary Food Programme.

Before starting implementation, training on data collection and analysis is given to LWF project staff by hiring professional nutritionist. The trained project staff will train the communities. As the awareness of the community is low, visual posters will accompany practical and theoretical sessions with messages on nutrition. The communities are nomadic pastoralists and LWF are striving to motivate the community to participate in the implementation of the project.

BREEDING HERDS

Under ACT Appeal AFER 41, LWF/WS-ER has successfully implemented the same project and we have found that the partnership with the National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) is very effective because the targeted beneficiaries are female headed households. The beneficiaries have a confidence in NUEW and LWF/WS-ER has an existing healthy relationship with NUEW.

The project is fully implemented in a participatory way. Beneficiaries are physically present at the market place to select the animal that fits in with their environment. Hired veterinary personnel check the health condition of the animal.

The targeted beneficiaries are well aware about the goal and objectives of the project and they have appreciated the concept of the project. In all the proposed projects, women are prioritised beneficiaries of LWF.

PROVISION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

This is a self-help project with active community participation. LWF/WS-ER is to establish a project office with a project officer. Apart from the technical support, LWF provides imported construction materials such as corrugated iron sheet, nails, wooden purling, rafter, cement etc. The administration is to give agricultural land to IDPs, improve the roads and carry out de-mining activities.

The shelter housing kit consisting: corrugated iron sheet, wooden purling, iron bares, nails and cement will be purchased either from the local market or from abroad and will be transported to the project site in Lalai Gash, about 350kms south west of Asmara.

The IDPs will be active in constructing their homes by collecting and using locally available materials stones, sand and mud-bricks and imported materials provided by LWF. ERREC, the Department of Social Infrastructure, the local administration and the beneficiaries will closely work together. The nature of the project is "by the people to the people". Constructing shelter housing using metal sheet instead of cutting trees is one way of protecting the environment.

WATER SUPPLY

As in the past, LWF/WS-ER is one of the few implementing NGOs in Eritrea formally requested by ERREC and line ministries to implement projects in remote and difficult to assess areas. One of the components is a Water Supply project for the drought affected population. The Adi Awad project is a special request that has come from the Water Resources Dept and Zoba Gash Barka Administration.

The hydro-geological and geophysical survey is carried out by hired professional consultants, while the necessary equipment are ordered from abroad based on the specification and survey of the professionals. LWF procures the goods and the construction work is given to successful bidders/contractors. Bore hole drilling and testing are carried out by hired machinery which will be supervised by the assigned Project officer During intervention, training is given to selected community members on basic water management, general hygiene and proper use of equipment. Upon completion, the project is handed over to the community.

In implementing water supply system, the involvement of the communities is crucial because they are owners of the projects and sustainability depends on them. The provision of 15 litres of water/person/day is based on the SPHERE standards.

Inputs For Project Implementation

Human and Material resources needed for implementation are as follows:

FOOD AID

- **Human Resources:** one Emergency Officer, two Field Monitors and one Driver
- **Material Resources:** one Pick-Up Vehicle

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING

- **Human Resources:** one Project Co-ordinator, one Nurse, five Animators, one Accountant (part time) one Storekeeper (part time), and one Driver
- **Material Resources:** one Pick-Up Vehicle and one truck (part time)

BREEDING HERDS

- **Human Resources:** one Emergency Officer, one Public Relations Officer, one Monitor, two Cashiers, Driver (all part time)
- **Material Resources:** one Pick-Up Vehicle (part time)

PROVISION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

- **Human Resources:** one Project Officer, one Driver, one Co-ordinator, one Accountant, one Store keeper (the last three on part)
- **Material Resources:** one Pick-Up Vehicle for Project Office and one Pick-Up (part time)

WATER SUPPLY

- **Human Resources:** one Project Officer, one Driver, one Co-ordinator, one Accountant, one Store keeper (the last three on part time)
- **Material Resources:** one Pick-Up for Project Office, one Pick-Up and Truck (part time)

Planning Assumptions, Constraints and Prioritisation:

The main assumptions behind these proposed project components are:

- The Government would continue to create conducive working environment in the project areas as well as ensure continuous availability of fuel.
- The stable and peaceful atmosphere throughout the country would continue
- Adequate funds are secured on time to facilitate quick and timely implementation.
- The project sites are located in remote and mostly in difficult to access areas as well as different locations (south, west, and east) throughout the country. Consequently the costs involved are comparatively high. However, the issues addressed are basic human necessities for human survival and decent living. A quick response is crucial.

Transition or Exit Strategy:

One of LWF/WS-ER's Strategic Priorities is shifting from being an “**implementers**” to becoming more of a “**facilitator**”.

As sustainability is primarily the work and responsibility of the local communities and community based organisations, the role of International NGOs is to support and accompany the local communities and work with them to build their capacity so that they are able to determine their future. In line with this, LWF/WS-ER brings to this task a commitment to the empowerment of the local communities through facilitation, capacity building, participatory process and access to the resources.

The strategic priority is to incorporate sustainable development, advocacy and human rights based approach. Thus, the focus is empowering the communities to develop skills and knowledge so that they could themselves address their need. With training assistance, the communities will gradually identify issues of concern. They will plan, monitor and implement programs on their own and, instead of depending on LWF; they will act as partners rather than beneficiaries.

DIA, NCA and LWF/WS-ER are part of the General Humanitarian Co-ordination Group consisting of Government, line ministries, ERREC, UN agencies and international and local NGOs. This General Co-ordination Group is broken down into Sector Core Groups in order to co-ordinate and avoid duplication of services and the ACT members are part of the food aid, food security, shelter, education, health, and water and sanitation core groups.

General Humanitarian Co-ordination Group and Sector Group meetings are held periodically whenever the need arises. The concept of co-ordination of "**Who is doing What and Where (W3)**" is well developed and effectively applied.

At project level, Project Officers work closely in co-operation with the local administration, concerned line ministries and above all with the community.

X. BUDGET

Note: The difference in some of the Unit costs under the Water Supply Budgets of LWF and NCA are due to the different site locations and soil conditions, as well as difference in prices between local procured items and those imported (LWF intends to import the required equipment).

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Description	Unit Type	No. of Units	Unit cost US\$	Budget US\$
DIRECT ASSISTANCE				
Food Items				
Wheat grain	ton	1575	300	472,500
Blended Food(DMK/SCB/UNIMIX)	ton	160	525	84,000
Sub Total				556,500
Transport, warehousing and handling				
Port clearance and service charge	ton	1735	6	10,410
Transport Massawa up to Asmara	ton	1735	16	27,760
Storage, loading unloading in Asmara	ton	1735	10	17,350
Transport Asmara up to distribution sites	ton	1735	18	31,230
Storage, loading unloading in distribution Site	ton	1735	8	13,880
Sub Total				100,630
Project staff salaries and benefits				
Project supervisor 100%	month	9	400	3,600
Emergency Officer 100%	month	9	500	4,500
Field monitor 1- 100%	month	9	250	2,250
Distribution supervisor 100%	month	9	500	4,500
Public Relation Officer 50%	month	9	250	2,250
Animators	month	9	1,000	9,000
Guards	month	9	165	1,485
Drivers	month	9	300	2,700
Insurance	month	9	200	1,800
Traveling allowance	month	9	500	4,500
Sub Total				36,585

Description	Unit Type	No. of Units	Unit cost US\$	Budget US\$
Partial Replacement of Breeding Herds				
Restocking breeding herds	cows	100	500	50,000
Sub Total				50,000
TOTAL DIRECT ASSISTANCE				<u>743,715</u>
WATER SUPPLY				
Water and Sanitation				
Geo-physical and hydro-geological survey	site	1	2,000	2,000
Project Design	site	1	5,000	5,000
Sub Total				7,000
Water Project Equipment				
Supply of Generator 15 KVA	set	1	14,000	14,000
Supply of submersible pump	set	1	13,000	13,000
Galvanized pipes of 3 inch- Imported	meter	1500	20	30,000
Galvanized pipes of 2 inch- Imported	meter	1500	12	18,000
Fittings various sizes 35% of pipes	LS			16,800
Sub Total				91,800
Water Project Construction and Installation				
Borehole drilling	site/well	1	12,000	12,000
Pumping Test	site/well	1	2,000	2,000
Trench excavation and backfill	M ³	1200	5	6,000
Construction of water reservoir of 50 m3	site	1	25,000	25,000
Construction of Generator house	site	1	5,000	5,000
Installation of generator and submersible pump	set	2	2,000	4,000
Construction of public fountain and fencing	pcs	2	5,000	10,000
Distribution and Installation of G.I. Pipes	meter	3000	4	12,000
Sub Total				76,000
Water Project Training				
Training on water mngt, hygiene & mach. operation	session/day	2	500	1,000
Metal box with tools and recommended parts	set	1	3,000	3,000
Sub Total				4,000
Environment, Awareness and Repair				
Training on Environmental Awareness	session/day	1	1,000	1,000
SubTotal				1,000
TOTAL WATER SUPPLY				<u>179,800</u>
SHELTER HOUSING FOR IDPs				
Building Materials for Shelter Housing				
Corrugated iron sheets of 28 gauge (300 fam)	Sheets	20	4,500	90,000
Eucalyptus tree for rafter (300 fam)	pcs	5	3,000	15,000
Wooden purling 5 x 7/4m (300 fam)	pcs	8	6,000	48,000
wooden door 1x 2.3 meter (300 fam)	pcs	1	24,000	24,000
wooden window 1 x 1.20 with wire mesh (300fam)	pcs	2	18,000	36,000
Iron bar of 12 inch (50 x 20) (300 fam)	pcs	4	12,000	48,000
Iron bar of 12 inch (20 x 20) (300 fam)	pcs	6	12,000	72,000
iron bar 6- 6m each (300 fam)	pcs	20	2,700	54,000
cement for concrete floor and walls (300 fam)	ton	2	3,750.0	7,500
Black wire 1.5 mm for binding (300 fam)	kg	10	600	6,000
Nails of 6 cm. 8cm 10 cm (300 fam)	kg	10	1,500	15,000

Description	Unit Type	No. of Units	Unit cost US\$	Budget US\$
steel hooks (300 fam)	pcs	15	300	4,500
Total Building Materials for 300 Families				420,000
Inland transport, storage and handling cost				
Port clearance and service charge	ton	1120	6	6,720
Transport Massawa up to Asmara	ton	1120	16	17,920
Storage, loading unloading in Asmara	ton	1120	10	11,200
Transport Asmara up to distribution sites	ton	1120	18	20,160
Storage, loading unloading in distribution Site	ton	1120	8	8,960
Sub Total				64,960
Project staff salaries and benefits				
Technical Coordinator 100%	month	9	600	5,400
Technical Officer 100%	month	9	450	4,050
Driver 100%	month	9	250	2,250
Accountant/Cashier 50 %	month	9	450	4,050
Logistic officer 50 %	month	9	400	3,600
Secretary/time keeper 100%	month	9	120	1,116
Traveling allowance	month	9	500	10,800
Sub Total				24,930
TOTAL SHELTER HOUSING FOR IDPs				<u>509,890</u>
Running Costs Vehicles (Hire rate)	K.M	50,000	0.40	<u>20,000</u>
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT				
Salaries				
Representative 20%	Month	9	1,800	16,200
D/Representative 40%	Month	9	900	8,100
Finance Coordinator 20%	Month	9	180	1,620
Administration Officer 20%	Month	9	150	1,350
Procurement Officer 20%	Month	9	350	3,150
Accountant 20%	Month	9	135	1,215
Secretary 20%	Month	9	90	810
Radio/telephone Operator 20%	Month	9	90	810
Drivers (2)	Month	9	150	1,350
Perdiem Daily rate	Month	9	600	5,400
Insurance 10% of salaries	Month	9	400	3,600
Sub Total				43,605
Office Operation				
Telephone and E-mail 40%	Month	9	1,500	13,500
Radio Communication	Month	9	100	900
Office and stationery 40%	Month	9	500	4,500
Sub Total				18,900
TOTAL PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATIONS &SUPPORT				<u>62,505</u>
Audit Fee	Lumpsum	1	2,000	<u>2,000</u>
Visibility	Lumpsum	1	4,000	<u>4,000</u>
Evaluation	Lumpsum	1	3,000	<u>3,000</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				<u>1,524,910</u>

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER INFORMATION

- **Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

NCA has over 25 years of experience in undertaking humanitarian and development works and is well known by communities and governments in the region. It has a long- term relationship and comprehensive co-operation with respected church partners who represent a significant number of the poor and marginalised. This has reinforced motivation, commitment and trust between NCA and partners for assisting the needy and mobilising their resources.

NCA has developed five prioritised thematic programs that define its organisational products and professional capacity. These are: Food Security, HIV/AIDS, Water and Sanitation, Civil Society and Good Governance, Gender based Violence and Conflict Transformation and Peace Building.

HABEN, Local NGO

HABEN was officially registered as an independent NGO in Eritrea on 30 May 2000. Its aim is to strengthen local capacities and local initiatives by applying a participatory approach to its work with community groups. HABEN's long term aim is thus to involve itself in the development of local self help organisations, strengthening mechanisms for the improvement of food security, protection of the environment and the development of human resources.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Water Shortages continue to be acute in many places of the country. Water trucking still appears to be the only option. More than 80,000 people are dependent on accelerated water trucking, even though the price of a drum of water nearly has doubled over the past months. The recent national nutrition survey found that 45% of respondents in Gash Barka reported a reduction in water quality and that some water sources had dried up entirely.

In many of the winter rain regions of the Northern and Southern Red sea zones, the water level has dropped up to 7 metres. Lack of substantive flow of streams from the highlands means that the water table in these regions has not been recharged. In light of the poor rainfall that has been received, it is predicted that serious difficulties in drinking water supplies will be encountered in 2005. It is predicted in the CAP 2005 that unless positive rainfall performance occurs in the near future, 60-80%, of the rural population and livestock of the country areas will be adversely affected. These water shortages bear both health and hygiene risks as the drying of surface water is forcing livestock and humans to share water sources. Women in particular are suffering since they are generally responsible for fetching water and have to travel greater distances. Such water shortages are unlikely to improve in 2005 and are placing an added strain on already vulnerable groups.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

Due to the declared drought of this year and the recurring drought, which took place in the past, the long term average extraction rate of groundwater in the target area, have exceeded the long-term, average recharge by rainfall. Consequently, this has resulted in:

- Declining of water tables or reduced water pressures;
- Drying up of streams and springs, along the river beds and plains which ultimately led to the loss of aquatic habitat and grazing areas;
- Loss of wells and reduction in pumping capacity;
- Drying up of shallow wells often used for human and livestock consumption as well as for irrigation of small fields.

Inevitably, the ravages of war for independence and the recent border conflict with Ethiopia have left their mark on the infrastructure and lives of the people. In Eritrea, rehabilitation and the reconstruction of the social facilities is a declared priority of the country.

One of the regions heavily affected by the recent border war with Ethiopia is the Southern region of the country. Most of the service providing institutions in the target project areas are destroyed. Another effect of the recent war is that there are thousands of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) who have neither shelter nor enough food. However, the main problem the IDPs face is shortage of drinking water. The IDPs as well as the residents of many villages in Senafe are now walking for hours from their settlement areas looking for water.

During the war with Ethiopia, many of the hand pumps installed on the water sources were dismantled and broken. Hence, the only water sources in these villages are streams and shallow dug wells that only last for limited months or weeks after the rainy season. The sources of water are open and human and livestock use the same source for drinking and as a consequence the hygienic condition is very poor, causing different water borne and related diseases.

Poor sanitation and hygienic practices along with the shortage of water result in the spread of diseases that become obstacle for the needy community livelihood improvement.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Location

One of the regions heavily affected by the recent border war with Ethiopia is the southern region of the country. Most of the service-providing institutions in the target project areas are ruined. Another effect of the recent war is that there are thousands of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) who have neither shelter nor enough food. However, the main problem that the IDPs face is the shortage of drinking water. The IDPs as well as the residents of many villages in Senafe are now walking for hours from their settlement areas looking for water.

During the war with Ethiopia, many of the hand pumps installed on water sources were dismantled and broken. Hence, the only water sources in these villages are streams and shallowly dug wells that only last for limited weeks or months after the rainy season. The sources of water are open and humans and livestock use the same source for drinking. Consequently the hygienic conditions are very poor, causing different water-born and related diseases.

Poor sanitation and hygienic practices, along with the shortage of water result in the spread of diseases, which becomes an obstacle to the needy community's livelihood and improvement.

All the target communities are situated in the southern part of the country, in sub Zoba Senafe, Zoba Debub. This area is located in the temporary security zone and hosting many IDPs. Senafe is located about 125kms south of Asmara, and all three clusters are located between 15 and 25 km south of the town of Senafe, near the border with Ethiopia.

Target group number

The direct beneficiaries of the project will be the 8,250 residents of the seven villages in the three clusters, which are:

- CLUSTER 1 (Emba Bidehan and Serha),
- CLUSTER 2 (Meshale and Forto) and
- CLUSTER 3 (Emba Ahsea, Tsaeda Korso and Gubo).

However, all the adjoining villages, which have no access to a safe and adequate water supply, will also benefit from the project. The total number of beneficiaries, therefore, will be much higher than the number mentioned for the villages above.

Criteria for Selection of Target Groups

The Senafe area is a highly drought-affected area and has been declared a priority area by the government. However, HABEN has its own selection criteria and the three clusters were screened, based on the number of beneficiaries, age and sex composition, availability of health stations, and readiness of the community to participate in the project in line with HABEN's methodology.

Target Group Composition

According to data collected by HABEN from the field and other sources, females dominate over males in number. Moreover, most of the men between the ages of 18 and 40 are engaged in military service.

Target Group Accessibility

All the villages are accessible and have all-weather roads, which connect them to the town of Senafe. Also, the area has been declared free from landmines.

VI. PROPOSED ASSISTANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION:

Goal: The overall goal of the project is to improve the livelihood conditions of the target communities through the provision of safe and adequate water, and improve the health condition of the communities.

Project objectives

Towards achieving the goal of the project, the following specific objectives will be realised:

- Develop the target community's ability in water management skills.
- Providing the target community with access to potable water.
- Raising the awareness of the target community of sanitation and related health issues.

WATER SUPPLY EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

- Developing the target community's ability in water management skills:
 - Establish water and sanitation management committees in each village and provide adequate training on sustainable water management and sanitation issues.
 - Train two people from each village on the proper maintenance of the water supply service.
- Provide the target community with access to potable water:
 - Conduct drilling and pumping tests.
 - Install submersible pumps and set generator.
 - Construct a reservoir and generator house.
 - Construct public fountains.
 - Excavate and backfill trenches.

- Raise the awareness of the target community of sanitation and related health issues.

Expected Output:

- Water committees, composed of 2 men and 2 women, established in each village, and workshops arranged in water management systems.
- 2 selected permanent residents from each village trained, and their skills enhanced in water supply maintenance work.
- Water supply distribution schemes constructed consisting of:
 - Masonry reservoirs
 - Main transmission line to the reservoirs and pipe distribution network
 - Generator houses
 - Public fountains, with different faucets
 - Awareness-raising training sessions in hygiene and sanitation carried out in each village

HIV/AIDS

The aim of this project is to provide potable, safe water to the community. However, as an additional component of the project, special consideration will be given to raising awareness regarding HIV/AIDS.

The project will ensure that the Water Point Committees in each village will be responsible in creating HIV/AIDS awareness among their community members. Training materials for HIV/AIDS awareness will be provided to the communities. HABEN has devised mechanisms such as dramas and video shows to give a lasting impression on the threat of HIV/AIDS.

GENDER

The project will seek to ensure that both men and women are benefiting from, and participating in, the project. Both men and women will be consulted so that they may give input to the design and implementation of the project. Women comprise the vast majority of the target group and are traditionally the ones who fetch the water. It is therefore especially important to collect their views and ensure their active involvement in every part of the project.

The project will try to ensure that an equal gender balance is implemented through the Water Point Committees and other decision-making/consultative bodies. These will be elected by the community. The Water Point Committee should be comprised of at least 50% women.

It will also try to ensure that training schemes have a balanced participation by men and women. These training schemes will relate to hygiene, sanitation, and the maintenance of water points/pumps/solar panels/generators etc. As women are the main users of water points (at least for human consumption), it is important that they play a key role in their maintenance, so that they do not only have access to, but also a certain control over the water resource.

Implementation methodology

HABEN is one of the few implementing NGOs in Eritrea involved in implementing water supply emergency projects. Hired professional consultants carry out the hydro-geological and geophysical survey. Bore hole drilling and testing is carried out by hiring machinery and the assigned project officer supervises the overall activities. During intervention, training is given to selected community members on basic water management, general hygiene and proper use of equipment. Upon completion, the project is handed over to the community.

The members of each community are expected to participate in the initial site selection and the management of the water facility after its completion.

In implementing water supply systems, the involvement of the communities is crucial because they are owners of the project and sustainability depends on them.

Within the culture, the responsibility for water collection and water-related work falls largely on women. Therefore the participation of women in this project will be a priority. This will be done through the mobilisation of the local branch of the women's organisation NUEW (National Union of Eritrean Women) and the Water Committee within the villages in the project area. The project will be implemented by HABEN in partnership with the local administrative bodies and the community.

Implementation Schedule

The project implementation is expected to be completed within 11 months. However, HABEN will continue its commitment to supporting the communities for a longer period after the physical completion of the project. This is because upgrading the capacity of the committees to manage projects in a sustainable way takes a longer time.

In general, the schedule of the activities will have three main phases:

PHASE I: PREPARATORY PHASE

This may take six weeks. In this phase the project will:

- Develop good working relationships with the concerned communities.
- Mobilise communities and elect Water Management Committees.
- Assess and collect locally available materials and mobilise field personnel and equipment.

PHASE II: PHYSICAL IMPLEMENTATION

This will take most of the project time, i.e, 36 weeks. Here HABEN will:

- Perform different construction activities.
- Complete pipe work and other related tasks.
- Arrange and provide the different community training programs.

PHASE III: TESTING NEW SYSTEM AND HANDING OVER

In this final phase of the project, the different components of the project will be tested. The project will be inaugurated and handed over to the community in the presence of all stakeholders.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

HABEN will play a key role in the implementation of the program. NCA/Eritrea is responsible to carry out the required field monitoring and as well as follow the proper utilisation of the fund. Furthermore, HABEN is required to provide reports as deemed necessary.

After the approval of the project a contract will be signed between NCA/Eritrea and the partner HABEN.

Reporting schedule:

- **Interim narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 15 October 2005 i.e. within one month following mid-term of project.**
- **Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 30 April 2006, i.e. within two months of completion of project**
- **Audit due by 31 May 2006 – within 3 months of end of project.**

VIII. MONITORING & REPORTING

In this project, HABEN is responsible for the co-ordination of water supply programs and will play a great role in the implementation. In accordance with the project contract, NCA/Eritrea will also carry out the required monitoring. Furthermore, HABEN will provide NCA with the appropriate and required progress reports. The monitoring of the proper use of resources, provided under this contract, will be an ongoing activity for the duration of the program. This will be carried out by NCA/Eritrea's own staff.

NCA will receive regular reports from HABEN on the activities of the water work, the location of the water project, number of families or individuals supported by the project, completion date of the project etc, and the fulfilling of the project aims and objectives in general.

Accountability and Financial Reports

HABEN will be accountable for all resources handed over to them in connection with the project. HABEN will also maintain an accounting system for such provisions, in accordance with internationally accepted accounting principles, open for inspection by NCA at any time required in connection with their monitoring role. At the end of the project, HABEN will provide an appropriate financial report for the project, supported by an independent certified auditor.

IX. CO-ORDINATION

There are several water related interventions that are underway or in the planning stages at this time. HABEN will strive to maintain close contacts with all the concerned organisations to prevent duplication and to ensure co-ordination of efforts and sharing of resources and information.

Co-ordination at the community level with leaders, groups, local service providers, and informal networks is an integral part of this community-based project. Therefore, the project's activities will aim to build networks, information sharing and co-ordination.

X. BUDGET

EXPECTED EXPENDITURE

Description	Unit Type	No. of Units	Unit cost US\$	Budget US\$
WATER SUPPLY				
Preparatory Work				
Water resources consultant	Month	3	2000	6,000
Project design and study	ls	3	5000	15,000
Drilling of bore holes	Site	6	8,000	48,000
Pumping test	Site	6	2600	15,600
Total				84,600
Construction Works				
Generator house	Site	3	5,000	15,000
Reservoir 50m ³ capacity	Site	2	15,000	30,000
Public fountains	Site	17	4,500	76,500
Local/intersite transport	Site	3	3000	9,000
Total				130,500

Description	Unit Type	No. of Units	Unit cost US\$	Budget US\$
Materials and equipment				
Transm.&dist.3"GI Transmission line	IM	1600	44	70,400
3" PVC Transmission line	lm	400	6	2,400
2.5" GI transmission line	LM	3800	26	98,800
2.5" PVC Transmission line	Lm	1200	6	7,200
2" GI-distribution line	Lm	2800	20	56,000
2" PVC -distribution line	Lm	1500	5	7,500
1" GI pipe-public fountain	LM	250	6.5	1,625
Fittings- 35% of pipes	LS	1	85,375	85,375
Submersible pumps	set	6	9,000	54,000
Power Generators	set	3	13,500	40,500
Hand pump	set	1	1,500	1,500
Total				425,300
Pipe work				
Excavation	m ³	5424	2.50	13,560
backfilling	m ³	5424	0.50	2,712
Small tools	ls	1	1,500	1,500
Total				17,772
Site Operations and supply				
Vehicle hire (1)	Month	3	5,400	16,200
Vehicle running costs (1)	Month	3	1200	3,600
Per diem (1 pers)	Month	3	900	2,700
Transportation	LS	1	5000	5,000
Stationeries etc.	LS	1	1000	1,000
Total				28,500
Human Resources				
Coordinator (1 pers)	Month	3	460	1,380
Env. Health expert (1 pers)	Month	3	400	1,200
Community dev.officer (1 pers)	Month	3	300	900
Project engineer (1 pers)	Month	6	400	2,400
Foreman (6 pers)	Month	6	1500	9,000
Plumber (4 pers)	Month	1	1000	1,000
Total				15,880
TOTAL WATER SUPPLY				<u>702,552</u>
HIV/AIDS				
Training				
Training materials and supplies	Session	15	150	2,250
Training facility rental	Session	15	20	300
Lodging and perdiem for participants	Persons	25	50	1,250
Total				3,800
Materials and equipment				
Printing IEC materials	LS	1	4,000	4,000
Video/Projector	Set	1	300	300
Total				4,300
TOTAL HIV/AIDS				<u>8,100</u>

Description	Unit Type	No. of Units	Unit cost US\$	Budget US\$
GENDER AWARENESS				
Workshop	LS	1	3,000	<u>3,000</u>
OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT				
Office Operations				
Office Equipment and Stationery	LS	1	1,000	1,000
Other running costs	LS	1	3,000	3,000
TOTAL OPERATIONS & SUPPORT				<u>4,000</u>
EVALUATION				
Evaluation Fee	LS	1	10,000	10,000
TOTAL EVALUATION				<u>10,000</u>
AUDIT				
Audit Fee	LS	1	3,000	3,000
TOTAL AUDIT				<u>3,000</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				<u>730,652</u>