

# OPERATIONS UPDATE



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

## BURKINA FASO, MALI MAURITANIA AND NIGER: FOOD INSECURITY

27 August, 2005

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

### In Brief

Emergency Appeal No. 05EA015; Operations Update no. 1; Period covered: 22 July to 22 August, 2005; Appeal coverage: 27.5% (in cash, kind and services ([click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website](#)).

#### Appeal history:

- Emergency Appeal launched on 22 July 2005 for CHF 18,243,483 (USD 14,211,607 or EUR 11,642,754) in cash, kind or services to assist 44,400 families (some 220,000 beneficiaries) in four countries<sup>1</sup> for six months (until 22 January 2006).
- A revised Plan of Action was submitted on 8 August 2005 specifying assistance to 76,067 families or 532,000 beneficiaries over the next 6 months period. A Revised Appeal is scheduled for September/October, focussing on contingency planning as well as on the transition from emergency to recovery and beyond.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 280,000. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are needed.

Outstanding needs: CHF 13,227,000

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A

**Operational Summary:** One month after the launch of the Appeal, the Federation has assisted 12,501 children under and approximately 81,256 beneficiaries through its nutrition programmes. All systems and infrastructure (logistics, telecommunications, offices, housing) required for a very complex and sizeable operation are in place in Niger, with linkages to Mali and Burkina Faso, where preparedness and response mechanisms have been upgraded rapidly. Actual emergency relief operations have started in all four Sahel countries, in Niger as early as August 1<sup>st</sup>, and have expanded ever since.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (the Federation, the national Red Cross societies of the affected region and bilaterally operating national Red Cross societies - in Niger - notably those of France, Spain, and Qatar) are conducting operations within a close planning and implementation context with the UN bodies and the main humanitarian and developmental agencies such as MSF, Oxfam, Action Contre la

<sup>1</sup> For more about the national societies responding to this crisis, please click on the links below.

Red Cross Society of Niger – <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=127>

Mauritanian Red Crescent – <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=114>

Mali Red Cross – <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=112>

Burkinabe Red Cross Society – <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=181>

Faim, SCF, CARE, Africare, PLAN, and Caritas. For contact lists see: [www.humanitarianinfo.org/westafrika/niger](http://www.humanitarianinfo.org/westafrika/niger). Hundreds of Red Cross and other humanitarian workers are working long hours to expand and consolidate a complex operation aimed at stabilizing and containing a very serious food security crisis. There are few if any reserve stocks left to cover the period until the next harvest in October and hundreds of thousands of people are experiencing grave problems until then. General distributions are becoming necessary and the Red Cross is partnering with WFP to respond to this urgent situation.

To date the response to the Emergency Appeal has been less than satisfactory regarding cash donations; the response in kind and services has however been comparatively good. Pending the arrival of a number of donations in kind, such as vehicles, initial operating costs and rentals require a minimum of unearmarked cash for the current operation to maintain its current momentum. Donors are therefore urged to make such funds available, in addition to equally vital donation in kind and services.

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

## Background

In 2004 and 2005 countries across the Sahel suffered the worst locust invasion since 20 years at a time of low rainfalls and droughts, leaving parts of the region with a severe food crisis and malnutrition. Early reports from MSF and other sources indicated that millions of people were threatened by the crisis in Niger, Mali, Mauritania and Burkina Faso. Children are dying (particularly in Niger) as a result of the crisis. Reports show a 2004 shortfall in cereal production in Niger of approximately 15% compared to the average annual production over the last 5 years or a grain deficit of about 225,000 metric tones; locally cereal deficits have reached 70-80%.

In Niger, there is a very severe, but localized, food security crisis in some pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of northern Maradi, Tillaberi, Zinder, Agadez and Tahoua departments caused by an early end of last year's rains, locust damage to some pastoral lands, current high prices of food, and chronic non-food causes of malnutrition. In these areas, high malnutrition rates, some of which reveal severe local problems, will inevitably be accompanied by increases in the "normally" high levels of infant mortality.

Niger now suffers from a combination of extremely high food prices and a collapse of livestock prices; scarcities of animal feed and local foodstuffs; exodus/migration of entire households across international borders in search of new livelihood; and what FEWSNET—the source of the above—has termed “accelerated use of unsustainable survival strategies, liquidation of livestock, household assets and excessive felling of trees in fragile environment.” Finally, throughout 2005 malnutrition rates have increased. Thus, one child out of five is affected by **moderate malnutrition** and is at risk of becoming severely malnourished in the near future if not assisted. Its prevalence is estimated between 13.4% (PAM-HKI), 16 to 17% (UNICEF), 19.4% (MSF) depending on location and timing of the surveys. **Severe malnutrition** is estimated between 2.4 and 2.9% in the most severely affected areas (Tahoua and Maradi), which are rates similar to those in the worst conflict zones and emergencies in the world.

In July 2005 the situation in Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania was less severe, with 20% of the population of Mali reported to be affected by food insecurity, in particular 175,000 children (WFP) and 26% of the people of Mauritania still suffering the results of last year's locust invasion. The Burkina Faso authorities estimated that some 500,000 people were in need of food assistance.

Today there is no large-scale famine or widespread starvation, but the numbers of vulnerable run into the millions. According to UNICEF 800,000 children in Niger are affected by the current food crisis, with 160,000 children moderately and 36,000 severely malnourished. Admissions at therapeutic feeding centres in mid-July were twice as high as a year earlier. Further increases in malnutrition can be expected until the end of the "lean" season which covers the period between exhaustion of food reserves in April and the new harvest in October. Thus, admissions in 5 MSF-run therapeutic feeding centres in Tahoua and Maradi saw 1,700 severely malnourished children newly admitted in one week in August.

The total number of people in need of food aid was revised upward during the second week of August, when Niger's National Early Warning System added a further 149,109 persons to the 2,5 million already identified as food insecure, bringing the total to 2,649,109.

Finally, the price of millet has increased on average by 6% in the week of 10-16 August, but the figures express considerable variation. In Niamey (+ 22%), Dosso (17%) and Diffa (+13%) the increases are said to be due to lack of supply. In contrast, prices in Zinder and Tahoua fell by 8 %. Millet is now 105% more expensive than a year ago and 47% more than at the height of the last food crisis of 2000-2001. Prices of livestock and camels appear to recover somewhat but those of goats and sheep continue to fall, expressing a general worsening of the terms of trade of livestock versus cereal prices.<sup>2</sup>

## Operational developments

### Crisis response

The government of Niger and the international community have responded to the crisis with a variety of policies and interventions. The Niger authorities declared the situation of concern in 56 out of 106 vulnerable zones in the country. Using a six-tiered classification ranging from 'relatively calm' to 'extremely critical' the government implemented emergency measures in the worst-affected areas, including the sale 20,000 tons of subsidized cereals and the distribution of 20,000 tons in the form of loans to be paid back after the October harvest. In view of the seriousness of the situation as of mid-July, the Government will also proceed with targeted distribution of free cereals to zones characterized as extremely critical.

In view of the aggravated situation in Niger, the UN and its partners have revised the Flash Appeal launched originally on 19 May 2005. The updated US\$ 81 million inter-agency appeal aims at recuperating 32,000 severely malnourished children and 160,000 moderately malnourished children, as well as distributing free food commodities to a targeted 2.7 million persons among the most vulnerable.

### Operational response

WFP plans to reach 1.85 million people, the Government of Niger 700,000 and PLAN the remaining 100,000 beneficiaries. From 24 July to 3 August WFP dispatched 2,710 metric tonnes of food to feed 233,843 people. WFP plans to distribute twice. In the first round WFP will provide a family ration based on the average nutritional needs of a family of 7 people, which consists of 100 kg of cereals, 15 kg of pulses and 5 kg of vegetable oil. In the second round, WFP will target the 1.7 million beneficiaries in levels 1 and 2, those areas classified as "extremely critical" and "critical". This second round will be a reduced ration consisting of 50 kg of cereals and 15 kg of pulses. As of early August, WFP's operation is 40% funded, with US\$ 28 million received in contributions. The current shortfall is US\$ 34.8 million, corresponding to 51,588 metric tonnes of food.

Since the beginning of the crisis, the national food crisis authority used 37,800 metric tonnes of cereals from its own stocks and funds and undertook the following activities: sale of cereals at subsidized price, distribution of 500

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<sup>2</sup> UN, OCHA weekly report no.6, week 15-21 August 2005

metric tonnes of cereal seeds, and 1,800 metric tonnes in support of 66 projects to mitigate the crisis (e.g. Food for Work, Cash for Work, cereal banks, fodder banks).

UNICEF has purchased 614 metric tonnes of cereals to restock 61 cereal banks in affected areas and procured and distributed therapeutic food and essential drugs and dispatched them to 10 implementing partners in 15 feeding centres. According to UNICEF, some 18,000 children have been admitted to feeding sites between 1 July and 15 August.<sup>3</sup> FAO has distributed 110 tonnes of seeds and 853 tonnes of fodder to some 10,000 households. MSF set up a number of therapeutic feeding centres for the most acute cases of malnutrition among children between the ages of 6 months and five years. MSF runs a number of therapeutic feeding sites for acutely malnourished children who need additional medical attention.

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

### **Objectives and activities planned**

**Goal: Provide support to the affected Red Cross and Red Crescent national societies in order to decrease and further prevent vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition by immediately responding in the form of livelihood interventions for 76,571 families over a six month period.**

### **Phase 1 (July-October 2005):**

**Objective 1: In Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania: distribute a monthly general food ration to 536,000 people (76,571 families).**

Progress/Achievements:

- In **Niger**, an agreement was reached with WFP that the Federation will take responsibility for managing the distribution of more than 3,663 MT of cereals and lentils and 159,266 liters of oil to approximately 222,972 beneficiaries (31,854 families) in Tillaberi and Agadez departments over the coming weeks.
- In **Mali**, and in collaboration with the Spanish Red Cross, the Federation has identified target zones (near Tombouctou) for general food distributions and local procurement is being pursued. The initial target beneficiary population will be 2,800 families or 11,200 people with an estimated number of 2,240 children of this total target number benefiting from these distributions.
- Seven regions with severe food security problems have been identified in **Burkina Faso**. Thus far, over 2,200 families (14,425 persons) have been assisted in the districts of Soum and Oudalan with family rations consisting of 25 kg of cereals and pulses and 2.75 kg of oil.
- The training of over 250 Red Cross staff and volunteers in the affected countries has been successfully completed.

**Objective 2: In Niger: provide emergency basic health services, including a nutritional programme (eg supplementary feeding in the form of fortified foods and oil) and community health for targeted vulnerable children <5 and their families – a total population of approximately 24,500 people.**

Progress/Achievements:

- In **Niger**, the number of beneficiaries of Federation nutrition programmes (including the French and Spanish Red Cross, and the Qatar Red Crescent) reached 81,256. They are malnourished children who are provided with Supplementary Feeding (6 kg of UNIMIX and 0.6 liters of enriched oil per child per month). These numbers will continue to rise significantly in the weeks to come. The families of the children are included as well with a separate “protection ration” consisting of 30 kg of cereals (sorghum, millet, rice), 5 kg of pulses and 2 liters of enriched oil per family per month.

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<sup>3</sup> To date some 156 such sites are operating. Acutely malnourished children with medical complications are treated in 6 so-called CRENI, which combine therapeutic feeding with medical care. Another 63 centres provide therapeutic feeding without specialist medical care. Finally, 87 sites treat moderately malnourished children.

- Red Cross supplementary feeding services are operational throughout Niger. They have been established in cooperation with the French, Spanish and Qatari Red Crescent. On Monday August 1<sup>st</sup>, the first supplementary feeding site opened providing food for 89 moderately malnourished children <5. Since then, more than 12,501 children and their families have been served. Identification of additional supplementary feeding sites, necessary staff, provision of training and other preparations necessary to establish additional feeding sites are well underway.
- Sufficient supplementary food rations (6 kg of UNIMIX and 0.6 liters of oil per child per month) have been flown in to cover planned distributions for August and part of September in Tahoua and Maradi. Additional supplies by air of supplementary feeding centre kits and the associated medical supplies have also arrived and have enabled the opening of additional feeding sites. The primary focus of the operation remains to stabilize a target population of 24,500 moderately malnourished children less than six years of age in Maradi (6,000), Tahoua (8,000), Zinder (9,500—French Red Cross 8,000, Qatar Red Crescent 1,500) and Agadez (1,000). In addition, the programme will supply “protection rations”, or general rations<sup>4</sup>, to the families of the malnourished children. Acute cases of malnourishment are referred to therapeutic feeding centres.
- Training of staff and volunteers to manage the supplementary feeding centres has been completed.

**Objective 3: In Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania: provide seeds or seeds vouchers to 10,000 families in order to immediately ensure that the most vulnerable agriculturists have seeds in time for the current planting season.**

Progress/Achievements: This activity was completed during July when the Federation and the Niger Red Cross distributed seeds (beans) to approximately 2,932 beneficiaries in 23 villages in Tahoua district.

**Objective 4: Protect reproductive livestock (approximately 5,000 pastoralists) with emergency feeding (i.e. distribution of fodder, fodder vouchers, or de-stocking) in the worst affected pastoral or agro-pastoral livelihood zone(s).**

Progress/Achievements:

- In Mali, pastoralists and their livestock in the Tombouctou area are being assisted with fodder distributions and vaccinations. Targeted distributions are about to begin.
- A team composed of livestock and livelihood experts from the British and Swiss Red Cross are in Niger to assess needs for such an intervention, study its feasibility and draw up a working plan incorporating tailor-made interventions to fit the needs of beneficiaries according to whichever type of livelihood zone they inhabit.

**Objective 5: Exploring the viability of providing cash distributions to 30,000 people (6,000 families) as required (to be implemented only as an emergency contingency).**

Progress/achievements: The above-mentioned team will include this option in its general work plan. A thorough investigation regarding the need to use this intervention and the implementation modalities continues.

**Objective 6: Immediately reinforce the logistical, administrative and telecommunications infrastructure of the national societies in the four different countries.**

Progress/Achievements:

- During his visit to Ouagadougou on 20 August the Federation’s Sahel Operations Team Leader has made a sizeable cash operational advance to the emergency relief unit within the Red Cross of Burkina Faso. This transfer facilitates immediate relief action in the coming days and contributes to further strengthening of the operating capacity of the relief unit.
- A Logistics ERU with British Red Cross staff/equipment and French Red Cross logistics delegates began work on 25 July to provide logistical and general operational support into the programme. Team members

<sup>4</sup> **General ration:** 100 kg of cereal (sorghum, rice), 15 kg of pulses (lentils) and 5 liters of enriched oil per family per month

were deployed to Tahoua and Maradi to set-up and manage field logistical operations, which have been completed.

- In preparation for planned flights of food, medical supplies and other equipment, the Niger Red Cross warehouse (1,000 m<sup>2</sup>) in Niamey has been readied for operational use and Rub-halls have been received and will be erected. Logistical hubs (including warehousing and transportation) have been established in all four of the main operational cells (Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder and Agadez) in support of all Movement partners. A fifth logistical hub is being established in Filingué to facilitate distributions in Abala and Filingué.
- The existing HF radio network is operational between all 8 Niger Red Cross branches, but for security, cost efficiency and general improvement of communication, VHF and IT improvements have been made and appropriate licenses obtained.
- Federation vehicles are equipped with VHF and HF radios, and radio operators for the base in Niamey have been located. Pending the arrival of more vehicles, delegates use rented vehicles without on board radios. For security and general coordination issues, radio reporting rules are being set up and delegate movements are monitored through radio communication.
- A wireless internet connection has been set up. Printers, photocopier and file server are operational in the Federation office. Telephone and fax landlines will be operational soon.

**NOTE:** If the harvest at the end of September/beginning of October turns out to be worse than predicted, the situation particularly in Niger could become catastrophic. In such an event, it would be necessary to extend and augment the activities outlined in Phase 1. If the harvest is good, it should not be necessary to continue the general food distributions and there should be a noticeable decrease in admittances to the supplementary feeding centres. Indicators are being developed so that in early September a decision can be made to either continue and expand upon the Phase 1 objectives, or start with the transition to Phase 2 objectives. Potential key indicators could be:

- Crop analysis (metric tons produced compared to normal years) and warnings from the Famine Early Warning System (FEWSNET).
- Cereal prices in markets.
- Increases/decreases in admissions to supplementary and therapeutic feeding centres.
- Governmental analysis and predictions as announced via the Cellule Crisis Alimentaire (CCA).
- Migration patterns of workers and pastoralists.

## **Phase 2 (November 2005- February 2006):**

### **Objective 7: Livestock support to 5.000 pastoralists in Niger and Mali.**

Progress/Achievements: This programme is currently under preparation (see Objective 4).

### **Objective 8: Placement of cereal banks in 250 of the worst affected communities in Mali and Niger.**

Progress/Achievements: This programme is currently under preparation (see Objective 5).

### **Objective 9: Sustainable health interventions to promote the resilience and improve the long-term health of those most vulnerable to this emergency response.**

Progress/Achievements: This programme will be initiated as soon as staffing permits.

## **Impact**

The rapid expansion of its supplementary feeding programme ensures that the condition of moderately malnourished children will first stabilize, then regain weight and thus prevent them from having to attend the therapeutic feeding centres for the acutely malnourished. In a matter of weeks the programme has managed to assist 12,501 children <5. Together with their families who are assisted separately, the number of Federation beneficiaries numbers 81,256. Observations from field delegates indicate, however, that given the generally good physical condition of mothers of malnourished children, there are indications that child malnutrition may have

causes other than lack of food alone, notably (lack of) health and hygiene education and qualitatively very poor drinking water. It is therefore envisaged that health interventions (WAT/SAN efforts in combination with MCH activities) will be a priority during the current emergency phase and must be included during Phase Two, which will begin after the harvest (in September/October) and will last until January 2006.

The Federation's presence has made an impact from the very beginning of this crisis. A modest seed programme conducted in the Tahoua district at a late but just feasible date (July), given continued favourable circumstances, will provide additional food security to thousands of beneficiaries in 23 villages.

## **Constraints**

Operations are occasionally affected by adverse weather conditions as a result of the ongoing rainy season. Thus, a convoy of hundreds of WFP-chartered trucks carrying food from Cotonou harbour (Benin) was stranded for several days in the country as a result of a damaged bridge. Niger has few asphalt roads and bridges. During the rainy season large tracts of dirt road can be rendered impassable and swollen seasonal rivers and streams can cause delays of hours, even days, until they have subsided again to levels where cars and trucks can cross. August being the month with the highest rainfall in the Sahel region, the current transport problems will not be solved until late September.

With some 35 Federation staff operational in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso, a number of vital positions await to be filled, notable in the fields of health and relief.

## **Federation Coordination**

Rapid progress has been made in standardizing operations into one coherent Red Cross Movement response. Bi-weekly coordination meetings attended by the different components, particularly the Niger Red Cross, the Federation, ICRC, the French, Norwegian, Spanish, and Swiss Red Cross, and the Qatar Red Crescent, are held to facilitate an open communication flow. A Movement operations centre in Niamey is fully operational and co-operation between the various Red Cross partners has been excellent to date.

New partners are settling in Niger and/or increasing their capacities: SCF/US, Islamic Relief, Oxfam UK, Concern, GOAL, Réunir, MSF/Switzerland. Development-oriented partners are stretching their ongoing programmes to emergency response activities: World Vision, CARE, Africare, CRS, Caritas, Oxfam Quebec.

The current humanitarian activities in Niger are facilitated by the government's Food Crises Cell (CCA), which is in charge of the coordination of activities among partner organisations. Weekly inter-agency/NGO coordination meetings began in late June, chaired by the PM's Cabinet and facilitated by the CCA, where needs are reviewed, information shared on who is doing what and where. Strategic decisions are discussed at this level as well, e.g. free food distribution vs. cereal loans. In addition, more specialised, sector-specific coordination meetings are regularly taking place, such as on nutrition (chaired by UNICEF) and general distribution (WFP). Coordination mechanisms for e.g. WAT/SAN and health-related activities will soon be necessary.

The UN system's response is coordinated by the UNDP country representative and includes WFP, FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, FENU, World Bank and IMF. OCHA/HIC is establishing itself in Niger.

In Geneva, the Federation Secretariat is working to create sufficient institutional support to manage not only the emergency situation, but a mid- and long term engagement in the Sahel region. Part of the strategic planning for Sahel will start at a workshop on the Food Security crisis across Africa – organized in Geneva on Monday 29<sup>th</sup> by the Secretariat's Africa Department.

## **Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives**

### **National Society Capacity Building**

Federation support to the Niger Red Cross takes different forms. A large meeting room at its headquarters has been converted to become the Federation operating base. It has been equipped with a VHF and HF radio room, a wireless internet connection, and telephone- and fax landlines. The warehousing capacity of the Niger Red Cross has been upgraded and a number of staff has been recruited accordingly. The Federation pays per diems to Niger

Red Cross staff when traveling outside their normal duty area. Furthermore, national society staff and volunteers have benefited from a number of training programmes. The society's disaster response capacity was enhanced through donations of emergency relief goods, incl. kitchen sets.

The National Societies involved in this operation will benefit from further capacity building assistance both during the current emergency and after the conclusion of the emergency intervention. Interventions will be designed in such a way so as to support the long-term development of each national society's disaster response capacity. In addition, the operation will continue to work closely with partners such as CILSS (Comité Permanent Inter-Etats de LutteContre La Sécheresse au Sahel) to ensure that proper sustainability issues are addressed.

### **Communications – Advocacy and Public Information**

A crisis of this proportion generates a lot of media interest. The Movement's current operations are being covered via telephone interviews (radio), visiting camera crews and journalists. An accurate portrayal of the ongoing suffering and the programmes the Federation is implementing to stabilize a deteriorating situation will hopefully have a very positive impact on fundraising, both private and institutional/public.

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

# Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger: food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05EA015

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

27/08/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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### CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				18,243,483		TOTAL COVERAGE 27.5%
AUSTRALIAN - RC		200,000	AUD	195,700	10.08.05	OIL, RICE
BRITISH - RC		100,000	GBP	226,000	25.07.05	FOODS & SEEDS, NATIONAL/ REGIONAL STAFF
BRITISH - RC		150,000	GBP	338,925	11.08.05	
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONOR		500	GBP	1,130	02.08.05	NIGER
CANADIAN - RC		25,000	CAD	26,138	22.07.05	
DANISH - RC				47,338	02.08.05	
ICELANDIC - RC		3,000,000	ISK	59,700	08.08.05	
IRISH - RC		100,000	EUR	154,800	25.07.05	NIGER
JAPANESE - RC		30,000,000	JPY	348,000	03.08.05	
MONACO - RC		30,000	EUR	46,815	02.08.05	BURKINA FASO, NIGER
NETHERLANDS - RC		50,000	EUR	78,025	04.08.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		7,487	EUR	11,683	04.08.05	LIAISON DELEGATE
NETHERLANDS - RC		100,000	EUR	156,050	12.08.05	
SWEDISH - GOVT		3,600,000	SEK	605,880	28.07.05	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				560	09.08.05	NIGER
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,296,744	CHF	12.6%

### KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
BELGIUM - RC		18,791	EUR	32,919	22.08.05	400 BAGS CSB
BRITISH - RC				808,424	22.08.05	MEDICINES & MATERIAL, 8 PCES SUPPL. FRY FEEDING EQUIP, FOOD ITEMS, 2 TOYOTA LANDCRUISERS, 4 RUBBHALLS, ERU LOGISTICS
DANISH - RC				66,974	22.08.05	ERU TELECOMMUNICATION
FRENCH - RC		18,023	EUR	27,997	22.08.05	1'440 BAGS CSB, 3'840 L. OIL
GERMAN - RC		67,035	EUR	104,132	22.08.05	15 T. RICE BEANS, LENTILS, OIL, 2 15T. BEANS, LENTILS, RICE, 15'000 L. OIL, 600 BAGS CSB
NORWEGIAN - RC		8,589,876	NOK	1,672,792	22.08.05	3 TRANSPORT SUPPORT UNITS

# Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger: food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05EA015

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

27/08/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				2,713,238	CHF	14.9%

## ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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