

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

08 December 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 183 countries.

In Brief

Appeal No. 05EA015; Operations Update no. 3; Period covered: 23 October to 2 December 2005; Appeal coverage: 80.9%; [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 countries¹ for six months (until 22 January 2006)- http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA015.pdf
- A revised Plan of Action was submitted on 8 August 2005, specifying assistance to 76,067 families or 532,000 beneficiaries over the next six month period. A six month appeal extension to 22 July 2006 is currently being finalized.
- Operation Update no.1 dated 27 Aug. 2005 http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA01501.pdf
- Operation Update no. 2 dated 25 Oct. 2005 http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA01502.pdf
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 280,000. Funds have been reimbursed.

Outstanding needs: CHF 3,487,646 (USD 2,658,267 or EUR 2,253,729).

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: N/A

Operational Summary: November 2005 was a month of consolidation for the relief teams in Niger, where an emphasis was placed on the development and implementation of post monitoring and assessment activities. These indicate that pockets of food insecurity remain and that careful monitoring of the situation will be necessary into 2006.

The cash distribution project was successfully carried out in the Tanout area of Niger, reaching 5,713 households (over 34,000 beneficiaries) and a monitoring programme is currently underway to assess its impact. Preliminary results indicate that families are investing in their long-term viability (through the purchase of livestock and much-needed implements). A number of communities have also been pooling resources for the construction of wells and purchase of communal village carts to facilitate transportation.

¹ For more about the national societies responding to this crisis, please click on 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>

Supplementary feeding programmes in Niger are still treating a higher than expected number of moderately malnourished children. However, most programmes are only admitting a small number of new cases and the number of recoveries continues to increase at a reassuring rate. At the end of November 2005, the Federation along with the French Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Qatari Red Crescent had assisted 47,566 children under five and their families (approximately 285,396 beneficiaries²).

In Mali, food distribution in the Timbuktu region to a targeted 2,872 families, or approximately 14,360 beneficiaries is being complemented with a vaccination programme for children, as well as livestock vaccinations. Fodder distribution is planned for December, in aid of these largely pastoralist communities. The programme is being coordinated by Spanish Red Cross with the participation of Mali Red Cross volunteers and support from four Federation staff members – most of whom are part of the Regional Disaster Response Team. The Federation team is also providing logistical and communications support to additional food distributions undertaken by Mali Red Cross in association with both WFP and Swiss Red Cross respectively, reaching over 13,000 malnourished children to date.



In Burkina Faso, food distribution has now reached 13,258 households (or 149,859 beneficiaries) in six of the most affected provinces in the remote Sahel and northern areas of the country – over 55% of the targeted 23,993 households, with support from Luxembourg Red Cross and Federation delegates.

Distributions are expected to continue until the end of the year, following which the Burkinabe Red Cross Society plans to undertake consolidation activities in areas where food insecurity is expected to continue, due to the depletion of household resources and cattle stocks.

Based on a proposal developed by an RDRT Health member temporarily based in Mauritania, the Federation has provided financial support to the cholera response in this country.

Overall, activities undertaken as part of the Appeal have reached more than 630,000 beneficiaries to date – well above the original target of 532,000 beneficiaries and despite an incomplete response to the Appeal.

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² Unless exact beneficiary numbers are available, a multiplier of six has been used as the average number of family members per household.

Background

The 2004-2005 harvest in the Sahel region was seriously affected by the worst locust invasion in twenty years, compounded by low rainfalls. Crops were greatly reduced, as was the availability of grazing land in pastoralist areas. This resulted in serious food insecurity in a region already suffering from chronic malnutrition and endemic poverty. The 'lean' period or 'soudure', which occurs between April and October - when the harvest from the previous year has been exhausted and the current year's production is not yet ready - is always difficult in the Sahel, and has proved particularly lengthy over this past season, leading in part to the 2005 food security crisis.

Despite estimations that this year's harvest is 'normal', there are indications that not all areas have benefited equally and that potential pockets of food insecurity may re-emerge during next year's 'soudure'. The problem may be compounded by the fact that many families have had to deplete their resources in order to survive the current year, leading to high levels of indebtedness and generally precarious households - with the most vulnerable families sinking ever deeper into a perennial vicious cycle: selling their crops at low prices to repay debts, and buying again in order to survive, when need is greatest and prices have risen to their highest levels.

The Red Cross Movement's response to the food crisis in Sahel has focused primarily on Niger, with on-going assistance in the form of human resources and funding being provided to food distribution operations in Mali and Burkina Faso. The Federation had anticipated reaching over 530,000 people overall through its various programmes within the Appeal. As of early December, relief distributions in Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso had reached over 310,000 beneficiaries. In addition, the supplementary feeding programmes in Niger have exceeded anticipated need- providing assistance to some 41,586 moderately malnourished children and their families- an estimated 285,396 beneficiaries. Furthermore, a one-off cash distribution project was completed to over 34,000 beneficiaries in Niger's Tanout area. Overall, the Sahel operation has therefore provided assistance to over 630,000 beneficiaries to date.

Grave concerns for the longer-term impact of the 2004-2005 food crisis remain, given that the livelihoods of many- most especially in Niger- have been eroded by last year's crisis: people have had to liquidate their assets (in particular livestock) and have incurred significant debts. It is anticipated that this will impede their ability to reconstitute their households on an even economic footing and may well lead to an earlier than usual onset of the 'soudure'.

Results from a WFP-led Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) indicate that 13% of households in Niger live with severe food insecurity, with an additional 22% suffering from moderate food insecurity and 20% at risk on account of their livelihood. Findings also indicate that this year's millet harvest is not expected to last more than four months for 60% of households in rural areas. Overall, prices remain somewhat higher than the five-year average. Generally, government and UN agency sources indicate that the level of indebtedness of producers is quite high - resulting in mortgaging of part of the 2005-2006 harvest, which will impede a return to a more normal (albeit always precarious) economic security.

Looking ahead, the Federation is currently working on its longer-term strategy for Niger with a view to strengthening on-going national society capacity, building on existing health initiatives to establish more solid community-based health activities, and integrating water and sanitation support. Given that much of the malnutrition encountered is rooted in problems of a structural nature, the Federation is seeking on-going donor support for integrated, practical and viable community based activities- most particularly in the health and WatSan sectors - in order to have a real and longer-lasting impact, whilst closely monitoring the food security situation into 2006.

Operational developments

In Niger, the focus has begun to shift to Phase 2 activities (covering the period mid-October to mid-January), with an emphasis on consolidation and ensuring longer-term impact, in line with the Red Cross Society of Niger Strategic Plan for 2005-2010 and post-emergency priorities. Post-distribution assessment and activity planning got underway in both centres of operation (Tillabéri and Agadez) once distributions had been completed. As part of the overall transition from emergency to livelihood-based activities, the assessment teams have been examining the longer-term impact of the completed general distributions and current food security conditions after the recent millet and sorghum harvests.

The supplementary feeding programmes have continued to demand much time and energy from the Federation and the French Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Qatari Red Crescent, due to the number of moderately malnourished children still in the programmes. At the same time, a pilot project providing mobile health team support to regional health authorities in Tahoua has proven to be highly successful, leading to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with regional health authorities to support them in the establishment of more permanently integrated supplementary feeding and community health programmes.

In addition, the cash distribution project was successfully carried out and completed in late October and November 2005. Red Cross Society of Niger volunteer teams registered and distributed cash to over 5,700 households in 89 remote villages throughout the Tanout region in the space of four weeks. A monitoring programme was also set up and volunteers trained in interview and assessment techniques. This is scheduled to continue over a six month period.

In Mali, the Federation has been providing financial and human resource support to the Mali Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross coordinated distribution activities – as well as logistical support to Swiss Red Cross coordinated distributions. To date, distributions in the Tombouctou region have reached an estimated 14,310 beneficiaries and are complemented with parallel vaccination activities. One more round is planned before the end of the year.

In Burkina Faso, some 149,859 beneficiaries have received food assistance in the six most affected provinces – with the target of 254,793 beneficiaries expected to be reached by the end of December. Due to provisions of on-going food security amongst these mainly pastoralist communities, who have lost much of their livestock, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society is planning income-generation and economic recovery activities into 2006, during a consolidation phase.

A revised budget for the Sahel operation was approved enabling some contract extensions and new recruitments. The Niger Team will now be enhanced with the arrival of two logistics delegates. The extensions for RDRT Sahel Team Members have, for the most part, been confirmed. A new and complementary category of Regional Deployed Staff (RDS) has been created with salaries to be covered from the Federation Appeal thanks to contributions from the British Red Cross and the Irish Red Cross.

The team is currently developing a Supplementary Plan of Action for extension of the Appeal to cover the period 22 January to 22 July 2006, with a view to sustaining donor interest, even as the spotlight of emergency food security dims temporarily. It is clear that on-going activities would enable the Red Cross/Red Crescent and the national society to establish a firmer base in the region, especially as this year's problems are expected to re-emerge during the lean period of 2006- even if, it is hoped, not on as large a scale as in 2005.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action - Objectives, Progress and impact

Goal (as per revised Plan of Action of 8 August 2005): 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)

Due to on-going needs, most particularly in the area of supplementary feeding in Niger, certain Phase 1 activities have continued into the current reporting period. Nevertheless, in all areas, there has been increasing focus on consolidation with a view to the orderly closing down of emergency programmes and a smooth transition to longer-term projects, following on the results of needs assessments and according to availability of resources.

Objective 1 (as per Objective 1 in revised Plan of Action of 8 August 2005) - General food distribution: Distribute a monthly general food ration to 532,000 people (76,067 families) in Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania

Progress/Achievements:

Burkina Faso

At the end of November, food distribution had reached 13,258 households (or 149,859 beneficiaries) in six of the most affected provinces in the remote Sahel and northern areas of the country.

This follows on a first phase of distribution undertaken between April and August 2005 by the Burkinabe Red Cross Society, in association with the World Food Programme, FAO and World Horizons, to 6,080 households providing emergency food rations over two months, as well as crucial seed stocks to assist with the current year's harvest. This first phase exceeded the original target of 4,250 households by 57%. A total of 475 MT of food stuffs (212 MT of cereals and pulses respectively, plus 51 MT of vegetable oil) and 32 MT of seed stocks were distributed.

Following an assessment of on-going needs undertaken by the Burkinabe Red Cross Society volunteers and confirmed by governmental analyses, a broader distribution was undertaken as part of the Federation Appeal with the active support of the Luxembourg Red Cross and the Belgian Red Cross, with additional support from WFP and Africare. Activities were extended to the six most affected provinces in Burkina Faso, targeting 23,993 households (or a registered 254,793 beneficiaries) in 312 villages.



Beneficiaries transporting food distributed in Burkina Faso.

Beneficiaries were identified by Red Cross volunteers on the basis of carefully defined criteria, as follows:

- Households with no harvest during the past season
- Households with no livestock
- Households with harvests of less than 10% of normal and with many children
- Widowed, elderly and handicapped households.

The situation at the end of November is summarized below:

General Distribution (August to end of November 2005) on-going						
Locality	Goods distributed³ (MT)				Beneficiaries	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Total	Households	Beneficiaries⁴
Oudalan	40.00	-	-	40.00	800	34,080
Soum	117.65	-	-	117.65	2,353	37,133
Yatenga	120.69	104.38	45.34	270.41	3,520	19,017
Yagha	119.20	-	-	119.20	2,384	15,175
Lorum	103.49	-	14.86	118.35	2,707	30,999
Seno	74.70	-	-	74.70	1,494	13,455
Total	575.72	104.38	60.20	740.31	13,258	149,859

Distribution is being carried out by teams of 30 volunteers per province, supported by 6 coordination teams of 3 people each, 4 drivers and 2 assistant drivers, under the overall management of the British Red Cross relief coordinator, and supported by Federation and Luxembourg Red Cross delegates.

³ Does not include data for 'gap' villages.

⁴ These are actual beneficiary numbers, based on actual registration data. The size of households varies, with some households including over 40 dependents. This is primarily the case in polygamous households.

Over 55% of projected households had been assisted at the end of November – with distributions on-going until the end of the year. The discrepancy between planned and actual number of beneficiaries can be largely attributed to constraints such as the distances between the capital, Ouagadougou, and the main areas of operation making purchasing, transport and general programme implementation a challenge. Furthermore, distributions in certain areas (i.e. Soum) have been complicated due to the existence of large areas of swamp land following the rainy season, making access all but impossible. To counter the problem, distribution points were established in the nearest dry areas. Although in some cases these were farther than stipulated by established norms, distribution points nevertheless remained accessible by cart and enabled the local population to receive much needed food assistance in a timely manner.

A field visit undertaken by the Federation, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society and the Luxembourg Red Cross at the end of October concluded that this year's harvest in the Sahel and northern areas of the country will be insufficient to re-establish households on a secure footing, due to the degree of indebtedness, increased sale of livestock to cover basic household needs (e.g. school fees), as well as the on-going drought in certain departments. In Soum, for example, villagers estimate that this year's production will last them only six months – not even until the usual 'soudure' or lean period.

The assessment mission has therefore concluded that distribution must be pursued - most notably in Oudalan, Soum, Yatenga and Loroum Provinces- targeting pockets of on-going food insecurity. Following a planning session held on 4 November, the Burkinabe Red Cross Society has developed a plan of action for the Consolidation phase of its activities into 2006, focusing on the following four priority areas:

- Seed stock support for the 2006 harvest year;
- Food distribution to the most vulnerable communities during the lean period, with particular emphasis on the planting season (May-June), to enable villagers to work their fields;
- Creation of cereal banks and boutiques, using a combined system of cereal stocking and 'warrantage', as appropriate, in order to break the cycle of stock speculation at the local level and stabilise stock availability;
- Revenue generating activities, targeting women in particular.

Additional funding is being sought to support these activities into 2006, which will target 10,000 households.

Impact:

- The nutritional status of vulnerable families has been markedly increased. It is estimated that calorie intake has been raised from 90 calories per person to 1,777 calories per person. This is still under the accepted norm of 2,100 calories per person and confirms the need for on-going assistance in the most affected areas.
- Large-scale sale of livestock - crucial to the on-going viability of these largely pastoralist communities - has been prevented.
- The current year's harvest has been re-launched, thanks to the earlier seed stock distribution and the prevention of a massive exodus of villagers towards urban centres- enabling them to work on the current year's harvest.
- Human dignity has been preserved in the most vulnerable communities of the more remote and primarily pastoralist regions of the country.

Constraints:

- Internal and external communications were hampered by a lack of equipment, difficult and unreliable connections and overall funding constraints.
- An old and limited fleet (2 trucks) constrained the effectiveness and speed of distributions.

Mali

Food distribution in Mali has nearly been completed in the Salam and Gourma Rharous areas in 29 targeted villages to 2,872 families, or approximately 14,360 beneficiaries. All three rounds of food distribution have now been completed in Salam Commune, while the third round distributions in Gourma Rharous are expected to be finished by mid-December. This activity is being coordinated by the Spanish Red Cross, working with the Tombouctou branch of the Mali Red Cross and with Federation logistics and communications support.

It is estimated that over 300MT of food will have been distributed over the three planned rounds. Family rations were made up of 7.05 kg of enriched flour (per moderately malnourished child under 5), 36.54kg of rice, 1.87 kg sugar and 1.87 kg palm oil.

Details of the distributions to date are presented below:

General Distribution (October to end December 2005) on-going							
Locality	Goods distributed (MT)					Beneficiaries	
Tombouctou region	Misola	Rice	Sugar	Oil	Total	Households	Beneficiaries⁵
Salam Commune (3 rounds)	21.18	97.51	4.87	4.87	128.4	1,223	6,115
Gourma Rharous Commune ⁶ (2 rounds)	18.87	81.63	4.08	4.08	108.6	1,649	8,245
TOTAL	40.05	179.1	8.95	8.95	237.0	2,872	14,360

The food distributions have also provided the opportunity to undertake parallel activities in the areas of health and livestock support. This has consisted of:

- Vaccinating children against polio and measles: During two rounds, 1,329 vaccinations were administered to 313 children in Salam Commune. Further rounds are planned for Gourma Rharous, with support from the Mali Health Authorities and in parallel with the Government’s polio eradication campaign.
- Assessing and registering beneficiaries for fodder distribution: Plans are underway for the distribution of 180MT of fodder to pastoralists in areas north of Timbuktu, where pastureland has been seriously affected by the current situation. The distribution of fodder is planned for the second half of December and will target pastoralists owning less than 30 head of cattle and pastoralists who have lost over 30% of their livestock.
- Vaccination of 6,000 head of livestock in Salam and Gourma Rharous- areas which have been most seriously affected by drought. Awareness-raising has been completed and vaccination of more than 10,382 heads of cattle completed- well above the initial projections and despite reticence amongst pastoralists to identify exact numbers of cattle due to taxation implications.



Cattle vaccination by Red Cross volunteers in Tombouctou, Mali

Other activities, currently under consideration, for possible implementation in 2006 under the leadership of the Spanish Red Cross are the construction of waterhole and quarantine pastureland for livestock and the distribution of seed stocks for next year’s harvest.

The Swiss Red Cross is also pursuing various emergency and longer-term relief activities. Two rounds of distributions have been completed in Goundam Commune to malnourished children and their families with direct support from a Swiss Red Cross delegate and logistical back-up from the Federation. Rations consisted of misola, and enriched flour for severely and moderately malnourished children respectively, with an additional family protection ration of rice, sugar and oil. In addition, 2,100 long-lasting mosquito nets were distributed to parents of all children under five. A third round of food distributions is planned for mid-December. Beneficiaries consist of 434 severely malnourished children, 700 moderately malnourished children and a total of 836 families. A post-emergency programme is currently being developed by the Swiss Red Cross for longer-term activities in the area.

⁵ These are estimated beneficiary numbers, based on an average of 5 people per household.

⁶ Data for third round still incomplete. These figures are for the first two rounds of general distribution only.

Finally, through a partnership secured by the Mali Red Cross, a first-round of WFP-supplied food has reached 10,226 beneficiary children under the age of five, in Tombouctou Commune. A second round of distributions is planned for early December. Rations consist of 250g enriched flour, 30g oil and 20g sugar per child per day over a period of 120 days.

Some 22 Mali Red Cross volunteers have been trained by the Federation Logistician in Mali in distribution processes and good practices. National society capacity in relief distribution and logistics has been reinforced, with the Federation team providing overall communications and logistics support to Mali Red Cross, as well as the Spanish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross operations.

Impact:

- Food insecurity has been reduced in the regions of Salam and Gourma Rharous, where food distributions have reached 2,862 vulnerable households to date or an estimated 14,360 beneficiaries.
- Distributions to malnourished children, coordinated under the Swiss and WFP/Mali Red Cross programmes, have reached a total of 13,566 children under five.
- The overall health of children under five has been enhanced, through the provision of enriched flour to malnourished children, coupled with a vaccination programme and medical follow-ups as well as the distribution of mosquito nets.
- Reinforcement of vulnerable livestock, thereby enabling the on-going viability of pastoralist communities through a livestock vaccination programme and the distribution of fodder, to build up their livestock's capacity to survive the up-coming cold and dry period beginning in December.
- The relief and logistics capacity of the Mali Red Cross's Tombouctou branch has been enhanced. Over 20 volunteers have received training and practice in distribution processes.

Constraints:

- Insufficient transport capacity coupled with the high cost of transporting goods to distribution bases has slowed down relief activities. Cooperation between the Federation and Red Cross societies operating in the region has ensured optimum and constant use of the existing fleet of 2 vehicles (one of which is a rental vehicle).
- The huge distances, extreme terrain conditions and remoteness of settlements (some of which were only accessible by pirogue) further limited the ability to undertake distributions in an optimum manner.
- Validation of beneficiary lists proved challenging at times. Definitions of vulnerability were not always clear and required on-going clarification with local authorities.
- Communications were intermittent at best. Much of the distribution area is not covered by fixed or mobile networks. The team was eventually equipped with radios and satellite communications- however rather late in the process.

Mauritania

While a proposal was developed by an RDRT health member temporarily based in Mauritania, it has been determined that the Federation does not currently have the finances or human resources available to undertake food assistance activities in the country. Federation assistance to Mauritania consists of funding for the cholera response programme.

Niger

The Federation completed its two rounds of general food distribution in Tillabéri and Agadez Provinces by mid-October, as planned and in line with the onset of the current year's harvest. Overall, an estimated 143,558 beneficiaries were reached and over 3,327MT of foodstuffs distributed. This represents some 6% of all beneficiaries and 7.6% of tonnage, as part of the larger WFP provision of commodities in Niger.

Given the immense distances involved both within and between distribution areas, two logistical hubs were established for each distribution centre – one in Filingué and one in Agadez. A dedicated group of Red Cross Society of Niger volunteers were recruited and trained for the operation (130 in Tillabéri and 50 in Agadez), and teams worked in close cooperation with village heads and local leaders in identifying and confirming beneficiaries.

Results from the general distribution are presented below:

General Food Distribution – Rounds 1 & 2 <i>(September/October 2005)</i>						
Locality	Goods distributed (MT)				Beneficiaries⁷	
	Cereals	Pulses	Oil	Total	Households	Beneficiaries
Agadez	825.05	129.20	11.67	965.92	9,048	46,435
Tillabéri <i>Filingué/Abala</i>	1964.61	332.50	64.00	2361.11	16,975	97,123
Total	2789.66	461.70	75.67	3327.04	26,023	143,558

November was a month of consolidation for the relief teams, with an emphasis on the development and implementation of post-monitoring and assessment activities in both centres of operation once distributions had been completed. An assessment package was designed by the Federation relief coordinator in consultation with the relief teams in Filingué and Agadez and training provided to local volunteer teams, as part of a capacity building measure. The aim is to enable Red Cross Society of Niger to add value to local food security analyses and provide an independent source of information regarding food security issues as they impact on pastoralist communities in particular.

As part of the overall transition from emergency to livelihood-based activities, the assessment teams have been examining the longer-term impact of the completed general distributions and current food security conditions after the recent millet and sorghum harvests. The assessment is comprised of key informant interviews, observation, local market surveys, individual household surveys and focus group discussions as an attempt to establish a baseline understanding of the food security situation for longer-term activities, as well as identify potential livelihood interventions. The survey is also intended to examine livelihood issues such as community resources and infrastructure, household assets, livelihood means, nutritional intake, coping strategies during periods of hunger and a food security causal analysis. Reports from the information gathered are being processed and by mid-December a final consolidated report should be ready, which will be used as a guide for designing future relief and livelihood interventions and extension activities as part of the supplementary appeal process.

In Tillabéri (Filingué/Abala), monitoring data show a 98% beneficiary satisfaction rating for Red Cross Society of Niger/Federation distributions. Food-for-work (FFW) projects have therefore been identified as a possible component of livelihood recovery, specifically targeting agro-pastoralist and pastoralist communities whose resources have been depleted during the food crisis and who will require additional time to rebuild animal stocks – thereby enhancing their resiliency for the future. A small number of pilot projects (5-7 projects) are being developed, to reinforce local capacity, develop appropriate partnerships and enhance local infrastructure in key areas of need such as well rehabilitation, school repair and health care access.

In Agadez, the Irish Red Cross will be supporting a capacity-building programme for the Agadez Branch and sub-branches at Bilma/Tabelot to run for a six-month period. A project manager is currently being recruited. In addition, a project proposal for food-for-work support activities in the prevention of bush fires in Aberdissinat has been finalized to assist with recovery - following bush fires which devastated 75% of livestock and damaged grazing land in the area. The Federation also intends to contribute 50MT of cereal to support the construction of fire breaks in pastoralist lands, leading to greater protection of a critical animal pasture area.

Furthermore, a small grants project for agriculture extension for pastoralist populations has now been approved, and will be financed by the Irish Government through the Irish Red Cross. A project coordinator has been recruited and is expected in-country by mid-December.

Impact:

- The general food distributions in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali have assisted some 310,000 beneficiaries to date- of which 130,308 have received two complete rounds of commodities in Niger, and with activities still on-going in the other two countries. In Niger, field delegates report that beneficiaries were satisfied with the process, as per the preliminary results of monitoring. They felt well informed as to procedures,

⁷ Household and beneficiary estimates include actual beneficiary numbers and are not based on double-counting of HH over the two rounds of distribution.

quantities, timing of distributions and criteria for beneficiary eligibility. The results of the monitoring are currently being compiled and will be shared with the Red Cross Society of Niger, to form the basis for on-going training and marketing.

- In all regions, there was active participation of national society volunteers, who had been trained in relief procedures at the start of the operation. The positive effect of this training and field experience has become apparent in the improvements between the different rounds of distributions.
- RDRT resources proved invaluable in filling crucial gaps and providing the necessary continuity both in the field and at the operations base in Niamey.
- A broader famine seems to have been averted and it is to be hoped that the timely distribution of food may have also had an effect in preventing a premature harvest and in enabling the most vulnerable to exercise somewhat more control over their management of this year's crops.

Constraints:

- Targeting and initial estimates of numbers of beneficiaries were based on government census figures. Beneficiary numbers were generally under-estimated, and members of semi-nomadic communities were not always included. Furthermore, relief teams identified a number of 'gap' villages, neighboring on target villages and with equivalent needs, which had not been included in the original lists. A degree of 'on-the-spot' diplomacy and flexibility was therefore demonstrated by Federation relief teams, in allocating rations and adapting second round distributions in order to meet the needs of the most vulnerable.
- The huge distances and remote nature of many villages created some logistical challenges in relief distribution – which were overcome using local means of transportation in some instances (e.g. mules)

Objective 2 (as per objective in revised Plan of Action of 8 August 2005) – Health (Supplementary feeding): Provide emergency basic health services with emergency supplementary feeding for targeted vulnerable children under five to a total population of 24,500 in Niger.

Progress/Achievements:

Red Cross/Red Crescent Supplementary Feeding Programmes (SFP) have been operational in Niger since 1 August 2005⁸ in cooperation with the French Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Qatari Red Crescent in the regions of Tahoua, Maradi, Zinder, Tanout and Agadez. Over the past month, the Federation Health team has worked very closely with Red Cross Society of Niger volunteers and with each of the Red Cross/Red Crescent partners, to ensure that national protocols are being properly followed and to standardize the level of care provided. Additional training of volunteers and staff has been a priority activity over the reporting period. Efforts have focused on quality control of nutritional measurements and standardization of reporting procedures, with increased emphasis being put on providing additional training to volunteers in best practices.

The number of children treated by Red Cross/Red Crescent supplementary feeding centres has largely exceeded the initial targets. By the end of November an estimated 47,566 children have been treated through the programme- nearly double the anticipated target. The programme has also been supplying 'protection' rations to the families of the malnourished children – for a total estimated beneficiary population of 285,396 people. Acute cases of malnourishment continue to be referred to therapeutic feeding centres and Red Cross/Red Crescent operations have been working in close coordination with Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF).

The numbers of new admissions are now steadily diminishing, although the Spanish Red Cross in Maradi still registered 478 new cases during the last week of November, while the Qatari Red Crescent had 247 new admissions. Overall, preliminary results indicate a recovery rate of between 80 and 95%, with approximately 1% mortality and 4% of children abandoning the programme. The latter situation is linked to a number of factors, including difficulty of travel to SF centres, greater availability of food within households due to the onset of harvest, as well as reticence of parents to participate when there are no longer protection rations on offer.

Malaria has been identified as one of the main causes for malnutrition treatment failure in CRENAMs and a serious cause for child mortality in general. Indeed, the activity at the supplementary feeding centres coincided with the height of the malaria and diarrhoea seasons. Some of the programmes have therefore begun integrating training on diagnosis and treatment of malaria into their SFP activities – notably the Qatari Red Crescent.

⁸ The French Red Cross already had an established bilateral programme in Niger.

Overall, the number of recovered children continues to increase steadily and most partners anticipate phasing out operations by the end of the year- with a transition of SFP activities to local health authorities. Training and monitoring of services and health conditions will continue during the opening months of 2006.

The table below lists principal results regarding supplementary feeding centres in Niger.

Red Cross/Red Crescent Society	Report Date	Province	# Centres	Children Treated Cumulative	Current Caseload
Qatar	28 Nov.	Zinder + Tanout	5	7,583	1,455
Spain	27 Nov.	Maradi	9	15,918	7,573
France ⁹	28 Nov.	Zinder Agadez Arlit	15 6 4 + 2 mobile	14,123	TBC
Federation Direct	26 Nov.	Tahoua	18	9,942	3,949
Grand Totals			56 + mobile	47,566	TBC

Malnutrition in Niger is not solely nor primarily food related. It is the subsequent and unavoidable result of the extreme poverty of the country, with lack of accessibility to potable water and highly inadequate sanitation forming the sorry cornerstones. Health care is out of the reach of most people and communicable diseases (e.g. diarrhea) play a large part in malnutrition. As a result, emergency response through the provision of SFP is just one aspect to a more comprehensive approach for a lasting and sustainable solution to malnutrition. The Federation has therefore begun to develop longer-term, community-based health care and water and sanitation programming.

Red Cross/Red Crescent assistance is expected to continue in the post-emergency phase, focusing on primary, community-based healthcare with water and sanitation support (see Objective 8).

Impact

- At 15 October, over 47,566 children under five years of age had been treated through the Red Cross/Red Crescent supplementary feeding programme. This is 194% above the original target. New cases are still being admitted, although the overall caseload is now steadily diminishing at most centres, as greater numbers of recovered children are released from the programme.
- Red Cross volunteers and health centre staff have received training in identification and management of moderate malnutrition, weight control standards and procedures and food distribution. Material for management of moderate malnutrition has been provided to health centres. Furthermore, vaccination coverage has been increased through the existing SFP programmes. The Red Cross Society of Niger volunteers have played a key role in nutritional activities over the course of the emergency operation: over 200 have been trained in basic nutrition and the management of acute malnutrition, forming the core of all field activities.

Constraints:

- A higher than planned caseload has resulted in a very high workload for delegates and Red Cross volunteers in SFPs. To ensure quality of programming, on-going training and supervision of volunteers has been a priority.
- One of the main causes of supplementary feeding treatment failure is seen as the prevalence of malaria and other endemic diseases. As a result, some of the programmes (i.e. Qatari Red Crescent) have integrated additional training and treatment for malaria into their supplementary feeding programmes. Vaccination programmes have also been instituted in a number of centres.
- The number of children ‘abandoning’ treatment in progress has been relatively high. This seems to be due to a number of factors, including the greater availability of food following on the current season’s harvest.

⁹ The French Red Cross is currently verifying and consolidating its statistics.

However, certain partners – notably the Qatari Red Crescent – have also noted a link between distribution of family rations and frequency of follow-up visits.

Objective 3 (as per revised Plan of Action of 8 August 2005) - Cash Distribution: Cash voucher distribution to 20,000 people (4,000 families) to targeted severely affected communities in Niger and Mali.

Progress / Achievements:

The Federation's pilot cash distribution project in the Tanout area – with support from the British Red Cross, the Swiss Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross – had been successfully completed by the end of November

Following a census and registration of households, the amount of CFA 120,000 (approximately USD 240/Euro 182) was distributed to 5,713 households (over 34,000 beneficiaries) in 86 villages and three pastoralist settlements in the Tanout area – some 43% more than originally estimated according to existing governmental records. Actual distribution got underway on 25 October and was completed by 18 November.

The amount distributed is the equivalent of CFA 3,000/day for 40 days- the daily subsistence rate required to feed a family of seven. All beneficiary villages and pastoralist settlements were beyond the 70% food production deficit threshold used by the government's early warning system as a location-crisis indicator. The aim has been to provide the most vulnerable households with a one-off injection of cash, to enable them to get out of debt and reestablish their households on a more secure financial footing, following depletion of family resources as a result of the current crisis.

Pre-distribution awareness-raising as to best use of funds formed an integral part of the programme. Furthermore, the cash was distributed to the female members of each household, considered by political authorities to be the more reliable managers of family assets.

An evaluation and monitoring programme has also been set up, to run for six months. The objectives of the monitoring programme are to measure the short and long-term impacts of the cash project. As the use of cash distribution in relief remains a somewhat innovative approach within the aid community, the Federation has deemed that a strong, 'academic grade' monitoring and evaluation process was required, to fully benefit from the lessons learned. This is to be carried out in three phases. Phase 1, consisting of baseline data collection during the distribution, has now been completed. Phase 2, which is currently getting underway, will look to verifying receipt of cash distributions, collect price data on local markets in order to document price fluctuations and undertake focus groups sessions with beneficiaries to evaluate the short term effects of the cash distribution. Finally, Phase 3 activities will consist of comprehensive data collection to measure the impact of the project six months on.

Following a rigorous selection process from the initial group from the Tanout branch of the Red Cross Society of Niger volunteers, a group of 19 volunteers underwent a three-day training session in monitoring and interview processes. Monitoring will be accomplished by collecting household livelihood security data, which will be compared with data collected at periodic intervals following the cash distribution, using both qualitative and quantitative measurements.

Preliminary informal results nevertheless indicate that the response to date has been overwhelmingly positive. Local authorities in Tanout reported a 40% increase in turn-over at the Saturday market since the beginning of the cash distribution, with most of prices remaining stable (although there have been reports that the price of millet, sorghum and cow peas is increasing- leading to opportunities for local producers to sell their harvest at somewhat higher prices). Purchases are primarily consisting of foodstuffs (including rice), cattle and basic household items. The director of BIA Bank in Zinder also reported a 30% increase in turn-over within the branch- suggesting that debts are being repaid and savings increased. Furthermore, informal feedback from a number of villages indicate a pooling of resources for communal projects such as building of wells, purchase of communal herds of livestock and village carts.

Impact

- Assistance has been provided to 5,713 vulnerable families at a critical juncture in the yearly cycle, by providing them with the means to manage their immediate economic needs and reestablish their households on a more secure financial footing.

- The relatively substantial cash grant provided vulnerable households with choice in coping mechanisms. Preliminary reports indicate that families have been using the funds to buy foodstuffs, cattle and necessary household implements, such as carts – as well as to pay off debts. It seems that households are prioritising investments in their longer-term economic viability over shorter-term needs.
- Households have not been constrained to pay off debts by selling the current year's harvest at a loss. Cash in hand enabled agro-pastoralist communities to decide when to buy and when to sell – thereby ensuring better management of the current year's harvest and livestock, as well as enabling stockpiling of millet, to help families apportion their harvest to last through the lean period.
- Establishment of a highly motivated and trained group of over 30 volunteers within the Tanout branch of the Red Cross Society of Niger. Increased comprehension of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and its principles, as well as of relief distribution procedures and monitoring practice.

Constraints:

- Opposition to cash distribution in principle, on the part of some NGOs and international organizations, coupled with unclear support from the authorities led to a degree of confusion which came close to derailing the project. However, following extensive briefings, formal agreement with the relevant authorities was reached, sanctioned at the highest levels and with full support from the Red Cross Society of Niger.
- Lack of banking facilities in Tanout and the surrounding remote villages led to some logistical and security challenges which were successfully addressed.

Objective 4 (Originally Objective 6 in the Appeal) - Logistics, Administration, Telecoms: Immediately augment the existing Red Cross/Red Crescent national societies with logistical, administrative and telecommunications infrastructure in the four different countries.

Overall, logistics operations have been functioning well, despite some under-staffing and staff changes. The fleet Niger has been running at capacity – with 31 Federation vehicles and 11 rental vehicles covering over 200,000 km during the month, often over difficult terrain. The operation in Mali has been a logistical success, delivering commodities to a much dispersed set of beneficiaries, also over very challenging terrain.

In Niger, the logistics team has been concentrating on consolidation of warehousing and transport operations to support the changes in the CRENAM programme. The last of the pipeline commodities are being received. Future work is focusing on enhancing local capacities in logistics and emergency preparedness. Training programs on warehousing, logistics and the establishment of emergency stocks are being planned.

Although not formally part of the Federation Appeal, significant attention continues to be focused on the actions and longer term feasibility of the Transport Support Unit (TSU) in Niger. During October and November, TSU activities have continued in support of the larger humanitarian operations in Niger, through the agreement with WFP.

Impact:

- The Federation logistics operation has provided support for the Federation operations, as well as PNS programmes, concentrating its activities on the general food distributions and supplementary feeding programmes. The enormous distances, compounded by an often unreliable supply chain, have posed some challenges. Despite this, beneficiary needs have been met in a timely and regular manner, and at times competing needs have been successfully balanced.

Constraints:

- Receipt of commodities through the pipeline from Nigeria has been difficult with sometimes limited information being provided from freight forwarders on expected deliveries. Discussions with freight forwarders and others were aimed at improving the situation. Most goods have now been received.
- Particular challenges have been faced with the long distances from port cities to Niger. Transport, customs and communication through the supply chain have been challenging.

Phase II Activities (20 October 2005 to 22 January 2006)

Objective 6 (Objective 5 in the Appeal) - Livestock interventions for Mali and Niger: Provide livestock support to 5,000 pastoralists in Niger and Mali

See activities carried out under the relief operations in Mali (Objective 1).

Objective 7 (New objective as from revised Plan of Action of 8 August 2005) - Cereal bank support for Mali and Niger: Placement of cereal banks in 250 of the worst affected communities in Mali and Niger.

No activities planned at this moment.

Objective 8 (New objective as from revised Plan of Action of 8 August 2005) - Post-emergency health for Mali and Niger: Sustainable health intervention to promote the resilience and improve the longer-term health of those most vulnerable to this emergency response.

Mali

See health activities under the relief operations being carried out in Mali (Objective 1).

Niger

The Federation's efforts continue to concentrate on introducing a longer-term community health component to its activities in Niger, in line with the Red Cross Society of Niger strategic priorities and in close cooperation with governmental health authorities.

Phase 2 health activities have therefore been consolidated under two main objectives:

- Provide assistance to the Government of Niger in setting up permanent, and functional supplementary feeding programmes, integrated into the normal operations of their regional health centres (CSI) – as a priority in areas where Red Cross supplementary feeding programmes are already operational.
- Assist regional health authorities in providing basic health care to remote communities within their sphere of operation – in the Tahoua area as a priority.

Following on the pilot Mobile Health team project initiated in October in the Tahoua area, a formal Memorandum of Understanding has now been entered into with the regional health authorities for on-going delivery of much needed basic health care to remote communities, with no access to even the most basic health services. Mobile health team activities have continued during November, providing logistical and medical support to local health teams, with an overwhelming response. At the end of November, 2,212 beneficiaries had been assisted – of which 744 children under 11 months had been vaccinated, 947 children provided with de-worming, pre-natal consultations and anti-tetanus vaccinations provided to 266 pregnant women, 246 cases of malnutrition identified and first aid treatment administered to 9 individuals.

An agreement in principle has been entered into with UNICEF for the provision of vaccinations. Two cholera kits have also been pre-positioned in areas of high risk.

The basis of the overall programme, described above, is for six months. In addition, the Federation team is working in close consultation with government authorities, to provide support in the establishment of more permanent supplementary feeding programmes, within the remit of the regional health authorities.

Finally, following an assessment mission undertaken in September, a Federation WatSan coordinator and WatSan delegates are expected to arrive in the country shortly, to provide technical support and coordination for the Red Cross Society of Niger and undertake activities in the Tahoua area, in support of the community health activities.

Impact:

- Access to primary health care has been improved in the Tahoua region.
- Vaccination coverage has been increased amongst children under 11 months in the Tahoua region, as well as in other areas of operation under the supplementary feeding programmes.

- Twenty volunteers have been trained in basic health care and hygiene promotion.
- Response from the remote villages has been overwhelming, in terms of numbers of people requesting assistance. Heads of villages have consistently expressed their appreciation.

Constraints:

- On-going funding of the mobile health team programme is not assured, despite strong community buy-in.
- Distances to these remote villages are great (between 150 and 230 km) and road access non-existent.

Federation Coordination

Throughout the operation, the Federation has collaborated closely with the humanitarian community and UN bodies. An effective working relationship has also been established with the main governmental bodies involved in the food crisis response, such as Cellule de Crise Alimentaire (CCA) and Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP) as well as with key Government of Niger ministries, in association with Red Cross Society of Niger, such as the Ministry of Health- for the SFP, and Ministry of Community Development- for the cash distribution project. The latter project has generated interest at the very highest levels, including the president of Niger, and the Federation is continuing to cultivate the contacts developed as a result of these activities.

At regional and local level, relief distribution and supplementary feeding activities were undertaken in collaboration with provincial and local authorities – whilst underlining and ensuring respect of the Federation's Fundamental Principles. Heads of villages have, in particular, been closely linked to the process due to their pivotal role within local communities. Furthermore, close coordination and mutual support (in terms of logistics, commodities and programming support) was established early on between Federation operations and PNS- in particular the French Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross and the Qatari Red Crescent- for the supplementary feeding programme in Niger. Red Cross/Red Crescent has also worked hand in hand with MSF for the onward referral of severely malnourished children identified through the CRENAMs.

Finally, it must be stressed that the Regional Disaster Response Teams (RDRT) have played a crucial and most valuable role from the earliest stages of the Sahel operation- in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. This has proved to be a significant and on-going contribution by African national societies to the overall international operation in the Sahel. Given their integral role in the Sahel operation, a number of RDRT members have now been taken on as regionally deployed staff beyond their original two-month deployment period, funded through the Appeal and with support from the British Red Cross and the Irish Red Cross.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement- Principles and initiatives

Training packages on promotion of Humanitarian Values and Red Cross principles, including information on the Code of Conduct for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief, were given to Federation staff and PNS working in the Sahel operation in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. The aim is to reinforce Red Cross principles and values knowledge among Red Cross volunteers involved in the food-crisis operation - especially newcomers.

National Society Capacity Building

In Niger, a cadre of more than 360 volunteers have been selected and trained as part of the overall Emergency Operation in the areas of relief, health care and communications. Furthermore, their knowledge of and commitment to the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement has been enhanced.

A team of 20 volunteers of the Tombouctou branch of the Mali Red Cross have received training on relief distribution and actively participated in relief activities in the area. A marked improvement in the efficiency and efficacy of distribution procedures have been noted between the first and second rounds of distribution.

The capacity of more than 180 Burkinabe Red Cross Society volunteers in relief distribution has also been enhanced.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

A camera crew was hired to take video footage of the cash distribution programme in Tanout, the general food distributions in Fillingue and CRENAM distributions in Tahoua, in Niger, for the video news release on the food-

crisis operation that was launched on 29 November 2005. A press release and a website story were also published on the same day to highlight the cash distribution programme and the need to keep providing assistance in Niger. Several interviews and media interest followed the launch.

A total of 12 articles have been published on the Federation website and a dedicated Sahel food crisis section has been created on the global Federations website, including a photo gallery and four press releases.

Continuous training has been provided to the Dakar regional information officer on the professional role foreseen within the Federation, focusing on information-gathering during disasters and reporting. In addition, documents on information management during disasters produced by the Interamericas Communicators Network were shared with the Red Cross Society of Niger press officer.

Since the beginning of the operation, the Federation information delegate has held interviews with international and regional media, accompanied camera teams to the field, and briefed journalists interested in the relief operation, as well as donor national societies' communications teams visiting the operation. In addition, key documents, photographs and fact sheets, have been developed and shared with participants and national societies interested and/or involved in the operation.

[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

06/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				18,243,483	TOTAL COVERAGE 80.9%	
AUSTRALIAN - RC		200,000	AUD	195,700	10.08.05	CSB
AUSTRALIAN - RC		130,000	AUD	128,115	06.10.05	CEREALS, OIL, SURROUNDING COSTS
AUSTRIA - MUNICIPALITY VIENNA		15,000	EUR	23,250	20.09.05	TRANSPORT COSTS, NIGER
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 - DEC/RC		404,651	GBP	916,940	21.09.05	LIVELIHOODS CASH DISTRIBUTION PROJECT
BRITISH - RC		316,198	GBP	720,299	05.10.05	
BRITISH - PRIVATE DONOR		500	GBP	1,130	02.08.05	NIGER
BRITISH - RC		6,635,070	XOF	15,924	27.10.05	
CANADIAN - RC		25,000	CAD	26,138	22.07.05	
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH		38,380	HKD	6,226	17.10.05	
DANISH - RC				47,338	02.08.05	
DANISH - RC				133,905	12.09.05	
DANISH - RC				153,715	20.09.05	
DANISH - RC				230,822	23.09.05	BURKINA FASO, MALI
DANISH - RC				92,896	08.11.05	BURKINA FASO, MALI
FIJI - PRIVATE DONOR		5,000	FJD	3,750	10.08.05	
FINNISH - GOVT		248,000	EUR	386,136	28.09.05	
FINNISH - RC		100,000	EUR	155,700	28.09.05	
GERMAN - RC		39,664	EUR	61,756	14.10.05	
ICELANDIC - RC		3,000,000	ISK	59,700	08.08.05	
ICELANDIC - RC		250,000	ISK	4,900	26.08.05	
IRISH - RC		100,000	EUR	154,800	25.07.05	NIGER
IRISH - RC		290,000	EUR	452,545	22.08.05	RDRT DELEGATE, RELIEF DELEGATE, HEALTH DELEGATE, VOLUNTEERS HEALTH SECTOR
ITALIAN - GOVT		500,000	EUR	775,000	13.09.05	MALI, NIGER
JAPANESE - RC		30,000,000	JPY	348,000	03.08.05	
LIECHTENSTEIN - RC				21,020	29.08.05	
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	
NETHERLANDS - RC		78,748	EUR	121,705	18.11.05	
NORWEGIAN - RC		2,452,000	NOK	476,669	28.11.05	NIGER
PRIVATE DONORS ON LINE				55,115	11.08.05	
SWEDISH - GOVT		3,600,000	SEK	605,880	28.07.05	
SWEDISH - GOVT		240,000	SEK	39,840	05.09.05	LOGISTIC DELEGATE
SWEDISH - RC/GOVT		1,560,000	SEK	253,500	24.11.05	DELEGATE, MALI, WATSAN NIGER

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06/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
COMMUNE DE VERNIER				10,000	24.10.05	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONORS				12,719	09.08.05	NIGER
USA - PRIVATE DONORS		1,794	USD	2,298	05.09.05	NIGER
USA - PRIVATE DONORS				444	23.09.05	MALI
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				7,551,373	CHF	41.4%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
BELGIUM - RC FLANDERS		4,070	EUR	6,291	16.08.05	402 BAGS CSB, TRANSPORT
BRITISH - RC				101,866	22.08.05	LOGISTICS ERU MODULE MK2, TRANSP/INSURANCE
BRITISH - RC		145,372	GBP	330,575	27.07.05	3000 BAGS CSB, 7490 L. VEGETABLE OIL, 8 PCES MODULE NUTRIT. SUPPL. DRY FEEDING EQUIP., MEDICINES & MEDICAL MATERIALS, 6400 BRACELET IDENTIF. , 20 BABY SCALES, SHIPPING/TRANSP.
BRITISH - RC		227,347		516,986	22.08.05	2 LANDCRUISERS, 30 MOTORBIKES, 4 RUBBHALLS, 50 FIRST AID KITS FOR CAR, SHIPPING/TRANSP.
BRITISH - RC				1,178,306	20.07.05	1400 MT RICE, SORGHUM, 109660 L. OIL, 420 MT BEANS, TRANSPR/INS.
BRITISH - RC				1,891,937	20.07.05	1180 MT RICE, SORGHUM, 118000 L. OIL, 354 MT BEANS, TRANSPOR/INS.
BRITISH - RC		3,400	GBP	7,680	20.07.05	1 TELECOM MATERIAL
DANISH - RC				66,974	22.08.05	1 ERU TELECOMMUNICATION COMPLETE
FRENCH - RC		138,024	EUR	213,316	26.07.05	1480 BAGS CSB, 3840 L. VEGETABLE OIL, SHIPPING/TRANSP.
GERMAN - RC		367,036	EUR	567,254	24.07.05	3000 BAGS CSB, 48500 L. VEGETABLE OIL, 1 FEEDING CENTER, 2 CHOLERA KITS, 15000 KG RICE, 15000 KG BEANS, 15000 KG LENTILS, 500 KITCHEN SETS, SHIPPING/TRANSP.
IRELAND - RC				201,844	23.08.05	RENTAL & TRANSPORTATION 6 LANDCRUISERS, 6 LANDCRUISERS PICK-UP
NETHERLANDS - RC				298,290	28.09.05	RENTAL & TRANSPORTATION
NORWEGIAN - RC				1,235,545	22.08.05	3 TRANSPORT SUPPORT UNITS

Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger: food security

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05EA015

PLEDGES RECEIVED

06/12/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AMCROSS	DELEGATE(S)			24,600		
BELGIUM	DELEGATE(S)			18,200		
CANADA	DELEGATE(S)			47,800		
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			16,600		
FINLAND - RC	DELEGATE(S)			29,400		
GERMANY - RC	DELEGATE(S)			30,400		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			68,600		
ICELAND - RC	DELEGATE(S)			13,400		
IRELAND - RC	DELEGATE(S)			31,600		
NETHERLANDS - RC	DELEGATE(S)			29,400		
NEW ZEALAND	DELEGATE(S)			19,800		
NORWAY - RC	DELEGATE(S)			193,400		
SPAIN	DELEGATE(S)			36,800		
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			27,600		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				7,204,464	CHF	39.5%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SAUDI ARABIA - RC		170,034	SR	56,740	15.08.05	DIRECT ASSISTANCETO MALI: TENTS, BLANKETS, CARPETS, MEDICINE, FOODSTUFF
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES - RC		148,560	USD	188,671	19.09.05	DIRECT ASSISTANCE: FOOD SUPPLIES, CLOTHES
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				245,411	CHF	