

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

SOUTHERN AFRICA: FOOD INSECURITY

25 January 2006

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. 05EA023; Operations Update no. 4; Period covered: 23 December to 20 January 2006; Appeal coverage: 20.9%. [Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List, also available on the website.](#)

Appeal history:

- **Launched on 18 October 2005-** http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA023.pdf for CHF 39,360,753 (USD 30,193,299 or EUR 25,301,687) for 9 months to assist up to for 1.5 million beneficiaries.
- **Operations Update no. 1 dated 7 Nov. 2005-** http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA02301.pdf.
- **Operations Update no. 2 dated 21 Nov. 2005-** http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA02302.pdf focused on Malawi and the impact of DREF.
- **Operations Update no. 3 dated 4 Jan. 2006-** http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA02303.pdf
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: CHF 1,160,000.**

Outstanding needs: CHF 31,132,609 (USD 23,729,123 or EUR 20,001,676).

Operational Summary: There are delays in planting of main season crops due to delayed rainfall and shortages of agricultural inputs in the affected countries in southern Africa. Distribution of food and agricultural packs is at an advanced stage in Malawi and will be followed by Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Zambia, Lesotho as well as Swaziland respectively. Whilst rainfall is good in some countries at the moment, in Malawi, Mozambique and Zimbabwe flooding has washed away crops such that farmers are replanting.

The Federation regional delegation in Harare recruited relief coordinators for Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia. Recruitment is underway for Namibia and Lesotho as well as for the logistics delegate for Malawi.

On 9 January 2006, the Federation-funded food security operation was successfully launched in Malawi. In attendance at the launch were government officials (from the disaster management unit), the Secretary General of the Spanish Red Cross (currently on a mission at the Malawi Red Cross Society), the Danish Red Cross representative in Malawi, the Federation regional logistics, information, water and sanitation (WatSan) officers, the Malawi Red Cross Society staff and volunteers, a media consultant from South Africa as well as the local media.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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

A delay of seasonal rains had disrupted sowing of the main season crops in most countries in southern Africa. However, with the current rains, planting of main season crops is underway. Shortages of key farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and draught power have been reported in Zimbabwe, where high inflation coupled with fuel and transport problems are exacerbating food insecurity. In Malawi, markets continue experiencing escalating prices of maize, the main staple food. So far, commercial imports and food aid deliveries have been meagre in spite of the significant amounts pledged by international donors.

South Africa's record maize harvest of 12.4 million tonnes is estimated to result in a potential exportable surplus of about 4.66 million tonnes, more than enough to cover the sub-region's import requirements. Of the total maize import requirement of 2.7 million tonnes for southern Africa (excluding South Africa) for the current marketing year, so far an estimated 1.6 million tonnes have been received (1.1 million tonnes as commercial imports and 515,000 tonnes as food aid).

Operational developments

Lesotho

In Lesotho, rainfall has so far been above normal in northern areas but below normal in the southern part of the country. Planting of the main season crops is underway especially in the highlands. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in partnership with Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and funding from the British government's Department for International Development (DFID), has provided inputs to some 5,650 farmers- mainly through organized seed fairs. With the procurement of 200 tractors from India by the government, there is no shortage of draught power in Lesotho. However, the cost of ploughing is said to be prohibitive for many farmers who lack working capital and access to credit facilities.

Prospects for the secondary winter crop that was expected to be harvested in November and December 2005 were unfavourable due to the prolonged dry conditions. This has exacerbated the already tight food supply situation in the country following a below average 2005 main season cereal harvest. By mid-November 2005 commercial imports had been recorded at 110,000 tonnes (amounting to half of estimated imports for the marketing year until March 2006). Food assistance requirements for 2005/06 marketing year were estimated at about 80,000 tonnes of cereals; as at mid-November 2005 (mid-November is the onset of the planting season), only 8,000 tonnes had been pledged. Currently the World Food Programme (WFP) assists approximately 300,000 most food insecure people out of an estimated 548,000 vulnerable population. This leaves a gap of 248,000 vulnerable people who are food insecure and still in need of assistance.

Malawi

The food insecurity situation has almost reached a peak in the southern and central parts of the country in terms of population at risk, as well as missing food entitlements. The revised Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Capacity report states that: *"The number of people at risk of hunger has gone up from 4.2 to 4.5 million and will worsen"*. Unconfirmed reports state that 5.8 million people are food insecure.

Humanitarian response has been urged to step up, and the government and WFP have already done this. Food is not readily available at the Agriculture Development and Marketing (ADMARC) selling points. Large numbers of people who anticipate buying the government subsidized maize stocks are spending long hours and days at the markets waiting for deliveries. If maize is available, sales are limited to 25kg per person per day thus the imbalance of supply and demand has resulted in high open market maize prices. Most open local markets are recording prices up to MWK 45 (CHF 0.5) per kilogram compared to the ADMARC price of MWK 17 (CHF 0.2) per kilogram. Even with this scenario those who have money have no where to buy the maize. Consequently, cases of acute malnutrition are on the increase in most rural areas (no figures for those admitted to hospitals at present).

Most food aid interventions are done by the government, WFP and DFID. The Malawi Red Cross Society is working in partnership with WFP in some districts, while in some it is distributing food provided through the food insecurity emergency appeal. Distribution of fertilizer is underway under the government's subsidy programme. Although food aid pledges of a significant amount have been made (around 200,000 tonnes), the bulk of this food is yet to arrive in the country. On a brighter note, due to a bumper maize harvest in South Africa, there is an exportable surplus of this staple grain estimated at a record level of 4.66 million tonnes. Also, a budget revision in WFP's regional Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) for 2005/07 has been approved to appeal for an additional USD 211 million (equivalent to 446,000 tonnes of food), bringing the total to USD 622 million.

Mozambique

Planting of the main season crops was disrupted by erratic and insufficient rains in October and early November 2005. However, forecast for 2005/06 season is normal, to above normal, rainfall. Problems with availability of quality seeds are reported, especially in the southern parts of the country. Government's seed fairs targeting some 50,000 small holders are seen as inadequate to meet increasing demand.

Despite the above average national production in 2005, certain areas in central and southern provinces were affected by drought. Total cereal import requirements, including rice and wheat, were forecast at 869,000 tonnes, about 10 % higher than 2004. To date, the country has received about 363,000 tonnes of commercial imports and 44,000 tonnes of food aid pledges.

Reflecting the poor harvest in the south and high export demand in the north from neighbouring Malawi's food deficit, maize prices have risen since April 2005 in most markets in Mozambique, and are higher than last year, especially in the food deficit south. Rising maize prices have exacerbated food insecurity for the vulnerable population, currently revised upwards by the country's Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) to about 800,000 people in 62 districts. WFP is distributing food aid to only a quarter of these, mostly in the drought-affected areas.

Namibia

Over much of Namibia, there was little rain as of mid-November 2005. As a result, planting of the main season cereals, maize, sorghum and millet, which takes place typically only in the northern strip of the country, is delayed. Production of winter wheat is estimated at 10,500 tonnes, down by 1,000 tonnes from the previous year. Most of the national cereal deficit for 2005/06 marketing year (May/April), estimated at 145,000 tonnes, is expected to be met through commercial imports. So far only 27,000 tonnes of cereal imports, mostly from neighbouring South Africa, have been recorded. In spite of Namibia's high per capita income¹, extreme poverty and food insecurity exist in the country.

Swaziland

The sowing of main-season crops is currently underway as above average rainfall was received during the first week of November 2005 over most parts of the country. However, the food security situation throughout the country is serious following the below average harvest of 2005, declining income-earning opportunities and remittances, high levels of unemployment and the impact of HIV/AIDS on the livelihoods of households. With a self-sufficiency rate for cereals of only about a third, the Swazi population is mostly dependent on food imports. So far, less than half of its annual cereal imports have been acquired. As of mid-November 2005, commercial imports and food aid receipts were recorded at 42,000 and 4,000 tonnes respectively, against the estimated total cereal import requirements of 111,000 tonnes for 2005 - 2006 marketing year.

Zambia

While the northern part of Zambia received normal to above normal rainfall during the first half of November 2005 and sowing of the main season crops is underway, the southern and central parts received well below-average precipitation thus delaying normal sowing. Land preparation in general is considered adequate with farmers putting more emphasis on potholing (conservation pits) to capture rainwater. The key inputs are not easily available for purchase in many rural areas. The government's programme of 50% subsidy on fertilizer again this year is expected to help small farmers who can afford to pay the remaining 50% in cash upfront. This programme of input subsidy

¹ Namibia's Per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the Purchasing Power Parity for 2003 was USD 6,180 as per the United National Development Programme's (UNDP) Human Development Report 2005.

during the 2005/06 agricultural season is targeted to 125,000 small-scale farmers with 50,000 tonnes of fertilizer and 2,600 tonnes of maize seeds.

Zimbabwe

Shortages of key farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizers and draught power (availability as well as affordability) are widespread. Normally Zimbabwe requires about 50,000 tonnes of maize seed and only half of this is currently estimated to be available locally. Fertilizer companies estimate that about 75% of last year's much reduced amount of fertilizer may be available at much higher prices.

Access to food in many areas is severely hampered by scarcity of grain in the market and high inflation, coupled with fuel and transport problems which are exacerbating food insecurity. For the same reasons, prospects for 2006 are unfavourable, regardless of rainfall conditions. Between June and October 2005, the average maize price increased from about ZWD 2,000 to about ZWD 8,000 per kilogram. An estimated three million people will receive monthly rations of cereals and pulses from WFP.

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

Overall goal: To assist some 1,483,900 vulnerable beneficiaries in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe with food security, water and sanitation projects and to reinforce coping mechanisms (promoting livelihoods).

Food assistance

Objective: To meet the immediate food needs of vulnerable individuals in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe until the next harvest in 2006.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The Malawi Red Cross Society started distributing food packs in the most affected districts namely Chiradzulu, Mwanza, Zomba, Balaka and Blantyre. The food packs include, 50 kg maize, 10 kg beans, 15 kg corn soya beans (CSB) and 5 litres vegetable oil per household for two months (January and February 2005).



A beneficiary family resting after receiving food aid and agricultural starter packs in Malawi



Red Cross volunteers conducting food aid distribution in Malawi

Table 1: Food Distribution in Malawi

District	Households	Maize (MT)	Pulses (MT)	CSB (MT)	Vegetable oil (MT)
Mwanza	1,828 (1,828*)	91.4	18.28	27.42	9.14
Zomba	2,243 (3,150*)	112.15	22.43	33.645	11.215
Balaka	1,176 (8,296*)	58.8	11.76	17.64	5.88
Total	5,247	262.35	52.47	78.705	26.235

* Total number of beneficiaries planned

The Malawi Red Cross Society signed the respective distribution contracts (customs clearance with Manica Freight, inspection of goods with Strategic Business Solutions (SGS) Audit firm and Transportation with local transport service companies- namely Anachulu and Littleway Limited). This development has facilitated the smooth implementation of the food security operation.

With respect to the food aid, the Zambia Red Cross Society opted for maize meal instead of maize grain. Tenders for the supply of maize meal (flour) have been processed in the country and only awaiting official communication from the national society on the way forward.

Reinforcing self-reliance and coping mechanisms (livelihoods)

Objective: To re-enforce or rebuild self-reliance and to restore their positive coping mechanisms through food-for-work/food-for-assets (income generating opportunities), cash transfers, targeted agricultural support, and the provision of vegetable garden drip kits.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The procurement of agricultural starter packs (seeds and fertilizers) for all the seven countries is in progress and distribution has already started in Malawi. The agricultural starter packs distributed per household included; 2 kg beans seeds, 2 kg peas seeds, 10g vegetable seeds, 100 sticks of cassava cuttings and 10 + 10 kg fertilizer (CAN and NPK 23:21:0).

Table 2: Agricultural starter packs distribution in Malawi

District	Number of Households	Details
Balaka	1,176 (8,296*)	No peas seed distributed due to late delivery
Mwanza	1,828 (1,828*)	Beans seed and fertilizer distributed.
Total	3,004	

*Total number of beneficiaries planned

In Malawi, a problem was experienced with the supplier of beans seeds, with respect to quality, which delayed the distribution. The problem is now solved and distribution was expected to be completed by mid-January 2006.

The Malawi Red Cross Society food-for-work activities, funded by the Netherlands Red Cross, will soon take off the ground in the three districts of Dowa, Kasungu and Ntchisi for 30,000 beneficiaries. A total of CHF 165,295 is available for the purchase of maize for the food-for-work activities. The Finnish Red Cross procured food for the five districts of Chiladzulu, Mwanza, Blantyre, Balaka and Zomba.

In Zimbabwe, tenders for suppliers have been processed for 380 MT of fertilizers. A local supplier has been identified who indicated that a limited supply is already available in the country. The remainder will be outsourced from neighbouring countries. The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society is currently developing the beneficiaries' list and the distribution plan. The Federation relief coordinator is assisting the national society in conducting a survey in the affected areas. The results of the survey will complement the development of the distribution plan. During the first week of January 2006, 40MT of early maturing maize seeds were delivered and immediately distributed in the targeted areas.

In Lesotho tenders for the supply of agricultural starter packs were processed and successful bidders were identified. On the ground, the Federation organizational development (OD) delegate worked closely with the Lesotho Red Cross Society in preparing for the implementation of the programme. So far maize and wheat seeds have been delivered to the national society and are ready for distribution.

In Mozambique, tenders for the supply of agricultural starter packs have also been processed and a local supplier has been identified. It is anticipated that deliveries of the packs will start in a few days to come.

The Namibia Red Cross, with the assistance of the Federation roaming logistics delegate, processed tenders for agricultural starter pack suppliers from neighbouring South Africa, excluding maize and millet which are locally available. The roaming logistics delegate is assisting the national society to process tenders for maize and millet.

In Zambia, tenders for the supply of agricultural starter packs were opened during first week of January 2006 and a supplier was identified. However, after thorough consultations with agriculture experts in the country- including FAO, it was recommended that at this stage only vegetable seeds be supplied to the farmers for planting and to drop other seeds such as legumes and maize because they are late for planting. As for food aid, a supplier of maize meal (flour) and pulses has been identified and arrangements are in place to finalize all the paperwork.

On disbursement of cash vouchers to households in need, the project will run on a pilot basis as it is new to the Zambia Red Cross Society. However, study reports from other players are available to guide the implementation of the project in the impact area.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

Objective: Ensure access to safe and adequate drinking water, borehole rehabilitation, sanitation, small-scale irrigation, latrine construction, and hygiene education by vulnerable individuals.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

With low level of funding, WatSan activities proposed in the appeal are expected to be implemented in 2006, should funding become available.

Reinforcing capacities in assessing livelihoods, food security monitoring and reporting.

Objective: To ensure that national society staff is well versed in livelihood and food security interventions.

Progress/Achievements (activities implemented within this objective)

The relief coordinator for Malawi started work on 16 January 2006 and the recruitment for Mozambique is being finalized. This brings the number of relief coordinators in place to four (including for Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe). The reporting delegate for the food security operation has been identified and will assume office in mid-January 2006. Once the logistics delegate is in Malawi, the regional food security logistics coordinator will be stationed at the regional delegation in Harare and continue with the coordination role for the operation's logistics sector. Positions for relief coordinators for Lesotho and Namibia, information and WatSan delegate are still open.

All programme staff positions to support the implementation of the appeal at the regional delegation level were filled and have been operational since late November 2005. Recruitment of additional contract staff at national society level is on-going.

Impact

The affected families, who received the agricultural starter packs in Malawi and Zimbabwe, have already planted and a favourable harvest is anticipated given the good rains currently experienced in the region. However, in Malawi, flooding caused by heavy rains has damaged the growing crops in some districts hence replanting will begin as soon as the flooded water has receded.

The planned food assistance reduces the level of suffering for the food insecure households, while simultaneously assisting the beneficiaries in bridging the food gap until the next harvest. With the livelihood approach assistance, the vulnerable households should be able to move from their current vulnerability status and get back on their feet and live with dignity.

Constraints

In Malawi, meeting the ever-growing number of food insecure people with less food stocks in the country is the greatest challenge, which is worsened by the floods that have damaged the much needed crops and property of over 8,000 households in the southern part of the country. Response to such flooding damage in the past attracted many humanitarian players, however this time the government is struggling on its own to cater for those affected, mostly

in Nsanje and Chikwawa districts (southern tip of the country), as humanitarian institutions are engaged in food security interventions.

The short supply of maize at the Agriculture Development and Marketing (ADMARC) selling points resulted in difficulties in managing scrambling for the most needed commodity. There are reports of some people losing their lives as a result of stampedes at some of the selling points.

The Federation regional delegation experienced some problems in communicating with the Lesotho Red Cross Society, due to poor communication lines. This has affected the flow of information, especially on monitoring progress of the programme.

In Zimbabwe, some local authorities have expressed concern over the delays in distributing the seed packs, fearing that harvests might be affected. However, the Zimbabwe Red Cross Society ensured that it ordered seeds which are short season varieties (90 days). Another challenge is the lengthy procedures for the importation of some commodities such as fertilizers. This might further delay the implementation of the operation as fertilizer is required soon after planting.

Federation Coordination

The Federation food security task force reviewed the Plans of Action of all national societies with details of the support required for the operation. Relief agreements were signed between the national societies and the Federation Secretariat at the end of November 2005. The task force at regional delegation level continues to hold weekly planning meetings at which progress on the operation is reviewed. Minutes of the meetings are circulated to all food security task force members at regional and country levels as well as with the Secretariat in Geneva.

By end of December 2005, the Namibia Red Cross experienced a deficiency of human resource in the disaster management department and has requested the Federation regional delegation for additional staff to support the food security operation. The Federation regional delegation has put a plan in place, starting with the regional logistics officer and the roaming logistics delegate assisting the national society with initiating the operation and training its local staff.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement -- Principles and initiatives

National Society Capacity Building

The Federation has scheduled a food security coordinating meeting for 20 to 21 January 2006 in Johannesburg. The seven national societies involved, with support from the Federation regional delegation and respective relief coordinators, are to review progress, impact and constraints of the operation. They are also to explore in details the sustainable livelihood platforms and discuss the development of a Red Cross Regional Food Security Strategy.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The stories that were gathered during the information workshop held in Malawi in December 2005 are still being used by several news organizations. A story by the Namibia Red Cross information officer was used as an appeal of the week, whilst a statement by the regional information officer on Alertnet was used as quote of the week by the United Nations news wire. A debate is currently raging on the magnitude of the food insecurity in the region which has helped to bring the crisis on the fore.

A South Africa-based media consultant was engaged by the Federation regional delegation to provide media coverage for the launch of the food security operation on the 9 January 2006 in Malawi. To date, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) have used the information gathered. It is anticipated that more news organizations will use the material as it was sent to the following broadcasters and agencies: BBC, ARD (German Television), ZDF (German Television), Cable News Network (CNN), Reuters, Associated Press, SKY News, eTV and SABC.

The regional information officer had an interview with Channel Africa, based in South Africa, on the current Federation food security operation, whilst the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation TV also had an interview with the regional disaster management team on the flooding and food security situation in the region.

A press release for the food security operation launch in Malawi was picked up by [The Daily Times in Malawi](#), [Voice of America](#), [ISN news](#), [Reliefweb](#), [Africa News Dimension](#), [Alertnet](#) and [Webbolt](#). The Voice of America (VOA) story was also used as a radio broadcast report. Several other news organizations such as the Europe Media Monitor News In Brief have also taken some of the information from the press release.

A BBC reporter visited Mozambique to cover the flooding situation in early January 2006. The Mozambique Red Cross Society information officer cooperated with the BBC reporter and provided information on the food insecurity situation and the Red Cross/Red Crescent operation, in relation to the floods.

The regional delegation is still negotiating with the British Red Cross for a camera person to visit southern Africa to gather more information material on the food crisis. It is hoped that the camera person will arrive in late January or early February 2006. This would cut down the cost of hiring a consultant.

For profiles of the national societies involved in the operation (on the Federation web site) please refer to:

Lesotho Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=102>

Malawi Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=110>

Mozambique Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=120>

Namibia Red Cross - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=122>

Baphalali Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=163>

Zambia Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=12>

Zimbabwe Red Cross Society - <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/check.asp?countryid=13>

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

Southern Africa - food insecurity

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05EA023

PLEDGES RECEIVED

19/01/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				39,360,753	TOTAL COVERAGE 20.9%	
BRITISH - RC		100,000	GBP	225,900	01.12.05	MALAWI, ZAMBIA, ZIMBABWE
CANADIAN - GOVT/CIDA/HAPS		990,000	CAD	1,077,318	07.11.05	
FINNISH - RC		100,000	EUR	155,700	25.10.05	MALAWI
FINNISH - GOVT		14,625	EUR	22,771	25.10.05	MALAWI
IRISH - RC		66,668	EUR	103,169	20.12.05	MOZAMBIQUE WATSAN
JAPANESE - RC		30,000,000	JPY	332,400	02.11.05	
MONACO - RC		20,000	EUR	31,140	25.10.05	
NETHERLANDS - RC		106,952	EUR	165,294	23.11.05	FOOD-FOR-WORK 30'000 PEOPLE IN MALAWI
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		10,326,000	NOK	2,007,374	15.11.05	INCL. 2 RELIEF DELEGATES
SWEDISH - RC		5,000,000	SEK	810,000	11.11.05	
SWEDISH - RC		3,000,000	SEK	486,000	18.11.05	
SWEDISH - GOVT		14,250,000	SEK	2,315,625	16.12.05	
SWISS - PRIVATE DONOR				1,000	07.11.05	
USA - PRIVATE DONOR				63	13.01.06	MALAWI
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				7,733,754	CHF	19.6%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINNISH - GOVT		270,000	EUR	420,390	25.10.05	MALAWI: 540 MT MAIZE, 150 MT CSB, 90 MT BEANS, 50'000 L. VEGETABLE OIL
SWEDEN	DELEGATES			37,600		
SWITZERLAND	DELEGATES			36,400		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				494,390	CHF	1.3%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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