

How “one family” can help in Africa by taking the example of HENFOP-Project in Nsanje, Malawi



Research paper in advanced course English

from Leon Hienert

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I Introduction

During our school days and especially in geography lessons we occupied ourselves several times with the subject of foreign aid. Germany wants to raise the amount of development assistance in Africa by up to 0,51 percent of the economic output. Further, in 2008 a group of eight important developed countries (G8) decided to increase the aids in Africa to 25 billion dollars in the end of the decade.¹

On a journey through Africa in the year 2008 our family was confronted by chance with that subject. For this reason I decided to write my research paper about this subject. I will introduce the developing country Malawi, the history and afterwards the concrete charity project "HENFOP". Apart from this, I will occupy myself with the question if it is possible that a German family in Germany can start an aid project in Africa and accompany it with a lasting effect.

Having heard about many failed charity projects, the aim of the present paper is to analyze the HENFOP project in order to identify the opportunities and threats to create a sustainable impact for the supported community in the future.

II Nsanje in Malawi Africa

II.1 Geography, population and description of Malawi

Malawi's land area is 118.484 km² and its territory ranges 850 km from north to south and 350 km from west to east. Geographically located in Southeast Africa, Malawi is not only landlocked and, consequently, isolated from any direct access to the sea, but is also impaired by a limited infrastructure. It is bordered to the north by Tanzania, to the east, south and southwest by Mozambique and to the west by Zambia. With a population of about 16 million, Malawi is one of the most populated countries in Africa. Malawi's capital Lilongwe is the city with the largest population (724.000 inhabitants).²

¹ <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/wirtschaft/konjunktur/entwicklungspolitik-deutschland-will-afrika-mehr-helfen-1434350.html> , abgerufen 07.12.2013.

² <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malawi#Lage>, abgerufen 07.12.2013.

Malawi is characterized by a great diversity in terms of languages and religions. The two most common of 13 national languages are English and the native language Chichewa. In Malawi 4 out of 5 people belong to Christians and 12 percent to Islam. The remaining shares are held by atheists and followers of traditional religions. Besides, witchcraft still plays a decisive role in most people's lives challenging HIV prevention and treatment.³

Although Malawi's child death rate is high and the HIV infection rate is around 10 percent, the country's population grows rapidly with a birth rate of over 14 percent.⁴ It is worth to note that there is currently no birth registration system in the country.⁵

Malawi is classified by the United Nations as a Least Developed Country and based on the Human Development Index ranks on place 170 of a total of 187 countries. This placement is attributable to several factors. With a per capita income of 142€ per year, the gross domestic product is among the lowest in the world. In many parts of the country corruption is widespread. In these cases an efficient and effective distribution of development aid is hindered and first and foremost based on traditional rights, privileges and supremacy positions. Apart from corruption, Malawi has a very limited supply of educational services, medicines and health services. Point in fact, over 86 percent of the population has a limited access to education and health care resulting in an illiteracy rate of 30 percent and a life expectancy of just 47.1 to 54.6 years. In addition, 12 percent of adults are HIV-positive. This share surges especially among adolescents. As a result, around half of 1 million orphans were orphaned by aids.⁶ In summary, the continuously rising population exerts a great pressure on the country's resources, food situation, labor market and the social benefits.

The German bilateral cooperation is concentrated on two priorities: education and health. This cooperation between Germany and Malawi is coordinated by the Germany embassy in Lilongwe. Besides the development aid from the German state there are a lot of non-government organizations (NGO) active in Malawi. Their main areas of work are school education of children and adolescents, orphans care, health services and employment support.⁷

³ <http://www.spenden-ratgeber.de/malawi.htm>, abgerufen 09.12.2013

⁴ <http://www.spenden-ratgeber.de/malawi.htm>, abgerufen 09.12.2013

⁵ <http://www.unicef.org/malawi/children.html>, abgerufen 20.01.2014

⁶ <http://www.unicef.org/malawi/children.html>, abgerufen 20.01.2014

⁷ <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/DE/Aussenpolitik/Laender>, abgerufen 09.12.2013

II.2 Geography and description of Nsanje

Nsanje is a district on the northern edge of the Ndinde marsh of the Shire River, in the south of Malawi and close to the border of Mozambique. The district's capital that is also named Nsanje is one of the poorest cities in Malawi and is inhabited by around 22.500 people. Being located at the railway line connecting Beira, Mozambique and Blantyre, Malawi, Nsanje rapidly evolved to a regional economic center. Furthermore, in 2010 an inland harbor was inaugurated at the Shire river, which is indirectly connected via the Zambezi to the Indian Ocean. The main aim of both transport solutions is the reduction of the comparatively high transportation costs.⁸ Until 2010, Malawian traders mainly used the port of Beira and according to Shadreck Matsimbe, executive director of Malawi, had to cover a distance of about 1.700 km on a return trip between Malawi's commercial capital Blantyre and Beira.⁹ Only small shares of goods that are shipped on those routes are coming directly from Nsanje. The roads in Nsanje and surroundings are mainly gravel roads and are poorly maintained with a lot of potholes. It is not uncommon that one needs half a day for only 50 km. The major source of income in this region is generated by small holder farming. Maize, millet, sorghum, rice, and cotton are all grown relying almost entirely on rain for cultivation. Although electricity and pipe water is available, it is too expensive for most of the people. As an example, meanwhile the orphanage has got pipe water and, as a consequence, people who cannot afford own pipe water are coming over with cans several times a day to fetch it.

Taking into account the climatic condition, temperatures can range between 8° C in June and 32° C in November. The main rainy season is lasting from January through April. During that time heavy rains are frequent causing streets to be flooded. Last, Nsanje is on the one hand located in the marshland of the Shire and on the other hand also on the northern edge of a semiarid zone.

⁸ <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nsanje>, abgerufen 28.01.2014

⁹ <http://www.ipsnews.net/2010/10/southern-africa-new-inland-port-set-to-improve-regional-trade/>, abgerufen 20.01.2014

III Description of the HENFOP project

III.1 History and development

In summer 2008 our family started a trip from South Africa through the countries Botswana, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. With ten persons and two Land Rovers we started the journey. To cross the border from Malawi to Mozambique as early as possible we overnighted in the border town Nsanje, Malawi. Children of Nsanje, who were playing football, noticed our arrival and informed the Pastor of Nsanje, because they thought the white people were missionaries. Shortly afterwards, Pastor Albert Dwart Chilemba welcomed our family and invited us for dinner at the same evening. In addition, he offered us to visit his community, but due to rainy weather and bad roads, we had to leave early next morning to cross the border on time. The Pastor came to say good bye and gave us God's blessing for the long trip. At least we quickly exchanged our telephone numbers and email addresses.

A few weeks later, after we returned back to Germany, Pastor Albert Dwart Chilemba contacted us and asked for help. He told us about the challenges in his church community like orphans lacking food. Consequently, his community saw great potential in achieving a connection to a German bishop or in general to the German church. Undoubtedly, we tried hard to get such a connection for him and phoned different points of contact, but it seemed impossible to get any financial help. Most churches are already running own existing projects and prioritize their financial contributions accordingly. Besides, ancient and hierarchic structures of the Catholic Church obstructed further opportunities. This was the reason for the idea to help them privately and the foundation stone of the HENFOP project was laid.¹⁰

In detail, the project was determined by Pastor Chilemba and his "Executive Board". The needy persons, which the project aims to benefit, included children, orphans, widows, disabled and HIV-infected persons. The overall vision of HENFOP was deduced from the gospel according to Matthew 25, 40. Matthew states: "The King will reply, 'Truly I tell you, whatever you did for one of the least of these brothers and sisters of mine, you did for me.'" ¹¹

¹⁰ <http://www.malawi-nsanje.de/geschichte/gesch.html>, abgerufen 28.01.2014

¹¹ <http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Matthew+25:40>, abgerufen 07.12.2013

HENFOP is the abbreviation for **helping needy feeding orphans**. This name was given through Pastor Chilemba and taken over from the German sponsors. As already mentioned, there was no possibility for help by German institutions. Therefore, the sponsors had to decide if it makes sense to help only once in a while instead of providing permanent help that usually just large institutions can provide. Illustrating, what happens if one cannot help any longer due to financial reasons? Nevertheless, they decided that for every single person it is better to get help once or several times in contrast to receive nothing. They trusted that God will help to keep the project running.

Initially, the project started with the transfer of money for food for the orphans. Subsequently, they also sent some packages with clothes, shoes, footballs and other small things for children and adults. Point in fact, getting things for the packages was not difficult. The main threat for the success of HENFOP was to collect donations mainly used for the postage of the packages. Since various non-government institutions exist and history has shown that the goodwill of people can be misused, it got evident that the founders had to create a trustworthy and officially recognized organization. They decided to found the HENFOP-Förderverein, which required the approval of this association through a financial authority. The main advantages of a Förderverein are that the project can receive an official recognition and collect donations free of tax. On the contrary, the weaknesses of forming such an organization are yearly external audits as well as a cumbersome approval process. First, the association will be proved by the tax declaration once a year ensuring continuity of the project and mitigating misuse of donations. Second, the foundation of a tax approved "German Förderverein" requires the creation of a constitution, which has to be compatible to the general requirements. It needs to explain reliable and reasoned the activities that will be undertaken in Africa and state how it is planned to control the beneficial effects of the donations. This was warranted, because Pastor Chilemba was able to send reports, pictures and invoices regularly by email informing and showing what they achieved with the monetary and material donations. Apart from that, sometimes sponsors may want to visit Nsanje to check the expenditures on site. So far, HENFOP members have been there twice and checked themselves that all projects were running as it was communicated to the sponsors in Germany.

III.2 Principles

The constitution of "HENFOP Förderverein e.V." reflects at the same time the principles of it. Specifically, the purpose of the association is sponsoring charitable measures and development assistance in Africa.

Help for example should be given through the development of sustainable feeding and meanwhile spontaneous help with food. The main actions that were planned were the purchase of chicken and goats, irrigation for agriculture and farming, construction and maintenance of an orphanage, payment of school fees for needy children and instruction, training, and practical help in different projects. Moreover, the promotion of social solidarity and the Christian face was a key element across all activities. In final consideration, it got obvious that all these actions could not be realized simultaneously, but required a step by step approach in which donations are targeted for a specific activity before other actions are undertaken.¹²

III.3 Realized support and current situation

In the last 5 years several of the above mentioned measures were realized to help the people in Nsanje. So far, around 20 parcels of 20 kg with clothes, shoes, school materials, toys, footballs, air pumps, blankets, towels, umbrellas, mosquito nets, first aid boxes, homeopathic medicine, a used computer, laptop, and photo camera were sent.

At the same time, money was transferred regularly to Pastor Chilemba to buy food for orphans. This did not only include the food itself, but also supporting kitchen appliances such as a fridge or cast iron pots. Mrs. Chilemba and some volunteers do the cooking for the orphans.

Similarly, animals like chicken and goats were bought and bred and facilities such as a henhouse and goat kraal were constructed. From time to time one chicken or goat will be slaughtered.

For some of the orphans (fifteen boys and girls) an orphanage was built. Again, HENFOP collected and administered donations. The whole community helped to form and fire thousands of bricks used to build the house. Later, a porch with a kitchen and a fireplace for cooking was added. The orphanage was officially inaugurated when two HENFOP members came to visit the project in 2010.

¹² Satzung HENFOP-Förderverein e.V.

To create a little income for HENFOP in Nsanje and to continuously support the community, an ox-cart with two oxen were purchased. This ox-cart can be rented against a small fee and enables people to move heavy things. Since the ox-carts were highly demanded and often on duty, a second cart with another two oxen were bought half a year later.

A special desire from HENFOP is to give children a chance to visit a school. While the primary school is free of charge in Malawi, the secondary school requires the payment of school fees. A lot of people are not able to pay these fees for their children and most of them leave the school system after primary school. Until today, HENFOP could help 10 children who are sponsored to cover school fees and related costs.

Only recently, the 15 orphans who are living in the HENFOP orphanage eventually got beds, mattresses topper, mattresses and mosquito nets.¹³ Before, they had to sleep on a mat on the floor.

Generally, a lot of people in the community benefit from this assistance and are very thankful. The orphans are better supported and are not any longer suffering from hunger. They have a home now where it is safe, dry and warm. All responsible persons like the relatives, chiefs and village headmen are glad, as they also get support through these measures.

IV Sustainable Development (SD)

The term Sustainable Development was coined by the world commission of Environment and Development(WCED) in 1983.¹⁴ It was among others published in the UN-Documents "Our Common future" in 1987: "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs."¹⁵

IV.1 Definition of SD by the German Development Institute

The German Development Institute counts worldwide to the leading research institutes and their main area of work is global development and international cooperation.

¹³ <http://www.malawi-nsanje.de/massnahmen/mass.html>, abgerufen 08.02.2014

¹⁴ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brundtland_Commission, abgerufen 07.03.2014

¹⁵ www.un-documents.net/ocf-02.htm, abgerufen 07.03.2014

What does that mean? The German Development Institute defines that SD as follows: SD requires permanent projects and strategies for a long time. Putting it differently, it avoids short dated projects and strategies. There are four different levels of it:

1. There has to be a budget which can be financed for a long time.
2. At least one existing problem must be reduced or eliminated.
3. The operative SD has to be guaranteed.
4. The ecological SD has to be given.¹⁶

IV.2 SD, using the example of HENFOP

The levels 1 to 4 can already be transferred to HENFOP:

1. Besides the continuous distribution of the donations, a certain share of the collected money is saved to create a deposit. As an example, there has to be money to pay the maintenance for the orphanage. In case that one sponsor terminates his or her payments, HENFOP can finance that interim until a new sponsor is found. To sponsor only that number of orphans for whom financing are ensured. To have money for the maintenance of ox-carts and ox if it there is a need.
2. It is undisputable that HENFOP can only reduce the suffering of some orphans, but it can never eliminate it for all orphans. The income from renting the ox-carts generates only a small, but independent income for maintenance and food. Since the rental is not too expensive, it simultaneously can help all people in the whole community.
3. In this poor area of Malawi unfortunately the number of orphans will in future still increase, so there will be further demand for an orphanage. Furthermore, sustainable sources of income will always be needed and the possibility to move things with the help of ox-carts is required for a long time. Additionally, the breeding of goats and chicken suits the small farming area.
4. The orphanage was built in an open area and does not create any disturbance to its environment. Likewise, ox, goats and chicken are also common in this area and do not harm.

¹⁶ http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/Studies_73.pdf, abgerufen 16.03.2014

V Threats and opportunities

Although the previous paragraph has shown that HENFOP already incorporates multiple elements of sustainable development for a long-lasting success in future, it's important to also identify the threats and opportunities that lie ahead. Whereas the threats should be mitigated as far as possible, the opportunities create a baseline for expanding and maybe in future even decoupling the project from its German sponsors.

V.1 Possible threats

- Usage and distribution of donations can never be controlled completely. There is always a danger of misapplication by Pastor Chilemba and the Executive Board.
- People that are supported by the HENFOP project may get too dependent on the financial and material support, which may hinder an autonomous development of the community
- People can attempt to get more and more investigations
- The limited distribution of sponsorship and places in the orphanage may create envy and inner conflicts within the community.

In order to keep the threats as small as possible, key requirements are the ongoing communication with Pastor Chilemba, the control of investigations evidenced by official receipts, and the personal confidence in the work of Pastor Chilemba and the executive board.

V.2 Possible opportunities

The financial budget of HENFOP guarantees the sustainable development of the started project in Nsanje.

- Notwithstanding, HENFOP already created a notable impact in many people's lives, but the previous geographical and social analysis of Malawi and especially Nsanje also demonstrated that many more challenges exist. One dominant problem is the HIV infection among adolescents and Pastor Chilemba asked already for help. This subject affords cultural experience and medical knowledge that a comparatively small organization like HENFOP cannot deliver. During my work with this research paper an initial contact to UNICEF was established. They have a medical service for HIV education in Lilongwe and the capabilities and expertise to help HENFOP and Pastor Chilemba in future. Collaborations

between HENFOP and larger government and non-government organizations may enhance the current project by many further aspects that HENFOP is not able to achieve independently.

- Another focus can be laid on the research of subsistence farming. The promotion of geographical analyses in the district is necessary to gain more knowledge about the ground conditions in Nsanje.
- In addition, a further decisive aspect might be the empowerment of all people in the community by providing professional training in sustainable farming and craftsmen practices. Thereby dedicated attention should be drawn to women that are often underprivileged in African societies and own only a small degree of self-determination.

VI. Conclusion

After analyzing the HENFOP project and identifying the opportunities and threats for a sustainable project in the future, it gets obvious that also small projects can aid development. Although the impact of HENFOP may seem marginal and limited to a very small community, it turns out to be an advantage in allocating the scarce resources available to the sponsors of the project. The challenges people in Malawi face are diverse and a comprehensive assistance addressing all issues simultaneously is not possible for non-government organizations such as HENFOP. However, prioritizing selected shortcomings and specifically targeting the available donations enables an efficient and effective allocation. In other terms, for small organizations it is even more important to not only do the right things, but also to do the right things in the right way. This requires particularly a long-sighted strategy that considers the threats and opportunities the project might face. It is crucial to proactively align the future steps accordingly and to ensure that key elements of Sustainable Development are incorporated in all decisions that are taken. Personally, I am confident that in this way the project will continue to run successfully in the future. It is a fact that even the smallest steps can achieve great things.

VII. List of sources

Albrecht, Birgit et al: DER NEUE FISCHER WETALMANACH 2014, Frankfurt/M, 2013, S.293

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Satzung HENFOP-Förderverein e.V

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http://www.st-pankratius-emsdetten.de/tl_files/Bilder/einrichtungen/hilfsprojekt-virgo-karte.jpg

<http://www.un-documents.net/ocf-02.htm>

<http://www.unicef.org/malawi/children.html>

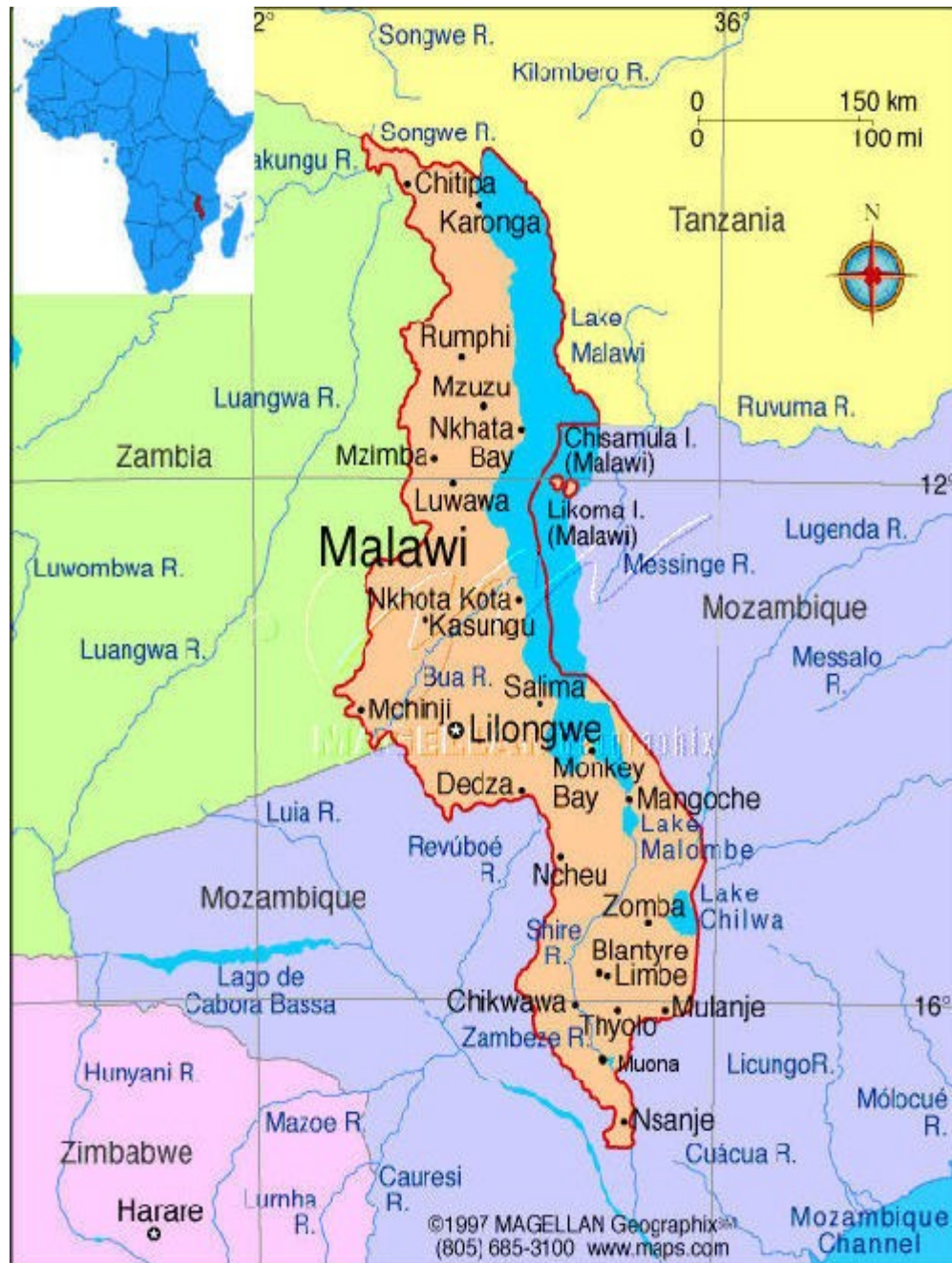
<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malawi#Lage>

<http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nsanje>

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brundtland_Commission

VIII Appendix

VIII.1 Map of Malawi¹⁷



¹⁷ http://www.st-pankratius-emsdetten.de/tl_files/Bilder/einrichtungen/hilfsprojekt-virgo-karte.jpg

VIII.2 Orphanage



VIII.3 Ox-cart



VIII.4 Bricks-oven



VIII.5 Chicken



VIII.6 Disabled Women with child

VIII.7 Distribution of packages



VIII.8 Orphans with new beds



VIII.9 Expenditure Report with costs

Von: Albert Dwart Chilemba <albertdchilemba@yahoo.com>

Datum: 18. Oktober 2013 11:17:31 MESZ

An: "hienert@freenet.de" <hienert@freenet.de>

Betreff: EXPENDITURE REPORT

Antwort an: Albert Dwart Chilemba <albertdchilemba@yahoo.com>

FROM: Pastor Albert Dwart Chilemba and the Executive Board

TO : The HENFOP Director

Initially, we would like to thank you Our Director for the help that you have sent us for HENFOP. We have received the money on Thursday (19, 09, 2013)

We would like to thank you our Director for remembering to help the children with the money that will be used for buying them food. We are extremely thanking God for this help because we had no money to buy good foods for the children. The existence of the help you sent will make children to have standard foods.

Allow us our Director to report that on 19-09-2013, we received 250 Euro. We really thank the Lord for this assistance. We are therefore happy to submit the expenditure report.

EXPENDITURE ON 250 EURO

19-09-2013	3 bags of maize (50 kgs)	@ MK 4500 each bag	Total = MK13, 500.00
19-09-2013	50 kgs of pounded rice	@ MK 400 each kg	Total = MK20, 000.00
19-09-2013	50 kgs of beans	@ MK 500 each kg	Total = MK25, 000.00
20-09-2013	150 dry fish	@ MK 50 each dry fish	Total = MK7, 500.00
20-09-2013	5 baskets of vegetables	@ MK 1000 each basket	Total = MK5, 000.00
20-09-2013	Tomatoes	@ MK 3000	Total = MK3, 000.00
20-09-2013	Onions	@ MK 2000	Total = MK2, 000.00
19-09-2013	15 liters of cooking oil	@ MK 900 each liter	Total = MK13, 500.00
19-09-2013	10 packets of sugar	@ MK 450 each packet	Total = MK4, 500.00
19-09-2013	20 kgs of kitchen salt	@ MK 200 each kg	Total = MK4, 000.00

Because of such help, we are thanking the Lord for the assistance and He should keep on blessing you.

Yours Sincerely Pastor Albert Dwart Chilemba and the Executive Board N/B: We have attached the receipts above which show the goods that we bought.

VIII. 10 E-Mail-Communication

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR SUPPORT

Dear brother Hienert ,

I am quiet glad to extend my lovely and precious greatly in the lovely name of our savior Jesus Christ to you brother Hienert and the entire family.

Initially I want to thank you for your good letter you wrote on 28th April 2009 .As you told us that we must send more information and photos to you about the problems we are facing in our ministry. Brother I want to tell you in fact that our ministry has got many activities.

Among its activities the main aim of the church is to spread the Lord's gospel to different races as per our Lord's commission in Mathews 28: V 19. The other activity of the church is to care for the orphans, disabled people, elderly people and the needy children. Third the church members visit prisons to share the word of God with the inmates. All these are carried by the church to enhance the love of God and spread God's word to people regardless of the race, social, political tribe or religious back ground.

Currently the church has a membership of 420 at the Head quarter. Beside the church have branches in Malawi and Mozambique. The church is growing in tremendously and hence our church is too hard to accommodate all Christian's members on Sunday, Big Sunday and even annual general conference.

However, the church is facing a number of challenges. These include the need to build a big church. Moreover the number of orphans and the needy children is increasing. Further, most of Christian members are impoverished due to perpetuate droughts and floods that usually hits Nsanje and the surrounding areas consequently food and money are hard to come by hence we need help for these problems.

The Church is founded on our Lord Jesus commission on Mathews 28: V 19. In this regards, we seek to spread the gospel beyond the boundaries of Malawi. Currently we are planning to open community based care centers for orphans and needy children below five years.

Third we are also planning to institute income generating activities if funds become available. Fourth, we are planning to construct a big and spacious church that will accommodates a large number of our Christians.

We are edging those who wish to help that they can help us.

You can see some of the already conducted activities through the attached pictures.

Yours in Christ

VIII. 11 Enquiry Aids-Education-Project

Dear Mr. Leon,

Thank you very much for your email.

We are happy to be of help to you.

Please kindly give us more details about what the Pastor wants you to help.

We can also skype with you if you wish to do so.

My skype name is [kennedy.warren.malawi](https://www.skype.com/user/kennedy.warren.malawi)

Thank you

[Kennedy Warren](#)

[OIC HIV and AIDS Section](#)

[UNICEF Malawi, P.O. Box 30375, Lilongwe 3, Malawi](#)

[Phone: + 265 1 770770/ 778](#)

[Fax: + 265 1 773162](#)

[Mobile \(cell\):+ 265 99 1 951 801](#)

[VOIP: +2650301 2258](#)

[Skype: kennedy.warren.malawi](#)

[e-mail: kwarren@unicef.org](mailto:kwarren@unicef.org)

Angela Travis---25-03-2014 12:15:32---Dear Mr Leon, I have passed your query to our HIV/AIDS section, Feel free to contact the section c

From: Angela Travis/MLW/ESAR/UNICEF
 To: Hienert Detlef <detlef@hienert.de>
 Cc: Kennedy Warren/MLW/ESAR/UNICEF@UNICEF
 Date: 25-03-14 12:15
 Subject: Re: HIV Protection henfop a private Charité project

Dear Mr Leon,

I have passed your query to our HIV/AIDS section, Feel free to contact the section chief, Mr Kennedy Warren, if you don't hear from them

Good luck with your efforts,

Angela

[Angela Travis, Chief of Communication](#)

[Communication and External Relations](#)

[UNICEF Malawi, P.O. Box 30375, Lilongwe 3, Malawi](#)

[Phone: + 265 1 771 632](#)

[Fax: + 265 1 773 162](#)

[Mobile \(Cell\): + 265 999 964 208](#)

[VOIP +2650301 2226](#)

[E-mail: atravis@unicef.org](mailto:atravis@unicef.org)

IX. Erklärung

"Ich erkläre, dass ich die Facharbeit ohne fremde Hilfe angefertigt und nur die im Literaturverzeichnis angeführten Quellen und Hilfsmittel benutzt habe."

Leverkusen, 31.03.2014

