

PROGRAMME 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

NIGERIA

27 May 2002

This Programme Update is intended for reporting on Annual Appeals.

Appeal No. 01.03/2002

Appeal Target CHF 2,831,279

Programme Update No. 1 Period covered: January - March 2002

“At a Glance”

Appeal coverage: 48.5%

Related Appeals: Western Africa regional programmes (01.01/2002)

Outstanding needs: CHF 1,458,465

Update: Donor support for the Nigerian Red Cross Society has been steady and has enabled progress to be made in several areas, including disaster preparedness training. However, several constraints exist and partners are urged to support the National Society so that some of the most vulnerable in Nigeria can be assisted.

Operational Developments:

The explosion of 27 January which occurred at the munitions depot in Ikeja Military Cantonment, Lagos' biggest military facility led to the death of hundreds of people mostly women and children. As they rushed to escape in the panic that ensued from exploding ordinance falling over a wide area of this highly populated part of the city, they drowned in a nearby canal.

Over 500 civilian properties were damaged or destroyed in addition to the military cantonment accommodation blocks from which personnel had been quickly evacuated as the munitions depot became unstable. Nigerian Red Cross Society became the lead non-government organisation in responding to the needs of over 7,000 families in a major relief operation involving; provision of cooked food to some 3,500 people per day; reunification of 535 families; distribution of food and non food relief to 7,300 families; awareness campaign on unexploded ordinance; and continued assistance in the rehabilitation of some 500 homes. President Olusegun Obasanjo ordered an inquiry into the circumstances that led to the disaster and promised to make public the results of the probe. However this has not yet been published.

Within days of the munitions explosion disaster, NRCS had its relief warehouse destroyed in a mysterious fire and had to respond to an ethnic clash involving a temporary displacement of some 2,000 people from the Yoruba and Hausa ethnic groups in the Mushin area of Lagos. Although NRCS was invited to give evidence to

the Army Commission of Inquiry on the warehouse fire, no findings regarding the cause of the fire have been made public.

Forty people were reportedly killed in clashes between Tiv farmers and Fulani/ Jukun pastoralists early January in Mambilla Plateau in the north-eastern state of Taraba. In the Central Nasarawa State, at least 100 people were believed to have died in clashes over ownership of a fishing pond. Unrest continued throughout the period with crops, livestock and houses destroyed in Taraba, Nasarawa and parts of Plateau States with displacement estimated at 50,000 people mostly Tiv women and children. At least 20,000 people took refuge in the neighbouring Benue State where camps were established by the State Government. NRCS, with Federation support and DFID funding, provided food relief for a period of four months to the displaced in the Benue camps and the displaced in Nasarawa State numbering some 4,250 families.

Disaster Preparedness and Response

Objective 1: To train, resource and organize five emergency teams of 14 Volunteers in six branches per year and maintain a system of readiness and management support to existing teams.

The Zonal DP Officers conducted a ten-day training for 30 Emergency Team Leaders and Deputy Leaders in six State Branches. They were trained in; disaster management which included needs assessment, relief operation and contingency planning, distribution and reporting; and Red Cross principles and values. Four days of the training were taken up by a full First Aid course with manual handling. Team Leaders returned to the local divisional level to train their 12 Emergency Team members. Zonal Officers monitored and provided support under the overall management and coordination of the National Emergencies Officer.

By the end of the reporting period, 30 Emergency Teams could be considered to be fully operational and with contingency plans under development. The States where Emergency Teams have been established are; Delta, Osun, Borno, Anambra, Kwara and Kaduna. Equipment for the teams will be provided in the next quarter.

Constraints

The programme is running behind schedule in that 60 Emergency Teams should now be operational had it not been for the many relief operations which interfered with programme activity. A further 30 Teams are now undergoing training and organisation and the programme should be back on schedule within three months.

In some of the divisions with established Teams, there was no previous RC presence which led to some organisational difficulties. However, the Branch presence at grass roots level has been extended in the process.

Objective 2: Ensure that DP and Relief operations are responsive and appropriate through training and use of the VCA technique.

Preparations are underway for a VCA training in facilitation skills and practical application has been organised for May 2002. The 17-day training is being planned with all 12 Health and DP officers, two NHQ programme managers and two Government officials from the National Emergencies Management Agency (NEMA) and the Ministry of Health taking part. Zonal Officers will be charged with rolling out the technique to Branches whilst NHQ officers will ensure that VCA is applied to future programme and operational planning.

Objective 3: Develop contingency planning throughout the NS and coordinate with NEMA.

This objective has not yet been focussed on due to lack of funding. However, with funds obtained recently from the Federation Capacity Building Fund, 30 Emergency Teams are developing contingency plans at local level in cooperation with their Local Government Authorities.

Objective 4: Develop NS DP capacity through technical, management and resource assistance.

The SG, National Emergencies Officer and delegates from both ICRC and the Federation held two Zonal Officers management meetings which have been used to: provide further training for the Zonal Officers, ensure

common standards and procedures, provide reporting and feedback, and ensure coordination of their activities. With help from the Federation, the NRCS is in the process of providing computer training, office equipment and telephones to all Zonal Officers so that their operational capacity is steadily increasing. Four of the six Zonal Officers have been involved in relief operations during the reporting period and this experience has added to their increasing competence and reliability. HF radio communication equipment provided by ICRC to branches in Anambra, Bauchi and Nasarawa has greatly improved communication and the disaster preparedness of these States.

The Zonal DP Officer for the North East attended a FACT training workshop in Ethiopia and has been identified as an outstanding resource person both nationally and regionally.

General Constraints

Underfunding of the programme has largely been overcome by the good working arrangements between ICRC and the Federation which has resulted in an agreement of cost sharing in all planned activities. Relief operations during the reporting period have made heavy demands on all concerned. However, this has also added to good team work involving Branch, Zonal and National Officers working in collaboration with their colleagues from the Federation and ICRC. Health Zonal Officers have expressed the view that they are not sufficiently involved in emergency operations and this is to be corrected so that health concerns are adequately considered in future operations.

Though operational demands have not made it possible for the NE Zonal Officer to fully share his FACT training knowledge with colleagues, this is being considered for the next quarter so that all Zonal Officers continue to develop their skills and capacity.

Health and Care

Background

Scattered reports on meningitis came from the Middle Belt and the Northern states throughout the period. The outbreaks were all controlled by the authorities and in some states mass vaccination were started without the specific infectious agent being identified. According to WHO, the occurrence of Buruli ulcer is increasing in West African countries including Nigeria. More than 50 percent of cases occur in children under 15 years . Effective drugs are not available and most cases result in surgery and amputation. The MOH declared that Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a coalition of partners with the goal of protecting all children against vaccine preventable diseases, will now be implemented in 144 out of 744 LGAs all over the country.

Forty percent of all drugs in Nigeria are believed to be fake or adulterated and the drug distribution system is not controlled. Many drugs, which are mostly imported from India, are either expired, lack declaration of content or do not contain the drug dose stipulated. National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC) has now started to publicise weekly lists of identified fake or adulterated drugs in a public enlightenment campaign.

Northern NRCS branches have had to provide First Aid volunteers for emergency hospital wards during strikes by hospital staff and during Sallah festival.

This year, the Community Based Health programme will be extended to the six states of Kebbi, Bauchi, Niger, Kogi, Ogun and Edo.

Objective 1: To continue the contribution of improving maternal and child health and general well-being of women, children in their communities in 12 branches, and establish 120 new Mothers Clubs in addition to the already established 100 MCs.

Headquarters staff undertook a monitoring visit to six branches to follow up established Mother Clubs (MCs). Based on number of clubs functioning in the visited branches, the number of MCs is at least 120 all over the country. Based on statements made by members and communities, it is believed that MCs add a positive factor to women's lives. In some cases women have learned skills, which give them a small income, in other cases they testify that through keeping water and environment clean, they have reduced the number of diarrhea diseases in their families. Other women point out that they now understand the value of ante natal and child

clinics, know when to refer to a health clinic etc. Yet other women express a wish to start literacy classes, indicating awareness about the relationship between poverty, illiteracy and ill health. The impact of HIV/AIDS education on MCs has not yet been established. Plans have been made for training new branch Coordinators, LGA Facilitators and Leaders at community level in May. MCs will be used for immunization promotion especially in those LGAs where GAVI is implemented.

Constraints

With up to 300 km distance between Branch HQ and MCs, the organized monitoring of clubs will remain difficult until the existing transport problems are solved for the MC Coordinators. Statements like “Who wants to listen to health messages when you have an empty stomach” and “How can you tell me to make a balanced diet, when I cannot afford to buy the simple ingredients you talk about” show that it is not feasible to separate income generation from health education. It is hoped that local fundraising can start to generate money for the income generating and nutrition small scale projects being proposed by MCs. In a few cases the women have unnecessarily distanced themselves from other branch activities within Red Cross and in other cases the Branch Secretaries have a poor understanding of MCs. These attitudinal problems are being addressed as opportunity arises. Flip charts, which are the major educational aid, were assessed in the field and will again be reviewed before next printing.

Objective 2: Develop stand-alone health and road safety awareness education material kits and selectively place them for use in 900 schools across six states to reach an estimated 81,000 pupils per year.

Production of guidelines for Leaders is in process, focusing on First Aid, selected health education topics and Road safety for young students. Involvement of the Youth Department and Information Department in the production of these materials is needed.

Constraints

Throughout the period the work has constantly been delayed and postponed because of the polio eradication work with its high demand on management staff.

Objective 3: To improve response to epidemics by utilizing and further retrain volunteers to form 30 teams of five members in community based first aid epidemic prevention and control in 6 states.

Ad hoc response to meningitis and cholera outbreaks have occurred and 5,000 handbills on meningitis prevention and early detection have been produced and distributed to five branches in the North.

Constraints:

Focus on polio activities have made further progress unachievable.

Objective 4: To contribute to the eradication of polio in Nigeria through carrying out social mobilization activities in 10 Local Governmental Areas (LGAs) in 16 states during the polio NIDS January 12-18, 2002:

- ***To continuously contribute to increased routine immunization coverage among children under one year and tetanus for women 15 - 45 years.***
- ***To increase awareness about acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) and detection in the local communities by training Red Cross volunteers and Red Cross Mothers' club members in connection with social mobilization activities.***

The last 4th Round of 2001 was held in January 2002. The first objective was well met through 1,800 volunteers (38% female) from 35 states mobilizing 3,2 million children house to house, meeting with 4,000 groups and 13,000 community, religious leaders and key people.

The second objective was not achievable within the short time and as a result, the third objective was not implemented.

Through the possibility given to NRCS Principal Health Officer to join the International Polio Review Team in Nigeria in February with the aim of assessing the contributions done by NRCS previously, NRCS got intensively involved in joint planning with partners for two SNIDS in April-May and two NIDS in October-November. Contacts were also made with Niger for cross border collaboration. A proposal which

implied an extensive task for NRCS to mobilize more volunteers than ever before was positively met from the Federation Global Appeal funds.

The NRCS engagement in the polio activities has occupied the Principal Health Officer full-time since February.

HIV/AIDS/STIs project *(Full Report available)*

Objective: To improve knowledge and understanding of STIs/HIV/AIDS infection and prevention amongst 1,4 million young people in 12 states by the end of 2005 in the range of 9 - 17 years with a view of encouraging safer sexual behavior.

Nine out of 12 branches have each trained 110 Peer Educators, the majority of them from Secondary schools and with a fairly equal gender distribution. A typical peer educator is a 15 - 17 year old girl or boy. Using lectures, drama and discussions, the training focused on HIV information and how to obtain behavioral change towards safer sex. All peer educators got flip charts to facilitate their work along with posters, badges, T-shirts and caps. All training sessions were supervised by HQ staff, most often by the Zonal Officers. Each branch has concentrated on three Local Governmental Areas (LGAs) for their in-school activities. A few branches have started to deliver activity reports. Reports show that the concept of peer education has been adopted differently from one state to the other. Various sizes of peer groups have started but many schools have also made use of the trained peer educators for mass education. Teachers have in some cases expressed the need for them to support younger peer educators in their activities.

Constraints

A few branches did not follow the project guidelines for selection of trainers and peer educators. In spite of previous assessment of branch capacity, the financial or administrative structure was insufficient and/or the branch focal persons were not strongly committed to implement the project. Measures to support and increase branch capacity were immediately taken by Branch Development officer and delegate counterparts. One of the Northern branches could not, for religious reasons, expose all the flip chart pictures which showed uncovered bodies or demonstrate condoms.

To effectively monitor the peer education programme in the branches, a remuneration system that covers at least transport costs of the monitors is underway. Educational material for younger peer educators is badly needed. It is felt that the peer education part of the project needs one or two more months of intensive follow up before further expansion of the project into home based care and counseling can take place.

Objective 5: To develop and strengthen the national society's technical and managerial capacity at national headquarters, zonal branch and community levels. Promote networking with relevant government agencies, departments and other partners.

NRCS staff have been provided with Laptops for field and office work. Weekly mentor meetings were introduced to provide delegate support for the Principal Health Officer's management role. To improve involvement and information sharing, monthly departmental meetings are held and there were agreed contact times with the Zonal officers in the field. One zonal office was visited by the HD for supplementary on-the-job training.

Constraints

Absence due to leave and other assignments combined with the heavy workload have meant that institutional capacity building has unfortunately been neglected. A plan by HD to visit all zonal offices for on-the-job training was not done due to time constraints. The retired Zonal Officer from North East has still not been replaced due to an outstanding redundancy claim. NHQ, Lagos and zonal offices still need to improve on synchronized planning, actions and reporting. The new NRCS President, SG and Health Advisor have all been made aware of the problems of staff shortage and lack of continuity in management at HQ, which causes delays and frustrations for health programmes.

Organisational and Resource Development

Objective 1: Orientation of newly elected governance on the different roles and responsibilities of governance and management, revision of the constitution, the country assistance strategy and proposed changes in financial management.

A most successful Annual General Meeting was held in January with a free and fair election of a new Governance for the NS during which a week long orientation visit to the Federation and ICRC Secretariats by the new President Mr. Emmanuel Ijewere and the ASG Mr. A Orebiyi was arranged for early April.

A two-day retreat under the theme “Fastforwarding the NRCS” was organised for April for all National Executive Officer bearers, Branch Chairpersons, senior management. The Federation and ICRC delegates were in attendance. This retreat led by the National President to outline the necessary changes in organisation and performance commensurate with a more active and responsive NS particularly at operational Branch levels. It was noted that the Lagos Munitions Explosion of 27 January had significant impact on the Nigerian Red Cross Society due to; the high profile and much acclaimed response; the large number of exiting and new volunteers involved; and the unprecedented local and international support.

Revision of the Constitution will be an ongoing process throughout the year under the leadership of the National Legal Advisor.

Constraints

The Cooperation Agreement Strategy could not be developed within the planned time frame for various reasons such as the Lagos Explosion demands, the changeover in HOD, the many other initiatives of the new National Executive.

Objective 2: To strengthen and sustain the NS human resource capacity for better management and performance of programmes and activities in 12 programme branches.

The department facilitated a workshop for 11 Zonal Officers in March on reporting, performance culture, management by objectives, coordinated monitoring and accountability against SMART objectives. Training was also conducted in February\March for Branch Secretaries of Adamawa, Benue and Taraba on membership, volunteer management, branch finance, property, accountability and reporting. The visit also enabled the National headquarters to establish Activity Coordinators in these Branches. The branches mentioned above prepared a Plan of Action to implement various activities.

Constraints

There were problems of leadership and clear guidelines for Activity Coordinators in Adamawa and Taraba Branches. The two Branch Secretaries were found to lack competence and motivation to manage their branches. It is hoped that the on-the-job training provided will solve these problems. Involvement by both the OD delegate and the Branch Liaison Officer in the 27 January Lagos bomb blast did not allow on-the-job training in Akwa Ibom as planned.

Objective 3: For the NRCS to continue the development of efficient financial management, control and accountability with standardized systems of accounting and audit procedures at the National Headquarters and Branch level.

There was more timely retirement of working advances. The quality of retirement at the NHQS and Branches has also improved considerably. The minimum accounting standard used in 12 HIV/AIDS programme branches was extended to all branches.

Constraints

Changes in NHQ financial management had still not been addressed again due to the heavy demands on the organisation from the Lagos Munitions explosion operation. Monitoring and follow-up visits to programme branches who received minimum accounting standards training still revealed some deficiencies in accounting practice at the Branch level meaning that further on-the-job training is necessary.

Due to the many organisational problems associated with programme implementation at Branch level, the Branch Liaison Officer and his counterpart, the Federation OD delegate are finding difficulty in meeting all the needs related to branch development. To double their impact it is now being planned that each of them will go separately with programme managers to the field to handle on-the-job training in organisational matters for programme implementation.

With one accounting officer now responsible for accounting, due to deployment of the Principal Accountant in Lagos Explosion rehabilitation work, problems are being experienced in dealing with the volume of work and consideration needs to be given to the employment of an additional member of staff.

Objective 4: Improve the financial security of the NRCS by developing existing property for commercial rental, by supporting 18 branches in developing their fund raising capacity and branch fundraising plans, and by increasing fundraising capacity of the National Society Fundraising Officer.

Over 1,500 donors made separate donations to the NRCS in aid of victims of the January 27 bomb explosions. Close to 1.2 million CHF was donated locally during the period to the NS. As part of a fund-raising strategy, promotional packages were developed for potential donors and sponsors to enhance resource capacity. An NRCS Web site has been created to profile the NRCS activities to the outside world. A corporate sponsorship strategy has also been adopted by the NRCS and its Branches to raise funds. Commercial First Aid Kits were marketed by the Edo State Branch at the just concluded 2002 National Sports Festival in Benin, Edo State. Governance has been engaged in an evaluation of the property belonging to NRCS throughout the country in preparation for submission of development plans by the Property and Establishments Sub Committee to the Central Council for their approval.

The Fundraising Officer has used Branch Secretary and National Governance meetings to advise and encourage Branches towards more proactive fundraising.

Objective 5: Branches to selectively recruit and manage volunteers for programme and other Branch activities and to increase and broaden their membership base and involvement.

Membership promotional materials were produced and circulated to the 37 Branches. The materials include membership forms, brochures and receipts.

Objective 6: Further develop first aid capacity by providing equipment and materials to branches for first aid training on service and commercial basis.

Commercial First Aid has been developed towards meeting core costs. Twenty nine participants were given First Aid in Work Place training at Kano and Port Harcourt branches of Mobil Oil for three days between January and February which generated the sum of 232,000.00 Naira or CHF 3,570. Eighteen industrial workers also participated in an Open First Aid at Work Place Course and the total sum of 93,600 Naira or CHF 1,440 was generated. Automated External Defibrillator (AED) training was facilitated for nine participants in Abuja and a viable commercial opportunity is expected from the project. All 12 Zonal Officers were trained in training of trainers first aid. The period under review also witnessed the visit of a Press Officer from the British Red Cross, Will Slater, to NRCS. He was to report on first aid development of the National Society.

Mannequins for training purposes at Branch level are urgently needed as it is proving expensive to transport the few held at NHQ around the country. This will be addressed as soon as funding is provided.

General Conclusion

On-the-job training at Branch level is starting to show benefits in improving programme management and accountability. However, field costs in Nigeria are high and with just one branch development officer and delegate counterpart at NHQ, the involvement of Zonal Officers is being more and more relied upon. More training and resourcing of Zonal Officers is therefore needed if Branches are to reach the quality of service demanded.

Coordination and Management

General Background

The Federation Delegation consists of; a Head of Delegation who also doubles as a DP and Relief delegate, a Health delegate, an Organisational Development (OD) delegate and a Finance / Admin and Development delegate. Proximity to the NS was introduced last year with both the Health and the OD delegate working alongside and sharing resources with their counterparts. The strength and capacity of the Delegation was enhanced with the arrival of the experienced OD delegate in September 2001. There are three finance and admin local staff working with the Delegation in NS and delegate support. The current HOD is to finish his mission in May 2002 and a replacement has been identified.

Objective 1: NRCS to have; annually revised 3 Year Strategic Plans, adequate funding, and technical competence.

The HOD has provided technical and management assistance in strategic direction and the NRCS are now capable of producing their 3-Year Strategic Plan without external assistance. Good levels of funding commitment have been achieved particularly from global appeal allocations and British Red Cross. Funding is in an advanced state of negotiation for proposals such as those with the Swedish, Norwegian and Finnish Red Cross Societies which hopefully will bring in over 70 percent funding. There is still concern that the Disaster Preparedness and Relief programme which is so vital to the work of NRCS has again not received funding interest. Relief operations for internally displaced have been well funded as a result of in-country negotiation between DFID and the Federation.

The Lagos Munitions Explosion operation provided an opportunity for funds sourcing through the International Appeal which was exceptionally successful. Funds were sourced internationally by the Federation from both traditional (PNS, DFID, USAID) donors and nontraditional donors such as foreign embassies and corporates. The fact that NRCS received more than CHF 750,000 directly as a result of the appeal and also directly as a result of the high profile, good leadership and quality of the relief work carried out, has moved NRCS to a new level of a sustainable society. The Federation played a major part in this achievement through; negotiating with and servicing donors in and out of country; providing technical operational and financial management support; and in maintaining good reporting and information flow throughout the operation.

Constraints

It is clear that NRCS still has to improve its programme budgetary costing and control capacity. With the introduction of the CODA accounting system and heavy financial demands due to the relief operation it has not been possible to tackle this issue during the reporting period.

Objective 2 : Support NRCS programme officers in programme planning, implementation, financial management, monitoring and reporting.

The HOD has had a close working relationship with the SG during this period of change and expansion of NRCS activities as have the other delegates of the Delegation with their respective counterparts. Relations between the three arms of the Movement have been transparent and respectful which has produced a trustful working relationship at all levels. There has been good liaison and cooperation with ICRC on emergency relief operations. The munitions explosion operation has made heavy demands on the Delegation in supporting the NS through often difficult operational and relationship problems.

The Health delegate has often had to take a more management and implementation role than normally desired due to staff absences and pressure of work in the Health Dept in a period of high activity particularly in HIV/AIDS and Polio immunisation. At the same time progress has been made in improving the Health Dept management capacity and their planning and reporting through the Monthly Management Meetings.. Monitoring of programme activities at the Branch level is always difficult and expensive in a country the size of Nigeria. However the delegate has shown, through the excellent work on qualitative reporting and support on the polio social mobilisation activity, that with a well managed system, improvements in monitoring and reporting are achievable.

The present OD delegate has worked with his counterpart to make branch development a practical result-based activity which dovetails into all programme implementation activity. The Branch Manual which had been in draft form for too long has now been finalised. It has a comprehensive and useful guide to branch management

which is proving a valuable tool for training and for reference by Branch Secretaries and Executive Committees. Assessment and training visits to branches are proving effective in raising standards towards the aim of well functioning branches.

The Finance delegate has provided systems of budgetary control which give confidence to all that programme financial management is under control by the Delegation. This is yet to be translated into new systems required by the NS. The amount of business transactions continues to increase at a substantial rate which still needs to be recognised by increasing the number of NS accounting staff if finance development is to progress.

Objective 3: Assist NRCS to revise its Constitution.

This work is in progress.

Objectives 4, 5 and 6:

These are referred to in the OD section.

Objective 7: To develop a Legal Status Agreement.

This process has been started and a meeting planned with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for early May.

Objective 8: Transition from country Delegation to sub-regional office.

The TOR and new Head of Office Job Description has been agreed to take effect from July 02.

Outstanding needs

Lack of funding interest in the programmes of DP and Response and Coordination and Management are causing concern. It is vital that support for these programmes, in addition to funding already pledged or in process, are urgently considered by all donors.

For further details please contact: Anne Kirsti Vartdal, Phone : 41 22 7304485; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: vartdal@ifrc.org

All International Federation Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

John Horekens
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Nigeria						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.03/2002		PLEDGES RECEIVED				23.05.2002
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				2'831'279		TOTAL COVERAGE 48.5%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				510'003		
BRITISH - RC		10'000	GBP	24'000	17.01.2002	SMALL SCALE EMERGENCIES
BRITISH - RC		25'000	GBP	60'750	17.01.2002	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
BRITISH - RC		10'000	GBP	24'300	11.03.2002	HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		75'000	GBP	182'250	11.03.2002	HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME
BRITISH - PRIVATE/RC		123'833	GBP	300'914	11.03.2002	HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME
BRITISH - RC		20'000	GBP	48'600	11.03.2002	CBHP, MOTHERS'CLUB SUPPORT
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		59'248	EUR	87'622	22.01.2002	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
NORWEGIAN - RC				23'000	05.02.2002	DELEGATE EXPENSES
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				1'261'439	CHF	44.6%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			44'846		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			66'529		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				111'375	CHF	3.9%