

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 SUB-REGIONAL PROGRAMMES

27 January 2006

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In Brief

Appeal no. 05AA025; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: 1 May to 30 October 2005; Appeal coverage: 42.7%; Outstanding needs: CHF 3,28,7799 (USD 2,568,588 or EUR 2,123,897). [Click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List](#), also available on the website.

For Programme Update no. 1 please visit- <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual05/05AA02501.pdf>

Appeal target: CHF 5,065,227 (USD 4,023,200 or EUR 3,262,600).

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: Appeal no. 05EA010 (Benin: Togolese refugees). Please refer to http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?05/05EA010.pdf

Programme summary: In Ghana, most activities- including the HIV/AIDS, the home-based care and the mothers' club projects- were suspended during this reporting period because of funding limitations. However the community-based first aid (CBFA) training programme continued as it received some funding. The Ghana Red Cross Society has targeted 20 pilot active districts out of 88, with five active first aid instructors and certificated first aid workers in two districts per region.

The Nigerian Red Cross Society continues to play a major role in assisting the most vulnerable people through its health and care programme, in line with ARCHI 2010. The health activities focus mainly on HIV/AIDS and community-based health programme (CBHP). The national society is collaborating with the American Red Cross to scale up the HIV/AIDS programme under the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Nigeria (GHAIN). The Nigerian Red Cross Society, through members of its emergency and first aid teams (EFATs), has been responding to disasters across the country- specifically by catering for the needs of the victims. Volunteer management and branch development were also considered. Leadership training for the national society's governance members is still ongoing.

From May to September 2005, the Togolese Red Cross actions against HIV/AIDS were continued and scaled up. Plans were made to improve service delivery and initiate new, dynamic and innovative activities. The aim was to increase efficiency, impact on behavioural change and to develop skills to fight against HIV infection amongst the vulnerable population. Since April 2005, the Togolese Red Cross has received support from the executive secretariat of the Joint Project on the Prevention and Treatment of STIs/HIV/AIDS (covering the Lagos-Abidjan migration corridor) and the joint regional secretariat of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) in Lomé, with a view of intensifying awareness activities focusing on the youth. Furthermore, in the wake of the violence arising from the socio-political crisis in Togo surrounding the presidential elections of April 2005, the AIDS programme of the Togolese Red Cross and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) organized activities against sexual violence, prevention of HIV/AIDS and to promote family planning in the Maritime, Plateaux, Centrale and Savanes regions.

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This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning. 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.

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Operational developments

Benin

While some of the refugees who streamed across the border from Togo into Benin by the thousands in April 2005 have finally gone home, more than 19,000 others are still in exile, according to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) - the UN refugee agency. UNHCR, which is updating data on the refugee situation in Benin, said that 10,960 people were registered in its Come and Agame refugee camps, while 8,130 refugees fleeing from the eruption of political tension in Togo were living in the capital Cotonou, or elsewhere in the country. In August 2005, the agency estimated that a total 24,500 refugees had fled east from Togo into Benin following unrest triggered by the disputed presidential poll of 24 April 2005. A further 15,000 went west into Ghana. The Red Cross of Benin manages camps with refugees and asylum seekers and provides medical care for 1,085 refugees in Porto Novo and 7,560 in Cotonou.

Ghana

The government of Ghana is committed to ensuring greater access to a wider range of quality health services at an affordable cost for the public, therefore "Ghanaians should target their limited resources to make it a reality", the Ministry of Health says. The ministry believes that the need for a collaborative approach to service delivery and indeed a system of ensuring that the private sector is fully engaged in service provision can only be attained through a realistic partnership arrangement with private sector actors as well as development and humanitarian agencies.

The promotion of hygienic sources of water among the poor and deprived populations is also a serious issue that needs to be addressed in the country as it would help to prevent diseases such as cholera- which recently ravaged the country.

Nigeria

A bulk of the activities of the Nigerian Red Cross Society kicked off in the middle of 2005. The priorities of the national society are: improvement of the situation of the most vulnerable through its health and care programmes, disaster management, organizational development and promotion of Humanitarian Values. Other activities included

resource and financial development, volunteer management as well as branch development. Two officers from the British Red Cross visited the country in July to review the Nigerian Red Cross Society's HIV/AIDS programme. A workshop was organized for mothers' club coordinators and facilitators in October 2005. The national society has written proposals on water and sanitation (WatSan) project and measles control.

In September 2005, there was an orientation exercise for 12 newly engaged zonal officers, six accountants and six Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Nigeria (GHAIN) coordinators. This event was jointly supported by the Federation and the American Red Cross.

Nine branches deployed members of their emergency and first aid teams (EFATs) to respond to several emergencies and rescue operations including the flooding disaster in Jalingo in the north east of Nigeria. The national society also responded to the drought situation in neighbouring Niger with food items and manpower support. The national society's volunteers also responded promptly to the crash of Bellview aircraft on 23 October 2005.

Through print and electronic media and Internet, the national society effectively carried out massive campaigns on the Red Cross emblem, dissemination on the Movement's Fundamental Principles and the International Humanitarian Law (IHL) as well as providing tracing services.

The community-based volunteers trained in the branches have been useful for the implementation of the national society's health and disaster management programmes. A branch secretary of the national society participated in the second phase of the global workshop in volunteer management systems and volunteers in emergencies, held on 24 to 28 October 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya. The workshop was organized by the Kenya Red Cross Society, the International Federation and the Swedish Red Cross.

Togo

After the controversial results of the April 2005 presidential elections, violence is still gripping Togo. This situation has prompted population movements. Almost 40,000 refugees are living in camps as well as with host communities in Benin and Ghana while close to 20,000 others are internally displaced. Over 65,000 people will stop receiving essential food aid unless the World Food Programme (WFP) secures USD 1 million from donors by the end of the year. WFP warned in a statement that unless funds are forthcoming, imminent food shortages could lead to unrest.

Health and care- Ghana

Goal: The spread of STI/HIV/AIDS, particularly among women has reduced and the quality of life of PLWHA in 10 Districts of the five targeted regions will be improved by the end of 2007.

Objective: The capacity of the Ghana Red Cross Society to improve knowledge and understanding of STI/HIV/AIDS among 48,000 women and community members in 10 districts will be enhanced by the end of 2007 through encouraging safe sex.

No activity has been carried out under the STI/HIV/AIDS project due to lack of funding. However, the national society implemented other activities under the health and care programme as outlined below.

Community-based first aid

Progress/Achievements

- 94 volunteers were trained in administering first aid, meaning that a network of 94 trained and motivated first aid volunteers has been established in 16 of the 20 targeted districts. All trained volunteers were assisted in drawing an action plan to implement activities after the sessions. They are now busy training their target communities. The training sessions will end by 30 November 2005, and will be monitored by the Secretary General and the branch secretaries. From the evaluation report, participants acquired new skills which will enhance their performance in their respective communities: *"I have gained more knowledge in first aid and community entry"*, wrote a participant. *"The course has provided me with new skills of handling victims of mass casualties"*, wrote another.

Impact

- The number of active first aid instructors for the Ghana Red Cross Society has increased. Thirty new instructors have been trained.
- The four volunteers who were trained are now able to effectively administer first aid.

Constraints

- More publicity is still needed in this area.

Health and care- Nigeria

Goal: Morbidity and mortality rate among vulnerable people in Nigeria is reduced.

Objective 1: The capacity of the Nigerian Red Cross Society is enhanced in delivering efficient services to improve the health of the vulnerable by the end of 2007.

The activities of the Nigerian Red Cross Society during the reporting period were mainly on HIV/AIDS and the community-based health programme (CBHP).

Progress/Achievements

- A specialist from the British Red Cross assisted the national society to develop structures for volunteers from three branches- Rivers, Cross River and Bayelsa. The specialist, Lyn Covey, also helped in training 12 lead assessors/trainers in quality assurance.
- Plans are on course to publish a new edition of the Nigerian Red Cross Society manual.
- More than 2,000 volunteers and national society staff participated in the World First Aid Day celebrations. The activities, which included demonstrations, road shows, media briefings lectures, etc., reached about 40 million people. In addition, there was a competence-based course for members of the emergency and first aid teams nationwide.

Mothers' clubs**Progress/Achievements**

- Mothers' clubs (MCs) continued to carry out effective health education for their members in addition to income generating activities which were implemented in 12 branches. The MC in Gombe State branch has continued to grow anti-venom plants while the club of Oyo State branch carried out a post-distribution follow up in 20 communities in south west Oyo State where 5,000 insecticide-treated nets (ITN) have been distributed.
- In October 2005, the national society conducted a national training workshop for coordinators and facilitators of all its MCs in Zamfara State. It plans to utilize members of MCs in the Roll Back Malaria, WatSan and measles control projects.

School Unit and Road Safety Clubs and Health Action Teams (HATs)**Progress/Achievements**

- The Nigerian Red Cross Society volunteers responded to the outbreaks of cholera and gastro enteritis in Enugu, Zamfara, Sokoto and Katsina states through extensive health education and evacuation of the affected to hospitals for prompt treatment.

Fight against HIV/AIDS**Progress/Achievements**

- The national society conducted a four-day refresher course for 1,760 youth peer educators from 16 branches namely Ondo, Nasarawa, Edo, Kebbi, Kano, Abia, Osun, Cross-River, Adamawa, Gombe, Benue, Kaduna, Lagos, Akwa-Ibom and Plateau.

- Representatives from the British Red Cross visited the country and reviewed the progress made in HIV/AIDS activities in Rivers, Cross-River and Bayelsa state branches.
- The Nigerian Red Cross Society mobilized volunteers to donate blood during the World Blood Donor Day celebrations in June 2005. The Federal Government of Nigeria also appointed the national society into the National Technical Committee on Blood Transfusion that was tasked to review the blood transfusion policy.
- Officials of the national society met with the president of the International Conference on AIDS and Sexual Transmitted Infections in Africa (ICASA) on its involvement in the event scheduled for December 2005 in Abuja. Areas of involvement will include taking care of People living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) by home-based care facilitators and counsellors.
- The national society participated and made valuable contribution at the public hearings called by the Parliament on a bill for the establishment of the National Agency for the Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS (NAPCA).

Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI)

Progress/Achievements

- Over 1,000 Nigerian Red Cross Society volunteers assisted in social mobilization during the national immunization days (NIDs). Two million under-five children were immunized in the three rounds of immunization in the eight high risk states of Sokoto, Kaduna, Kebbi, Kano, Zamfara, Jigawa, Bauchi and Katsina. Over 5,000 pictorial guides as well as hand bills were distributed during the social mobilization exercise.
- The national society participated in a stakeholders' meeting conducted on polio documentation training in Kaduna in June 2005. The national society also participated in the inter-agency coordinating committee meeting on polio eradication with other partners.

Water and Sanitation (WatSan)

Progress/Achievements

- The national society drafted and forwarded a WatSan project proposal aimed at increasing access to safe water and basic sanitation in 24 communities in Borno and Kwara states. It is hoped that the project will be funded by the European Union (EU) through the British and German Red Cross Societies.

Impact

- There is an increased awareness of the new concept by branches of the national society.
- The Nigerian Red Cross Society has gained more visibility, recognition and relevance in the country through its activities.
- The standard of living of MC members in the rural communities has been enhanced through income generating and development projects. Community mobilization also helped in improving the awareness of MC members.
- The national society's response to cholera, gastro enteritis and measles control is now recognized by Nigerian public.
- More Nigerians, especially youths, now have increased knowledge of HIV/AIDS and are helping in spreading awareness to their peers.
- Networking with relevant partners in health activities has further boosted the image and goodwill of the national society.

Constraints

- Lack of funding and absence of delegates. The recruitment of delegates is under process.
- There is limited funding to support the on polio social mobilization activities of the entire 37 branches of the national society.

Health and care- Togo

Goal: The prevalence of HIV/AIDS and STIs among the country's vulnerable population is reduced.

Objective: The foremost objective of this project is to intensify activities aimed at the prevention of the HIV/AIDS pandemic, especially by encouraging and supporting the population living along the migration corridor through counselling, voluntary testing and community-based care and support for people living with HIV (PLWHA).

Achievements

In order to achieve the expected results, the Togolese Red Cross HIV/AIDS programme has implemented the following activities:

- Setting up of a steering committee (project team);
- Basic research (survey):
 - Development of a survey sheet;
 - Training for interviewers;
 - Survey execution phase;
 - Survey report.
- Information and initial contact (handshake) missions at the sites chosen by the programme- positive feedback has been obtained;
- Condom distribution and establishment of a decentralized distribution system involving coaches and peer education coaches (PECs) and peer educators (PEs);
- Design, reproduction and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials as well as management, follow-up and coordination tools;
- Training for 21 extension coaches and 59 PEs- making a total of 80 active PEs;
- Official launching of the programme at Sanvee-Kondji and setting up of an information booth;
- Proximity and groups sensitization sessions;
- Radio programmes;
- Training follow-up and post-training technical support missions;
- Participation in meetings and training seminars organized by operational agencies in the "Corridor".

In addition to the two official sites of Sanvee-Kondji and Kodjoviakope, the national society has taken advantage of the local structures available for cooperation along the route from Aneho to Lomé. Thus, in the context of the "Corridor Project", the Togolese Red Cross has also been able to deploy PEC/PEs at sites in the Lomé-Port area, Baguida, Agbodan-Kope and Agbodrafo. These achievements will be further consolidated in the near future.

Steering committee and project team

A fifteen-member steering committee, led by the coordinator of the Togolese Red Cross HIV/AIDS programme, has been set up and mandated to coordinate project activities. The committee includes a broad representation of project participants. In addition to the four AIDS committee members, its membership includes one local coach per official site and three regional coaches respectively, from the Lacs district, the Commune of Lomé and the Golfe area.

After this internal structure was set up, 13 formal and informal meetings were held to organize and start up the implementation of the action plan and implement the activities.



The steering committee at work

Basic research (survey)

A baseline study was necessary in order to track progress indicators and measure impact, to gain greater knowledge of the "Corridor" milieu and to identify target groups. The study will help the Togolese Red Cross to better focus on priority areas of intervention and fine-tune its working methods.

The basic research, which was conducted through a prospective survey, covers the whole of the area between Hillah-Kondji (border between Togo and Benin) and the Kodjoviakope-Aflao border (between Togo and Ghana) and was solely focused on the identification and prioritization of the needs of the communities in these different sites- in terms of STI-HIV/AIDS prevention, counselling and testing.

With this in mind, the research work included the following tasks:

- Development of terms of reference for the project's baseline study;
- Design of a survey sheet;
- Establishment of selection criteria for interviewers and PECs training;
- A one-day training session for 24 interviewers in Lomé and three others in Aneho;
- Information gathering through survey. The survey findings were recorded in a report that is available for upon request.

Information and courtesy visits at the official programme sites

Two missions were conducted in the field. They provided an opportunity to meet with local branch officers and health facility personnel in order to ensure their involvement in and support for the project. The mission team explained the strategy of the Togolese Red Cross, which is based on close cooperation with the beneficiaries, other actors in the field and healthcare partners.

Condom distribution

At least 28,800 male condoms were purchased. A decentralized distribution system was set up. The condoms were passed on to volunteers who conduct social and proximity sales within their community after demonstration sessions. Only the plastic vaginas (for demonstrations) could not be purchased.

Design, reproduction and distribution of IEC materials and management, follow-up and coordination tools



Educational materials ready for distribution

Following the survey aimed at identifying the target groups, the steering committee proceeded to review and update information, educational and communication (IEC) materials before the start of the various training sessions. The purpose of this activity was to provide the project with up-to-date IEC materials that meet the needs of the “Corridor”.

Volunteers' and workers' uniforms (jackets, t-shirts and bags) were also produced to improve the visibility of the different stakeholders.

The kits distributed to the peer educators coaches (PECs) and peer educators (PEs) included: data sheets on peer education; training manuals for PECs/counsellors peer education manuals; picture boxes- “jeu de risque” or “histoire de liza, kokou et kpatcha”;

STI/HIV/AIDS card games; snake games; condoms; phallus and statistical report logs.

Training for extension coaches and peer educators

A four-day training session was organized at the headquarters of the Togolese Red Cross in Lomé. 21 volunteers became peer educator coaches (PECs) with skills to conduct awareness raising and training for the relay groups under their responsibility. 64 peer educators were trained in this approach and deployed in the field. The main themes included: introduction to the “Corridor” project; presentation on the International Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement; general knowledge about STIs/HIV/AIDS; contamination risk situation; condom myths, facts and proper use; participatory and group communication techniques; counselling and voluntary testing; youth sexuality; HIV/AIDS, gender and development; concept of volunteering (presentation of the volunteer charter); role of peer educators (PEs) within the community; preparation and presentation of the activity report; planning of section activities; follow-up sheet as well as presentation and adoption of specifications.

Official launching ceremony for the Togolese Red Cross programme

The event was held at the customs office at the Sanvee-Kondji border. Attendance was high, and included PEC/PE volunteers, authorities from the city of Aneho and the police, customs officers from the border stations, the national

chairman of the Togolese Red Cross and the assistant national coordinator of the national committee on the fight against HIV/AIDS (who were kind enough to travel to Aneho for the event). During the ceremony, speeches and announcements, the PECs and PEs trained for the project were introduced and they presented their working materials.

Awareness, proximity and group sensitization sessions

The proximity education exercise consisted of organizing information, education and communication/behavioural change communication (IEC/BCC) sessions on STIs/HIV/AIDS within the community. The advantages of such an approach are:

- Fewer constraints for the peer educator, who are known in their communities.
- No problems regarding travel for peer educators, who operate on a volunteer basis.

Proximity education may be individual (interpersonal interviews or interviews with any person willing to receive information on STIs/HIV/AIDS, voluntary testing and PECs for PLWHA are conducted) or collective (group interviews take place with organized groups of five to eight people- to facilitate discussion. These groups may be groups of apprentices, players, pupils, friends, colleagues, flock members/church association members, neighbourhood association members, etc).

Radio Programmes

The Togolese Red Cross obtained airtime on various radio stations in Lomé and in the further inland. Local area coaches organize and facilitate regular broadcasts during the allocated time spots.

Completion of an information booth at Sanvee-Kondji



Togolese Red Cross STI/HIV/AIDS information booth at the Sanvee-Kondji border (Togo-Benin).

This activity, which was not scheduled in the contract, was necessary according to the conclusions of the survey findings.

The information and education booth was opened to the public at the Sanvee-Kondji site. The land, which is ideally located, was kindly donated by the traditional authorities, particularly the Canton Chief of Aneho, to whom the national society would like to express its sincere gratitude.

The information booth also serves as a rallying point for the PECs and PEs deployed in the field and ensures greater visibility for the project. Actions designed to ensure its continued operation are under preparation and will soon be submitted to the Corridor Project.

Participation in meeting and training seminars by operational agencies in the “Corridor”

The project team participated on a regular basis in the activities and training sessions initiated by the executive secretariat of the “Corridor Project”, namely:

- The meeting of NGO representatives on CEFA (CAFS) premises, 8 June 2005;
- Joint operating agency supervision sessions on both sites, 22 to 23 August 2005;
- Working sessions for treatment-oriented NGOs on the premises of the National AIDS Programme (PNLS), 5 September 2005;
- Training on IEC/BCC and AIDS skills in Aneho, 6 to 9 September 2005.



Volunteers trained and deployed along Benin and Ghana road and border areas.

Training follow-up and post-training technical support missions

Six post-training follow-up missions were carried out by the steering committee at the sites, including Agbodrafo, Lomé-Port and Baguida areas. The purpose of these missions was to assess field activities, provide technical advice to PECs as they train PE relays and provide organized proximity education sessions. It should be noted that each trained PEC is responsible for identifying, training and deploying four PE relays in the field. The missions also focused on collaboration with local healthcare workers. Healthcare workers were involved in training, follow-up and coaching of volunteers and assisted with case referrals and information sharing.

Partnerships

The project coordination team at the Togolese Red Cross strengthened partnerships with the main stakeholders such as *Espoir Vie-Togo* (EVT), the AIDS Media Centre (AMC), ASMENE¹ and other health organizations in Agbodrafo and Aneho involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS on the different sites, in order to create greater synergy and pool experience/expertise and resources for the benefit of the population. Contact is maintained with the French AIDS organization- SFLS².

Achievements

- An extended 15-member steering committee covering all sites is operational.
- 27 interviewers have been identified, trained and have conducted surveys.
- A baseline study has been conducted to determine IEC/BCC needs and target groups.
- Educational materials have been revised and distributed to PECs and PEs.
- A reporting style sheet/template has been designed, adopted and distributed to the PECs.
- 21 PECs have been trained and are currently conducting relay activities by training 59 peer educators in the field.

Impact

- The presence of Togolese Red Cross volunteer networks and basic structures throughout the various areas has facilitated activities implementation. Activities continued even during periods of serious socio-political crisis.
- Involvement of grass-roots communities and cooperation with healthcare workers has been facilitated.

Constraints

- Temporary difficulties due to unavailability of teaching and educational materials. These, however, will be resolved by the disbursement of the second instalment.
- People who wished to attend PEC/PE sessions asked for free condoms.

Lessons learned

- There is need for regular meetings with volunteers, peer educators and actors in the “Corridor” to exchange ideas and share their experience with a view of improving programming and adaptation of messages.
- Proximity actors should be good examples for their entourage and neighbours in order to be accepted by all.
- In light of the reticence displayed by the population, PECs and PEs need to be very patient to bring about positive behaviour changes and create the desire to undergo voluntary testing, through more recreational and participatory IEC/BCC- including coaching on certain vulnerability factors. This should lead to the achievement of concrete action.

Future perspectives and priorities

- To strengthen the condom programme through free distribution.
- To set up a suitable referral system with counselling and testing facilities on the sites.
- To organize women’s groups to conduct income-generating, STI/HIV/AIDS and women’s social and economic advancement activities.
- To facilitate exchanges amongst partners and other actors in the “Corridor”.
- To set up a system of motivation and incentives for volunteers and peer educators involved in the project.
- To strengthen project follow-up and management by the Togolese Red Cross.

¹ Association pour la Santé de la Mère du Nouveau-Né et de l'Enfant (Association for the Health of Mother and Child).

² La Société Française de Lutte contre le Sida

HIV/AIDS crisis in Togo

The crisis experienced in Togo since the provisional proclamation of the results of the presidential election of April 2005 has led to movements of populations towards their villages of origin as well as towards Benin and Ghana. The Togolese Red Cross has signed a cooperation agreement with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to maintain contact with PLWHA, to continue awareness-raising activities and to provide resident and displaced populations with condoms.

Objectives

- To intensify information, education and communication programmes, especially among the displaced population and vulnerable communities.
- To re-energize the volunteer networks in the project areas.
- To ensure the follow-up and care continuum for PLWHA.

Achievements

- Briefing days on STIs/HIV/AIDS, rape and family planning were organized from 9 to 11 August 2005 for 58 volunteers (including six supervising coaches from the Maritime, Centrale and Savanes regions).
- Organization of group and proximity awareness-raising sessions. Nearly 4,605 people were reached.
- Condom distribution points were set up in all displaced persons' destinations. The condoms provided by the UNFPA were systematically distributed free of charge to resident and displaced populations.
- Follow-up of PLWHA (home care continuum and counselling). Home visits by Red Cross volunteers raised the confidence level among displaced persons and host families.
- A mobilization, evaluation and follow-up mission was conducted at regional and central levels.

Impact

- Volunteer networks have been re-energized throughout nine health districts.

Table 1: Summary of Activities

Name of neighbourhoods workshops	No. of PECs trained	No. of PE relays trained and operative	No. of talks	No. of individual interviews	No. of people reached	No. of referrals for STIs	Screening	Condoms sold
Adakpamé	09	21	25	55	280	01	01	280
Bè-kpota	03	12	30	06	260	02	00	20
Forever	04	06	03	15	60	03	03	180
Agbalepedo	04	17	13	28	141	07	00	00
Gblinkome/ Soviepe	06	67	11	344	1351	43	296	78
Lomé Centre	02	08	16	11	35	00	00	48
Bè	06	24	72	204	1238	106	63	395
Avedzi	04	16	03	72	173	03	13	98
Djidjole	04	28	03	78	222	06	17	68
Gbadago	04	12	06	75	109	03	00	00
Total	46	211	182	888	3,869	174	393	1,167

Constraints

- At the time of effective start-up of activities, majority of the displaced persons had returned to the places they resided before they were displaced.
- Some communities were very sceptical about home visits by volunteers.
- Frequent and heavy rains during July and August 2005 hampered awareness-raising sessions.
- It was difficult to find complete sketch groups, mainly made up of students.
- The population was somewhat unavailable because of the period of intense farming activity.

Lessons learned

- Communities are much more interested in sketches and songs with messages than in other activities.
- Home visits created greater familiarity and restored confidence in Red Cross volunteers.
- Good behaviour and strong subject knowledge of the volunteers attracted and encouraged participation.
- People listened better in small groups, especially in the home setting.
- The population was interested in talks, thanks to the educational materials used during the sensitization sessions- such as image boxes on STIs.

Other unplanned activities implemented

- 130 volunteers participated actively in a national campaign to distribute insecticide-treat mosquito nets (ITN) in five health districts.
- Peer educators in the local branch of Agbalépédo conducted STIs/HIV/AIDS sensitization activities for Agou's population (Kebo Dogbodji, Djigbé, Kpéta and Toé) on from 7 to 11 September 2005, in collaboration with SP/CNLS³ and AJAP⁴.
- Peer educators from Gblinkomé-Soviépé carried out general maintenance activities at "École Mon Berger", a school that provides meeting and activity premises for the network. Two follow-up visits by the headquarters coordination team were also recorded.

Constraints

- Unavailability of volunteers in Agbalépédo, where only an average of 3 out of 17 PEs were active for six months. Local coaches were asked to set up a monthly peer-educator activity schedules to make it possible to provide training follow-up and technical support on a regular basis.
- Shortage of materials such as folders, posters and condoms for demonstrations and distribution.
- Some local branches, particularly Be-Kpota and Gbadago, did not hold regular meetings. As a result, their PECs were neglected.

Organizational development- Benin

Goal: The organizational capacity of the Red Cross of Benin is enhanced to provide effective and efficient Services to improve the lives of vulnerable people.

Objective: The Red Cross of Benin implements its strategic plan, including the restructuring of its governance and management to provide leadership and direction, and moves closer to becoming a well-functioning National Society.

Expected results

1. Restructuring of the national society's governance body.
2. Improvement of its management capacity.
3. A Strategic Development Plan of the Red Cross of Benin is developed for 2005-2007.
4. The Red Cross of Benin improved its resource mobilization.

Constraint

- No activity has been carried out during the reporting period because of lack of funding.

³ Secrétaire permanent du Conseil national de lutte contre le Sida (Permanent secretariat of the National AIDS Council).

⁴ Association de Jeunes pour une Action Positive (Association of Youth for Positive Action).

Organizational development- Ghana

Goal: The Ghana Red Cross Society becomes a well-functioning organization that mobilizes resources effectively and efficiently to contribute to the improvement of the lives of the most vulnerable.

Objective: The capacity to deliver and implement programmes and projects to assist the vulnerable is strengthened.

Achievements

- The Ghana Red Cross Society hired a consultant to assist in fundraising. A fundraising task force was set up at the headquarters to mobilize financial resources. Consequently, the national society raised about USD 1,000 from the sale of first aid boxes and provision of commercial first aid training.
- Some of the national society's assets were sold to settle some of its debts and measures were taken to cut down the use of utility services such as electricity, water and telephone.
- The national society has recruited an accountant and an accounts officer, together with an assistant accountant, on secondment from the Controller and Accountant General's Department to bring its books of accounts up to date for auditing by Ernest and Young- an auditing/accounting firm. This process is almost through.

Impact

- After the election of a new Ghana Red Cross Society governance board, the roles of governance and of the management staff are clearly defined.
- Most of the national society's pressing debts have been settled and fundraising activities are gradually picking up.

Constraints

- The Ghana Red Cross Society was not able to recruit new key staff because of funding limitations. Since there is no finance and administration manager, the national society's accounts are not up to date.
- The management of national society did not improve as expected. The few staff available has to share duties and responsibilities. These additional responsibilities affected staff efficiency and effectiveness and resulted in low productivity.
- At the moment, the national society does not have it own fundraiser. Committees for fundraising activities are composed of existing staff.
- Though a part of available funds is being used to recruit key staff, the process of staff reorganization is agonizingly slow and leads to low output.

Organizational development- Nigeria

Goal: Vulnerability of people is reduced due to an increased programme and services delivery capacity of the Nigerian Red Cross Society.

Objective: The Nigerian Red Cross Society capacity to provide sustainable, focused and responsive services to the vulnerable is improved.

Progress/Achievements

- An orientation forum has been organized for the newly recruited management staff, zonal officers and the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative Nigeria (GHAIN) project staff/coordinators on the Movement's financial guidelines, activities, principles and management strategy, etc.
- An official from one of the Nigerian Red Cross Society branches participated in the second phase of the global workshop on volunteer management systems and volunteer response to emergencies, organized by the Federation, the Kenya Red Cross Society and the Swedish Red Cross from 24 to 28 October 2005 in Nairobi, Kenya.
- The Nigerian Red Cross Society's new governance board started advocacy visits to state governments to seek support for its branches. The president of the national society also attended the Executive Council Committee of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in September 2005.

- Community-based volunteers had been very active in implementing health and disaster management programmes of the national society.
- A review of the Nigerian Red Cross Society constitution is still ongoing.
- The national society has repositioned itself to successfully mobilize resources through property development, aggressive fund-raising, sale of souvenirs and commercial business.
- The last phase of finance development has been concluded. MIP Fund Accounting Software has become operational and financial procedure and guidelines have been put into practice in the national society.
- The 8th edition of the international youth camp was successfully held in the north western state of Kaduna, Nigeria.

Impact

- Skills of newly recruited staff to manage programmes have been enhanced and hopefully this will improve the delivery of services to the most vulnerable. Skills of branch staff in branch development and volunteer management have also been improved.
- Following the national society’s governance visits to branches, a brand new ambulance and a bus were donated to the Imo and Anambra state branches by their respective state governments.
- Community-based volunteers trained in the branches have proved useful in the implementation of the national society health and disaster management programmes. Communities now have better knowledge of the national society programmes.
- Individuals, corporate organizations and governments have been donating towards the national society’s humanitarian activities. Financial reports to donors are submitted in time as a result of the MIP Fund Accounting Software (with financial procedure and guidelines).

Constraints

- Lack of funds hampered capacity building activities of more staff as stated in the 2005 appeal. Furthermore, funding of the volunteer management programmes was discontinued by the Federation.
- Internal problems in some branches inhibited the implementation of some national society programmes. They also hampered the development of these branches.

Disaster management- Nigeria

Goal: Vulnerable people receive sustainable, focused and responsive services.

Objective: The capacity of the Nigerian Red Cross Society to effectively reduce vulnerability, prepare and respond to disaster is increased.

Progress/Achievements

- A total of nine branches (Katsina, Kebbi, Akwa-Ibom, Borno, Jigawa, Bauchi, Kwara, Ebonyi and River) mobilized members of the Emergency and First Aid Teams (EFATs) to respond to various disasters. In August 2005, a major bridge in Jalingo, capital of north eastern state of Taraba, collapsed due to floods and killed over 100 people and injured several others. The floods also displaced about 50,000 people while about 80 others drowned. Members of EFAT in Taraba branch did a great job in terms of evacuation, distribution of non-food items for the displaced, tracing and psychological counselling among others.
- During the period under review, the national society provided non-food items to support victims of disasters in three branches as displayed in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Beneficiaries of Non-Food Relief provided by the Nigerian Red Cross Society

Branch	Nature of Disaster	Number of Beneficiaries
Ebonyi	Communal conflict	100 Families
Kwara	Rain Storm and fire	70 Families
Taraba	Flood	200 Families

- The Nigerian Red Cross Society sent an assessment team to neighbouring Niger which has been experiencing sever famine. It also supported the Red Cross Society of Niger by providing one month food supplies for 50 families and by deploying two officers to assist in the food insecurity operation.

- The national society was also actively involved in the search and rescue operation of the Bellview plane crash, in October 2005. To prevent epidemics, the national society mobilized its volunteers in Lagos and Ogun state branches to fumigate areas where the plane had crashed.
- In May 2005, the British Red Cross sponsored the national society secretary general and disaster management officer to attend courses on international disaster management in the UK.
- The Nigerian Red Cross Society reporting officer participated in a contingency planning and coordination workshop organized by Concern Universal, an International non-governmental organization (INGO) in May 2005. In the same month, the country's National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) invited the national society to its contingency planning meeting.
- A training session for 60 leaders of the Emergency and First Aid Team (EFATs) from six branches (Jigawa, Bayelsa, Katsina, Kogi, Ogun and Taraba) has been conducted. Six newly recruited zonal disaster management officers, a tracing officer and a coordinator of the alternative to violence project in south zone participated in the training.
- The national society stocked protective materials for distribution to branches for the use by EFATs and there is a plan to visit and sensitize programme branches in order for them to be prepared for the many challenges ahead.

Impact

- The responses of EFATs in the branches reduced the vulnerability of disaster victims.
- Volunteers can now respond promptly to disasters and emergencies and this has increased the efficiency and effectiveness of the national society emergency response strategy.
- The capacity of branches to impart disaster management and skills has also been enhanced through their competent trainers.

Constraint

- Branches do not give adequate and timely information to the headquarters and this has been hampering planning and data base management.

Humanitarian Values- Nigeria

Goal: The humanitarian values embedded in the Movement are widely shared and understood resulting in increased tolerance, mutual understanding and respect of the human dignity in Nigeria.

Objective: The Nigerian Red Cross Society capacity for the promotion of the Fundamental Principles and Humanitarian values is increased.

Progress/Achievements

- The Nigerian Red Cross Society organized media briefings during the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day commemoration (8 May) and the World First Aid Day celebrations (10 September). The national society also facilitated appearances of its key members of governance and management staff on prominent television programmes, in addition to paying advocacy visits to media organizations.
- The national society also continued with the drama series on Red Cross emblem in Hausa language which was aired in Kano and Zamfara States.
- The Nigerian Red Cross Society collaborated with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to deliver a series of lectures to over 7,000 members of various military and police formations so as to enhance their understanding of and respect for the International Humanitarian Laws (IHL).
- The national society continued to disseminate its activities through the country's print and electronic media as well as on its website so as to increase publicity and enhance a positive image. It further produced and distributed 5,000 copies of its news magazine, "*The Humanitarian*", to different stakeholders.
- To ensure the understanding of the Fundamental Principles amongst school-going youth, the national society facilitated the translation of a cartoon publication, "*Battle of the Villages*", into local languages. ICRC is planning to support the national society to publish 15,000 copies for distribution to secondary schools all over the country.

- The Nigerian Red Cross Society received and responded to 107 Red Cross messages and 11 tracing requests from ICRC regional delegation, the Irish Red Cross and the British Red Cross for dispatch in Nigeria. Furthermore, the national society extended its tracing activities to the refugee camps in the country.
- The national society has commenced preparations for its 45th anniversary scheduled for 2006. The national society is working to make the anniversary a major media event.

Impact

- There is greater understanding of the Humanitarian Values and the Fundamental Principles among volunteers and staff of the national society.
- External stakeholders are now more aware of the activities of the national society in particular, and of the Movement in general.
- The Nigerian military, police and civil institutions are more knowledgeable about the Movement and IHL.
- Family restoration and linking has increased due to the national society's tracing activities.
- Information dissemination facilitated resource
- mobilization for the Nigerian Red Cross Society.

Constraint

- Lack of adequate financial resources to ensure extensive promotion for Humanitarian Values and implementation of other dissemination activities. A bulk of the activities is still being supported by ICRC.

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

Nigeria Sub-Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA025

PLEDGES RECEIVED

24/01/2006

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				5,065,227	TOTAL COVERAGE 42.7%	
OPENING BALANCE				744,172		
BRITISH - RC		25,000	GBP	54,525	14.01.05	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	65,430	14.01.05	HIV/AIDS
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	65,430	14.01.05	COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMME
BRITISH - RC		10,000	GBP	21,810	29.03.05	FINANCE DEVELOPMENT
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD GRANT				19,000	01.01.05	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BRITISH - RC		12,929	GBP	29,207	01.12.05	HIV/AIDS
PARTHENON/BRITISH - RC		83,873	GBP	182,927	11.04.05	NIGERIAN RC HEALTH, HIV/AIDS
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND				47,375	31.01.05	FIRST AID TRAINING
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		60,000	EUR	92,940	22.03.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		40,000	EUR	61,820	04.11.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
JAPANESE - RC		86,964	USD	112,531	18.10.05	HEALTH & CARE
NORWAY - RC				6,100	08.03.05	OD DELEGATE
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,672,000	SEK	285,912	10.05.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT, HEALTH, AIDS NETWORK, OD DELEGATE
SWEDISH - GOVT		1,100,000	SEK	183,700	25.10.05	NIGERIA HEALTH, REG. AIDS NETWORK
SWISS - GOVT				128,613	20.04.05	RC RESTRUCUTURING PROCESS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,101,492	CHF	41.5%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			63,200		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				63,200	CHF	1.2%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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Nigeria Sub-Regional

ANNEX 1

APPEAL No. 05AA025

PLEDGES RECEIVED

24/01/2006

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