

ANNUAL REPORT



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

May 2002

This Annual Report is intended for reporting on the Federation's Annual Appeals only.

Appeal No. 01.05/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 2,204,976 (USD 1,358,292 or EUR 1,508,104)

Operational Developments

Communal, ethnic and religious clashes continued to cause loss of life, injuries, and the displacement of over 205,000 people during the year. Natural or man-made disasters such as flooding, oil pipeline explosions, land disputes, and fires affected some 80,000 people. The environmental damage resulting from these disasters had a negative effect on food production particularly during the Taraba and Nasarawa ethnic conflict where some 50,000 people from farming communities were unable to access their farmlands for over six months. An FAO report stated that only 20 per cent of Nigeria's 120 million population had food security.

In 2001 Nigeria experienced outbreaks of measles, meningitis, cholera, and a few cases of Lassa fever. There was an upsurge in poverty related diseases such as tuberculosis over the last 10 years with 27,000 cases detected last year. The (DOTS) strategy has been adopted in 21 out of 37 states. Measles and meningitis epidemics occurred mainly in the Northern States where health facilities were particularly poor and immunisation rates low. Nigeria is one of only three remaining global polio reservoirs with fifty-seven cases of poliomyelitis reported during the year, mostly in the North West of the country.

In responding to these emergencies, the Nigerian Red Cross Society (NRCS) has often had to deploy its staff and branch volunteers to carry out relief and first-aid operations which have disrupted its other planned core programme activities. The operational environment has continued to deteriorate with economic and infrastructural decline particularly in the health sector where WHO now rates Nigeria 187th out of 191 countries in terms of health service provision. A Reproductive Risk Index (Population Action International 2001) places Nigeria among high risk countries with high birth and maternal mortality rates, a restrictive abortion policy and a low level of contraceptive use. A UNICEF study pointed out that the situation for children had not improved during the last decade and the immunisation coverage figures of vaccine preventable diseases has declined.

Red Cross volunteers have been called in to act as auxiliaries in many hospitals affected by strikes by doctors and nurses wanting better wages. The price of staple foodstuffs and transportation have suffered from the effects of inflation and the number of people living below the poverty line has increased to over 50 per cent. According to the sentinel study 2000, the prevalence of HIV had increased from 5.4 to 5.8 percent among the population in one year. However in some parts of the

country and among certain groups it is estimated to be above 20 per cent. Following the African Summit on HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases hosted in Nigeria in May 2001 it had been hoped that with increased political commitment to fight the pandemic more government resources would be forthcoming. So far however, treatment and prevention initiatives have been woefully inadequate to arrest the rate of increasing infection.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Preparedness

The recruitment, training and deployment of zonal disaster preparedness officers from May 2001 onwards has led to improved support to branches, making it possible for the NRCS to carry out more than one major relief operation at any one time. The strategy of developing emergency Disaster Preparedness volunteer teams at branch level also proved critical to developing capacity for early response with a core of selected and trained volunteers able to operate in often complex and sensitive emergency situations.

The fact that ICRC and the Federation were consistent in their support of these agreed national society strategies was important. Relief response is not dealt with in this report and is subject to specific relief operation reporting. It is worth noting that in disaster relief support to the national society, the Federation and the ICRC have a successful working relationship which reflects the lead role of ICRC in supporting the national society in immediate and short-term conflict relief preparedness and response while the Federation provided support for post-conflict operations such as for the longer-term displaced and preparedness for natural and human made disasters.

Objective 1 To contract, resource and train six zonal disaster preparedness officers.

Achievement

By year's end, all six zonal DP officers were operational. Four of the six officers were operational from June having successfully completed an eight-day intensive practical residential training which enabled them to implement good disaster management practices.

An additional two officers became operational by September after receiving on-the-job training from their peers. All officers were based in state branch headquarters within the six geopolitical zones of the country. Four of the zonal officers led major relief operations during the second half of the year in addition to assisting branches in programme implementation.

Constraints

Problems in management, technical and administrative support from headquarters were not fully rectified.

Objective 2 By the end of 2002 to have 60 new emergency disaster preparedness teams in 12 states.

Achievement

A total of 30 emergency teams were recruited and given initial basic training.

Constraints

The task of establishing the teams, and obtaining government recognition and approved contingency plans was delayed due to emergency staff deployment and deficiencies in zonal officer support as mentioned under objective one above.

Objective 3 To ensure that all emergency disaster preparedness teams are capable of conducting needs and capacity assessments.

Achievements

This was fully achieved and many of those trained were subsequently deployed within their own and neighbouring states to carry out urgent assessments needed for response planning and action.

Objective 4 To ensure that the NRCS disaster preparedness and response is coordinated with other responsible authorities and the National Emergencies Management Agency and in conjunction with them, pre-stock relief materials on a zonal basis.

Achievements

NRCS worked hard to improve coordination with other national authorities, and meetings with the Government and other bodies, NGOs and UN agencies were held at Federal, State and local government levels. Relief operations have provided opportunities for practical collaboration; with NRCS often taking the lead in bringing the various authorities together, national coordination improved considerably.

Constraints

Restrictions in funding did not make it possible to achieve zonal pre-stocking and coordination with NEMA.

Note: This programme budget was reduced to Sfr 405,114 due to funding shortfalls. Specifically this meant that while the zonal officer initiative went ahead, pre-stocking of zonal stores and provision of their transportation was cancelled. The establishment of emergency teams went ahead, however, dry run rehearsals and provision of team equipment and materials were cancelled until funding can be found. It was not possible to fund disaster management training for the emergency officer. Additional support to the national society by the ICRC for the shared DP strategies meant that the programme remained on course but Federation funding problems meant that it was not possible to make the degree of progress planned in the zonal officers and emergency teams.

Humanitarian Values

While not a specific programme for the Nigeria Red Cross Society (NRCS), activities for the promotion of humanitarian values are carried out as part of all programme activities and consistent with its three-year strategic plan. NRCS employs an information and dissemination officer with specific responsibility for this work.

In addition to the Federation-funded programme activity, the principles and values of the Movement are addressed as part of the training on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) with the Nigerian army and police supported by ICRC. All senior and intermediate level police officers participate in lectures organized with the Federal Police Staff College in Jos.

Health and Care in the community

The programme is based on ARCHI 2010 Strategy and the Ouagadougou Declaration with the goal of "Strengthening the capacities of vulnerable people in their daily lives by enabling them to address their priority health problems". The NRCS strategy to achieve this goal is accomplished through supporting activities within branches which improve the health of women and children's health (mothers' clubs), young people's health (school units) and which respond to health hazards in the local communities (health action teams).

In addition, the NRCS participated in the global Polio Eradication Initiative with social mobilisation in all branches throughout the country. Implementation of a STDs/HIV/AIDS project began, focusing on behavioral change among youth towards safer sexual behavior, home based care support for People Living With AIDS (PLWAs) and voluntary counseling. HIV/AIDS awareness is integrated into all community based activities.

In cooperation with the training department refresher courses in Standard First Aid were organized in 22 branches. Approximately 300 copies of First Aid in the Community were produced for Nigeria and used by volunteers at community level. Tool kits for volunteers produced by the Federation were also used in different situations. Special proposals have been worked out and funding has been sought for STIs/HIV/AIDS, a watsan project and the participation of NRCS in the Polio Eradication Initiative.

Mothers' Clubs

***Objective 1** To continue ongoing work to improve maternal and child health and the general well-being of women and children in their communities in 12 branches, and establish 60 new mothers' clubs and maintain contact with the 100 MCs already existing.*

Achievement

A clear methodology of training and support for MCs was established and 300 copies of flip charts produced for illiterate women . A total of 24 MC branch coordinators and facilitators from 12 branches were trained for five days in management, organization and in health problems common among women and children. Branches then trained 10 leaders each, bringing the total number of trained leaders in all categories to 272. The curriculum for leaders in the local communities focused on maternal and child health, nutrition and weaning, malaria, immunisation, breast feeding and FGM. Many clubs sustain their activities through income-generation through soap-making, groundnut oil production, grinding flour and spices and the dyeing of clothes. The total number of clubs known through monitoring visits is now 120. Many mothers' club members were active during the polio rounds in mobilizing children for immunisation.

Constraints

Although a monitoring system for MCs has been elaborated, it was difficult to get reports from the branches through the zonal offices to headquarters.

2.2. School Units

***Objective 2** To improve health awareness among young people through the yearly organization in six selected states of a total of 60 Red Cross School Units (10 in each state) of 20-30 pupils with two teachers each to undertake first aid, health education, hygiene and sanitation in their respective schools.*

Achievement

School units that had existed for a long time in Nigeria were in need of new educational material. Over the year, self instructive material for leaders was produced, to cut down on costs. A curriculum and programme documents were drafted and the production of supporting IEC material commenced.

Constraints

Due to the prolonged absence and emergency operations deployment of the principal health officer, this objective was not achieved.

Emergency/Epidemic Surveillance Teams

***Objective 3** To contribute to Disaster Preparedness and a better response to epidemics by establishing an illness and disease gathering system, utilizing 30 disaster preparedness and emergency teams to be established each year.*

Achievement

The objective was reviewed and a new approach developed, designed to better suit the volunteer role as auxiliary to the health authorities, particularly during epidemics. Materials such as handbills in local languages for public distribution, guidelines for volunteers and manuals for branch staff on cholera management were produced. Training in epidemic reporting and information sessions for staff and volunteers were carried out in relevant branches by zonal health officers.

Constraints

Emergency health activities such as epidemics of meningitis and cholera drew on staff and volunteer resources affecting the implementation of long term plans for permanent teams.

3. Capacity building and networking

***Objective 4** To develop and strengthen the health programme, and managerial and technical capacity at national headquarters and in 12 branches (by the end of 2001) through training and practical support.*

Achievement

To improve decentralised support to branches, six zonal health officers were employed and trained from May onwards on programme implementation, monitoring and reporting. They were all equipped with PCs and office equipment provided by a branch within their zones. All zonal officers have also been involved in coordinating activities on prevention and response to epidemics.

An HIV/AIDS coordinator was employed in March to lead the work on this new project which is reported on separately in the Federation's Global Appeal Report. A health programme assistant was employed and job descriptions for all health staff members were revised. The standard of office equipment at headquarters was improved with Federation and NRCS staff working in the same premises. The health programme is linked to capacity building and the branch liaison officer and the Federation's organizational development delegate have been engaged in many aspects of programme implementation at the branch level. They provided training to zonal officers and branch staff in project/volunteer/financial management and in developing monitoring and reporting systems.

Monthly meetings at headquarters were introduced to steer and monitor programme implementation.

The health committee met regularly and was deeply involved in the HIV/AIDS project.

Constraints

As funding did not allow the zonal officers to be provided with vehicles, there were gaps in their support to branches. Due to illness, the zonal officer for the North East was not operational, which disrupted work in the region. However, alternative and temporary solutions were found. It has proved more difficult than expected for headquarters to manage and support the zonal officers. This has been partly due to technical communication and logistical problems and largely as a result of the prolonged absence and emergency deployment of the principal health officer. Low computer literacy has also adversely affected administration and reporting by headquarters staff and zonal officers.

Objective 5 *To share information and networking with government and other agencies in the health sector to ensure that the programme is responsive to change and maintains direction in accordance with ARCHI 2010.*

Achievements

Networking was further enhanced through the planning and organization of polio (National Immunisation Days (NIDs) and the implementation of the HIV/AIDS project.

Approximately 300 copies of the Federation's manual "First Aid in the Community" was reprinted for Nigeria. The NRCS became a member of the National Action Committee on AIDS (NACA), the coordinating body under the precedence of all the HIV/AIDS programmes in the country. Various meetings were held with WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF and other agencies such as MSF, John Hopkins university and the Family Planning Association of Nigeria, respectively.

Objective 6 *To continue to carry out health education, support construction of 20 latrines and eight wells in six branches affected by cholera.*

Achievements

A reduction of the budget to Sfr 486,693 made the constructions of wells and latrines unfeasible. Health education in water and sanitation was provided by volunteers and was an ongoing activity by members of mothers' clubs in states affected by cholera.

Emergency Health

In addition to the stated objectives the health programme was adjusted to meet specific emergency health needs such as:

In response to a cholera outbreak in the northern states of Kano, Katsina and Jigawa 79 volunteers were engaged for up to 45 days. Equipped with field guides on cholera, they were involved in health education, contact tracing, the provision of ORS, distribution of 5,000 handbills in the Hausa language and worked with the local authorities in water chlorinating.

Health assistance to internally displaced persons in Benue state was carried out when 12 volunteers together with headquarters and zonal officers provided health education, monitoring and sanitation campaigns in the three camps where some 13,000 people had taken refuge.

The Federation's delegate and the national society's principal health officer participated, in collaboration with the British and German Red Cross societies, in the development of a water and sanitation project proposal for the European Union.

Organizational Development

To implement programmes and deliver required services, a strategy was followed to link OD directly to NRCS programmes and activities to strengthen and develop capacities at the headquarters as well as at zonal and branch levels. The health and DP zonal officers played an influential part in branch development while at the same time providing technical, management and monitoring support. Branch assessment visits and on-the-job training were carried out by the branch development officer and the OD delegate.

Training sessions were organized to improve branch operational performance and reporting. Monthly management meetings for headquarters programme managers and quarterly management meetings for zonal officers ensured better coordination and greater accountability of resources.

Objective 1 *To further develop the understanding of good governance and apply the concept towards the goal of operating as a well-functioning national society and to finalize revisions to the Constitution.*

Support was given to 32 project branches for the establishment of Nomination Committees in preparation for elections to be held in 2001 and in the coming year. Out of 20 branches with elections scheduled this year, eight branches held successful elections.

The roles and responsibilities of management/governance in project branches were discussed and problems resolved during field assessment visits. In November, a one-day workshop on minimum accounting, administration and reporting standards was held with 12 HIV/AIDS project branch chairmen and secretaries. The Memoranda of Understanding were signed between the headquarters and branches accordingly. It was underlined that branch secretaries were fully accountable for all resources/assets/ and finances of their branches. Branch secretaries were also designated as principal signatories of their branch accounts.

In January, all branch Executive Committees attended the Annual General Meeting of the NRCS during which the Annual Report was presented and approved.

Objective 2 *To specifically increase the organizational management capacity to agreed levels of performance for 12 branches per year to operate systems of project management including accounting, reporting, volunteer supervision, public relations and pursue proposals for Government subventions or corporate funding.*

During the year, a total of 10 branches were assisted. A strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats (SWOT) workshop was held on 2 April at the headquarters, following branch capacity assessment missions carried out in six branches namely; Sokoto, Borno, Osun, Cross Rivers, Enugu and Kaduna. On-the-job-training and branch assessment visits were made to Osun and Kwara (in September) and Kaduna and Kano (in July) and minimum branch operating standards in terms of the management of volunteers and motivation were put in place. The branches were advised on means of establishing closer relations with State Governments to access branch subvention and improve accounting and branch reporting.

Red Cross branches in Zamfara and Sokoto States in northern Nigeria, where Sharia (Islamic law) is practiced experienced problems linked with the use of the Red Cross emblem. Special visits were organized to these state branches, in which dissemination and materials on the legal history and protective use of the Red Cross emblem in Nigeria removed a great deal of the tension surrounding this issue.

An assessment visit was also made to Enugu branch in October to assess the performance of governance and management in handling various programmes and finance. The branch was assisted in establishing clear guidelines to manage volunteers and to set up a branch financial system. Following the mission's report, the branch Executive Committee restructured its management.

Draft volunteering and membership policy and fees were discussed and a proposal was drawn up for the next national society Executive Council meeting. The fundraising officer visited two branches to assess and advise on possible local fundraising initiatives.

Objective 3 *To upgrade the system of financial management and information at headquarters, first manually for the year 2001 and then in a computer format during 2002.*

Progress in this area was limited as the finance and administration Delegate (FAD) had to contend with an increasing workload on Federation accounting connected with HIV/AIDS, polio and relief operations. The national society headquarters implemented new manual recording and tracking systems, which led to marked improvement in the quality and frequency of working advances. The new zonal officers were given financial and administration coaching during and after their residential training in May. A regional information delegate from Abidjan RD helped in the setting up of a computer network in the headquarters of the national society with Internet access. Computerisation has now been planned for 2003 following the overhaul of the manual system in 2002.

Objective 4 *To generate local fundraising income for the year 2001 from fundraising events and appeals, commercial first aid and the sale of memorabilia and to develop a business plan for rental income from property development to be produced and implemented.*

The fundraising subcommittee was reestablished with many new individuals co-opted from the private sector. The committee met at least twice a month and generated enthusiastic commitment and initiative to local fundraising. A database of 500 major corporations and individuals in Nigeria was established and were sent written appeals for assistance this year. The fundraising officer also initiated contact with global oil companies such as Shell, Exxon, and Mobil.

The annual fundraising dinner took place in June with an estimated profit of Sfr 50,000. A secondhand truck donated by the German Red Cross was rented to a local bottling firm and returned a rental profit of Sr 1,386 monthly. Sales of memorabilia produced a total of Sfr 1,818 for the year. Tax exemption on donations was established.

From the revenues generated, support was given to two branches to develop their own income generation from existing property and local fundraising. The national society renovated the headquarters hall for rental income.

A first-aid training officer appointed in October 2000 attended a six-week training course on first-aid practice and management at the Surrey Branch of the British Red Cross Society (BRCS) from 16 February to 30th March 2001. This training was followed up by a four-week consultancy visit to Nigeria by the Surrey branch recruitment and training manager and provision of training equipment, again funded by the BRCS. With this assistance, the first-aid training officer started a programme of training branch trainers in first aid. Two training sessions were held, at which 28 branches had volunteers trained during the month of May. Commercial First Aid organized by headquarters generated a total of Sfr. 6,333.

Constraints

Results from branches on income generation from commercial first aid were disappointing. It was not possible to produce a business plan for property development owing to a lack of funding for the professional expertise required.

Objective 5 *To maintain and improve the capacity of all branch secretaries to carry out the basic functions of Chief Executive according to their job descriptions and the branch manual. All branch secretaries should try to generate funds for branch core costs, maintain accurate accounts, provide quarterly branch activity reports and organize active volunteer and membership recruitment.*

An annual staff seminar for branch secretaries and zonal officers was held from 23-24 October in Abuja and dealt on programme and volunteer management, on the role of zonal officers, membership, and branch relations with state and local Governments. The meeting helped to strengthen relations between the branch secretaries and zonal officers. A revised and extended branch manual as a complete guide for branch governance and management was developed during the year.

A simple branch database, containing information on branch election, membership, branch assets, state Government subsidies and the status of quarterly reports by branches, etc. was set up. A new quarterly branch reporting format and monthly programme activity reports for zonal officers were developed and implemented.

At the request of the NRCS, a job description for the new position of reporting officer was drafted. Lagos state branch youth were selected for participation in the Global Youth Awareness Programme (GYAP) initiated by the BRCS and a vibrant link was established with the Mersyside Youth Group in the UK. Exchange visits and email contacts were established after two computers were provided to the Lagos branch by the BRCS. A branch youth project proposal for youth empowerment in Katsina branch was submitted to the Shoken Fund.

Note: The budget for this programme was reduced to Sfr 305,813 due to a funding shortfall. The major effects of the budget reduction were: youth club expenditure was curtailed, the purchase of office equipment such as copy machines, projectors etc. was canceled, training workshops were reduced, international travel was limited, membership drive activity was canceled, and support for premises and equipment was also canceled.

Coordination and Management

Objective 1 *To ensure that the NRCS has an annually revised three-year strategic plan consistent with the priorities and strategies of the Federation's Strategy 2010, programme proposals and budgets to achieve optimum levels of funding so that by the end of 2003 the national society will be able to continue the process without external technical assistance.*

Achievements

The three-year strategic plan was revised with a focus on the four core areas of: Promotion of Humanitarian Values, Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Response and Health and Care in the Community. The plan also outlines the organizational development of the NRCS. This strategic planning is now well established as the annual process for determining the future strategic direction and priorities of the NRCS. It is a process for which NRCS no longer requires assistance from the delegation.

Constraints

Federation input in programme planning and budgeting was still substantial and progress on increasing the national society's capacity to the level where external support was not required was disappointing. A number of initiatives to overcome this problem organized for 2002 such as, training in Vulnerability Capacity Assessment, and Management by Objectives.

Objective 2 *To ensure that NRCS programme officers enhance their management skills and performance so that each officer plans, implements, monitors, and provides analytical reports on programmes; to develop results-based implementation and reporting systems in 2001.*

Achievements

Monthly programme management meetings chaired by the secretary general were well established. At these meetings programme and zonal officers were required to produce reports on achievements and plans for future activities. The head of delegation and other delegates also attended the meetings. This system greatly improved programme management by providing: performance and results measurement; accountability; coordination and monitoring. During the year, the head of delegation provided technical support to the national emergencies and zonal officers in six disaster relief operations while also coordinating international relief assistance for such operations. This involved a close working relationship with the ICRC to ensure that national society assistance was consistent and coordinated at the field level.

The health delegate working alongside national society officers in the health department provided technical and management support to the three programme officers from headquarters and to the five zonal health officers. Similarly, the organizational development delegate and the finance and development delegates supported the national society in improving administrative, organizational and financial systems and processes. The scaled up-activity in HIV/AIDS, the deployment of zonal officers, and the increased number of relief operations, all contributed to making the year very demanding in terms of coordination, training, accounting and reporting. It was evident from programme and operation results that the operational capacity of the national society had substantially increased during the year.

Constraints

Difficulties continued due to emergency deployments of staff and shortcomings in staff planning and reporting capacity.

***Objective 3** To help the NRCS revise its staffing levels, job descriptions, and reporting system by 2001.*

Achievements

Two new health staff and an assistant accountant were recruited with job descriptions developed for them and for the 12 newly recruited zonal officers. A new system of programme and branch reporting was developed and implemented to reflect a results-based approach. The zonal system of branch support was well established and accepted by branches.

Constraints

Zonal officers experienced difficulties in transport and communication. There was still a need for improved personnel and programme management and support to officers by programme managers at headquarters, as already mentioned. These problems were recognized and addressed by senior management.

***Objective 5** To monitor and support a total of 12 branches per year in all aspects relevant to the operations of a 'well functioning national society' with the aim of developing sustainable core activities at local level.*

Achievements

This was reported in the OD section. Branch development was undoubtedly a process that was difficult to measure on an annual basis. It was clear that the strategy of focusing on 12 branches per year was a success. The fact that some mothers' clubs started to undertake their own initiatives was a promising development which needed to be encouraged.

Constraints

The relative failure of commercial first aid to generate branch income and a percentage for National support costs has been disappointing so far.

Objective 6 *To ensure that the NRCS has in place a system of computerised accounting, that can be audited; to produce an annual financial report which gives maximum transparency and reflects detailed activity costs.*

Achievements

The annual financial report for the year 2000 produced for the annual General Meeting and approved for wider circulation was a more detailed account than in the past. It was clear that this level of transparency, expected by all stakeholders, was well established.

Constraints

The computerisation of national society accounting was not possible since, by year's end, the manual system had not yet been finalized.

Objective 7 *To help the NRCS develop a central local fundraising or income generation capacity of \$150,000 per year by the end of 2002.*

Achievements

This objective was clearly achievable as the efforts of the fundraising subcommittee and the work of the fundraising officer produced results. The status and image of the national society in the wider private and public sectors were essential to success in this area.

Objective 8 *To develop a Cooperation Agreement Strategy in cooperation with NRCS, ICRC and partner national societies, government and UN agencies involved.*

Achievements

This was not achieved due to relief operations and other demands. However, the Federation provided strategic coordination of and encouragement for external assistance from partner national societies and other agencies. This involved facilitating partnership relations with the British, Swedish, Finnish, Norwegian and German Red Cross Societies in particular and with international NGOs such as MSF, Save the Children Fund and World Vision International (WVI). Networking with agencies such as UNICEF and WHO were also facilitated to ensure that the work of the Federation was well understood, recognized and coordinated within the national planning of the major players in the humanitarian field. In meetings with the Ministry of Health, the Federation advocated for greater NRCS involvement in strategic planning and for increased government financial support. Meetings with the National Emergency Management Agency sought to advocate for acceptance of the need for improving coordination of relief preparedness and response by the government.

Conclusions

In 2001, zonal officers showed that they were capable of providing the level of support needed by branches to improve their operational capacity.

Branch development proved slower than expected with the best results achieved only through on-the-job training visits by the branch development national society officer and delegate counterpart. Training workshops have not proved to be profitable investments.

The failure to fully achieve the objectives on emergency disaster and first-aid teams, school units and health action teams was a cause for concern. The national society recognized its failures and took systematic steps to rectify the problems.

While funding for core programmes such as community based health, organizational development and disaster preparedness was below budget, funding for HIV/AIDS and polio eradication was available. This inevitably meant that the core programme activities were neglected in favor of the funded HIV/AIDS and polio activities. It was therefore essential to ensure that horizontal programme implementation was followed where joint activities were planned and carried out, thereby ensuring that HIV/AIDS and polio were, wherever possible, integrated into the previous core activities.

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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>.

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INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES

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| Interim report | |
| Annual report | X |
| Final report | |

Appeal No & title: 01.05/2001 Nigeria

Period: year 2001

Project(s): NG001, NG006, NG101, NG160, NG161, NG401, NG402, NG518

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001, CASH, KIND, SERVICES

| FUNDING | CASH | | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL INCOME |
|---|------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Contributions | Reallocations | Goods/Services | Personnel | |
| Appeal budget | 2,204,976 | | | | |
| less | | | | | |
| Cash brought forward | 136,788 | | | | |
| TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT | 2,068,188 | | | | |
| <u>Contributions from Donors</u> | | | | | |
| American Government (DGUS) | 40,512 | | | | 40,512 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 48,550 | | | | 48,550 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 24,500 | | | | 24,500 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 10,838 | | | | 10,838 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 24,100 | | | | 24,100 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 14,740 | | | | 14,740 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 61,688 | | | | 61,688 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 36,413 | | | | 36,413 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 187,013 | | | | 187,013 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 48,550 | | | | 48,550 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 61,688 | | | | 61,688 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | -24,482 | | | | -24,482 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 24,700 | | | | 24,700 |
| British Red Cross (DNGB) | 29,832 | | | | 29,832 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 157,342 | | | | 157,342 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 170,490 | | | | 170,490 |
| DFID - British Government (DFID) | 65,502 | | | | 65,502 |
| Finnish Govt.via Finnish Red Cross (DG) | 44,343 | | | | 44,343 |
| Finnish Red Cross (DNFI) | 12,672 | | | | 12,672 |
| Finnish Red Cross (DNFI) | 61,809 | | | | 61,809 |
| German Red Cross (DNDE) | 13,855 | | | | 13,855 |
| German Red Cross (DNDE) | 4,521 | | | | 4,521 |
| Norwegian Govt.via Norwegian Red Cross | 41,175 | | | | 41,175 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO) | 53,130 | | | | 53,130 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO) | 4,575 | | | | 4,575 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 45,650 | | | | 45,650 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 51,590 | | | | 51,590 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 29,260 | | | | 29,260 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 124,500 | | | | 124,500 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 9,324 | | | | 9,324 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 11,655 | | | | 11,655 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 25,485 | | | | 25,485 |
| Swedish Govt.via Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 10,194 | | | | 10,194 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 44,255 | | | | 44,255 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 12,728 | | | | 12,728 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 47,595 | | | | 47,595 |
| Swedish Red Cross (DNSE) | 22,061 | | | | 22,061 |
| Sweden | | | | 104,804 | 104,804 |
| Great Britain | | | | 119,917 | 119,917 |
| TOTAL | 1,652,351 | | | 224,721 | 1,877,072 |

II - Balance of funds

| | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Opening balance | 136,788 |
| CASH INCOME Rcv'd | 1,652,351 |
| CASH EXPENDITURE | -1,607,915 |
| | ----- |
| CASH BALANCE | 181,224 |

Appeal No & title: 01.05/2001 Nigeria

Period: year 2001

Project(s): NG001, NG006, NG101, NG160, NG161, NG401, NG402, NG518

Currency: CHF

III - Budget analysis / Breakdown of expenditures

| Description | Appeal Budget | CASH Expenditures | KIND & SERVICES | | TOTAL Expenditures | Variance |
|-------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Goods/services | Personnel | | |
| <u>SUPPLIES</u> | | | | | | |
| Shelter & Construction | 14,000 | 11,868 | | | 11,868 | 2,132 |
| Clothing & Textiles | | 42,371 | | | 42,371 | -42,371 |
| Food/Seeds | 507,307 | 400,236 | | | 400,236 | 107,071 |
| Water | | 251 | | | 251 | -251 |
| Medical & First Aid | 18,498 | 17,666 | | | 17,666 | 832 |
| Teaching materials | 3,375 | 209 | | | 209 | 3,166 |
| Utensils & Tools | 79,742 | 18,429 | | | 18,429 | 61,313 |
| Other relief supplies | 141,674 | 7,768 | | | 7,768 | 133,906 |
| Sub-Total | 764,596 | 498,798 | | | 498,798 | 265,798 |
| <u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u> | | | | | | |
| Land & Buildings | | | | | | |
| Vehicles | | | | | | |
| Computers & Telecom equip. | 24,923 | 21,851 | | | 21,851 | 3,072 |
| Medical equipment | | | | | | |
| Other capital expenditures | 31,150 | 6,415 | | | 6,415 | 24,735 |
| Sub-Total | 56,073 | 28,266 | | | 28,266 | 27,807 |
| <u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u> | | | | | | |
| | 107,100 | 100,043 | | | 100,043 | 7,057 |
| Sub-Total | 107,100 | 100,043 | | | 100,043 | 7,057 |
| <u>PERSONNEL</u> | | | | | | |
| Personnel (delegates) | 426,877 | 394,514 | | 224,721 | 619,235 | -192,358 |
| Personnel (local staff) | 147,813 | 166,140 | | | 166,140 | -18,327 |
| Training | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | 574,690 | 560,653 | | 224,721 | 785,374 | -210,684 |
| <u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u> | | | | | | |
| Assessment/Monitoring/experts | 1,500 | 11,773 | | | 11,773 | -10,273 |
| Travel & related expenses | 38,746 | 67,064 | | | 67,064 | -28,318 |
| Information expenses | 12,983 | 30,186 | | | 30,186 | -17,203 |
| Administrative expenses | 108,068 | 125,228 | | | 125,228 | -17,160 |
| External workshops & Seminars | 298,671 | 1,529 | | | 1,529 | 297,142 |
| Sub-Total | 459,968 | 235,779 | | | 235,779 | 224,189 |
| <u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u> | | | | | | |
| Programme management | 148,682 | 108,815 | | | 108,815 | 39,867 |
| Technical services | 44,509 | 32,579 | | | 32,579 | 11,930 |
| Professional services | 49,358 | 36,141 | | | 36,141 | 13,217 |
| Sub-Total | 242,549 | 177,536 | | | 177,536 | 65,013 |
| Operational provisions | | 6,840 | | | 6,840 | -6,840 |
| Transfers to National Societies | | | | | | |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 2,204,976 | 1,607,915 | | 224,721 | 1,832,636 | 372,340 |

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 98%
Expenditures versus budget 83%