

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

TURKEY

2 May 2005

In Brief

Appeal No. 01.79/2004; Period covered: January - December 2004

Appeal target: The original appeal target was CHF 2,394,607 (USD 1.83 million or EUR 1.54 million); In June 2004, it was increased to CHF 2,454,816 (USD 1.95 million or EUR 1.6 million) to reflect the plan of action revised by the Federation in response to the developments in the national society and its impact on the progress of the original programme as well as a merger of the American Red Cross bi-lateral office with the Federation regional delegation in Ankara (see programme update no 1 at for more details

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:

Turkey Annual Appeal 2004. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/017904.pdf

Turkey Annual Appeal 2004 - Programme Update no.1. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/01790401.pdf

Turkey Annual Appeal 2004 - Programme Update no.2. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?annual04/01790402.pdf

Bingol Earthquake Emergency Appeal No. 09/2003. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/0903.pdf

Bingol Earthquake Interim Final Report. For details, please see the website at http://www.ifrc.org/cgi/pdf_appeals.pl?03/0903%20Interim%20Final%20Report.pdf

For further information please contact:

- Turkish Red Crescent Society: email: tkd@kizilay.org.tr, phone: 90 312 4302300; fax: 90 312 430 0175.
- Carl Naucler, head of Federation's regional delegation in Ankara, email: ifrctr06@ifrc.org phone: 90 312 441 42 92; fax: 90 312 441 38 66 or Ervin Blau, regional programme coordinator, email: ifrctr36@ifrc.org phone: 90 312 441 42 92; fax: 90 312 441 38 6.
- Sylvie Chevalley, regional officer, Europe department, Federation, Geneva, email: sylvie.chevalley@ifrc.org phone: 41 22 730 4276; fax: 41 22 733 03 95

The International Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. The Federation is the world's largest humanitarian organization, and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries. All international assistance to support vulnerable communities seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response, according to the SPHERE Project. Please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Overall analysis

2004 was a challenging year for the Turkish Red Crescent. The changing of its leadership and ongoing disputes between the new and the previous governance, has created a less than stable environment. Programmes suffered delays. Many middle level managers and staff members in the National Society were fired or replaced resulting in loss of continuity. The Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been closely monitoring the developments. Efforts were made to support the National Society to ensure the organisation functions in conformity with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement standards and rules. The Federation and the ICRC, through various communications with the Government, exerted efforts to defend the integrity and independence of the Turkish Red Crescent. The local authorities, however, did not respond to these efforts.

The controversy over the Turkish Red Crescent governance continued throughout the year. In July 2004, the Council of the State, based on a ruling of the Constitutional court, suspended the government's decree that removed the previous leadership and installed the provisional board in the Turkish Red Crescent at the beginning of the year. The ruling required the reinstallation of the elected board and is significant as it acknowledges the autonomy and independence of the national society. The court decision, however, has not yet been implemented. The situation remains unsettled, damaging the image of the National Society and affecting the ability of the Turkish Red Crescent to function at its full potential.

Despite obstacles, there has been a fair progress in supporting the National Society to strengthen its capacities to better serve vulnerable people. Noteworthy is the marked improvement in disaster management. The Turkish Red Crescent has become more proactive and has scaled-up its preparedness. In the past, the tendency was to be more reactive. This is changing. Through regular dialogue and engagement of the management, the National Society's understanding of modern disaster management concepts has significantly improved. The Turkish Red Crescent is well placed in terms of resources – human, material, equipment and financial. Its staff now speak a common language with their counterparts in the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, government and international agencies. Their skills and professionalism have been enhanced too. There is a better understanding and adherence to international standards/norms including the Federation working procedures in disaster response within or outside the country. Decentralization of disaster response and logistical centres to the selected sites, the initiation of public awareness activities and the recent efforts to embark on community-based programmes demonstrate the change in the approach of the Red Crescent to disaster management, which has been the Society's trademark since its establishment in 1868.

A coordinated engagement by the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as well as other non-Movement partners has been supporting the Turkish Red Crescent. In 2004, there were two partner national societies in Turkey, the American and British Red Cross. They implemented bilateral programmes, mainly related to branch development and disaster preparedness that were in accordance with the priorities of the Turkish Red Crescent and fed into the Federation's support strategy. On 1 May 2004, the American Red Cross bi-lateral office completed a merger with the Federation regional delegation in Ankara and has since been functioning as an operational department within the existing delegation structure. This has ensured better coordination and increased cost-effectiveness too. The British Red Cross supported branch development in Erzurum, eastern Turkey. The project replenished stocks, upgraded a regional warehouse, improved IT to better track and record goods, and trained Red Crescent staff, volunteers and local communities in disaster preparedness. In September 2004, the British Red Cross completed its mission in Turkey.

The Federation maintained a regional office in Ankara to coordinate and facilitate Red Cross Red Crescent engagement in humanitarian action with multiple actors within the Movement as well as non-Movement partners. The delegation has played a brokering role through organising regular meetings with partners, ensuring knowledge sharing and analysis of situations to preserve consistency with the national society priorities. It represented Red Cross and Red Crescent societies from the region¹, their policies and the issues

¹ The region comprises Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia

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that affect vulnerable people, on the international stage. Additionally, the Federation offered technical expertise to strengthen Red Cross Red Crescent capacities in the priority areas of disaster management, organisational development, financial management, logistics, planning, reporting, and the promotion of humanitarian values and the Fundamental Principles of the Movement. It provided training and helped organise workshops.

Organisational Development

Goal: The Turkish Red Crescent as a key part of civil society is better placed to support the country's most vulnerable people.

Objective: The Turkish Red Crescent is a better functioning national society able to provide efficient, effective and sustainable assistance to the country's most vulnerable.

Strategic planning implementation

The project was designed to assist the Turkish Red Crescent in starting a systematic implementation of its strategic plan that was developed in 2003. The change-over in the leadership of the national society, however, has triggered a succession of events that did not enable to progress in the work, although there have been some ad hoc developments. Programmes initiated by various departments of the Red Crescent are in line with the objectives of the plan, an encouraging indication that priorities of the Red Crescent will not change dramatically from what has been agreed on in the plan.

Pending the official approval of the plan, the Federation has directed its attention to helping Red Crescent staff strengthen their planning capacities. Its organizational development manager facilitated a training session on Project Planning Process (PPP, the Federation's main planning tool). A similar training was sponsored by the British Red Cross in September 2004 for Red Crescent branches in eastern Turkey - Van, Mus, Erzincan and Trabzon.

Branch Development

Branch development is one of the priority areas identified by the Turkish Red Crescent in its strategic plan. The Federation, with support of the American Red Cross, has been facilitating a local service delivery project, which focuses on:

- Developing, implementing and disseminating standard service programmes for the branches to deliver basic activities to meet needs of their communities;
- Strengthening communication, coordination and cooperation within and between branches;
- Disseminating standard communication and marketing policies in branches;
- Assisting the National Society in strengthening disaster preparedness in regions;
- Disseminating community-based disaster preparedness programmes and creating a risk mitigation culture in communities;
- Developing a response and logistics system capable of providing the required human resources, materials and equipment at the right time and in the right place to deliver food, shelter, emergency relief and supportive medical services to people affected by emergency.

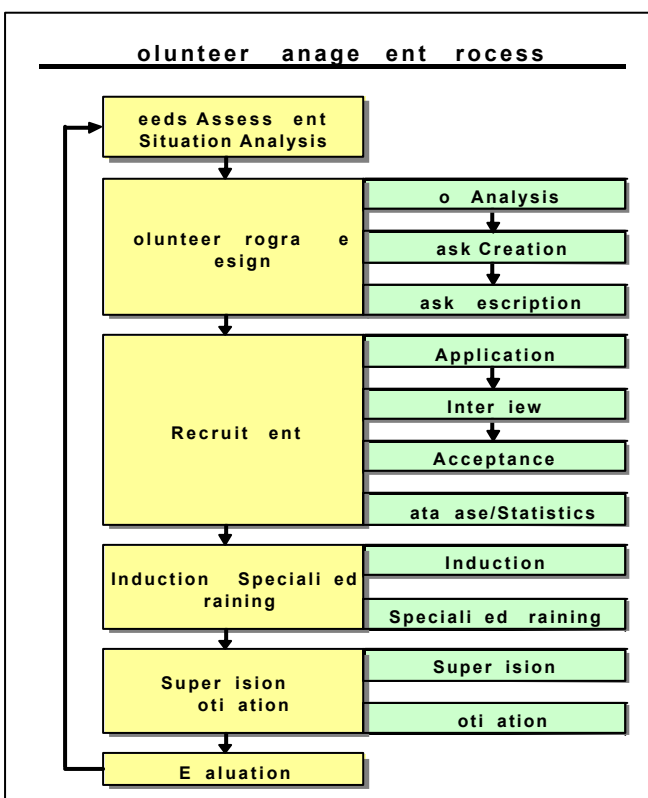
The Turkish Red Crescent management selected four pilot branches to implement the project: one is in Bursa, in the north-west of the country, and the other three are in the Istanbul districts of Sultanbeyli, Tuzla and Üsküdar. A work group has been set up with representatives from related departments of Turkish Red Crescent headquarters to coordinate implementation. Different strategies for each branch have been developed by the work group to accommodate the different levels of needs, interest, capacities and resources at each locale. At a minimum, the basic activities to be implemented in each are dissemination of International Humanitarian Law, disaster preparedness and response, volunteerism, communications and public relations. Having had more significant experience than others and, utilizing the successes of an earlier project supported by the American Red Cross, both Izmir and Bursa branches are heavily involved in the current project providing a model of what can be achieved.

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Disaster management components of the project are reported under the disaster management section (see below). In terms of promoting communication standards and better marketing of the national society, several concrete steps have been taken by the Turkish Red Crescent:

- A new manager with good experience in the private sector media has been assigned as the head of the Turkish Red Crescent public relations department.
- A public image survey was used to identify the community perceptions about the National Society and to benchmark the organisation's approach for conducting activities in the interest of their community. Results of the survey are being used to develop a more appropriate image campaign, now being used in different public relations activities. Agreements were made with a local firm and advertisement agency to develop better and more effective public relations and marketing strategies at both national and local levels.
- The development of an Intranet web-system 'AyNet' or 'CrescentNet' in translation from Turkish (similar to FedNet), which will enhance the internal communication and information sharing within and between the headquarters and their branches. Under coordination of the Turkish Red Crescent public relations team, a private IT company has been contracted to design the system, and is also working to gather necessary data from each department. The 'AyNet' will be activated in March 2005.
- The web site of the Turkish Red Crescent headquarters has been redesigned in both Turkish and English versions. Branches have also been encouraged to redesign, if they exist, or to create their websites. Izmir, Bursa, and Tuzla branches have or are redesigning theirs.
- Various marketing tools have been designed to strengthen the organisational identity of the National Society. A promotional film as well as various printed materials were produced and distributed to the branches. The 'Communication and Marketing toolkit', created under the American Red Cross sponsored project, has also been updated and made available.
- Recognizing the controversies often surrounding the Turkish Red Crescent as they respond to disasters, the public relations department has accepted the need for training in 'public relations in disasters' as a priority and has started work on adaptation of a module for its staff, both at national and local levels. Similar modules and resources of the American Red Cross are being used as a reference.

Volunteering system development



The project was designed to help the Turkish Red Crescent revitalise the volunteer-based services. Recently, some branches as well as departments at the headquarters have started recruiting and involving volunteers in their work. The absence of a unified system, however, to manage volunteers has meant there was a poor coordination lessening the impact. Raising awareness of this as well as creating a common understanding of volunteerism in the national society has been identified as a priority by the Turkish Red Crescent and was addressed at a three-day workshop facilitated by the Federation regional delegation in Ankara in September 2004. Discussions during the workshops covered the basic principles of volunteering and volunteer programme design. Participants included representatives of various departments at the Red Crescent headquarters that are recruiting or are planning to recruit volunteers for their services. Staff of the regional logistics response centres and several branches, including the Izmir and Bursa branches, attended too. Also, representatives of other local non-governmental

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organisations as well as a General Directorate of the Civil Defence were invited to share their experience on the work with volunteers. The workshop has laid the foundation of an effective volunteer management system. An open, participatory and honest discussion has resulted in an agreed and shared plan that will guide the National Society through the process. The plan includes the development of volunteer-based services, recruitment, task allocation and training of volunteers (see the figure above). As an initial step, the National Society will establish volunteer offices in target regions. The Red Crescent has identified nine branches in Erzurum, Elazig, Tokat, Istanbul (two branches), Ankara, Manisa, Adana, and Duzce – the areas where the Red Crescent disaster response and logistics centres are located (see below under the disaster management section), to pilot the approach.

With American Red Cross sponsorship, the youth and volunteer department of the Turkish Red Crescent held a meeting with Izmir and Bursa branches resulting in an excellent exchange of knowledge and a revision of the regulations on volunteer systems. Different volunteer materials were developed on the basis of the regulations. A standard ‘Volunteer toolkit’ consisting of job descriptions, a volunteer pre-application form, volunteer ID, work analysis form, activity report format, an evaluation form, volunteer’s notebook and service plan was designed in cooperation with the public relations department. The toolkit will be distributed to Red Crescent offices in Tokat, Adana, Düzce, Manisa, Erzurum, Elazig, Ankara, Sisli and Pendik as well as to the four pilot branches targeted through the branch development project, and to Denizli and Van under the First Aid small grants project.

In addition, the Turkish Red Crescent policy on volunteering has been updated. The policy recognises the roles and value of volunteers and outlines their rights and responsibilities. A guide for branches on volunteering and a handbook for volunteers were developed too.

Disaster management

Strengthening Red Crescent capacities to prepare for and respond to disasters

The project continued supporting the Turkish Red Crescent efforts, initiated several years ago to address the lessons learned from the 1999 earthquake response operation. It aims at modernising the national society’s structures, systems and mechanisms to be better prepared to respond to future calamities.



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In Turkey a large-scale disaster happens every seven to eight years. Over the last four years, 12 mild to moderate earthquake claimed 256 lives and injured another 1,406 people. Only three hit international headlines. Scientists predict within the next 25 years a massive earthquake of 7.5 on the Richter scale will hit Istanbul, the biggest city in the country housing over 10 million people. The estimated consequences of the disaster, if it happens, are appalling. The ever-present threat is one reason that the Federation continues to assist the Turkish Red Crescent to strengthen its disaster management capacity. In 2004, through sponsorship of the American Red Cross, it concentrated mainly on supporting a regional disaster response and logistics centre of the Turkish Red Crescent. The centre is based in Istanbul Kartal (Marmara), north-western region of the country. The Turkish Red Crescent has a total of eight such centres. The other seven are in Manisa (West), Duzce (Black sea region), Ankara (Central Anatolia), Adana (South), Tokat (Central Anatolia) Erzurum (Northern Anatolia) and Elzag (Southeast Anatolia). They were established at different times to utilize local resources and thereby decrease the response time needed to reach and assist an affected area². The Marmara centre is responsible for the disaster preparedness, response and logistics activities of nine provinces, including the branch project implementation area - Bursa, Sultanbeyli, Tuzla and Üsküdar. Within the region, Bursa branch retains responsibility of a local disaster response and logistics centre³.

Specifically, efforts focused on:

- training of Red Crescent staff/volunteers in disaster preparedness, response, mitigation, logistics, crises telecom, camp management, mass care, needs assessment, media in disaster and psycho-social support;
- supplying the regional response and logistics centre with telecom equipment and basic mass care stocks for use during crises;
- setting up logistics systems in terms of recruiting staff and volunteers, and
- supporting establishment of specific services within the centre for disaster preparedness, response, logistics, health, mass care, and psychosocial care.



Turkish Red Crescent regional disaster response and logistics centre in Istanbul

In total, in 2004, three training sessions were held for 82 people. 25 per cent of the participants were representatives of local authorities, civil defence and the Turkish Disaster Management agency. Their involvement was important to improve coordination, increase understanding and appreciation of each others' roles, and avoid duplication of efforts. Another 25 Red Crescent staff were trained on needs assessment, pre-disaster planning and logistics. Specialised training on needs assessment, logistics, information management, reporting, camp management, and contingency planning will continue in 2005. The advanced training modules are being developed; these are expected to be finalised by the end of 2005-2006.

The Tuzla and Bursa branches were supported in establishing local disaster response teams. Both branches completed the process. Additionally, the Turkish Red Crescent is supported in setting up of a regional response team, which is expected to be completed by March 2005. The National Society is considering

² The location of the centres was selected based on evaluation of risk and hazards, population, transportation facilities, economic and social conditions of the regions as well as regional capacities of each local Red Crescent branch.

³ The national society has a total of 19 local in addition to eight regional disaster response and logistics centres countrywide.

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implementation of a similar basic disaster response system in Trakya region too (Istanbul's European side), where the Tekirdag branch and its logistics' centre is located. Assessment visits will start in March 2005 to evaluate the feasibility of this.

Operational procedures, structures, job descriptions, roles and responsibilities for the National Society disaster management staff as well as the regional disaster response and logistics centres, have been updated and approved by the Red Crescent governance. The clarity in purpose and function will enable the national society to respond better to future calamities.

With the help of the Turkish Red Crescent Disaster Operation Centre (AFOM⁴), the bidding process for purchase of disaster telecom equipment and response team materials has been completed too. Equipment and corresponding systems are expected to be in place by end of March 2005.

In 2004, the Turkish Red Crescent responded to some 20 local disasters: six earthquakes, seven floods, two landslides, two train crashes, one tornado and one fire. It also helped people trapped in a collapsed building. The National Society responded to disaster internationally too with in-kind donations of a total value of USD 2,807,379 to six countries and cash (a total of USD 148,203) to 11 countries to alleviate sufferings of thousands of people.

To assist the Turkish Red Crescent and other member National Societies in the region fill the identified gaps in emergency response and strengthen its capacity to respond to demands, the Federation's regional delegation in Ankara has proposed establishing a regional disaster response team (RDRT). The objective is to have a core group of people (existing staff and volunteers of Red Cross and Red Crescent in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Turkey) with cross-sectoral expertise as well as generalist relief workers who can be activated in responding to disaster occurring in the region. The RDRT can get involved in response assessment but its core value is to support a national society in the implementation of a disaster relief operation. The advantage of the RDRT lies in the fact that its members will be from the same region, have a common background (historically and culturally), are exposed to similar emergencies and have intimate knowledge and understanding of the needs on the ground.



To be better prepared to give aid to people affected by disasters, the Turkish Red Crescent trains its volunteers regularly. In the picture, Red Crescent teams learn how to set up a tent camp

As an initial step, the Federation delegation held a workshop in Istanbul to introduce the RDRT concept. The concept has been well received. Over the coming months the focus will be on developing regional disaster preparedness and response strategies, as well as the standard operating procedures. Important will be to establish the RDRT member selection criteria too.

The regional delegation also hosted a global meeting of the Federation regional disaster management coordinators. This year's meeting has attempted to identify how disaster management should be developed in line with the Federation's Strategy for

Change. One of the most significant outcomes was a clear and strong recommendation for disaster management to be considered from the local to global levels. In this, the emphasis is on building community, branch and national society preparedness. This is a significant conceptual shift for the Red

⁴ AFOM provides technical guidance and support to the regional and local disaster response and logistics centres.

Cross and Red Crescent from previous paradigms based on a more top-down disaster response approach. It acknowledges that regional and global response mechanisms need to be complementary to augmenting the National Societies's capacities.

Strengthening community capacities to mitigate the effects of disasters

After signing a memorandum of understanding with the Bosphorous University, the Turkish Red Crescent has taken a lead in organizing basic disaster awareness and non-structural mitigation education programmes in the Marmara region. Of major achievement was reaching a large population within a short time and, doing so with a limited number of trainers. In total, in 2004, three training of trainers were conducted, resulting in approximately 20 Red Crescent staff and volunteers reaching some 5,000 students and adults in basic disaster awareness. The training modules were developed by the university and were not only successful tools for disseminating important and often life-saving information, but also contributed to volunteer morale, keeping volunteers active and engaged at branch level



Red Crescent trains community volunteer teams on disaster preparedness and response

Three Red Crescent candidates, who had trained over 1,000 people with trainer skills, earned the master⁵ trainers' qualification. This is a significant step forward towards strengthening the self-sustainability of the Turkish Red Crescent. With help of its master trainers, the National Society can expand the training programme to other branches and their communities too without the reliance and cost associated with outside contractors. The Bogazici University also organised a refresher course on non-structural mitigation⁶ for Red Crescent former trainers. Additionally, in December 2004, the Bursa branch in cooperation with a local chapter of the Civil Defence, trained community volunteer teams on incident command systems, triage, and basic

information on disasters/emergencies. In 2005, training will continue. In particular, three ABCD training of trainers, one ABCD training of master trainers and two training of trainers on non-structural mitigation will be held. Two more seminars for community disaster/emergency volunteer teams will be organised too.

With active facilitation and dedication by the Federation disaster education officer, a book entitled '*Learning Safe Living with the Turkish Red Crescent*' in two volumes including both a teacher's guide and children's handbook for 5th and 6th graders, was developed by a team of local experts, professors, and representatives from the Ministry of Education. During the Turkish Red Crescent week, on 28 October-4 November 2004, after Ministry of Education approval that it was suitable, 32,000 copies were distributed via local Red Crescent branches to 250 schools in 40 provinces as selected nation-wide, to cover all regions. The 144 page children's handbook contains information on disasters classified by season (what is safe living; earthquakes,

⁵ Training of trainers in non-structural disaster mitigation comprises four levels - training of: assistant trainers, trainers, leader trainers and master trainers. To become a trainer, one should train 100 people; to become a leader trainer, one should train 500-1,000 people; to become a master trainer, one is required to train over 1,000 people.

⁶ Non-structural mitigation is eliminating a non-structural hazard or reducing exposure to it in order to prevent an emergency or minimize its impact. Non-structural is building contents and components that are not part of the physical structure, i.e., everything except the columns, floors, beams, and load-bearing walls. Typical non-structural elements include: suspended ceilings, light fixtures, windows, doors, furniture, cabinets, computers, appliances, TVs, stereos, display cases, bookshelves, interior or exterior ornamentation, heating and air-conditioning equipment and electrical systems. Most injuries during an earthquake are caused by falling objects. Non-structural mitigation can save lives.

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fires, winds and windstorms, tornados, snowstorm, avalanches, thunderstorms, lightening, floods, landslides, mudflow, heat waves, and forest fires) and includes 80 activities. The teacher's guide mainly offers teaching and learning techniques most appropriate for these disaster preparedness concepts. It also includes a section on the Red Cross Crescent Movement and its Fundamental Principles.



Drop, cover and hold: an illustration from the book 'Learning Safe Living with the Turkish Red Crescent'

As the first comprehensive students' book in Turkey on disasters, disaster awareness, precautions and mitigation, it has received much media attention as well as interest from many organizations in the country. Depending on availability or commitments of funding, the Turkish Red Crescent has planned for more nation-wide distribution with a revised version in 2005, after an evaluation by experts and focus groups consisting of parents, teachers, ministry officials, and children.

To step up its community-based programmes in disaster management, the Red Crescent has started developing vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA)⁷ training modules and system. It established a working group to facilitate and coordinate the work. The group will use, as a reference, Federation books on VCA, translated from English into Turkish. The VCA will be piloted in Izmir. Three day training on the assessment methodology will be held for Red Crescent branch staff and volunteers in March 2005. This will be followed by a survey to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the national society and target communities in relation to disaster management. The pilot study also includes the analysis of VCA results and development of an evaluation report, which is expected to be completed by end of July 2005.

A part of the more comprehensive approach has been the integration of psycho-social support and first aid into the disaster management programming. The move reflects a growing realisation that recovery is not merely a physical reconstruction process but a human one too. Psychosocial support helps people cope with their emotional, psychological and behavioural needs in the wake of a disaster.

Psycho-social support

The project included three elements:

- Raising community awareness on psycho-social implications of disasters and emergencies through distribution of educational materials, training and community meetings to help people resolve their anxieties and develop self-help techniques to manage stress.
- Provision of psychological first aid to victims of disasters and aid workers following identification of psycho-social support needs and resources by trained volunteer teams.
- Social welfare activities through Red Crescent community centres.

The project was piloted in four branches: Duzce, Kynashli, Izmir and Istanbul. As planned in the September 2003 memorandum of understanding between the Federation and the national society, the day to day running and financial management of the project was handed over to the Turkish Red Crescent in 2004. The Federation continued to provide technical support. Staff were recruited for each of the four pilot branches and each has undergone basic training in psycho-social support techniques and financial procedures.

The Red Crescent community centres have been outreaching into their communities, establishing themselves as a focus of community life, providing facilities for a variety of activities including health courses, art, singing, and sewing classes, weddings, school plays, a toy exchange, a library, and a computer centre.

⁷ Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA) is a basic process used to identify the strengths and weaknesses of national societies and/or communities in relation to disaster management. The process is part of the Federation's efforts to fulfil its commitment to reduce people's risk to disaster.

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Governmental organisations used the centres for information dissemination and educational programmes. In accordance with the memorandum of understanding, the Turkish Red Crescent will fund the project 100%.

First Aid

First aid is a proven cost-effective, safe and simple way to save lives in an emergency. It is an important part of the Turkish Red Crescent community education work.

With ongoing funding support from the American Red Cross, the First Aid small grants project continued with several new Red Crescent branches being approved as recipients to participate. From the start of the project to date, grants have been approved for 12 projects in the Turkish Red Crescent headquarters and the following cities: Izmir, Bursa, Düzce, Van, Denizli, Istanbul Pendik, Kayseri and Konya branches. So far, this year, 2,200 people have been trained in the standard 40-hour first aid training programme. Two courses, financed by the American and British Red Cross, have helped educate 36 new first aid trainers. Through another project, which aims at promoting a safe behaviours among 6-14 year olds, 138 teachers in Duzce, Istanbul, Bursa, Izmir and Ankara, have taken the first aid training of trainers.

An additional 100 kindergarten teachers have been trained in Izmir to work with children of 5-6 years old; they will also organise seminars on first aid for parents and conduct training for bus drivers too. Some 6,815 children have been reached through a new theatre play on safe behaviours, sponsored by the Turkish Red Crescent.

Turkish Red Crescent activities on 11 September, the World First Aid Day were a great success throughout Turkey. Of significant achievement was the increased media attention and publicity received by the event. In particular, the TV and web based broadcast of a newly developed animation clip on first aid has had an immediate and positive effect resulting in increased demand for first aid information and trainings (for more information, see www.ilkyardim.org.tr).

From the side of Turkish Red Crescent management, there has been more support and attention to first aid, recognizing the progress being made and, the interest being expressed at branch levels and from within their communities. For 2005, it is planned to produce 10 games for children. An interactive web-site will be also online.

The impact of these projects has been significant, supporting the Turkish Red Crescent to patiently take ownership of efforts, recognize accomplishments for their own successes, and plan to further disseminate and expand efforts as an organizational standard nationwide. Though there have been many obstacles, caused by the changes in management, the efforts of the Federation team to integrate the Turkish Red Crescent in all aspects of project planning, have resulted in the national society taking ownership of successes, and their interest to expand these further.



Children like cartoons developed by the Red Crescent motivating them in learning

Humanitarian values

Goal: The spread of HIV/AIDS, as well as, discrimination of people living with the disease is reduced.

Objective: Public awareness, prevention and community tolerance of HIV/AIDS has improved.

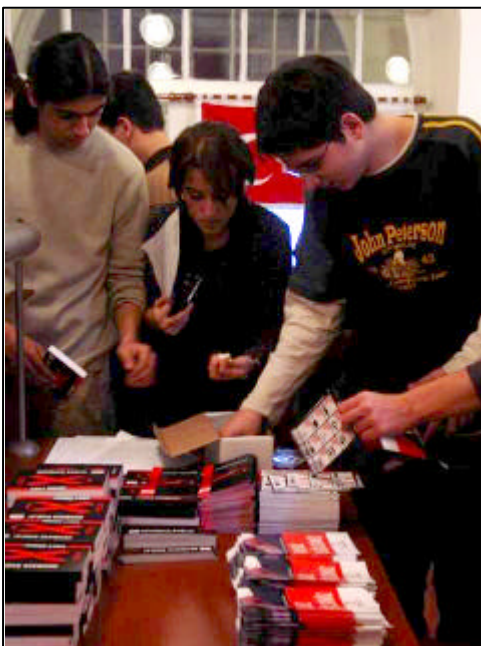
Achievements, constraints, lessons learnt

The project supported the Turkish Red Crescent efforts to inhibit the spread of HIV/AIDS through raising public awareness. According to official statistics, the number of people infected with the disease in Turkey has dramatically increased from 2 in 1985 to 1,802 in 2004. Due to weaknesses in the data collection system, the reality is thought to be much worse. The UNAIDS estimates the number of those infected ranges between 7,000 and 14,000. Scientists predict, without effective prevention, it will increase to 50,000 by the year 2010. Several factors make Turkey vulnerable to worsening rates - poor education, lack of awareness, inadequate health and care, the rising numbers of travellers abroad, an intensive influx of sex workers from other countries in the region and Turkey's growing popularity as a tourist destination are the major ones.

To break the chain of transmission and prevent the new cases of HIV/AIDS, the Turkish Red Crescent has focused on one of the factors – the lack of awareness. It has been educating young people of 14-26 years old, as they are believed to be at a greater risk. With the increased urbanisation, mobility and exposure to foreign lifestyles young people – especially males – are becoming sexually active much earlier than before. This is significant since over half of the country's population is under twenty-five. Adolescents seldom get appropriate instruction from their parents. By raising their awareness and encouraging changing attitudes and behaviour, the Red Crescent believes, the spread of HIV/AIDS can be minimised.

Through a network of trained volunteers, it trained over **6,000** schoolchildren and university students in 2004. Another **5,160** people were trained within the National Society. The questions addressed during the training included: what is HIV/AIDS, how it is transmitted and how it can be prevented. The youngsters were given basic but essential messages, such as the HIV virus which causes AIDS is transmitted through direct blood contact and sexual relations. It is not transmitted by sharing the same room, the same desk or the same corridor with an HIV carrier, nor is it transmitted by normal social interaction such as shaking hands, hugging or kissing. There is no reason for isolating an HIV-positive person or for denying that person access to school or the workplace; such measures may in fact cause irreparable psychological damage to the infected individual, as well as his/her friends and colleagues. Discrimination of HIV-positive people is an infringement of universally accepted principles of human rights.

It is difficult to measure the impact and indicate whether the participants' attitudes and behaviour have changed without a proper baseline survey. What we know for sure at this stage is that over 11,000 people reached by the Red Crescent through training, are aware of the risks and measures to protect themselves. In 2005, the Turkish Red Crescent will start conducting pre- and post-training tests to find out how well participants understood the messages.



There are a number of agencies in Turkey that train their staff, health personnel, volunteers and the public on HIV/AIDS. The Red Crescent has initiated the standardisation of training programmes and materials so that all of them speak with one voice and pass on accurate information to people they work with. Together with the Ministries of Health and National Education, the National Society invited the organizations and institutions, fighting the spread of HIV/AIDS, to join the efforts and organised a workshop in February 2004 to start the discussion. The workshop was to be followed by another meeting in September 2004. The progress, however, was delayed by personnel changes in the National Society. It is hoped the work will pick-up the pace in 2005.

To supplement the training, the Red Crescent also developed, printed and distributed some 17,000 posters, brochures, free cards and bookmarks with the basic information on the ways of transmission and prevention of AIDS. The materials were

To break the chain of transmission and prevent new cases of HIV/AIDS, the Turkish Red Crescent educates young people

Turkey Annual Appeal; Appeal no. 01.79/2004; Annual Report

distributed through Red Crescent branches and medical centres as well as in shopping centres, at the squares and streets of major cities, where Red Crescent had stands.

In parallel, national radio and TV stations have been broadcasting a 30-second radio spot and 25-second TV spot promoting safe sex and anti-stigma messages. The spots were first aired on 8 May, the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day. Seven major daily newspapers and four magazines have been also supporting the Red Crescent in its action against the disease by publishing the national society's campaign materials under the headline '*Start reading! Learn about AIDS!*'. The media campaign materials were developed in partnership with the Turkey branch of the advertising agency Saatchi & Saatchi, the Federation's global partner in its global action against AIDS. All materials were put on the Turkish Red Crescent's web page too at www.kizilay.org.tr.

The Red Crescent estimates it has reached some 10 million people through TV, radio and newspapers. It is committed to throw more resources, staff and volunteers into its HIV/AIDS efforts. In 2005, attention will be directed towards improving the planning to ensure the public education work is more regular and systematic. This was the key lesson learnt from the 2004 work. The Red Crescent aims at expanding the network of its trainers too to reach larger groups. A prerequisite for this is to finalise the standardization of training materials. Distribution of educational materials as well as cooperation with mass media will continue.

The financial report is attached below. Please click here to return to the title page and contact information

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.79/2004 TURKEY

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA079
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Budget (A)	588,355	440,990	233,978	298,157	893,336	2,454,817
Opening Balance (B)	687,656	523,008	295,739	494,099	303,201	2,303,703
Income						
<u>Cash contributions</u>						
American Red Cross					786,035	786,035
Danish Red Cross					4,654	4,654
Finnish Red Cross		1,053				1,053
Irish Red Cross Society	5,848					5,848
Swedish Red Cross	332	4,602	332	807	2,652	8,723
Cash contributions (C1)	6,180	5,655	332	807	793,341	806,313
<u>Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)</u>						
American Red Cross				59,431	-59,431	0
Australian Red Cross			-119,316			-119,316
Japanese Red Cross Society					46,806	46,806
New Zealand Government				-0		-0
New Zealand Red Cross		339,314			-339,314	0
OXFAM					15,343	15,343
Singapore Red Cross Society					10,873	10,873
Reallocations (C2)		339,314	-119,316	59,431	-325,722	-46,294
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
Swedish Red Cross	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	40,800	61,200
Inkind Personnel (C4)	5,100	5,100	5,100	5,100	40,800	61,200
Total Income (C) = SUM(C1..C5)	11,280	350,068	-113,885	65,337	508,420	821,220
Total Funding (B + C)	698,935	873,076	181,854	559,436	811,621	3,124,923

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
Opening Balance (B)	687,656	523,008	295,739	494,099	303,201	2,303,703
Income (C)	11,280	350,068	-113,885	65,337	508,420	821,220
Expenditure (D)	-442,501	-405,238	-181,854	-254,811	-455,788	-1,740,192
Closing Balance (B + C + D)	256,435	467,838	0	304,626	355,833	1,384,731

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

01.79/2004 TURKEY

Selected Parameters	
Year/Period	2004/1-2004/12
Appeal	M04AA079
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		588,355	440,990	233,978	298,157	893,336	2,454,817	
Supplies								
Shelter	2,916							2,916
Medical & First Aid	117,079							117,079
Other Supplies & Services		57					57	-57
Total Supplies	119,995	57					57	119,938
Capital Expenditure								
Land & Buildings	0							0
Computers & Telecom	66,011					15,750	15,750	50,261
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.						24,202	24,202	-24,202
Others Machinery & Equipment						-3,182	-3,182	3,182
Total Capital Expenditure	66,011					36,770	36,770	29,241
Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring			46				46	-46
Transport & Vehicle Costs	67,300	7,713	8,424	5,790	7,784	19,706	49,417	17,883
Total Transport & Storage	67,300	7,713	8,470	5,790	7,784	19,706	49,462	17,838
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	586,134	22,737	135,349	5,042	12,154	83,863	259,145	326,990
Delegate Benefits		65,373	96,574	28,488	44,096	1,878	236,409	-236,409
Regionally Deployed Staff	633,944					445	445	633,498
National & National Society Staff		186,351	86,336	77,299	71,283	84,643	505,913	-505,913
Consultants	1,365	3,117	3,117	3,117	70,097	-153	79,295	-77,930
Total Personnel Expenditures	1,221,443	277,577	321,376	113,946	197,631	170,677	1,081,207	140,236
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	313,148	9,913	12,894	3,207	6,793	62,548	95,355	217,794
Total Workshops & Training	313,148	9,913	12,894	3,207	6,793	62,548	95,355	217,794
General Expenditure								
Travel	87,798	12,893	10,370	2,723	2,578	12,618	41,182	46,616
Information & Public Relation	152,145	4,103	170	23,806	113	19,351	47,543	104,602
Office Costs	92,810	6,631	256	178	249	-9,807	-2,493	95,303
Communications	73,458	6,451	2,470	73	486	73,510	82,989	-9,531
Professional Fees	69,625	201				67,124	67,325	2,300
Financial Charges	31,521	11,300	3,704	3,700	3,713	363	22,781	8,740
Other General Expenses		19,091	19,209	16,633	18,494	-32,263	41,164	-41,164
Total General Expenditure	507,357	60,669	36,180	47,113	25,634	130,896	300,491	206,866
Program Support								
Program Support	159,563	28,741	26,319	11,799	16,541	29,454	112,854	46,709
Total Program Support	159,563	28,741	26,319	11,799	16,541	29,454	112,854	46,709
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		57,831			427	5,738	63,996	-63,996
Total Operational Provisions		57,831			427	5,738	63,996	-63,996
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	2,454,817	442,501	405,238	181,854	254,811	455,788	1,740,192	714,625
VARIANCE (C - D)		145,855	35,752	52,123	43,347	437,548	714,625	