

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.

May 2002

Appeal No. 01.57/2001

Appeal Target: CHF 21,559,000

Operational Developments

The restructuring of the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) continued in 2001, although changes were slower than anticipated owing to various factors, including internal fractions within the national society itself. Cooperation with the leadership of the national society continued to be good; nonetheless internal changes in the TRCS had a negative impact on scheduled programmes and projects. In 2001 the Turkish Red Crescent expressed its interest in participating more fully in the international activities of the Federation and became a member of the Federation's board in November.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

Disaster Response

Construction

The Federation's reconstruction programme after the 1999 earthquakes in Turkey began in early October 2000. The programme focused on social facilities such as hospitals, schools and community centers in the Koaceli and Bolu provinces. The rationale behind the choice of these projects was to alleviate the effects of the earthquakes on the most vulnerable segments of the population.

Objective 1

To address more sustainable and longer term needs of affected vulnerable communities in the areas of health and education.

Achievements

Reconstruction work on schools and hospitals was completed over the year, which was very much appreciated by the communities and by the local authorities. These projects considerably raised the profile of the Turkish Red Crescent.

Objective 2

To establish four hospitals, five schools and a child psychology center by December 2001.

Achievements

In 2001 three new hospital construction sites were started: Sakarya state hospital – 170 beds, Duzce state hospital – 170 beds, Korfez state hospital - 25 beds. The Sakarya hospital was completed over the year. On a smaller scale, the renovation of the Kandira State Hospital was also finished in 2001.

The school construction program also ran in parallel. Two primary schools were finished in Derince (480 pupils) and Macarlar (240 pupils). Three new sites were opened - Cubuklu Primary (240 pupils), Samat Primary (240 pupils), and Inkilap Primary/Secondary (630 students). Most of the construction work was completed at the end of 2001.

The construction of a child psychology center was changed to a Mental Health Treatment and Rehabilitation Center in Yalova. Instead of targeting only children the scope of the project was broadened to include all age groups, thus significantly increasing the number of beneficiaries. As a consequence the project became the largest in the programme with some 7000m² of construction area.

For more details see Table 1.

Objective 3

To develop a “Safe Buildings” workshop in order to promote the process of achieving safe buildings for the protection of vulnerable communities.

Towards the end of 2001, the Turkish Red Crescent Society, the International Federation and the American Red Cross began work on the project “Seismic Safety of Buildings” with the support of academics from Bosphorus University, the Middle East Technical University, Istanbul Technical University and the Istanbul metropolitan municipality.

Two planning sessions were held in which it was decided to form two working groups, one to deal with non-technical aspects and the other with the technical dimensions of the project.

The aim of this project was to deliver more than just physical buildings. The main idea was to promote the concept of safety as one that concerned everyone, by increasing awareness in the general public and in government structures, and in business circles such as the insurance market, consultants and contractors.

Table 1

PROJECTS	MoU* SIGNED	DESIGN COMPLETED	TENDER EVALUATION	CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED /*EXPECTED
1. Construction of Sakarya State Hospital	July 2000	Feb. 2001	Apr.2001	Nov. 2001
2. Construction of Korfez Hospital	July 2000	Aug. 2001	Sep.2001	July 2002
3. Renovation of Kandira State Hospital	July 2000	Sept.2000	Nov.2000	Feb.2001
4. Construction of Duzce State Hospital	July 2000	Oct. 2000	May.2001	May.2002
5. Construction of Inkilap Primary School	Sept 2000	June 2001	July.2001	Feb 2002*
6. Construction of Cubuklu Primary School	Sept 2000	June 2001	July.2001	Feb 2002*
7. Completion of Derince Teachers' Primary School	Sept 2000	N/A	N/A	Aug 2001
8. Construction of Samat Primary School	Sept 2000	June 2001	Aug.2001*	Feb 2002*
9. Renovation of Macarlar Primary School	Sept 2000	Oct.2000	Nov.2000	April 2001
10. Yalova Mental Treatment and	Aug 2001	Mar 2002*	Mar 2002*	May 2003*

Rehabilitation Centre				
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***Memorandum of Understanding**

11. Safe Building Workshops : Intended to take place by May 2002
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The owners of these buildings were primarily government institutions and a great deal of time and effort was spent on developing and maintaining relationships with the authorities concerned. The Federation also put forward many stringent requirements with regard to earthquake safety, the transparency of the tender procedures and the efficient progress of the construction sites.

Constraints

The Federation's construction team encouraged government organizations to accept more responsibility for the financing of infra structural components such as access roads, transformer units, power lines, machine rooms, water supplies and sewage systems. Most of the government authorities concerned have so far committed themselves to deliver these utilities.

Water and Sanitation

Objective 1

To provide a longer term and sustainable source of potable water for Kandira district in Kocaeli province, to meet the increased longer term needs of the population by rehabilitating the water system damaged by the earthquake, and to meet new needs following the increase in population after the earthquake.

Achievements

As part of the rehabilitation phase of the water and sanitation program, the Federation implemented work on a water supply system near the Kandira district, located 40 kilometres north of Kocaeli, in collaboration with the Turkish rural services authority, Koy Hizmetleri, who had ownership of the project from its design to eventual maintenance. Under the project, a 30-year old pipeline, 16 kilometres long and 300 mm in diameter, mainly cast iron pipe which was damaged by the earthquake was repaired. The pipeline functioned at only 50 per cent of its capacity. Work began in October 2000, and was completed by April 2001. The reconstruction of the pipeline consisting mainly of steel and PVC pipes, the rehabilitation of water intake collectors, reservoirs, pumping station, and the construction of reservoirs for the water system were all successfully achieved. The repaired water system supplied three networks with adequate water for 120 locations and 34,000 beneficiaries in all. The system was tested for pressure and flow measurement, and checked for leaks and the quality of water.

To ensure the sustainability of the water system, the cathodic protection method was used on the 12,5 km steel pipe as a backup to the Kandira pipeline. The galvanic cathodic protection is an electrochemical system that prevents corrosion and consequently extended the life of the pipeline. The work was undertaken by a specialized contractor on cathodic protection and successfully completed by November 2001, including the training of the local authority's staff.

Rehabilitation work was constantly monitored during implementation, and regular contacts were maintained with local authorities.

By year's end the population of Kandira had a water supply that functioned properly and adequately. The operation and maintenance programme set up by Koy Hizmetleri ensured a regular yield of potable water, while the cathodic protection complementary project gave a 30- year life span to the system.

Constraints

The time scheduled for completion of the project was March 2001. However harsh weather conditions made the work site inaccessible on some parts of the pipeline. Some modifications occurred such as changes in materials to prevent further delays: these changes actually reduced costs, and moreover made it possible to carry out extra work for additional improvements. The pipeline route also had to be diverted because of the opposition of several land owners.

Objective 2

To provide longer term potable water and eliminate waterborne diseases in the earthquake affected region by implementing a water purification project using a rapid sand filtration system in Avluburun.

Achievements

The Avluburun potable water system served five municipalities and 39 villages with a total of 50,000 beneficiaries. The earthquake there had caused a landslide that polluted a river in the region with a high level of turbidity and contamination. A Memorandum of Understanding outlining roles and responsibilities was signed in October 2001 by the Federation, the TRCS and the provincial authorities, who are the owners of the project and co-finance the civil works for the treatment facility. The Koy Hizmetleri (Turkish rural services) provided technical support to the provincial authorities and calculations, designs, drawings, and specifications for the treatment plant, were prepared. The Federation's water and sanitation team began work with local authorities to advise on these areas prior to the tendering process.

Constraints

Meetings with the local authorities on adequate design, specifications and drawings and requests for a tender process rather than the nomination of contractors proved to more challenging than anticipated.

Disaster Preparedness

- a) Support for TRCS in training, advocacy, disaster planning, and management;
- b) Upgrade logistics systems and procedures and;
- c) Strengthen the TRCS emergency communications system.

Overall goals and objectives

To build the disaster preparedness and response capabilities of the TRCS and to thereby improve the quality of its service delivery.

Objective 1

To support the TRCS to define its disaster preparedness and response capacities at the headquarters and branch levels. The Federation will assist the TRCS with defining mandates and roles in the area of disaster response and management. The national society will be given advice about revising its organizational structure and will be encouraged to create a task-oriented disaster preparedness and response department.

Achievements

- The TRCS, with support from the American Red Cross created a "Disaster Operation Center" (DOC). The building facility also housed the "Center for earthquake research", which is a joint TRCS and American Red Cross venture.
- As of November 2001, TRCS employed an experienced deputy general director responsible for disaster preparedness and response. The new structure and staff deployment were indicative of the good will and desire for a positive change in the area of disaster management.

- The TRCS tent production center was upgraded and production capacity increased from 25 to 60 units per day. The TRCS has a preparedness target of 300,000 beneficiaries. Financial and material support to the project was generated jointly by the TRCS and by the Federation.

Constraints

- Bureaucratic procedures or the lack of efficient management systems delayed the appointment of appropriate personnel at the DOC.
- The issue of standardization, size and quality of tents, had not yet been resolved at year's end.

Objective 2

To assist the TRCS with defining stronger policies and guidelines in DP and DR, and promote the creation of a clear mandate for the society in the national disaster management plan. The Federation will assist the TRCS to review its existing DP and response policy, systems and procedures. The approved policy, systems and procedures will then be introduced to headquarters and the branches. One of the criteria of this review will be to make sure that ongoing activities are in line with the Federation's *Strategy 2010*.

Achievements

- Federation policies and operation guidelines were introduced to core staff and volunteers of the TRCS during training workshops.
- Discussions on a clear disaster response mandate continued, although without any significant results.

Constraints

The TRCS has undergone a rigorous institutional reorganization process since the year 2000, which slowed down the planned development programme.

Due to the economic situation in Turkey, the government had priorities other than the implementation of DP and DR structures.

Objective 3

To support the TRCS to develop its disaster preparedness and disaster response training materials (appropriate to Turkey) in consultation with the relevant institutions in the country. The first step will be to work with the TRCS on developing an overall training strategy, then to assist in the preparation of training materials by providing reference materials from the Federation, participating national societies (PNSs), and experts. The materials will cover DP and disaster response topics such as: principles and rules in disaster response; needs assessment/response; first aid; community preparedness; logistics; distribution/reporting; psychological support; and site selection/camp management. There will then be an assessment of training needs, and the selection process for training participants (staff and volunteers at the headquarters and branch levels) will be determined. Facilitators and experts will conduct training seminars on topics such as first aid, DP and response.

Achievements

- The delegation translated Federation DP/DR and related materials for printing and distributing to national headquarters, TRCS branches and relevant governmental and non-governmental agencies involved in disaster management activities.

These reference materials included: Introduction to DP; Preparedness Planning; Project Planning; Emergency Needs Assessment; Disaster Programme Information and Reporting;

Water and Sanitation; Emergency Shelter /Camp management; Risk Reduction; Relief supplies / Warehouse Management; Framework for national society capacity building; and *Strategy 2010*.

- Materials under translation: Training of Trainers; Organizing and designing a Training Workshop, Essential Policies and Standard Operation Procedures.
- Training was conducted in: DPRM (88 participants) and project planning (93 participants). A total of 18 people were selected as future instructors and were given a 10-day special training session.

Constraints

The concept of modern disaster management is rather new in Turkey - TRCS or government programmes are disaster response and hardware oriented. 'Software' aspects such as staff training, organization and management issues were low on the list of priorities.

Objective 4

To support and promote the establishment of a standardized first-aid training curriculum for the TRCS. Activities will include:

- I supporting the development and printing of first-aid training manuals, books and handouts;
- II providing train the trainers workshops in first aid and DP and response topics;
- III ensuring that first-aid training is part of branch development in disaster prone areas.

Achievements

- The Spanish Red Cross was the lead agency in the promotion of the first-aid programme during 2001. The Federation's delegation played a role in the identification of materials, coordination with the ministries of Health, Education, etc.
 - European standard FA materials were translated and printed in 2001. These included the:
 - FA Participants' handbook (16,000 copies);
 - FA resource /reference books (1,000 copies);
 - FA Training Guide /Instructors' manual (1,000 copies).
 These materials were recognized as the standard for Turkey. The cost for printing was covered by the Spanish Red Cross.
 - The Spanish Red Cross and TRCS trained 300 FA instructors. A total of 2,979 people were trained in basic first aid in 2001. Public awareness sessions continued, supported by the Italian and French Red Cross Societies.
 - The TRCS /Italian Red Cross initiated FA trainings (pilot) in the branches. The French Red Cross was also involved in the coordination of the FA programme in Istanbul.
- (For details of training programmes conducted in 2001, please see annex)

Constraints

The evaluation of projects and a willingness to accept constructive criticisms was a new approach in the TRCS work culture.

Objective 5

To coordinate assistance and support from sister national societies to the Turkish Red Crescent Society's disaster response and preparedness programme. The Federation and TRCS will ensure that planned DP and response activities are compatible and closely coordinated with the PNSs' activities.

Achievements

The delegation assisted the PNSs in conducting specialized courses, to further develop and enhance the knowledge and skills of TRCS' human resources.

The American Red Cross (AmCross) conducted strategic and response-planning workshops for the core staff of the TRCS (30) as one of the main components of the capacity building process, and arranged exchange programmes for key staff to the USA. In addition, Amcross restocked supplies (11,000 tents) and funded the procurement of radio equipment, established and equipped the DOC, developed a software programme for the movement of supplies, and established the Earthquake Research Center within the DOC, etc. In addition, AmCross also supported branch development programmes.

The Spanish Red Cross vigorously supported the TRCS first-aid training programme in the past year. Its support and assistance included the training of FA instructors (from among staff and volunteers), standardization of the first-aid training curriculum, development, and printing of the first-aid training manual and materials.

The German Red Cross conducted training workshops on the correct use of "Field Hospitals" equipment. The GRCS training focused more on theory while the Norwegian Red Cross training focused on the practical aspects. As a result of these training events, the trainees were given first hand experience of setting-up and running a field hospital in crises.

GRCS also conducted water rescue training and together with the Federation supported and organized induction programmes for TRCS staff.

The Italian Red Cross, together with three TRCS branches (Van, Duzce and Eskisehir) sponsored basic community first-aid programmes. Between 12 August and 31 December, 8 public courses were organized and 123 individuals participated in the basic community first-aid programme.

The *French Red Cross* assisted the TRCS with the coordination of first-aid programmes in the Istanbul area. From August 2001 onwards, the TRCS with support from the French Red Cross organized 30 FA trainings for 400 participants. In addition to the construction of a hospital, the GRCS ran a psychological support programme in the container hospital at Yenikoy, established by GRCS after the 1999 earthquakes.

The British Red Cross started its bilateral program, with the TRCS, in September 2001, which focused on restocking the TRCS warehouse in Erzurum – one of the disaster prone regions in the eastern part of Turkey. Except for preparatory work and some renovations on the existing warehouse, the programme made limited progress during 2001.

Constraints

The ongoing restructuring of the national society caused some TRCS counterparts to limit outputs for most of the activities planned.

Objective 6

To support the TRCS in creating a consolidated nationwide disaster profile, and conduct a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) in order to give priority to DP and response programmes in the localities (branches) with a higher risk of impending hazards. The TRCS

will be given assistance to identifying the locations of major hazards, and preparing a disaster profile for the country.

Achievements

- Two local consultants, the DP delegate, delegation staff and the TRCS, worked on a “Disaster Profile” document from May 2001 onwards. By year’s end, the document was in its final draft form. The document contains a great deal of information on disasters in Turkey.
- The methodology used in the preparation of this “Profile” document included the approaches used in making VCA studies at community level, while the tools used in the study were on a macro level.

Constraints

- Turkey has a highly centralized management system, and hence the materials or documents needed for this study were not easily accessible, and had to be translated.
- TRCS headquarters and the branches did not yet have a common vision of the organization.

Objective 7

To support the TRCS with designing and producing hazard-specific public education materials that will promote disaster awareness at the community level. A base line survey will be taken on the public’s knowledge and attitude about disasters. Public education materials on the common hazards will then be prepared based on the needs expressed in the survey. At the end of two years, a public opinion survey or an evaluation will be made measuring the effectiveness or impact of the public education programme.

Achievements

A project proposal was drafted in collaboration with TRCS and AmCross. A technical working group from the TRCS, AmCross and the Federation’s delegation was created to develop the mechanism, and outline the strategy for the preparation of effective public education materials.

Constraints

Although the aim was to increase public awareness about impending hazards, this task was not considered a priority by TRCS who in 2001 focused on increasing their own capacity. The development of the proposal was still ongoing at the end of the year.

Objective 8

To promote coordination and collaboration between the TRCS and governmental, UN, and other agencies engaged in disaster preparedness and response programme activities. The Federation will continue to participate in the established international working group in Ankara together with the TRCS and thereby promote a close coordination and collaboration with government agencies such as TEAM (the governmental entity for DP and relief), UN agencies, and international NGOs.

Achievements

Little progress was made towards this objective in 2001.

Constraints

- Meetings of the interagency working group, created by the UNDP, unfortunately stopped after the Federation handed over chairmanship of the group. Towards the end of the year, the Federation made efforts to restart the meetings.
- The relevant government agencies were repeatedly invited, but failed to send representatives to attend meetings, which was perceived as a lack of interest.

Logistics

Objective 1

To ensure compliance of the newly introduced logistics system with Federation standards. The Federation will work closely with a leading Turkish consultancy firm to ensure that the system introduced is compatible with the Federation's warehousing, control and tracking systems, and that a back-up system (card) is in place should the automation system fail.

Achievements

- Training in Federation logistics systems was conducted for TRCS staff.
- Translated versions of forms, formats and procedures were provided to the TRCS.

Constraints

The TRCS' change process slowed down implementation of this objective.

Objective 2

To support training on the Federation's Fleet Maintenance and Management System and its procurement procedures. The Federation's logistics delegate will initiate the training process and specialized Federation facilitators will conduct training sessions. Topics for the training sessions with TRCS will include:

- I.the fleet management system;
- II.the Federation's warehousing, control and tracking systems; and
- III.The Federation's procurement processes, and procedures.

Achievements

- The logistics delegate gave presentations during the DPRM training workshops. Topics included general logistics, warehousing and transportation.
- A three-day logistics training workshop was held for 33 TRCS and PNSs participants. This workshop was facilitated by two persons from the logistics department of the Secretariat.
- A one-day specialized workshop on transportation management systems was also organized for TRCS staff.
- A basic logistics mapping exercise was carried out for the provision of appropriate suppliers for essential relief material available in Turkey.

Telecommunications / Crisis communication system

Objective 1

To provide technical support and advice until June 2001 when the first phase of the TRCS's emergency telecommunication system is expected to be in place. There will be a review of the current communication system. The Federation will, together with the TRCS:

- I.analyse the current critical path, hardware and software resources;
- II.make a basic plan for a refined system; and

III.set up a priority schedule to avoid risk during restructuring.

Achievements

The goal of the TRCS emergency communications programme was to create a communication system connecting TRCS headquarters to its warehouses, blood centers and branches. The system will be resistant to disaster or overload, thereby contributing to an effective and efficient response in the event of a disaster.

- Seven satellite telephones were positioned in the regional warehouses, some blood centres, and in a few selected branches;
- Thirteen high frequency (HF) radios were installed, eight in the regional warehouses, and five at TRCS blood centres.

Constraints

-The employment of technical staff, training, and coordination with related agencies took longer than expected. This of course delayed the implementation and the monitoring of the network.

- Coordination with the Turkish Amateur Radio Association needed to be nurtured to get the technical support that TRCS will require in future.

Objective 2

To provide technical training courses to TRCS counterparts in order to enable them to maintain, expand, and improve the emergency communications system. Short training courses will be developed for end users, core instructors, and technical managers. The costs for the training courses will be covered through bilateral agreements between PNSs and TRCS. Hence, the Federation will provide the technical personnel/facilitators for the trainings.

Attendance	Number of persons	Schedule	Duration
Telecom Technicians	6	Jan/2001	30 days
Telecom Instructor	10x2	Feb/2001	7 days
Telecom Operator	20x3	May/2001	3 days

Achievements

The telecommunications delegate conducted:

- satellite phone training for six persons, including two persons from TRCS' relief department,
- VHF radio training for 10 persons, including five from TRCS' warehouses,
- HF radio training for 14 persons, including one from Turkey Amateur Radio Association and five from TRCS' warehouses.

Other training courses conducted:

- Basic English conversation course for four technicians for two months;
- Basic principles in electric circuit and radio communication / theory;
- Practical installation training course for HF radio stations;
- Practical installation training course for mobile VHF radio stations;
- Practical installation training course for VHF repeater stations;

- One month on-the-job training for core staff of TRCS. This included the monitoring of radio installations and satellite phones.

Constraints

The national society was mainly concerned with requesting and receiving hardware, while software aspects were considered less important.

Objective 3

To provide technical advice and support for the preparation of standard emergency communication procedures. There will be an analysis of the back-up hardware system and the flow of information, and the system will eventually be tested by conducting disaster simulation exercises. New hardware will be dispatched systematically and properly installed. The new system will then be evaluated and ongoing tuning and improvements will be made to it.

Achievements

- A draft of the Standard Operation Procedure was prepared by the telecom delegate and submitted to TRCS for review and implementation.
- The communication network was tested during recent flood disasters and proved invaluable in the coordination and management of operations.
- A simulation exercise, including the radio communication network, was prepared.

Constraints

- The number of technical staff at TRCS was limited.

Other Activities

TRCS Tent Production Center

The Federation supported the upgrading of the TRCS tent production unit. The facility moved to a newly constructed building, and received new machinery equipment. In addition to this support the Netherlands Red Cross provided 250,000 square meters of canvas. The center produced 60 tents per day.

Health and Care

Blood Bank and Field Hospitals

Objective 1

To assist with providing technical training to the TRCS blood bank programme. The Federation will support training abroad of blood bank managers and staff to develop advanced skills and knowledge. The Federation organized training sessions in various European cities to expose members of TRCS to the latest techniques which serve as models of the European standard in blood bank management.

Achievements

Since the TRCS was reorganizing its structures, there were no reason to provide this support.

Objective 2

To enhance the logistics capacity of blood stations. The Federation has plans to replace seven outdated mobile blood units with new models according to the specifications provided by the TRCS.

Achievement

The tendering process to achieve this objective started towards the end of the year.

Objective 3

To increase blood donor recruitment. Activities will include sponsoring a training session on techniques for blood volunteer recruitment.

Achievements

TRCS organized a seminar with the participation of various speakers on this topic. The Federation participated, but was not otherwise involved. There was no reason to provide support at this point.

Objective 4

To support the Norwegian Red Cross managed programme to have the three field hospitals, donated by this society in the 1990s, ready and prepared for deployment in a disaster situation. Activities will include:

- assisting the Norwegian Red Cross with the procurement of missing components for the three donated field hospitals, if this is not already completed by the end of 2000;
- training to operate and set up the field hospitals, conducted by the Norwegian Red Cross; and
- providing sufficient training to the TRCS to permit it to create, maintain and run the field hospitals.

Achievements

The Norwegian Red Cross conducted an intensive eight-day training for 40 participants from TRCS and the Ministry of Health. The Federation provided logistics support for the training session. In addition, the Federation organized funding from sister societies to replenish material and equipment. The Norwegian Red Cross procured and shipped the stocks to Turkey. The three field hospitals were well supplied and ready to be used in the event of a disaster.

Community Centre Programme (CCP)

In collaboration with the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), the Federation began a psycho-social programme in February 2000 and a social welfare programme in June 2000.

During 2001, the Federation and TRCS decided to integrate the social welfare and psycho-social support programmes into one community centre programme, with the aim of promoting social well-being and to provide psychological support within the communities.

Main Objectives

- The ultimate objective of this programme is to provide community services and psychological support as well as to increase the social welfare of direct survivors, other people having experienced the earthquakes, relief workers, staff and volunteers of the TRCS.

- The goal and overall benefit of this programme is to alleviate suffering, to give back a semblance of normal life to the population who experienced the earthquakes and to increase the coping mechanisms of community members when disasters occur in the future.

Building on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement, the values of respect, community collaboration, and the building of local capacity and volunteer service, the community centre programme strives to deliver different project components:

- Education/training/awareness services;
- Social activities;
- Counseling (individual and group) services;
- Information/referral services;
- Income generating services as sustainable, quality services defined by community needs assessment to vulnerable people such as earthquake survivors and others as identified by the community.

The following project components and objectives were established in order to meet the main objectives and beneficiary needs:

Objective 1

- Together with TRCS, the Federation contributes to the implementation of up to six community centres for a period of at least two years, in the earthquake region (Kaynasli, Izmit, Düzce, Avcilar, Yalova, Adapazari) including the integration of the PSP centres (rented locations in Izmit, Düzce and Avcilar), staff (one psychologist, one social worker, one administrative assistant) and volunteers in new centres to be constructed; the entire programme will be handed over to TRCS, which will hopefully guarantee its continuation and sustainability.

Achievements

- Construction of a CCP center in Kaynasli.
The building was almost completed at the end of 2001, staff were contracted and a group of 20 volunteers was identified.
- Psychological support and social activities were integrated into the activities of the CCP centers (former PSP centers) in Izmit, Düzce and Avcilar.

Constraints

The integration process of the two programmes and the programme agreement, required by the TRCS for active involvement and signed by the Federation and TRCS, took more time than planned.

The restructuring of the Federation's CCP team, due to new requirements, was more complicated than anticipated.

Objective 2

- To provide training and support during the two-year management period while developing a needs based programming which can be maintained and sustained by the TRCS.

Achievements

A CCP programme agreement between TRCS and the Federation was signed in August 2001. Monthly meetings were held with the National Advisory Committee which included the:

- Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS);
- Administration of the Children's Society of Protection and Social Services (SHCEK);
- Turkish Psychologists' Association (TPA);

- Hacettepe University, High School for Social Workers.

The aim of the meetings was to share knowledge and to promote networking.

Training of Trainers (ToT)

In order to guarantee long term technical support for the programme, the Federation together with Kizilay organized a training programme for Turkish participants who had neither a professional background in psychology/social work nor training in the CCP centers. The aim of the Training of Trainers (ToT) was to develop a permanent pool of people able to train new volunteers in using participatory methods to help their communities with psychological support and rehabilitating social activities.

A two-day theoretical workshop was organized in February 2001.

The first of four modules and two follow ups to the ToT took place in December 2001 with 16 participants from the member institutions of the National Advisory Committee.

Module 1: Cohesion and group identity were strongly developed at the beginning of the training in order to guarantee the commitment of the participants. A symbolic contract was signed between participants, trainers and organizers committing them to regular participation at all the training modules and refresher courses.

Module 2: Basic knowledge on psychological reactions to traumatic events, loss and grief in general was provided, focusing particularly on natural disasters.

Modules 3 and 4: The core aim of the training project was to provide skills on the following issues: how to identify psycho-social needs within the community, how to help people in formulating and elaborating their own psycho-social projects, how to work through the existing network and how to rebuild shattered community resources.

Psychological First Aid :

A needs assessment / programme development visit was organized for the Psychological First Aid (PFA) Training of Trainers programme, which is at the beginning of its implementation process. In this connection a workshop was organized by TRCS with the participation of government ministries, universities and NGOs, which have departments, units, programmes, projects and/or any kind of responsibilities related with disaster or emergency response.

The workshop achieved its objectives, which were to identify the specific needs these institutions had concerning PFA, to define PFA, and to predict the problems that might emerge in the development and implementation of this project.

Constraints

The involvement of TRCS branches in the programme was limited.

Objective 3

- To identify in close cooperation with local branches of the TRCS, useful activities and the personnel needed to run these activities.

Achievements

The activities, which were developed and implemented with the help of TRCS and volunteers include:

PSP centre (Düzce):

- Visits to the prefabricated settlement areas;
- Individual support at the Dialyzes centre of Düzce State;
- Individual counselling sessions at Kaynasli health unit;

- Poetry club;
- Plays and discussion groups for children;
- Theatre group;
- Music group;
- Modern dance;
- Workshop on disaster preparedness organized by UMICOR;
- First-aid training given by Red Crescent trainers.

PSP centre (Avclar):

- Psychology discussion groups on various topics;
- Peer support group;
- Trekking in the area surrounding Istanbul;
- Chess club for youngsters;
- First-aid training given by Red Crescent trainers.

PSP Centre (Izmit):

- Nature walks with volunteers and individuals from the community;
- Painting groups for children 7-12 years old;
- Physical exercises for women;
- Theatre group.

Frequency of visits at the PSP centres in Avclar, Izmit and Düzce and number of applicants:

	Avclar	Izmit	Düzce
Frequency of visits and reasons for the visits			
Individual counselling	544	338	492
Information visits	1755	1395	1328
Group counselling	417	39	59
Social activities	555	1185	652
Total	3249	3124	2531
Total no. of applicants	904	814	1004

Coordination and Management

The TRCS continued to be the major agency providing humanitarian assistance during and after disasters. The tarnished image of the society after the relief interventions in 1999 has slowly improved. Federation and PNSs support in enhancing the capacity of the society have facilitated this process. The construction of hospitals and schools in accordance with seismic codes, training in disaster preparedness and response, improving coordination and response capacities by providing a radio communication network, and the establishment of a disaster operations center, are but a few examples of the work done by the TRCS.

In its efforts to disseminate Federation policies, rules, procedures and strategies, the delegation has translated into Turkish almost all core documents. These documents were used in all trainings/workshops held over the year. Induction courses introduced in 2000 have become a must for all staff at TRCS and a plan to implement this at the 650 branches is in place.

PNSs have during the year shown a greater interest in cooperating beyond the strict bilateral or sometimes unilateral approach. This in turn provided the Federation with greater opportunities to coordinate activities and efforts.

Relations with the ICRC, represented by a visiting regional delegate, continued to be good, and relations with the Turkish Government were excellent. However, the coordination and working relations with UN agencies, although not bad, could be improved.

Conclusions

Our planning was clearly over-ambitious in most of the projects and programmes, particularly while the national society was undergoing a restructuring process. This relates to the disaster preparedness objectives and activities related to blood banks.

The financial crises in Turkey that began in February continued during the year and worsened after the 11 September events in the USA. Consequently the Turkish government had priorities other than disaster preparedness and response, in which the Turkish Red Crescent has a major role. Changes within the TRCS' governance structure during the year did not allow the society to focus on the restructuring process. This certainly slowed down various support programmes from the Federation and PNSs. However, the situation improved towards the end of the year.

Whereas support to enhance the capacity of TRCS has, so far, mainly focused on headquarters, an increased effort was made during 2001 to focus on the branches, thereby strengthening the capacity of the society as a whole.

Although some delays were experienced here and there, the year was a productive one, and TRCS showed a great deal of interest in working more closely with sister societies and the Federation.

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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

Interim report	
Annual report	X
Final report	

Appeal No & title: 01.57/2001 Turkey

Period: year 2001

Project(s): TR160, TR500, TR506, TR507, TR514, TR515, TR517, TR520, TR521, TR522, TR526, TR527, TR528, TR531, TR533, TR534, TR535,

Currency: CHF

I - CONSOLIDATED INCOME 2001. CASH. KIND. SERVICES

FUNDING	CASH		KIND & SERVICES		TOTAL INCOME
	Contributions	Reallocations	Goods/Services	Personnel	
Appeal budget	21,558,834				
less					
Cash brought forward	16,375,769				
TOTAL ASSISTANCE SOUGHT	5,183,065				
<u>Contributions from Donors</u>					
American Red Cross (DNUS)	121,984				121,984
Australian Govt.via Australian Red C (DGNA)	280,000				280,000
Australian Red Cross (DNAU)	474,931				474,931
British Govt.via British Red Cross (DGNGB)	1,256,000				1,256,000
Canadian Govt.via Canadian Red Cross (DG)	110,000				110,000
Canadian Red Cross (DNCA)	-302,128				-302,128
Danish Govt.via Danish Red Cross (DGNDK)	430,024				430,024
Danish Red Cross (DNDK)	120,919				120,919
Dominican Republic - Priv.donors (DPDO)	1,404				1,404
Irish Government (DGIE)	140,000				140,000
Irish Red Cross (DNIE)	1,455,929				1,455,929
Japanese Red Cross (DNJP)	3,871,922				3,871,922
Monaco Red Cross (DNMC)	10,552				10,552
New Zealand Red Cross (DNNZ)	435,124				435,124
Norwegian Red Cross (DNNO)	4,757				4,757
Singapore Red Cross (DNSG)	173,196				173,196
Swedish Red Cross (DNSE)	102,625				102,625
Swiss Red Cross Private donors (DPNCH)	68,218				68,218
Swiss Red Cross (DNCH)	249,182				249,182
Canada				28,912	28,912
Denmark				59,959	59,959
Great Britain				64,065	64,065
Japan				90,184	90,184
Sweden				59,959	59,959
Switzerland				25,297	25,297
			1,155,000		1,155,000
TOTAL	9,004,639		1,155,000	328,376	10,488,015

II - Balance of funds

Opening balance	16,375,769
CASH INCOME Rcv'd	9,004,639
CASH EXPENDITURE	-11,475,050

CASH BALANCE	13,905,357

Appeal No & title: 01.57/2001 Turkey

Period: year 2001

Project(s): TR160, TR500, TR506, TR507, TR514, TR515, TR517, TR520, TR521, TR522, TR526, TR527, TR528, TR531, TR533, TR534, TR535,

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	13,353,725	6,263,447			6,263,447	7,090,278
Clothing & Textiles		7,252			7,252	-7,252
Food/Seeds						
Water	757,711	794,404	1,155,000		1,949,404	-1,191,693
Medical & First Aid		14,309			14,309	-14,309
Teaching materials	7,500	-860			-860	8,360
Utensils & Tools		7,995			7,995	-7,995
Other relief supplies	122,961	5,970			5,970	116,991
Sub-Total	14,241,897	7,092,517	1,155,000		8,247,517	5,994,380
<u>CAPITAL EXPENSES</u>						
Land & Buildings						
Vehicles	286,916	-1,534			-1,534	288,450
Computers & Telecom equip.	82,550	26,959			26,959	55,591
Medical equipment						
Other capital expenditures	45,000	5,553			5,553	39,447
Sub-Total	414,466	30,978			30,978	383,488
<u>TRANSPORT & STORAGE</u>						
	206,790	125,873			125,873	80,917
Sub-Total	206,790	125,873			125,873	80,917
<u>PERSONNEL</u>						
Personnel (delegates)	1,197,100	858,319		328,376	1,186,695	10,405
Personnel (local staff)	1,399,578	1,237,797			1,237,797	161,781
Training						
Sub-Total	2,596,678	2,096,117		328,376	2,424,493	172,185
<u>GENERAL & ADMINISTRATION</u>						
Assessment/Monitoring/experts	220,039	208,267			208,267	11,772
Travel & related expenses	160,100	94,537			94,537	65,563
Information expenses	347,503	35,245			35,245	312,258
Administrative expenses	376,700	278,532			278,532	98,168
External workshops & Seminars	623,189	140,149			140,149	483,040
Sub-Total	1,727,531	756,731			756,731	970,800
<u>PROGRAMME SUPPORT</u>						
Programme management	1,453,712	805,088			805,088	648,624
Technical services	435,165	241,046			241,046	194,119
Professional services	482,595	267,395			267,395	215,200
Sub-Total	2,371,472	1,313,528			1,313,528	1,057,943
Operational provisions		-441,094			-441,094	441,094
Transfers to National Societies		500,400			500,400	-500,400
TOTAL BUDGET	21,558,834	11,475,050	1,155,000	328,376	12,958,426	8,600,408

Consumption rate: Expenditures versus income 124%
Expenditures versus budget 60%