

TURKEY: EARTHQUAKES

17 August 2000

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The earthquake that struck north western Turkey exactly one year ago today was among the most devastating of the 20th century. The disaster drew an extraordinary response from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, particularly the Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), at a time when the resources of the International Federation's membership had already been stretched by the crisis in the Balkans earlier in the year. This extended situation report includes an interim financial statement and details of the programme extension and budget revision promulgated to take account of changed priorities in the post relief phase. It is also intended to provide a broad overview of Red Cross Red Crescent activities over the past year to assist victims of the two major earthquakes to hit Turkey in the second half of 1999. While every attempt has been made to cover events and initiatives comprehensively, the text that follows should not be considered as an exhaustive or complete review of the work undertaken.

The Disaster

In the second half of 1999, north-western Turkey, the country's most densely populated region and industrial heartland, was struck by two massive earthquakes in less than three months. The first, on 17 August 1999 at 03h02 local time, measured between 7.4 and 7.8 on the Richter scale and lasted 45 seconds. Izmit, an industrial city of one million in western Turkey, was nearest the epicentre. The official death toll stands at over 17,225, with some 44,000 people injured, nearly 300,000 homes either damaged or collapsed, and more than 40,000 business premises similarly affected. On the day of the catastrophe, the Turkish government declared a state of emergency and requested international assistance. The International Federation immediately launched a preliminary appeal, followed by a full appeal for CHF 65 million on 8 September 1999.

The disaster was followed by more than 1,300 aftershocks, culminating in the second quake at 18h57 on 12 November 1999 which rated 7.2 on the Richter scale and shook Düzce and Kaynasli counties in the north-western province of Bolu, some 100 kms to the east of Izmit. The jolt was felt both in Istanbul (some 260 kms to the west) and Ankara, the nation's capital, 300 kms to the east. According to the official casualty figures, the confirmed death toll was 845, with 4,948 people injured.

Set down below is a summary of the combined disaster data for the quake hit areas:

Earthquake	Deaths	Injured	Collapsed homes/businesses	Damaged homes/businesses
17 August 1999	17,225	44,000	77,300	244,500
12 November 1999	845	4,948	15,389	26,529
Total	18,070	48,948	92,689	271,029

The socio-economic impact of the 1999 earthquakes will be felt in Turkey for years to come. The disasters have left a long-term legacy, severely damaging the country's infrastructure and having a devastating effect on the lives of the affected population. Unemployment, physical disabilities and psychological trauma are among the most common problems still faced by the victims in Turkey, one year after the first earthquake.

Thousands of aftershocks and moderate tremors have occurred in the past 12 months, not only in north western Turkey but in all quake-prone regions of the country, which have caused panic and concern among the local population. In addition, predictions by seismologists and Turkish media reports that Istanbul will face a major earthquake within 30 years are adding to the psychological trauma of the city's population of more than 9 million.

The Emergency/Relief Phase (August 1999 - April 2000)

Turkish Government

The huge devastation caused by the earthquake of 17 August 1999, would have exceeded the immediate response capacity of any nation on earth. Nevertheless, the Turkish government was quickly into action, setting up local crisis centres in all affected areas to coordinate the relief operation.

The resources of the Turkish army were deployed primarily for search and rescue, the transport of relief goods and the distribution of temporary shelter and aid - a role that continued with the onset of the November quake. The health ministry also sent ambulances and medical personnel to the region and undertook a campaign against the potential outbreak of diseases such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery.

Following the two earthquakes, the government has begun a huge project to rehouse victims. According to the latest official statistics, some 42,000 prefabricated houses have been completed, with just over 41,000 occupied by around 150,000 dwellers. The construction of another 962 semi-permanent houses is underway. Meanwhile, one year after the first disaster, there are still 36 remaining tent cities hosting over 30,000 survivors. The majority of these tent cities are located in the November earthquake area: 13 in Düzce and 11 in Bolu, with 11 in Izmit and one in Adapazari, in the August quake zone. Meanwhile, nearly 90 per cent of the debris in the entire affected area has been removed.

According to the prime minister's crisis centre, over the past year, some 115,000 families made homeless by the earthquakes have been entitled to receive rent allowances of 100,000,000 TL per month (approximately USD 160). Another 67,000 have been granted interest-free loans to repair their damaged houses. Over 10,000 families have received a one-off payment of 750,000,000 TL (approximately USD 1,200) as compensation for each family member killed in the earthquakes.

Turkish Red Crescent Society

The months since the earthquake of 17 August 1999 have been among the most difficult in the long history of the TRCS. Until this disaster, the Society had a sound reputation within Turkey (and

elsewhere) for its competence and ability to respond quickly and effectively when catastrophe struck. It is widely accepted that the scale and magnitude of the August quake would have tested the preparedness and resources of any country.

Nevertheless, for weeks following this event, the Society bore the brunt of strong media criticism and consequent adverse public reaction, which, for a time, destabilised its leadership and severely undermined the confidence of its staff and volunteer base. An extraordinary general assembly in mid November elected a new president (since re-elected) and, subsequently, the TRCS has initiated an internal restructuring process aimed at modernising the Society at all levels.

With more than 14 local TRCS branches responding to the earthquake on 17 August 1999, the Society immediately distributed some 40,000 summer tents either directly or through the government crisis centres established throughout the affected area; other basic relief items, including blankets and sleeping bags, were also dispatched. In the days following the quake, some 35 mobile kitchens began functioning to assist people reluctant to move from the vicinity of their homes; gradually, facilities were provided for the population settling in the tent cities.

In coordination with the local crisis centres, the TRCS organised and managed six tent cities throughout the affected areas, where some 25,000 persons were sheltered. In other camps, the Society's staff and volunteers provided complementary support, mainly hot meals.

With the onset of colder weather, a key priority for the TRCS was the provision of winterised tents and despite some significant supply difficulties more than 10,000 of these items had reached the field by the end of 1999. Meanwhile the Society continued upgrading its field kitchen facilities based in Gölcük, reaching a capacity of three hot meals per day for some 70,000 people living in the tent cities. Despite being heavily preoccupied with activities in the August quake area, the TRCS response to the November occurrence was widely praised as relief goods were rushed to this latest disaster zone. In particular, in Düzce, Bolu and Kaynasli, the Society provided hot meals twice daily to almost 50,000 beneficiaries. The TRCS also delivered tents to the damaged state hospital of Düzce.

The quantities of shelter-related items, relief supplies and blood bags provided by the National Society - and the coverage achieved - in response to the two earthquakes are shown below:

Relief Materials	Provided by TRCS	Needs Covered
Tents	97,163	64%
Blankets	307,626	76%
Sleeping bags	55,318	95%
Field beds	90,000	70%
Gas stoves	97,760	99%
Hot meals	33,000,000	84%
Blood bags	24,389	-

International Federation

By nightfall on 17 August 1999, the International Federation had deployed two expatriate delegates to Turkey and, responding to a request from the TRCS, also issued a preliminary appeal for international assistance, followed by a full appeal on 8 September 1999, focusing on relief, health and shelter activities. The response from donors has been strong, including contributions in cash, kind and services from more than 50 Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (over 25 per cent of the Federation membership), the deployment of three emergency response units (ERUs) and an ECHO funded project for the distribution of 250,000 hygiene parcels to 50,000 families. In summary, the appeal has generated resources valued at more than CHF 100 million - including goods received additional to the appeal budget - in support of the International Federation’s largest single operation since 1995. Taking into account funds raised within Turkey and expended by the TRCS and activities carried out in conjunction with sister Societies, resource mobilisation for the whole Red Cross Red Crescent operation in Turkey amounts to between CHF 200 and 250 million.

Relief and logistics: From 17 August 1999 through 30 April 2000, more than 10,000 mt of relief items were received by the Federation and introduced into the distribution network. Early in the operation, a 3,000 square meter warehouse was rented by the delegation to serve as the receiving, storage and dispatch point for the bulk of Red Cross Red Crescent goods entering Turkey. A procurement facility processed more than 25 local contracts to a value of some CHF 8.6 million. A key focus was temporary shelter: the International Federation provided more than 15,000 winterised tents, over 53,000 blankets, 45,000 stoves and gas lamps and 10,000 kitchen sets. Three field/liaison delegates based in the main quake-hit areas in the months following the disasters, ensured the monitoring of relief distributions and continuous needs assessments during the emergency phase of the operation.

The table below details relief items received and introduced into the distribution network by the International Federation from August 1999 through April 2000:

Items	Total received and distributed
Tents	23,614
Blankets	196,692
Sleeping bags	42,893
Plastic sheeting	4,523
Mattresses	33,839
Clothes	5,679
Beds	58,789
Bed linen	82,179
Food items (kg)	1,320,489
Hygiene Parcels	352,118
Containers	17,862
Light vehicles & trucks	32
Medicaments & water materials	52,827
Kitchen sets	15,190
Stoves, gas lamps	45,549
Pallets	47,930
Other	11,717

Health: The Federation's health department has played an important coordination role with the local health authorities and Red Cross Red Crescent Societies working in Turkey throughout the disasters. The first coordination health meetings to be held in the August quake area were organised by the International Federation health team, which also advised the mobilisation of specialised human resources and emergency equipment, either to replace or support the severely damaged local infrastructures.

International Federation surveillance teams have continuously monitored health in temporary shelter facilities in both earthquake zones. Four mobile clinics, one donated by the Danish Red Cross and three by the Australian Red Cross, were deployed earlier this year and continue to operate in the environs of Yalova and Düzce. These mobile clinics are being used by the local health authorities, facilitating the provision of basic health care in several villages around the two earthquake-stricken towns; a further four clinics, also donated by the Australian Red Cross, have been handed over to the TRCS.

In addition, the Federation has employed two physiotherapists to work on a rehabilitation centre treating quake-victims and is continuously distributing medicines and medical equipment to hospitals, clinics and rehabilitation centres throughout the affected areas. The Turkey delegation health team has also provided valuable advice to Red Cross Red Crescent Societies and other potential donors on reconstruction needs in the health sector and promoted a wide range of training activities, focusing mainly on disaster preparedness and first aid.

ECHO programme: The Turkey delegation relief team has recently completed the distribution of 250,000 ECHO-funded hygiene parcels. Between January and July 2000, a total of 365 small communities comprising tent cities, prefabricated settlements, tent clusters and small villages were assisted in the quake-stricken area. One Federation field delegate and seven project assistants were directly involved in the implementation of this project, elaborating dispatch and distribution plans, monitoring distributions to beneficiaries, assessing outstanding needs in the field and surveying the impact of the programme.

Water & Sanitation: Throughout the emergency, in-depth needs evaluations were undertaken across the entire affected area, enabling the distribution of critical water-sanitation equipment to more than 35 tent cities, where some 60,000 persons have been hosted. During the relief phase of the operation, a total of over 50 water tanks, 578 washing machines, 320 rented chemical WC cabins, 100 WC containers, 110 shower containers, 1,270 garbage bins and 26 mt of chlorine were delivered by the Federation in Turkey.

Reconstruction & Rehabilitation: The construction of the semi-permanent, pre-fabricated extension to the Kocaeli University Hospital was completed and inaugurated in February 2000, with funding from the Japanese Red Cross. The construction of the extension to the Izmit State Hospital was also recently completed - with funding from the Singapore Red Cross and, for medical equipment, the Australian Red Cross - and the inauguration took place in mid August 2000. The new facility has a 130-bed capacity and four operating theatres.

Telecommunications: A delegate has provided crucial support to the operation, installing computer systems and a VHF and HF radio network donated by the Japanese Red Cross. A radio base station was set up in Istanbul and all International Federation vehicles were equipped with radios.

Information & Reporting: The fast deployment and the constant presence of information delegates during the very first phase of the crisis ensured high international visibility for Red Cross Red Crescent operations in Turkey. In addition, there has been a regular flow of situation reports to keep donors informed and updated.

Sister societies support for TRCS

As stated earlier, the Red Cross Red Crescent response to the plight of the earthquake victims was rapid and generous with more than 50 National Societies contributing cash, kind, personnel and services to the International Federation appeal. During the emergency/relief phase, the following Societies assigned representatives in Turkey or operated emergency or medical programmes working under the umbrella of the International Federation, in cooperation with the TRCS.

American Red Cross: The Society mobilised human resources immediately after the August quake and set up a telecommunications service for family linking throughout all the affected area. In the early days of the disaster, the American Red Cross also facilitated a CDC (centre for disease control) rapid health survey, while participating in the International Federation's evaluation team. The American Red Cross was also a major contributor to the International Federation appeal, providing funds in particular for shelter and water-sanitation activities.

Austrian Red Cross: Some 72 hours after the August earthquake struck, the Society dispatched a water-sanitation emergency response unit (ERU) which was immediately set up in Gölcük, providing potable water to the nearby tent cities, schools and hospitals. The unit operated in the country for 12 weeks and produced over eight million litres of water. An Austrian Red Cross water-sanitation expert assisted the International Federation's team setting up water tanks donated by Oxfam in the Emirdag tent city in Adapazari. Austrian Red Cross search and rescue teams were also active in the wake of both earthquakes.

Belgium Red Cross: In response to the August quake, a medical team worked in the Gölcük area, dispatching critical medical equipment, tents and other shelter-related items. The Society also constructed a 70-unit prefabricated settlement in Gölcük. In addition, the Belgium Red Cross conducted an assessment of the water-sanitation conditions in tent cities and prefabricated settlements.

Bulgarian Red Cross: The Society rapidly deployed search and rescue dog teams, which helped save lives following both earthquakes.

French Red Cross: The Society operated mainly in Akyazi and Kaynasli, distributing relief items including 800 tents, heaters and other shelter materials. The Society also distributed toys to kindergartens in the area and provided them with milk and biscuits. In the wake of the November quake, the French Red Cross provided a dispensary to a camp managed by UNICEF and operated a mobile clinic in the surrounding villages of Kaynasli, handling over 2,000 consultations.

German Red Cross: The Society immediately responded to both earthquakes, dispatching significant quantities of relief items. Medical equipment was distributed to hospitals and other health centres. Within hours of the August quake, a 150-bed field hospital, supplied by the Society as an ERU, was fully operational in Gölcük. The facility has since been converted to prefabricated units, located in Yeniköy, Gölcük. In addition, the Society started a psycho-social support programme in Yeniköy and other quake affected areas and a physiotherapy project with the Kocaeli University Hospital. Other activities undertaken by the German Red Cross included food distribution and school feeding programmes in villages surrounding Gölcük.

Hellenic Red Cross: Responding to the first quake, the Society sent a medical team which treated hundreds of patients in an emergency clinic during the first weeks of the disaster. Following the November occurrence, a search and rescue dog team was immediately dispatched.

Italian Red Cross: The Society responded to the November quake by sending a search and rescue dog team to the area. The Italian Red Cross also implemented an ECHO funded project, distributing 50,000 hygiene parcels to quake victims mainly in the first earthquake-affected area.

Iraqi Red Crescent: The Society constructed a settlement of 1,500 prefabricated houses located in the Izmit area.

Japanese Red Cross: A medical team worked in a field hospital set up near Izmit in the first weeks after the disaster. The Society has also provided major support to the International Federation's general relief and rehabilitation programmes, in particular funding the bulk of winterised tent procurement and several school and hospital reconstruction projects.

Netherlands Red Cross: The Society responded to both the August and November quakes with search and rescue teams and by dispatching a consignment of medical and general relief items. Thousands of winter tents were purchased by the Society, as well as other shelter-related items. The Netherlands Red Cross also implemented an ECHO funded project for the distribution of winter clothes to 4,000 persons living in five tent cities in the Gölcük area.

Norwegian Red Cross: Immediately after the November quake, a 120-bed ERU hospital (expanded to 250 beds) was placed near Izmit, where a 22 member expatriate team worked until mid September. Most of this facility was subsequently handed over to the university and Kocaeli social security hospitals for further use.

Spanish Red Cross: A few days after the August quake, the Society set up a 40-bed basic health centre in the Adapazari Emirdag tent city, managed by the TRCS. Further support to this tent city was provided with supplies of winterised tents. Following the November quake, the Society distributed winter tents to the damaged hospitals throughout the area and supported the TRCS with the installation of a tent city in Bolu. With ECHO funding, the Society provided this new settlement with all winter tents and shelter-related items.

Swiss Red Cross: Some 2,000 winter tents and 20 sanitary containers purchased by the Society were installed in the Izmit Yayahkaptan and Cephanalik tent cities. Working with the country representative of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, the Society set up 250 additional winter tents in Kaynasli and other areas surrounding the town.

Coordination

The International Federation has participated in inter-agency coordination meetings throughout the entire crisis and continues to maintain contacts with local and international players in disaster preparedness and response, operating in Turkey. In addition, coordination and information-sharing meetings are held on a bi-weekly basis between the Federation and all Red Cross Red Crescent Societies currently implementing programmes in the country. In February 2000, a planning and information meeting took place in Ankara, hosted by the TRCS and attended by representatives from 18 Red Cross Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC and various international organizations.

Evaluation

Following the planning and information meeting, an independent international aid and development consultant was commissioned to prepare a comprehensive analysis of the Red Cross Red Crescent Turkey earthquakes operation, with recommendations. The evaluation has recently been dispatched to all Red Cross Red Crescent Societies which have contributed to the Federation appeal 19/99. The 100-page document comprehensively details and analyses events over a turbulent eight-month period, including the work of the TRCS, Federation delegation and secretariat and Red Cross Red Crescent Societies active in Turkey. There are also chapters covering coordination and a series of issues including cultural awareness, gender sensitivity and adherence to the code of conduct. In all, 40 recommendations are made, mainly focusing on: preparedness; assessments; appeal process; organization of the Federation secretariat; human resources; logistics; procurement procedures; relief; reconstruction; coordination; finance; and the urban 'developed' context.

Current Programmes

In order to design a viable post-relief plan of action in Turkey and identify specific projects to be implemented in the longer term, the International Federation organized three assessment missions centred on health, disaster preparedness, and rehabilitation and reconstruction in December 1999. The teams visited the field and held a range of meetings with key TRCS officials and other Turkish institutions. The disaster preparedness team was led by a senior American Red Cross official, the health assessment by the International Federation's health coordinator in Turkey, and the reconstruction and rehabilitation effort by a construction consultant from the British Red Cross.

Initial findings, with recommendations, were completed to schedule and, based on this documentation - working with the Turkish Red Crescent - a wide range of project proposals was prepared and presented at the Ankara planning and information meeting described above. In addition to examining plans and priorities beyond the relief phase, the challenges and achievements of the operation were also reviewed at the gathering. Subsequently the record of the meeting was signed by both the TRCS president and the director of the Federation's Europe department, who co-chaired the event.

Turkish Red Crescent Society

The hot meals distribution programme undertaken by the TRCS in both earthquake zones was formally closed in early April, though the Society has continued to assist over 12,000 beneficiaries in Izmit, Düzce and Kaynasli with one meal per day while dry food rations were provided until June, elsewhere in the disaster areas. In addition to its ongoing activities following the August and November earthquakes, the TRCS responded swiftly and effectively to the earthquake that hit Cankiri-Orta and Ankara-Cubuk provinces on 6 June 2000, killing three people and leaving dozens injured. The Society sent one mobile hospital, medical teams, relief supplies and shelter-related items including tents and blankets to the quake-hit areas. In addition, hot meals were distributed three times a day to 11,000 people, during the first three weeks following the disaster.

Earlier this year, the TRCS initiated a comprehensive and long-term internal restructuring process which aims to modernise its management, train and develop human resources and adjust the financial structure to create a more efficient and effective Society, with an enhanced disaster response capacity. Linked to this initiative, with the down sizing of the emergency relief operation, TRCS has started to implement an integrated disaster preparedness programme - incorporating training activities, telecommunications and restocking - working with a number of sister Societies and the International Federation. The modernisation of the TRCS's logistics, warehousing and communications systems and the development of first aid and blood programmes are also among the priorities highlighted by the Society in the restructuring process.

International Federation

Disaster preparedness: An extensive disaster response, preparedness and management programme (DRPM), organised under the technical leadership of the American Red Cross, is described in more detail later in this report ('Red Cross Red Crescent Societies active in Turkey'). In addition to its coordinating role, the Federation's main direct involvement includes restocking of shelter-related and relief supplies and the provision of aluminium-framed, easy-to-erect portable buildings - offering combined cover of more than 2,000 sq m in a variety of configurations - to support the TRCS disaster preparedness and response activities. The Federation will provide training on how to construct and dismantle these units for a core group of TRCS and sister Societies personnel.

Logistics: In the post-emergency phase of the Federation's operation in Turkey, the delegation logistics team is working closely with the TRCS on developing and enhancing the Society's overall logistics and warehousing systems. The Federation is sharing its expertise with the TRCS in restructuring the Society's present warehouse management system. In addition, working with the American Red Cross, the logistics department will assist in coordinating the supply of equipment and services for the proposed new TRCS disaster preparedness warehouse in Adapazari. The Federation will also provide

assistance in the rationalisation of the TRCS's fleet, including the introduction of a comprehensive and cost-effective vehicle management system.

Telecommunications: The upgrading of the TRCS telecommunications capacity is a key component of the DRPM programme. The main areas in which the Federation is currently assisting the Society include training and establishing an extensive radio network. The Federation telecommunications delegate is conducting basic training sessions on the use of satellite phones and radio equipment for the TRCS relief department, as well other Red Cross Red Crescent personnel. In addition, an HF base radio station has been set up at the Society's headquarters in Ankara. This facility represents the first step in the establishment of a wide ranging radio network, connecting the TRCS blood banks and regional warehouses to the Society's national headquarters, as well as to each other.

Psycho-social support: One year on from the disaster of 17 August 1999, a significant proportion of the earthquake-affected population still suffers from trauma-related symptoms, including sleep disorders, irritability, hyperarousal, anxiety, depression and psychosomatic disorders. Accordingly, the International Federation is implementing a long-term community-based psycho-social support programme (PSP). The main objective of this project is to provide community-based psycho-social support to earthquake victims. The programme centres primarily on group training to professionals and paraprofessionals in areas such as primary-social support, community-oriented prevention programmes and care for caregivers. In addition, the PSP also aims to provide the TRCS with the capacity to upgrade its knowledge on psycho-social support and stress management, and to promote a network of local institutions currently involved in similar programmes. The implementation of the PSP includes the establishment of five psycho-social centres in the earthquake area. Two of the centres are already operating: one in Avcilar, the hardest quake-hit area in Istanbul, and another in Izmit. Three more centres are due to be established in Karamursel, Düzce and Yalova before the end of the year.

Water-sanitation: Following a request from the Turkish authorities responsible for water and sewerage works in rural areas, the International Federation is implementing a water pipeline project in the town of Kandira. The main objective of this project, funded by the Swiss Red Cross, is to upgrade and repair a water system - from the water source to the secondary network - damaged by the earthquakes and which provides water in a region housing a large number of earthquake-affected families. Recent developments in the implementation of the water pipeline project have included the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the respective parties, namely the International Federation, the TRCS and Turkish authorities responsible for water and sewerage works. The tendering process to find a suitable contractor to implement the project is underway and construction work will start shortly, as soon as a contract is signed with the selected construction firm. The project is scheduled for completion by the end of the year.

Health: The Turkey delegation health team is currently finalising the procurement and distribution of medicines and a wide-range of medical equipment to 17 hospitals damaged by the earthquakes and seven 'buffer' hospitals and rehabilitation centres located in Istanbul, Kandira and Akyazi. Funded by the Australian Red Cross, the equipment mainly comprises operation tables and lamps, surgical and obstetrical instruments, wheelchairs, crutches and walking aids and prothesis for permanently injured quake-survivors.

One year after the disaster, a health surveillance team employed by the Federation continues to assess the outstanding needs of the population living in tent cities and prefabricated settlements, gathering information related to public health issues such as hygiene standards, availability of basic health services and water and sanitation conditions. The health surveyors are permanently based in the earthquake area, covering primarily the environs of Yalova, Karamursel, Gölcük, Izmit, Adapazari, Kaynasli, Düzce and Bolu. The surveillance team has also carried out distributions of health-related items to the affected population, including over 50,000 baby hygiene parcels, wheelchairs, crutches, diapers for the elderly and first aid kits. In addition, the surveillance team members are currently identifying earthquake victims suffering from severe spinal cord injuries for consideration as potential

beneficiaries for an International Federation physiotherapy rehabilitation programme still at the planning stage.

Meanwhile, ECHO has approved a revision of the budget of the recently completed hygiene parcels programme to allow utilisation of unspent funds for the procurement of equipment for a kitchen intended as an occupational therapy centre for disabled persons at the '70th Year Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Hospital' in Istanbul. Due to a considerable increase in the number of patients after the 1999 earthquakes, the hospital requested assistance from the International Federation. The Turkey delegation health team has just finalised the procurement procedures for all the necessary modular equipment for the establishment of the vocational kitchen/occupational centre set up principally to help disabled patients learn how to live and cope with their disabilities and how to develop income-generating activities after their discharge from the hospital.

The Federation is also taking an active role to support the TRCS in the Society's two main health-related priorities: the planning and implementation of a first aid plan and the upgrading of a national blood programme. The delegation's health department is coordinating the development of a first-aid strategy and the planning for an extensive first-aid training programme. The delegation is working closely with the TRCS central training unit, the Istanbul-based Kizilay nursing school and the German and Spanish Red Cross Societies. First aid-related activities so far have included a five-day workshop held in Istanbul in June, attended by Red Crescent nursing school teachers and students and blood banks personnel. This workshop was then followed up by a two-day first aid training of trainers and triage course which took place in the first weekend of August 2000. In addition, the Federation has purchased and donated to the TRCS a total of 15 sets of first aid training mannequins and the health team is currently devising a distribution plan for 100 first aid kits donated by the Spanish Red Cross. In the coming weeks, senior Red Cross Red Crescent officials will be meeting with their counterparts in the TRCS to discuss support for the Society's blood programme, which is included in the Federation budget for Turkey.

Social welfare: The delegation continues to work towards full implementation of a programme to provide recreational and social facilities in communities close to temporary settlements for those left homeless following the earthquakes. Two pilot projects were recently completed, focusing on the Yahya Kaptan prefabricated settlement in Izmit - involving the provision of furniture, computers and books for a newly opened study room - and in the Fidanlik prefabricated city in Düzce, where the International Federation has donated furniture, computers and household appliances for a youth centre and a crèche, in cooperation with a Turkish NGO, Sivil Koordinasyon. The delegation is also procuring sports equipment for four prefabricated settlements in Yalova where the municipality is providing sports grounds. Upcoming welfare-related activities will include the construction of three semi-permanent buildings for the benefit of people living in temporary settlements in the environs of Adapazari, Düzce and Kaynasli. The International Federation delegation is currently surveying the affected population and consulting local authorities to identify the main needs of the beneficiary communities and define the programme accordingly. It is intended that the management of the multipurpose social facilities will pass to the TRCS local branches one year after their completion. Funding for the programme as presently envisaged is being provided primarily by the Kuwait Red Crescent and the Canadian and Irish Red Cross Societies.

Construction: The vast majority death and injury from both earthquakes was caused by the collapse of buildings. Accordingly, from the start, there has been considerable focus on seismic resistance in all the construction projects undertaken by the International Federation in Turkey. In agreement with the respective local authorities, the Federation is funding four hospitals - in Adapazari, Izmit, Kandira and Düzce - and five schools in Izmit, Gölcük, Bolu and Düzce. An agreement between the health ministry, the TRCS and the Federation was signed last month. In the meantime, negotiations are underway for the elaboration of another agreement for the construction of the schools to be signed by the Ministry of Education, the Federation and the TRCS. The Japanese Red Cross and the Kuwaiti Red Crescent are funding the bulk of Federation's reconstruction projects.

Since March 2000, the delegation's construction team has been offering technical support to the projects of Federation members active in Turkey, including the Spanish, Italian and German Red Cross Societies.

Reporting/information: To date, the Federation has issued 44 situation reports covering all Red Cross Red Crescent activities in Turkey on behalf of the quake victims. Currently, these documents are being issued on a monthly basis and the reporting delegate is now starting to prepare the final report for the recently completed ECHO programme. To mark first anniversary of the 17 August quake, the International Federation has prepared a range of publicity materials, including an eight-page *Insight* publication (in Turkish, English and French), video footage, and a photograph exhibition; a CD encapsulating key documentation and images is also planned.

For an electronic version of the *Insight*, please access: <http://www.ifrc.org/publicat/insight/turkey/>

In recent weeks, the delegation has also worked closely with the TRCS on an advertisement to be shown on Turkish television during this week's commemoration. The film has been produced at no cost to the Red Cross Red Crescent by the Saatchi and Saatchi agency in Turkey, which has also secured free air time for the item.

Finance: From the start of the emergency, the delegation's finance staff - who now comprise a delegate, finance officer and two assistants - has worked under the intense pressure of a high volume operation. The approved budget, covering activities from the start of April 2000, totals some CHF 30 million, with many of the projects stretching into 2001.

Delegation: Currently, the International Federation's delegation comprises of 12 delegates and 42 national staff covering management, finance, health, reporting, relief, social welfare, logistics, telecommunications, psycho-social support, water-sanitation and construction. The delegation is now based in Ankara, where the TRCS headquarters are located. However, a reduced field presence is being maintained in Istanbul which is closer to most of the earthquake zone.

Red Cross Red Crescent Societies currently active in Turkey

American Red Cross: The Society is providing primary support to the TRCS in the development of the DRPM activity, also working closely with the Federation. Based in Ankara, this two year programme includes: response planning and management, replenishment of response stocks for 100,000 persons, warehouse automation, computerization and training in disaster services. The American Red Cross is also initiating close relations with selected universities and institutions on hazard mapping and demographic analysis. In addition, the Society is directing financial support to the TRCS food programme. The overall goals of the DRPM initiative are to:

- { create a framework for building TRCS planning and response capacities;
- { improve immediate capacities in the event of another earthquake prior to the implementation of the DRPM programme;
- { promote localized mitigation, preparedness and response; and
- { develop a mechanism for organizing technical, material and financial input from all interested Red Cross Red Crescent Societies.

French Red Cross: The French Red Cross delegation is located in Istanbul, with some operations and personnel in Akyazi, where, since March, the Society has been managing the construction of a school for 1,000 pupils in conjunction with the education ministry. The Society has also finalised the tendering process for extending and refurbishing the Gölcük state hospital and the contract was placed in July. The French Red Cross is expanding its role in the DRPM programme, working closely with the TRCS and American Red Cross. The Society will provide equipment to the TRCS Sakarya branch, including shelter-related and relief items for disaster preparedness stock. In addition, the Society has sponsored first aid training for the TRCS personnel in Akyazi.

German Red Cross: The Society, from a country with a large Turkish community and a long-standing relationship with the TRCS, is maintaining strong support for the host Society in the longer term rehabilitation, institutional development and disaster preparedness activities. The containerized field hospital located in Yeniköy has been handed over to the TRCS and is now also being utilized as a training centre.

The following construction projects have been implemented in the earthquake zones: a blood bank in Istanbul; a health centre in Döngel; two elementary schools in Hamyide and Hisyrn in the Gölcük area; a 300 sq m blood bank, a health centre and six kindergartens in Düzce; and a physiotherapy centre for the Kocaeli university hospital. Finally, the Society has recently begun the construction of a hospital in Bolu and is currently providing medical equipment to health centres and social facilities - such as playground areas and kindergartens - to temporary settlements.

The German Red Cross is also supporting the TRCS blood and first aid programmes, working closely with the International Federation. In addition, the Society is managing and sponsoring a youth summer camp in the Black Sea region and recently organised a field hospital training course, focusing on basic health care as a component of disaster preparedness.

Italian Red Cross: The Society is starting to implement its second ECHO-funded project for the construction of a multifunctional health centre and a women and children health care unit in Düzce. The construction will take approximately three months. Another project, still at the planning stage, will provide income-generating opportunities to women in a prefabricated settlement in Düzce. In addition, a total of eight metric tonnes of dry food and a similar quantity of new clothes have been donated to the TRCS for distribution to quake victims. The Italian Red Cross has also expressed interest in supporting the TRCS blood programme.

Spanish Red Cross: Having completed the relief phase of its operation, the Society now intends to implement the following construction projects: a 1,400 sq m school in Adapazari; a 700 sq m hospital and a 160 sq m polyclinic in Karamursel; and a 600 sq m health centre in Kaynasli. The Spanish Red Cross is operating within the framework proposed by the TRCS and the two Societies signed an MOU outlining the agreed programmes to be implemented by the Spanish Red Cross. In addition, the Society is supporting the TRCS blood programme through the provision of two mobile blood collection units and is assisting the first aid programme in close cooperation with the Federation's health team.

Swiss Red Cross: The Society is supporting, through the Federation, the reconstruction of the water pipeline in Kandira and is identifying funds for the psycho-social programme. In addition, the Swiss Red Cross intends to finance two training programmes which will be implemented by Meksa, a Turkish foundation. The first training project will consist of courses for the managers of prefabricated settlements aimed at strengthening management skills, including conflict resolution. A second project will offer courses in computer literacy, English and three different office skills, for inhabitants of prefabricated settlements in Izmit. Another potential project, still at a planning stage, is to establish a prosthesis workshop in Izmit, in cooperation with the local representatives of the Turkish health ministry.

Outstanding needs

As indicated by the data in the financial annexes, support for appeal 19/99 has been strong and generous, with cash contributions alone amounting to almost CHF 60 million. However, both the TRCS and the International Federation are planning for an extended Red Cross Red Crescent presence in Turkey with a number of long term programmes already underway. Accordingly, unearmarked cash contributions continue to be welcome. There was an encouraging response to the request for technical delegates in the last situation report and it is now looking likely that all outstanding positions will be filled during September.

Financial summary

The appeal (no 19/99), launched on 17 August 1999 was for a period of eight months and thus due for completion by 17 April 2000. The operation is now formally extended to 31 December 2000. The interim financial report (appendix III) provides donors with a clear statement of income and expenditures to date. The original appeal budget of CHF 65m has been revised upwards to CHF 90,254,338 reflecting the evolving programme priorities.

Budget: The budget revision reflects the expansion of the programme objectives and revised priorities. The revision takes into account the expenditures to date from the beginning of the operation and the planned expenditure to the end of the year. There are no major changes to the budget pattern between the main cost centres, though the revision of the shelter and construction budget from CHF 27 million to CHF 46 million reflects a major investment in construction projects, as tabled at the planning and information meeting hosted by the TRCS in Ankara in February. The budget for medical supplies reflects the large in-kind contribution of the ERU field hospitals. The budget for 'other relief supplies' has been cut from CHF 12.9 million to CHF 6.4 million reflecting clearer categorization, including medical, water, food, or clothing needs.

The requirement for utensils and tools was over-estimated in the original budget and this account line is now reduced by some CHF 4.5 million; a cut has also been made in the budget for computers and telecommunications equipment. The personnel budgets have been increased in line with the programme extension and the extended timescale of the operation. Costs for the Geneva secretariat have been revised according to programme support guidelines, article 5.

Income: The income statement in the financial report covers only those contributions received to date, for a full record of pledges, please refer to annex II. To date CHF 86,427,660 (excluding reallocations) has been received in cash, kind and services, with funds in the pipeline expected to bring the budget broadly into balance. The contributions record is based upon estimated Swiss franc values using the exchange rate of the time, while the recorded income is the actual Swiss franc value received through the banking system; thus there will be variances between the pledge and contribution figure.

In-kind contributions have only been included as income and expenditure when they are recorded as in response to the appeal. Additional in-kind contributions outside the appeal budget are recorded in the contributions list as 'additional to appeal budget' and are not reported in the financial statement. The value of in-kind contributions is based on the valuation stated in the pledge management notes received; personnel costs are recorded as either the value stated by the donor, or at an estimated monthly rate of CHF 5,000. In-kind goods are treated as both income and expenditure upon receipt of the pledge management note, and are not a confirmation of the final distribution of goods.

Expenditures: The operation's expenditures in cash, kind and services - which currently amount to CHF 57,263,381 - are generally very consistent with the original appeal budget, though some small expenditures have been made on non-budgeted items, such as furniture and equipment, medical capital equipment; 'other' capital equipment and training. Noting that the appeal was produced early in the

emergency, the operation actually carried out has closely reflected the original appeal budget. A final financial and narrative report will be produced within 90 days from the end of the operation.

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