

FINAL 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: EARTHQUAKES

12 July 2001

Appeal No. 19/99

Launched on: 17 August 1999 for 8 months for CHF 10,520,000

Initially revised on: 8 September 1999, extended by 8 months to 31 December 2000 for CHF 65,000,000

Revised again on: 17 August 2000, extended until December 2000 for CHF 90,254,388

Beneficiaries: 350,000

Operations Update No. 49 (Final); Period covered: 17 August 1999 to 31 December 2000

(Last Ops. Update No. 48 issued on 30 January 2001 for the period November-December 2000)

New Appeal No. 01.57/2001 for CHF 21,558,834 (to which the remaining balance of CHF 26,400,084 has been allocated)

Appeal coverage: 102%

The Disaster/Situation

In the second half of 1999, two massive earthquakes struck north-western Turkey, the country's most densely populated region and industrial heartland, in less than three months. The first, on 17 August 1999, 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 17,100, with some 44,000 people injured, nearly 300,000 homes either damaged or collapsed, and more than 40,000 business premises similarly affected.

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 Duzce and Kaynasli counties in the north-western province of Bolu. According to the official casualty figures, the confirmed death toll was 845, with 4,948 people injured.

The Response

Donor response to the Federation's Appeal was strong, including contributions in cash, kind and services from more than 50 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the deployment of three emergency response units (ERUs) and a six-month European Community Humanitarian Organization (ECHO) funded project for the distribution of 250,000 hygiene parcels to 50,000 families.

In total, 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 Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS) and activities carried out in conjunction with sister societies, resource mobilization for the whole Red Cross and Red Crescent operation in Turkey amounts to between CHF 200 and 250 million. The balance remaining at the end of the operation (31 December 2000) of CHF 26,400,084 has been applied to the Federation's 2001 Annual Appeal for Turkey (01.57/2001), reallocated across ongoing programmes and activities including disaster preparedness, psycho-social support and construction projects in the earthquake affected areas.

Operational Developments:

The three main objectives, to be achieved by the TRCS and the Federation were:

1. to provide shelter, relief and health/water-sanitation assistance for a target population of 250,000, (revised to 350,000 after the November earthquake) living in camps, or collective centres or with host families through winter 1999/2000;
2. implement social welfare programmes and refurbishment of community based facilities, as and when appropriate; and
3. strengthen the disaster preparedness capacity of the TRCS.

The Appeal presented a preliminary plan of action for the Federation including plans for reconstruction and psycho-social support programmes as well as disaster preparedness.

Beginning in December 1999, the Federation concentrated on developing the necessary programming to meet the Appeal's second and third objectives. The flexibility of the Appeal permitted the Federation to further define the three original objectives to meet the evolving needs of the situation. This was done based on three assessment missions, which took place that month, centred on health, disaster preparedness, and rehabilitation and reconstruction. A plan of action for 2000 was developed, in cooperation with the TRCS, based on the findings of these missions. The plan of action outlined specific activities for the Federation in the areas of social welfare, health, disaster preparedness and construction. In February 2000, a planning and information meeting took place in Ankara, hosted by the TRCS and attended by representatives from 18 Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the ICRC and various international organizations.

Objectives, Achievements and Constraints

The Emergency Response phase (17 August 1999- 21 January 2000)

The Federation, having ended its activities in Turkey in March 1999, returned to the country to assist the TRCS and coordinate the Movement's response to the two major earthquakes. The Red Cross/ Red Crescent operation was the single largest operation set up by the Federation during 1999, targeting up to 250,000 affected persons and involving some 18 expatriate delegates.

During the emergency/relief phase, 14 national societies assigned representatives in Turkey or operated emergency or medical programmes working under the umbrella of the International Federation, in cooperation with the TRCS. Several participating national societies, including the French, German, Italian and Spanish Red Cross Societies were directly involved with the distribution of relief supplies and winter-related items to quake-victims.

Objective 1: to provide shelter/relief, health, and water/sanitation assistance for a target population of 350,000, living in camps, or collective centres or with host families through winter 1999/2000.

Shelter/Relief: The first objective covered three main aspects of the emergency relief operation:

- to provide immediate assistance for up to 50,000 displaced persons living in TRCS tented camps;
- to prepare the TRCS tented camps for winter weather;
- to provide for the immediate and longer term assistance to some 200,000 homeless people by offering them alternative accommodation in TRCS camps.

Red Cross/Red Crescent Society

In coordination with the local crisis centres, the TRCS organized and managed six tent camps (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.

More than 14 local TRCS branches responded to August's disaster, enabling the society to distribute 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 such as water and sanitation, were provided for the population settling in the tent cities.

With the onset of colder weather, a key priority for the TRCS was the provision of winterized tents and despite some significant supply difficulties more than 10,000 tents had reached the field by the end of 1999. Meanwhile the society continued upgrading its field kitchen facilities based in Golcuk, 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. The national society continued to provide hot meals twice daily to almost 50,000 beneficiaries through the winter. The TRCS also delivered tents to the damaged state hospital of Duzce and a mobile clinic assisted some 350 persons per day in Kaynasli.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

A team of seven Federation logistics/relief delegates strengthened the TRCS capacity to respond to the needs of the population by building a logistics system (reception, clearance, storage and dispatch of goods) and a procurement facility which processed more than 25 local contracts, to a value of some CHF 8.6 million, for the purchase of relief goods. Early in the operation, a 3,000 square metre warehouse was rented by the delegation to serve as the receiving, storage and dispatch point for the bulk of Red Cross and Red Crescent goods entering Turkey. Telecommunications support was provided by the Japanese Red Cross through the funding of computer systems and a VHF and HF radio network.

Examples of participating national society relief activities during the emergency response phase included: major support provided by the Japanese Red Cross to the Federation's general relief programmes, in particular funding the bulk of winterized tent procurement; the Belgian Red Cross constructed a 70-unit prefabricated settlement in Golcuk; the Iraqi Red Crescent funded the construction of 208 flats located in the Izmit area; the Swiss Red Cross purchased some 2,000 winter tents and 20 sanitary containers that were installed in the Izmit Yayah Kaptan and Cephalalik tent cities; the Spanish Red Cross distributed winter tents to the damaged hospitals throughout the area and supported the TRCS with the installation of a tent city (and shelter related items) in Bolu with ECHO funding; the Netherlands Red Cross purchased thousands of winter tents and other shelter-related items and also implemented an ECHO funded project for the distribution of winter clothes to 4,000 persons living in five tent cities in the Golcuk area.

Responding to both the August and November quakes the Netherlands and Austrian Red Cross Societies sent out search and rescue teams; and the Bulgarian Red Cross rapidly deployed search and rescue dog teams. After the November quake, the Hellenic and Italian Red Cross dispatched search and rescue dog teams.

Water/Sanitation: Throughout the emergency, in-depth water and sanitation 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 were sheltered. In the immediate aftermath of the 17 August earthquake, the Austrian Red Cross dispatched a water and sanitation emergency response unit (ERU) which was set up in Golcuk, providing potable water to 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 Federation's team in setting up water tanks donated by Oxfam in the Emirdag tent city in Adapazari. In addition, the Belgian Red Cross conducted an assessment of the water/sanitation conditions in tent cities and prefabricated settlements.

**Water/sanitation equipment distributed throughout the affected areas
During the period 17 August 1999 - April 2000**

Item	Number delivered
WC containers	98
chemical WC on rent	320
shower containers	110
washing machine	528
tents	3
garbage bin	1,270
garbage containers (800 Lt)	90
septic tanks (10m ³)	28
tap	122
pipe	1,292 Mt
water heaters	16
water tanks (1.5m ³)	14
water tanks (5m ³)	2
water tanks (10m ³)	19
water tanks (15m ³)	3
water tanks (36m ³)	2
water tanks (95m ³)	4
pumps	11
chlorine	26,335 kg
bottled water (litres)	72,000

Health: The Turkey delegation's health team played a coordination role with the local health authorities and the participating national societies (PNSs) working in Turkey. The health team worked closely with over 20 hospitals throughout the affected area, evaluating needs, providing medical equipment, coordinating rehabilitation/reconstruction works and advising the PNSs and other potential donors on further reconstruction needs in the health sector. Two physiotherapists were employed by the Federation to work at a hospital specializing in rehabilitation in Istanbul for two months. An epidemiological surveillance and needs assessment project was implemented in tent cities and prefabricated settlements; and nine office containers were provided to hospitals in the Bolu region.

The Federation's health surveillance team continued carrying out assessments of 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 were permanently based in the earthquake area, covering primarily the environs of Yalova, Karamursel, Golcuk, Izmit, Adapazari, Kaynasli, Duzce and Bolu

until September 2000. The surveillance team 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.

Several PNSs were also particularly active in the provision of health assistance to earthquake survivors. The PNSs provided crucial health assistance in the two quake-affected areas supplying medicines, equipment, mobile clinics, and medical teams during the emergency phase. In the weeks following the 17 August earthquake: a medical team from the Belgian Red Cross worked in the Golcuk area dispatching critical medical equipment, tents and other shelter-related items; the German Red Cross distributed medical equipment to hospitals and other health centres and supplied a 150-bed ERU field hospital; the Hellenic Red Cross sent a medical team which treated hundreds of patients in an emergency clinic; at the same time, a medical team from the Japanese Red Cross worked in a field hospital set up near Izmit; the Norwegian Red Cross deployed a 120-bed ERU hospital (expanded to 250 beds during the November earthquake); and, the Spanish Red Cross 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 winterized tents.

Summary of achievements: By January 2000, the first objective was almost fully met. Essential shelter, relief, health and water/sanitation needs were provided to the initial target population of 250,000, which increased to some 350,000 after the November quake. Most of the homeless were accommodated either in winterized tent cities or prefabricated settlements. Basic needs, such as the provision of basic relief items, the replacement of summer tents by winterized ones and provision of heating systems for family tents, were successfully met. More than 13 metric tonnes (MT) of shelter-related, medical and water-sanitation relief goods (5.5 MT provided through the Federation) had been received and introduced into the distribution network.

Relief materials received/distributed by the TRCS in both quake areas**

Item	Total quantity TRCS + IFRC	Provided through the International Federation	Unit
tent	74,492 (17,360 winterized)	13,360 (all winterized)	pcs.
sleeping bag	43,776	42,268	pcs.
field kitchen	81	42	pcs.
clothing	9	9	20ft container
mattresses	38,494	38,494	pcs.
kitchen sets	12,727	12,727	pcs.
soap	10,000	10,000	pcs.
towels	5,000	5,000	pcs.
family hyg. parcels	110,747	110,747	pcs.
baby hyg. parcels	33,600	33,600	pcs.
Rubb-halls	34	34	pcs.
plastic sheeting	1,095	1,095	Rolls
tarpaulins	1,499	1,499	Rolls
beds	63,828	42,756	pcs.
blankets	398,581	97,408	pcs.
bed linen sets	43,105	43,105	pcs.
pallets	48,530	48,530	pcs.
food	1,787,084	248,150	kg.
quilts	5,359	-	pcs.
stoves	42,490	30,000	pcs.

generators	118	-	pcs.
blood	855	-	unit
wheelchairs	102	102	pcs.
walking aids	168	168	pcs.
Crutches	960	960	pcs.

*** Turkish Red Crescent records cover the 17 August 1999 through 11 January 2000 period; International Federation records cover the 11 September 1999 through 11 January 2000 period.*

Relief activities, diminished but continued into 2000, with the post emergency relief phase extending to the end of May 2000. During April and May approximately 20 semi-permanent prefabricated settlements and tent cities in Duzce and Bolu, servicing over 20,000 quake victims, were provided with laundry units and chemical toilets. Altogether, the International Federation provided more than 15,000 winterized tents, over 53,000 blankets, 45,000 stoves and gas lamps and 10,000 kitchen sets, during the period 17 August 1999 through 30 April 2000. The distribution of ECHO funded hygiene parcels to persons displaced by the earthquake continued through May 2000.

Summary of Constraints: The main constraints encountered in the implementation of the disaster response operation were the difficulties faced by the TRCS, which hampered the capacity of the Federation to timely direct needed relief goods to the field. The months following the earthquake of 17 August 1999 were among the most difficult in the long history of the TRCS. Until this disaster, the society had a positive reputation within Turkey (and elsewhere) for its perceived preparedness, 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 national society. Nevertheless, for weeks following this disaster, the society bore the brunt of strong media criticism and consequent adverse public reaction, which, for a time, destabilized its leadership and severely undermined the confidence of its staff and volunteer base. After an extraordinary general assembly of TRCS in mid-November, the leadership of the society changed. As mentioned earlier, the society's response to the November disaster provided some redemption to its reputation. At the end of 1999, the TRCS initiated an internal restructuring process aimed at modernizing the society at all levels.

Problems like slow customs clearance, difficulties in obtaining effective distribution plans and the strains of following Federation procurement procedures had a significant negative impact and delayed the implementation of relief programmes. In addition, the fact that the Turkish government and military assumed the overall coordination of the disaster response efforts forced both the TRCS and the Federation to operate outside normal Red Cross and Red Crescent procedures in order to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable were effectively addressed.

Post-Emergency Response Phase (21 January 2000 - 31 May 2000)

In the post-emergency phase, the relief team faced delays with implementing the programme due to problems with coordination, and overlap between other similar programmes. The efforts were also challenged by the fact that during this period of time there were constant population movements from tent cities to the prefabricated settlements.

The structure of the International Federation's Turkey delegation was adjusted to reflect the need to work on the rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes phase in the earthquake-affected areas, and to improve TRCS's capacity in disaster preparedness phase. At the end of April 2000, the Federation formally reopened its office in Ankara, close to the TRCS Headquarters. The staffing of the office was based on the society's need for support in specific areas related to their own internal reorganization. The construction, water/sanitation, social welfare and psycho-social delegates and support staff remained based in the field office in Istanbul, to be closer to the respective projects. In response to expressed

need, a program coordinator and a disaster preparedness delegate was added to the delegation in second half of 2000.

Programmes for rehabilitation and reconstruction, as well as, psycho-social support programmes were initiated during this time period. Implementation of these programmes did not take place in 1999, mainly due to the 12 November earthquake, which resulted in a refocusing of the emergency relief operation. An exception was the beginning of the construction work in January 1999 for the semi-permanent, prefabricated extension to the Kocaeli University Hospital. The extension, funded by the Japanese Red Cross, was completed and inaugurated in February 2000.

Six PNS remained in Turkey during this period developing projects to support rehabilitation and construction in the earthquake affected areas: the French and Spanish Red Cross established head offices in Istanbul; the American and German Red Cross were based in Ankara; the Italian Red Cross divided its time between Duzce and Akcakoca; and the Swiss Red Cross was based in Izmit.

Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Phase (21 January 2000 - 31 December 2000)

Objective 2: to implement social welfare programmes and refurbishment of community based facilities.

Efforts to meet the second objective were divided among four different Federation programmes:

- 1) social welfare programme;
- 2) psycho-social support programme;
- 3) reconstruction of the water pipeline in Kandira;
- 4) rehabilitation/reconstruction of health, educational and social facilities.

Social-welfare programme: The purpose of the social welfare programme is to offer recreational and social facilities to the population living in earthquake affected areas, particularly those living in temporary settlements. The facilities function as a focal point for activities intended to rebuild and strengthen the community.

Achievements: Two pilot projects were finished during the summer of 2000, 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 Duzce, where the Federation, in cooperation with a Turkish NGO Sivil Koordinasyon, donated furniture, computers and household appliances for a youth centre and a crèche. The delegation also procured sports equipment for four prefabricated settlements in Yalova where the municipality provided sports grounds.

Work to create social welfare centres benefiting people living in temporary settlements in the environs of Adapazari, Duzce and Kaynasli was initiated. The first centre in Kaynasli, which is being financed by the Canadian Red Cross, will include computer rooms, classroom space for workshops, a library, and a large common space for social gatherings and/or community units. Planning involved a participatory community approach, involving the various members of the community and the local authorities defining their needs. Acceptable terms of reference were negotiated for each aspect of the projects' respective Memoranda of Understanding and a coordination committee for the management of the centre was established, comprising of various local authorities, the TRCS local branch, and members of the community.

Constraints: Although local authorities greeted the programme with enthusiasm, the TRCS was apprehensive about the programme when they were first approached with it. The TRCS President accepted the programme during the summer of 2000 but the Memorandum of Understanding was not

signed until December 2000 between the TRCS Headquarters, the Federation and the local authorities for the programme's project in Kaynasli. Although the TRCS had shown an interest in developing similar projects elsewhere in the country, financial sustainability is an issue in guaranteeing the programme's success. Local branches were only able to cover costs for building maintenance, the management of the facility and the salaries of the staff in charge of the social-welfare centres. A solution was found to ensure the programme's financial sustainability by introducing income generating programmes at the centres.

PNSs: The Swiss Red Cross financed two training programmes for inhabitants of prefabricated settlements in Izmit. Meksa, a Turkish foundation, is implementing these projects. A three month training programme was completed in December, intended to strengthen the management and conflict resolution skills of 152 managers of prefabricated settlements in five provinces: Bolu, Duzce, Sakarya, Yalova and Kocaeli. To reduce the high levels of unemployment in the prefabricated housing areas, a second programme offers courses in computer literacy, office management, accounting skills, and English. 70 participants from the prefabricated settlement area of Yahya Kaptan in Izmit took part in this course at its commencement in December. The Italian Red Cross delivered a minibus to the kindergarten and the catering centre attached to the women's centre in the prefabricated housing settlement of Gumuspinar (Duzce).

Psycho-social support programme: A significant proportion of the earthquake-affected population suffer from trauma-related symptoms, including sleep disorders, irritability, anxiety, depression and psychosomatic disorders. Accordingly, the Federation planned a three-year community based, psycho-social support programme (PSP).

The objective of this project is to provide psycho-social support to persons affected by the earthquakes. This is done through the provision of group training to professionals and volunteers in areas such as primary-social support, community-oriented prevention programmes and care for caregivers. The implementation of the PSP includes the establishment of five psycho-social centres to be located in Avcilar, Izmit, Duzce, Yalova and Adapazari.

Achievements: The pilot centre in Avcilar, one of the hardest quake-hit areas in Istanbul, opened in August 2000. Following the centre's opening 220 people applied for counselling and information about activities. Centres in Izmit and Duzce were close to completion during 2000, with openings planned respectively in January and February 2001. In December 2000, a programme agreement was signed between the TRCS and the Federation, symbolizing the society's commitment towards sustaining the programme over the long term.

In addition, a process of increasing the TRCS's capacity to upgrade its knowledge on psycho-social support and stress management has started, with the TRCS PSP counterpart participating in a PSP workshop in Denmark in November. The PSP coordination committee, comprised of representatives from the TRCS, the Children's Society of Protection and Social Services (SHCEK), and the Turkish Psychologists Association (TPA), held meetings on a monthly basis. TRCS also participates in monthly PSP coordination meetings organized by the German Red Cross with other national/international agencies working in Turkey.

Constraints: The delays in implementing the planned PSP programmes in Adapazari and Yalova could be attributed to the fact that during the transition period, from the emergency phase into the rehabilitation/development phase, the Federation's delegation's administrative obligations increased, and the time it took to negotiate the terms and conditions of the Programme Agreement with the TRCS. A part of the time consuming negotiations with TRCS was due to the fact that the PSP programme was a new activity for TRCS, and introduced during the society's restructuring, as well as, that the TRCS does not have a system in place (as yet) to recruit and retain volunteers. The PSP centre in Avcilar

trained 12 to 13 volunteers to support earthquake victims, but following the world-wide trend on volunteer dropout, only 6 remained at the end of December 2000. A system to attract and retain volunteers requires further thought.

Towards the end of 2000, discussions were initiated about the possibility of merging the Federation's social welfare and PSP programmes.

PNSs: The German Red Cross sponsored PSP activities in the Kocaeli/Izmit and Bolu/Duzce areas for caregivers and the victims. A team of five psychologists facilitated "care for caregivers" workshop, targeting local doctors, nurses, teachers, police and army officers. Daily counselling was made available for earthquake victims on an individual basis, or in groups through outreach programmes, from the TRCS Yenikoy health and training centre.

Reconstruction of the water pipeline in Kandira: Following a request from the Turkish authorities responsible for water and sewage works in rural areas; the Federation initiated a water pipeline project in the town of Kandira. A water system reconstruction project was identified and funds (USD 1,149,775) were provided by the Swiss Red Cross to implement the project. The project consists of the reconstruction of a 16 km water pipeline which was damaged by the earthquake and which provides water to the increasing number of people who moved to the region north of Izmit following the earthquake. In addition to the pipeline, the project involves rehabilitating two reservoirs storing more than 3.7 million litres, and the *necessary* upgrading of a pumping station whose capacity will increase by 30 per cent.

Achievements: In December 2000 the project has reached 60% completion. The project, which is to date, one of the largest Federation funded pipeline projects for water supply to urban settings is scheduled to be completed by mid March 2001.

Constraints: The project, which was initially scheduled to begin earlier in the year, was delayed on account of administrative procedures. The actual construction of the pipeline was unable to begin until the approval of the Memorandum of Understanding by the Federation Secretariat, the delegation and the local authorities. In the first half of 2000, a large part of the delegation's work was concentrated on the preparation of and acceptance of this document by each of the respective parties.

Reconstruction/rehabilitation of health, educational and social facilities: The vast majority of death and injury from both earthquakes was caused by the collapse of buildings. Accordingly, the Federation has focused on incorporating seismic planning into projects identified in collaboration with local authorities and the TRCS. Ten projects were identified during the programme identification mission, of which the following nine were initiated during 2000:

Construction Projects initiated during 2000

Project/ Description	Approved Operations Budget For 2000 (CHF)	Donor	Remarks
Kandira Hospital	112,542	Various	Renovations underway
Macarlar School	1,531,303	Japanese RC	Renovations underway
Derince School	1,420,607	Japanese RC	Construction underway
Sakarya Hospital	3,320,899	Japanese RC	Contract to be awarded
Duzce Hospital	3,320,899	Japanese RC	Contract to be awarded
Korfez Hospital	1,199,213	Kuwaiti RC	Design underway
Cubuklu School	830,225	Kuwaiti RC	Design/Approvals of Plans
Samat School	830,225	Japanese RC	Design/Approvals of Plan

Inkilap Primary School	1,420,607	Japanese RC	Design/Approvals of Plan
Izmit State Hospital Extension	1,136,462 (Actual Exps)	Singapore RC	Completed - August 2000
Kocaeli University Hospital	1,858,307 (Actual Exps)	Japanese RC	Completed - February 2000

The delegation provides support to the respective projects by liaising with local authorities and aiding with the coordination of the projects. The construction delegate assists with setting pre-qualification standards for the contractors, developing tender safe guards, evaluating and pre-qualifying prospective tenderers. Members of the Federation construction team regularly conduct on-site reviews of the progress of projects for compliance with specifications, quantities and scheduling. The team also supervises the auditing and assessment of the costs and qualifications of the contractors involved with the respective projects. As with the pipeline, most of the work during the first part of 2000 required preparing Memoranda of Understanding for each of the projects. Representatives from the delegation worked with the Federation Secretariat and local authorities to come up with terms of reference that would satisfy the needs of the respective parties, and ensure the success of the projects.

Achievements: Among the projects completed in 2000, were extensions to the Izmit State Hospital, funded by the Singapore Red Cross, inaugurated 17 August 2000 commemorating the anniversary of the first earthquake, and to the Kocaeli University Hospital, funded by the Japanese Red Cross, which was inaugurated in February 2000.

Constraints: Technical constraints faced while implementing these construction projects were; the local contractors' lack of experience in seismic design, management of the work sites and local understanding of structural steel construction standards. The programme would have benefited greatly from improved coordination within the respective local authorities. Local authorities were responsible for letting the construction contracts but these had to meet with stringent Federation procurement standards which were often in conflict and contributed to delays.

PNSs: During the reporting period PNS also supported the construction of health, education and social facilities throughout the earthquake affected areas: the French Red Cross funded the construction of an extension of a hospital and built a school, a mother/child centre and a dispensary that will be converted into a community centre; the German Red Cross built three health care facilities including a large extension of the Bolu hospital; the Italian Red Cross started work on the Mother/Child Care Unit & Polyvalent Health Centre in Duzce which was funded by ECHO; the Iraqi Red Crescent provided funding for the construction of 408 units (flats) which began in October; and, the Spanish Red Cross built a school and three health care facilities. The delegation's construction team supported these projects by offering technical support to the PNSs.

The Federation made substantial progress towards reaching the second objective. The programmes initiated during the reporting period have been carried over as part of the Federation's 2000-2001 Appeal and integrated into the society's long-term objectives

Disaster Preparedness Phase (21 January to 31 December 2000)

Objective 3: to strengthen the disaster preparedness programme of the TRCS.

Aftershocks and moderate tremors regularly occur, not only in north-western Turkey but also in all the quake-prone regions of the country. There is a general consensus by seismologists internationally that Turkey will suffer a major earthquake along its central Anatolian fault line within the next 20 to 30 years. It is predicted that Istanbul, a city with a population of around 9 million (1997 census), which sits on the central Anatolian fault line will face a major earthquake within this period. The Federation's

disaster preparedness programme aims to strengthen the TRCS's capacity to respond to future disasters and enhance its service delivery.

Efforts to fulfil the third objective were shared by four related Federation programmes: disaster preparedness and response, logistics, health and telecommunications. The TRCS identified these inter linked programme areas as priorities for assistance.

The post disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction needs were enormous, far exceeding the implementation capacities of the TRCS. The TRCS consequently identified disaster preparedness as a priority area for assistance. At the end of 1999, the TRCS initiated a comprehensive and long-term internal restructuring process that aims to modernize 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, and with the down sizing of the emergency relief operation, the TRCS started to implement an integrated disaster preparedness programme - incorporating training activities, telecommunications and restocking - working with a number of sister Societies and the 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.

An extensive disaster response, preparedness and management (DPRM) programme was organized and discussed with the TRCS by the Federation and the American Red Cross.

The overall goals of the DPRM initiative are to:

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

Constraints: The fact that the delegation was without a Programme Coordinator and a DP delegate until the middle of September 2000 hindered the Federation's ability to coordinate activities and particularly to assist the TRCS and the PNSs with their DP efforts as the American Red Cross changed their DP focus after the visit of their President. TRCS's difficulties with its public image, following the earthquakes, inhibited the willingness of local authorities to support planned programme activities. Although the TRCS is a part of the national crisis management, the mindset of the society is response orientated. This reflects the fact that the pre-disaster management activities were not actively supported or implemented prior to the 1999 earthquakes.

TRCS experience with previous disasters was with moderate urban and rural disasters, predominantly providing tent shelters and feeding programmes. The 1999 earthquakes which occurred in densely inhabited urban areas reinforced the importance of planning/preparedness activities and enhancing shelter services, such as, tent city management and long term shelter needs. Above all, the mandate and role of the TRCS in disaster response has to be defined and clarified.

Achievements: During this timeframe, the emphasis on discussions, planning and preparation of the various initiatives was of paramount importance. As mentioned earlier in this report, the Federation reorganized its presence in Turkey during the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2000 and established its office in Ankara. This strategy was designed to allow for closer cooperation between the TRCS and the Federation.

The Federation primarily concentrated on coordination efforts for this programme during the reporting period. During 2000, weekly meetings were held between the Federation, and the American, German

and Spanish Red Cross. Beginning in September 2000, the International Federation disaster preparedness delegate worked closely with the American Red Cross and the TRCS developing disaster preparedness workshops that would complement the technical improvements made within the TRCS. The workshops were designed to familiarise TRCS staff with international DP standards and were jointly funded by the ARC and the Federation.

In addition, the Federation was involved with some restocking: shelter-related and relief supplies; and the provision of aluminium framed, easy to erect buildings to be used, primarily, as polyclinics and field hospitals.

The TRCS and International Federation produced 30,000 copies of booklets and public education material on earthquakes, the distribution of which took place through primary schools.

The delegation's logistics team worked closely with the TRCS on developing and enhancing the society's overall logistics and warehousing systems. The Federation shared its expertise with the TRCS in restructuring the society's warehouse management system.

The logistics team continuously provided support for all of the delegation's transportation needs, and made five new procurements for the delegation during the final quarter of 2000. By the end of 2000 logistics activities had diminished.

During December 2000, the Federation made procurements for the Bolu Fine Arts School at the request of the TRCS.

PNSs: The American Red Cross provided primary support to the TRCS in the development of the society's disaster relief preparedness management activity, also working closely with the International Federation. Based in Ankara, this two year programme includes: response planning and management; replenishment of response stocks including tents; warehouse automation; crisis communication; computerisation; and training in disaster services - a disaster operations centre (DOC). The American Red Cross is also initiating close relations with selected universities and institutions on hazard mapping and analysis. In addition, the society directed financial support to the TRCS food programmes in mid-2000.

The French Red Cross provided the TRCS Sakarya branch with equipment, 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.

The German Red Cross, 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.

Health: The Federation Turkey delegation health department played an important coordination role with the local health authorities and PNSs working in Turkey.

Achievements: An emergency health workshop was held at the TRCS Nursing School in Istanbul. The Turkey delegation health team provided the school with first aid training of the trainers, including the development of training modules and materials and the provision of equipment. In addition, 22 health facilities in the two quake-affected zones were provided with medication and medical equipment. The Federation took an active role to support the TRCS in the society's two main health-related priorities: the planning of a first aid programme and the upgrading of a national blood programme. The delegation's health department coordinated the development of a first-aid strategy, and the planning of an extensive first-aid training programme. The delegation worked closely with the TRCS central training unit, the Istanbul-based TRCS nursing school and the German and Spanish Red Cross

Societies. The Federation has also purchased and donated to the TRCS a total of 15 sets of first aid training mannequins and the health team assisted with a distribution plan for 100 first aid kits donated by the Spanish Red Cross.

Constraints: An extensive effort went into the planning of “Humanity without Borders.” The goal was to arrange for physiotherapy for approximately 120 earthquake victims with severe spinal injuries, at a Red Cross and Red Crescent post-traumatic rehabilitation centre in Yerevan, Armenia. The “Humanity without Borders” project however did not succeed due to the political climate between the respective countries.

PNSs: PNSs actively provided support to TRCS health related DPRM activities. The Australian Red Cross funded medical equipment, distributed by the Federation, for 17 hospitals damaged by earthquakes and seven ‘buffer’ hospitals and rehabilitation centres located in Istanbul, Kandira and Akyazi. The German Red Cross provided support to the Yenikoy Health and Training Centre. The centre functions as a treatment facility for outpatients and provides PSP support and training sessions. The German Red Cross is also supporting the TRCS blood programme and first aid.

The Spanish Red Cross, the TRCS, and Turkish health authorities, with support from the Federation, established a First Aid curriculum and published two handbooks that have been accepted as standards for first aid in Turkey. In addition, the Spanish Red Cross supported the TRCS blood programme through the purchase of two of the planned four mobile blood collection units and providing assistance to the first aid programme in close cooperation with the Federation’s health team.

Telecommunications: The upgrading of the TRCS telecommunications capacity is one of the key components of the DPRM programme. The main areas in which the Federation assisted the society included training and establishing an extensive radio network.

Achievements: The Federation telecommunications delegate provided continuous support to the TRCS to implement an opportune and effective emergency telecommunication system linking the disaster prone regions with HQ, branches, warehouses, blood centres, and other organizations in the event of a massive countrywide disaster situation. The first step was setting up an HF base radio station in the society’s headquarters in Ankara. The Federation telecommunications delegate also conducted basic training sessions on the use of satellite phones and radio equipment for the TRCS relief department and warehouse technicians. By the end of 2000, Memorandums of Understanding had been signed to hire and train four technicians from TRCS. In addition a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Turkish Amateur Radio Society and the TRCS for cooperation on specific emergency communications. Funding for the radio and sat-phone equipment was provided by the American Red Cross and for the training of the TRCS counterparts by the Federation.

Technical support and advise was also given for the automation system (computer network) between headquarters, warehouse, blood centres, and some TRCS branches funded by the American Red Cross and the German Red Cross.

Constraints: The programme’s implementation timeframe was significantly delayed. There was an extended wait for technical counterparts within the TRCS, on account of the society’s internal reorganization. The society, not having previously used such a sophisticated radio system, underestimated the critical need for trained technicians to operate it, and therefore the programme was not implemented as quickly as hoped for. The TRCS also increased the scale of the project from the original proposal.

Programme coordination: The Federation programme coordinator is responsible for facilitating links between the PNSs and TRCS’s programmes, as well as facilitating PNS operations in Turkey. The programme coordinator, as well as, the reporting/information delegate, are in the process of initiating a

Country Partnership Strategy, allowing the delegation to collaborate with the TRCS on identifying vulnerability in Turkey and developing programmes based on assessed vulnerabilities.

Achievements: In February and September 2000, PNS (bilateral and donor) meetings were held to discuss potential TRCS programmes for PNS and Federation support. Monthly meetings were held in Ankara with the TRCS and PNS heads of delegation to monitor the development of the society's restructuring programme, update the respective parties on the progress of ongoing programmes and to solve practical/administrative issues arising from the day to day activities of the operation.

The Federation and the TRCS became members of the International Working Group on Disaster Mitigation, Prevention and Preparedness (IWG). The group was formed following a workshop organized by the UNDP in February 2000. The Federation chaired the IWG during the third and the fourth quarters of 2000.

Constraints: Constraints to programme coordination stemmed from the fact that the TRCS has not clearly defined its mandate and its specific role in Turkey's disaster response mechanisms. The society also has no prior experience with many of the programmes that were introduced following the earthquake. The TRCS is in the middle of a structural reorganization, hence its basic policy and strategy towards capacity building has not as yet been defined. In addition, the society's centralized decision making system did not facilitate the ability to coordinate the ongoing activities.

As previously mentioned, the society has engaged the services of the Middle East Technical University (METU) for a preliminary study on 23 December 1999 to advise TRCS on its long-term organizational restructuring process, which includes improved headquarters and branch coordination. On 24 March 2000, METU was engaged to carry out the suggested study programme over a 19 month period. The German Red Cross conducted an extensive study on branch development towards the end of the reporting period and in conjunction with British Red Cross and the American Red Cross are willing to strengthen branch activities to support a DPRM programme. As the TRCS adjusts to, and continues to develop the society's new internal structure, it will be better able to implement the proper programming and training that will strengthen its capacity in disaster preparedness in the national headquarters but more importantly at branch level.

Reporting/Information: The addition of information and monitoring/reporting as important components of DPRM was built into the training workshops planned for 2001.

Achievements: The International Federation kept donors, PNS and the public well informed issuing 47 situation reports covering all Red Cross and Red Crescent activities in Turkey on behalf of the quake victims.

High international visibility during the first phase of the operation was followed by a video news release (VNR) distributed to global TV networks to commemorate the first anniversary of the August 1999 earthquake. The VNR was distributed to global TV networks and achieved coverage in a number of countries including Turkey, Australia, Britain, France, the Netherlands and Spain. In addition, a wide range of publicity materials were prepared, including an eight-page *Insight* publication (in Turkish, English and French), video footage, and a photograph exhibition. The delegation also worked closely with the TRCS on an advertisement that was shown on Turkish television during the week of the commemoration. The Saatchi and Saatchi advertising agency in Turkey, which produced the film free of charge also secured free air time for the item. It continues to be aired in Turkey and elsewhere.

In the national and local arena, the Federation's information and reporting team has continued to foster its relationship with the press. The PNSs were provided with assistance for publicity of their events. Consequently, various TRCS and Federation and TRCS and PNSs events and activities attracted favourable and widespread publicity in the local press during the year.

Constraints: Within Turkey, the national media coverage continues to be critical of TRCS management. Coverage of events which demonstrate constructive developments within TRCS still garner lukewarm and even negative comments in the national media. The challenge for the society is to openly address its current hands-off attitude toward the press and increase the depth and quality of its interaction with both the national and local press. The Federation's information and reporting department plans to support TRCS in developing and maintaining a good partnership with the media in disaster preparedness through the DPRM workshops planned in early 2001 and in all of its activities through a media workshop planned for mid-2001.

In the area of the society's direct outreach to the public, the Federation's information and reporting department will also support the society in further developing its website to enhance the information available on the site and to present positive activities often ignored by the national media .

PNSs: The Spanish Red Cross produced a publication for public/media distribution highlighting various activities undertaken in Turkey since the earthquake on 17 August 1999.

Conclusion

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's overall response to both earthquakes during the emergency phase was swift, with rapid deployment of emergency relief units (ERUs), competent search and rescue teams and delegates. Some of the PNSs projects were of high quality and addressed needs in an appropriate and timely manner. Despite the swift response, there were some noticeable impediments to the Federation's efficient management of operations:

- the Federation's procurement of goods, including tents, hygiene parcels and specialized items was slow;
- planning, operating procedures and coordination strategies and mechanisms within the TRCS were inadequate and undermined an efficient coherent response;
- local/national criticism of the TRCS's response to the disasters, (which in hindsight was somewhat unjustified), hindered the Federation's coordination role with the national society and the PNSs;

However, as a result of the negative publicity, the society was obliged to change its management. With the election of a new President, there is a marked improvement in the Federation's relations with the society.

In order to improve working relations with the TRCS and improve its coordination role with PNSs and TRCS, the Federation established an office close to that of the TRCS headquarters in Ankara. delegates and staff working with earthquake related projects remained in Istanbul. A programme coordinator and a DP delegate were appointed and based at the Federation's office in Ankara. However, the Federation's coordination role remained problematic as the PNSs, operating on a unilateral or bilateral basis, were less interested in being coordinated and more insistent on receiving services from the Federation. Another factor that did not facilitate the Federation's coordinating role was that PNSs changed plans without notification. However, this situation improved towards the end of the reporting period.

Despite efforts by the Federation's delegation to arrange for the legal status of the PNSs in Turkey, the issue remained unsolved. PNSs made limited efforts themselves to solve the issue as it was not considered by them to be a priority. The efforts by the Federation's delegation, however, continue. A solution for the long term is to renegotiate the legal status of the Federation's delegation to also include PNSs, but such a process may take more than a year according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

As a result of the government's and, particularly, the media's criticism of TRCS's performance during the emergency, the society embarked on a restructuring process. The criticism of the society in the media has continued and some friction within the society has been evident resulting in several

Extra-ordinary Assemblies. The planned governance orientation by the Federation for the top management and governance structure of the society was put on hold for 2001.

Suitable counterparts in the TRCS for logistics, telecommunications and social welfare were unavailable until later in the year, causing major delays in the Federation's programme of activities. Planning was clearly overambitious in all projects while the national society was undergoing restructuring and reorganization. In addition, there was lack of a mechanism for sustainability in the programmes ensuring that the TRCS could eventually take over the projects. A time frame for developing relationships with various TRCS branches and local authorities where programmes were planned was not built into the planning process. The objectives for 2001 were revised to better reflect the capacity of the national society and its branches during the reorganization period.

The restructuring process has already entailed a change in human resources with the hire of 80 new staff taking place at the society's headquarters in areas such as the international, relief, and training departments. The training department is in charge of human resource development and capacity building and will also essentially include branch development.

Overall, the Federation relations with TRCS have improved considerably and can be described as good at the end of the reporting period. A balance remaining at the end of the operation (December 31, 2000) of CHF 26,400,084 has been applied to the Federation's 2001 Annual Appeal for Turkey (01.57/2001), reallocated across a wide array of programmes and activities including disaster preparedness, health and care, and construction projects.

The delegation is now able to work closely with TRCS in its efforts to support the restructuring of the society, including support for enhancing TRCS's service delivery. The Federation and the PNSs are engaged in a great number of reconstruction and rehabilitation projects some of which are slower in implementation than planned. Coordination with various levels of governmental authorities produced unforeseen delays. However, most of these projects are expected to be concluded during 2001.

Towards the end of the reporting period, the Federation had started a series of disaster preparedness training programmes and workshops that will continue during 2001. Training and branch/volunteer development form important building blocks of the programme which will enable the transfer of DP capacity to the vulnerable communities at the grassroots. The society requires reorientation to accommodate this new concept of disaster preparedness and it is essential that a long term programme perspective be adopted.

For further details please contact: Penny Elghady, Federation Desk Officer, Phone: 41 22 730 4319; Fax: 41 22 733 03 95; email: elghady@ifrc.org

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 support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>.

This operation sought to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or long-term capacity building will require additional support, and these programmes are outlined on the Federation's website.

Peter Rees-Gildea
Head a.i.
Relationship Management Department

Lynette Lowndes
Head
Europe Department

Appeal 19/1999 - Turkey earthquake						CHF
Cash income and expense statement						
Period: years 1999 and 2000						
Project	Name	Contributions	Transfers	Total Income	Total Expenditure	Closing
PTR002	Turkey - NS Branch Development		13,000	13,000	-12,703	297
PTR160	Turkey- NS DPP	2,447,643		2,447,643	-1,062,318	1,385,324
PTR500	Turkey - Delegation General	526,952	1,850,000	2,376,952	-1,728,400	648,552
PTR504	Turkey - Earthquake 1999	40,063,868	-12,841,769	27,222,100	-19,968,104	7,253,995
PTR505	Turkey - Earthquake 1999 Echo	2,319,283		2,319,283	-2,857,953	-538,670
PTR506	Turkey-Psycho Social Support	830,975	-224,150	606,825	-373,212	233,613
PTR507	Turkey- Wat/San	1,117,606	3,035,116	4,152,722	-3,233,578	919,144
PTR511	Turkey - Dinar Earthquake 1995					
PTR514	Turkey-Reconstruction	1,433,196	921,000	2,354,196	-2,155,696	198,499
PTR515	Turkey-Health	11,513,387	-7,155,644	4,357,743	-1,490,942	2,866,801
PTR517	Turkey - Multi-Social Facility Prog	538,921	492,900	1,031,821	-412,788	619,033
PTR520	Turkey - Construction Samat School		830,225	830,225		830,225
PTR521	Turkey - Izmit Cubuclu School		27,000	27,000		27,000
PTR522	Turkey - Izmit Inkilap School		1,420,607	1,420,607		1,420,607
PTR523	Turkey - Arifiye Orphanage		202,944	202,944		202,944
PTR524	Turkey - Barbados Hayrettin School		1,420,607	1,420,607		1,420,607
PTR525	Turkey - Izmit State Hospital	1,160,000	125,416	1,285,416	-1,136,463	148,953
PTR526	Turkey - Duzce State Hospital		3,320,899	3,320,899	-24,754	3,296,145
PTR527	Turkey - Kandira State Hospital		175,542	175,542		175,542
PTR528	Turkey - Kofrez Hospital		70,000	70,000	-26,013	43,987
PTR529	Turkey - Arifite Dormitory Rehab		304,416	304,416		304,416
PTR530	Turkey - Kocaeli SSK Hospital		101,472	101,472		101,472
PTR531	Turkey - Sakarya State Hospital		3,320,899	3,320,899	-10,602	3,310,297
PTR532	Turkey - Namik Kemal School		1,531,303	1,531,303		1,531,303
	TOTAL	61,951,830	-1,058,216	60,893,614	-34,493,524	26,400,086
	For details of expenditure, see attached table					

APPEAL 19/1999 : TURKEY EARTHQUAKES

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND EXPENDITURES BY PROJECT 1999-2000

	TOTAL	PTR002	PTR160	PTR500	PTR504	PTR505	PTR506	PTR507	PTR514	PTR515	PTR517	PTR525	PTR526	PTR528	PTR531
		NS Branch Devel	NS DPP	Delegation Gen	Earthquake 1999	ECHO	Psycho Soc Prgm	WatSan	Reconstruction	Health	Social Welfare	Izmit State Hosp	Ducze State Hosp	Kofrez Hosp	Sakarya State Hosp
SUPPLIES															
Shelter	8,727,477		890,405		7,837,072										
Construction	3,601,880				606,596		3,966		1,858,307		7,515	1,067,730	23,301	24,486	9,979
Clothing & Textiles	4,426,188				4,426,188										
Food	668,174				668,174										
Water Sanitation	2,882,553				13,418			2,869,135							
Medical & First Aid	280,242				5,922					274,320					
Utensils & Tools	30,558				30,558										
Hygiene & Other Supplies	3,794,509				1,447,948	2,246,921					98,672				
subtotal	24,411,581	0	890,405	0	15,035,876	2,246,921	3,966	2,869,135	1,859,275	274,320	106,187	1,067,730	23,301	24,486	9,979
CAPITAL															
Vehicles	721,848				330,534					391,314					
Computers & Tele Equipm	225,131			35,017	183,868		6,246								
Other Capital Items	125,119			34,317	53,764		1,344			35,694					
subtotal	1,072,098	0	0	69,334	568,166	0	7,590	0	0	427,008	0	0	0	0	0
TRANSPORT & STORE															
Warehouse Exp & Customs	304,305			1,753	116,066	193,121		-12,702		1,038	5,029				
Transport Contracts	511,353			3,948	391,521	106,341					9,543				
Vehicle Costs	296,190		128	154,650	120,375		65	10,325	303	7,995	2,349				
Other Transport Costs	678,555		1,165		666,317		136		1,472	8,068		1,397			
subtotal	1,790,403	0	1,293	160,351	1,294,279	299,462	201	-2,377	1,775	17,101	16,921	1,397	0	0	0
PERSONNEL															
Delegate Costs	1,582,539	101	59,859	287,847	943,992		67,990	45,621	64,126	22,346	90,657				
Local Personnel Costs	1,870,587		114	506,723	733,384	124,354	80,789	43,756	81,676	147,342	152,449				
Workshop/Training Costs	182,284		2,885	6,724	1,845		112,667			177					
subtotal	3,635,410	101	62,858	801,294	1,679,221	124,354	261,446	89,377	145,802	227,674	243,283	0	0	0	0
GENERAL & ADMINISTR															
Travel & Related Exp	293,359	7,861	6,665	70,062	149,720	11	21,149	3,786	11,565	10,326	12,214				
Information & PR Events	141,892		11,457	72,641	25,623	13,772	3,625	9,190	3,809	502	648	625			
General Administration	1,016,279	3,995	16,513	453,182	420,598	835	53,670	2,706	50,089	5,401	9,290				
Program Support	1,649,521	746	73,127	101,535	752,736	172,598	21,564	261,761	83,380	87,518	24,245	66,710	1,453	1,526	622
Transfer Nat Societies	41,887				41,887										
subtotal	3,142,938	12,602	107,762	697,420	1,390,564	187,216	100,008	277,443	148,843	103,747	46,397	67,335	1,453	1,526	622
<small>2000 provision pending cancellation</small>	441,094									441,094					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	34,493,524	12,703	1,062,318	1,728,399	19,968,106	2,857,953	373,211	3,233,578	2,155,695	1,490,944	412,788	1,136,462	24,754	26,012	10,601

TURKEY EARTHQUAKES						
APPEAL No. 19/99						
PLEDGES RECEIVED						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL----->				90,254,388	17.08.1999	102.03%
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		11,274	USD	17,362	10.12.1999	21 WINTER FAMILY TENTS
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		50,000	USD	76,250	11.10.1999	DANELLIE FOUNDATION
AMERICAN - PRIVATE				42,454	30.03.2000	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE				22,478	17.11.1999	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		7,000	USD	10,990	20.08.1999	OR COLAN
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		64,095	USD	97,745	18.10.1999	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE				7,857	07.03.1999	
AMERICAN - RC		25,000	USD	39,250	19.08.1999	DIRECT TO TURKISH RC (Other Relief Suppl.)
AMERICAN - RC				3,824,000	25.11.99	WATSAN, SHELTER, RELIEF
AMERICAN - RC		25,000	USD	37,463	01.09.1999	REFUND FOR ADVANCES TO AMCROSS DELS.
AMERICAN - RC/PRIVATE		20,000	USD	31,400	24.08.1999	UNOCAL
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		100	USD	178	14.11.00	
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		50	USD	89	22.12.00	
ANDORRA - RC				23,478	30.11.99	
AUSTRALIA - PRIVATE DONOR		1,000	USD	1,525	6.10.99	
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		1,000,000	AUD	975,500	17.09.1999	FOOD, WATER, BLANKETS, MEDICINES, TENTS
AUSTRALIAN - RC		1,000,000	AUD	1,003,400	29.11.1999	
AUSTRALIAN - RC		600,000	AUD	590,100	23.05.2000	SUPPORT KIZILAY NURSING TRAINING, FIRST AID & ERU MEDICAL EQUIPMENT REFURBISHMENT, INCLUDING IZMIT STATE HOSPITAL
AUSTRALIAN - RC		1,000,000	AUD	975,500	01.09.1999	PUBLIC DONATION
AUSTRALIAN - RC/GOVT		400,000	AUD	413,120	26.08.1999	FOOD, WATER, BLANKETS, MEDICINES, TENTS
AUSTRALIAN - PRIVATE				105	04.05.00	
AUSTRIA - GOVT		58,138	EUR	93,166	17.11.1999	
BRITISH - GOVT		150,000	GBP	373,500	23.11.1999	EARMARKED FOR 300 TENTS
BRITISH - GOVT		500,000	GBP	1,279,044	20.08.1999	
BRITISH - PRIVATE		10,000	USD	15,250	23.09.1999	STANDARD CHARTERED BANK
BRITISH - PRIVATE				9,298	10.01.2000	
BRITISH - RC		20,000	GBP	49,194	18.08.1999	
BRITISH - PRIVATE				328	28.09.00	
CAA/OXFAM (Australia Red Cross)		5,680	AUD	5,950	29.02.2000	HEALTH ACTIVITIES
CANADIAN - GOVT		250,000	CAD	262,250	22.11.1999	
CANADIAN - GOVT		129,010	CAD	135,331	22.11.1999	
CANADIAN - PRIVATE				175	17.11.1999	
CANADIAN - RC		50,000	CAD	52,450	15.10.1999	
CANADIAN - RC		250,000	CAD	265,750	07.12.1999	PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF 10000 SLEEPING BAGS
CANADIAN - RC		25,390	CAD	26,634	22.11.1999	
CANADIAN - RC		50,000	CAD	50,725	25.10.1999	
CANADIAN - RC		500,000	CAD	572,100	11.07.00	PSYCHO-SOCIAL PROGRAMME
CANADIAN - RC		325,000	CAD	371,865	11.07.00	SUPPORT FOR MULTI-PURPOSE FACILITIES
CANADIAN - RC		700,000	CAD	706,300	27.09.1999	
CANADIAN - RC		600,000	CAD	605,400	15.09.1999	EARMARKED FOR SHELTER, RELIEF, WATSAN, DP
CANADIAN - RC/GOVT		450,000	CAD	476,775	30.08.1999	
CAYMAN ISLANDS - RC		1,419	USD	2,164	19.10.1999	
CHINA /HONG KONG - PRIVATE				1,779	08.11.1999	
CHINA /HONG KONG - RC/GOVT		3,360,000	HKD	673,095	02.12.1999	1.8M. GOVT, 3,360,000 RC. TENTS & MEDICAL ONLY
CHURCH WORLD SERVICES		50,000	USD	78,500	26.08.1999	
COSTA RICAN - RC		1,725	USD	2,596	31.10.1999	
COSTA RICA - PRIVATE				247	20.01.00	
CYPRUS - RC				4,802	16.11.1999	
CYPRUS - RC				832	16.02.00	
DANISH - RC		700,000	DKK	150,000	01.10.1999	
DANISH - RC				43,140	19.11.1999	EQUI. 200'000 DKK IN CHF
DANISH - RC		500,000	DKK	107,850	20.08.1999	
DANISH - RC/GOVT		2,000,000	DKK	430,000	10.01.1999	
DOMINICAN REP. - PRIVATE				1,404	07.01.00	
ECHO		1,800,000	EUR	2,888,100	19.08.1999	
EGYPT - PRIVATE				2,157	16.12.1999	

ESTONIA - RC				210	11.07.00	
FINNISH - RC		42,050	EUR	67,469	19.08.1999	
FINNISH - RC		185,010	EUR	296,849	23.08.1999	
FINNISH - RC		520	USD	828	31.01.00	
FRANCE - PRIVATE				491	08.11.1999	
FRANCE - PRIVATE		25,000	USD	37,463	06.09.1999	WALT DISNEY - EUROPE
FRANCE - PRIVATE		200	FRF	47	18.07.00	
FRANCE - PRIVATE		1,500	FRF	353	25.08.00	
FRANCE - PRIVATE		150	FRF	35	18.07.00	
FRANCE - PRIVATE		200	FRF	46	06.11.00	
GERMAN - PRIVATE				80	19.10.1999	
GERMAN - PRIVATE		100	USD	153	06.10.99	
GERMAN - RC		100,000	DEM	81,790	01.09.1999	
HONG KONG - RC		55,122	HKD	11,287	25.01.2000	
ICELANDIC - RC		2,000,000	ISK	41,734	17.08.1999	
ICELANDIC - RC/GOVT		8,200,000	ISK	169,231	17.08.1999	6.2M - NS, 2M. GOVT
ICRC - PRIVATE		50	USD	79	18.02.00	
ICRC			CHF	20,197	14.12.99	
ICRC				16,800	18.04.00	
IRISH - GOVT		200,000	IEP	407,400	18.08.1999	
IRISH - RC		170,000	IEP	346,188	01.10.1999	
IRISH - RC		300,000	IEP	609,330	03.09.1999	
IRISH - RC		270,000	IEP	549,990	26.08.1999	
IRISH - RC		141,804	IEP	280,162	13.06.00	
ISRAEL - PRIVATE				75	12.10.1999	
ITALIAN - RC		100,000,000	ITL	82,900	19.08.1999	
JAPANESE - RC				1,950,000	24.12.1999	FOOD ASSISTANCE
JAPANESE - RC		717,704,000	JPY	10,702,402	24.02.2000	RECONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH/ EDUCATION AND SOCIAL FACILITIES
JAPANESE - RC		176,000,000	JPY	2,295,040	20.09.1999	PREFABRICATED BUILDING, IZMIT UNIVERSITY
JAPANESE - RC		29,000,000	JPY	378,160	20.09.1999	10 LANDCRUISERS
JAPANESE - RC		780,000,000	JPY	10,171,200	08.09.1999	CASH FOR KIND (WINTERIZED TENTS)
JAPANESE - RC				3,470,000	16/12/99	PLASTIC SHEETING, PREFAB BEDDING, LANTERNS
JAPANESE - RC		38,841,813	JPY	579,209	26.04.2000	DPP
JAPANESE - RC		113,900,000	JPY	1,698,477	24.02.2000	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME
JAPANESE - RC		10,000,000	JPY	129,800	19.08.1999	
JAPANESE - RC		3,386,678	JPY	52,700	24.05.2000	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME
JORDAN - PRIVATE		90	USD	148	29.05.00	
KOREAN REP- PRIVATE		1,980	USD	2,942	05.11.1999	
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC		18,904,776	WON	28,830	07.06.00	DPP
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC		1,512,805	WON	2,243	26.5.00	CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE DONG-A NEWSPAPER
KOREA, REPUBLIC - RC				51,415	08.11.1999	
KUWAIT - PRIVATE		20,000	USD	31,400	24.08.1999	
KUWAIT - PRIVATE		20,000	USD	31,400	24.08.1999	KORFEZ HOSPITAL, PSYCHO-SOCIAL CENTER, CUBUKLU PRIMARY SCHOOL
KUWAIT - RC		300,000	USD	472,200	29.03.2000	MULTI-PURPOSE SOCIAL FACILITIES
KUWAIT - RC		1,122,000	USD	1,766,028	09.03.2000	
LICHTENSTEIN - GOVT				100,000	09.12.1999	
LICHTENSTEIN - PRIVATE		10,000	USD	15,250	19.10.1999	
LICHTENSTEIN - PRIVATE		150,000	GBP	373,500	08.10.1999	
LICHTENSTEIN - PRIVATE		50,000	GBP	126,650	20.12.1999	
LIECHTENSTEIN - RC				10,000	24.08.1999	
LIECHTENSTEIN - RC				100,000	09.09.1999	
LITHUANIAN - RC		5,725	USD	8,508	12.11.1999	
LUXEMBOURG - GOVT		5,000,000	LUF	198,800	30.09.1999	EARMARKED FOR WINTER TENTS
LUXEMBOURG - RC		2,000,000	LUF	79,520	30.09.1999	
LYBIAN - RC				10,000	23.08.1999	
MALAYSIA - PRIVATE				345	30.11.1999	
MALAYSIA - RC		67,671	MYR	28,029	02.02.2000	
MALTA				14,900	14.10.1999	
MEXICO - PRIVATE				40	18.10.1999	

MONACO - GOVT		500,000	FRF	122,300	27.08.1999	
MONACO - RC		100,000	FRF	24,460	18.08.1999	
MONACO - RC		20,000	FRF	4,870	11.01.2000	
MONACO - RC		351,320	FRF	85,898	18.10.1999	FLOORING FOR TENTS, MATTRESSES, SLEEPING BAGS, FIED BEDS, BED LINEN, TENTS FOR EMERGENCY STOCK
MOROCCAN - RC		30,000	USD	47,100	19.08.1999	
NETHERLANDS - RC				19,600	08.10.1999	EARMARKED FOR DELEGATE (Y. MARAT) 4 MONTHS
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT				117,747	21.12.1999	
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		250,000	NZD	204,900	18.08.1999	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		400,000	NZD	327,840	23.08.1999	
NEW ZEALAND - RC		480	NZD	372	30.06.00	
NORWAY - RC/GOVT		400,000	NOK	77,958	16.11.1999	81.39 % GOVT AND 18.61 % RC (Winterization Ismit)
OMS				6,200	18.10.1999	MEDICATION OR RELIEF ITEMS
OPEC		250,000	USD	392,500	23.08.1999	
OXFAM (UK)		40,000	GBP	103,600	04.02.2000	FOR PURCHASE OF WASHING FACILITIES
POLISH - RC		2,000	USD	3,140	18.08.1999	
PORTUGUESE- RC		5,000,000	PTE	40,010	24.08.1999	
PRIVATE				244,274	29.10.1999	VARIOUS DONORS
SAN MARINO -RC		8,780	EUR	14,110	03.12.1999	
SINGAPORE - PRIVATE				1,640	11.02.2000	
SINGAPORE - RC				400,000	21.10.1999	WINTERISED TENTS & PREFABRICATED UNITS
SINGAPORE - RC				600,000	07.09.1999	
SINGAPORE - RC				1,667,383	16.08.00	
SLOVAK - RC		2,263	EUR	3,630	05.10.1999	
SOUTH AFRICA - PRIVATE				2,458	24.11.1999	
SPANISH - PRIVATE				381	08.11.1999	
SPANISH - RC		1,250,000	ESP	12,053	19.08.1999	
SWEDISH - RC		1,000,000	SEK	186,300	17.12.1999	NOT RECONSTRUCTION
SWEDISH - RC		53,860	SEK	10,056	02.03.2000	MEDICINE FOR MOBILE UNITS
SWEDISH - RC		3,300,000	SEK	614,790	21.12.1999	1 MIO FOR HEALTH AND 2.3 MIO FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND NOT CONSTRUCTION
SWEDISH - RC/GOVT		1,500,000	SEK	274,200	18.08.1999	MEDICINES AND TENTS
SWISS- PRIVATE				3,000	23/08/99	WHO PRIVATE
SWISS - GOVT				10,000	26.08.1999	COMMUNE DE COLLONGE-BELLERIVE
SWISS - RC/GOVT		50,000	CHF	50,000	19.08.1999	VILLE DE GENEVE
SWISS - PRIVATE				23,923	09.02.2000	
SWISS - PRIVATE		10,000	USD	14,985		UNION CARBIDE SWITZERLAND
SWISS - PRIVATE		250	USD	416	25.04.00	
SWISS - RC		1,000	USD	1,525	01.10.99	
THAI - RC				1,166	21.10.1999	
THAI - RC		10,000	USD	14,985	14.09.1999	
THAI - RC				2,581	08.11.1999	
UAE - PRIVATE		20	USD	31	04.10.1999	
UNHCR				5,395	14.09.1999	UNHCR STAFF COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION
UNHCR		2,947	USD	4,494	22.10.1999	UNHCR STAFF COUNCIL CONTRIBUTION
UNHCR		877	USD	1,439	31.03.00	
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				61,572,428	CHF	68.22%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCL. PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
PERSONNEL						
Australia	Delegate(s)			21,848		
Australia	Delegate(s)			21,191	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Canada	Delegate(s)			5,092		
Denmark	Delegate(s)			11,170		
Denmark	Delegate(s)			21,191	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Finland	Delegate(s)			21,519		

Finland	Delegate(s)			21,191	15.06.2000	Year 2000
France	Delegate(s)			11,170		
France	Delegate(s)			21,191	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			55,523	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			95,000		
Iran	Delegate(s)			10,020		
Japan	Delegate(s)			60,000		
Japan	Delegate(s)			48,460	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Netherlands	Delegate(s)			30,883		
Netherlands	Delegate(s)			16,263	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Spain	Delegate(s)			5,092	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Spain	Delegate(s)			21,848		
Sweden	Delegate(s)			13,142	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Sweden	Delegate(s)			16,591		
Switzerland	Delegate(s)			36,796	15.06.2000	Year 2000
Switzerland	Delegate(s)			130,000		
USA	Delegate(s)			12,813		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED PERSONNEL				707,994		
GOODS						
AMERICAN - RC		93,000	USD	141,010	17.08.1999	high protein biscuits, comfort kits, health kits
AMERICAN - RC		21,000	USD	32,970	24.08.1999	3 NEW EMERGENCY HEALTH KITS
AMERICAN - RC		7,192	USD	10,777	01.09.1999	4 LIGHT TENTS
AMERICAN - RC		122,381	USD	183,388	04.09.1999	BATTERIES, FLASHLIGHTS + TRANSPORT
AMERICAN - RC				142,760	24.11.1999	172 TENTS
AUSTRIAN - RC		2,289,941	ATS	266,208	08.09.1999	2040 FIELD BEDS, 7560 BLANKETS, TRANSPORT
AUSTRIAN - RC		600,000	ATS	69,950	17.08.1999	2'000 BOTTLES OF HUMANALBUMIN
AUSTRIAN - RC		7,800,000	ATS	909,347	23.08.1999	ERU + RUNNING COSTS
AUSTRIAN - RC		2,003,000	ATS	232,851	10.01.1999	NIKE SPORTSWEAR
BELGIAN - RC		733,881	BEF	29,184	20.08.1999	1 WHO EHK, 280BLANKETS, 75 TENTS
BELGIAN - RC		9,000,000	BEF	356,886	15.09.1999	3,600 MATTRESSES
BELGIAN - RC		1,168,634	BEF	46,341	16.09.1999	HYGIENE KITS, TRANSPORTED BY FRENCH RC
BELGIAN - RC		6,270,246	BEF	249,625	01.12.1999	150 WINTERTENTS
BRITISH - RC		124,520	USD	195,496	27.08.1999	265 TENTS
BRITISH - RC		57,108	EUR	91,373	30.08.1999	3432 FAMILY HYGIENE PARCELS
BRITISH - RC				2,430,000	08.09.1999	HYGIENE KITS, CLOTHES, COOKING STOVES
BRITISH - RC		336,866	GBP	815,216	08.09.1999	TENTS, HYGIENE KITS
BRITISH - GOVT				251,490	23.11.1999	303 TENTS
BRITISH - RC				415,000	26.11.1999	500 TENTS
BRITISH - RC		90,347	GBP	228,806	13.06.00	880 TENTS
BULGARIAN - RC		5,619	USD	8,822	24.08.1999	1,715 BLANKETS
BULGARIAN - RC		130,462	DEM	106,705	01.09.1999	BLANKETS AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES
BULGARIAN - RC		29,979	DEM	24,520	14.09.1999	1602 BLANKETS, 1303 VACCINES, MEDICINES
CANADIAN - RC		400,000	CAD	423,800	28.08.1999	BLANKETS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES
CANADIAN - RC/GOVT		600,000	CAD	635,700	30.08.1999	blankets, water purification tablets, sheetings
CANADIAN - RC		500,000	CAD	529,750	30.08.1999	PLASTIC SHEET., BLANKETS, HYGIENE
CANADIAN - RC		97,936	CAD	98,817	04.09.1999	BLANKETS
CANADIAN - RC		43,728	CAD	44,122	05.09.1999	PLASTIC SHEETING
EGYPTIAN - RC		340,000	USD	533,800	25.08.1999	tents, blankets, medicines, relief supplies.
FINNISH - GOVT		84,094	EUR	134,929	23.08.1999	2'000 bottles of human albumin (govt. part)
FINNISH - RC		16,482	EUR	26,445	23.08.1999	ibid. (RC part)
FINNISH - RC		90,000	USD	141,300	24.08.1999	2 toyota landcruisers and 1 nissan terrano 97
FINNISH - RC		197,200	FIM	53,205	27.08.1999	1500 MATTRESSES, 88 TENTS
FINNISH - RC		344,315	FIM	92,896	01.09.1999	100TENTS
FINNISH - RC		576,000	FIM	154,944	06.09.1999	200 TENTS
FINNISH - RC				207,500	01.01.1900	250 TENTS (further 1500 tbc)
FINNISH - RC/GOVT				1,243,991	17.12.1999	988 TENTS
FRENCH - RC		355,300	FRF	86,906	26.08.1999	450,000 BABY DIPERS
FRENCH - RC		1,485,750	FRF	363,412	31.08.1999	Blankets, Tents, Plastic sheeting, medical/hygiene+trans

GERMAN - RC		1,200,000	DEM	984,240	18.08.1999	ERU
GERMAN - RC		719,050	DEM	589,765	22.08.1999	ERU SUPPLIES
GERMAN - RC		200,000	DEM	164,039	18.08.1999	RELIEF GOODS
GERMAN - RC					09.09.1999	2000 tents, 3000 beds, 30 field kitchens, 20 wash. cont
GERMAN - RC		130,000	DEM	106,574	21.10.1999	30 FIELD KITCHENS
GERMAN - RC				107,900	20.11.1999	130 TENTS
HELLENIC - RC				76,500	19.08.1999	tents, blankets, bed sets + medical team
ITALIAN - RC		121,965,250	ITL	101,109	26.08.1999	4,000 BLANKETS, 50 TENTS, DRUGS
ITALIAN - RC		25,664,000	ITL	21,275	27.08.1999	Hygienic tissues, soap, dishes, cutlery
ITALIAN - RC		120,993,532	ITL	99,941	06.09.1999	HYGIENE, 800 BLANKETS
IRANIAN - RC		90,000	USD	141,300	21.08.1999	5,000 BLANKETS, 500 TENTS, TRANSPORT
IRANIAN - RC		163,000,000	IRR	139,202	01.09.1999	4 FIELD BATHS + TRANSPORT
IRANIAN - RC		35,000	USD	54,950	30.08.1999	3000 BLANKETS, 200 TENTS (PART OF 2ND&3RD C.)
IRISH - GOVT		137,116	IEP	279,305	23.08.1999	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
IRISH - GOVT		36,750	IEP	74,860	26.08.1999	MEDICAL SUPPLIES
JAPANESE - RC/PRIVATE				47,400	18.08.1999	2 CARS
JAPANESE - RC		22,680	JPY	295,747	06.09.1999	50,000 COTTON TOWELS
JAPANESE - RC		85,817,850	JPY	1,119,065	10.09.1999	10 TOYOTA COROLLAS, 52,500 BLANKETS
KOREAN - RC		200,000	USD	314,000	27.08.1999	1,000 BLANKETS, 500 TENTS, MEDICINES
NORWEGIAN - RC		7,900,000	NOK	1,552,413	18.08.1999	ERU
NORWEGIAN - RC				747,000	24.11.1999	900 (with partial Fed funding)
NETHERLANDS RC		522,519	NLG	567,812	19.08.1999	Relief goods, transport, distribution
NETHERLANDS - RC		180,089	NLG	130,726	19.08.1999	2 EHK, 10 generators, 105 tents, 5970 blankets
NETHERLANDS - RC		430,518	NLG	313,374	25.08.1999	Body bags, rubber gloves, masks, tents, blankets, etc. etc.
NETHERLANDS - RC		154,305	NLG	112,329	26.08.1999	COOKING SETS, JERRY CANS, BLANKETS
NETHERLANDS - RC		70,351	NLG	51,213	31.08.1999	7920 BLANKETS
NETHERLANDS - RC		661,976	NLG	481,852	31.08.1999	1220 TENTS (VARIOUS)
NETHERLANDS - RC		3,040,000	NLG	2,206,718	10.09.1999	2000 WINTERISED TENTS
NETHERLANDS - RC				870,000	15.09.1999	10,000 BEDS, 10,000 BEDLINEN SETS
NETHERLANDS - RC				1,380,000	08.10.1999	10,000 BEDS, 10,000 LINEN SETS, 30,000 B. PARCELS
OXFAM		36,357	GBP	89,427	18.08.1999	9,520 BLANKETS, 98 EMERG. SHELTER
OXFAM		60,000	GBP	147,582	27.08.1999	WATER EQUIPMENT
PORTUGUESE - RC				10,000	21.08.1999	1,000 BLANKETS - ESTIMATED VALUE
ROMANIAN - RC		25,000	USD	39,250	18.08.1999	2,000 BLANKETS
SLOVENE - RC		308,000	DEM	252,622	31.08.1999	160 TENTS
SPANISH - RC		2,274,000	ESP	21,926	18.08.1999	FIRST AID KITS & SUPPLIES
SPANISH - RC		3,084,000	ESP	29,736	21.08.1999	Wat. purif. tab., generator, emerg. kits, supplies
SPANISH - RC		4,180,000	ESP	40,304	24.08.1999	100 BED SETS, 20 TENTS
SWEDISH - RC		155,000		28,334	19.08.1999	6,000 BLANKETS
SWEDISH - RC		2,800,000	SEK	511,840	01.09.1999	TENTS W/HEATERS, TARPULIN FL., FREIGHT
SWEDISH - RC				282,200	25.11.1999	340 TENTS (further 1660 tbc)
SWISS - RC				639,551	07.10.1999	blankets, generators, med. supplies, ...
SWISS - PRIVATE/RC		1,149,757	USD	2,039,094	26.09.00	KANDIRA WATER PIPELINE
THAI - RC					14.09.1999	2000 BLANKETS, 49 BOXES OF MEDICINES
UAE - RC		121,521	USD	190,788	19.08.1999	200 TENTS, 1433 BLANKETS, DATES
UAE - RC		123,717	USD	185,390	03.09.1999	400 TENTS
UAE - RC		102,612	USD	153,764	05.09.1999	BLANKETS, JERRYCANS, HYGIENE, ET AL.
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				30,510,653	CHF	33.81%
ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET				29,802,659		
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
ALGERIAN - RC						2,000 blankets, drugs, tents wheel chairs
AUSTRIAN - RC					18.08.1999	4 Search and rescue teams
AUSTRIAN - RC					13.11.1999	20 DOGS AND 23 STAFF, EQUIPEMENT
AUSTRIAN - RC		5,000,000	AUS	5,017,500	01.12.1999	MEDICAMENTS
BULGARIAN - RC		130,464	DEM	107,006	01.09.1999	BLANKETS, MEDICAL SUPPLIES
BULGARIAN -RC		6,806	USD	10,685	24.08.1999	RESCUE TEAM AND DOGS

