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Operation Update

Turkey: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

International Appeal n° MDRTR003	GLIDE n° OT-2011-00025-TUR
Operation Update n° 15 Date of issue: 22 October 2020	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 January through 30 June 2020
Operation start date: 9 November 2012	Operation timeframe: 104 months up to 30 June 2021
Funding requirements (CHF): 122 million with a funding gap of 18.9 million	
N° of people being assisted: 2.76 million for the length of the appeal	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS), IFRC, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Turkish Disaster and Emergency Presidency (AFAD), Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Education, Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, Ministry of Health, DG-ECHO, UN Agencies (WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM, UNDP)	

Highlights of this operation update

This operation update reports on the implementation of programmes and activities for January to June 2020 against the seventh revised plan of action of the International Appeal. The TRCS community centres continued to be the mainstay for both refugee and host communities, especially since the announcement of the COVID-19 global pandemic. While government restrictions on movement due to the pandemic were firmly observed, TRCS continued to provide services, share information and raise awareness using telephone, social media and other online conferencing tools.

In a bid to curb spread of the disease, the Turkish government introduced a series of containment measures including closing schools and places of worship; cancelling all social activities; applying flexible working modalities such as working from home; closing shopping malls, restaurants and community spaces; and banning all public gatherings. In March, Turkey also cancelled all international flights and deemed inter-province travel subject to local authority permission. A 14-day quarantine was mandatory for all people arriving from abroad. A curfew on weekends and public holidays was also implemented.

In June, the country began easing movement restrictions in-country, lifting bans on intercity travel and allowing restaurants, parks, sports and childcare facilities to operate. Come July, Turkey opened its borders to overseas visitors, with health checks, protection and distancing measures in place. Temperature scans and testing are in place at airports and other tourist facilities.

Overall, however, activities under this International Appeal in the first half of 2020 were severely curbed due to COVID-19 pandemic constraints. Participants in the final mentoring phase of the Livelihoods entrepreneurship programme experienced difficulties in moving forward with their individual plans as well as disruptions to their existing businesses. Some significant needs of the entrepreneurs which emerged due to the pandemic situation included paying rent, procurement of materials and services, and social security. Skills training normally held at the community centres was cancelled with some of these being held online where possible. While some agricultural courses resumed in the field with limited participation, following the lockdown ease in June, these were also considered risky, despite the observation of physical distancing and the use of personal protection equipment (PPE). For Health, most activities addressed COVID-19 concerns, including information sharing, symptom screening and psychosocial support (PSS) counselling –

much of which was conducted by telephone or online. Distribution of hygiene packages was made among vulnerable groups as well. Awareness-raising seminars were conducted online on various health concerns, the foremost of which were related to COVID-19. TRCS continued to provide referrals for service users to relevant health institutions as needed.



Despite restriction of movement due to the pandemic in Turkey, online agricultural courses continued at most of the TRCS community centres for trainees through market gardens. (Photo credit: Turkish Red Crescent, July 2020)

Also during this period, the 'Responding to Protection Needs of Refugees in Turkey' project funded by DG-ECHO closed at the end of March 2020. During its lifetime, this project served over 782,600 refugees through multi-disciplinary approaches customized for individual needs. While pandemic constraints severely limited protection activities from mid-March, CC staff continued to work from home and support ongoing cases via phone/online means where possible.

Some Turkish language classes were also held online for which lesson modules were subsequently tailored for several vocational sectors.

The Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) team was highly active during this reporting period, especially in relation to the pandemic. Of particular interest were the 'false facts' seminars which addressed rumours circulating among the communities and provided factual information to support community members in taking correct precautionary and protective measures as well as allaying fears regarding community concerns. All activities were conducted through online platforms.

For more on the National Society's activities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic as part of the IFRC global appeal, click [here](#).

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the situation

As of 28 August 2020, Turkey continued to host more than 3.6 million refugees, of whom Syrians registered under [Temporary Protection](#) comprise some 99 per cent, with the rest including nationals from Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and

other countries registered under [International Protection](#). Some 62,000 Syrian refugees currently live in government-run temporary accommodation centres (camps) with access to shelter, food, education, health and social services, though this continues to reduce as camps throughout the country are gradually being closed. The remaining 3.54 million or so reside in congested urban areas, often under challenging circumstances and with scarce resources, despite commendable humanitarian assistance efforts by the Turkish government authorities.

Turkey's Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) reports some 94 per cent of the Syrian refugee population continues to live in urban areas throughout the country, with the majority in Istanbul (some 506,000 individuals or 14 per cent), followed by Gaziantep (12.5%), Hatay (12.1%) and Şanlıurfa (11.6%), comprising some 50 per cent of all Syrian refugees registered in Turkey in these four cities alone.

Registered Syrian refugees according to distribution in 10 cities in Turkey as of 28 August 2020			
No.	City	Number of Syrian refugees in the city	% of Syrian refugee population in Turkey
1	Istanbul	507,482	14.06
2	Gaziantep	450,618	12.48
3	Hatay	435,416	12.06
4	Şanlıurfa	421,156	11.67
5	Adana	248,817	6.89
6	Mersin	216,253	5.99
7	Bursa	176,953	4.90
8	Izmir	146,768	4.07
9	Kilis	108,316	3.00
10	Konya	115,568	3.20
	TOTAL	2,827,347	78.32*

*percentage of all Syrian refugees in Turkey (3,610,022) as of 28 August 2020
Source: Directorate General of Migration Management

The 10 cities above alone host over 78 per cent of all Syrian refugees in Turkey. Other cities which house high numbers of the refugee population include Ankara, Kahramanmaraş, Mardin, Kayseri, Kocaeli, Osmaniye, Diyarbakır, Malatya, Adıyaman, and Batman. Cumulatively, all these 20 cities are currently home to some 94 per cent of 3.6 million refugees under Temporary Protection in Turkey¹.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The **Turkish Red Crescent Society (TRCS)** is the sole host and implementing Movement actor in the country while these particular interventions under the International Appeal are spearheaded by its Community-Based Migration Programme team. With support from IFRC and other Movement partners, the National Society is responsible for the operational planning, implementation, monitoring, financial management and dissemination of the proposed outcomes and cooperation with the key stakeholders at national and provincial level. TRCS utilizes its extensive in-country assets and human resources, as well as government and civil society relations for effective and efficient implementation of the activities across all sectors.

The National Society also works through 258 branches and more than 5,400 staff country-wide in support of vulnerable people in Turkey and abroad. It also has nine regional and 23 local disaster management and logistics centres with the capacity to provide food and household items for 500,000 people in case of emergency or disaster. As the largest humanitarian organization in the country and as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field with a wide reach to vulnerable communities, TRCS continues to extend its humanitarian services to refugees and host communities in urban and rural areas.

Between 28 February and 27 March 2020, TRCS supported essential needs of people stranded at the Turkey-Greece border through distribution of some 35,000 hot meals, 236,800 convenience food items, 73,200 instant meal packages, 54,400 catering supplies, and 103,400 units of drinking water, 3,475 blankets, 3,300 hygiene materials, over 800 baby diapers, and some 102,000 items of clothing. TRCS also provided Restoring Family Links services, sharing information in Arabic, Farsi and English. On 27 March 2020, due to the threat of COVID-19 spreading, Turkish authorities evacuated those remaining at the border to migration centres or quarantine facilities as needed. While numbers have reduced

¹ Directorate General of Migration Management

because of the movement restrictions due to COVID-19, TRCS is currently focusing on preparedness activities to meet essential basic needs in the constant anticipation of future movement of migrants and refugees towards Europe. IFRC supports this through the MDR65003 appeal mentioned below.

Apart from RCRC Movement partners, TRCS continues working with other programme partners including the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CTE) programme, enabling low-income refugee families to send their children to school. On 1 April 2020, TRCS began working with IFRC on the Emergency Social Safety Network (ESSN) programme, providing basic needs assistance through cash transfers. TRCS also continues to provide first-line response for newly arrived refugees as and when needed.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The **International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)** is present in support of the National Society through the Turkey Country Office (CO) in Ankara, which led by a Head of Country Office, and supported by teams of international and national staff dedicated to migration and disaster response programming; finance, administration and HR; communications; external coordination and partnerships; assurance and audit; and the ESSN programme. Funding channels through which the IFRC Turkey CO currently supports TRCS include the [MDRTR003](#) Population Migration International Appeal, the [MDR65003](#) Turkey-Greece border operation; the global COVID-19 response operation (MDR65004); and the IFRC 2020 country plan, in support of National Society capacity development not included in the emergency response appeals; and funding from DG ECHO for the ESSN programme. The IFRC country office also provides technical, coordination, administrative and donor reporting support to the National Society.

Multiple Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners and their governments support TRCS interventions related to the crisis in Syria directly and indirectly through technical support, financial and in-kind contributions. Norwegian Red Cross continues to support the TRCS's community centre in Bursa, and a child protection centre in Ankara. German Red Cross works bilaterally with the National Society in 11 cities in strengthening mental health and PSS interventions for refugees and host communities in Turkey. ICRC provides technical support to TRCS for Restoring Family Links (RFL). When requested via the IFRC Country Office, the IFRC Regional Office for Europe (ROE) in Budapest and the IFRC Secretariat in Geneva also provide specialist technical support to TRCS when required.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Turkish government leads the coordination and management of humanitarian assistance for refugees in the country. Nationally, these include the Turkish Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), Ministry of Interior, and the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the provincial level, the Governorates together with their respective AFAD and Provincial Directorates of Migration Management (PDMM) offices, work closely with their counterparts at the relevant government ministries, the security authorities and other relevant agencies. TRCS continues to work closely with AFAD and DGMM in line with its assigned mandate and duties comprising the procurement, delivery and distribution of essential relief supplies, such as shelter and other household items. TRCS also works closely with the different ministries, including the:

- Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services (MOFLSS) for skills development, employability training and employment matters as well as referrals for people needing protection and related services;
- Ministry of Health (MOH) on health-related referrals, health training/seminars, checks for children and adults, and the health centre in the Istanbul Sultanbeyli community centre;
- Ministry of National Education (MONE) on language and vocational activities, and school-related matters;
- Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MOFAL) on livelihood skills programmes and activities related to agriculture and livestock.

TRCS also coordinates its work with the local authorities and provincial levels of the said ministries as and when required.

Needs analysis and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Challenges faced by the refugee community include language differences which contribute to difficulty in registration and access to essential public and medical services; the high cost of urban living and lack of suitable accommodation; child marriage for reasons of protection, security and/or economy; child labour when caregivers are unable to work; unequal pay for work; bullying in schools; and the lack of fulfilment of rights and legal assistance. Host communities are also under pressure, given the volume of the refugee population in Turkey, which has stretched the capacity of health and educational facilities, and other public services.

To date, the situation has been exacerbated by the global COVID-19 pandemic. Many refugee families are supported by daily-wage breadwinners, and government restrictions on movement have not allowed them to leave home to engage in paid work. This lack of income has affected the ability of families to cover their essential and medical needs, and housing rent. Other difficulties that vulnerable communities have faced, among others, include affording proper personal

protection equipment; children unable to attend school or access TV or online learning; and being unable to access health and medical facilities.

Also, the ‘infodemic’ surrounding COVID-19 together with misleading or false information that is spread via word-of-mouth, the Internet, social networks and the media has given rise to a variety of misperceptions and unfounded fears among refugee and host communities in Turkey. Under the CEA component of this Appeal, steps have been taken at community level to address these rumours to abate community concerns, share facts and reliable information, and ease any bubbling tensions that if exacerbated, could lead to more serious consequences among communities as a whole.

Operation Risk Assessment

Risk	Likelihood	Update on situation/Mitigation measures
High risk of the refugee population’s needs not met due to their not being registered	High	<p>TRCS staff continue to work to facilitate the registration of refugees according to government policy, and advocate based on individual needs in cases where additional support is required, to ensure those in need can receive relevant support.</p> <p>During the reporting period, this risk may have been exacerbated due to government restrictions on movement due to COVID-19 and limited access to community and public services. TRCS continues to provide related services through the community centres, albeit with limited staff and at slower rates.</p>
Incidences of child marriage/child labour may be high	High	<p>To mitigate this issue, enrolment of children in school is advocated and as well as the provision of non-formal education classes; this is done in a sensitive and culturally appropriate manner. TRCS also works with UNICEF on the Conditional Cash Transfer for Education (CCTE) to mitigate this risk.</p> <p>The closure of schools due to the pandemic has made education difficult for some children who have little/no access to online/remote learning means. Incidences of child marriage/labour may or may not have risen during this time but as of now, there is no clear reliable information. Schools are scheduled to reopen at the end of August 2020 prioritizing distance learning at first, but gradually returning to classrooms in the 3rd week of September 2020 with proper protective measures in place.²</p>
Unsuccessful referrals for refugees	High	<p>One way to mitigate the risk of unsuccessful referrals for protection/health services is by raising awareness of refugee rights through information sharing and counselling with the refugee population, and relevant service providers if needed. Dialogue is maintained to advocate for access and support will be provided (e.g. transport) for referrals to go through.</p>
Hostility between refugee and host communities	High	<p>While the Turkish government and public have been highly supportive of the refugee community entering the country, the protracted nature of this crisis has begun to wear upon all parties, especially in the country’s present economic climate. TRCS continues to encourage interaction between refugee and host communities through social cohesion activities at the community centres, as well as supporting members of the host communities who require relevant services available.</p> <p>Currently, community centres have continued to bring refugee and host community members together through online Advisory Committee and Youth Club meetings and seminars surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic which has given rise to new fears, misperceptions and rumours.</p>
Difficulties in recruiting qualified staff	High	<p>There is a scarcity of qualified staff and high market demand from other organizations due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis. A top priority for TRCS will be to take preparatory measures for timely recruitment of staff in order to secure programme service delivery.</p>
Staff safety in the field	High	<p>Appropriate measures are in place to mitigate risks to staff, including cooperation with the authorities where appropriate. Mitigating measures to keep TRCS staff and volunteers safe (including their psychological condition) consist of ensuring regular psychosocial support, and supervision and mentoring by technical leads.</p> <p>Staff safety in terms of protection against COVID-19 has been in place since the pandemic was first announced. Proper face masks, hand</p>

² [Closed amid pandemic, schools in Turkey to reopen gradually, cautiously](#)

		sanitizers, protective clothing and other related PPE are provided to all staff and volunteers.
Potential complex emergency (as Turkey is prone to natural disasters)	High	<p>Turkey is prone to different natural shocks such as earthquakes. A major earthquake would highly impact the population, including vulnerable refugees. AFAD, the National Emergency Management Agency in Turkey, has prepared contingency plans for earthquake situations and TRCS is part of exercises as such. In case of a major event, TRCS can activate its response contingency plan for up to 500,000 people. Simulation exercises have taken place annually in TRCS over the last three years. If international assistance is requested, IFRC will support the TRCS response operation with regional and global resources as needed. TRCS also has good relations with local NGOs and INGOs; there is improved coordination and development of common strategies for response.</p> <p>Turkey began COVID-19 containment measures from mid-March 2020 and saw its highest rise in daily cases (up to 5,100/day) in mid-April. These saw a subsequent reduction, but are currently on the rise again. To date, COVID-19 positive cases in Turkey are nearing the 295,000 mark with some 7,000 deaths reported. While recovery rates are encouraging (reported at some 89%), daily cases are recorded at above 1,500 at the end of August³ and have continued rising. Collectively TRCS is working with government, IFRC and other I/NGO partners to respond to this emergency which has had a heavy impact on implementation of activities and interventions under this IA.</p>

Under the cloud of COVID-19:

- Turkey's political and security situation has remained stable to date;
- Government policies on the refugee population continue to enable registration and access to services for people hosted in urban areas, and promote integration with the host communities;
- Government policies on the continuation of humanitarian services in the temporary accommodation centres (camps) remain the same; however, more of these centres continue to close and more of the refugee population are compelled to seek accommodation in urban areas with access to paid work, health amenities and educational facilities⁴.
- Given that there is no clear end to the conflict in Syria, many refugees continue to stay in Turkey;
- There is no population movement along the border over the planned capacity of 50,000 people.

While there has been no major earthquake or other natural disaster occurring during this reporting period which required international assistance, the global COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted much of the activity under this Appeal. Despite this, the work of the TRCS community centres continues through telephone and online tools, with minimum essential staff working on rotation and taking the necessary protective measures at the CCs for urgent needs.

Other risks to consider, however, include the [overall](#) economic outlook for Turkey, which contracted some [10%](#) in Q2 2020. The service industry, in particular, has suffered a severe blow due to lockdowns and travel restrictions. As such, future risks to be considered for community interventions will include reduced consumer purchasing power and inflation in-country as well as a bleak [forecast](#) for the national currency.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Implementation strategy

Since 2012, TRCS has continued to support the large influx of refugees entering Turkey through provision of first-line response supplies and services. Given the protracted nature of this crisis, and the uncertainty of when refugees may return to their countries of origin, the TRCS interventions supporting the existing refugee population in Turkey centre largely around services and activities that seek to sustain resilience and well-being in the longer term. These include health and psychosocial services, language and skills training for employability and livelihoods support, protection assistance, and social inclusion and cohesion. Host communities are also included in livelihoods and social cohesion activities.

³ Turkey – COVID-19 cases

⁴ To date, some 60,000 Syrian refugees are living in temporary accommodation centres (camps) as of 10 Sept 2020. Currently, seven temporary accommodation centres are still operating in five provinces, including Adana (1), Kilis (1), Kahramanmaraş, (1), Hatay (3) and Osmaniye (1). <https://en.goc.gov.tr/temporary-protection27#>

These interventions, under the IFRC International Appeal, are conducted primarily through the 16 TRCS community centres (CCs) in cities with high refugee populations, including Adana, Ankara, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Istanbul (2), Izmir, Kahramanmaraş, Kayseri, Killis, Kocaeli, Konya, Mardin, Mersin, and Şanlıurfa.

Both refugee and host communities have shown positive reception of the CCs in their locations. For refugees, the CCs provide a safe space for people to interact socially; learn new skills or languages; speak to trained counsellors regarding personal problems; and participate in finding solutions to other challenges faced. For the host community, the CCs provide opportunities for livelihood skills development and employment as well as a space for positive interaction with their refugee counterparts. For both communities, the CCs are a source for reliable information, especially since the COVID-19 pandemic was announced in March 2020.

As the Turkish government established movement restrictions and banned gatherings to mitigate spread of the virus, normal activities at the CCs have been seriously curtailed since mid-March 2020. While certain activities and services under this appeal have continued online and by telephone, most were severely disrupted. As such, numbers reported in this operational period may be much lower in comparison with the same period in previous years. One exception is community engagement and accountability (CEA) and social cohesion activities which were scaled up in response to service user demand in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic.

TRCS activities in response to the COVID-19 pandemic

As part of the IFRC global response to the COVID-19 pandemic, TRCS is engaged in interventions to prevent, contain and mitigate spread of the disease. This includes dissemination of COVID-19 related information, distribution of personal protective equipment (PPE) and hygiene kits, psychosocial support (PSS), symptom screening and referrals to medical facilities.

Through **risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)**, TRCS disseminated information related to COVID-19 among refugee and host communities by phone, through online social media and conference platforms, at households, and in public community spaces. Based on community information needs and in coordination with the TRCS public health department, information materials for distribution continue to be developed and updated, including facts and responses to address rumours. In July/August, TRCS will conduct a knowledge, attitude, practice/perception (KAP) assessment at the 16 community centres to understand community KAP and information needs related to COVID-19. Through RCCE and the distribution of PPE, TRCS has reached over 88,700 refugee and host community members as well as people in health institutions.

In Health, TRCS frontline staff and volunteers equipped with PPE continue to increase public health awareness, and promote safe hygiene practices to prevent and mitigate transmission of the virus, as well as conduct symptom screening by phone, and referring potential cases to hospitals. To date, the National Society has distributed over 3 million hygiene kits to vulnerable refugee and host communities as well as almost 6 million PPE units to health and public institutions, staff, volunteers, refugees and host communities. Also, with IFRC support, 40,000 hygiene kits and 25,000 baby hygiene kits being prepared for distribution over the coming months through the TRCS community centres.

The community centres supported under this International Appeal have played a special role in bringing together communities during this pandemic. TRCS staff together with refugee and host community volunteers, and vocational skills trainers have worked together to produce masks and visors using guidelines from the public health authorities. The National Society works in cooperation with public health organizations in distributing these items. To date, the community centres have collectively produced some 1.7 million masks.

TRCS also conducts PSS for individuals and groups, psychoeducation, online consultations, psychological screenings, and the distribution of PSS kits to children. Where needed, individuals are provided psychological triage or referred for professional psychological services. This service is also available for people referred by other I/NGOS and public institutions. To date, these TRCS activities have covered some 560,000 people.

Other key TRCS activities not supported directly under the IFRC appeal include provision of hot meals for more than 75,000 people under quarantine in state-run facilities (observation points); support for almost 5.8 million people with in-kind assistance (i.e. food parcels and clothing) and 2.4 million refugee and host community members with cash assistance. To date, the TRCS call centre has received over 4,330 calls from the refugee community for COVID-19 related services. In the treatment of the COVID-19 patients, TRCS has supported 322 hospitals with immune plasma components.


TRCS continues to implement its activities against COVID-19 through its 258 branches and 174 local units, branches, 16 community centres, nine regional disaster response centres and 85 blood centres across Turkey.

For more detailed information on TRCS's response to the global COVID-19 pandemic, click [here](#).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Outcome indicators achieved in terms of percentage will be reported on, following field surveys prior to the close of the appeal. Actual figures below are reported cumulatively from the beginning of the respective interventions up to 30 June 2020.

The challenges faced in implementation during the reporting period were largely related to the restriction of movement and ban on gatherings due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many TRCS staff were also reallocated to COVID-19 response activities to support urgent response. Overall, implementation of normal project activities was either delayed or suspended for the time being.

		
<p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached/targeted: 19,037/46,500 Male: 9,099/21,855 Female: 9,938/24,645</p>		
<p>LBN Outcome 1: Refugee and host communities have greater economic resilience through strengthened livelihood options</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Target refugee and host community families have improved their net income by end-2020	15%	Survey pending ⁵
<p>LBN Output 1.1: Vulnerable refugee and host community members have increased opportunities for economic self-reliance through vocational training and entrepreneurship development</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Individuals supported to start up or strengthen economic activities	3,000 individuals	1,335
Individuals participating in skills development training to increase income sources	15,500 individuals	9,729
<p>LBN Output 1.2: Refugee and host community members are provided employment support services through TRCS</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugee and host community members are provided employment-related services through TRCS	3,000	7,859
<p>LBN Outcome 2: TRCS meets daily nutritional needs of up to 5,000 most vulnerable refugees monthly through the Ulucanlar soup kitchen in Ankara</p>		
<p>LBN Output 2.1: Hot meals are provided daily through a kitchen in Ankara for up to 5,000 vulnerable refugees⁶</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugee community members living in Ankara whose nutritional needs have been met through the distribution of hot meals	5,000 individuals	-
Number of hot meals distributed on a daily basis	5,000	-
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		
<p>Entrepreneurship activities By the end of Q2 2020, 1,335 individuals had been or were being supported in starting up new businesses or expanding their existing ones. The entrepreneurship support project which began in earnest in July 2019 came to a close in May 2020. Activities in 2020 centred mostly around mentoring support for 60 entrepreneurs as this was the final activity under this project. Mentoring was conducted through interviews and discussions in Turkish and Arabic with five to 10 sessions per entrepreneur. Mentoring sessions focused on setting goals, implementation of business plans, support marketing, self-evaluation processes, seeking new solutions and options (especially in view of the current COVID-19 pandemic), supporting decision-making processes, accessing vital information, and developing new relationships with relevant parties.</p> <p>As part of the planned programme, the final mentoring sessions concentrate mainly on charting out a plan for participants to maintain their income as well as grants made by public institutions to support such businesses. The call documents of various development agencies were shared with all participants in Turkish and Arabic, and</p>		

⁵ Outcome surveys are planned for the first half of 2021 prior to the operation closing in June 2021.

⁶ This activity was discontinued in January 2020.

mentorships supporting candidates through the application process were conducted. As a closing activity, an online session was organized to address common problems faced by participants during this process.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many entrepreneurs have had their work disrupted. It has become difficult for many enterprises, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to sustain their businesses due to travel restrictions, border controls, and mandatory quarantines. Telephone/online interviews and field visits (with physical distancing and personal protection measures in place) were conducted to understand how the participants were affected by the COVID-19 restrictions and to determine their additional support needs. Survey findings showed 25 entrepreneurs (45%) supported within the scope of this intervention have kept working during the COVID-19 restrictions. Also, 10 of the businesses under this project identified as not being significantly affected by the COVID-19 situation and continue maintaining income. However, rental was determined as the primary need of almost half of the entrepreneurs as well as critical service and material procurement, including social security needs.

Skills, vocational and business development training

By end-June 2020, 9,729 individuals had received skills development training to expand their opportunities for employment. Given many of these training activities require hands-on participation, these were severely affected as gatherings were not allowed at the community centres. However, the community centre sewing and handicraft trainers took the initiative to use equipment and materials available at the CCs to produce face masks. This initiative included 36 trainers and 120 CC service users, and has proven highly successful producing face masks and visors, using guidelines from health authorities. This initiative by CC trainers and volunteers produced over [1.2 million face masks](#), which are distributed to health/medical personnel, staff, volunteers, refugee and host community members, and staff of other organizations. To date, this figure has risen to 1.7 million masks.

Though face-to-face classes were suspended, training for home-based agricultural production has been active online. These include cultivation of tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, eggplant, mint, parsley and strawberries, and were conducted from 11 of the CCs.



Lavender being prepared for sale in Kayseri. Harvesting the flowers is mostly done in August, but care and cultivation is conducted throughout the life of the plant until it is ready for harvesting. Under its agricultural skills programme run by the community centres, TRCS trainees are trained in the production of lavender. While Turkey's reputation as a world producer of aromatic and essential oils has long-centred around rose, jasmine and oregano oils, lavender has seen an increase in recent years. (Photo: TRCS, August 2020)

Overall, however, the pandemic restrictions caused most training to be discontinued. This sudden halt severely affected most trainees who were about to achieve certification in their training, and has made it more difficult for them to find employment. In June when movement restrictions were eased, some training continued while observing physical distancing regulations, but this was not considered ideal as it still posed a public health risk.

Employment-related services

During the reporting period, employment services provided included payment of work permit fees and related information sharing. Other services were suspended to mitigate risk of spreading COVID-19, resulting in applicant employee and employer numbers decreasing dramatically. Domestic demand was disrupted due to restrictions on economic activities in mid-March, and is estimated to cause decrease in economic growth, and an increase in unemployment and inflation rates, and other challenges. Economic recession is foreseen and with it, a decrease in employment opportunities, which may increase demand for certain employment-related services and reduce others in the near future.



Health

People reached/targeted: 307,847/321,400

Male: 126,274/138,202

Female: 181,573/183,198

Health Outcome 1: Refugee and host communities have greater health resilience through healthy lifestyles and good hygiene practices supported by community centre services

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Targeted refugee and host community members have improved hygiene practices by end-2020	70%	Survey pending ⁷

Health Output 1.1: Refugee and host community members are equipped with basic health information for healthy lifestyles, hygiene promotion and preventive health care through community centre services

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People have attended community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities	22,000 people	14,792
People have attended hygiene promotion activities	78,000 people	161,787
Referrals are made for people to access medical/clinical services at health facilities	12,000 referrals	8,327
Pregnant women have received hygiene packages for maternal/new-born care	14,400 women	9,600

Health Output 1.2: Health education activities are organized at two health centres in Şanlıurfa and Konya

Indicators:	Target	Actual
People have participated in health education and awareness-raising activities	70,000 people	74,465

Health Outcome 2: The health and psychological well-being of refugees living in urban areas is improved through comprehensive psychosocial support (PSS) by community centres

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugee adults and children report improved personal and interpersonal well-being by end-2020	50%	Survey pending

Health Output 2.1: Comprehensive psychosocial support (PSS) is provided to refugee community members

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugees have received PSS services through community centres	125,000 people	171,162
Mobile child-friendly spaces providing PSS to children are available	2 mobile CFS	2

Progress towards outcomes

In the first half of 2020, most activities under Health and PSS were largely geared towards mitigating the spread of COVID-19 and adapted to accommodate the government restrictions on movement and gatherings. Customized

⁷ Outcome surveys are planned for the first half of 2021 prior to the operation closing in June 2021.

services such as PSS counselling, symptom screening and information sharing were carried out by telephone or using online platforms or mobile applications. The community centres proved to be an important resource for reliable information about COVID-19 and related issues for the refugee and host communities as well as a reference centre for staff and volunteers in the production of masks and visors which were provided to refugee and host community members as well as medical personnel.

Up to end-June 2020, 14,792 people were reached through CBHFA activities with 2,701 covered in the first half of 2020 alone. Hygiene promotion activities under this appeal have reached a cumulative total of 161,787 people, reaching some 33,900 people in January-June 2020 alone. Up to 8,327 people were provided referrals for health services, with 269 made in the first half of 2020.

Community-based Health and First Aid, health education and outreach, hygiene promotion

CBHFA and health outreach activities were reduced due to the pandemic situation which did not allow volunteers, trainers and participants to meet face-to-face. While trainers and volunteers kept in contact with COVID-19 updates, health information from volunteers to CC service users was sometimes limited due to lack of Internet accessibility. Hygiene promotion activities were also affected by the pandemic conditions, though staff continued to communicate with service users through online training and phone calls.

Some distribution of hygiene packages was made to identified vulnerable groups such as older people, children and migrant agricultural workers, together with information on general health and COVID-19 related information. It was noted that people were sometimes reluctant to listen and follow health information and recommendations during distributions, and often, the physical distancing rule was not observed. Some CCs took steps to rearrange distribution times e.g. the Kilis CC made distributions in the morning when fewer people were on the street. Also, when required, responders were able to recommend actions, activities or where necessary support could be obtained.

During this reporting period, awareness-raising seminars were conducted online, covering COVID-19, communicable diseases, reproductive health, safe motherhood and hygiene. Hygiene packages were delivered to people identified by the protection team, and whose needs are followed up on by the health staff.



Turkish Red Crescent staff and volunteers distribute masks and beverages to members of the public on the street in Hatay. During these distributions, information on COVID-19 and preventive measures is shared. While Turkey has managed to lower the number of daily cases since peaking in April, new infections are currently on the rise. (Turkish Red Crescent, June 2020)

Referrals

For cases which needed follow-up treatment, TRCS continued to direct service users to the relevant health institutions during the reporting period. Referral activities were adapted within the parameters of the government COVID-19 restrictions. These included service users requiring prescriptions, cancer screening tests, eye examinations, high blood pressure checks, infant/child vaccinations, and health tests for women giving birth at home. Particular to COVID-19, people were reached through health screening calls wherein questions in relation to the symptoms of COVID-19 were asked and necessary information was provided. Also observed through these symptom screening calls was that while most of individuals did not display obvious signs of COVID-19 infections, concerns about stigmatization and being socio-economically alienated were apparent.

No distributions of hygiene packages specifically for expectant mothers were conducted at this time. Procurement of hygiene packages for new-born babies was delayed due to COVID-19 challenges; however, procurement is expected to be complete in Q3 2020 and distribution to take place in Q4 2020.

Psychosocial Support (PSS) Services

During this reporting period, PSS sessions covered psychological counselling, individual psychotherapy, psychoeducation and PSS support groups for some 21,000 people under this Appeal. Online psychoeducation, especially on the effects of the pandemic, support group studies and psychological counselling services continue to be provided. These services were adapted to conditions of the pandemic. Also, face-to-face meetings at Şanlıurfa, Konya, Bursa and Mardin Community Centres were started again (when the government restrictions related to the pandemic were eased in June 2020).

Psychological interviews were carried out, and relevant support information related to effects of the pandemic was provided to the public. This was conducted through online training, information-sharing during distributions, online training notifications by other programmes, and phone calls, among others. In addition, people who self-referred and those referred by other institutions were engaged in psychological triage interviews. Subsequently, those needing further support were referred to trained psychologists.

Due to lack of Internet access and that some people affected live in places where connectivity is a problem, there were technical difficulties in online interviews, or meetings had to be cancelled. In this context, the number of psychoeducation participants has been limited. Activities carried out with young people are observed to be more effective due to their ability to obtain Internet access and familiarity with the use of technology. In addition, there were difficulties because of the limited number of available telephone devices, and that not all of these are suitable for online calls.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached/targeted: 437,532/370,000

Male: 211,641/185,000

Female: 225,891/185,000

PGI Outcome 1: Refugees are more resilient and feel safer through relevant customized protection services and access to their legal rights to protection in Turkey⁸

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugees have received appropriate individual response for protection needs, including Restoring Family Links (RFL)	40,000 people	74,043
PGI Output 1.1: Refugees are supported with relevant protection services according to individual needs		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugees have been provided with protection services according to individual needs	16,000 people	37,233
Refugees are provided with information and counselling on relevant legal issues	14,000 people	20,672

⁸ Some figures reached under the PGI sector have far exceeded the original targets due to several events, including the Istanbul operation wherein refugees not registered in Istanbul should return to their cities of registration, or that those still unregistered should be registered in other provinces; and 2) the need for protection information expanded in cities such as Kahramanmaraş, Kilis and Şanlıurfa where government-run temporary accommodation centres were being closed, compelling refugees to move to urban areas where greater options for employment, health and education services are available. These two events created a knock-on effect that increased service users of certain protection services including legal counselling, sharing information on legal issues through seminars at CCs, and group information sessions within communities.

Refugees have been reached through group information sessions about protection services and their rights	6,000 people	11,436
PGI Output 1.2: Refugees are provided Restoring Family Links (RFL) services		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugees are provided with RFL services	4,000 people	4,702
PGI Outcome 2: The living conditions of refugees are improved through information and services provided by TRCS community centres		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Community centres provide essential information and services to refugees	15 community centres	15
PGI Output 2.1: Community centre services are set up and enable access to essential services and support for refugees to cope with consequences of displacement		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugees have received information and services (including registration and referrals) through community centres or outreach work (including home visits)	10,000 people	58,796
PGI Outcome 3: Refugee communities have improved social cohesion with local communities, and enhanced employability in Turkey		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Language training courses for refugees create opportunities for greater social integration and employability		
PGI Output 3.1: Refugees have participated in language classes and can communicate with local communities at work and in day-to-day activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugee community members participate in language training courses	10,000 people	9,329
PGI Outcome 4: Refugee and host communities are empowered to promote social cohesion and build peaceful co-existence through greater understanding		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugee and host community relationships are improved through regular dialogue and events at community level		Survey to be conducted
PGI Output 4.1: An environment is created for refugee and host communities to interact for greater understanding and social integration		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Advisory committee meetings and youth club events are held for host and refugee communities through community centres	300 meetings/events	159
Refugee and host community members participate in social harmonization events and meetings	220,000 people	308,858
PGI Outcome 5: Implementation of TRCS programming is improved with service user feedback and engagement		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Refugees are satisfied they have access to information, and can provide feedback regarding programme services	%	Survey pending ⁹
PGI Output 5.1: TRCS staff and volunteers understand the importance of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and how to apply it in their work		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
One guideline and basic training module on CEA is developed for the Turkey context	1 module	1
3 basic trainings on CEA have been provided to staff and volunteers	3 trainings	3

⁹ Outcome surveys are planned for the first half of 2021 prior to the operation closing in June 2021.

6 service user satisfaction surveys are conducted to understand if refugee living conditions have improved through TRCS community centre services	6 surveys	11
PGI Output 5.2: Refugees are engaged in two-way communication, incorporating their opinions and needs for the implementation of community centres services		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Community centres with feedback/suggestion boxes available	15 community centres	15
Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) are conducted through quarterly advisory committee meetings to obtain refugee and host community feedback on services received and existing needs	50 FGDs	159
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>Protection services</p> <p>Due to the COVID-19 global pandemic in March 2020, the working modality of the CCs was altered to curb the spread of the virus. TRCS staff continued to provide protection services through household visits (with the use of personal protective equipment), online information sessions and one-to-one phone calls where needed. The community feedback mechanism remained accessible through the hotline, at the CCs, and using paper forms during outreach activities.</p> <p>Also in March 2020, the Protection project funded by DG ECHO concluded. Through this project which was conducted via the CCs, over 74,000 refugees were provided with protection services through multi-disciplinary approaches tailored to individual needs. These included over 69,300 with relevant protection services; of whom more than 7,300 were provided customized case management; almost 30,000 with Individual Protection Assistance (IPA) funding; some 3,000 with legal counselling; over 17,600 with information seminars and materials on legal issues; and over 11,400 through group information sessions in their communities. Under Restoring Family Links (RFL), over 1,720 refugees were provided tracing services; more than 2,150 with family reunification support; and over 820 RCRC messages conveyed.</p> <p>From mid-March onwards, all protection activities normally conducted by the CCs were severely curbed by government restrictions on movement throughout the country due to COVID-19. CC staff also began working from home, and on shifts at the CCs in case of emergencies. Most CC activities were suspended to prevent risk of infection, including core activities on information dissemination and referrals. Also, few service users themselves approached the centres to avoid crowding. Overall, field activities were limited for all organizations, as staff from public institutions and other I/NGOs were compelled to work remotely and under restriction.</p> <p>Language classes</p> <p>Due to the pandemic, all language classes at the CCs had to be discontinued. However, classes in business and occupational Turkish language as well as A1-A2 level classes were conducted online by the Turkish language trainers from all CCs. The specialised language classes are part of the plan to provide CC programme graduates with an added advantage to enter the labour market and garner secure employment. Language training was also provided for job seekers with professional skills, and working CC service users already in the labour market.</p> <p>In this context, Business and Occupational Turkish language Training for Trainers (ToT) was organized to improve the capacity of Turkish language trainers working in the CCs. After this ToT, modules for 11 sectors with the most opportunities for work in the field were created, including welding, textiles, kitchen skills, handicraft production and sales, computer and cell phone repair, and skilled agricultural labour. After announcement of the courses in April, CCs received some 19,000 applications for Business and Occupational Turkish language training.</p> <p>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)</p> <p>Despite the cloud of the pandemic, the Social Cohesion programme managed to conduct a wide range of activities during the reporting period. These included speaking club meetings, seminars on common cultural history; workshops on tolerance and values, kitchen activities, storytelling and poetry; as well as projects on role models, and sports activities. One seminar that proved highly useful and supportive of all communities was the ‘false facts’ seminar which addresses rumours currently circulating among communities, and helps to clarify fact from rumour to ensure communities receive correct and useful information. These false-fact seminars have been vital towards enhancing social cohesion and mutual understanding among refugee and host communities. Platforms used for all these activities include MS Teams and WhatsApp, among others, aiming to continue increasing social cohesion among local and migrant communities, despite the movement restrictions.</p> <p>To understand the knowledge, attitude, and information needs in relation to COVID-19 of communities, along with their preferred channels for communication, the Social Cohesion team conducted online meetings with pre-established community forums, the Advisory Committee, in each of 16 Community Centres. From January to June</p>		

2020, 49 CC advisory committee meetings, and six youth club meetings were conducted. These online meetings have been essential to both refugee and host communities in identifying community concerns regarding COVID-19 and addressing rumours surrounding the situation. Outcomes from these meetings have supported updating and developing new information materials on the rumours identified, in different languages, which are shared through various communication and information channels. Information gaps can potentially spark or exacerbate misperceptions, rumours, mistrust, and panic – all of which are identified through the advisory committee.

The Social Cohesion team continues to provide relevant information to communities through different communication channels and adjusts programmes to support building long-term trust. The feedback mechanism for the CCs remains available to all community members. Technical difficulties such as the lack of Internet access and limited smart devices are the main challenge in conducting social cohesion activities for the local and migrant communities.

The COVID-19 global pandemic has had detrimental effects on the economic and social well-being of both refugee and host community members in Turkey. Movement restrictions and other government efforts to contain and mitigate effects of the virus have affected most workers in the informal sector who earn a daily wage. This, together with the current economic situation and uncertainty surrounding how long the refugee population will remain in Turkey, has highlighted the importance of maintaining social cohesion activities to continue supporting good beneficial relationships between both refugee and host communities.

Strategies for Implementation

SFI1 Outcome 1: TRCS operational and field staff have strengthened skills and capacity to provide services to refugee and host communities in Turkey

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of National Society staff report higher capacity for service delivery to the refugee and host communities	463	Survey pending ¹⁰

SFI1 Output 1.1: TRCS staff have received technical training for more effective service delivery to vulnerable people

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Staff have undergone Red Cross Red Crescent induction training	200 staff	159
Staff have participated in sector-specific technical training	100 staff	546
Staff and volunteers have been trained for psychosocial interventions and volunteer management	300 staff	263

Progress towards outcomes

Capacity building was severely curtailed in the first half of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. Under this Appeal, no progress was made in pre-planned capacity building during the reporting period. However, some training was conducted in direct relation to supporting response efforts to the pandemic situation.

Online training has been the main communication channel in providing health information and protective measures at all 16 community centres. The Health Education Centres in Konya and Şanlıurfa have played a crucial role in providing online training and information seminars on infectious diseases, prevention methods, and other pertinent topics for staff, volunteers and CC service users.

D. Financial Report

Please click [here](#) to see the interim financial report.

¹⁰ Outcome surveys are planned for the first half of 2021 prior to the operation closing in June 2021.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.

Emergency Appeal

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2020/6	Operation	MdrTR003
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2021/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 13 Oct 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 09 Nov 2012 to 30 Jun 2021; appeal launch date: 09 Nov 2012

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	8,300,000
AOF4 - Health	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	9,500,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	8,000,000
AOF7 - Migration	96,000,000
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	200,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	122,000,000
Donor Response* as per 13 Oct 2020	84,550,400
Appeal Coverage	69.30%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	0	0	0
AOF2 - Shelter	0	0	0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	11,394	11,394	0
AOF4 - Health	0	0	0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	0	0	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	1,682	3,284	-1,602
AOF7 - Migration	79,463,364	69,341,506	10,121,857
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	0	0	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	0	0	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	3,496	3,514	-18
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	400,583	415,301	-14,718
Grand Total	79,880,519	69,774,998	10,105,520

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2020/06

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	84,421,417
Expenditure	-69,774,998
Closing Balance	14,646,419
Deferred Income	1,725
Funds Available	14,648,144

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	Reimbursed :	Outstanding :
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Emergency Appeal

Interim FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2020/6	Operation	MdrTR003
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2021/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 13 Oct 2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRTR003 - Turkey - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 09 Nov 2012 to 30 Jun 2021; appeal launch date: 09 Nov 2012

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	138,835				138,835		
British Red Cross	191,714		0		191,714		
British Red Cross (from British Government*)	1,617,169				1,617,169		
Danish Red Cross	3,063				3,063		
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)	156,908				156,908		
Estonia Government	84,297				84,297		
European Commission - DG ECHO	20,867,044				20,867,044		
EU Trust Fund	35,144,823				35,144,823		
FedEx Services	14,531				14,531		
Finnish Red Cross	1,817				1,817		
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	770,756				770,756		
Fundraising Fees				-977	-977		
Icelandic Red Cross	9,000				9,000		
Icelandic Red Cross (from Icelandic Government*)	171,000				171,000		
Interest - 3rd Parties				1,069	1,069		
Irish Government	609,830				609,830		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	181,089				181,089		
Japanese Government	2,603,448				2,603,448	1,725	
Japanese Red Cross Society	286,113				286,113		
Kuwait Red Crescent Society	462,406				462,406		
Mexican Government	895,656				895,656		
New Zealand Red Cross	85,828				85,828		
Norwegian Red Cross	229,800				229,800		
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)	7,302,979				7,302,979		
On Line donations	701				701		
Other	2,603				2,603		
Red Cross of Monaco	54,833				54,833		
Supreme Master Ching Hai	19,531				19,531		
Swedish Red Cross	584,637				584,637		
Swiss Red Cross	450,000				450,000		
Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)	400,000				400,000		
Taiwan Red Cross Organisation	117,459				117,459		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	10,000		0		10,000		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	3,518,239				3,518,239		
The Netherlands Red Cross	93,990				93,990		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	2,391,054				2,391,054		
United States Government - PRM	4,948,899				4,948,899		
United States - Private Donors	1,274				1,274		
Total Contributions and Other Income	84,421,325	0	0	92	84,421,417	1,725	
Total Income and Deferred Income					84,421,417	1,725	