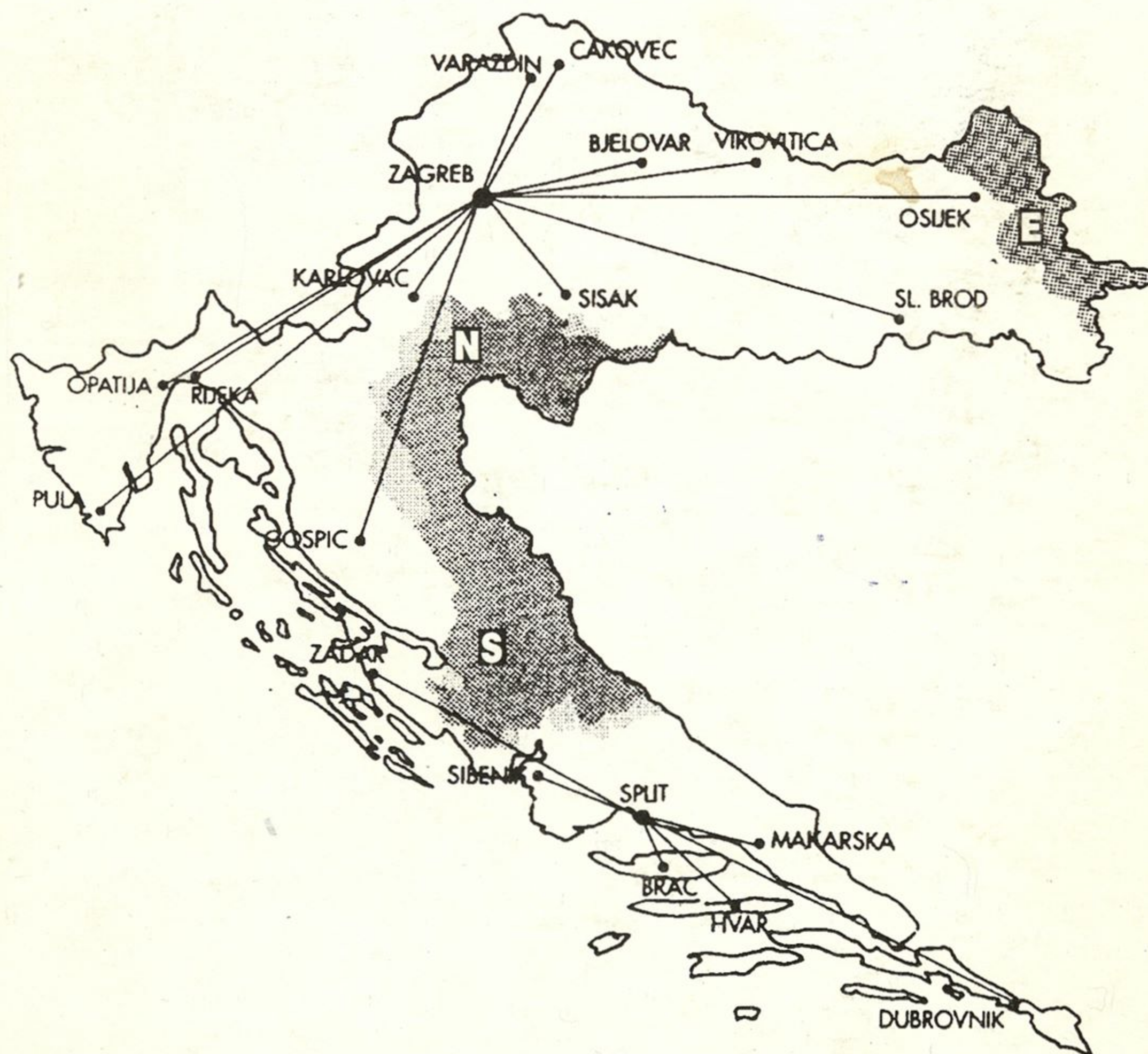


EUROPEAN UNION HUMANITARIAN AID IN DALMATIA



HUMANITARNA POMOĆ EUROPSKE UNIJE U DALMACIJI



Please mind that this booklet was ready to be printed in early June 1995 and most of the texts were written down in early May this year. Thus, some of aspects mentioned at that time are no longer valid when being printed in August 1995. Humanitarian emergency policies in search of efficacy must be flexible enough to be quickly adapted to a extremely changing reality.

Molim Vas da imate na umu da je ova brošura bila spremna za tiskanje početkom lipnja 1995. godine, a najveći dio teksta napisan početkom svibnja iste godine. Prikladno tome, neki od podataka iz ovog teksta više neće biti točni kada se budu tiskali u kolovozu 1995. Hitna humanitarna strategija u potrazi za djelotvornošću mora biti dovoljno elastična da bi se mogla brzo prilagoditi jako promjenljivoj stvarnosti.

PUBLISHED by ECTF, 1995.

EDITED by Boris Gombač, Ph.D., & Enrique Aguado Asenjo.

TRANSLATION into Croatian by Nela Rabađija.

PHOTOGRAPHIES by Pablo María García Llamas.

PROOFREADERS: Luka Milanović & Enrique Aguado Asenjo.

PRINTED by Bramil, Split.

IZDAVAČ: ECTF, 1995.

UREDNICI: dr. Boris Gombač & Enrique Aguado Asenjo.

PRIJEVOD na Hrvatski: Nela Rabađija.

SLIKE: Pablo María García Llamas.

KOREKTURA: Luka Milanović & Enrique Aguado Asenjo.

TISAK: Bramil, Split.

Please note that this booklet was ready to be printed in early June 1995 and most of the texts were written down in early May this year. Consequently, some of the information at this time is no longer valid when being printed in August 1995. The authors are consequently well aware of the fact that the information must be regularly updated to a very rapidly changing reality.

... da bi se ova brošura bila spreman...
... godine, a napisao je tekst napisan u početku...
... godine, a napisao je tekst napisan u početku...
... godine, a napisao je tekst napisan u početku...

1341

PKG ~~100 EC~~



599601205

IZDAVAČ: ECTH, 1995
URLODNIK: de Bona Garchac & Enrique Aguado Asenja
PREVEDIO: de Bona Garchac & Enrique Aguado Asenja
ELIJE: Pablo María García Linares
KOREKTURA: Luka Miharević & Enrique Aguado Asenja
TISAK: Hrvatski, Split

IZDAVAČ: ECTH, 1995
URLODNIK: de Bona Garchac & Enrique Aguado Asenja
PREVEDIO: de Bona Garchac & Enrique Aguado Asenja
ELIJE: Pablo María García Linares
KOREKTURA: Luka Miharević & Enrique Aguado Asenja
TISAK: Hrvatski, Split

PREFACE

This booklet is addressed on behalf of the European Community Humanitarian Office/ECHO to representatives of:

- a) the European Union Member States working in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia;
- b) the international agencies UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and IOM;
- c) the offices of Governments of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia, working in humanitarian relief;
- d) Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations;
- e) written and spoken press, etc.

The aim is to present the humanitarian activities of the European Community Task Force/ECTF in Dalmatia in order to improve coordination and information with third partners, particularly with Member States of the European Union, as well as with the UNHCR and NGOs.

ECTF improved and developed its internal structure and external activities during the first year, increasing its support to the leading Agency, the UNHCR, but also to some European Union Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations. In doing so, ECTF has continuously marked its presence in the field.

In line with the lessons and indications given by Robert Schuman through his declaration forty-five years ago, the European Union, is acting in the world with a spirit of unity and peace. This is the message which the European Union and its Member States wished to give to the other countries and multilateral organizations.

Bearing this in mind, ECTF will continue improving its activities in the humanitarian sector.

Zagreb, June 1995.

Francisco MARTÍNEZ-ESPARZA,
Head ECTF.

UVOD

Ovu brošuru upućuje Humanitarni Ured Europske zajednice/ECHO predstavnicima:

- a) država članica Europske Unije koje djeluju u Bosni i Hercegovini, Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji;
- b) međunarodnih organizacija: UNHCR, ICRC, IFRC, UNICEF, WFP i IOM;
- c) Ureda republičkih vlada Hrvatske, Bosne i Hercegovine i Slovenije, koji se bave humanitarnom pomoći;
- d) svih radiotelevizijskih i pisanih medija.

Glavni cilj je prikazati djelovanje Radne Grupe Europske Zajednice/ECTF u Dalmaciji na području humanitarne pomoći, sa željom da se poboljša koordinacija i informacija sa drugim partnerima, naročito s državama članicama Europske Unije kao i sa UNHCR i nevladinim organizacijama.

ECTF je tijekom prve godine poboljšao i proširio svoju unutarnju strukturu i vanjske aktivnosti, poboljšavajući pritom podršku glavnoj organizaciji, UNHCR-u, ali ujedno i nekim vladinim i nevladinim organizacijama. Na taj je način ECTF neprestano bilježila svoju nazočnost na tom polju.

U skladu s poukama i uputama Roberta Schumana kroz njegovu deklaraciju od prije četrdeset i pet godina, Europska Unija u svijetu djeluje u duhu ujedinjenja i mira. Ovo je poruka koju Europska Unija i njene države članice žele uputiti drugim državama i multilateralnim organizacijama.

U odnosu na spomenuto ECTF će i dalje nastaviti poboljšavati svoju ulogu na humanitarnom planu.

Zagreb, lipnja 1995.

Francisco MARTÍNEZ-ESPARZA,
Voditelj ECTF-a.

| | |
|--|---|
| Preface by Francisco Martínez-Esparza | 3 |
|--|---|

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| ECTF and its objectives | 6 |
| The arrival of ECTF in Dalmatia: meaning effects and perspective, by Boris Gombač | 10 |
| Beneficiaries of ECTF food aid program 1008 in Dalmatia | 17 |
| Activities of the ODPH - Split, by Lena Elek | 18 |
| The relevance of The European Union humanitarian aid for Dalmatia, by Luka Milanović | 22 |
| Caritas - Split and the European Union humanitarian aid, by don Marko Čubelić | 28 |
| Red Cross - Split and ECTF, by Jakov Kovač | 32 |
| Cooperation between Muslim Charitable Association "Merhamet"- Split and ECTF, by Fadil Pašalić | 36 |
| Commodities and quantities of EU food programmes | 38 |
| Other contributions of ECTF in Dalmatia, by Boris Gombač | 40 |
| Humanitarian aid distribution network for the five biggest centres in Dalmatia | 44 |

| | |
|--|---|
| Uvod (Francisco Martínez-Esparza) | 4 |
|--|---|

SADRŽAJ

| | |
|---|----|
| ECTF i njegovi ciljevi | 7 |
| Dolazak ECTF-a u Dalmaciju: namjera, perspektive, učinci i rezultati, (Boris Gombač) | 11 |
| Korisnici humanitarne pomoći u programu 1008 ECTF-a u Dalmaciji | 17 |
| Djelatnosti Regionalnog ureda za prognanike i izbjeglice - Split (Lena Elek) | 19 |
| Značenje humanitarne pomoći Europske Unije za Dalmaciju, (Luka Milanović) | 23 |
| Caritas - Split i humanitarna pomoć Europske Unije (don Marko Čubelić) | 29 |
| Crveni križ - Split i ECTF (Jakov Kovač) | 33 |
| Suradnja između Muslimanskog dobrovoljnog društva "MERHAMET" - Split i ECTF (Fadil Pašalić) | 37 |
| Proizvodi i količine pomoći EU-a u hrani | 39 |
| Ostali doprinosi ECTF-a u Dalmaciji (Boris Gombač) | 41 |
| Prikaz distribucije humanitarne pomoći u pet najvećih centara na području Dalmacije | 45 |

ECTF AND ITS OBJECTIVES

The European Community Task Force (ECTF) was established by the European Council of Birmingham in October 1992 as an implementing body of the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO), now the largest contributor of humanitarian aid in the world.

The decision of the European Council was to immediately establish an organism to support the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to deliver humanitarian aid to former Yugoslav republics.

OBJECTIVES OF ECTF ARE:

- the support of UNHCR in delivering humanitarian aid in former Yugoslavia,
- logistical support and experience necessary to implement humanitarian activities of UN agencies financed by the European Union, as well as of Non-Governmental Organizations,
- to ensure a coordination of humanitarian actions in the field, financed by the EU.

As an implementing body of ECHO, ECTF has now become one of the largest humanitarian organizations operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Slovenia.

Since the beginning of the conflict in former Yugoslavia, ECHO has donated in form of Humanitarian Assistance over 956 million ECU (1,121 million USD), of which 400 million in 1993. A large part of this aid, both in terms of quantity and value, had been allocated to the republics of Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia in different forms as a part of ECTF activities, respectively for 51% and 22.3%.

ECTF ACTIVITIES INCLUDE:

- Direct Food Aid to Croatia.
- Medical, Psycho-Social, Coordinated Hygienics Programme, Engineering support, as well as food assistance, given through non-governmental organizations.
- Indirect assistance provided through multilateral humanitarian organizations, namely UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, ICRC and IFRC.

Through 1994 some other humanitarian activities were deployed as follows:

ECTF I NJEGOVI CILJEVI

Radnu grupu Europske zajednice (ECTF) osnovalo je Europsko vijeće u Birminghamu u listopadu 1992. godine kao radno tijelo humanitarnog ureda Europske zajednice (ECHO), sada najvećeg donatora humanitarne pomoći na svijetu.

Na Europskom je vijeću donesena odluka da se odmah uspostavi jedna organizacija za pomoć u radu Visokog komesarijata Ujedinjenih naroda za izbjeglice (UNHCR) za raspodjelu humanitarne pomoći u bivšim jugoslavenskim republikama.

CILJEVI ECTF-A SU SLIJEDEĆI:

- pomoć UNHCR-u pri raspodjeli humanitarne pomoći u bivšoj Jugoslaviji,
- logistička podrška i potrebno iskustvo za realizaciju humanitarnih aktivnosti UN-ovih organizacija koje financira EU, kao i nevladinih organizacija,
- osiguranje koordinacije humanitarnih aktivnosti na terenu, a koje financira EU.

Kao radno tijelo ECHO-a, ECTF je postala jedna od najvećih humanitarnih organizacija koje djeluju u Bosni i Hercegovini, Hrvatskoj i Sloveniji.

Od početka sukoba u bivšoj Jugoslaviji ECHO je isporučio humanitarnu pomoć u vrijednosti većoj od 956 milijuna ECU-a (1,121 milijun USD), od toga 400 milijuna u 1993. godini. Veliki dio te pomoći, kako u količini tako i u vrijednosti, upućen je u republike Bosnu i Hercegovinu i Hrvatsku na različite načine, kao dio aktivnosti ECTF-a, i to 51% za BiH i 22,3% za Hrvatsku.

ECTF AKTIVNOSTI UKLJUČUJU:

- direktnu pomoć u hrani za Hrvatsku,
- medicinsku i psiho-socijalnu pomoć, program higijene, tehničku pomoć, a također i pomoć u hrani koju su dijelile izravno nevladine organizacije,
- indirektnu pomoć preko međunarodnih humanitarnih organizacija, a to su UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WEP, ICRC i IFRC.

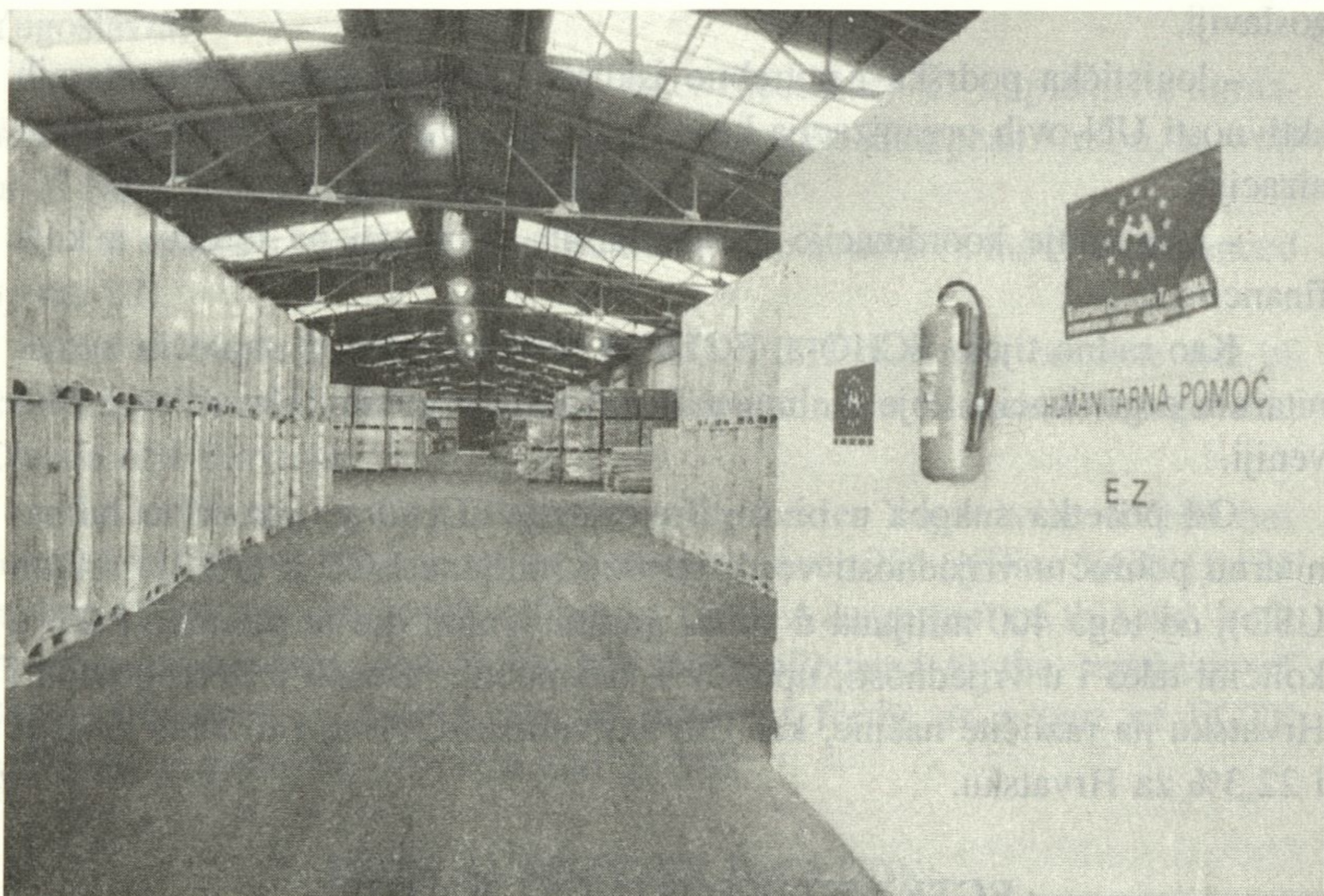
Tijekom 1994. godine neke druge humanitarne aktivnosti su se odvijale kako slijedi:

i) Together with some Member States and NGOs in the food and medical sector as well as in some ethical fields (exchange of prisoners) mainly in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

ii) Increasing the consolidation of the logistics sector, internally and externally (e.g., German trucks, involvement of the Danish Civil Defence, involvement of the Danish Refugee Council, UK support; Portuguese contribution).

iii) Increased involvement of Member States in the area of personnel support.

iv) Involvement of the Commission (ECHO) for the Community, in the financial, logistic, material and personnel support.



1) Zajedno sa nekim državama članicama i nevladinim organizacijama, djelatnost u području pomoći u hrani i lijekovima, ali i na etičkom planu (razmjena zarobljenika) naročito u Bosni i Hercegovini.

2) Značajno poboljšanje logističkog sektora, unutrašnjeg i vanjskog (npr. njemački kamioni, uključivanje danske civilne obrane, pomoć Ujedinjenog kraljevstva, portugalska pomoć).

3) Povećano uključivanje država članica Europske Unije na području pomoći u osoblju.

4) Uključivanje Komisije (ECHO) Europske Unije u financijskoj, logističkoj, materijalnoj i personalnoj pomoći.



THE ARRIVAL OF ECTF IN DALMATIA: MEANING, EFFECTS AND PERSPECTIVE.

In Dalmatia, the distribution of European Union (EU) humanitarian aid for the victims of the war in former Yugoslavia started at the same time as in the rest of Croatia (1992). The conditions of the delivery of EU-food aid were established in the *Memorandum of Understanding*, signed between the Commission of the European Community and the Government of Croatia in 1993. According to this agreement, the ECTF food aid is aimed at the people (refugees, displaced persons and social cases) living in the Croatian territory, under the control of Croatian authorities, whereas on the rest of the territory, being occupied by the Serbian forces (see grey zones on the cover page map), the ECTF direct food aid is not distributed.

The idea to set up an ECTF logistic centre for distribution in Split – along with the one already existing in Zagreb – came up after some problems – e. g., the blowing up of the bridge of Maslenica near Zadar – which impeded the regular supply of food for the beneficiaries in Dalmatia. Early in February 1994, an agreement with the Split's firm *Diokom*, concerning the hiring of a warehouse in a place called TTTS, near Stobreč (Split), was signed. In that time, Mr. Boris Gombač came from Brussels, as Head of the ECTF humanitarian aid programme for Dalmatia. Under his personal supervision, there was a team composed of 7 monitors (members of the French organization *Équilibre* and the Spanish organization *Movimiento por la paz, el desarme y la libertad*), so many interpreters, six truck-drivers and a logistic coordinator. The seven sectors the monitors had to supervise were Zadar-Biograd, Šibenik-Unešić, Trogir-Kaštela-Sinj-Brač-Hvar-Vis, Split-Solin, Omiš-Makarska-Imotski, Gradac-Vrgorac-Ploče-Korčula-Metković, and Dubrovnik. The warehouse was kept running by a store manager (Damir Mišetić) and four local workers. Thus, this team of about 25 people took care of the food distribution for around 200 thousand beneficiaries of humanitarian aid in Dalmatia. Some of the commodities were still coming from Zagreb but being stored in Split, and so it is possible to deliver the aid directly from the EU factories to Dalmatia. Most of the aid was brought by trucks while smaller quantities were shipped in. At the beginning of August, a new logistic coordinator, Mr. Eric Beaudet, joined the team and a little bit earlier the number of trucks was reduced. Although the work of this team is not done under worrying conditions of danger, due to the roads and the continuous movility of the staff on the field, they have undergone several accidents, among which two very serious and even a young lady badly injured had to be repatriated to Madrid.

DOLAZAK ECTF-a U DALMACIJU: NAMJERA, UČINCI I PERSPEKTIVE

Raspodjela humanitarne pomoći za žrtve rata u bivšoj Jugoslaviji počela je u Dalmaciji istodobno kad i u drugim dijelovima Hrvatske (1992). Uvjeti dostave EU-ove pomoći u hrani utvrđeni su dokumentom "Memorandum o razumijevanju" ("Memorandum of Understanding"), potpisanim 1993. godine između Komisije Europske Unije i Vlade Republike Hrvatske. Ovim dokumentom dogovoreno je da se ECTF-ova pomoć u hrani pruži ljudima (izbjeglici, prognanici i socijalni slučajevi) koji žive na području Hrvatske, a koje se nalazi pod upravom hrvatskih vlasti, dok na ostalim područjima, koja su pod okupacijom srpskih snaga (vidi siva područja na prvoj stranici), ECTF-ova izravna pomoć u hrani nije raspodjeljivana.

Ideja o osnivanju ECTF-ova logističkog centra za raspodjelu u Splitu (uz jedan već postojeći u Zagrebu) javila se nakon što su se pojavili neki problemi, tj. nakon što je most na Maslenici blizu Zadra dignut u zrak, a to je onemogućilo redovitu opskrbu hranom korisnika pomoći u Dalmaciji. Početkom veljače 1994. godine potpisan je ugovor sa splitskom tvrtkom Diokom, koji se odnosio na unajmljivanje skladišta na prostoru TTTS-a, pokraj Stobreća (blizu Splita). Tada je iz Bruxellesa stigao dr. Boris Gombač, kao voditelj ECTF-ova programa za humanitarnu pomoć za Dalmaciju. Pod njegovim osobnim nadzorom formirana je ekipa koju su činili sedmorica promatrača (članovi francuske organizacije Équilibre i španjolske organizacije Movimiento por la paz, el desarme y la libertad), sedmorica prevoznika, šestorica vozača kamiona i logistički koordinator. Sedam sektora koji su promatrači morali nadzirati bili su slijedeći: Zadar-Biograd, Šibenik-Unešić, Trogir-Kaštela-Sinj-Brač-Hvar-Vis, Split-Solin, Omiš-Makarska-Imotski, Gradac-Vrgorac-Ploče-Korčula-Metković i Dubrovnik. Skladu s tim je rukovodio gosp. Damir Mišetić, a uz njega su radila još četiri domaća radnika. Tako se ova ekipa od oko 25 ljudi brinula za raspodjelu hrane za blizu 200 tisuća korisnika humanitarne pomoći. Dio robe još je stizao iz Zagreba, ali je zbog mogućnosti uskladištenja u Splitu bilo moguće dostavljati hranu izravno iz tvornica EU-a u Dalmaciju. Veći dio potrebne robe dopreman je kamionima, dok su manje količine dopremljene brodom. Početkom kolovoza grupi se pridružio gosp. Eric Beaudet. Nešto prije toga smanjen je broj kamiona. Iako ova grupa nije radila u zabrinjavajuće opasnim uvjetima, zbog loših cesta i stalnih putovanja osoba po terenu, dogodilo se nekoliko prometnih nesreća, među kojima su bile dvije veoma ozbiljne, i jedna se mlada članica grupe teško ozlijeđena morala vratiti kući u Madrid.

The number of aid beneficiaries was reduced by a half in one year time (from 200.000 to 109.000). Therefore, in such a period, it was clearly seen a tendency to go down in the number of refugees and displaced persons, while the number of social cases - because of the very difficult economic situation - was (and is) constantly increasing. However, according to the principles for distribution, either only one third of the social cases should receive some aid or if all of them still something receive, in this case, to the detriment of the two other categories. Those two categories are represented by refugees (people, coming mainly from Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croats, Moslems and few Serbs), and the displaced persons (huge majority Croats, and few Serbs), those coming from the territories belonging to the Republic of Croatia - when it was a member of the Yugoslavian Federation - and nowadays under the rebel Serbian control. Refugees and displaced persons, are chiefly living in Dalmatia in collective centers (hotels, camps, barracks...) and in private accommodation. For those in collective centers, the Croatian government assigns 6,7 (in some cases 6,2) DM per person and per day to the administration of the centers, whereas those who are living in private accommodation receive a very limited financial help. The daily contribution of 6,7 DM per person was for one three months period covered by ECHO. Since June 1995, the EU humanitarian aid, through ECTF, is only aimed at refugees and displaced persons; and the Croatian authorities have further restricted the distribution of this aid to refugees and displaced in private accommodation. So, all social cases, refugees and displaced in collective centres are, in principle, no longer beneficiaries of ECTF food aid.

What should be also underlined is that all refugees and displaced persons receive primary medical assistance free of charge. Medicines and other medical help for them have been for a long time provided by humanitarian organizations mostly financed by ECHO, but also by some other initiatives. ECTF monitors have been a guarantee that the food is being correctly distributed, at the same time there was a very clear evidence from the side of the Croatian government, local authorities (Organization for Displaced Persons and Refugees, ODPR) to relieve as much as possible the tragedy in which this population was pushed because of the war. Not only most refugees are living in high standard hotels - which were before the war devoted to tourism - but also the meals in those collective centers are of very good quality. The refugees in private accommodation, in turn, are facing more material and financial difficulties, but they are living with more privacy. According to the ECTF normatives, taking into account the fact that the people in the collective centers are already having financial

Broj korisnika pomoći smanjio se tijekom jedne godine na polovicu (od 200 tisuća na 109 tisuća). U tom se razdoblju jasno mogla uočiti tendencija smanjenja broja izbjeglica i prognanika, dok je broj socijalnih slučajeva bio (i još uvijek jest) u stalnom porastu. Usprkos tome, u skladu s načelima raspodjele, ili bi samo jedna trećina od ukupnog broja socijalnih slučajeva trebala dobivati pomoć ili bi, u slučaju da svi oni dobivaju nešto, to bilo nauštrb drugih dviju kategorija korisnika. Ovim dvjema kategorijama pripadaju izbjeglice (ljudi koji uglavnom dolaze iz Bosne i Hercegovine; Hrvati, Muslimani i nešto Srba) i prognanici (velika većina Hrvata i nešto Srba) koji stižu sa područja koja pripadaju Republici Hrvatskoj (pripadala su joj dok je bila članica jugoslavenske federacije), a danas se nalaze pod okupacijom pobunjenih Srba. Izbjeglice i prognanici u Dalmaciji većinom žive u zajednički organiziranom smještaju (u hotelima, kampovima, montažnim kućicama) i u privatnom smještaju. Za one u zajednički organiziranom smještaju Vlada RH dodjeljuje upravama takvih centara 6,7 (odnosno 6,2) DEM po osobi dnevno, dok oni koji žive u privatnom smještaju primaju veoma ograničenu pomoć. Doprinos od 6,7 DEM po osobi dnevno jedno je tromjesečje pokrivaio ECHO. Od lipnja 1995. godine humanitarna pomoć EU-a, preko ETCF-a, namijenjena je samo za prognanike i izbjeglice, i hrvatske vlasti su još sužile raspodjelu te pomoći samo na izbjeglice i prognanike u privatnom smještaju. Socijalni slučajevi te prognanici i izbjeglice u kolektivnom smještaju više ne sudjeluju u raspodjeli humanitarne pomoći ECTF-a.

Također treba istaći da svi izbjeglice i prognanici besplatno uživaju primarnu zdravstvenu zaštitu. Lijekove i ostalu medicinsku pomoć već dulje vrijeme osiguravaju humanitarne organizacije, koje uglavnom financira ECHO, ali tu su i neke druge inicijative. ECTF-ovi promatrači su jamci za pravilnu raspodjelu hrane. Istodobno postoji uredna evidencija koju vodi Vlada RH i mjesne vlasti (Regionalni ured za prognanike i izbjeglice, RU), a sve to s ciljem da bi se što više olakšala tragedija u koju je zbog rata gurnuta ova populacija. Ne samo što većina izbjeglica živi u hotelima visokih standarda (prije rata ti su hoteli bili namijenjeni turizmu), nego su i obroci u organiziranom smještaju veoma visoke kvalitete. Izbjeglice pak u privatnom smještaju suočavaju se s većim materijalnim i financijskim teškoćama, ali uživaju više privatnosti. U skladu s ECTF-ovim mjerilima, računajući na to da ljudi u zajednički organiziranom smještaju već primaju vladinu pomoć i da socijalni slučajevi (mjesno stanovništvo s veoma niskim prihodima) trebaju primiti samo jednu trećinu pomoći koja pripada ostalim korisnicima u privatnom smještaju, ova posljednja grupa treba primiti 18 kg hrane po osobi mjesečno (ta se količina sastoji od 14 artikala). Ovo je vrijedilo do lipnja 1995. Jedan se dio ECTF-ove pomoći u hrani (pšenično brašno i kvasac) šalje izravno u pekare iz kojih se kruh besplatno dijeli izbjeglicama u privatnom smještaju, kao što je to slučaj, na primjer,

help from the Croatian government and that the social cases (local inhabitants with a very low revenue) should receive only one third of the aid which belongs to other beneficiaries in private accommodation, this last group should receive per month and per person about 18 kgrs of food (composed of 14 items). This was valid to June 1995. One part of the ECTF food aid (wheat flour and yeast) is directly going to the bakeries, from which bread is freely distributed to the refugees in private accommodation like, for instance, in Zadar, Šibenik, and Makarska. But it is up to the Croatian authorities to decide on which key bases the final distribution of food will be done. The ECTF has only to take care that all the food is really distributed to the right beneficiaries of the aid.

It should not be forgotten that refugees also receive some aid, apart from that of the ECTF, from other international organizations (UNHCR, Caritas, International Federation of the Red Cross, etc.) and private donations, and that a lot of them have relatives abroad. The Croatian authorities are making almost no difficulties for those who want to work. It remains, however, a smaller category of refugees - mostly, elderly people, children and sick - who deserve, as in every society, a special attention and whose situation could be, no doubt, improved. In general, malnutrition among the population (local inhabitants and refugees) is practically inexistent and on the road it is impossible to differentiate a refugee from local people. So, we may assert that this terrible interethnic war, which had shocked Europe at the end of the 20th century, was in its negative effects localised. Never before in history, such a big attention was focussed on a similar tragedy as it has been paid to the victims of war in former Yugoslavia. Unfortunately, it seems that most refugees and displaced people in non-occupied Croatia (385 thousand, out of them in Dalmatia, 92,7 thousand) have rather a small chance to return to their homes in the immediate future. The same is valid for the refugees, mainly Serbs, living in the territories under Serbian control or to those living in other Republics of former Yugoslavia. Only a political and pragmatical approach can bring, in the long term, a solution for this immense Balkanic tragedy. The arm confrontation is, however, leaving, more and more space to the diplomatic negotiations which will be the last chapter in this cruel story.

Expecting the complete pacification of the area and taking into account that the number of refugees is constantly decreasing, the ECTF aid is - as a whole - decreasing too. A peaceful approach of the Croatian government to the solution of the war crisis - along with the pacification of the general situation - has permitted the European Union authorities to establish new links with Croatia, which also means the implementation, for

u Zadru, Šibeniku i Makarskoj. Ipak, na Vladi je RH odlučiti na kojim će se ključnim osnovama zasnivati raspodjela hrane. ECTF se mora brinuti da se hrana stvarno raspodijeli istinski potrebitima.

Ne bi trebalo zaboraviti da izbjeglice primaju određenu pomoć nezavisno od ECTF-a, dakle od ostalih međunarodnih organizacija (UNHCR-a, Caritas, Crvenog križa) i od privatnih donacija, a mnogi od njih imaju rodbinu u inozemstvu. Hrvatske vlasti ne prave gotovo nikakvih poteškoća onima koji žele raditi. Ipak ostaje i dalje manja grupa izbjeglica, većinom starijih ljudi, djece i bolesnika koji zavrjeđuju, kao i u svakom društvu, posebnu pozornost i čija se situacija nesumnjivo može poboljšati. Općenito uzevši, neishranjenosti u stanovništvu nema (to se odnosi kako na mjesno stanovništvo, tako i na izbjeglice) i nemoguće je pri susretu razlikovati izbjeglicu od mjesnog stanovnika tako možemo utvrditi da ovaj užasni međuetnički rat, koji je šokirao Europu na kraju dvadesetog stoljeća, ograničen je u svojim negativnim učincima. Nikad prije u povijesti nije tako velika pozornost usredotočena na sličnu tragediju, kao što je to slučaj kad je riječ o žrtvama rata u bivšoj Jugoslaviji. Na nesreću, čini se da većina izbjeglica i prognanika u neokupiranoj Hrvatskoj (385 tisuća, od kojih je 92,7 tisuća u Dalmaciji) ima veoma malo izgleda za povratak u svoje domove u bližoj budućnosti. Isto vrijedi i za izbjeglice, uglavnom Srbi, koji žive u području pod srpskom kontrolom, ili za one koji žive u drugim republikama bivše Jugoslavije. Samo politički i pragmatički pristup može donijeti, dugoročno, rješenje ove goleme balkanske tragedije. Oružani sukob sve više otvara prostora pregovorima koji će biti posljednje poglavlje u ovoj okrutnoj priči.

U očekivanju potpunog mira na ovom području i računajući na to da se broj izbjeglica stalno smanjuje, i ECTF-ova se pomoć u cjelini također smanjuje. Mirovni pristup Vlade RH u rješavanju ratne krize omogućava, zajedno sa smirivanjem cjelokupne situacije, vlastima EU-a uspostavljanje novih veza s Hrvatskom. To također znači implementaciju izvanrednih investicijskih programa (Phare-program). Ova će pomoć sigurno poboljšati ekonomsku situaciju u Hrvatskoj, što će imati za nužnu posljedicu rješenje problema većine socijalnih slučajeva znatnim širenjem mogućnosti zaposlenja. Ovo isto vrijedi i za određeni broj izbjeglica i prognanika. Kao posljednje, ali ne i najmanje važno, spomenut ćemo: ako je cilj EU-a bio pomoći žrtvama rata u svladavanju najmračnijih dana njihova života, onda je taj cilj postignut, kako u Dalmaciji, tako i u ostalom dijelu slobodne Hrvatske. Nadajmo se da će programi koji će uslijediti (npr. pomoć u razvoju) imati isti uspjeh kao i ovaj vođen u bliskoj suradnji između ECHO-a (ECTF-a) i hrvatskih vlasti na polju humanitarne pomoći. Ako bude tako, ekonomske poteškoće uzrokovane ratom uskoro će biti prevladane.

dr. Boris Gombač,
ECTF ured za Dalmaciju.

instance, of a remarkable programme of investments (Phare programme). This aid will certainly improve the economic situation in Croatia which will entail that most of the social cases will be absorbed by the new labour possibilities and, of course, this is also valid to certain refugees and displaced persons. Last but not least, if the aim of the European Union was to help the victims of the war to overcome the darkest days of their existence, such a target, in Dalmatia as in the rest of free Croatia, was actually, achieved. Let's hope that programs which will follow (e. g., development aid) will have the same success as the one carried out in close cooperation between ECHO (ECTF) and the Croatian authorities in the field of humanitarian aid. If it is that the case, the economic difficulties caused by the war could be soon surmounted.

Boris Gombač, Ph. D.,
ECTF Office Dalmatia.



BENEFICIARIES OF ECTF FOOD AID PROGRAM 1008 IN DALMATIA
KORISNICI HUMANITARNE POMOĆI U PROGRAMU 1008 ECTF-a U
DALMACIJI

| Sector Sektor | Municipality Područje | Refugees Izbjegllice | Displaced Prognanici | Soc. cases Soc. slučajevi | Beneficiaries Korisnici |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Šibenik | Šibenik | 3075 | 11890 | 3017 | 17982 |
| | Unešić | 2 | 729 | 496 | 1227 |
| Total Šibenik: | | 3077 | 12619 | 3513 | 19209 |
| Dubrovnik | Dubrovnik | 1452 | 5466 | 2580 | 9498 |
| | Gradac | 1843 | 181 | 133 | 2157 |
| | Korčula | 2123 | 155 | 389 | 2667 |
| | Metković | 1064 | 19 | 1116 | 2199 |
| | Ploče | 331 | 25 | 677 | 1033 |
| | Vrgorac | 81 | 22 | 253 | 356 |
| | Total Dubrovnik: | | 6894 | 5868 | 5148 |
| Makarska | Imotski | 810 | 92 | 1078 | 1980 |
| | Makarska | 5407 | 927 | 734 | 7068 |
| Total Makarska: | | 6217 | 1019 | 1812 | 9048 |
| Split | Brač | 1177 | 185 | 585 | 1947 |
| | Hvar | 714 | 264 | 441 | 1419 |
| | Kaštela | 1945 | 1450 | 999 | 4403 |
| | Omiš | 1322 | 337 | 1231 | 2890 |
| | Sinj | 446 | 1932 | 3000 | 5378 |
| | Solin | 758 | 657 | 969 | 2384 |
| | Split | 6179 | 7333 | 2836 | 16348 |
| | Trogir | 3124 | 1504 | 1321 | 5949 |
| | Vis | 193 | 57 | 263 | 513 |
| | Total Split: | | 15858 | 13728 | 11645 |
| Zadar | Biograd | 135 | 3166 | 788 | 4089 |
| | Zadar | 1118 | 16287 | 4345 | 21750 |
| Total Zadar: | | 1253 | 19453 | 5133 | 25839 |
| UKUPNO/TOTAL: | | 53.299 | 52.687 | 27.251 | 113.236 |

SOURCE/IZVOR: ODPR/RU 15/12/94.

ACTIVITIES OF THE ODPR - SPLIT

With the arrival of the first huge waves of Croatian displaced persons in summer 1991, the Centres for Social Welfare undertook the receiving, accommodating and providing for these persons. All centre employees worked day and night, with great effort, to provide for them and help them in their adapting to the new life conditions.

Due to the growing displaced person and refugee drama, during 1992 the Split's Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees (further on ODPR) was formed and took care of their temporary accommodation. All hotels, resting houses, big firms' worker settlements were opened, but they became insufficient for the constantly increasing number of displaced persons and refugees who were arriving in mass from all the regions of B&H. Approximately 43% of the persons were accommodated into 103 collective centres, while persons in private accommodation received money relief.

With the refuge and exile prolonged, besides the survival problem, a increasing number of persons need professional assistance due to the experienced stress situations and socially unacceptable behaviour of children and adolescents.

Many foreign and Croatian humanitarian organizations offer programmes for food and medical assistance, as well as for assistance in psychological and social adaptation of these persons. Kindergartens are opened within the collective centres and initiatives are set out in order to create meaningful spare time for them.

There are considerable investments in refining their accommodation space with the aim to provide as better living conditions as possible. Accommodation structures are adapted so that the living space is improved, new furniture and facilities are supplied, as well as didactic material.

It is important to mention that Croatia was burdened by problems of domiciling population that, under the conditions of economic crisis, sought social security through numerous intervening measures adopted by the Croatian government. According to the data, in the area of ODPR Split, there are 9,318 registered households that have used such kind of relief.

Besides the above mentioned, the ODPR has been preparing for carrying out the return of the displaced persons to the areas where the life has become possible. By these programmes, not only the problem of restoration of the demolished houses and provision of other facilities must be solved, but also the psychological preparedness for the return of the displaced persons to normal life must be carried out.

DJELATNOSTI REGIONALNOG UREDA ZA PROGNANIKE I IZBJEGLICE - SPLIT

Dolaskom prvih masovnijih valova hrvatskih prognanika u ljeto 1991. godine, Centri za socijalni rad preuzeli su brigu oko prihvata, smještaja i skrbi ovih osoba. Svi djelatnici centara su danonoćno, uz veliki napor i trud, radili na njihovom zbrinjavanju, kako bi im pomogli u navikavanju na nove uvjete života.

Zbog rastuće prognaničke i izbjegličke drame, tijekom 1992. god. formiran je Regionalni ured za prognanike i izbjeglice u Splitu (u nastavku RU), koji preuzima brigu oko njihovog privremenog smještaja. Otvoreni su svi hoteli, odmarališta i radničke nastambe većih poduzeća, ali oni postaju nedovoljni za sve veći broj prognanika i izbjeglica koji su masovno pristizali iz svih krajeva BiH. Približno 43% osoba bilo je smješteno u 103 smještajna kapaciteta, dok su osobe iz privatnog smještaja primale novčanu naknadu.

S produženjem prognaništva i izbjeglištva, uz egzistencijalne probleme, sve veći broj osoba treba i stručnu pomoć radi doživljenih stresnih situacija, a sve češće su i pojave društveno neprihvatljivog ponašanja kod djece i omladine.

Mnoge strane i domaće humanitarne organizacije nude programe za pružanje pomoći u hrani, lijekovima i psiho-socijalnoj adaptaciji ovih osoba, a pri kolektivnim centrima otvaraju se vrtići i pokreću se inicijative za osmišljavanje njihovog slobodnog vremena.

Znatna sredstva se ulažu u oplemenjivanje njihovih prostora, s ciljem da im se osiguraju što bolji uvjeti za život. Smještajni objekti se adaptiraju s ciljem poboljšanja prostornih uvjeta, ulaže se u nabavu novog namještaja i opreme te kupnju didaktičkog materijala i opremu prostora sa potrebnim didaktičkim materijalom. Važno je napomenuti, da je Hrvatska bila opterećena i problemima domicilnog stanovništva koje je u uvjetima ekonomske krize tražilo socijalnu sigurnost kroz brojne interventne mjere, usvojene od strane Vlade Republike Hrvatske. Prema podacima, na području RU Split trenutno je evidentirano 9318 domaćinstava koja su koristila ovakav oblik pomoći.

Pored navedenog, RU priprema i provedbu povratka prognanika na područja gdje je život sada moguć. Ovi programi moraju riješiti problem ne samo obnove porušenih domova i stvaranja ostalih uvjeta, već osigurati i psihološku pripremu za povratak prognanika normalnom životu.

Vjerujemo da će i ovaj složeni zadatak RU uspješno riješiti uz pomoć svih subjekata koji su i do sada pomagali i imali razumijevanje za prognaničke i izbjegličke probleme.

We believe that this complex task of the ODPR will be successfully carried out with the help of all the agencies that have offered up to now their assistance and showed understanding for the problems of refugees and displaced persons.

Along with the aforementioned activities, the ODPR has been coordinator for the gathering and distribution of humanitarian aid, in cooperation with the town-council commission and other humanitarian organizations. In that sense, we have undertaken a very good cooperation with the European Community Task Force-ECTF. Thus, it is necessary to emphasize that, lately, out of all humanitarian aid, more than 90 % of it belongs to EU, for what we thank, taking advantage of this opportunity, on behalf of all beneficiaries.

Split, May, 1995.

Lena Elek,
Head ODPR.



Pored navedenih aktivnosti RU je bio i koordinator u prikupljanju i raspodjeli humanitarne pomoći, u suradnji sa općinskim odborima i drugim humanitarnim organizacijama. U tom smislu ostvarena je vrlo dobra suradnja sa radnom grupom Europske zajednice - ECTF. Kod toga treba posebno istaći da, u posljednje vrijeme, od ukupne humanitarne pomoći na Europsku uniju otpada više od 90%, na čemu se i ovom prilikom zahvaljujemo u ime svih korisnika.

Split, svibnja 1995.

Lena Elek,
Predstojnik RU.



THE RELEVANCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION HUMANITARIAN AID FOR DALMATIA

Immediately after the breakout of the first war conflicts on the territory of former Yugoslavia, actually on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, problems characteristic of a war situation appeared. Namely, besides the considerable number of the dead and wounded persons and destroyed industry structures, family houses and cultural monuments, there occurred a massive migration. People fled from the regions of Croatia endangered by the war to other, less endangered areas. At that, they were, certainly according to a plan, very often forced to leave, in order that the area should be ethnically cleansed. Such are the displaced persons.

The displaced persons, first from Baranja and Vukovar, arrived in the region of Dalmatia, especially in the town of Split and nearby islands. Big waves of the displaced persons from other regions to which the war events were spreading, would follow later.

After the war conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina had started out, a great number of people sought refuge in the nearest less endangered areas. Thus Dalmatia was simply flooded with the displaced persons (i. e. inhabitants of the Republic of Croatia) and refugees (inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

The greatest problem was where and how to accommodate so many persons who remained unsheltered. It was especially the case at some places, like in Makarska, where it seemed to be more refugees and displaced persons than local people.

There were, naturally, no other solutions but to open the collective settlement structures for the displaced persons and refugees - hotels, camping sites, workers' settlements (barracks), and even gyms, and the like. Unfortunately, this was not sufficient for accommodating all displaced persons; so, a lot of them had to seek private accommodation, and many had to go abroad.

The state of Croatia, itself at war, and with a devastated economy, could not even provide those who remained here with the minimum conditions of survival. The aid, offered at once by citizens and organizations from our country and from abroad, and then by many non-governmental humanitarian organizations that were the first to react, was decisive in those moments.

As the time passed, however, both individuals and non-governmental humanitarian organizations ran out of their resources, so the conditions became exceedingly critical. Fortunately, later in 1992, the aid from the

ZNAČENJE HUMANITARNE POMOĆI EUROPSKE UNIJE ZA DALMACIJU

Odmah nakon izbijanja prvih ratnih sukoba na području bivše Jugoslavije, točnije na području Republike Hrvatske, pojavili su se i problemi karakteristični za ratne situacije. Naime, pored većeg broja poginulih i ranjenih osoba te srušenih privrednih objekata, obiteljskih kuća i spomenika kulture, došlo je do masovnog seljenja stanovništva. Ljudi iz ratom ugroženih područja Hrvatske bježali su u druga manje ugrožena područja. Dakako da su kod toga često silom i planski tjerani, kako bi se prostor etnički očistio. To su prognanici.

Na područje Dalmacije, posebno grada Splita i bližih otoka, stižu prvi prognanici iz Baranje i Vukovara. Kasnije će slijediti veliki valovi prognanika iz drugih područja na koja su se širila ratna zbivanja.

Nakon otpočinjanja ratnih sukoba u Bosni i Hercegovini, velik broj ljudi traži utočište u najbližem manje ugroženom području. Tako je Dalmacija naprosto preplavljena prognanicima (tj. građanima Republike Hrvatske) i izbjeglicama (državljanima Bosne i Hercegovine).

Najveći je problem bio gdje i kako smjestiti toliki broj osoba koje su ostale bez krova nad glavom, posebno u slučajevima kad je u nekim mjestima, kao u Makarskoj, bilo razdoblja kada je bilo više izbjeglica i prognanika nego domaćeg stanovništva.

Naravno, nije bilo drugog rješenja nego za prognanike i izbjeglice otvoriti sve objekte kolektivnog smještaja - hotele, kampove, radničke nastambe (barake), pa čak i sportske dvorane i slično. Na žalost, ni to nije bilo dostatno za smještaj svih raseljenih pa su mnogi morali potražiti privatni smještaj, a mnogi su morali otići u treće zemlje.

Za one koji su ostali ovdje, hrvatska država, i sama zahvaćena ratom i s uništenom privredom, nije mogla osigurati ni minimalne uvjete za preživljavanje. U tim trenucima spasonosna je bila pomoć koju su pružali najprije naši građani i organizacije iz zemlje i inozemstva, zatim mnoge nevladine humanitarne organizacije koje su prve reagirale.

Međutim, s vremenom, i pojedinci i nevladine humanitarne organizacije iscrpile su svoje resurse, i stanje je postajalo sve kritičnije. Srećom, tada je, u drugoj polovici 1992. godine, počela stizati pomoć od Europske Unije. Činjenica je da je Europska Unija reagirala relativno kasno u usporedbi sa drugim manjim organizacijama, jer velike organizacije kao i veliki mehanizmi sporo se pokreću. Ali, kada je jednom krenula, pomoć Europske Unije bivala je sve veća, sve kvalitetnija i sve bolje organizirana. U početku je pomoć stizala na jedno mjesto, u Zagreb, i odatle distribuirana po svim distributivnim mjestima u Hrvatskoj.

European Union began to arrive. It is the fact that the European Union reacted relatively late in comparison with other smaller organizations. Like big mechanisms, big organizations, too, start slowly. But, once being started, the European Union aid has been increased, improved in quality and better organized. At the beginning the aid arrived at one place, Zagreb, and from there it was delivered to all distributing centres in Croatia.

Since the beginning of 1994, another collection-distribution centre has been established for the region of Dalmatia with its headquarters in Split. For the region of Dalmatia, this has meant a significant improvement in supplying, having in mind its great distance from Zagreb and its relative traffic isolation. In this way, it is possible to react from the logistic centre in Split more efficiently under special circumstances and if any exceptional need occurs. There have been such cases.

We must point out that in all cases we encountered a full understanding on the part of the ECTF staff in Split, from the head to the monitors. There should be equally said that today the European Union is incomparably the greatest donor (out of the total aid the Committee-Split has received during the last year, 94% has come from the European Union). It, therefore, together with the aid we receive from the state of Croatia, practically helps us keep all the displaced persons and refugees alive, as well as the population socially endangered.

Unfortunately, we must also say that we are far away from the situation when we are no longer needing aid. Namely, we still have a large number of displaced persons and refugees, and the day of their return is not at sight yet, while, on the other hand, the number of social cases keeps increasing. It is just because of persons with inadequate means of survival that in the future the aid should be increased.

As for the displaced persons, or at least those ones who can return to the places of their usual residence, the time may have really come to begin considering some other kinds of help, i.e., the aid in renewing their devastated houses as some organizations are doing. Here we obviously have in mind building material, and agricultural and mechanical facilities, necessary for starting their new life.

Some complaint could naturally be made to the up to now delivered aid concerning the choice of the products, as well as the amount of certain items and the size of packages. It also has to do with the kind of nutrition the people coming from this region has. Thus, for example, the weaning food has been very badly accepted. On the other hand, in some periods there was too much of some items (beans, rice), and too little in another period. Packages are sometimes not practical (e.g., 1/2 kg paté can hardly be consumed by a family before perishing).

Početakom 1994. godine formiran je i drugi sabirno-distributivni centar za regiju Dalmaciju, sa sjedištem u Splitu. Za regiju Dalmaciju to predstavlja značajno poboljšanje u opskrbi s obzirom na veliku udaljenost od Zagreba i relativnu prometnu izoliranost Dalmacije. Ovako, iz sabirnog centra u Splitu, može se brže i efikasnije reagirati u slučaju posebnih okolnosti i neke izvanredne potrebe, a takvih je slučajeva bilo.

Moramo naglasiti da smo u svim slučajevima nailazili na puno razumijevanje osoblja ECTF-a u Splitu, počevši od voditelja pa do promatrača. Jednako tako treba kazati da je Europska Unija danas neusporedivo najveći donator (od ukupne pomoći koju je Odbor - Split primio u protekloj godini, pomoć Europske Unije iznosila je 94%), te nam, uz pomoć koju daje hrvatska država, pomaže (doslovno) odžavati na životu sve prognanike, izbjeglice i socijalno ugroženo pučanstvo.

Na žalost, moramo reći i to da smo daleko od situacije kada nam pomoć više neće biti potrebna. Naime, još uvijek imamo velik broj prognanika i izbjeglica, a dan njihova povratka još se ne vidi, dok se s druge strane broj socijalnih slučajeva stalno povećava. Upravo zbog socijalnih slučajeva humanitarnu bi pomoć u narednom razdoblju trebalo povećati.

Što se pak tiče prognanika, barem onog dijela koji se mogu vratiti u svoja mjesta, možda je zaista došlo vrijeme da se počne razmišljati o drugim vidovima pomoći, tj. o pomoći u obnovi porušenih kuća, po uzoru na druge humanitarne organizacije. Pritom se, dakako, misli na pomoć u građevinskom materijalu, poljoprivrednim i drugim strojevima i pomagali-ma, potrebnima za započinjanje novog života.

Svakako da se na do sada isporučenu pomoć mogu staviti i neke primjedbe, kako na asortiman proizvoda, tako i na količine pojedinih artikala i veličine pakiranja. Naravno da je to povezano i sa prehrambenim navikama ljudi ovoga kraja. Tako je, na primjer, tzv. hrana za odvikavanje (od majčinog mlijeka) veoma loše prihvaćena. S druge strane, nekih je artikala u pojedinim razdobljima bilo previše (grah, riža), a u drugim premalo. Pakiranje je ponekad nepraktično (npr. pašteta od 1/2 kg, jedna obitelj jedva da je može potrošiti, a da se ne pokvari).

Spomenuti primjeri, posebno prehrambene navike ovdašnjih ljudi, sugeriraju da bi bilo mnogo bolje prehrambene proizvode kupovati u Hrvatskoj. To bi, bez obzira na cijenu, imalo i dodatan pozitivan rezultat: smanjivao bi se donekle broj socijalnih slučajeva, jer bi se neki od njih zaposlili.

Na kraju, neka mi bude dopušten i jedan kratak opći osvrt. Činjenica je da smo u početku pristizanja pomoći Europske Unije svi bili bez većeg iskustva i zbog toga slabo organizirani. Na našoj strani prognanici i

The above mentioned examples, especially the nutrition habits of the local people, suggest that it would be much better to buy products in Croatia. Regardless the price, that would give an additional positive result: the number of social cases would decrease, because some of them would get a job.

I would finally like to give a short general review. It is the fact that when the aid from the European Union first began to arrive, no one of us had much experience, therefore we were poorly organized. Here, the displaced persons and refugees were still on the run, without any permanent accommodation, so it was difficult to gather any precise data. The organization of distribution was not clearly defined either (committees, the Red Cross, Caritas...), therefore misunderstandings often occurred.

On the other hand, at the beginning, some monitors requested too much, while others showed very little interest. It was, however, difficult for all of them. They were unfamiliar with the field. They did not speak the language, and knew little about the situation and the customs.

Gradually, however, the right measure has been found in everything. I would not think of having any more problems, but, in my opinion, we have all learned our duties on this job and, under the circumstances, things are getting on in a satisfactory manner. I believe it will be the same in the future, maybe even better, if the situation allows so.

On behalf of all those to whom the aid is intended and delivered, I would finally like to express my gratitude to all persons in the European Union who have authorized the aid, and especially to all ECTF representatives I have met, for their unselfish work, and scrupulous, responsible and impartial conduct.

Split, May, 1995.

Luka Milanović,
Office for Humanitarian Aid Split.
Coordinator for Dalmatia.

izbjeglice još su bili u pokretu, bez trajnog smještaja, pa je bilo teško doći do preciznih podataka. Isto tako, nije bila jasno definirana organizacija distribucije (Odbori, Crveni križ, Caritas...), pa je često dolazilo do nesporazuma.

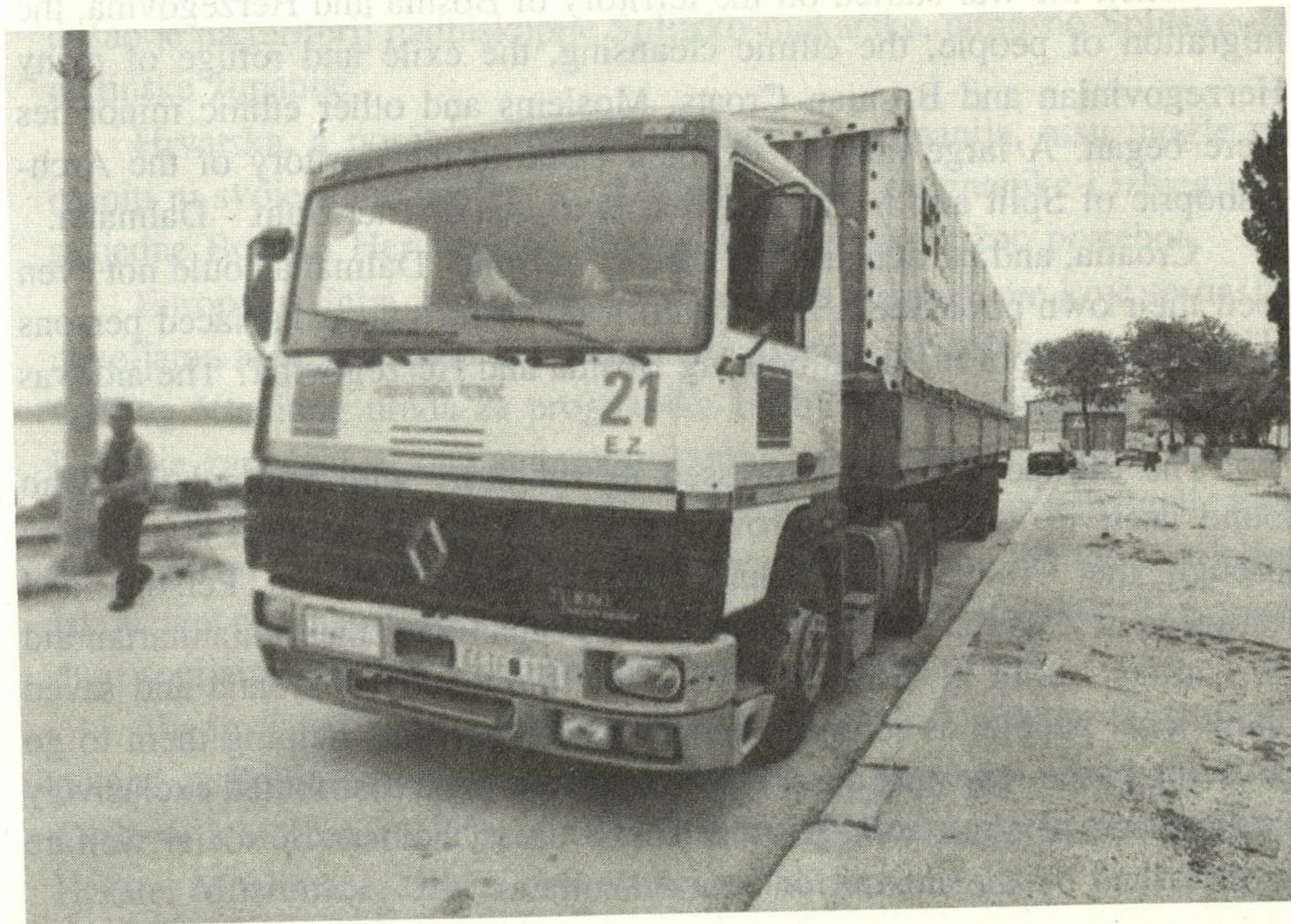
S druge strane, neki su promatrači u početku zahtijevali previše, a drugi su bili premalo zainteresirani. Ali, svima im je bilo teško, jer nisu poznavali teren, jezik, ljude, prilike i običaje.

S vremenom je ipak, rekao bih, nađena prava mjera u svemu. Daleko od toga da i dalje nema problema, ali mislim da smo svi naučili što je čija dužnost u ovom poslu i da se u zadanim okolnostima stvari odvijaju na zadovoljavajući način. Vjerujem da će tako biti i ubuduće, pa i bolje, ukoliko nam to prilike omoguće.

Na kraju, u ime svih onih kojima je pomoć namijenjena i podijeljena, želim zahvaliti svima nadležnima u Europskoj Uniji koji su nam pomoć odobrili, a posebno svim predstavnicima ECTF-a koje sam osobno upoznao, na njihovom nesebičnom radu te savjesnom, odgovornom i nepristranom ponašanju.

Split, svibnja 1995.

Luka Milanović,
Ured za humanitarnu pomoć - Split.
Koordinator za Dalmaciju.



CARITAS - SPLIT AND THE EUROPEAN UNION HUMANITARIAN AID

The Archbishopric of Split is situated in southern Croatia. It comprises the region that, in its most part, overlaps with the District of Split - Dalmatia. The seat of "The Archbishopric of Split Caritas" is in Split, number 45, Zrinjsko-Frankopanska street.

During this aggressive war, Croatia became poor, tourism drastically declined, industry has been stagnating, there is a great number of unemployed, trade and traveling do not function due to broken communications and the whole reorganization of the country.

One fourth of the Croatian territory is still occupied. The war is cruel, relentless, and brutal. People, men and women, innocent children, the old, ill and helpless are being killed, massacred, in front of their houses, in their houses, they flee or are banished from their centuries-old homes, and they have come to the free territory, where they still live at hotels, barracks, private houses, and at some other accommodation places, and many of them have been accepted by European countries. This ruthless war in its brutality made no difference between either people or buildings. It destroyed and demolished the most valuable human achievements: schools, kindergartens, hospitals, churches, factories, historical monuments, and the centuries-old cultural heritage.

When the war started on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the migration of people, the ethnic cleansing, the exile and refuge of many Herzegovinian and Bosnian Croats, Moslems and other ethnic minorities there began. A large number of them came to the territory of the Archbishopric of Split and Makarska, that is to this district Split - Dalmatia.

Croatia, and particularly the district of Split - Dalmatia could not even feed their own population; how could it do so for many displaced persons and refugees from the neighbouring Bosnia and Herzegovina? The aid was urgently necessary to us.

The European Union expressed its solidarity with a population who found itself in trouble, and proved to be one of the greatest benefactors through the Croatian Government Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees in Zagreb. The European Union began with the humanitarian aid for Caritas - Split in October 1993. They did a lot for Croatia and saved many local people, as refugees and displaced persons, helping them to go on living in the way man deserves. The aid has been distributed exclusively to displaced persons, refugees and social cases, holders of social welfare cards issued by the Centre for Social Welfare.

CARITAS - SPLIT I HUMANITARNA POMOĆ EUROPSKE UNIJE

Splitska nadbiskupija nalazi se u južnoj Hrvatskoj. Obuhvaća područje koje se najvećim dijelom poklapa sa Splitsko-dalmatinskom županijom. Sjedište "Caritasa nadbiskupije Split" nalazi se u Splitu, ulica Zrinjsko-Frankopanska, 45.

Za vrijeme ovog agresivnog rata Hrvatska je osiromašila, turizam drastično opao, industrija stagnira, velik je broj nezaposlenih, promet roba i ljudi ne funkcionira zbog prekinutih komunikacija i preustrojstva.

Jedna četvrtina hrvatskog teritorija i danas je okupirana. Rat je surov, bezosjećajan i brutalan. Ljude, muškarce i žene, nevinnu djecu, starce, bolesne i nemoćne ubijaju, masakriraju, pred kućama, u kućama, oni bježe ili su prognani sa svojih stoljetnih ognjišta i došli su na slobodni teritorij, gdje i sada žive po hotelima, stacionarima, privatnim kućama i drugim smještajima, a mnoge su primile europske države. Ovaj okrutni rat u svojoj surovosti nije birao ni ljude ni objekte. Razarao je i uništavao najvrjednija civilizacijska dostignuća: škole, vrtiće, bolnice, crkve, tvornice, povijesne spomenike i stoljetnu kulturnu baštinu.

Kad je počeo rat i na području Bosne i Hercegovine, nastala je seoba naroda, etničko čišćenje, progonstvo i izbjeglištvo mnogih hercegovačkih i bosanskih Hrvata, Muslimana i drugih nacionalnih manjina. Velik broj došao je na teritorij nadbiskupije Splitsko-makarske, odnosno Splitsko-dalmatinske županije.

Hrvatska, a posebno Splitsko-dalmatinska županija, nisu mogle prehraniti ni svoje stanovništvo, a još manje mnoge prognanike i izbjeglice iz susjedne Bosne i Hercegovine. Pomoć nam je bila nužno potrebna.

Europska Unija iskazala je solidarnost sa pučanstvom koje se našlo u nevoljama te se pokazala kao jedan od najvećih dobročinitelja preko "Hrvatskog Vladinog ureda za prognanike i izbjeglice" u Zagrebu. Europska Unija je započela sa humanitarnom pomoći za Caritas - Split u listopadu 1993. Puno je učinila za Hrvatsku i spasila mnogo domaćih ljudi, kao i prognanika i izbjeglica, da održe život dostojan čovjeka. Pomoć je dijeljena isključivo prognanicima, izbjeglicama i socijalno ugroženima koji posjeduju socijalne iskaznice izdane od Centra za socijalni rad.

Vladin Ured za prognanike i izbjeglice, preko Ureda za humanitarnu pomoć u Splitu, dijelio je pomoć redovito i pravedno Crvenom križu, Caritasu i Merhametu na području Splitske nadbiskupije za sve potrebne: Hrvate, Muslimane, Srbe i druge nacionalne manjine. Tako je radio i naš

The Croatian Government Office for Displaced Persons and Refugees through the Office for Humanitarian Aid in Split delivered regularly and righteously to the Red Cross, Caritas and Merhamet on the territory of the Archbishopric of Split for all needy Croats, Moslems, Serbs, and members of other ethnic minority groups. Our Caritas worked in the same way, making no differences on national, ideological, or religious basis.

It can be only delivered what a good and sensitive heart has donated. Without gifts from the good people Caritas would have nothing to put into hands of the people whom the hatred of the occupier made poor all of a sudden. At this moment we are receiving aid only from the European Union.

On behalf of all those expelled and from their homes banished, we express our particular gratitude to the EU that alleviated pain and misery of the needy all over our Archbishopric. We particularly express our deep gratitude to the ECTF-monitor, Mr. Enrique Aguado Asenjo, for his human, communicative, just, honest and scrupulous conduct, as well as for his responsible work with all distribution centres.

I would like to take advantage of this opportunity to thank all the donors abroad as well as in the country for "like the good Samaritans we have been trying to at least relieve the suffering in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina when we cannot prevent it or completely cure them".

Split, May, 1995.

Don Marko Čubelić,
Director.

Caritas ne praveći nikakve razlike po nacionalnoj, ideološkoj ili vjerskoj osnovi.

Podijeliti se može samo ono što je darovalo dobro i osjećajno srce. Bez darova dobrih ljudi ni Caritas ne bi imao što staviti na ispružene ruke ljudi koje je mržnja okupatora odjednom učinila potpunim siromasima. U ovim trenucima pomoć primamo isključivo od Europske Unije.

U ime svih prognanih i sa svojih ognjišta otjeranih izražavamo posebnu zahvalnost EU koja je ublažila bol i jad potrebnih diljem naše nadbiskupije. Napose izražavamo duboku zahvalnost promatraču gospodinu Enriqueu Aguadu Asenju na njegovom ljudskom, komunikativnom, pravednom, poštenom i savjesnom držanju kao i odgovornom ponašanju prema svim distributivnim centrima.

Koristim priliku i ovim putem se zahvaliti svim darovateljima u inozemstvu kao i u domovini "jer poput milosrdnog Samaritanca nastojimo nevolje u Hrvatskoj i Bosni i Hercegovini barem malo ublažiti kad ih ne možemo spriječiti niti posve izliječiti".

Split, svibnja 1995.

Don Marko Čubelić,
Direktor.

Faint table with multiple columns and rows, possibly a ledger or inventory list, with illegible text.

RED CROSS- SPLIT AND ECTF

The ECTF is the only humanitarian organization that has never stopped providing humanitarian aid for refugees, displaced persons and social cases and this since the beginning, i. e., from the day of its coming to this part of Croatia. We should particularly like to point out the care of the EU that took place between March 1994 and April 1995.

In the mentioned 13-month period, ECTF, as in the rest of Dalmatia, was the only organization providing our town and its most needy citizens with humanitarian aid. Namely after ICRC and IFRC and some other charitable organizations had left, there came to a collapse in distributing humanitarian aid. It was at that moment when the EU jumped in and by its donation has been supplying the needy population with the most necessary commodities and hygienic requirements.

If it had not been for this EU aid, we are not sure we would have survived without having a negative protesting reaction by those who need this aid most. We are, therefore, paying all respects and gratitude to the EU and "all its family members". We would particularly like to thank the ECTF office in Split and its monitor Mr. Enrique Aguado Asenjo who has, by his engagement and firmness, contributed a lot to the improvement in the way of fulfilling our needs in food and even in moral support.

Split, May, 1995.

Jakov Kovač, engineer,
Secretary.

CRVENI KRIŽ – SPLIT I ECTF

Za ECTF možemo kazati da je jedina humanitarna organizacija koja nije prestala skrbiti za prognanike, izbjeglice i socijalno ugrožene osobe u našem gradu od samog početka, tj. od njenog dolaska na ovaj dio Hrvatske. Specijalno bismo htjeli naglasiti brigu EU-a u vremenu od ožujka 1994. do travnja 1995. godine.

U spomenutom razdoblju od 13 mjeseci ECTF je ostala jedina koja zbrinjava humanitarnom pomoći naš grad i njegove najpotrebnije građane, kao i čitavu Dalmaciju. Naime, napuštanjem MKCK-a i IFRC-a te nekih drugih humanitarnih organizacija, došlo je do kolapsa u razdiobi pomoći. Upravo u tom momentu uskače EU i svojim davanjem osigurava ugroženo pučanstvo najpotrebnijim prehrambenim artiklima i higijenskim potrepštinama (vidi prilog).

Da nije bilo ove pomoći EU, nismo sigurni da bismo izdržali, a da ne bi došlo do negativne (protestne) reakcije od strane onih kojima je takva pomoć najpotrebnija. I zato sva naša štovanja i zahvalnost EU i "njenim članovima obitelji". Pogotovo želimo zahvaliti logistici ECTF-a i promatraču u Splitu, gosp. Enriqueu Aguadu Asenju; koji je svojim nastojanjem i nepokolebljivošću dosta pridonio u poboljšanju pokrivanja naših potreba, prvenstveno u hrani, pa i u moralnoj podršci.

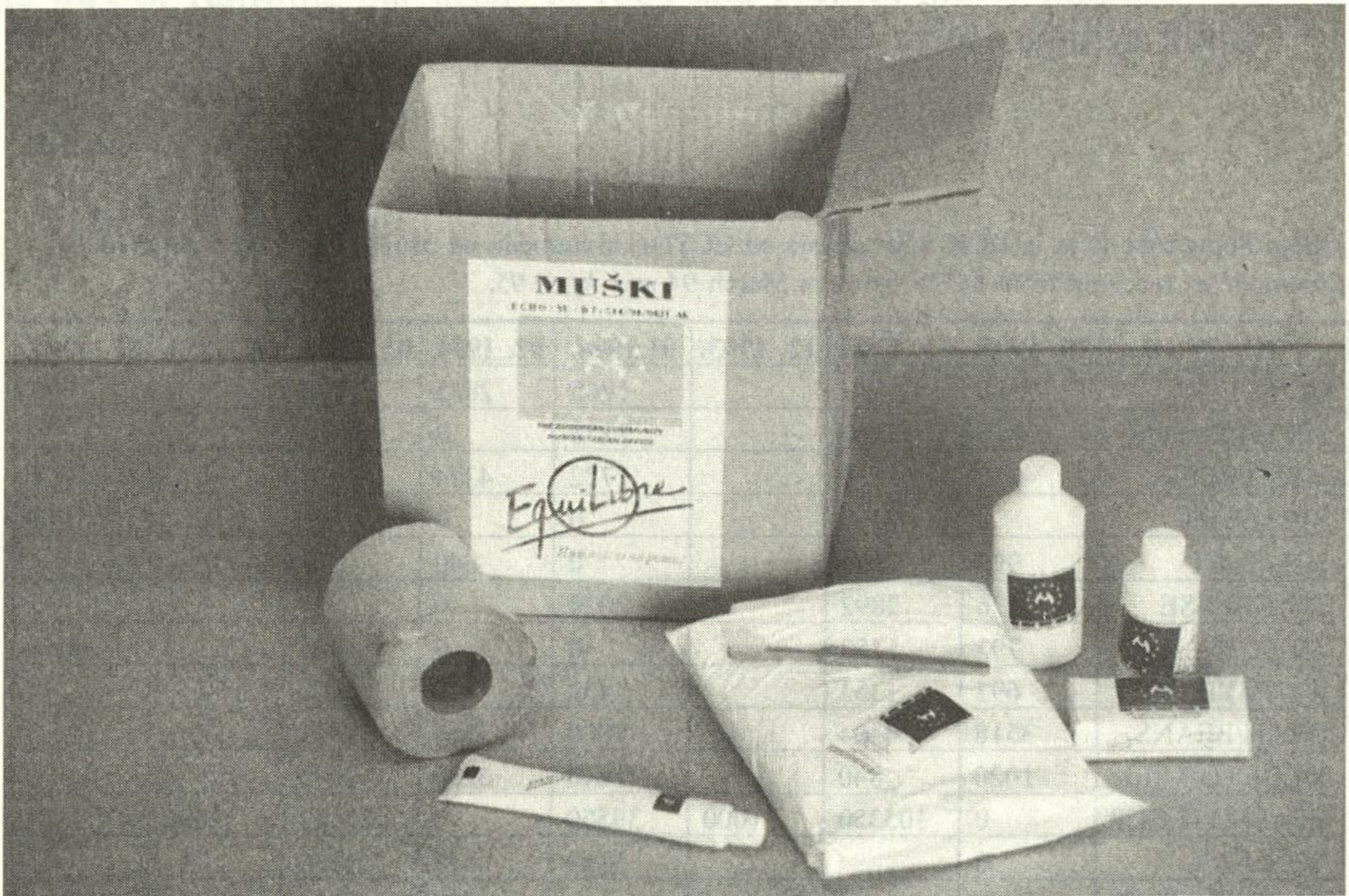
Split, svibnja 1995.

Ing. Jakov Kovač,
Tajnik.

Prilog: Popis robe koju je HCK Split primio od ECTF-a u vremenu od ožujka 1994. do travnja 1995.
Commodities received from ECTF between March 94 and April 95.

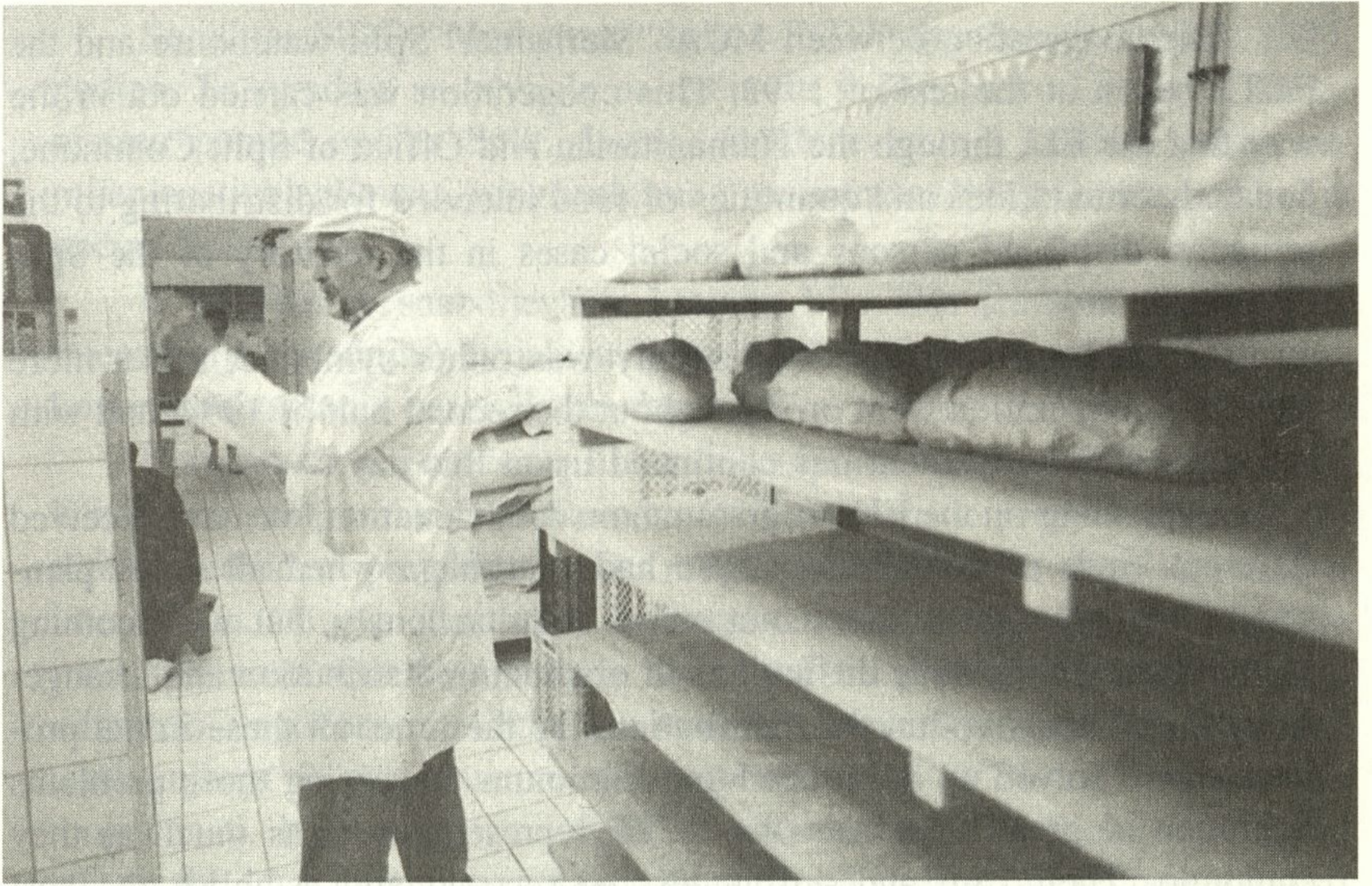
| PROIZVOD | 10. 1993. | 11. 1993. | 12. 1993. | 01.1994. | 02. 1994. | 03. 1994. | 04. 1994. | 05. 1994. |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| ULJE/OIL | 3580 | 5980 | | 1965 | 2835 | 2720 | | 1800 |
| ŠEĆER/SUGAR | 3350 | 8940 | | 2250 | 0 | 3200 | | |
| MESO/BEEF | 4039 | 2311 | | 1772 | 4374 | 3314 | | 5712 |
| RIBA/FISH | 0 | 2310 | | 0 | 0 | | | 5118 |
| SOL/SALT | 996 | 1296 | | 0 | 840 | | | |
| SIR/CHEESE | 276 | 2892 | | 2020 | 0 | | | |
| TJEST./PASTA | 792 | 1752 | | 0 | 0 | 1452 | | 8048 |
| KVAS/YEAST | 693 | 1353 | | 432 | 770 | 400 | | |
| GRAH/BEANS | 3518 | 4404 | | 7000 | 3564 | 9492 | | |
| MLIJEKO/MILK | 1020 | 840 | | 1840 | 3220 | 2475 | | |
| BRAŠNO/FLOUR | 0 | 105350 | 21000 | 39550 | 0 | 20160 | 2000 | |
| TOMATO | 0 | | | 3149 | 539 | 1910 | | |
| DJ. HR./BABY F. | | | | | 1704 | 4920 | | |
| BISKVIT/BISCU. | | | | | | | | |
| ČOK. N./CHOC. | | | | | | | | |
| UKUPNO/TOTAL | 18262 | 138428 | 21000 | 51378 | 17845 | 50043 | 2000 | 18578 |

| Proizvod/Item | 06. 94. | 07. 94. | 08. 94. | 09.94. | 10. 94. | 11. 94. | 12. 94. | 02. 95. | 03. 95. | 04.95. |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| ULJE/OIL | | | | | | | | | 5500 | |
| ŠEĆER/SUGAR | 3000 | | | 2000 | | | | | | 2500 |
| MESO/BEEF | | | 10995 | | | | | | 5855 | |
| RIBA/FISH | | | 3791 | | | | | | | |
| SOL/SALT | | | | 1000 | | | 1000 | | 1550 | |
| SIR/CHEESE | | | | | | | | | | |
| TJESTEN./PASTA | 996 | | 864 | | | | | | | 2100 |
| KVAS/YEAST | | | 2000 | | | | | | | |
| GRAH/BEANS | | | 18272 | | | | | 3050 | 53000 | |
| MLIJEKO/MILK | 4000 | | 2000 | | | | | | | 860 |
| RIŽA/RICE | 47320 | | | | | 5000 | | | | |
| BRAŠNO/FLOUR | 24450 | 2000 | 26580 | | 8630 | 20010 | 9030 | 13300 | 8100 | 27000 |
| TOMATO | | | | | | | | | | |
| DJ. HR./BABY F. | 1920 | | | | | | | | | |
| BISKVIT/BISCU. | | | | | | | 1814 | | 969 | |
| ČOK. N./CHOC. | 708 | | | | | | | 492 | | 638 |
| UKUPNO/TOTAL | 82454 | 2000 | 65422 | 3000 | 8630 | 25010 | 11844 | 16342 | 27274 | 33096 |



| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| UKUPNO/TOTAL | 18278 | 2000 | 13842 | 21378 | 21000 | 138428 | 18262 | 18262 | 18262 | 18262 |
| ČOK. N./CHOC. | | | | | | | | | | |
| BISKVIT/BISCU. | | | | | | | | | | |

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MURKIN KITCHEN AND THE
ASSOCIATION AMERICAN BREAD BAKERS



The Murkin Kitchen, a community kitchen, is a place where people can come to get help with their food. The kitchen is open to all and is a place where people can get help with their food. The kitchen is open to all and is a place where people can get help with their food.



COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MUSLIM CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION "MERHAMET" SPLIT AND ECTF

The cooperation between MCA "Merhamet" Split warehouse and the ECTF began at the end of 1993. This cooperation was carried out in the way that the EU, through the Humanitarian Aid Office of Split Commune, donated certain kinds and quantities of food intended for distributing to the refugees, displaced persons and social cases in the territory of the Split Commune.

At the beginning, the food supply was rather symbolic, and a more intensive cooperation went on throughout the second half of 1994, and with the signs of improvement has continued up to this day.

Depending on the EU programme, on food donation, we have received different kinds of commodities. We had a problem when all items planned by the programme could not arrive simultaneously, but were coming at intervals, which made difficulties in organizing distribution and arrangement of the items within the distribution. By the time, all these initial problems were solved up or reduced to a minimum. In solving those problems we received great help from the ECTF representatives, as much as they could do. Their care and willingness to succeed and establish the best possible cooperation was showed through frequent visits paid to our store where they could get informed about the storage supply and choice of the items for distribution. They checked the item quality, how practical the packages were or not, the possibilities of manipulating commodities, organizing meetings, asking for particular data and offering all necessary information.

Although it had been planned that the EU products would be only an addition to humanitarian aid packets, there should be mentioned that it represented the biggest part of the parcels because we either did not receive any other donations, or we had them in very small amounts. We must certainly praise the choice of the items and their quantity. There were no complaints about the quality of commodities by the consumers, although there was some items that people from this region are not used to eating (beans hard to be cooked).

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to all generous people who have provided such cooperation and have, in that way, helped those who were in desperate need.

Split, May, 1995.

Fadil Pašalić,
President.

SURADNJA IZMEĐU MUSLIMANSKOG DOBROTVORNOG DRUŠTVA "MERHAMET" SPLIT I ECTF

Suradnja MDD "Merhamet" Split i ECTF započela je krajem 1993. godine. Ta suradnja se odvijala na način da je EU, preko Ureda za humanitarnu pomoć općine Split, davala određene vrste i količine hrane namijenjene izbjeglicama, prognanicima i socijalnim slučajevima na području općine Split.

U početku je snabdijevanje hranom bilo više simbolično, da bi se intenzivnija suradnja odvijala u drugoj polovici 1994. godine i sa znakovima poboljšanja nastavila do danas.

U ovisnosti o programu EU-a donacijama hrane, dobivali smo različite vrste prehrambenih proizvoda. Problem nam je predstavljalo što svi artikli predviđeni programom nisu mogli istodobno stići, nego su stizali u intervalima, što je predstavljalo izvjestan problem u organizaciji raspodjele i zastupljenosti artikala u podjeli. Svi ti početni problemi, kako je vrijeme odmicalo, dogovorno su otklanjani i svedeni su na minimum. Veliku pomoć u otklanjanju tih problema preuzeli su predstavnici ECTF-a u okviru svojih mogućnosti. Njihova briga i želja za pomoći, te što boljom suradnjom, iskazivala se u čestim posjetama skladištima radi provjere popunjenosti skladišta, zastupljenosti artikala u podjeli, kvalitete artikala, praktičnosti pakiranja, mogućnosti manipulacije robom, te organiziranjem sastanaka radi traženja određenih podataka i pružanja svih potrebnih informacija.

Premda je bilo predviđeno da roba iz EU-a bude samo dopuna paketima humanitarne pomoći, treba napomenuti da je ona predstavljala najveći dio paketa, jer drugih donacija nismo imali ili smo ih imali u sasvim malim količinama. Svakako se treba pohvalno izraziti o odabiru artikala i njihovim količinama. Samih primjedbi na kvalitetu robe od strane korisnika nije bilo, mada je bilo i takvih vrsta robe koju ovo područje nije naučilo konzumirati (grah koji se sporije kuha).

Na kraju, samo možemo iskazati veliku zahvalnost svima koji su na bilo koji način omogućili ovakvu vrstu suradnje i pomogli onima kojima je ova pomoć bila i te kako potrebna.

Split, svibnja 1995.

Fadil Pašalić,
Predsjednik.

COMMODITIES AND QUANTITIES OF EU FOOD PROGRAMMES

The European Community Task Force (ECTF) has been delivering 18 commodities in Dalmatia as part of its emergency programmes for humanitarian help in Croatia.

Items:

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| Wheat flour (1 and 50 kg. packing) | Beans |
| Rice | Pasta |
| Canned Beef | Canned Fish |
| Cheese | Salt |
| Oil | Sugar |
| Tomato (canned & powder) | Yeast |
| Milk powder | Chocolate Cream |
| Baby food (I, II, III) | Protein biscuits |
| Dry peas | Beef liver paté |

Since April 1994, four food aid programmes have been undertaken, out of which the last one, 1008, finished at the end of May 1995.

| Programme | Duration of the Programme | Delivered Quantity (kg) |
|--------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1005 | April 94-15 September 1994 | 7.206.727 |
| 1006 | 16 September-October 1994 | 2.251.547 |
| 1007 | November-9 December 1994 | 1.600.471 |
| 1008 | 12 December-31 May 1995 | 6.148.787 |
| TOTAL | | 17.207.532 |

Since the first of June, 1995, a new ECTF programme has started. The new program 1009 will last till February 1996. The quantities to distribute are 2.975 tons of food per month for all beneficiaries taken in charge by the Croatian authorities in Zagreb. According to the census of May 1995, there have been registered in the non-occupied parts of Croatia 385.469 refugees and displaced persons, out of which 92.711 in Dalmatia. Taking into account these figures, it turns out to be 7.66 kgrs. of food per person and month, but as the Croatian authorities have decided to deliver the ECTF food only to refugees and displaced persons in private accommodation, the final quantity received by these beneficiaries should be much bigger.

PROIZVODI I KOLIČINE POMOĆI EU-a U HRANI

Radna Grupa Europske Zajednice (ECTF) obskrbljivala je Dalmaciju sa 18 proizvoda kao dijelom hitne intervencije u sklopu humanitarne pomoći u Republici Hrvatskoj.

Proizvodi:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Brašno (pakiranje od 1 i 50 kg) | Grah |
| Riža | Tjestenina |
| Mesne konzerve | Riblja konzerva |
| Sir | Sol |
| Ulje | Šećer |
| Rajčice (u konzervi i prahu) | Kvasac |
| Mlijeko u prahu | Čokoladni namaz |
| Hrana za djecu (I, II, III) | Keksi |
| Suhi grašak | Goveđa pašteta |

Od travnja 1994. izvedena su četiri programa pomoći u hrani, među njima i zadnji 1008, koji završava krajem svibnja 1995.

| Program | Trajanje programa | Dostavljena količina (Kg) |
|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1005 | travanj 94.-15. rujna 1994. | 7.206.727 |
| 1006 | 16. rujna-listopad 1994. | 2.251.547 |
| 1007 | studeni-9. prosinca 1994. | 1.600.471 |
| 1008 | 12. prosinca-31. svibnja | 6.148.787 |
| UKUPNO | | 17.207.532 |

Prvog dana mjeseca lipnja 1995. započinje novi program ECTF-a. Novi program 1009 trajat će do veljače 1996. godine. Količine za raspodjelu u ovom razdoblju su 2.975 tona hrane mjesečno za sve korisnike kojima to pravo priznaju hrvatske vlasti u Zagrebu. Prema podacima iz svibnja 1995. godine na neokupiranom dijelu Republike Hrvatske prognanika i izbjeglica ima 385.469, od toga na području Dalmacije 92.771. Polazeći od tih podataka, normativ za raspodjelu iznosio bi 7,66 kilograma hrane po osobi mjesečno, ali kako su hrvatske vlasti odlučile hranu ECTF-a raspodjeljivati samo prognanicima i izbjeglicama u privatnom smještaju, ukupne količine hrane koju će korisnici primiti, trebala bi biti znatno veća.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS OF ECTF IN DALMATIA

Along with the direct food aid, some other activities of ECHO (ECTF) are very strongly present in Dalmatia (Croatia). This mainly concerns the activities of non-governmental organizations which are ECHO funded. Among them, the most important ones are those working in the field of medical aid (it supposes the 21,1% of EU financing, whereas Food 41,2%, Hygienics/Sanitary 20,8%, Logistics, Education, Psycho-social 10,9%, Family Parcels 3,7%, Lodging/Shelter 2,2% and Energy 2,3%). A very large contribution in medicines has been delivered to the victims of the war in former Yugoslavia. These donations have also been available to the local population. Though less visible, the medical aid is financially as important as the food aid. A great contribution in the field of medicines and medical equipment permitted among other things to avoid the epidemics which often follow war tragedies. Since the end of 1994, ECHO (ECTF) has not been any longer involved in the medical aid for Croatia, but it remains the main donor of medical aid for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nevertheless, in Dalmatia (Split, Metković), the head offices for most NGOs acting in Bosnia and Herzegovina are located.

In Dalmatia, as in the rest of Croatia and other parts of former Yugoslavia, the activity of the NGOs devoted to psycho-social programmes with refugees is still very outstanding. More than ten NGOs are constantly acting in Dalmatia on the spot. Those NGOs financed by ECHO and assisted by ECTF have been of a great help for beneficiaries surmounting the traumas caused by the war and its consequences.

ECTF also assists the NGOs which are not funded by ECHO. So, along with the five trucks available for the distribution of direct food aid in Dalmatia, six trucks from the NGO Atlas - financed by ECHO - are available in Split free of charge for the transport of material belonging to NGOs, mainly for Bosnia, and other 82 trucks - also financed by ECHO - were in Metković for the transport of goods to Bosnia. ECTF also offers free of charge its own warehouse for other NGOs. Among them, two Scottish NGOs are certainly the biggest in terms of operations. One of them is the Scottish European Aid with its work in the reconstruction of water infrastructures in central Bosnia, and the other one is the Edinburgh Direct Aid which is delivering family parcels in Bosnia with its own trucks. The last mission of this NGO, carried out through ECTF and financed by the Foundation Soros, concerned 12 thousand family parcels for Sarajevo.

The huge activity of ECTF in Croatia (Dalmatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) supposes the involvement of some local inhabitants (interpreters, drivers and others) in the operations dealing with humanitarian

OSTALI DOPRINOSI ECTF-a U DALMACIJI

Uz izravnu pomoć u hrani, još su mnoge druge aktivnosti ECHO-a (ECTF-a) veoma snažno prisutne u Dalmaciji (Hrvatskoj). Ovo se uglavnom odnosi na djelovanja nevladinih organizacija za koja ECHO osigurava sredstva. Među tima su najvažnije one koje rade na području medicinske pomoći - na njih odlazi 21,1% sredstava koje osigurava EU; za hranu je predviđeno 41,2% sredstava; za higijenu/zdravstvo 20,8% sredstava; za logistiku, obrazovanje i psiho-socijalne programe 10,9% sredstava; za obiteljske pakete 3,7% sredstava; za stanovanje/skloništa 2,2% sredstava i za energiju 2,3% sredstava. Veoma su veliki prilozi u lijekovima dostavljeni žrtvama rata na području bivše Jugoslavije. Ove su donacije bile dostupne i mjesnom stanovništvu. Iako manje vidljiva (na prvi pogled), medicinska je pomoć financijski toliko važna kao i pomoć u hrani. Veliki prilozi u lijekovima i medicinskoj opremi su, između ostalog, onemogućili pojave epidemija koje često prate ratne tragedije.

Od kraja 1994. godine ECHO (ECTF) nije više uključen u medicinsku pomoć za Hrvatsku, ali ostaje glavni darivatelj medicinske pomoći za Bosnu i Hercegovinu. Naime, u Dalmaciji (Splitu i Metkoviću) smješteni su glavni uredi većine nevladinih organizacija koje djeluju na području Bosne i Hercegovine.

U Dalmaciji, kao i u ostalom dijelu Hrvatske, a i na području cijele bivše Jugoslavije, aktivnosti nevladinih organizacija usmjerene na psiho-socijalne programe sa izbjeglicama još su uvijek vrlo značajne. Više od 10 nevladinih organizacija su u Dalmaciji stalno na terenu. Nevladine organizacije, koje financira ECHO i pomaže ECTF, bile su i još su uvijek od velike pomoći stradalnicima u prevladavanju trauma uzrokovanih ratom i njegovim posljedicama.

ECTF pomaže i one nevladine organizacije koje financira ECHO. Uz pet kamiona, upotrebljivih za izravnu pomoć u hrani u Dalmaciji, u Splitu je šest kamiona nevladine organizacije Atlas (financira je ECHO) kojima se može prevoziti besplatno, uglavnom u Bosnu, materijal koji pripada nevladinim organizacijama. ECHO financira još 82 kamiona kojima se iz Metkovića prevozi roba u Bosnu. ECTF također nudi besplatnu uporabu svog skladišta nevladinim organizacijama. Među ovim organizacijama su dvije škotske, sigurno najveće kad je riječ o operativnim mogućnostima: The Scottish European Aid radi na rekonstrukciji vodosustava u središnjoj Bosni i The Edinburgh Direct Aid koja vlastitim kamionima dijeli obiteljske pakete u Bosni. U zadnjoj misiji ove nevladine organizacije, čiju je provedbu omogućio ECTF a financirala Sorosova zaklada (The Foundation Soros), 12 tisuća obiteljskih paketa otpremljeno je u Sarajevo.

aid. The excellent qualifications of the local staff have granted them not only to have a job in a particularly difficult economic situation, but also the opportunity to be more familiarised with the European Union institutions. On the other hand, the local staff gave ECTF the possibility to keep up to date in the informations about the facts encountered in the field and contributed to the better fulfillment of the ECTF work with the beneficiaries of its programmes.

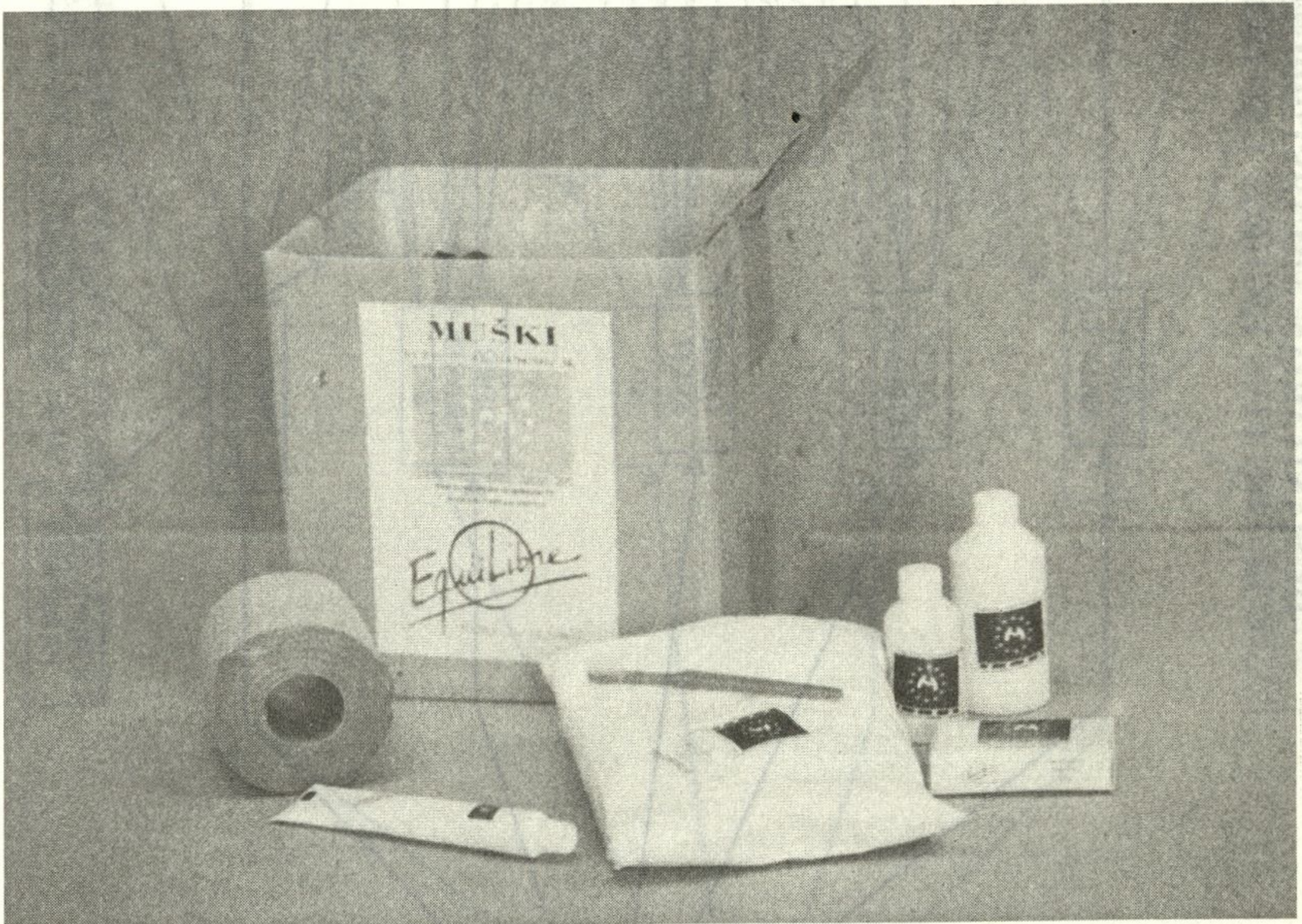
All the attention paid to beneficiaries has allowed them to overcome the most tragic days in their lives and better reflect on their future. Therefore, a lot of them have renounced to the expatriation to other countries in the world. The fact that they have remained in areas, mentally and geographically close to their world, means an additional relief for these people who are, objectively speaking, victims of the European history in the 20th century.

Boris Gombač, Ph. D..

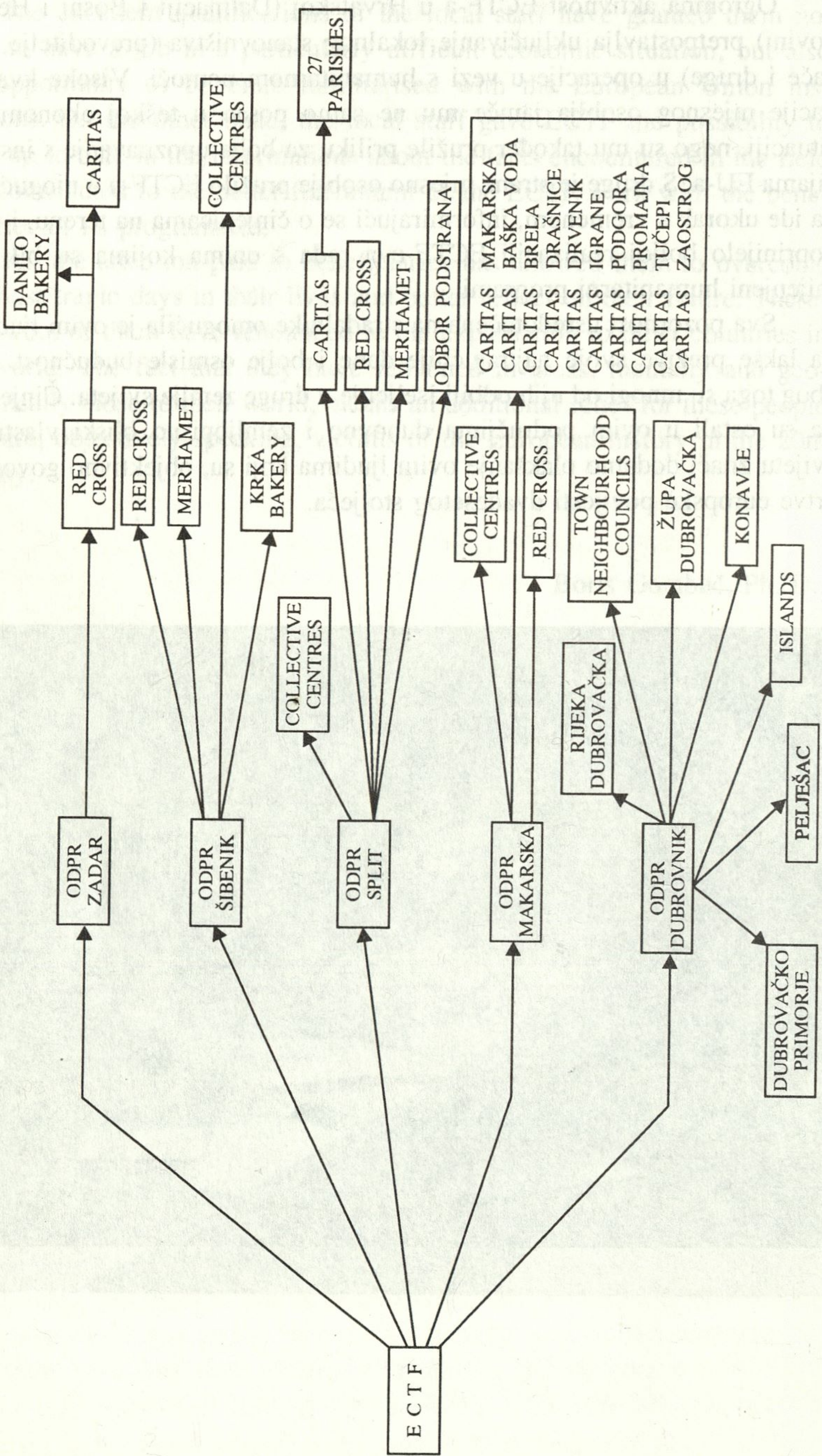


Ogromna aktivnost ECTF-a u Hrvatskoj (Dalmaciji i Bosni i Hercegovini) pretpostavlja uključivanje lokalnog stanovništva (prevoditelje, vozače i druge) u operacije u vezi s humanitarnom pomoći. Visoke kvalifikacije mjesnog osoblja jamče mu ne samo posao u teškoj ekonomskoj situaciji, nego su mu također pružile priliku za bolje upoznavanje s institucijama EU-a. S druge je strane mjesno osoblje pružilo ECTF-a u mogućnost da ide ukorak s vremenom, informirajući se o činjenicama na terenu, i tako doprinijelo boljoj realizaciji ECTF-ova rada s onima kojima su bili namijenjeni humanitarni programi.

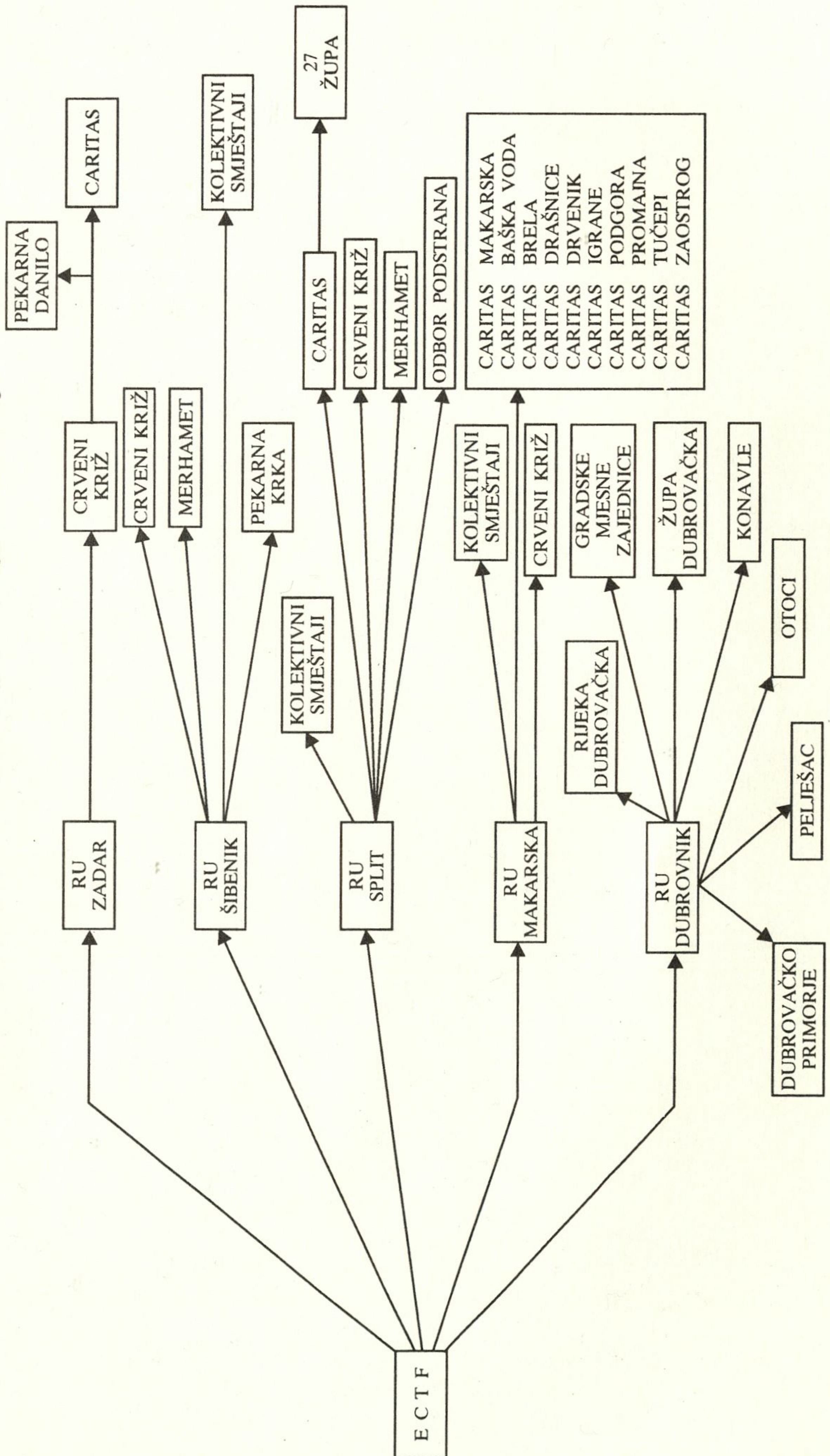
Sva pozornost usredotočena na stradalnike omogućila je ovim ljudima da lakše prežive svoje najtragičnije dane i bolje osmisle budućnost. Baš zbog toga su mnogi od njih odbili iseljenje u druge zemlje svijeta. Činjenica da su ostali u ovim područjima duhovno i zemljopisno bliski vlastitom svijetu znači dodatno olakšanje ovim ljudima koji su, objektivno govoreći, žrtve europske povijesti dvadesetog stoljeća.



**HUMANITARIAN AID DISTRIBUTION NETWORK
FOR THE FIVE BIGGEST CENTERS IN DALMATIA**



**PRIKAZ DISTRIBUCIJE HUMANITARNE POMOĆI
U PET NAJVEĆIH CENTARA NA PODRUČJU DALMACIJE**

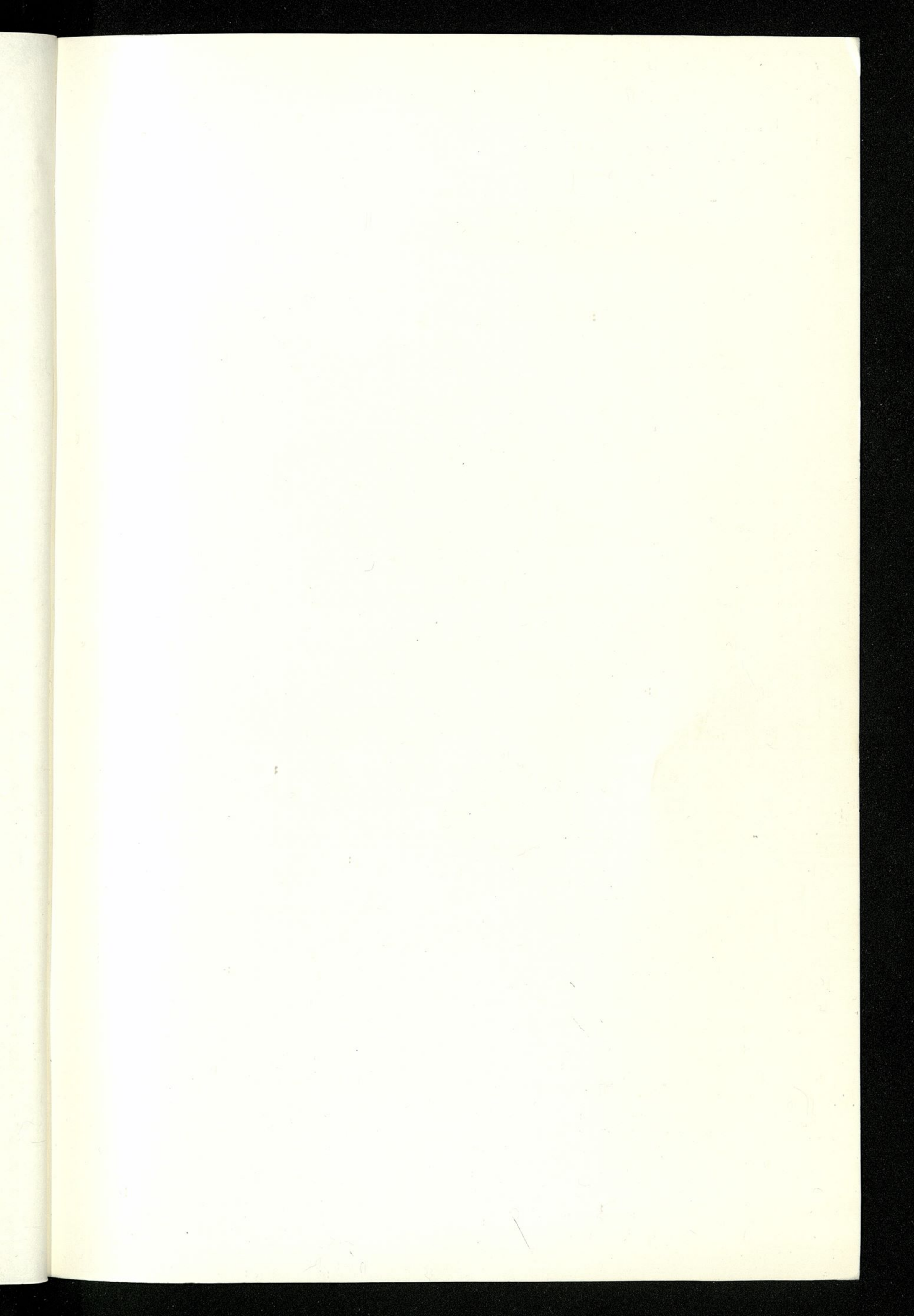


NARODNA IN UNIVERZITETNA
KNJIŽNICA

COBISS



0000089236



NARODNA IN UNIVERZITETNA KNJIŽNICA

PKGDS

1 341



599601205

COBISS ©