

PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Appeal No. MAA54001
6 October 2006

***(This report is an integral part of the East Asia Appeal
2006-2007 Programme Update no. 2)***

The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Period covered: 1 May to 31 August 2006;

East Asia Appeal (regional and DPRK) target for 2006-2007: CHF 29 million (USD 23.4 million or EUR 18.6 million) – revised from CHF 30.6 million (USD 23.9 million or EUR 19.8 million) mainly due to reprioritization of programming related to transition from humanitarian assistance to development orientation.

Appeal coverage: 31%

Outstanding needs: CHF 20 million

(Click [here](#) for the East Asia Appeal interim financial report with the revised budget and latest income and expenditure)

Related Appeals or Document: East Asia Appeal (MAA54001) Programme Update nos. 1 and 2; DPRK Floods Information Bulletins 1 – 3, 2006

Programme summary:

Evidence gathered by Federation and national society quality assurance efforts during this reporting period led to some operational problems being addressed to improve the expected level of service delivery to the communities and clinics involved. On the other hand, changes in the configuration of the delegation's staffing brought about by government restrictions have reduced the Federation's ability to provide technical and capacity building support to the national society, as well as the knowledge and experience base of some of the society's key departments.

After parts of the water and sanitation (WatSan) projects were suspended for nearly four months at the beginning of the year following a national society stakeholders' meeting in Stockholm in February, the proposal for a continued WatSan programme was modified to increase emphasis on improved sanitation and to include a comprehensive review of its impact to date for improved future programme planning. Rapid and effective National Society response to an extensive flooding emergency in July saved lives and resulted in significant deployment of strategic disaster contingency stocks. Replacement of 5,000 family kits in the strategic disaster preparedness stock are underway within the normal disaster preparedness programme.

A draft DPRK Red Cross law is nearing completion and will be presented to the Peoples' Assembly for approval. The need to accelerate the transition to a rehabilitation and development context involved discussions with all concerned stakeholders (including line-ministries) and led to plans to rationalize future Red Cross support in the health sector. This has resulted in adjustments to the 2006 operational plan and a CHF 1.5 million reduction in its budget.

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Operational developments

Measures introduced by the DPRK Government requesting a closure of all ‘humanitarian aid’ assistance at the end of 2005 in favour for long term development programmes imposed significant operational and planning constraints on international agencies within the DPRK. An *ad hoc* ‘European Union Programme Support’ structure facilitated completion of ‘frozen’ ECHO funded programmes after their suspension was lifted in April. Following months of negotiation, the World Food Programme (WFP) resumed food distribution (on a much smaller and less socially inclusive scale) in June.

In July, severe flooding inundated four southern provinces. The Government’s indisposition to accept offers of international support for the floods generally impeded international agency response. However, the Federation was able to support DPRK Red Cross mobilization of volunteers and strategic disaster preparedness (DP) resources that enabled access to all affected counties, direct assessment of the disaster’s impact and the delivery of emergency assistance to 4,950 destitute homeless families. *De facto*, the Federation delegation became the focal point for the collation and international dissemination of reliable flood-related information and played a key role in inter-agency communication and co-operation.

Continued international disputes over nuclear issues and failure to re-open stalled ‘six-party talks’ were attended by diminished disposition on the part of international institutions to extend funding support: a reality that is imposing constraints on rehabilitation and development planning. Test firing of short-medium range missiles further exacerbated the situation and tension increased within the region throughout July, including the halting of aid shipments from South Korea. These incidents also undermined relations between the two National Societies of the divided Korean Peninsular – causing suspension of ‘live on-screen’ video reunions of family members mutually agreed the previous month. Agreement was however reached during talks held between representatives of the two Societies towards the end of August for aid shipments of rice and other supplies from the South to be resumed in response to the situation caused by the floods.

Increased regional incidence of mutated strains of the avian flu virus within human populations focused attention on this issue within the DPRK – with the Federation joining World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in an *ad hoc* ‘Working Group’ to review (and potentially advise) government contingency plans.

The Federation was able to continue with its planned supply of basic consumable drugs and medical supplies for rural clinics, while negotiating with the government on parameters for potential future Federation/National Society support to the health sector focused on rehabilitation and enhancement of primary health care services. Given the reality of ongoing resource needs within community health institutions, concern persists with regard to the transition period available.

Table: Revised budget figures specific to regional and DPRK programmes under the East Asia Appeal 2006-2007¹

Programmes	Regional Programmes		DPRK Programmes		Original Appeal Budget CHF	Revised Appeal Budget CHF	Variances
	Original Budget CHF	Revised Budget CHF	Original Budget CHF	Revised Budget CHF			
Health and Care	721,114	701,736	26,634,814	24,181,971	27,355,928	24,883,709	-9%

¹ Revision to Coordination and Implementation is made taking into consideration current pledges received in support of delegate cost.

Disaster Management	517,006	517,006	1,581,896	2,041,621	2,098,902	2,558,626	22%
Humanitarian Values	406,630	436,150	439,290	498,485	845,920	436,150	-48%
Coordination and Implementation					282,728	748,819	165%
Total					30,583,478	29,125,789	-5%

Health and Care

Overview

National Society support to the delivery of primary health care services focused on procurement and distribution of medical supplies, health awareness promotion and community-based first aid (CBFA). All planned activities were successfully implemented. With multilateral support from Danish Red Cross (ECHO funded) and the National Societies of Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Japan and Finland, distribution to beneficiary communities of all donated basic medicines, intensive care, safe delivery and household doctor kits was completed as planned.

The DPRK Red Cross and the Federation co-operated effectively with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), WHO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to coordinate support programming and revise training materials that were later employed to update the knowledge and awareness base of community household doctors, nurses, midwives and Red Cross volunteers.



Orthopaedics practitioners participating in the Onchon workshop.

Quality assurance assessments are starting to enable discovery of operational problems, allowing the Federation and the DPRK Red Cross to address and rectify the situation. Thus, Federation (Netherlands Red Cross/ECHO funded) activities within the water and sanitation component of the programme were suspended until mid-April and completion of all water and sanitation projects was constrained by a need to replace defective pipes. Swedish Red Cross funded water and sanitation projects in four communities of south Hamyong Province were completed by the end of April and six Netherlands Red Cross/ECHO funded projects were handed over in June. Substitute pipes for remaining ECHO funded projects were received locally and delivered to beneficiary communities in August and their installation will be undertaken immediately after the end of the harvesting season (October). Formal handover of the remaining 22 systems to the communities concerned is anticipated by the end of the year.

A water and sanitation related consultancy undertaken in the DPRK in May reviewed programme experience and teased out some lessons learnt. It also took forward work on ongoing issues related to programme and staff development, integration of water and sanitation activities within mainstream health and care support provision, and sharpening the focus on sanitation. A key agreed recommendation was commitment by all project partners to make an internal review of water and sanitation initiatives undertaken to date, to modernize and upgrade installations as needed, benefit from their value as an agent for change in reducing the incidence of water borne diseases in recipient communities and to identify locally sustainable ways and means to ensure systems sustainability.

Increased regional incidence of mutated strains of the avian flu virus within human populations focused attention on this issue within the DPRK, with the Federation joining WHO and FAO in an *ad hoc* 'Working Group' to review (and potentially advise) government contingency plans.

The impact of delegation restructuring necessitated by government restrictions and capacity limitations within the National Society resulted in a scaling-down of planned health and care initiatives. Emphasis on health promotion, community based first aid (CBFA) and blood donation increased but, overall, the programme's budget was substantially reduced, largely as a result of enforced cancellation of plans to supply supplementary medical kits,

limitations on the duration of 'in country residence' by technical delegates and an identified need to scale down water and sanitation interventions.

Overall Goal: The DPRK Red Cross mandate as a reliable humanitarian organization in the field of community-based health care and social services is fully implemented.

Programme Objective 1: Health of vulnerable communities in 64 / cities in North Phyongan, South Phyongan, North Hwangae, Chagang and South Hamgyong provinces in the DPRK is improved.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: Health institutions (provincial, county, city, industrial, and ri hospitals, ri clinics and polyclinics) in the areas accessible to the Federation are provided with essential supplies (basic drugs, medical material and coal) to deliver basic medical services to the population.

The DPRK Red Cross generally succeeded in its endeavours to ensure timely distribution of Federation procured medical supplies to targeted health institutions. Drugs and equipment provided (variously) by the National Societies of Germany, Finland, Norway, the Netherlands and Denmark-ECHO were distributed to communities in these provinces. This included 17,933 basic, 3,093 safe delivery, 2,774 intensive care, 562 household doctor, 500 First Aid and 90 orthopaedic instrument kits with priority within distribution schedules being accorded to intensive care and delivery kits³

DPRK Red Cross field monitors visited a total of 968 health institutions to check proper use of donated drugs and medical equipment and obtain information on disease prevalence and drug consumption. The Federation delegation verified received data through random inspection visits to pharmacies, drug stores and consulting rooms, examination of drug registers and interviews with health institution personnel. Similar checks were made with regard to the receipt and quality of orthopaedic kits donated to 90 health institutions. In response to a request from surgeons, teaching materials on surgical care in referral hospitals were developed in co-operation with WHO and MoPH and 11 technical workshops on the proper use of orthopaedic instruments were conducted for 100 orthopaedic practitioners (July/August).

The DPRK is subject to very severe winters, during which temperatures frequently fall to -25⁰ C. In a general context of endemic fuel shortage, such conditions restrict the effectiveness of care provision in operating theatres, delivery rooms, paediatric care units, and emergency and inpatient wards. To address this problem, 5,400mt of coal provided by the Norwegian Red Cross was distributed to 38 hospitals within the five provinces (January) and processes for the local procurement of 6,120mt of coal for the 2006/07 winter were initiated (August).

Expected Result 2: Red Cross (RC) volunteers and community health professionals (household doctors, midwives and nurses) have increased their skills, awareness and knowledge on prevention and care of local people who are vulnerable to the most common diseases.

To improve the potential of health professionals and volunteers to tackle community health challenges, collaboration with UNICEF, MoPH and WHO on the development of an appropriate curriculum, training manual and associated materials relating to key aspects of early childhood development culminated in 13 'Training of Trainer' (ToT) workshops on child nutrition and growth monitoring for a total of 260 household doctors and midwives (February-April). Reproductive health workshops for 260 midwives and household doctors will commence in September.

In cooperation with the MoPH, teaching materials related to malaria prevention and control were revised and employed in ten associated workshops for 300 health workers and Red Cross volunteers (March/April). At these events, proper use of insecticide to impregnate the nets and screens was demonstrated to the participants. 19,981 nets and 40,000m of screening materials received as multilateral 'goods in kind' from the Finnish Red Cross were distributed within communities vulnerable to malaria (July/August). *Deltametrine* for the impregnation of 60,000

³ Detailed information and data analysis related to community level distributions of medical supplies are available to the DPRK Delegation.

nets distributed in 2005 arrived in Pyongyang (August). Red Cross volunteers already trained in the use of this insecticide will instruct beneficiaries on the safe re-treatment of nets.

In collaboration with MoPH and WHO, updated teaching materials and training manuals relating (variously) to rational drug use, prevention of malaria, infectious diseases (particularly tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS and avian flu) and diarrhoea were printed and distributed to 520 participants in ten associated workshops (July/August). Funding from the government of Finland through the Finnish Red Cross facilitated the printing of 7,192 copies of a *Household Doctor's Manual*, which (together with 1,500 reprinted avian flu manuals developed by MoPH and WHO) were later distributed to practitioners in health institutions.

Expected Result 3: The DPRK RC capability to plan and manage appropriate community-based health activities is improved.

Training equipment (computers, overhead projectors, flip chart easels etc.) was procured and distributed to four DPRK Red Cross training centres in south Phyongan, north Phyongan, Chagang and north Hamgyong provinces. The curriculum of a ToT workshop organized and undertaken in north Phyongan province (April) to upgrade the knowledge and skills of 40 Red Cross CBFA trainers was expanded to include dissemination of information related to avian influenza.

Later in that same month, the workshop's participants conducted two-day training courses for 400 Red Cross volunteers in 20 cities/counties of the province. First Aid refill kits were supplied to 500 First Aid posts in four provinces.



Discussion among participants of the Road Safety workshop

Selected National Society and delegation staff representing all DPRK programmes participated in a road safety issue familiarization and planning workshop facilitated by *Road Safety International* in Pyongyang (July). The workshop's objective was to improve understanding of road safety issues and concluded with the drawing up of a draft road safety component to be included in the National Society's CBFA plans for 2007.

An earlier identified need to improve integration of cross-cutting themes within Red Cross sectoral programmes was significantly taken forward in the context of a workshop related to community-based first aid (CBFA) and community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) jointly facilitated by staff of the health and disaster management departments of the National Society (April). Twenty four trainers from 19 cities/counties participated in this event that was also supported by International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), of which the head of its DPRK delegation delivered valuable contributions on the Movement, International Humanitarian Law and ICRC activities in the country.

One of the National Society's deputy secretaries general and its health programme co-ordinator participated in the internationally acclaimed HELP course (Health in Emergencies for Large Populations) organized by the ICRC in Geneva. They graduated in June.

Programme Objective 2: The prevalence of waterborne diseases in communities is reduced through sustainable water and sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion, which are supported by interventions made in partnership with beneficiary communities and other stakeholders.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: Selected target communities that are within the Federation's operational area have access to installed and rehabilitated water supply, wastewater collection systems and latrines.

Water and sanitation installations were completed in four locations financially supported by the Swedish Red Cross (April). Installation of Netherlands Red Cross (ECHO) supported water and sanitation systems initiated in

30 communities in 2005 was subject to a suspension until mid-April and further delayed by a need to replace defective pipes. A joint National Society/Federation assessment of the status of newly installed ECHO funded WatSan installations in 28 of the target communities was undertaken, at which time six fully functioning systems were formally handed over to beneficiary communities (May). Following the receipt of replacement pipes (August), installation is expected to be completed in the remaining 22 communities in October.



Signing of Handover Agreement in Up-town (Yomju county, North Phyongan province).

The process for selecting additional communities within which to initiate new interventions commenced in February, when the DPRK Red Cross collected relevant information relating to potential target communities. Subsequent data analysis (in the context of agreed standard criteria) and initial National Society field inspections and checking of proposed system installation designs was followed up by extensive field assessments undertaken jointly by the National Society and Federation delegation (April). The assessment process included comprehensive discussions relating to the health implications of prevailing and potential water and sanitation status within the identified communities with all stakeholders (local authorities, community representatives and Red Cross branch staff). Later, a *Project Partnership Agreement* clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of DPRK Red Cross and community partner(s) at all stages of future water and sanitation system installation was drawn up and agreed upon (July/August).

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Local procurement of basic construction materials (cement and steel reinforcement bars) and international tendering for equipment (pipes and fittings, pumps and accessories, materials for valve chambers and sanitation systems) was initiated (July/August). These are for new installations that will have a modified and increased sanitation component in 19 additional communities. The international procurement is carried out by the logistics department of the Netherland Red Cross, on behalf of the International Federation.

Two 2-day basic workshops were conducted in Tongrim county (north Phyongan province) and Anju (south Phyongan province) for a total of 76 Red Cross branch staff, community leaders and local technicians from 19 new target communities (May). Participants received theoretical and practical knowledge on the construction, operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation systems, water source protection, hygiene promotion, impact assessment and water quality control. At the conclusion of the workshops, technical designs for new community water supply systems were finalised and agreed. Follow-up technical workshops related to appropriate construction methodologies and practice, system operation and maintenance are planned for later in the current year.

Expected Result 2: Target communities have improved hygiene behaviour.

A particular focus of the joint field assessment visits consisted in a need to ensure continuous, systematic hygiene promotion and related health status assessment among the populations of target and unsupported communities, alike. The respective roles and responsibilities of DPRK Red Cross headquarters and branch officers, anti-epidemic centres (AECs) and health institutions in proposed hygiene promotions activities were discussed and redefined. To that end, revised training materials related to prevention of water borne diseases were developed and ten associated workshops were conducted for a total of 300 National Society branch staff and volunteers, AEC personnel, community based WatSan technicians and community health practitioners (July/August).



Participants in a prevention of water borne diseases workshop held in Jongju (N. Phyongan province).

Expected Result 3: The DPRK RC has improved its capacity in water and sanitation activities during normal and emergency situations.

A Federation WatSan consultancy established a 'road map' for evaluation of the effectiveness and value of WatSan initiatives as health improvement interventions (May). The evaluation process will commence with a preparatory workshop in September and be followed by field assessments to be undertaken tentatively in October/November and February/March 2007. The consultancy also provided an opportunity to assess the training needs of DPRK Red Cross technicians and prepare an initial staff development plan. The personnel complement of the National Society's WatSan unit was reinforced by the addition of one new staff member transferred from other duties within the health and care department (June).

Experience gained during the July flood operation prompted the National Society to review its capacities to prevent potential outbreaks of water borne diseases in the event of insufficient water supply and/or the consumption of contaminated water. This, together with lessons learnt during a visit by DPRK staff to Banda Aceh (Indonesia) in 2005, informed joint initial discussion between senior officers of the disaster management and health and care departments to identify ways and means by which the National Society's WatSan expertise could be employed in disaster scenarios. It was agreed to reinforce the technical base of existing disaster response teams, through revision of their terms of reference, provision of appropriate strategic equipment and incorporation of emergency WatSan intervention practice and procedure within disaster management training programmes.

Impact

Lack of access to reliable and systematically updated baseline data in the DPRK impedes objective assessment of the impact of Red Cross initiatives on the health status of beneficiary populations. National Society monitoring inspections carried out in 968 health institutions indicate that all medical supplies distributed by the Red Cross were successfully delivered but, at this stage, it may only be assumed that increased community access to essential drugs and equipment is contributing to an enhancement of local capacity to provide effective primary health care. Testimonial evidence indicates that the provision of coal for heating hospital facilities during the winter months had a very positive impact on their operational efficiency.

Beneficiaries of training in the proper use and maintenance of orthopaedic equipment donated by the Red Cross were similarly appreciative.

Dr. Ri Song Il, an orthopaedic specialist of Jangpung County hospital remarked:

"In the past, we faced many challenges in the field of orthopaedic surgery. Lack of instruments at county level required many patients needing surgery to be referred to distant, higher level institutions. Now, with the instruments provided by the Red Cross, we can locally operate on 80% of cases requiring bone surgery (such as amputation and union) by ourselves - only patients needing femur and skull surgery continue to be referred to the provincial hospital. Associated training has enabled us to acquire a clear understanding of the correct use of all items in the donated orthopaedic kits and updated our knowledge of world standards and clinical practice with regard to aseptic, safe and scientific anaesthesia and different traction methods".

However, as a result of quality assurance follow-up, feedback from orthopaedic practitioners and delegation observation 'in loco' indicate that some of the donated instruments are of poor quality – liable to rust and rapid deterioration. Quality test and follow-up with suppliers are taking place in September.

"The orthopaedic instruments should be stainless and strong enough for hard bone surgery. Many items in the supplied kits are small and useful only for treating children, while others (such as steel nails and blades) are missing".

Together with the MoPH, the DPRK Red Cross has been playing an important role in raising public awareness on issues related to prevention and care of the most common health problems at community level and health professionals' comment indicates that Red Cross training has improved the quality of medical services delivery in beneficiary communities. Integrated workshops for trainers from Red Cross branches accelerated integration of CBFA, health promotion and disaster preparedness activities within Red Cross organizations at city and county levels.

Constraints

Limitations in the duration periods of Federation technical delegates' 'in country residence' limited opportunities for the provision of expert guidance, capacity building and field level support visits by the health and WatSan delegates. While the regional delegation in Beijing has increased its support to the DPRK programmes and hosts the DPRK technical delegates while working "out-of-country" during six weeks periods, the Federation wishes to provide more coherent in-country technical support particularly in light of its intent to scale up activities to meet humanitarian needs in each country (ref Federation of the Future strategy).

Delayed procurement and late receipt of mosquito nets, screens and insecticides prevented the timely distribution and undertaking of effective malaria prevention and control workshops before the start of the malaria season in April. Staff and volunteer engagement in nationwide rice planting activities delayed the initiation of technical workshops related to rational drug use.

'Use monitoring' of donated orthopaedic instrument kits identified imperfections in their quality and a need for replacement of defective instruments. In that regard, the delegation withdrew samples of the instruments and returned them to the donor (Netherlands Red Cross) for examination by their manufacturer for replacement. Timely completion of water and sanitation projects was compromised by a need to replace poor quality pipes.

Disaster Management

Overview

Government recognition of the quality and reliability of DPRK Red Cross capacities to respond rapidly and effectively to sudden onset disasters (through competent needs assessment and efficient mobilization of volunteer resources to administer First Aid, provide other support services and distribute appropriate, strategically pre-positioned relief stocks) resulted in its inclusion as a member of the cabinet-level National Disaster Co-ordination Committee and the promotion of effective institutional linkages with disaster management authorities at provincial and community levels.

In July, extensive flooding in four provinces required intensive emergency response operations. More than 2,300 trained volunteers ensured effective evacuation and provided rescue and First Aid services to the injured, while immediate access to strategic contingency stocks enabled the National Society to co-ordinate practical support to around 5,000 families rendered homeless and destitute. Programme staff were assigned to multi-disciplinary impact assessment duties and a disciplined approach to information collection, management and reporting led to the Federation delegation becoming the information focal point for UN agencies within the country and the world outside.

Throughout the emergency, the DPRK Red Cross with Federation support was the only international 'non-governmental' organization able to provide practical support on the ground. Statistics gathered by its assessment teams were in great demand and, to that end, the delegation devoted much time and effort to the compilation and correlation of impact and response data. These informed Federation briefings to frequent *ad hoc* inter-agency meetings in Pyongyang, international media agencies and (together with first-hand reports and photographs provided by National Society staff and volunteers) provided the basis for three Federation 'Information Bulletins'. The International Federation offer of a Red Cross appeal in relation to the floods was declined and replenishment of consumed contingency stocks will be accommodated within the current programme budget.

The DPRK Red Cross continued to expand and consolidate its work in the field of community-based disaster preparedness, through engagement with an additional ten *ris* in North Phyongan province. Integration of National Society reforestation initiatives within the CBDP component of its disaster management programme resulted in a significant increase (52%) in the programme's 2006 budget. Traditionally regarded as a means for raising the profile of the Red Cross at both national and community levels, National Society tree-planting campaigns have been refocused. This is to link provision of material and technical support for increasing the rate of tree seedling production with micro-level disaster mitigation initiatives in environmentally challenged vulnerable communities.

Overall Goal: The DPRK RC has received support in building up preventive and emergency response capacities to enable it to address the needs of the most vulnerable effectively.

Programme Objective: The DPRK RC plays an influential role in disaster management.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: DPRK Red Cross capacity in disaster management is strengthened at national and branch levels.

The DPRK Red Cross continued to maintain a close working relationship with the government and, as a member of the provisional national disaster co-ordination committee (that also includes representation from the national planning committee and the ministries of people's security, public health, city management, land and environmental protection, transportation and communication) established by the Cabinet in June, became a key auxiliary player in well co-ordinated response to intensive flooding in central provinces the following month.

Six regional disaster management workshops were conducted for a total of 140 provincial/county branch staff and volunteers representing 113 communities vulnerable to natural disaster in locations of Anju, Phyongsong, Sunchon and Eunsan (April), Huichon, Tongsin and Sonwon (May), Sinuiju, and Uiju (July), Sariwon, Sinphyong, Koksan, Kusong, Jongju and Taechon (August). Their purpose was to deepen understanding of disaster management issues and encourage volunteers to improve the value of awareness, disaster prevention, mitigation and preparedness activities by increasing the participation of communities in initiatives intended to reduce risk and vulnerability. A revised disaster management training curriculum incorporating CBFA issues and dissemination of the basic provisions of international humanitarian law was completed and introduced (April).

Development of a three-year disaster management programme for the period 2006-08 was completed (June). The programme aims to extend and improve National Society capacities for effective disaster response and to consolidate ongoing community based disaster preparedness initiatives.

Expected Result 2: Three additional provinces have benefited from community-based disaster preparedness projects that have consolidated and expanded beyond current Red Cross operational areas.

While consolidating gains in 28 existing CBDP project communities (*ris*), the programme was expanded to include an additional ten vulnerable *ris* in north Phyongan province. In all locations, disaster preparedness (DP) action plans were reviewed with National Society provincial and headquarters support, simulation exercises (including mass evacuation drills) carried out and early warning mechanisms and local emergency liaison networks developed. In collaboration with local authorities, disaster mitigation activities undertaken included (variously) river bank reinforcement, water channelling and reforestation of hillsides adjacent to communities prone to landslide and flooding. These initiatives effectively combine the implementation of proven disaster prevention enterprise with the promotion of Red Cross values.

National Society and Federation disaster management officers regularly visited CBDP locations to monitor and assess CBDP progress. Key issues discussed included effective and locally appropriate early warning systems, training for community volunteers, the development of viable local disaster contingency plans and liaison networks between CBDP management committees, National Society branches and government disaster management agencies.

With a view to enlarging the knowledge base of CBDP Committees, exchange visits for 25 volunteers were arranged between participating *ris* in South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces. Briefings and discussion with host CBDP committees facilitated experience sharing, while field visits to local CBDP *ri* provided opportunities for CBDP managers to observe developments, interview community beneficiaries of mitigation activities and share project implementation experience (April and July).



Inspection of newly installed water channels in Inda ri, Yungan county (S. Hamyong).

Forestry experts engaged by the Norwegian Red Cross twice visited the DPRK to undertake material needs assessments in nurseries managed by the National Society and advise on plant propagation methods. Subsequently agreed support for an expansion of tree planting initiatives resulted in supplementation of the overall disaster management budget and related revision of the programme's operational plan and log frame (March and July).

Expected Result 3: Communities are better served by an increased emergency response capacity that has secured human, material and financial resources.



Landslide resulting from torrential rain in Sinyang County (South Phyongan province)

Continuous torrential rain over a period of two days caused extensive flooding and landslides in six counties of the provinces of south Pyongan, north Hwanghae, Kangwon and south Hamgyong (July). These events resulted in the death of 151 people, destroyed 18,814 houses and temporarily submerged a further 16,884, rendering more than 12,500 families homeless. In some locations, whole villages were swept away and essential public facilities (such as clinics) destroyed, while widespread damage to roads and bridges displaced and stranded many people.

Following participation by the vice-chairman of the DPRK Red Cross in an aerial survey of flood affected areas with government agencies (16 July), the National Society immediately convened a disaster response co-ordination group at national headquarters to receive reports from its branches in affected areas and despatched members of its national disaster response team to conduct casualty and damage assessment. Local Red Cross branches mobilized a total of 2,386 volunteers to provide evacuation, rescue and First Aid support services within distressed communities.

In cooperation with the Federation country delegation (and in line with the Government's emergency relief action plan), the National Society drew up an operational plan for the release and distribution of 'family kits' (blankets, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting, water containers and water purification tablets) from pre-positioned strategic contingency stocks to a total of 4,950 vulnerable homeless families (19,800 people) in the six counties. Road access to some of the devastated communities (particularly in Yandok county) was cut off at the outset of the operation but effective support was delivered to all beneficiary families within two weeks.

Table: Floods 2006 - DPRK Red Cross Response (emergency household support)

a) Distribution Plan							
Item Description	Locations/quantities(pcs)						Totals
	S. Phyongan			N. Hwanghe	Kangwon	S.Hangyon	
	<i>Yandok</i>	<i>Songchon</i>	<i>Sinyang</i>	<i>Sinpyong</i>	<i>Kosan</i>	<i>Sudong</i>	
Blanket	4,000	5,200	7,200	1,400	1,080	920	19,800
kitchen set	1,000	1,300	1,800	350	270	230	4,950
Jerry' can (20lt)	1,000	1,300	1,800	350	270	230	4,950
Plastic sheet (4x2m)	1,000	1,300	1,800	350	270	230	4,950
Water purification tablets	240,000	312,000	432,000	84,000	64,800	55,200	1,188,000

b) Delivery schedule				
Location		Transport source	Delivery period	
County	Strategic stock		17 - 23 July	24 July - 4 August
Yandok Songchon Sinyang Sinpyong	Pyongyang Municipal	NHO fleet		
Kosan Sudong	Wonsan	Kangwon Branch S.Hamgyon Branch		

Throughout the operation, national and provincial staff of the DPRK Red Cross co-operated with local authorities to collect and update information and assist volunteers mobilised to search for missing persons, provide temporary shelter and sanitation facilities and offer psychological support to those who had lost family members, homes and

household goods. They also monitored the distribution of relief items to ensure conformity of practice with Federation rules and principles. Strategic DP stock levels are being restored by increased allocations for 'family kits' within the current budget of the disaster management programme.

The DPRK Red Cross also responded to a series of community emergencies related to fire outbreaks (May and June). In these incidents, the National Society mobilized 199 volunteers to rescue people from burning houses and deliver First Aid services. The provision of basic household equipment (blankets, kitchen sets, plastic sheeting and jerry cans) to a total of 161 homeless families occasioned further deployment of strategic DP stocks.



Distribution of Red Cross 'family kits' to the homeless in Sudong county.

The DPRK Red Cross organized an emergency rescue team (ERT) workshop in the emergency rescue service compound located in Pyongyang under the authority of the Ministry of People's Security (February/March). Its objectives included finalization of ERT mission principles and terms of reference and to extend knowledge of rescue service action procedures relating to disaster scenarios that (variously) included fire, building collapse, traffic accident and drowning. The Ministry provided training materials for all 20 members of the National Society's two specialist rescue teams and indicated willingness to provide the Red Cross with a building in the compound for use as an operational base. The ERTs later undertook rescue drills with diving sets in the Taedong river, during which 27 volunteers simulating drowning were successfully rescued (July).



ERT exercises in the river Taedong,

Initial items of Federation procured equipment were received by the DPRK Red Cross. The National Society is now preparing potential ERT deployment scenarios for the Finnish and Norwegian Red Cross societies, who have expressed willingness to provide technical support (including intensive training) for team members.

A need for renovation of the regional strategic DP warehouses in Huichon and Kaesong was identified. The disaster management (DM) and logistics departments of the National Society discussed the nature of repairs and materials required and, given continuing Federation supervisory interest in the contingency stocks, indicated that they will consult with the delegation on ways and means to effect the repairs.

Impact

The Government demonstrates an increasingly positive attitude toward disaster management initiatives undertaken by the DPRK Red Cross, not least because it values the National Society's role in seeking to promote and develop more effective cooperation and coordination between concerned stakeholders, recognises the importance of its strategically pre-positioned emergency contingency stocks of essential relief items and appreciates the practical contribution of its trained and experienced volunteers to disaster preparedness and mitigation, both at national level and within vulnerable communities.

Response to the floods engaged the services and support of local volunteers, National Society and delegation staff across departmental boundaries and was a laudable demonstration of unity in action. Volunteers based in Red Cross First Aid posts collaborated with local health institutions to conduct emergency hygiene and health promotion related to the prevention of water-borne diseases and malaria in flood affected communities. It also demonstrated the immense value of appropriate volunteer training and immediate access to strategically maintained contingency stocks.

Clearly understood and practiced local early warning systems (together with an appropriately organized national disaster response team, trained and equipped emergency rescue teams, well-organized volunteers and immediate access to pre-positioned contingency stocks) enabled the National Society to respond effectively to the floods emergency, reduce casualties and ensure rapid support to stricken communities.

In an on-site briefing (20 July) to representatives of the Federation delegation and UN agencies based in the DPRK, Mr Ri (Chairperson of Songchon county People's Committee) noted:

"While the rain continued to pour down heavily for two days, the Red Cross branch co-operated with the local authorities to mobilize its volunteers to warn and help vulnerable people to prepare for potential flooding. As water levels rose and floods developed, organized Red Cross volunteers were extremely active in endeavours to save life: evacuating people at risk, rescuing many who had been swept into the swollen river and delivering First Aid services to the injured. The People's Committee and the communities it serves are really appreciative of the contribution made by county Red Cross volunteers - not only for this support during the current flood but also for their efforts to prepare people in advance"

Increased deployment of DP officers at branch level to monitor and support decentralized DM training and CBDP development is decreasing branch dependency on national headquarters capacity and generating increased local confidence and self-reliance.

Extensive community participation in tree-planting campaigns led by Red Cross volunteers in CBDP *ris* demonstrated greater community-level cooperation and coordination between Red Cross volunteers, local authorities and the communities concerned. It also significantly raised the profile of the Red Cross in those localities.

Regular support visits from Norwegian Red Cross to reforestation projects is a key factor in promoting progress in National Society endeavours to encourage environmental rehabilitation.

Mr. Kim Jong Chol, DP officer of the south Hamgyong provincial Red Cross branch said:

"Reforestation is an important disaster prevention activity. The impact of typhoons which struck the province in 2000 and 2001 was increased by lack of care for the forest environment. To protect our villages, farm land and livelihoods, we [the Red Cross] promote reforestation and this tree-planting campaign provides community people with a visible lesson as to why they have to protect the hillsides."

Following the inception of the CBDP programme, disaster preparedness has been mainstreamed into the agenda of routine management meetings of participating community authorities. In these (essentially collective farm) communities, disaster preparedness is now regarded as being of equal importance to any other issue impacting on the communities' livelihood prospects and, as such, requiring effort to ensure locally sustainable development of mitigation interventions.

Constraints

Lengthy mobilization of programme staff to support farmers engaged in nationwide rice planting activities (May-June), together with over-riding National Society and Federation needs to focus on sustained response to severe floods (July) resulted in the postponement or delay of a number of planned disaster management activities related to training and CBDP mitigation (including reforestation) projects and a lower than expected rate of budget expenditure, to date. However, it is anticipated that spending will accelerate during the final third of this year, when capital equipment for ERTs and nurseries will be procured and CBDP materials purchased.

Severe limitations in the delegation's 'electronic connectivity' environment constituted a very significant constraint to effective reporting of flood issues. Persistent interruption of line access and low signal strength prevented incorporation of photographs within draft texts of the first two flood information bulletins. In the case of the final bulletin, effective transmission of text and tables was only possible by fax. The production and eventual web-site posting of effective bulletins was the product of very intensive solidarity and collaboration between the delegation in the DPRK and Federation colleagues elsewhere, particularly in Beijing and Kuala Lumpur.

The National Society's disaster management department has been weakened by the transfer of experienced and knowledgeable staff to the Federation delegation.

Organizational Development

Overview

Following a process adopted last year (and in line with the Federation's 'Framework for Action'), the organizational development programme focused on three key issues; corporate identity (legal status), branch development and finance management. In the context of changed operational modalities and with intent to consolidate progress made during the past four years, the National Society developed a new working structure

within which the former organizational department has been upgraded to include responsibility for National Society planning. Headed by one of the National Society's deputy secretaries general, the new dispensation enjoys increased authority to coordinate planning between all departments and efforts to establish its credibility as a key institutional instrument were reinforced during the latter part of this reporting period.

Based on an intensive internal consultation process, a National Society 'Volunteering Working Group' revised a draft volunteer policy, to ensure compliance with resolutions of the 15th Federation General Assembly and facilitate more effective recruitment, mobilization and retention of volunteers.

The National Society commenced a series of initiatives related to the imminent (October) 60th anniversary of its foundation. Of these, the most significant has been to ensure ratification by the Supreme People's Assembly of a Red Cross Law. With that intent, a working team headed by the National Society's vice-chairman developed and promoted appropriate legislation in consultation with representatives of the Supreme People's Assembly. A counsellor of the National Society (together with two law scholars) presented a draft law for consideration by the DPRK Red Cross advisory commission and the legislative assembly. Identified needs for improvement of linguistic skills were addressed through the provision of professional English language training for key National Society and delegation staff.

Overall Goal: The DPRK RC has developed its institutional capacity to implement programs and activities in accordance with its policies.

Programme Objective: The organizational development efforts of the DPRK Red Cross will incorporate characteristics of a well functioning national society, enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of service delivery.

Progress/Achievements

Expected Result 1: Efficiency and effectiveness of Red Cross service delivery in the community will be enhanced by motivated and skilled volunteers.

High-level regional branch leaders' meetings to review branch performance and prioritise activities were conducted in northwest, southwest and eastern areas of the country (February). The National Society's vice-chairman, secretary general and deputy secretary general participated in these meetings, which focused on a process for change in administration and finance management at branch level. These events also provided an opportunity to introduce Federation policies and its mid-term report on the implementation of Strategy 2010 adopted by the 15th General Assembly. Significant recommendations issuing from these meetings included:

- Decentralization of National Society budgeting systems to allow branches to spend 70% of membership fees.
- Regular updating of materials and information (expertise/experience sharing) on the ongoing organizational development process.
- Greater focus on resource mobilization and income generation, informed by substantial and measurably sustainable long term strategies.
- Increase provision of training opportunities for personal capacity building and skills development.
- Development of effective, sustainable financial support for volunteer management.

Branch staff from north Hwanghae, Kaesong and Kangwon provinces came together to learn from each other about the work of their respective branches. Following discussion enriched by valuable contributions from the Asia Pacific Service Centre's (APSC) organizational development coordinator and later consultation with the Swedish Red Cross, the scale of branch activities and associated progress indicators were revised to render them more realistically achievable and objectively measurable (February).

Four staff from north Hwanghae province and Nampho city branches visited the Kangwon provincial and Kaesong city branches for three days, to exchange experience in seeking to acquire 'characteristics of a well functioning

branch', inspect regional DP warehouses and a polyclinic and familiarize themselves with each others activities (May).



Discussion during the workshop for branch secretaries and master trainers (Kangwon province).

A new cycle of English language training facilitated by two tutors from the department of foreign language studies of Pyongyang University and targeting 40 national headquarters staff and volunteers was conducted in Pyongyang (March-May).

The south Hamgyong and north Hwanghae provincial branches were visited by the Netherlands Red Cross East Asia desk officer and Beijing located regional programme manager to review and plan projects based on identified needs (April). Following a series of exchange visits and training events in earlier years, three provincial branches initiated pilot income generation projects this year. South Hamgyong branch received a consignment of ten carrier-bicycles for a courier service (June).

Workshops to develop understanding of branch capacity building concepts and provide tools for effective project management and volunteer training were conducted in Kangwon province for provincial branch secretaries and master trainers (August). Audio-visual equipment for information dissemination and training activities were procured and distributed to National Society training centres in Pyongyang, Kangwon, Kaesong, Anju and Sinuiju (July).

Following an earlier needs assessment (March), renovation of the office buildings of two branches (south Hwanghae province and Nampho city) was initiated (August).

The DPRK Red Cross secretary general participated in Federation leadership training in Geneva (May). A member of the National Society's finance and logistics department, together with the delegation's finance officer, participated in a one-month financial management workshop in Beijing (May-June). On their return, they shared newly acquired knowledge with National Society accounting staff.

Expected Result 2: The DPRK Red Cross will have a sound system of financial management, budgeting, accounting and motivated, effective resource mobilization activities that will lead to sustainable programmes at the community level.



Work in progress on the Pyongyang Service Centre.

According to the national resource mobilization strategy of the DPRK Red Cross, work continued on construction of a multi-functional service centre in Pyongyang. The centre is the National Society's flagship income generation project and will provide commercial facilities for vehicle repair and servicing. It will also include a cafeteria and massage/sauna facilities, a workshop for producing subsidized orthopaedic crutches and provide First Aid training courses. Construction work is scheduled for completion in time for the 60th anniversary of the DPRK Red Cross in October. A specialist provided by the Norwegian Red Cross supervised installation of vehicle repair equipment (August).

Expected Result 3: The DPRK Red Cross will enjoy increased public knowledge and understanding of the humanitarian values and programmes of the DPRK RCS and of the Movement among all the stakeholders.

In consultation with representatives of the Supreme People's Assembly, the National Society established a special 'Working Group' (including two external legal advisers) to develop and promote appropriate legislation. Subsequent to an extensive discussion meeting held in south Hamgyong province between members of the working group, two representatives from each provincial authority and Red Cross branch and national

headquarters staff (May), a draft 'Red Cross Law' was submitted for consideration by the DPRK Red Cross advisory commission and the legislative assembly (July).

The National Society's communications department continued to develop relationships with national media enterprises and completed the development and production of a CD containing an animated cartoon highlighting the Movement's Fundamental Principles in the context of disaster preparedness. The discs are extensively used in disaster management training and awareness raising events and copies have been distributed to educational institutions.

Impact

Consultation processes and associated advocacy for drafting a Red Cross Law have been attended by mutual goodwill and contributed to a positive Red Cross profile at national level. Increasingly visible activity by Red Cross volunteers has promoted greater community familiarity with the nature and purpose of the Red Cross emblem and increased awareness of the Movement's values and volunteering practice.

The mass media is becoming increasingly aware of (and interested in) the Red Cross and has extended its coverage of National Society activities and events. The DPRK Red Cross contribution to flood response operations was comprehensively reported in local print media.

Integration of organizational development issues within service programmes is encouraging branches to adopt revised National Society policies and development plans. Until last year, most branches shared facilities and meeting rooms with local authority entities. Local branches that were enabled to own their offices and training centres through infrastructure support grants provided under this programme underline its impact on their sense of independence.

Mr Yom Chang Guk (Branch Secretary of Kangwon province) said:

"We are a 'decades old' branch. Our new building is only one year old - but it is ours. Before, we had to loan a room in the provincial anti-epidemic centre. We now own premises that are four times larger – with a big office and training centre. We hope that this will lead to a fourfold increase in the range and extent of our activities compared with a year ago, too!"

Improved English linguistic skills among National Society programme staff have improved the quality of communication with the Federation delegation and external players.

Well-equipped training centres located in the provinces and delivering integrated training courses are leading to more comprehensive knowledge, understanding and motivation among volunteers.

Mr. Kim Tae Gil (a 37 year old Red Cross volunteer in Sinyang county) has remarked:

"Early in the morning of July 15, a huge landslide occurred in my village but we were able to reduce its impact by evacuating ourselves in time. Indeed, we were relieved to see all the volunteers and villagers moving in a well organised manner, as planned in advance. Although we suffered heavier property losses than neighbouring Yangdok county, we had fewer casualties. It made me realise the importance of integrated skills for the provision of First Aid and the development of emergency preparedness. Our successful ability to supply these is owed to different trainings recently received from the Red Cross branch in my county."

Constraints

Government directives requiring external aid to be 'development oriented' obliged the National Society to review its strategic approach to key institutional issues and re-configure its organizational structure. In seeking to realign its priorities to the realities of new planning exigencies, the programme's capacity to promote an integrated approach to programme development and implementation was intensively tested. Inadequate institutional understanding of the role and function of organizational development and of a need for coherent and systematic programmatic approaches has limited the 'added value' of supplied inputs.

Implementation and coordination

Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships

DPRK Red Cross activities receive support from a wide range of international partners as well as the ICRC. Multilateral support to the Federation appeal was contributed by the Red Cross Societies of Australia, China

(Hong Kong branch), Britain, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Japan, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the U.S.

Table: Summary of bilaterally supported activities (1 January - 31 August 2006)

RC Partners	Bilaterally supported activities
The Netherlands Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to DPRK Red Cross branch development (provincial branches of south Hamgyong and north Hwanghae).
Norwegian Red Cross	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial support to Sariwon orphanage • Technical support to the vehicle workshop and in kind donation to the DPRK Red Cross for the workshop.

At the regional partnership meeting held in Beijing (April), the DPRK part was dedicated to the latest developments in the country and structural changes within the delegation and National Society. The meeting included the finalization of a cooperation agreement strategy (CAS). Preparations have been made for a 'CAS meeting' in October to prepare the 2007 programme with the partners.

The WatSan stakeholder meeting in Stockholm (February) was followed up by a visit of the head of the WatSan department in Geneva and a WatSan consultant made available by the Swedish Red Cross. The meetings and discussions with the National Society and the Federation focused on the future of the WatSan program. For the ongoing WatSan programme, the Federation negotiated '*modus operandi*' with the Netherlands Red Cross for the procurement of materials on behalf of the Federation.

The future of Federation involvement in the distribution of medicines and medical supplies was extensively discussed. New issues of the '*CAS Newsletter*' produced by the delegation to inform partner national societies (PNS) and other partners on developments in the country, the National Society and the Federation delegation continued to be published on a monthly basis.

International representation and advocacy

The delegation participated in weekly meetings of the inter-agency group (comprising all UN agencies and international humanitarian organizations present in the DPRK) and continued to promote Federation policies and priorities in monthly specialist sector meetings related to water and sanitation, health and nutrition. Specific issues received special interest from embassies and the UN e.g. the role of the Red Cross in the prevention and preparedness for avian flu and a series of small-medium disasters in the DPRK. The Federation played a prominent role in the provision of data on the flooding (July), which was used by all international organizations for their involvement and external communication.

The head of the regional delegation met with the deputy minister of public health to discuss Federation support to the health institutions in the DPRK. The head of delegation held meetings with visiting ambassadors and governmental delegations (Netherlands, Norway, Swiss, EU, New Zealand, etc.) to discuss the Red Cross programmes and, in a few cases, facilitated field visits. Given the significance of its funding support to key Federation programmes in the DPRK, consultation with the EU resident representative organization ECHO was a regular feature throughout this reporting period.

Together with the head of the ICRC delegation, the head of delegation held discussions with the secretary general of the DPRK Red Cross and his councillor on matters pertaining to the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Conference.

Federation governance support

The vice-president of the DPRK Red Cross is a member of the disaster preparedness and relief commission. The Federation delegation facilitates communication between the DPRK Red Cross and the Geneva Secretariat since government restrictions impede the National Society direct access to international communication services.

The Federation facilitated the Secretary General of the DPRK Red Cross to participate in the leadership training workshop of the Federation (May). Different opportunities were used to further decisions on the outcome of the last General Assembly and Council of Delegates meeting, in particular, on the 'Federation of the Future' - within

the National Society's leadership. The executive vice-president and deputy secretary general participated in the East Asia Leadership meeting in China (August).

Management of the delegation

Government imposed restrictions requiring fundamental change in the delegation's personnel component at the beginning of the year had repercussions on the delegation's ability to maintain effective functioning⁴. However, potential weaknesses in its logistics capacity identified at the beginning of the year did not materialize and an envisaged shift of procurement responsibilities to the East Asia regional delegation was obviated.

The delegation's physical environment underwent significant structural transformation. Removal of a partition wall that formerly isolated delegation staff working in different programme sectors facilitated the creation of a more collegiate working environment but the persistence of 'old ways of working' inhibited a collective approach to programme issues.

The organic relationship of the Federation delegation's programme officers (POs) to the National Society brought both benefits and problems. On the one hand, their understanding of the way the DPRK Red Cross works constituted a bonus but this has been offset by a tendency to partiality when assessing the validity of National Society proposals. Transition from the role of 'Assistant' to 'Officer' has been attended by uncertainties relating to their levels of authority, doubts that are (in part) reinforced by differing perceptions of their relationship to technical delegates. Resolution of these problems will require improved understanding within both the National Society and the Federation with regard to the function of the POs and how the programme team works.

With few exceptions, the general and technical knowledge, experience and aptitudes of the POs were limited at the beginning of the year, giving rise to concern with regard to the credibility and viability of the re-configured delegation. Since then, the quality of work has steadily improved, particularly with regard to practical support provided to the National Society in the context of programme implementation. However, understanding of strategic issues and capacities for Federation proposal design and report writing remain to be further developed.

Post-specific job descriptions developed and agreed with the POs in June provided an opportunity to identify both general and officer-specific training and development needs, while their active participation in the process of revising the 2007/2008 Appeal assisted definition of the programme's rationale and led to a more integrated approach to the team's work. Significant development needs were identified and a provisional training plan was drawn up (July/August).

Transfer of National Society staff to the delegation has enabled the latter to function reasonably well at a basic level, but at considerable cost to the National Society. Key departments of which (particularly disaster management and organizational development) now have considerably weakened human resource capacities which needs to be addressed with some urgency.

As required by the DPRK government, technical delegates were temporarily withdrawn from the delegation (WatSan in July and health in August). Scheduled to return to Pyongyang in September and October, respectively, the delegates continued to contribute to the delegation's work 'at a distance' from the regional delegation in Beijing during their enforced absences.

During this reporting period, the delegation was brought 'on line' within the Federation's 'FedMail' intra-net system. All delegation staff now have *FedMail* accounts but persistent 'electronic connectivity' issues continue to impose considerable constraints on effective and timely external communication, while government prohibition of personal direct access to external 'Internet' sites prevents Federation local staff reference to essential Federation information tools, such as 'FedNet' and 'DMIS', which is now global Federation standards.

[Interim financial report below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

⁴ Cf. DPRK *Programme Update No. 1, 2006* for an organizational chart of the re-configured DPRK delegation.

The International Federation undertakes activities that are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- *Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.*
- *Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.*
- *Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.*
- *Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.*

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

For longer-term programmes, please refer to the [Tsunami plan of action 2005-2010](#).

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	24'883'709	2'558'626	436'150	498'486	748'819	29'125'789
B. Opening Balance	2'463'882	399'118	106'005	100'145	155'663	3'224'812
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	115'945				115'945	231'890
Australian Red Cross	250'515	226'558		0		477'073
British Red Cross	11'400	105'480			1'800	118'680
Danish Red Cross	466'107	124'893				591'000
ECHO	204'944					204'944
Finnish Red Cross	49'424				806	50'230
German Red Cross	51'879					51'879
Swedish Red Cross	337'112				1'303	338'415
Netherlands Red Cross	445'327				2'763	448'089
Norwegian Red Cross	1'022'981	680'871	83'910	98'950	73'430	1'960'143
Singapore Red Cross Society		33'592				33'592
C1. Cash contributions	2'955'635	1'171'395	83'910	98'950	196'047	4'505'936
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Red Cross		-87'602				-87'602
Danish Red Cross	1'032					1'032
Finnish Red Cross	-48'057					-48'057
German Red Cross	14'994					14'994
Netherlands Red Cross	-417'288					-417'288
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-449'319	-87'602				-536'921
Inkind Goods & Transport						
German Red Cross	880'065					880'065
Netherlands Red Cross	758'529					758'529
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	1'638'594					1'638'594
Inkind Personnel						
British Red Cross					46'087	46'087
Finnish Red Cross	35'200		7'233		12'400	54'833
Netherlands Red Cross	21'707				68'000	89'707
Norwegian Red Cross	8'067					8'067
Swedish Red Cross	39'473				20'047	59'520
C5. Inkind Personnel	104'447		7'233		146'534	258'214
Other Income						
Service Agreements					16'227	16'227
C6. Other Income					16'227	16'227
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	4'249'356	1'083'793	91'143	98'950	358'808	5'882'050
D. Total Funding = B + C	6'713'238	1'482'911	197'148	199'095	514'470	9'106'862

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	2'463'882	399'118	106'005	100'145	155'663	3'224'812
C. Income	4'249'356	1'083'793	91'143	98'950	358'808	5'882'050
E. Expenditure	-3'471'298	-297'013	-61'822	-150'244	-527'975	-4'508'353
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	3'241'940	1'185'898	135'326	48'851	-13'505	4'598'509

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		24'883'709	2'558'626	436'150	498'486	748'819	29'125'789	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	77'000		2'263				2'263	74'737
Construction Materials	420'665	114'691	40'583		16'087		171'361	249'304
Clothing & textiles	654'000		2'653				2'653	651'347
Seeds,Plants	69'300		14'468				14'468	54'833
Water & Sanitation	3'892'400	315'576					315'576	3'576'824
Medical & First Aid	14'114'495	1'548'712					1'548'712	12'565'783
Teaching Materials	324'119	148'018	3'775		27'921		179'714	144'406
Utensils & Tools	191'400							191'400
Other Supplies & Services	845'094	260'558	50'044		4'664		315'266	529'828
Total Supplies	20'588'473	2'387'554	113'786		48'672		2'550'012	18'038'461
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles						7'500	7'500	-7'500
Computers & Telecom	36'140	4'637	2'681	2'131	7'306	11'243	27'999	8'141
Office/Household Furniture & Ec	5'500					5'443	5'443	57
Others Machinery & Equipment		7'697				-7'697	0	0
Total Land, vehicles & equipme	41'640	12'334	2'681	2'131	7'306	16'489	40'942	698
Transport & Storage								
Storage	84'817	4'413	841				5'254	79'563
Distribution & Monitoring	310'158	123'609	1'803		351		125'763	184'395
Transport & Vehicle Costs	574'803	96'974	23'141		7'469	17'505	145'089	429'714
Total Transport & Storage	969'778	224'996	25'785		7'820	17'505	276'106	693'672
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	1'418'400	6'273	42'672	27'775		58'315	135'035	1'283'365
Delegate Benefits	1'176'907	202'307	20'867	21'679		254'092	498'946	677'961
Regionally Deployed Staff	84'900							84'900
National Staff	320'945	71'958	6'447		7'184	18'823	104'411	216'534
National Society Staff	449'152	113'059	24'933		7'868	1'977	147'838	301'314
Consultants	164'000	19'425					19'425	144'575
Total Personnel Expenditures	3'614'304	413'021	94'920	49'453	15'052	333'208	905'655	2'708'649
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1'151'057	63'754	24'292		36'060	23'940	148'046	1'003'011
Total Workshops & Training	1'151'057	63'754	24'292		36'060	23'940	148'046	1'003'011
General Expenditure								
Travel	226'758	22'673	6'150	2'172	13'134	12'799	56'929	169'829
Information & Public Relation	338'200	6'103	901	48	756	868	8'676	329'524
Office Costs	152'621	10'124	3'024	2'405		46'392	61'945	90'676
Communications	145'013	6'078	1'239	1'624	2'240	47'560	58'741	86'272
Professional Fees	3'000				2'948		2'948	52
Financial Charges	10'200	1'006	617		295	-1'276	642	9'558
Other General Expenses	25'000	47'218	4'312		2'156	-52'541	1'145	23'855
Total General Expenditure	900'792	93'202	16'243	6'249	21'530	53'802	191'026	709'766
Depreciation								
Depreciation		10'370					10'370	-10'370
Total Depreciation		10'370					10'370	-10'370
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societi						47'371	47'371	-47'371
Total Federation Contributions & Transfers						47'371	47'371	-47'371
Program Support								
Program Support	1'859'745	251'201	19'306	3'988	9'766	33'699	317'960	1'541'785
Total Program Support	1'859'745	251'201	19'306	3'988	9'766	33'699	317'960	1'541'785

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		24'883'709	2'558'626	436'150	498'486	748'819	29'125'789	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		14'865			4'039	1'962	20'866	-20'866
Total Operational Provisions		14'865			4'039	1'962	20'866	-20'866
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	29'125'789	3'471'298	297'013	61'822	150'244	527'975	4'508'353	24'617'436
VARIANCE (C - D)		21'412'411	2'261'613	374'328	348'241	220'844	24'617'436	