

Programme Update

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Funding Support Plan
MAAKP002

11 August 2008

This report covers the period 01/01/08 to
30/06/08.



A newly constructed reservoir tank in Jaeon-ri, Hamju county, South Hamgyong Province, 14 May, 2008. **International Federation.**

In brief

Programme purpose: The purpose of the International Federation programmes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is to support the DPRK Red Cross to provide humanitarian services to more than eight million people in need of health services, safe water and sanitation systems, and to reduce their exposure to natural disasters such as floods and landslides by increased disaster management systems and to further the development of the DPRK Red Cross institutional capacity in the DPRK.

Programmes summary: The food situation in the DPRK deteriorated in 2008 and following a rapid food security assessment in 9 – 30 June, the World Food Programme (WFP) and five United States based NGOs commenced a major food aid programme which will last for a period of 15 months. The International Federation is supporting the food aid programme from a health point of view. Illness and malnutrition is closely linked and it is critically important to sustain the supply of essential drugs to the International Federation operational areas. Implementation of all International Federation supported programmes during the first half of 2008 progressed successfully and even ahead of plans in some areas. Despite the discontinuation of ECHO support from the large scale health programme in 2007, a generous supplementary contribution from the Swedish Red Cross/SIDA, Australian Red Cross/AusAid and other donors, enabled the Red Cross to continue the service delivery without disruption and thus alleviated further negative impact on vulnerable people.

Procurement for the 2008 drug distribution started early. The 2007 flood operations has been successfully concluded with substantial support to emergency health and refurbishment of over 235 destroyed health clinics in the operational area of 22 counties. The DPRK Red Cross carried out three important international missions: a visit to the Nepal Red Cross to study community development programmes and water quality; a high level meeting with the Australian Red Cross and the government which resulted in a substantial pledge

of support in 2008; and a visit to the Swedish Red Cross to attend its general assembly. Several high level visits to the DPRK Red Cross in Pyongyang, supported by the International Federation, were carried out during this time period: the Norwegian Red Cross secretary general and delegation, the German Red Cross president and delegation, the Chinese Red Cross made a return exchange visit to study the community-based disaster preparedness programme in the DPRK, and the Swedish Red Cross health and organizational development advisor visited in April.

In the water and sanitation programme a participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) training was held early in the year, and a comprehensive emergency water and sanitation training was carried out in April on six units of water and sanitation equipment for deployment during future flood disasters. A review of the reforestation programme was carried out in late June 2008, as a technical part of a more comprehensive disaster management review to take place in November 2008. There was a change of the International Federation head of country office in February when the former successfully completed his mission after three and a half years. The new head of country office – a woman for the first time in the DPRK - is an International Federation secretariat staff member seconded to this position with support of the Swedish Red Cross, one of the main cooperative agreement strategy (CAS) partners of the DPRK Red Cross. An additional short term technical position – disaster management and logistics – is currently being recruited to reinforce the country office for 12 months. The International Federation country office was visited by the health logistics officer from Geneva as well as the logistics officer from the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur.

Financial situation: The original funding support plan budget for 2008 of CHF 9,781,592 has been increased to CHF 11,588,732. The increase is linked to higher costs for water and sanitation, an increase in reforestation activities, as well as costs for the disaster management/logistics delegate and emergency water and sanitation equipment. Based on the revised budget, the funding needs are 65 per cent covered, including soft pledges.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

See also Emergency Appeal DPRK Floods 2007: MDRKP001

No. of people we help: The programmes of the DPRK Red Cross, supported by the International Federation in 2008-2009, will benefit 8.25 million people.

Our partners: The main partners of the DPRK Red Cross are the ten cooperative agreement strategy partners (the Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, Canada and Australia), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and other organizations in the DPRK.

Context

Following the devastating impact of heavy floods in August and September 2007, the DPRK experienced a very dry and partly very cold winter without snow. The lack of rain and snow during the winter months increased concerns about a potential serious food shortage. A major food security assessment was conducted in all ten provinces coordinated by the WFP in mid-June – early July which confirmed the need for targeted emergency food assistance in the country. A major food aid programme linked to a donation from the US government of up to 500,000 metric tonnes commenced in July 2008 with an increase in expatriate staff for both WFP and four US NGOs.

There have been many significant activities in terms of international relations for the DPRK during the first half of 2008. The political process regarding the six party talks has moved forward at a slow but positive pace. The change of government policy in the Republic of Korea will require time and space to redefine the relationship within the framework of agreements made earlier between the two countries. The DPRK was visited by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra which had a significant positive symbolic value of hope for the future.

The DPRK Red Cross and International Federation annual programme faced a number of challenges, but have been able to persevere in successful implementation of the activities set forth under each objective. The International Federation and the DPRK Red Cross has successfully concluded the implementation of the flood emergency operation of CHF 5,451,295 benefiting 3.7 million affected people in parallel to the activities in the

annual programme plan. The supply of basic essential drugs was able to continue to the 2,007 ri¹-clinics without interruption, despite the discontinuation of ECHO funds, thanks to timely and substantial supplementary support from the Swedish and Australian governments through their Red Cross Societies. This is particularly important considering the possible increase of levels of malnutrition during 2008. Coal for the heating of maternity wards was distributed to county hospitals in the International Federation operational areas during the winter months. In April, training and simulation was carried out deploying newly arrived emergency water and sanitation equipment producing safe drinking water from the Taedong River in Pyongyang and in Anju city.

The International Federation and the DPRK Red Cross were involved in an inter-agency national process of post-floods lessons learned and contingency planning in the event of a major recurring flood in 2008. All Red Cross disaster preparedness stocks (for 25,000 families) are replenished and strategically placed in seven provincial warehouses and the emergency water and sanitation equipment is stored in the DPRK Red Cross service centre in Pyongyang ready for deployment if necessary. The International Federation and the DPRK Red Cross are in the process of adjusting the specifications of the quilts and shelter material in the disaster preparedness stocks for better service delivery to destitute beneficiaries.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

The disaster management programme of the DPRK Red Cross Society in 2008 is focused on two areas: completing last year's floods operation, and its review and consolidation of past achievements. During the reporting period the national society's disaster management policy and contingency plan are being updated. The disaster preparedness warehouses were relocated to permanent buildings after negotiation with the government while one warehouse was moved and an additional one was set up in an appropriate location. In addition, 23,000 family kits distributed to those rendered homeless during last year's flood relief operation were replenished. The disaster management workshops took place to gather past experiences and expertise, and to further improve the disaster management programme. Fifty *ris* were selected for the community-based disaster preparedness replication project and activities have already commenced. The plans for the community-based disaster preparedness and tree planting review were drafted, including the terms of reference. The tree planting campaign carried out by Red Cross volunteers was successfully completed.

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s)

Programme Components	Programme Outcomes
Institutional disaster response coordination	Coordination between the DPRK Red Cross and the government to deal with disasters is strengthened.
	Radio communication system for emergencies in use.
Disaster response capacity	Local authorities and Red Cross volunteers have a common understanding about disaster management practices and how to cooperate in emergencies.
	Non-food relief items for 23,000 families affected by disasters are positioned in seven warehouses and available for distribution within 24 hours.
	The national society emergency response operations will provide aid to 6,400 victims of a disaster with clean water and hygiene facilities in two years.
	Two rescue teams are operational in Pyongyang and four in coastal beaches.
Community-based disaster preparedness	Targeted communities are better prepared to cope with disasters.

¹ Ri is the term used for the lowest grass-roots administrative level in the DRPK.

Disaster risk reduction	The production of tree seedlings in eight tree nurseries is increased.
	Red Cross volunteers plant trees to reduce deforestation.
Road safety awareness	Increased road safety awareness of traffic-users and professionals to reduce the number of accident casualties.

In February, the DPRK Red Cross Society reallocated the road safety project from the health and care programme to the disaster management programme. The national society informed the International Federation country office that the road safety project would be implemented under the disaster management programme considering its relevance and convenience of implementation in further disaster management operations.

Achievements

Institutional disaster response coordination

The national society translated the International Federation secretariat's guidelines on contingency planning. Work is underway to update the contingency plan of the DPRK Red Cross Society with reference to the International Federation's guideline.

Disaster response capacity

Disaster response: The DPRK Red Cross Society successfully responded rapidly to two fire disasters that occurred in Kaesong County on 26 February and in Kumchon County on 1 May. The Red Cross volunteers were mobilized to evacuate the people with their belongings. No deaths occurred but some people were seriously burned and 76 families were left homeless. The DPRK Red Cross Society provided 232 people with family kits. Each kit contains tarpaulin, cooking set, quilts, jerry cans and water purification tablets.

Training: Altogether 300 volumes of the "Disaster Reduction Manual", published at the end of last year, were distributed to all Red Cross branches and 50 community-based disaster preparedness project *ris*. The manual expounds the main types of probable disasters like flood and landslides, mountain fire and environmental pollution, with reduction measures in the country. This will give an impetus to the disaster risk reduction activities of the Red Cross staff and volunteers and also disseminate the importance of risk reduction among the community people vulnerable to seasonal disasters. Additionally, the DPRK Red Cross Society organized three three-day disaster management workshops in South and North Phyongan Provinces. A



Monitoring of materials delivered to Songjong-ri, Hamju county, South Hamgyong Province, May 14, 2008. **International Federation.**

A total of 83 Red Cross volunteers from 36 *ris* of 11 counties, including cooperative farm managers and county authorities, participated in the workshops. The Red Cross relief operations during the recent floods were introduced and the participants presented their lessons learned and experiences in the light of the recent floods. At the end of workshop, the tools and action plan to resort to every possible resource were introduced for future relief operations.

Emergency stock: The government kindly offered permanent buildings in Pyongyang and in another six regions so that the DPRK Red Cross Society could use them for disaster preparedness warehouses. The original rubhalls in Pyongyang and five other regions were replaced by permanent buildings while an

additional disaster preparedness warehouse was set up in Hamheung city, South Hamgyong province. This measure was taken by the government in recognition of the important roles and achievements of the DPRK Red Cross Society in past emergencies. Huichon warehouse was replaced by the one in Pukchang county, South Phyongan province and the pre-positioned items were moved to Pukchang warehouse. The replenishment of the 23,000 family kits distributed during last year's flood relief operation were completed with the arrival of 115,000 quilts procured for the operation by the end of April. The DPRK Red Cross has finalised the transport and restocking in the seven regional warehouses.

Emergency water and sanitation capacity: Emergency water and sanitation response kits, capable of providing clean water to 10,000 people, arrived at Nampo port in April. Prior to this, three SETA water treatment units donated by the Spanish Red Cross arrived in February. Facilitated by four experts from the International Federation, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross, two four-day workshops for the deployment and operation of these equipment were conducted in Pyongyang and Anju city, South Phyongan province on 21 - 24 April and on 28 - 30 April, to train 45 persons in total. The workshop also included the water storage and distribution systems and sanitation part such as installation of quick latrines, vector control and water quality analysis using Del-Aqua kits.

Community based disaster preparedness

Fifty new *ris* among 83 *ris* neighbouring the ongoing community-based disaster preparedness *ris* were selected for replication of the community-based disaster preparedness project after a joint assessment conducted by the national society's headquarters and its branch staff. In those new committees, tree planting activities of the Red Cross volunteers were organized as a way to start the replication. The replication is aimed at decentralizing the roles and responsibilities of the community-based disaster preparedness project to Red Cross branches, and also to increase the impact of the community-based disaster preparedness pilot project.

According to the reports from the provincial branch disaster preparedness officers (North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces), 50 established community-based disaster preparedness committees conducted workshops on raising the awareness of the community on disaster management. Approximately, 5,880 community people including 1,400 Red Cross volunteers actively participated in the workshops from January to May.

The delegation of the Red Cross Society of China (RCSC), headed by the director of the project management office, visited the DPRK Red Cross Society for an exchange visit on community-based disaster preparedness projects in the DPRK and had a trip to Jongju city seedling nursery and three community-based disaster preparedness *ris* in North and South Phyongan province. During the trip, the visitors showed an interest in the tree-planting project and the training system of the DPRK Red Cross Society. The two national societies confirmed that this kind of exchange visit will be very helpful and effective for both societies to further improve Red Cross service to vulnerable people since they are engaged in humanitarian activities under very similar conditions and cultural environments.

A senior disaster preparedness advisor, seconded by the Danish Red Cross, visited the community-based disaster preparedness projects in the DPRK. He was updated about the disaster management activities of the DPRK Red Cross since his last mission during the Strategic Review in 2005. During his visit, there were discussions on the upcoming community-based disaster preparedness review with the International Federation country office and national society and it was agreed that a holistic disaster management review, including community-based disaster preparedness, reforestation and other activities in the overall disaster management programme, should be carried out. The terms of reference for the review was worked out and discussed with the International Federation country office, the DPRK Red Cross and the advisor.

Disaster risk reduction: re-forestation

Two mini tractors (18HP) and one tractor (45 HP), including spare parts for these tractors, were distributed to the seedling nurseries in February. This will contribute to increasing the seedling production in target nurseries and the transportation of the seedlings to communities.

A two-day technical workshop for 29 managers from four seedling nurseries was co-facilitated by the national society staff and two forestry experts from the Institute of Forestry Science on 25-26 March at the Unjon county nursery, in North Phyongan province. In the workshop, the updated technologies with Red Cross activities were introduced. The participants exchanged views on current problems and measures to be taken in seedling production.

The national society organized the tree planting campaign from 27 March to 6 April in line with its plan. During the campaign the disaster management officer, the International Federation country office and national society staff visited 20 *ris* in North and South Phyongan provinces and South Hamgyong province to facilitate and monitor the activities. The county authorities paid deep attention to the national society's tree planting activities and contributed by providing technical support, seedlings and transportation means. At least 66,996 Red Cross Youth, volunteers and other people participated in the campaign in 100 community-based disaster preparedness *ris* of 24 counties in three provinces. All of the 3,710,800 tree seedlings were planted on 585 hectares of mountains and disaster prone areas.

A Norwegian forester visited six tree nurseries supported by the Norwegian Red Cross from 24 April to 1 May to see the current seedling production and monitor last year's project implementation, including the operation of the irrigation systems, greenhouses and seeds growth.

A Finnish greenhouse supplier and engineer visited the DPRK Red Cross Society on 13-17 May to complete the greenhouse in the central seedling nursery. They eventually made the greenhouse functional after installing software in the UPS system and replacing the motor for the irrigation system. The whole greenhouse system was handed over to the nursery staff following the training of the nursery staff on the operation and maintenance of the system.

Road safety awareness

The national society organized Red Cross events with the theme "Road Safety is No Accident" to raise awareness, educate, spread and publicize knowledge of road safety in the community under support of the ministry of people's security and the International Federation country office. The opening ceremony was held at the Red Cross service centre on 15 May with attendance of around 60 people including the International Federation and ICRC delegations as well as the relevant officers from the ministry of people's security. Red Cross Youth volunteers in Pyongyang city showcased an art performance on the theme. This kind of event will take place at ten secondary schools in five districts in the city until the end of May.

Health and Care

The overall goal of the DPRK Red Cross Society's health and care programme is to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses due to preventable diseases and health emergencies by improving the health status of vulnerable communities in 56 counties/cities of South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces. The DPRK Red Cross Society is carrying this out through nine programme components. The road safety component was moved to the disaster management programme according to a formal request by the national society.

The construction of water and sanitation facilities in nine new project communities of the 2007-2008 programme cycle and the upgrading of the system in 26 reviewed project communities (programme period: July 2007 - December 2008) have resumed at the beginning of spring in March after a three month suspension from December to February. This coincided with the arrival of the materials (pipes and fittings, pump sets and transformer) to all the communities. This will enable them to push forward the construction and finalize the systems by the second-half of 2008. A six-day PHAST introduction workshop was held in February, facilitated by an International Federation expert, for 14 staff of the national society and the International Federation country office in order to adopt the PHAST tool in the DPRK context and use it in the project communities.

Outcomes/Expected results:

Programme Components	Programme Outcomes
Provision of basic drugs and medical instruments and coal for hospitals	Sick people receive basic medical treatment at <i>ri</i> clinics and county and industrial hospitals.
Community-based first aid	Access to first aid services throughout the country has improved.
Public health in emergencies	National society has the capacity to respond to health emergencies during natural or other disasters and response to disease outbreaks like avian and human influenza epidemics
Health promotion and training for health professionals	Health professionals use updated information on best practices in prescribing drugs and promoting health.

Infectious disease prevention and control	Malaria is reduced in communities through the distribution of mosquito bed nets
	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among volunteers, specific target groups and the general public has increased
	Tuberculosis in communities is decreased through improved monitoring
Promotion of safe blood through voluntary blood donor recruitment	Voluntary blood donations in North Phyongan blood services have increased
Improved living conditions	Hospitals can receive patients during the coldest period of winter.
Orthopaedic services	Physically disabled people have received needed prostheses (Supported through ICRC)
Improved water and sanitation in communities	Waterborne diseases are reduced in communities provided with improved water and sanitation systems

Achievements

Provision of basic drugs and medical instruments and coal for hospitals

For the period of three months between March and May, 1,705 “*Il Cha*” (primary) medicine kits (773 kits donated by ECHO/Danish Red Cross plus 932 kits co-funded) and 2,374 instrument kits were distributed to 1,831 primary health institutions in South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces ([Annex 1: Distribution Plan February](#)).

During the reporting period, 4,720 small medicine kits comprised of three medicines, namely Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin), Paracetamol, and Co-trimoxazol, were purchased locally from Phyongsu Pharmaceutical Joint Venture Company in Pyongyang. These were kept in the central medical warehouse and samples were sent for quality assurance testing in France. The results received indicated the quality of the medicine was developed according to and in compliance with the relevant pharmacopoeia (British Pharmacopoeia). The distribution of these small kits is planned to accompany the 2,359 “*Il Cha*” medicine kits which had arrived in Pyongyang in June. The distribution of 2,359 “*Il Cha*” kits and 2,359 small kits has been started and will be completed by the first week of July to 2,007 primary and first referral health institutions in the Red Cross operational areas ([Annex: 2 Distribution Plan June](#)).

Monitoring: During the reporting period, 605 monitoring visits were made to health institutions in four provinces to verify and support the drug distribution programme. Out of these visits, around 12 were done by the programme coordinator and health delegate of the International Federation country office. In a recent development, the ministry of public health has expressed its willingness to conduct impact assessment surveys of Red Cross supported health facilities from January 2008 onward. During the months of February and March, the national society and the International Federation country office had meetings with the ministry of public health to discuss the methodologies for the assessment of the Red Cross drug distribution programme in the four provinces of the country. This assessment will be conducted using stratified random sampling and every year a report will be provided to the national society and the International Federation country office.

Community based first aid

The DPRK Red Cross Society conducted a community-based first aid training of trainers’ workshop for 30 trainers from 14 counties/cities on 1-2 April in Hamgheung City, South Hamgyong province. These trainers, in turn, conducted 14 community-based first aid training sessions in 14 cities/counties in South Hamgyong Province for 280 Red Cross volunteers. Flipcharts and handouts were revised, printed and distributed to the participants for dissemination of first aid knowledge and health practices to the people in the community.

Public health in emergencies

In collaboration with the ministry of public health, the national society developed and printed teaching materials like flipcharts and handouts for avian and human influenza workshops. The training targeting 112 Red Cross trainers and 1,120 volunteers was conducted in June to improve their capacity of preparedness. The curriculum for community-based first aid and first aid trainings includes disease prevention and control information during emergency situations.

Health promotion and training for health professionals

Ten two-day workshops on communicable disease control focused on tuberculosis, malaria, avian human pandemic influenza (AHI) and HIV/AIDS were conducted in cooperation with the ministry of public health during April and May. About 200 household doctors were trained to upgrade their knowledge and practices.

Ten two-day mother and child health workshops targeting 200 household doctors began in May and will be completed in early June. Updated flipcharts and handouts were distributed to the participants to conduct further trainings.

Infectious diseases prevention and control

In coordination with the ministry of public health and WHO, the national society observed "World TB Day" on 24 March to endorse awareness, knowledge and motivation for actions against tuberculosis nationwide as well as to advocate the national societies tuberculosis prevention activities.

As members of the country coordination mechanism for the support from the global fund to fight AIDS (GFTAM), tuberculosis and malaria, the International Federation and the national society were actively involved in the development of the proposal for the eight round of support from GFTAM. The national society has been included as a sub recipient for malaria control in the proposal.

Promotion of safe blood through voluntary blood donor recruitment

In order to contribute in improved voluntary blood donation in the country, the national society has developed educational materials to promote the culture of blood



A participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) introduction workshop in Pyongyang February, 2008. **International Federation.**

donation. During the months of April and May, 3,000 information brochures were developed and printed for distribution among the general population, with particular focus on youth. On 16 June the national society observed "World Blood Donors Day" in collaboration with the ministry of public health and the WHO to recognise and appreciate the voluntary spirit of blood donors in the DPRK. The day was observed at all the provincial levels in the country. The representatives of the IFRC, WHO and ministry of public health visited one provincial blood centre at Pyonsong city of South Phyongan province.

Improved water and sanitation in communities:

The national society's water and sanitation technicians and the International Federation delegate inspected the construction materials delivered to the communities during April and May while checking the progress of the construction work in the field. Most of the new water sources and reservoir tanks have been completed except pipe laying work and sanitation facilities (soak-pits and latrines). The construction is expected to be completed by the end of this year and will be handed over to the communities after final assessment.

A joint team of four people from the DPRK Red Cross Society and the International Federation country office visited the Nepal Red Cross Society from 11- 22 March 2008. The main objective of the visit was to learn from and share with the Nepal Red Cross Society the experiences in the implementation of the community based development and water and sanitation programme, with specific focus on these key areas: the participatory needs assessments and planning, integration of different programme activities, quality assurance and sustainability measures during and after programme implementation, monitoring and reporting, and water quality monitoring systems and structure. The visit, combined with a briefing at the headquarters of the NRCS and seven days of field trips to several project areas in different districts, enabled the team members to identify the lessons learnt, new concepts and integration modalities with different programme components

and the way forward for applying these lessons in the programme of the DPRK Red Cross Society. In order to replicate the successful elements of the community development programmes of the Nepal Red Cross Society, it was agreed to further combine the water and sanitation programme with organizational development and disaster management to generate maximum impact of Red Cross interventions through capacity building in disaster preparedness and institutional development of the project communities.



Group discussion during PHAST introduction workshop in Pyongyang February, 2008. **International Federation.**

In order to enhance hygiene promotion in the project communities, 300 copies of PHAST training materials were newly developed and printed in April following the International Federation expert-facilitated PHAST introduction workshop in February 2008. A workshop on 'The prevention of water borne disease and PHAST' will be arranged in July for Red Cross volunteers, health staff, educators of nursery schools and kindergartens from all the project communities of the 2007-2008 programme cycle, and the trained volunteers will further be introduce the PHAST tool in their own communities for hygiene promotion.

On the occasion of "World Water Day", colourful events were organized jointly by the national society and the International Federation country office

on 20 March in one of the project communities of the 2006-2007 programme cycle. Present at the events were the secretary general of DPRK Red Cross Society and the head of International Federation country office in the DPRK and other staff members of the national society and the International Federation country office. The representatives of community and local people, including students, also participated in the events. The participants were able to view the newly installed water and sanitation systems in the community following a brief introduction by the community leader. There was also an animation film show on "Nature and Disaster" and a quiz game related to water and sanitation and hygiene for school children. The event provided the community people and school children in particular, with an important opportunity to increase the awareness of the water and sanitation and hygiene.

Organizational Development

Aspiring to succeed in meeting indicators of a well functioning national society, the organizational development programme followed a phased process from change to consolidation since it started in 2001. At its Congress which was held in 2004, the DPRK Red Cross Society adopted the National Society Development Plan 2010, adjusted its statutes and streamlined its structure by separating governance and management, whereby concluded that the change process was a success. Another landmark was also made by the adoption of the DPRK Law on the Red Cross Society in 2007. Based on these inspiring changes, the national society continues to consolidate all the achievements by further strengthening organizational capacity and performance to best demonstrate its value and contribute to the Global Agenda Goal 3: Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross/Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme Components	Programme Outcomes
Integrity assurance	The Red Cross Law adopted in the DPRK is applied, the mandate of the Red Cross strengthened and the emblem better protected
Sustainable volunteer management	The national society has a strengthened volunteer base

Branch and headquarter capacity building	Branches and training centres have increased capacity in administration and programme management
	The financial management system of the national society for handling international support meets international standards of accountability
	The national society participates in knowledge sharing and skill development within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement
Pilot integrated community development project (ICDP)	The vulnerability of people living in the pilot communities is decreased
Resource mobilization	Income from resource mobilization is increased
Communication and advocacy	The quality and quantity of communication activities, aimed at increasing awareness of the Red Cross Movement, its principles and the work of the DPRK Red Cross are improved

Achievements

Integrity assurance

Preliminary management meetings were held to discuss the timing and agenda of the national society Congress slated to take place this year. The proposal to conduct the meeting early in November has been decided upon by the central committee at its board meeting in June. Meanwhile, based on the outcome of the national society's disaster preparedness 2010 mid-term review last year, the national society will proceed with the compilation of consolidated reports and documents to be submitted to the congress where strategy and policies of the national society will be strengthened accordingly.

In May, the cabinet offered a consultation meeting to concerned ministries and the national society governance to discuss practical issues concerning the implementation of the DPRK Law on the Red Cross Society. The participants agreed to meet again later this year as they found the implication of the Law entails more precautionous interpretation for action.

The International Federation Integrity policy has been translated and will be introduced in different branch level trainings with an attempt to properly handle organizational integrity issues based on correct understanding.

Sustainable volunteer management

A draft monitoring and evaluation guideline on volunteer management has been produced. The guideline comprises various forms that can be applied by branches to measure different levels of volunteering through all stages of the volunteer management cycle. Training modules for newly recruited volunteers were updated with the inclusion of the volunteer management guideline, a self-assessment questionnaire and the vulnerability and capacity assessment tool. They will be distributed to all the branches to be used for their volunteer training. A two-day workshop for 20 volunteer leaders in South Hamgyong province was held in May where draft volunteer management guidelines as well as best practice and experience in managing volunteers have been shared. The workshop also helped the headquarters and branch staff to conceive effective volunteering culture within the community based development project initiated by the headquarters.

Branch and headquarter capacity building

The draft of the national society financial manual has been produced in March and is being circulated for feedback from both management and governance leadership. Also in March, the national society strengthened the management structure of the headquarters and reinstalled two deputy secretary general positions: director of social and health care department and director of the international department.

Coordination meetings among different programmes have been held in April and May to discuss the strategic integrated approach by all programmes for the overall capacity building of the national society and the drafting of the 2009-2010 organizational development plan with special focus on the integrated community development project.

Procurement of communication equipment is underway. This equipment will complement the capacity of the communication activities of the national society.

Pilot integrated community development project (ICDP)

In January, based on the results of a vulnerability capacity assessment done in 2007, a draft proposal for an integrated community development project was made by the organizational development department.

A joint team of the DPRK Red Cross Society and the International Federation country office (two staff of the DPRK Red Cross organizational development department and the water and sanitation delegate and officer of the International Federation country office) visited the Nepalese Red Cross Society between 11 - 22 March. The objective of the visit was to study the integrated community-based programme in Nepal and refer to their experience in designing the integrated community development project in the DPRK context. The visit was useful and enabled the team to identify the lessons learned and come up with more concrete concept, cooperation modalities and the way forward.

A participatory planning workshop was held on 8-10 April at Maejon-ri, Phyongwon county, South Phyongan province, one of the two pilot communities selected for the integrated community development project in 2008. Together, 35 community people, including local partners, identified the vulnerability and the capacity of the community, mapped out activities for transforming vulnerability into capacity. The national society further consolidated the concept of the integrated community development project in light of the local context with links to all programmes.

A discussion meeting among different programme officers has been held at the headquarters to find an agreeable approach to the pilot integrated community development project. The meeting was also attended by the health adviser and the organizational development consultant of the Swedish Red Cross who were visiting the national society. The participants shared views on how different programmes can contribute to this project and what responsibilities will look like for each programme. Comments on the project proposal from the head of the International Federation country office and programme coordinator also enabled the organizational development team to reproduce a more realistic proposal and way of approach.

Advocacy and communication

Scenario scripts for the production of an animation CD on the Fundamental Principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement have been sent by four different local manufacturing companies but the production has been postponed due to conflicting priorities.

On 8 February, South Hwanghae provincial Red Cross branch invited 16 major provincial stakeholders to its newly renovated office and held a dissemination meeting on Red Cross activities before going on a luncheon hosted by the branch leaders.

On 7 April, in the middle of the Red Cross tree planting campaign, the Korean Central News Agency carried a news headline in its information bulletin on the campaign under the title of "Brisk Spring Tree Planting Campaign of Red Cross Youth and Volunteers in DPRK" after visiting Maejon-ri, Phyongwon County of South Phyongan province.

A joint event of the national society, the International Federation and the ICRC was held on 15 May on the occasion of the "World Red Cross Red Crescent Day". Representatives from different embassies, WHO and UNICEF, as well as senior officers from concerned ministries were also invited to the event. The national society's secretary general, the head of International Federation country office and the cooperation coordinator of ICRC delegation made speeches addressing respective activities in the light of the Movement origin and history.

Working in partnership

In November, 2006, the International Federation and ten partner national societies signed a cooperation agreement strategy. The cooperation agreement strategy is considered as the joint strategy by which the DPRK Red Cross and its partners seek to achieve effective and efficient cooperation for a period of three years. The cooperation agreement strategy document describes the modalities of cooperation, the space for dialogue and communications and the required commitments of each of the partners inherent to the process. The International Federation has a coordinating role in the cooperation agreement strategy and has arranged for meetings amongst all partners twice a year, when possible. Additionally, the International Federation assists the national society in producing a cooperation agreement strategy newsletter to keep partners informed of developments.

The signatories of the cooperation agreement strategy are the national societies of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Netherlands, Spain, Canada and Australia. The ICRC has agreed to participate in the cooperation agreement strategy process even though it has not signed the document. Other societies with special relations with the DPRK Red Cross, e.g. the Republic of Korea National Red Cross, the Mongolian Red Cross and the Red Cross Society of China, have acknowledged the value of the cooperation agreement strategy.

A differentiation of roles of the cooperation agreement strategy partners have been determined and are outlined below:

Role of the DPRK Red Cross

- Planning, implementing, monitoring, reporting, and evaluating all activities
- Facilitating the work of the International Federation, ICRC and bilateral partners

Role of the International Federation

- Coordination of international support to the DPRK Red Cross
- Financial management and the reporting of the multilaterally financed International Federation support
- Technical assistance in capacity building and organizational development
- Facilitation of bilateral cooperation and cooperation with other international institutions

The International Federation country office in Pyongyang will continue for at least the next five years in view of maintaining the necessary financial accountability for the implementation of the activities.

Role of ICRC (not signatory to the cooperation agreement strategy)

In accordance with its mandates, the ICRC maintains contacts with the ministry of people's armed forces, the ministry of public security, universities, etc. for the development of an international humanitarian law in the DPRK. In 2008 and 2009 it will continue to:

- Provide technical and legal assistance in improving the legal position of the national society, in disseminating knowledge of international humanitarian law and the Fundamental Principles, the international tracing network and in the preparation of the national society for its activities in the event of conflict
- Develop orthopaedic services in the DPRK, in particular by running two orthopaedic centres (Rakrang and Songrim) and strengthening orthopaedic surgery.

Role of partner national societies

The cooperation agreement strategy process commits partners to participate in the programming and implementation of the programme's international support. Partner societies are further requested to contribute not only financially but also by providing specific expertise, delegates or logistics capacity. Bilateral activities are limited due to the working environment in the DPRK. Limited administrative and other support is rendered by the International Federation country office.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The programmes of the DPRK Red Cross Society have many examples of longer term positive impact. The institution of the Red Cross in the DPRK is evolving and expanding, providing services to more people each year. The value of the Red Cross and UNICEF drug distribution to the *ri*-level clinics and the customised composition of the essential drug list to the DPRK context, has been subject to underestimation because of a lack of statistical data to support the significance of this basic intervention to support the lowest level health clinics. But it has been shown that the programme has an important positive impact on maternal care; there are regular antenatal visits at the *ri* level (and each level above that) and 100 percent of deliveries are conducted under professional care, either at hospital or at home by household doctors, especially during winters, or in hospital.

The main area of concern in the essential drug provision programme is inadequate nutrition despite that the beneficiaries get information about what to eat and the risks of not getting the required medicines during pregnancy or delivery which can prevent complications. In this respect the Red Cross basic medical kits contains micro-nutrient supplements, like iron folic acid. To some extent the antibiotics provided, i.e. cotrimoxazole and amoxiel, are used to treat urinary tract infections which are common during pregnancy. The newborn care is also a part of the responsibilities of household doctors and midwives at all levels. The

unavailability of essential medicines and basic equipment is a well recognised gap to ensure that newborn care is adequate.

The provision of safe water and sanitation facilities to now more than 300 villages with a total population of around 500,000 people has decreased the incidents of waterborne diseases.

The impact of the community-based disaster preparedness programme in flood situations was proven during the 2007 floods when many of the homes in the community-based disaster preparedness communities where mitigation activities had taken place were saved from destruction and therefore also preventing the loss of human lives. This area of positive impact will be further studied during the upcoming disaster management review in November 2008.

Looking ahead

The priority of the International Federation and the DPRK Red Cross for the next six months, will be to: finalise the procurement and distribution of essential drugs until the end of 2008; prioritise among the planned health activities based on available funding; procure and distribute first aid refill kits; conduct health trainings; and participate in the process of concluding the application to the Global Fund, where UNICEF is the principal recipient and the DPRK Red Cross and International Federation play a role regarding malaria prevention.

The 2008 assessment of 15 new water and sanitation programme sites have been concluded and the amount of technical input with clear specification is underway. The procurement of equipment supported by the regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur will be carried out based on available funding for construction and implementation during the second quarter of 2009.

The DPRK Red Cross Society will conduct its four-yearly national congress early November 2008 and the revised statutes will be submitted to Geneva for review and approval by mid 2008. There will be a change of International Federation programme coordinator in October 2008 and a delegate position for disaster management/logistics will be deployed late September 2008. A water and sanitation review of 26 earlier installations will be carried out in October-November with an external water and sanitation consultant, and a comprehensive disaster management review will be carried out in November 2008 with a senior disaster management advisor from the Danish Red Cross. The DPRK Red Cross will participate in the global cooperation agreement strategy learning conference held in Geneva 15-18 September 2008 and hold its second cooperation agreement strategy meeting for 2008 in Geneva on 11-12 September 2008. The cooperation agreement strategy meeting will focus on the plan and budget 2009-2010 as well as an initial discussion about conditions for the extension of the cooperation agreement strategy until 2012.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities 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".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Contact information	
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Distribution plan of 1,705 medicine kits for three-month consumption (April - June 2008) and 2,374 medical instrument kits (February 2008)

No	Province	City/County	No of medicine kits	No of instrument kits
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	57	64
2		Uiju	19	32
3		Ryongchon	30	45
4		Pihyon	29	46
5		Yomju	21	35
6		Tongrim	21	36
7		Cholsan	23	36
8		Sonchon	25	44
9		Jongju	41	64
10		Kwaksan	23	42
11		Kusong	40	53
12		Taechon	21	36
13		Unjon	23	39
14		Pakchon	20	33
15		Kujang	28	43
16		Hyangsan	17	22
17		Tongchang	9	12
18		Sakju	48	66
19		Pyokdong	14	25
20	South Phyongan	Phyongsong	43	44
21		Taedong	21	35
22		Jeungsan	19	31
23		Onchon	27	38
24		Pyongwon	29	48
25		Sukchon	26	43
26		Mundok	18	32
27		Chongnam	20	25
28		Anju	54	71
29		Kaechon	77	91
30		Songchon	34	55
31		Sinyang	18	30
32		Yangdok	19	34
33		Sunchon	63	78
34		Eunsan	37	51
35		Pukchang	37	58
36		Maengsan	23	33
37		Tokchon	50	55
38		Hoichang	14	25
39		Nyongwon	15	26
40	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	53	69
41		Kaephung	12	21
42		Jangphung	15	27
43	South Hamgyong	Hamheung	76	64
44		Hungnam	60	44
45		Hamju	20	37
46		Yongkwang	20	27
47		Sinheung	18	26
48		Jongphyong	35	50
49		Keumya	42	66
50		Rakwon	11	15
51		Hongwon	24	36
52		Sinpo	16	16
53		Pukchong	29	45
54		Toksong	16	25
55		Riwon	18	26
56		Tanchon	87	104
Total			1705	2374

Three **medicine kits** will be supplied to every referral institution, two to every polyclinic and half to every hospital and clinic.

Three **instrument kits** will be supplied to every referral institution and one to every primary institution, except that some polyclinics will receive two instrument kits.

Distribution plan of 2,359 primary medical kits and 2,359 small kits for three-month consumption (July 2008-September 2008) (June 2008).

No	Province	City/County	No of "Il Cha" medical kits	No of small kits
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	63	63
2		Uiju	32	32
3		Ryongchon	45	45
4		Pihyon	46	46
5		Yomju	35	35
6		Tongrim	36	36
7		Cholsan	36	36
8		Sonchon	44	44
9		Jongju	60	60
10		Kwaksan	42	42
11		Kusong	53	53
12		Taechon	36	36
13		Unjon	39	39
14		Pakchon	33	33
15		Kujang	43	43
16		Hyangsan	22	22
17		Tongchang	12	12
18		Sakju	66	66
19		Pyokdong	25	25
20	South Phyongan	Pyongsong	44	44
21		Taedong	35	35
22		Jeung-san	31	31
23		Onchon	38	38
24		Pyongwon	48	48
25		Sukchon	43	43
26		Mundok	32	32
27		Chongnam	25	25
28		Anju	67	67
29		Kaechon	91	91
30		Songchon	55	55
31		Sinyang	30	30
32		Yangdok	34	34
33		Sunchon	74	74
34		Eunsan	51	51
35		Pukchang	58	58
36		Maengsan	33	33
37		Tokchon	55	55
38		Hoichang	25	25
39		Nyongwon	26	26
40	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	69	69
41		Kaepung	21	21
42		Jangpung	27	27
43	South Hamgyong	Hamhung	64	64
44		Hungnam	44	44
45		Hamju	37	37
46		Yongkwang	26	26
47		Sinhung	26	26
48		Jongpyong	49	49
49		Kumya	66	66
50		Rakwon	15	15
51		Hongwon	36	36
52		Sinpo	16	16
53		Pukchong	45	45
54		Toksong	25	25
55		Riwon	26	26
56		Tanchon	104	104
Total			2359	2359

One **primary medical kit** consists of one medicine carton, and one **small kit** consists of one carton, totaling two cartons .

Every primary health institution will receive each of primary medical and small kit while every referral health institution will receive three of primary medical and small kits respectively.

