

Programme Update



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Funding Support Plan
MAAKP002

18 December 2008

This report covers the period 01 July 2008 –
31 December 2008.



DPRK children surround a water well at the first snowfall in November. Knud Falk/ 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 Society to provide humanitarian support to more than eight million people in need of health services, safe water and sanitation systems, reduced exposure to natural disasters such as floods and landslides through increased disaster management systems and further development of the DPRK Red Cross Society's institutional capacity.

Programme summary:

The DPRK Red Cross Society adopted revised Statutes during its four-yearly national congress on 29-30 October 2008, and has now a legal framework of international standards. The congress also adopted a revised Strategic Plan 2012, including updated policies for disaster management, health, volunteers, youth and gender. The International Federation has, in the last six months of food aid in the DPRK coordinated by the United Nations (UN) and five US non-governmental organizations, successfully sustained uninterrupted support in the health sector, drug distribution and health education to community-based health practitioners,

with renewed access to clinics in Unsan county (closed since 2005). The priority is to prevent as possible further malnutrition among vulnerable groups. This effort was made possible thanks to timely supplementary support this year from cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) partners which is hoped to continue in 2009. The International Federation has conducted the fourth round of qualitative reviews of water and sanitation interventions with a positive outcome. Out of 20 four-year old installations reviewed, 18 are still fully functional, well maintained and kept by the communities while two others replaced some malfunctioning equipment. To further inform and improve the disaster management programme in the next in 2009-2010, a comprehensive disaster management review was carried out in this reporting period, led by the senior CAS advisor on disaster management from the Danish Red Cross and supported by a gender consultant from the Australian Red Cross.

A comprehensive disaster management review, including a reforestation component carried out earlier in the year by a technical expert, has recognized the achievements of the projects carried out while redirecting the Federation strategy towards further community intervention for tree planting in the next two years. The International Federation and DPRK Red Cross have agreed to extend the missions of three of its international staff including the head of country office, health coordinator and water and sanitation expert, as well as welcomed a new programme coordinator seconded by Norwegian Red Cross. Technical support made available to the national society has been reinforced by a disaster management/logistics expert.

Financial situation:

The total 2008 budget is revised to CHF 11,359,686 (USD 9.85 million or EUR 7.18 million, of which 84 per cent is covered. Expenditure from January to October 2008 against income was 61 per cent. The budget was revised down slightly across all programmes to better address the minor finding gaps and progress of programmes to date.

[Click here to go directly to the attached financial report¹.](#)

See also: [DPRK: Floods \(MDRKP002\)](#).

No. of people we help: approximately 8.25 million beneficiaries

Our partners:

Partners of the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) are the Australian, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross societies. Other partners include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and other organizations and international representations in the DPRK.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society, would like to thank the abovementioned partners for their generous support.

Context

At the end of 2008, the DPRK government continues the engagement with its partners in a complex political process of denuclearization. The impact of the change of US government early 2009 is still to be determined. A resumption of the six-party talks in China was announced in December. The relations between the north and south of the Korean peninsula have deteriorated to the extent that most contacts are impacted. This includes the economic collaboration in the Kaesong Industrial Zone (KIZ) and Mount Kumgang tourist area which was suspended on 1 December 2008 when all overland passages are cut off through the Military Demarcation Line (MDL). The liaison office of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea also used during inter-Korean Red Cross dialogues has been closed. An area for clarification is around the commitment to implement the two joint declarations (2000 and 2007) by the two governments.

The weather during the summer and autumn of 2008 has been very favourable without excessive rain causing floods and with temperatures, boosting farming. However, with the remaining impact of last years floods and lack of fuel and fertilizer, the UN, based on a rapid assessment in June and pledged support from the US, decided to

¹ Please note that the interim financial report attached reflects income and expenditure up to October 2008 only and does not include committed funds for drugs and other supplies currently being transported to DPRK.

launch a 15-month food aid programme which will last until the end of next years autumn harvest in November 2009.

During this prolonged period of political uncertainty, it is recognized nationally and internationally that the Red Cross programmes continue to provide critically important assistance and support to vulnerable groups at the community level in the DPRK; for improved health, first aid, water and sanitation and disaster management. The commitment to continue this support to DPRK Red Cross over the next two years, was confirmed by the DPRK Red Cross CAS partners during an annual CAS meeting in Geneva in September 2008. The intention is to extend the ten partner-cooperation agreement strategy until 2012 – for signature by mid-year 2009.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster Management

The DPRK Red Cross's disaster response operation ([Appeal no. MDRK001](#)) following the floods in 2007 was fully concluded and closed. A total of 23,000 family kits of disaster preparedness stocks distributed during the emergency phase of the 2007 flood relief operation were fully replenished while additional pre-stocking of 2,000 family kits are under procurement and shipping to the DPRK. Disaster management workshops at county levels took place to capture past experiences and expertise to further improve disaster risk reduction activities. Up to 50 additional communities neighbouring the initial 50 community-based disaster preparedness projects have been selected by collective efforts made from all stakeholders (national, provincial and county level) for the community-based disaster preparedness replication phase.



A community-based disaster preparedness workshop in South Pyongan province in July 2008. International Federation.

Orientation workshops and trainings for the community project managers were facilitated jointly by national headquarters and responding provincial Red Cross branches. The International Federation, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross who has been a close partner in the reforestation project, conducted a comprehensive and independent tree-planting review to measure the impact of the support so far and to recommend directions for next year's planning. This review forms part of an overall disaster management review conducted in DPRK in two weeks in November. The disaster management review team composed of experts from Australian Red Cross (gender), Danish Red Cross (team leader) as well as the regional disaster management and information delegates from the International Federation regional office in China. The recommendations of the team will be incorporated into the 2009-2010 disaster management programme in DPRK, supported by the International Federation.

Outcomes/Expected results

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 is 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's emergency response operations will be able to 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 teams in coastal beaches.

Community-based disaster preparedness	Targeted communities are better prepared to cope with disasters.
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.

Achievements

Institutional disaster response coordination

In July through September which is the high risk rainy season in the country, the DPRK Red Cross Society activated the flood response in the headquarters for quick alerts and rapid response in case of flooding. Contingency planning was highlighted more than ever before at all levels of government, UN and the DPRK Red Cross. The national society task force was operational round-the-clock in these months. The International Federation participated with the UN agencies and the European Union programme support units in the 2008 floods contingency planning process. The DPRK Red Cross agreed to pre-stock ten inter-agency emergency health kits as part of this plan, which has concluded. The provincial Red Cross branches, especially from high risk areas such as the South Hamgyong, Kangwon, South and North Phyongan, South and North Hwanghae provinces, were also actively engaged in the provincial disaster working group work chaired by their respective local governments. The DPRK Red Cross deputy secretary general and director of disaster management department later participated in the flood disaster risk management course facilitated by the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre in Bangkok. Different modules for improving urban and rural flood risk reduction with good examples and experiences in the region were brought back to the country for possible application in the DPRK context. Good case study materials and documentation on how to plan and conduct flood risk management in a participatory way will be shared with relevant governmental agencies for future collaboration and cooperation at field levels.

Due to difficulties in coordinating with various stakeholders, the discussed radio communication system for use in emergencies is still under review.

Disaster response capacity

Fortunately, there were no serious floods during the rainy season in 2008. The disaster management programme has, to date, been successfully implemented with some minor adjustments. In early October, due to a minor funding gap and current programme progress, the overall disaster management programme implementation plan and budget was reduced from CHF 1,551,000 to CHF 1,400,000.

Up to three three-day post-floods disaster management workshops were organized in North Hamgyong, Kangwon and South Hwanghae provinces in July, August and September, targeting approximately 100 Red Cross volunteers. The participants shared their experiences during the floods in 2007 and discussed on how to upgrade roles and responsibilities of Red Cross volunteers during emergency relief and rehabilitation phases. Community based disaster preparedness projects implemented in other provinces were also introduced through presentations and simulation exercises.

Based on a request from the DPRK Red Cross and Federation country office, a quality test was organized by the International Federation's regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, and the International Federation has upgraded the quality of quilts in the family kits to warmer and more culturally acceptable standards for future procurements for the DPRK. A total of 5,000 quilts of upgraded quality that were donated by the German Red Cross arrived in September in Pyongyang.

With the support of the International Federation, the national society renovated the office of the river-based emergency rescue team in Pyongyang. The office consists of rooms for a small kitchen, accommodations, operations and dissemination, making it possible for the team to operate on standby around the clock – particularly during flood season as well as in May and November, months for accident prevention.

National society headquarters staff, together with the staff from the Kangwon and South Hamgyong provincial Red Cross branches, have developed an initial project plan to create and staff water safety teams in both of the provinces' capital cities along the seashore: Wonsan and Hamhung. To date, the branches have recruited skilled people for the water safety teams and drafted their terms of reference.

Community-based disaster preparedness

Among 50 communities previously supported by Red Cross community-based disaster preparedness projects, some have been found to need further intervention for comprehensive coverage and protection.

Among these, eight *ris* have been identified as communities that require additional support for mitigation measures in 2008, as a result of the post floods-evaluation and annual review conducted in late 2007. As the final interventions are completed, their respective management responsibilities, together with the remaining 42 communities, are transferred to the city/county Red Cross committees. A total of 700 metric tonnes of cement have been provided to 12 communities (eight selected community-based disaster preparedness projects and four for replication purposes) for flood mitigation projects. Other community-based Red Cross disaster preparedness committees and county level authorities also provided other supplies as well as technical support, labour and vehicles, thus contributing to the reinforcement of river embankments and the readjustment of water channels along the villages vulnerable to flood, soil erosion and landslides. In addition, two community-based disaster preparedness workshops for approximately 60 Red Cross volunteers were conducted in South Phyongan and North Phyongan provinces. The participants are from 40 communities where the community-based disaster preparedness project will be replicated, and were trained on the project concept, methods and experiences.

Based on the good output and experience from the one-year test of vegetable greenhouse installation in a few community-based disaster preparedness communities, five community-based disaster preparedness *ris* (four current projects and one replication) have been supported with construction materials such as glass and steel bars from the DPRK Red Cross.

Disaster risk reduction

Approximately 60 tonnes of fertilizers have been provided to eight Red Cross-supported tree nurseries for their seedling production, while 6,500 metres of electric power cable provided to South Hamgyong provincial nursery to run the irrigation system by connecting them with the main power source.

An external review on the ongoing tree planting project supported by the Norwegian Red Cross was organized for two weeks from 21 June to 6 July, with participation from the national society, International Federation country office and the ministry of land and environment protection, mainly on two aspects; one for seedling nursery support and the other for community-based reforestation. The review was headed by an external expert who is the consultant to the European Union programme support (EUPS) Unit No. 3 in DPRK.

The review's focus was to measure the impact of Red Cross input to eight seedling nurseries and the overview on tree planting at community levels. It was found that considerable progress was made through technical, physical and material supports to the eight tree nurseries, and that many communities vulnerable to soil erosion and landslides as a result of heavy flooding were apparently covered by reforestation. The review resulted in a report with recommendations to refocus the tree planting project down to the community level. Following the joint review, the national society visited Kaun ri, Heochang county in South Phyongan province, one of the integrated catchment project sites of EUPS Unit No. 3, to learn about comparative impact of the unit support for reforestation of the community.

In autumn, a Red Cross youth tree planting campaign was organized in 100 communities (50 current and 50 replication) in collaboration with the Red Cross branches and county-level seedling nurseries. Working tools like spades, water



Red Cross Youth participating in tree-planting activities in South Pyongyang. International Federation.

buckets and boots were provided to 15 of the 100 communities. The tools were provided for the initial planting and long-term care for the trees, with emphasis on long-term care prior to the start of the project in all *ris*. The International Federation country officer and disaster management staff from the national society's headquarters, provincial and county Red Cross branches have participated in the planting organized by the 15 communities. As a whole, 55,885 people including young Red Cross volunteers participated and planted 435,360 saplings including larches, pine nuts and maples in 158.1 hectares for ten days in all 100 community-based disaster preparedness communities as part of the Red Cross tree planting campaign.

Road safety awareness

From 28 July to 21 August, the national society conducted five workshops on road safety and first aid skills with the facilitation of the ministry of people's security. Altogether, 85 traffic controllers and 60 fire brigade drivers from Pyongyang took part in the workshops.

The already provided equipments for the road safety rooms this year are currently used by the Red Cross volunteers and youth for the road safety education and dissemination, targeting drivers as well as road users.

A two-day first aid workshop was conducted in the Red Cross vehicle service centre for 25 traffic controllers in Pyongyang. The DPRK Red Cross has also conducted Road Safety dissemination activities in middle schools with the slogan "Road safety is no accident".

Impact

A post-floods review of community-based disaster preparedness communities concluded that many villages were saved through the mitigation project, although some communities require reinforcement for sustainability. It appears as the community is able to use financial resources on community development investments, when they no longer have to make annual post-floods repairs of homes.

Vegetable production for four to six crops a year in simple greenhouses installed through the collective investment of the Red Cross, community-based disaster preparedness communities and county authorities, provided supplementary food to the most vulnerable, identified by communities themselves. In addition, the extra crops also contributed to future community-based disaster preparedness committee work with additional funds mobilized by selling a portion of the extra vegetables. Mr. Han Ju Mo, head of community-based disaster preparedness committee of Kisang ri, Yonggwang county, South Hamgyong province, remarked: *"The support from the Red Cross to our vegetable greenhouse, through some very valuable materials provided to us, helped to improve the livelihood of the Red Cross traditional beneficiaries in our ri. From November 2007 until now, we have had about five good harvests of various vegetables. Up to 55 per cent of the produce acted as supplementary support to the communities' livelihood, approximately ten per cent to active community volunteers as a promotion or encouragement for their future support, and the rest for sale to create funds that contribute to our committee work like mitigation, procurement of seedlings and other activities. It was actually hard to construct this greenhouse due to lack of resources in the community at the beginning. However, support from the county authorities as well as the county Red Cross branch helped make the construction of the greenhouse successful. The increase in vegetable production a year has given us a huge opportunity to sustain our community-based disaster preparedness work by ourselves"*.

The review process of the Red Cross tree planting project has concluded and the initial objectives were achieved by an increase in seedling production in eight tree nurseries, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross followed by tree planting campaigns twice a year. The programme will now evolve into a community-based activity with further engagement of Red Cross volunteers.

Constraints or Challenges

Due to the increase of price in the international market and custom tax, the planned amount of 100 metric tonnes of fertilizer for eight nurseries had to be decreased to 60 metric tonnes. The external tree planting review and the overall disaster management review caused some delays to the disaster management workshops at county level in the reporting period. The DPRK Red Cross were expected to facilitate some session in a regional disaster management meeting but this meeting was postponed until 2009 due to the Sichuan earthquake in China.

Health and Care

The overall goal of the DPRK Red Cross Society health and care programme is to reduce the number of deaths and illnesses due to preventable diseases and health emergencies by maintaining and hopefully improving the health status of vulnerable communities in 56 counties/cities of South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces. In 2008, with the UN-coordinated food aid programme, it is essential to sustain the

Red Cross supported drug distribution to the same affected areas to prevent malnutrition and increased morbidity in the next 15 months.



An Unsan County hospital doctor discusses with a DPRK Red Cross staff about the safe delivery of kits distributed by the national society and the International Federation and partners. International Federation.

During the second half of the year 2008, the ministry of public health informed that the International Federation could resume essential medicine distribution in Unsan county of North Phyongan province, with renewed access for expatriates for monitoring and field visits. This county had been closed to the International Federation since December 2006. With the addition of Unsan county, the total number of Red Cross-supported counties has been raised to 57.

All the primary health institutions and referral health institutions in Red Cross drug-supported areas have received the “*Il Cha*” primary medical kits and small kits for the third and fourth quarters of the year as planned. During this quarter the “*Jon Mun*” (referral) kits have also been distributed to the county hospitals.

Procurement orders for two shipments of “*Il Cha*” medical kits for delivery in 2009 are underway. Based on the feedback received during monitoring

visits to the *ri* hospitals in the Red Cross-supported counties, up to 388 supplementary kits specially designed to meet in-patients medicine needs at *ri* hospitals have been requested for purchase and these will arrive in January 2009 for immediate distribution.

Planned capacity building activities like trainings and workshops for Red Cross trainers, volunteers and Red Cross youth have been carried out during the reporting period. The “World First Aid Day 2008” has been observed with enthusiasm throughout the country, involving around 28,000 Red Cross youth and 50 Red Cross first aid trainers. World Child Day and World Aids Day have been observed with the ministry of public health and the UN organizations.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme Components	Programme Outcomes
Provision of basic drugs and medical instruments 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 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 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 (coal to county hospitals)	Hospitals can receive patients during the coldest period of winter (supported through International Federation with Norwegian Red Cross contribution).
Orthopaedic services	Physically disabled people have received needed prostheses (supported through the 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

During the reporting period (July-December), 2,359 “*Il Cha*” primary medical kits including 2,359 locally procured small kits have been distributed to 1,831 primary health institutions in South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces (Please refer to [Annex 1](#) for distribution plan).

As Unsan county is now included in Red Cross drug support programme, the number of kits has been increased for the fourth quarter to provide essential medicines to 30 primary health facilities in this county. To date, 2,398 “*Il Cha*” medicine kits donated by the German Red Cross, 2,360 instrument kits and 2,398 small kits have been distributed to 1,861 primary health institutions (please refer to [Annex 2](#) for the distribution plan).

Furthermore, in this reporting period, 352 “*Jon Mun*” (referral) kits have been distributed to 179 referral health facilities in 57 counties/cities in the four Red Cross-supported provinces. One referral kit is enough for three months use at first level referral facility (please refer to [Annex 3](#) for the distribution plan).



Needs assessment at a *ri* clinic in Unsan county of North Phyongan province in August 2008. Dr. Khalid/ International Federation.

Coal procurement supported by Norwegian Red Cross funding started in September 2008, but due to unforeseen reasons could not be completed by November. The recent coal price hike has necessitated in a fresh tendering process.

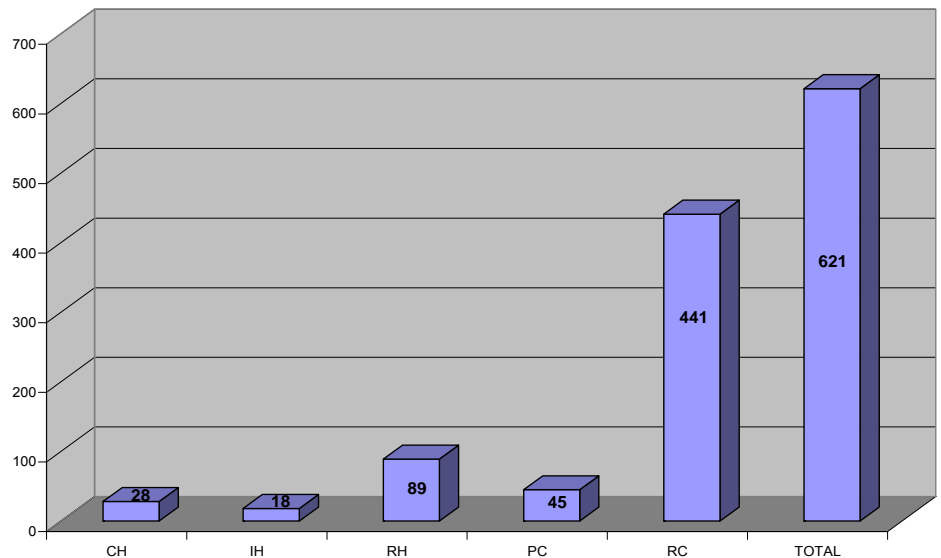
Monitoring

During this period, 621 health facilities (31 per cent of total 2,007 facilities) have been visited by national society field monitors to monitor the essential medicines supplied by the DPRK Red Cross Society and the International Federation in four provinces.

The International Federation health coordinator, along with the national society counterpart, visited Unsan county for a needs assessment before resuming drug supplies to the county.

The joint team also visited primary health facilities in Tokchon county of South Phyongan province. The ministry of public health has started an impact assessment survey of Red Cross-supported health facilities from January 2008 onwards, as agreed with the national society and the International Federation. The survey is advancing ahead and the first report will be produced in the beginning of next year. The graph² above illustrates the different health facilities monitored from July till October.

Health facilities visited July - October 2008



² CH – county hospital, IH – industrial hospital, RH – *ri* hospital, PC – polyclinic, RC – *ri* clinic

Community-based first aid

DPRK Red Cross Society conducted five first aid training sessions for 200 Red Cross youth volunteers from various senior middle schools in North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong province.

On the occasion of the "World First Aid Day 2008", the national society has conducted first aid awareness sessions for youth throughout the country. With the support of seven provincial Red Cross branches, 50 city/county branches mobilized approximately 28,000 Red Cross youth and 50 first aid trainers for the "World First Aid Day" celebrations throughout the country.

Celebration activities included peer education campaigns and different art performances informing school children and their parents about the role of first aid in saving lives. The national society and the International Federation country office health team also attended the first aid simulation exercise and art performance organized by the Pyongyang secondary school students.

Due to financial constraints, the purchase of first aid refill kits was delayed. However, with the generous support from the Swedish and possibly Finnish Red Cross, the procurement for 5,000 first aid refill kits has started, with expected arrival by mid-March 2009 for the distribution to 2,500 first aid stations in the country.

The distribution of 190 first aid backpacks for the Red Cross first aid volunteers was completed by mid- November (please refer to [Annex 4](#) for the distribution plan).

The national society had initially planned for the distribution of 2,000 stretchers to various first aid posts in the country. However, due to limitations in available funding, this activity had been cancelled. The ICRC kindly contributed 100 stretchers in 2008 to a select number of first aid posts.

Public health in emergencies

A total of five training sessions targeting 112 Red Cross trainers on personal protection from avian human pandemic influenza was conducted in August to improve their capacity in preparedness. These trainers will in turn train up to 1,120 volunteers with the same curriculum and training materials in the last quarter of 2008. The planned distribution of 1,200 personal protective equipment kits has been cancelled due to financial constraints this year.

Up to ten international emergency health kits procured as part of the contingency plan for future disasters through the 2007 floods operation have arrived and are stored in the central medical warehouse. These emergency kits will be pre-positioned in provincial warehouses of North Phyongan (six kits) and South Hamgyong (four kits) provinces.

Health promotion and training for health professionals

In collaboration with the ministry of public health, training materials on rational drug use have been updated, with 200 copies printed for training. The training and workshop for 200 household doctors will be conducted in November and December.

The workshop curriculum on HIV prevention was completed in collaboration with the ministry of public health for the training of household doctors. Up to four training sessions are planned for North and South Phyongan and North Hwanghae provinces in November and December.

Infectious disease prevention and control

A total of ten workshops on malaria prevention control for 200 Red Cross volunteers were conducted in malaria-endemic areas of North and South Phyongan provinces. Flipcharts and handouts have been distributed to the participants for their follow-up training.

The planned activity for the distribution of 20,000 long-lasting insecticidal-treated (LLIT) bed nets in Malaria endemic areas has been cancelled due to budget constraints.

However, the International Federation and the national society were identified as a sub-recipient of the country proposal to the Global Fund for AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (GFATM). The malaria prevention proposal has been accepted and recommended for funding. It is envisaged that the malaria prevention and control activities may be carried at country-level by the national society with support from the International Federation if the overall grant is fully agreed between the Global Fund and the DPRK government.

The national society and the International Federation country office participated in the events to mark the “World Malaria Day” organized by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the ministry of public health in August.

The national society and the International Federation also joined hands with the ministry of public health and WHO to observe World AIDS Day on 1 December 2008. The national society organized HIV awareness sessions for long-route truck drivers in Pyongyang. In addition, the national society is organizing peer education sessions for the young men and women students in the bordering city of Sinuju in the first half of December.

Promotion of safe blood through voluntary blood donor recruitment

In order to improve the quality and quantity of voluntary blood donation in the country, the director of the national society health department and the International Federation’s health coordinator conducted a needs assessment in the national blood centre in July. The national society is preparing a proposal to support two blood centres in Pyongyang and South Phyongan province for voluntary blood donation promotion, donor motivation and recruitment.

Improved water and sanitation in communities

2007-2008 water and sanitation programme (9 new projects and upgrading of 26 reviewed projects, implementation period: July 2007-December 2008)

A total of nine new water and sanitation projects in three provinces have been completed are currently being handed over to the communities between November and December.

Approximately 34,600 beneficiaries now have access to safe water from their home taps while 2,905 waste water collection systems (soak pits) and 950 ventilated improved latrines have been installed in selected households. Technicians as well as water and sanitation officers of the national society and the International Federation have regularly monitored the sites during the construction phase of the projects. After the handover, the communities will take full ownership and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation systems. Training workshops on the participatory hygiene and sanitation training (PHAST) methodology and on the prevention of water and vector-borne diseases have been organized in August for 200 participants from the

respective communities, consisting of Red Cross volunteers, health workers and school teachers. The participants will in turn further disseminate hygiene promotion to their communities using the PHAST methodology, in close cooperation with the community health institutions.



Group discussion during PHAST and water-borne disease prevention workshop in Hamheung city, South Hamgyong August, 2008. International Federation.

As a result of the impact review of 26 villages from earlier water and sanitation programmes, the water supply systems of respective communities are grouped in four categories ranging from “systems in good working order” to “substantial intervention required”. Subsequently, the systems have been upgraded accordingly and are now ready for a final inspection.

2008-2009 water and sanitation programme (15 new communities and impact review of second phase of water and sanitation programme)

In line with the International Federation funding support plan 2008-2009, a new water and sanitation programme has been initiated for 15 newly selected communities in North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces in June and July 2008. The selection of these communities was preceded by joint field assessments and technical studies of the proposed projects based on feasibility, actual water and sanitation situation and health data, and water quality test results. Technical workshops combined with disaster management and organizational development concepts have been organized for community leaders, local technicians, county engineers, water and sanitation officers and the Red Cross branch staff. Materials like pipes, pumps and electrical equipment are under the process of procurement with the support of the International Federation’s regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur, with delivery to the field estimated at February 2009. In the meantime, cement and

steel bars for the construction of reservoirs and water sources have been delivered to the respective sites and the communities have already started construction of the concrete components of their water systems.

The water and sanitation impact review of 20 water and sanitation installations from 2004 took place in October and November with the facilitation of an International Federation water and sanitation consultant. The outcome of the review gave more insight on the health impact, sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of the systems as well as lessons learnt which will be used for future programmes. The report is available to CAS partners [upon request](#).

Capacity building of emergency water and sanitation response

As part of disaster preparedness for floods and other natural disasters, a two-day emergency water and sanitation response training was organized in Pyongsong City, South Phyongan province in July for 21 Red Cross branch officers and volunteers.

The participants were trained on the operation of emergency water systems including the Scandinavian EmWat 4000 water treatment unit and the Spanish SETA units. As part of this response programme, 2,000 hygiene kits were procured and stored in the Red Cross warehouse.



Emergency water and sanitation training in Pyongsong city in July 2008. International Federation.

Impact

The most important component of health and care programme is the support to primary health facilities in the four provinces with approximately 8.25 million beneficiaries. The strengthening of primary health facilities through essential medicine supplies and training on rational drug use, mother and child health care, communicable disease prevention and health promotion for the health staff has resulted in improved quality of care to the people visiting primary level for the common health problems. The overall benefits include reduced numbers of complications, less referrals and reduced treatment time. These benefits are particularly significant in case of children and women. The community leaders like cooperative managers and Red Cross county branch chairpersons have reported decreased number of sick leave/time off among the farm workers. Although the Red Cross essential medicines meet around 70 per cent of the total medicine needs of the health facilities, its impact on the community health is still very significant. The positive externality of this support is that the communities recognize the DPRK Red Cross Society as a trusted and long-term partner in promoting, preventing and protecting their health during normal times and during disaster situations. The International Federation country office and the national society are part of inter-agency contingency plan for future disasters.

Recognizing the comparative advantage of the Red Cross for reaching out to all the segments of communities, the ministry of public health has invited the International Federation and the DPRK Red Cross Society to join hands to observe the “World AIDS Day” on 1 December 2008.

The first aid workshops and competitions among Red Cross youth held across the country on the occasion of the “World First Aid Day 2008” have contributed to increase interest and awareness on first aid among young generation and general public to save lives before professional help arrives.

At the same time, these training sessions are of great help to spread the knowledge on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The curriculum for all the national society trainings always include introduction to the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The local authorities of education, public health and schools have been supportive and actively participated in these events.

The water and sanitation teams from the DPRK Red Cross and International Federation began the handover visits to nine villages that were a part of the 2007-2008 water and sanitation programme in the last week of November. At the time of writing, the team visited three villages in South Hagmyong province and the completed water systems were found to be of high quality and well-functioning. Attention was given to ensure the safety of the workspace in the pump rooms of the reservoirs. This included replacing old main breakers on high voltage power lines with heavy-duty insulated units that are operated with synthetic, insular poles. The inspection manholes to the sources and reservoirs are of solid design, raised and with heavy covers that can be locked and at the same time be moved without much effort. Logbooks are kept in the pump houses for monitoring and



A pump house that was part of the water and sanitation project in Tongjung Ri, South Hamgyong. Alex Bor/ International Federation.

maintenance purposes and at least in one water system the management is trying to supply water to the community on a 24-hour day basis. The exteriors of the pump houses, sources and reservoirs are nicely finished and freshly painted, with all pump houses and reservoirs having a proper protection zone, and in many cases, lined with newly transplanted pine tree saplings.

On the sanitation part of the programme, it can be reported that just in these three communities alone, up to 810 household soakpits and 320 latrines were constructed with the support of the Red Cross, a number of which were inspected during the handover visit and found to be of good design and well functioning.

In addition, ten households were visited where fresh and clean water came under good pressure from the kitchen taps. Providing access to clean water from a tap is one of the main objectives of the water programme, and it gives confidence to the DPRK Red Cross and the International Federation to see the results of the community's participation and national society's efforts in achieving that objective in South Hamgyong province.

The impact of the Red Cross water and sanitation programme cannot be overemphasized. The Red Cross health programme's field data collected for overall health programme management indicates about one third of total daily out-patient (OPD) are suffering from diarrhoea, attributed to poor quality water, poor personal and environment hygiene (lack of proper sanitation) and lack of awareness regarding disease prevention. The recently concluded water and sanitation review indicates 27 per cent reduction in waterborne diseases related patients in communities where Red Cross-installed water systems are working since 2004. This is a significant contribution in improving the health status of rural communities in the DPRK.

Constraints or Challenges

The implementation of some of the planned activities such as trainings and procurement of first aid refill kits were delayed due to uncertainty over the availability of required funding.

Furthermore, the DPRK Red Cross congress-related activities kept the health team busy and they were not able to participate in some of the regional-level trainings and meetings.

The unmet medicine needs (about 30 per cent of the total; 70 per cent of needs is reportedly met through the Red Cross essential medicines project) at the basic health care level is a challenge to meet with the available financial resources. During monitoring visits, it is a common observation that health facilities are running out of medicine stock. With rising food insecurity and approaching severe winter, it is feared that the number of sick children and women will increase, further compromising the ability of primary health care facilities with already limited supplies.

Skyrocketing oil prices on the international market have affected the cost of pipes and fittings which has increased accordingly. This has a negative impact on the procurement of pipes and fittings for the 15 new projects of the 2008-2009 water and sanitation programme. It is expected that the total cost of the procurement will exceed the original budget. Depending on the quotations and the available funds it may be necessary to adjust the implementation rates and implement step by step over a longer period of time.

Organizational Development

The DPRK Red Cross Society made another remarkable milestone on 29-30 October 2008. The Red Cross national congress held in October reaffirmed the mission and vision of the national society and strengthened its strategic direction and policy framework for the coming four years. The whole country observed that the Red Cross continues to speak and act for vulnerable communities and remains true to its expectation. To live up with these expectations and to constantly adapt to the changing needs after the last national congress in 2004, the organizational development programme has been and is following a conscious process of further developing the overall national society capacity by assuring organizational integrity, strengthening its capacity with focus on the Red Cross branches and volunteers, introducing a new approach of increasing community capacity and by continuously advocating Red Cross values, thus contributing 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 Red Crescent Movement, its principles and the work of the DPRK Red Cross are improved.

Achievements

Integrity assurance

The role of the national society as a balanced independent auxiliary to the government was highlighted on the occasion of the Red Cross congress, held with the participation of 302 representatives from different levels of the DPRK Red Cross Society on 29-30 October. The congress amended the constitution after having incorporated feedback from the joint ICRC/International Federation review commission and adopted the National Society Development Plan 2012, the guiding strategy of the national society for the next four years, and policy framework covering health and care, disaster management, gender, youth and volunteering. It also elected a partly new governing board composed of 25 members, re-elected the President and elected two new Vice-Presidents.

After the congress, two-day leadership training took place in Pyongyang for 80 new governance volunteers from city/county branches to further their understanding of the Red Cross and knowledge about the new DPRK Red Cross statutes and their policies as well as the implication of the Red Cross Law.

Sustainable volunteer management

Two workshops targeting 52 volunteer leaders of city/county branches were held in Kangwon province and in North Phyongan province respectively in July and September. The participants refreshed their understanding on the volunteer management toolkits and shared experiences gained through past activities, especially during the floods operation in 2007 in connection with the community-based first aid, community-based disaster preparedness and community-based water and sanitation programmes.

In July, the national society distributed training facilities, assets and materials including computers, projectors and consumables to be used by the Red Cross training centres at branches for the training of 5,000 volunteers.

A total of 300 sets of Red Cross flipcharts have been printed and distributed to ten provincial branches which will be used for the volunteer trainings at the provincial and city/county branches. Furthermore, 300 Red Cross briefcases, 1,000 ball-pens and notebooks were procured and distributed to the volunteers in the October national congress to reward, recognize and further motivate their volunteering.

Two two-day forums for 40 youth and women volunteers were held in early December in South Phyongan province, aimed at identifying youth and women-specific needs and volunteering issues.



An organizational development workshop was held in South Hamgyong province in August 2008. International Federation.

Branch and headquarter capacity building

A three-day organizational development workshop was conducted in South Hamgyong province in July where 17 management and governance leaders of provincial level Red Cross branches from all around the country have been gathered. The deputy secretary general of the DPRK Red Cross, ICRC and the International Federation country office staff facilitated the workshop.

The participants exchanged their views and forward-looking prospects of organizational development based on the outcome and recommendation derived from mid-term review of the national society's Development Plan 2010.

Communication equipments such as a desktop computer, digital camera and electric stabilizer (UPS) as well as other training equipment for the DPRK Red Cross headquarters have been procured, in addition to five motorcycles for provincial branches and 100

bicycles for city/county branches that will be distributed to help the branches monitor Red Cross programmes regularly in the field.

A total of three officers from the International Federation country office (finance, organizational development/reporting and health) participated in the finance and reporting training facilitated by the International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office in Malaysia from 24 to 30 September 2008.

Led by secretary general, three staff of the national society attended the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) meeting and learning conference in Geneva in September. They also visited the Norwegian Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross to discuss and promote cooperation with these partner national societies.

Language training materials are being reviewed for the training of 40 headquarters staff and volunteers in December and the following January.

Pilot integrated community development project (ICDP)

The integrated community development project has gained momentum in two pilot communities in July: Sinsong-ri, Kumya County in South Hamgyong province and Maejon-ri, Phyongwon county in South Pyongan province. Under the facilitation of locally-recruited staff by the provincial branches, the community and volunteers are pushing campaigns ahead designed by themselves for empowering the most vulnerable people, health and hygiene promotion, disaster awareness and tree-planting.



The community and volunteers started the rehabilitation of kindergartens and public restrooms with support from the International Federation and local stakeholders such as the German embassy in Pyongyang. It is hoped that the projects will contribute to reduce vulnerability and improve health and care conditions in the community.

Programmes such as the integrated community development project is locally designed and facilitated to empower the most vulnerable. Food processing tools are used by community members in Maejon-ri are complemented by simple machinery supplied by the Red Cross to produce additional income and meet the nutritional needs of the community. Allan McDonald/ International Federation.

Logistics procedures are under way to deliver food processing machineries, which will provide additional income for the elderly and disabled people and increase the nutritional status of the children and other vulnerable people.

The selection criteria and vulnerability and capacity assessment knowledge have been transferred to the provincial branch staff and volunteers so that they can conduct initial assessment for the selection of target communities for the next year. The pilot project is being monitored by an integrated task force of the DPRK Red Cross headquarters and the International Federation.

Resource mobilization

In December, a Red Cross Red Crescent Movement induction training for 20 Red Cross service centre staff and drivers took place at the centre.

An oil press machine to be used for Red Cross branch income generation is being procured within the integrated community development project programme – to enable the county branch to sustain their support to the operation.

Communication and advocacy

In conjunction with the Red Cross congress and foundation day of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the national society's communications department invited up to 22 different press agencies to the event. Major local newspapers including *Rodong Sinmun* and central TV have carried articles and broadcast the event news and the DPRK Red Cross Society general introduction on primetime.

In addition, a Red Cross induction workshop for 20 media representatives was held in December to help promote a better understanding of the DPRK Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as a whole.

Impact

The DPRK Red Cross can now continue building their activities on a solid constitutional foundation; the Red Cross Law, the adopted and internationally recognized Statutes and five modified and updated policies. The Red Cross national congress event helped to reaffirm nationwide trust in the humanitarian mandate of the DPRK Red Cross Society to fulfil its mission and responsibilities in reducing human sufferings and promoting humanitarian values.

With the implementation of the integrated community development project, a platform for the vulnerable and the community as a whole has been created to address their livelihood needs and equal participation in the community development process.

With the enhanced Red Cross image across the country, tangible increases of volunteering could be perceived. Mrs Kim Yong Hui, health staff of the Kangwon provincial Red Cross branch, had been working as a Red Cross volunteer for nine years. She tells the following story of her own to the visitors from the national society and head of the International Federation country office. *"I became a Red Cross volunteer in 1999 when my province was severely affected by flooding. I saw many people left homeless, having to endure a lot of suffering. I especially could not forget the sight of the children which broke my heart. But I saw the Red Cross people coming to their rescue and could see the light of hope. It motivated me to become a Red Cross volunteer and since then, I have been serving for people in need. Now I have become a mother and have to help my parents-in-law with household work. They also work and it requires a lot of my time to spend at home and taking care of my child. But with volunteering I hardly have the time to do so. At first, my parents-in-law were not happy with this but later they understood me when people called me 'our Red Cross helper'. Neighbours have been kind enough to bring my child home from the nursery so I can concentrate my effort to do my job. I am proud of my Red Cross work and will stay with this as long as I can."*

Working in partnership

The DPRK Red Cross, International Federation and ten partner national societies operate within a three year cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) which will be extended for another three years from 2009 until 2012. The CAS partners do not only contribute with financial and material resources, but make available technical expertise who engage in the various programmes and provide training and guidance. The CAS process is coordinated by a senior CAS coordinator at the Federation secretariat in Geneva, due to the unique context of DPRK and the strategic location of the Geneva office in relations to CAS partners and other stakeholders.

The CAS process has provided a more stable and reliable relationship for the DPRK Red Cross and the International Federation, with increased trust and transparent collaboration. The fourth CAS meeting with partners

was held in Geneva in September 2008, where the programme implementation for 2008 was discussed. In addition, the plan and budget for 2009-2010 was presented to the partners.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The longer-term impact on beneficiaries from Red Cross programme support are being monitored by external consultants and CAS partner senior technical advisors. During the current reporting period, the review was carried out in health, water and sanitation, reforestation and disaster management. In 2009 a review of the community-based first aid programme will be conducted and led by a CAS partner, to be determined after further discussion.

The health monitoring team, supervised by the national society's health coordinator and the International Federation's health coordinator and health officer, collected data on the distribution of drugs and other equipment to health clinics as well as the use of the medicines. The DPRK Red Cross and the International Federation collaborated with the statistical bureau of the ministry of public health for quantitative impact data on drug distributions.

The International Federation's country office is also inviting monitoring visits by other support units of the International Federation structure – logistics (warehousing management and drug procurement), internal audit for finance and management review, security review and IT review to maintain the Federation country office's efficiency and operational effectiveness.

Increased efforts will be made in 2009-2010 to capture impact of training activities across the various programmes, from workshops on use of essential drugs, hygiene promotion, volunteer training to institutional advocacy and international exchange visits.

Looking ahead

Current programme activities will evolve into 2009-2010 Plan and Budget. The priorities over the next six months are to secure sufficient funding for the health programme in 2009 (essential drug distribution) and to identify additional financial resources to be able to conclude the international procurement of water and sanitation material for the current implementation cycle ending December 2009. Furthermore, the disaster management plan for 2009-2010 will be modified to incorporate recommendations from the disaster management review, including the recommendations for the reforestation component.

The International Federation will also make efforts to participate in the concluding negotiations regarding the role of the principal recipient of the Global Fund malaria programme.

Dissemination and implementation of the new Statutes will be a priority for the DPRK Red Cross over the coming two-year period, which will be supported by the International Federation.

Some changes of the DPRK Red Cross management structure are expected to be implemented by the end of 2008. Further information will be communicated as soon as available.

The Federation country office in DPRK has also advertised a few positions for recruitment in the first half of 2009. A new water and sanitation expert is required by mid-March 2009 and replacement of head of country office is required to be in the DPRK between February and mid-May 2009.

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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*<Annexes and interim financial report below;
please click here to return to title page>*

Distribution Plan of 2,359 Primary Medical Kits and 2,359 Small Kits for 3-month consumption (July 2008-September 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.

Distribution Plan of 2,360 II Cha Instrument Kits, 2,398 II Cha Medicine Kits and 2,398 Small Kits for Three-Month Consumption (October-December, 2008)

No	Province	City/County	No of II Cha Instrument kits	No of II Cha Medicine kits	No of Small kits
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	61	63	63
2		Uiju	32	32	32
3		Ryongchon	40	45	45
4		Pihyon	46	46	46
5		Yomju	35	35	35
6		Tongrim	36	36	36
7		Cholsan	36	36	36
8		Sonchon	44	44	44
9		Jongju	60	60	60
10		Kwaksan	40	42	42
11		Kusong	53	53	53
12		Taechon	36	36	36
13		Unjon	39	39	39
14		Pakchon	33	33	33
15		Kujang	43	43	43
16		Hyangsan	22	22	22
17		Tongchang	12	12	12
18		Sakju	66	66	66
19		Pyokdong	25	25	25
20		Unsan	39	39	39
21	South Phyongan	Phyongsong	44	44	44
22		Taedong	35	35	35
23		Jeungsan	31	31	31
24		Onchon	38	38	38
25		Phyongwon	48	48	48
26		Sukchon	43	43	43
27		Mundok	32	32	32
28		Chongnam	25	25	25
29		Anju	61	67	67
30		Kaechon	91	91	91
31		Songchon	55	55	55
32		Sinyang	30	30	30
33		Yangdok	34	34	34
34		Sunchon	70	74	74
35		Eunsan	51	51	51
36		Pukchang	58	58	58
37		Maengsan	33	33	33
38		Tokchon	55	55	55
39		Hoichang	25	25	25
40		Nyongwon	26	26	26
41	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	60	69	69
42		Kaephung	21	21	21
43		Jangphung	27	27	27
44	South Hamgyong	Hamheung	64	64	64
45		Heungnam	44	44	44
46		Hamju	37	37	37
47		Yongkwang	26	26	26
48		Sinheung	26	26	26
49		Jongphyong	49	49	49
50		Keumya	60	66	66
51		Rakwon	15	15	15
52		Hongwon	36	36	36
53		Sinpo	16	16	16
54		Pukchong	45	45	45
55		Toksong	25	25	25
56		Riwon	26	26	26
57		Tanchon	100	104	104
Total			2360	2398	2398

Each of II Cha instrument kit, II Cha medicine kit and small kit consists of one carton.

Every primary health institution will receive each of II Cha medical instrument, II Cha medicine and small kits while every referral health institution will receive three II Cha medicine, three small & three II Cha instrument kits respective except that a few referral institutions will receive only two instrument kits.

**Distribution Plan of 352 Referral Medical Kits for Six-Month Consumption
(September, 2008)**

No	Province	City/County	Number of Kits	Remarks
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	8	
2		Uiju	4	
3		Ryongchon	10	
4		Pihyon	8	
5		Yomju	4	
6		Tongrim	4	
7		Cholsan	4	
8		Sonchon	4	
9		Jongju	6	
10		Kwaksan	2	
11		Kusong	8	
12		Taechon	4	
13		Unjon	4	
14		Pakchon	4	
15		Kujang	8	
16		Hyangsan	2	
17		Unsan	6	
18		Tongchang	2	
19		Sakju	17	
20		Pyokdong	2	
21	South Phyongan	Phyongsong	6	
22		Taedong	4	
23		Jeung-san	4	
24		Onchon	10	
25		Phyongwon	6	
26		Sukchon	6	
27		Mundok	2	
28		Chongnam	2	
29		Anju	8	
30		Kaechon	25	
31		Songchon	8	
32		Sinyang	4	
33		Yangdok	2	
34		Sunchon	14	
35		Eunsan	12	
36		Pukchang	10	
37		Maengsan	2	
38		Tokchon	20	
39		Hoichang	2	
40		Nyongwon	2	
41	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	8	
42		Kaephung	2	
43		Jangphung	2	
44	South Hamgyong	Hamheung	12	
45		Heungnam	10	
46		Hamju	0	
47		Yongkwang	2	
48		Sinheung	2	
49		Jongphyong	4	
50		Keumya	6	
51		Rakwon	2	
52		Hongwon	2	
53		Sinpo	2	
54		Pukchong	2	
55		Toksong	2	
56		Riwon	2	
57		Tanchon	32	
Total			352	

Two referral medical kits will be supplied to every referral health institution, except that a few institutions will receive only one kit. One kit comprises of one carton.

Distribution Plan of 190 First Aid Backpacks(October, 2008)

No.	Province	city/county	School name	Number of Bags
1	North Pyongan Province	Sinuiju	Paeksa School	2
2		Sinuiju	Tongjung School	2
3		Pihyong	Pihyon School No.1	2
4		Ryongchon	Ryongchon School No.1	2
5		Yomju	Sinsong School	2
6		Yomju	Ryongbok School	2
7		Tongrim	Tongrim School No.1	2
8		Tongrim	Tongchon School	2
9		Sonchon	Sonchon School No.1	2
10		Sonchon	Sonchon School	2
11		Kwaksan	Kwaksan School No.1	2
12		Jongju	Kim Ki Bong School	2
13		Jongju	Jongju School No.1	2
14		Eunsan	Eunsan School No.1	2
15		Cholsan	Cholsan School No.1	2
16		Taechon	Taechon School No.1	2
17		Taechon	Hakdang School	2
18		Unjon	Posong School	2
19		Unjon	Eunha School	2
20		Kujang	Kim Gwang Chol	2
21		Eunsan	Eunsan School	2
22		Uiju	Uiju School No.1	2
23		Sakju	Chongsong School	2
24		Tongchang	Tongchang School No.1	2
25		Kusong	Kusong School No.1	2
26		Kusong	Saenal School	2
27		Pyokdong	Pyokdong School No.1	2
28		Hyangsan	Hyangsan School No.1	2
29		Kusong	Sangdan School	2
30		Pakchon	Pakchon School No.1	2
31	South Pyongan Province	Pyongsong	Kimjongsuk School No.1	2
32		Pyongsong	Okjon School No.1	2
33		Pyongsong	Munhwa School No.1	2
34		Pyongsong	Pyongsong School No.1	2
35		Daedong	Daedong School No.1	2
36		Jungsan	Jungsan School No.1	2
37		Onchon	Onchon School No.1	2
38		Pyongwon	Pyongwon School No.1	2
39		Pyongwon	Sambong School	2
40		Sukchon	Sukchon School No.1	2
41		Sukchon	Gwangmyong School	2
42		Mundok	Mundok School No.1	2
43		Anju	Anju School No.1	2
44		Anju	Yonpung School	2
45		Kaechon	Kaechon School No.1	2
46		Kaechon	Namchon School	2
47		Songchon	Songchon School No.1	2
48		Sinyang	Sinyang School No.1	2
49		Yangdok	Yangdok School No.1	2
50		Sunchon	Sunchon School No.1	2
51		Sunchon	Dongdu School	2
52		Pukchang	Pukchang School No.1	2
53		Pukchang	Pukchang School	2
54		Maengsan	Maesang School No.1	2
55		Dokchon	Dokchon School No.1	2
56		Dokchon	Dokchon School	2
57		Nyongwon	Nyongwon School No.1	2
58		Eunsan	Eunsan School No.1	2
59		Chongnam	Chongnam School No.1	2
60		Hoichang	Hoichang School No.1	2

61	South Hamgyong Province	Hamheung	Hamheung School No.1	2
62		Hamheung	Dongheungsan School	2
63		Hamheung	Songchongang School	2
64		Hamheung	Heungnam School No.1	2
65		Hamheung	Heungdok School	2
66		Hamheung	Hoisang School	2
67		Hamheung	Haeon School	2
68		Hamheung	Sapo School	2
69		Hamheung	Dongheungsan School No.1	2
70		Hongwon	Hongwon Hero School	2
71		Hongwon	Namchon School	2
72		Kumya	Hangyeman School	2
73		Kumya	Kumya School No.1	2
74		Kumya	Pidan School	2
75		Sinpo	Sinpo School No.1	2
76		Sinpo	Gwangbok School	2
77		Hamju	Hamju School No.1	2
78		Hamju	Suheung School	2
79		Hamju	Hamju School	2
80		Rakwon	Rakwon School No.1	2
81		Rakwon	Sojung School	2
82		Riwon	Riwon School No.1	2
83		Riwon	Songjong School	2
84		Pukchong	Songso School	2
85		Pukchong	Pukchong School No.1	2
86		Jongpyong	Jongpyong Hero School	2
87		Jongpyong	Jongpyong School No.1	2
88		Yonggwang	Yonggwang Hero School	2
89		Yonggwang	Sangjung School	2
90		Yonggwang	Yonggwang School No.1	2
91		Hamheung	Rihwa School	2
92		Hamheung	Sinsang School	2
93		Hamheung	Nammun School	2
94		Hamheung	Majon School	2
95		Hamheung	Ryongsin School	2
Total:				190

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/10
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAKP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,392,607	9,136,478	292,280	10,695	527,626	11,359,686
B. Opening Balance	452,639	2,327,135	9,193	0	62,743	2,851,710
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross					0	0
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	286,094	386,350				672,444
British Government	0					0
British Red Cross	0					0
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	64,200	105,930	41,730			211,860
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	100,000	672,137	50,000			822,137
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors)		94,293				94,293
Finnish Red Cross		5,688				5,688
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)			34,884			34,884
German Red Cross		13,775	7,841			21,616
German Red Cross (from German Government)		0				0
Japanese Red Cross	30,681	60,000	29,909			120,590
Japanese Red Cross (from Diners Club)	-681		91			-591
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)		48,715				48,715
Norwegian Red Cross	14,690					14,690
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	302,080	1,227,200				1,529,280
Other (from Finnish Government)			-311			-311
Other (from Norwegian Government)		0				0
Spanish Red Cross					30,440	30,440
Swedish Red Cross		50,880				50,880
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		1,423,664	85,600		208,608	1,717,872
C1. Cash contributions	797,064	4,088,631	249,744		239,048	5,374,487
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Government	-4,530					-4,530
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors)		-206,628				-206,628
Danish Red Cross (from ECHO)		-9,960				-9,960
German Government			11,680			11,680
German Red Cross		52,407	-8,915			43,492
German Red Cross (from German Government)		480,079				480,079
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)		-52,049				-52,049
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		296,000				296,000
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-4,530	559,850	2,765			558,084
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Denmark - Private Donors		216,796				216,796
Finnish Red Cross		93,235				93,235
Norwegian Red Cross	231,889					231,889
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport	231,889	310,031				541,920
Inkind Personnel						
Netherlands Red Cross		76,120			17,000	93,120
Norwegian Red Cross					74,813	74,813
C4. Inkind Personnel		76,120			91,813	167,933
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	1,024,423	5,034,632	252,509	0	330,861	6,642,425
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,477,062	7,361,767	261,703	0	393,603	9,494,135

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Appeal Coverage	106%	81%	90%	0%	75%	84%
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II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	452,639	2,327,135	9,193	0	62,743	2,851,710
C. Income	1,024,423	5,034,632	252,509	0	330,861	6,642,425
E. Expenditure	-823,125	-4,327,408	-187,604		-426,294	-5,764,431
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	653,937	3,034,359	74,098	0	-32,690	3,729,704

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Selected Parameters	
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Appeal	MAAKP002
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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,392,607	9,136,478	292,280	10,695	527,626	11,359,686	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	83,364							83,364
Construction Materials	119,708	50,358					50,358	69,350
Clothing & textiles	80,000	8,059					8,059	71,941
Seeds,Plants	38,810	33,810					33,810	5,000
Water & Sanitation	3,356,166	137,744	783,582				921,326	2,434,840
Medical & First Aid	3,353,673	226,000	1,961,185				2,187,185	1,166,488
Teaching Materials	227,573	5,721	84,708	43,125			133,554	94,019
Utensils & Tools	81,200							81,200
Other Supplies & Services	580,863	99,278		2,514			101,792	479,071
Total Supplies	7,921,357	560,971	2,829,475	45,639			3,436,084	4,485,273
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	14,977	3,047	1,524	1,524		1,929	8,024	6,953
Others Machinery & Equipment		386	1,447	96		-1,929	0	-0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	14,977	3,433	2,971	1,620		0	8,024	6,953
Transport & Storage								
Storage	37,652		3,904				3,904	33,748
Distribution & Monitoring	474,231	20,009	96,538	855		592	117,993	356,238
Transport & Vehicle Costs	161,393	27,221	66,985	21,176		-537	114,845	46,548
Total Transport & Storage	673,276	47,229	167,427	22,031		55	236,742	436,534
Personnel								
International Staff	873,249	33,850	358,453	8,462		327,010	727,775	145,474
Regionally Deployed Staff	10,727					727	727	10,000
National Staff	163,504	25,874	83,481	10,075		-18,093	101,338	62,166
National Society Staff	262,140	23,650	120,025	8,040		3,364	155,080	107,060
Consultants	67,000	11,933	40,393			-8,887	43,439	23,561
Total Personnel	1,376,620	95,307	602,352	26,578		304,122	1,028,359	348,261
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	293,065	39,187	105,997	24,936		10,662	180,783	112,283
Total Workshops & Training	293,065	39,187	105,997	24,936		10,662	180,783	112,283
General Expenditure								
Travel	63,529		9,519	18,952		33,595	62,066	1,463
Information & Public Relation	77,957	8,001	8,948	6,274		3,933	27,156	50,801
Office Costs	73,100					51,554	51,554	21,546
Communications	54,810	368	424	561		34,144	35,497	19,313
Financial Charges	3,000	-21,466	5,278	339		13,828	-2,021	5,021
Other General Expenses	3,000	23,426	87,847	6,090		-114,831	2,531	469
Total General Expenditure	275,396	10,329	112,016	32,216		22,223	176,783	98,613
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	66,615					66,615	66,615	0
Total Contributions & Transfers	66,615					66,615	66,615	0
Programme Support								
Program Support	738,380	52,695	437,133	13,279		21,741	524,849	213,531
Total Programme Support	738,380	52,695	437,133	13,279		21,741	524,849	213,531
Services								
Services & Recoveries		7,549	55,434				62,984	-62,984
Total Services		7,549	55,434				62,984	-62,984
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		6,424	14,603	21,306		876	43,209	-43,209
Total Operational Provisions		6,424	14,603	21,306		876	43,209	-43,209

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,392,607	9,136,478	292,280	10,695	527,626	11,359,686	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	11,359,686	823,125	4,327,408	187,604		426,294	5,764,431	5,595,255
VARIANCE (C - D)		569,482	4,809,070	104,676	10,695	101,332	5,595,255	