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# Annual report

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**MAAKP002**  
**30 April 2012**

**This report covers the  
period January –  
December 2011**

The communications unit is in the process of creating a set of Red Cross memorial stamps on the *International Year of Volunteers* in cooperation with the Korea Stamp Publishing House.

Photo:IFRC



## In brief

### Programme(s) summary

The programmes supported by the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are all streamlined with the strategic aims of the IFRC's *Strategy 2020*:

#### **Strategic aim 1: Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters**

- Effective preparedness capacities for appropriate and timely response to disasters and crises
- Reduced deaths, losses, damage and other detrimental consequences of disasters and crises

**Strategic aim 2: Enable healthy and safe living**

- Better personal and community health, and more inclusive public health systems
- Reduced exposure and vulnerability to natural and man-made hazards
- Greater public adoption of environmentally sustainable living

**Strategic aim 3: Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace**

- Greater public support for the fundamental principles and reduced stigma and discrimination

The IFRC supports the DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) in four areas: health and care, water and sanitation, disaster management, and organizational development.

The provision of essential medicines to 2,030 clinics in four provinces remains a large component of IFRC support although a phasing-out policy has been introduced. The role of the ministry of public health (MoPH) to transfer this responsibility back to the government was emphasized, as discussions were held with the MoPH's statistics task force to agree on a set of indicators to measure the impact of the essential medicine distribution programme. The implementation of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme has been successful in piloted areas and has increased the sense of ownership among the Red Cross branch people and community volunteers.

Within the water and sanitation programme, the ongoing construction of 19 water and sanitation systems will bring the total number of people supplied with clean drinking water in the past 10 years to over 600,000.

Nineteen projects have been handed over to the communities, including all hard and software components. The implementation in 15 communities has started and will be completed at the end of 2012, provided that sufficient funds are available. So far, only nine communities have full funding, for all components (water system, sewage system household latrines, hygiene promotion and other training components). The DPRK RCS keeps their emergency water supply operational. Furthermore, additional trained personnel makes the supply easily deployable on a needs basis country-wide.

In 2011, the disaster management programme completed most of its planned activities. The DPRK RCS national strategic plan (2012-2015) endorsed disaster risk reduction as a priority area of the National Society. Before the disaster season started, national and provincial-level pre-disaster planning meetings were held, flood contingency plans were developed, family relief items were pre-positioned in seven warehouses across the country and emergency response guidelines were updated. During the flooding season, the DPRK RCS was able to provide relief support to about 24,000 people. Rehabilitation of 600 families is underway.

Disaster risk reduction activities were very helpful in 20 communities to protect people at risk from impending disasters. Through these activities, the local population acquired participatory planning, implementation and review skills. In addition, other physical and non-physical inputs were supported in establishing flood protection infrastructures, early warning systems, rehabilitation of flood-affected households, cropland protection and the establishment of small-scale livelihood schemes.

Despite the above achievements, the programme has been constrained by limited funding.

The programme purpose of organizational development and capacity building is to increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. The organizational capacity of the DPRK RCS to address various humanitarian needs in the country has improved remarkably with international input in the past decade.

## Financial situation

The total appeal budget in 2011 was CHF 6,400,596 of which CHF 7,153,683 (112 per cent) was funded. Overall expenditure during the reporting period was CHF 5,585,585 (87 per cent) of the appeal funding.

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

## No. of people we have reached

Approximately 8.25 million targeted beneficiaries who are community inhabitants in rural areas with a focus on the most vulnerable groups: handicapped, elderly, pregnant and lactating women, children under five and children living permanently in institutions.

## Our partners

Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) partners including Australian, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross Societies. Other partners include the Japanese Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (MoLEP), Ministry of People's Security (MoPS), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF), European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and other organizations and international representations in the DPRK. The DPRK country plan & budget is supported by the Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, ECHO, German Red Cross/German government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners and donors for their support.

## Context

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society celebrated its 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2011 and is today a substantial actor in the humanitarian field in the DPRK. It has received consistent support over the last decade from the IFRC, its Red Cross participating national societies and their donor governments, as well as from the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The National Society has a particular mandate for national disaster management, as outlined in the national Red Cross Law of January 2007, and has proven its efficiency during the floods in 2007 and 2011.

The food security situation has further deteriorated, but the absence of significant reliable statistics makes a proper assessment of the situation very difficult. A similar tendency in the health situation is noted; many clinics are in urgent need of rehabilitation, and turnover of distributed drugs is higher than before.

The need for humanitarian support through the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other international organizations is still present, particularly in the areas of food, health, water and sanitation and disaster management.

Proper assessment of the overall situation in DPRK for the entire population and particularly the most vulnerable groups remains a main challenge, due to security concerns and absence of permission to access certain areas. All humanitarian organizations are working hard at building and maintaining the necessary trust with the DPRK government to be able to execute their mandates to support the country. Unlike other

international organizations whose offices are all located inside the diplomatic compound, the IFRC's country office is based within the DPRK RCS's headquarters in the centre of Pyongyang city.

DPRK is vulnerable to different kinds of natural disasters, and is in the process of setting up and improving early warning systems and disaster preparedness activities. The goal of DPRK RCS is to avoid casualties in a disaster, thanks to a preventive system in place. Besides numerous large scale disasters affecting the country, many small scale disasters like fires leave over a thousand families homeless every year. DPRK RCS and the IFRC provide family kits and other basic needs to these families. DPRK RCS has disaster preparedness stocks for up to 27,000 families, strategically located in seven warehouses throughout the country, ready for immediate deployment.

Consecutive floods caused by heavy rainfall and strong winds, together with the impact of typhoon Muifa which struck in early August, resulted in the destruction or severe damage of over 9,500 houses, rendering more than 25,000 people homeless between 23 June and 9 August. While flood damage was reported throughout the country, south and north Hwanghae provinces have been worst hit by the repeated flooding, leaving an already vulnerable population in a critical condition.

The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal (CHF 3.49 million) focused on providing support to the most vulnerable groups among the flood-affected population in the following sectors: relief distribution of food and non-food items, shelter, health and care, and water and sanitation.

While the situation remains tense on the Korean peninsula, no serious incidents have occurred during the second half of 2011. In December the leader of the DPRK, Kim Jong Il, suddenly passed away at the age of 69.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Disaster Management

Most of the activities planned for 2011 were nearly completed. The main highlights of 2011 are as follows.

DPRK Red Cross National strategic plan (2012-2015) endorsed disaster risk reduction as a priority area of the National Society plan. Saving lives, protecting livelihoods of the people and strengthening recovery from different disasters was identified as one of the main strategic aims of the plan.

The National Society, in 2011, was prepared for potential emergency situations. Before commencement of the disaster season, national and provincial pre-disaster planning meetings were held. A National Flood Contingency Plan was developed and provincial-level flood contingency planning workshops were held in three flood prone provinces. Family kits were pre-positioned in seven warehouses across the country and emergency response guidelines were updated. The emergency response teams were in alert position round the clock. As a result, during the flood season in June-October, about 24,000 people received humanitarian assistance from the Red Cross. An IFRC appeal to support flood-affected people with food, health and hygiene promotion, water supply and sanitation systems as well as rehabilitation of 1,000 families was launched and received about 69 per cent funding assistance.

Under the community-based disaster risk reduction project, a significant achievement was made. A participatory planning process (VCA) was extensively used. Community people and community-level disaster management committees were active in the implementation of risk reduction activities. Disaster mitigation structures like river embankments, check dams, sluice gates, evacuation bridges and flood gates in 20 communities protected these communities from disasters during the rainy season. In addition, families at risk of flooding were relocated to a safer zone. Technical support from the state academy of science in engineering

aspects of the construction work improved durability and effectiveness of mitigation works. Six communities started vegetable greenhouses and established small scale self-help schemes like noodle press and soya milk production to improve livelihoods. Simple irrigation facilities at 31 tree nurseries in target communities improved their seedling production and distribution capacity significantly.

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s)

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| <b>Programme component 1: Disaster Management Planning and Organizational Preparedness</b>  |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved ability of the DPRK Red Cross to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences. |
| <b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved capacity in skilled human resources, financial and material capacity for effective disaster management.  |

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| <b>Programme component 2: Community Preparedness/Disaster Risk Reduction</b>   |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> Increased self-reliance of individuals and communities in the DPRK to reduce vulnerabilities to disasters and so improve livelihood. |
| <b>Outcome 2:</b> Public awareness on risk reduction including reforestation (tree planting) and road safety.  |

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| <b>Programme component 3: Disaster Response and Recovery</b>   |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> Improved DPRK Red Cross disaster response capacity at three levels to meet the immediate needs of people affected by disaster. |
| <b>Outcome 2:</b> Improved capacity to restore or improve pre-disaster living conditions and reduce the risk of future disasters.                |

**Achievements**

**Disaster Management Planning and Organizational Preparedness**

The DPRK RCS strategic plan 2012-2015 identified disaster risk reduction as one of the priority areas for the four-year period. Saving lives, protecting livelihoods of the people and strengthening recovery from different disasters have been the main strategic aims. Successive disaster risk reduction funding applications have been developed in line with this strategic aim. This strategic aim is also aligned to IFRC Strategy 2020.

Learning from the 2010 disaster situation, a pre-disaster planning workshop was held in May 2011 benefiting 30 Red Cross staff members from IFRC, ICRC and the DPRK RCS headquarters, provincial and county branches. Disaster management experts from IFRC Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur and East Asia delegation in Beijing, facilitated a workshop for updating the flood contingency plan.

Three disaster response and relief workshops were conducted in Kangwon, South Hwanghae and North Phyongan provinces, targeting 120 Red Cross staff, volunteers at city and county level and representatives from the local authorities. Members of the provincial disaster response team (PDRT) were also targeted. Issues concerning search and rescue, damage and needs assessment, contingency planning, Sphere standards etc. were discussed. Similar to this, disaster preparedness and response workshops took place engaging 125 Red Cross staff members and volunteers in four provinces of South Hwanghae, South Phyongan, North and South Hamgyong. South Pyongan’s provincial disaster response team members received mobile phones in case of emergency communication. The efforts improved provincial and county Red Cross branches’ management capacity on disaster preparedness and response.

National Society updated and published emergency needs assessment tool kits in line with standard IFRC guidelines. These guidelines were made available to provincial disaster response team (PDRT) members and Red Cross volunteers for emergency operations.

To strengthen relief capacity for emergency response, 1,000 cooking sets, 1,000 tarpaulins, 1,000 jerry cans, and 3,000 blankets were pre-positioned in central municipal disaster preparedness warehouses. Overall, the National Society, thus, has capacity to support 23,500 families in case of emergency. Warehouse repair and maintenance materials were provided for three warehouses in South Hamgyong, Kaesong and Kangwon provinces, which helped to secure optimal storage of disaster relief items. The headquarters staff, together with IFRC country representative, carried out physical verification of relief materials stockpiled in seven warehouses across the country.

### Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR)

#### *Community-Based Risk Reduction Training*

A total of 475 community leaders and volunteers participated in different community-based risk reduction training like vulnerability and capacity assessment, road safety, tree planting, construction of physical mitigation structures, establishment of early warning systems and contingency planning etc. Those who participated in these training courses actively contributed in the delivery of community-based disaster risk reduction activities like disaster awareness building, training of volunteers, risk mapping, construction of mitigation structures etc. The project maintained a gender balance in the selection of target participants.

#### **Disaster Risk Assessment:**

A total of 87 key VCA facilitators including Red Cross staff, volunteers and community leaders carried out disaster risk assessments in target communities. Around 4,500 people participated in the VCA process to discuss different aspects of existing vulnerabilities and capacities in the community and identified priority activities. To maximize effectiveness of the training, different participatory tools such as hazard, vulnerability and resource mapping, historical profiles, seasonal calendars, Venn diagram and focus group

discussions were applied. This process helped community people identify local disaster risks, underlying vulnerabilities/capacities and collectively identify priority measures to reduce the disaster risks. The outcomes of the VCA process were shared with community people in plenary and with stakeholders.



Community people actively participated in construction of stream embankment to reduce disaster risks in Dongyang-ri, Yangdok county, South Phyongan province. Photo: Kim Kwang Son, IFRC.

#### **Community Disaster Management Committees**

Following VCA at community level, the DPRK RCS and branches at the request of target communities facilitated the formation of community disaster management committees. Representatives from local community organizations including co-operative farms, local government offices, women's unions and youth organizations, who were interested in the project, formed community disaster management committees (CDMCs), which later became project implementation units at community level. Around 210 CDMC members were trained on the community-based disaster risk reduction curriculum. Most of the CDMCs, with members trained in different skills, were able to develop institutional capacity to carry out priority disaster risk reduction activities at local level, by mobilizing local resources with the support of local stakeholders.

## Tree Plantation

In order to limit the negative impacts of soil erosion and flooding, tree plantation has been an integral part of DPRK RCS disaster risk reduction programme. Simple irrigation equipments for tree nurseries and working tools for forest rangers were distributed to 31 target communities, which improved the seedling production capacity. Fifty copies of flipcharts, 300 copies of guidelines and 200 copies of leaflets were procured and distributed. Tree planting workshops took place in North Phyongan, South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces with participation of 330 Red Cross volunteers and community technicians. The workshops increased the tree seedling production capacity of the target communities. Despite access to accurate data on the survival rates of tree seedlings from the community, the project proved to be effective in reforesting bare mountains, which had been a chronic reason for increased floods and landslides in the target communities. The local government authorities in the target communities have recognized the role of the Red Cross in mainstreaming community motivation into government reforestation efforts.



Spring tree planting campaign launched on 30 March, with DPRK RCS and IFRC staff, as well as German, Swedish, and Romanian diplomats planting trees in Hutan ri, Pyongsong city, south Phyongan province. Photo: IFRC

To build up capacity of individuals, three people from the DPRK participated in a study tour to the Chinese forestry department. While in China, they mainly learned and exchanged experiences in Chinese and DPRK approaches on reforestation and agroforestry. The learning from the trip has been utilized on improving reforestation activities under disaster risk reduction programme through 31 tree nurseries. The knowledge and experience gained through this study tour was spread to wider audiences as well. Presentation and briefing sessions were planned for HQ and branch staff of DPRK RCS. The DPRK RCS project staff have upgraded training curriculum based on the learning from the trip.

### Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Measures:

In line with community-based risk reduction plans, the CDMC implemented disaster prevention and mitigation measures in 20 communities. The CDMC conducted advocacy campaigns targeting local community people and stakeholders under the facilitation of the RC branch staff and volunteers.

The DPRK RCS, with the financial support of this project, provided key essential construction materials like cement, fuel and steel for construction of mitigation measures. Local authority and community organizations contributed labour, technical expertise and partly financed the implementation of priority physical and non-physical mitigation measures agreed with and by the community people. Some physical mitigation measures like river embankments, gabion walls, culverts and overflow dams contributed to safeguard some 14,000 people exposed to flood and landslides. In addition, these structures also helped to protect about 2,200 hectares of croplands and irrigated about 3,660 hectares of croplands through management of water resources. This has significantly contributed to improve access to livelihood means of target beneficiaries, specifically the most vulnerable.

### Early Warning and Evacuation System:

These systems have been established and tested in 20 communities during the flood season in 2010; no casualty in the target communities was reported during flooding time.

The quality of the construction measures was improved with the technical support of local stakeholders including the National Academy of Science, which trained community technicians on construction skills and also provided technical supervision.

### **Annual Exchange Visits and Review Meetings:**

These visits and review meetings were held in two provinces with the participation of 60 Red Cross staff, volunteers and community leaders, as well as beneficiaries. Through this initiative, they shared good practices and experiences gained in the implementation period of the project. They also discussed about measures to improve project effectiveness in the future. This was helpful in replicating lessons learned from the target communities in new areas.

### **Provincial Disaster Response Teams**

The DPRK RCS established six Provincial Disaster Response Teams in disaster prone provinces of North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong, Kangwon, South Hwanghae, South Phyongan and North Phyongan provinces. Sixty Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) members were trained in IFRC emergency need assessment tools, disaster response planning, coordination skill with relevant government authorities and monitoring and evaluation of the emergency relief operations. Thus, they were able to increase their capacity to carry out relief operations at the provincial level. In addition, they played a key role in contingency planning process at provincial and county level as well.

### **Contingency Planning**

A national-level flood contingency plan has been developed based on the past flood operation experiences of 2006-2007, with the technical support from disaster management unit (DMU) of the IFRC in Kuala Lumpur. The objective of the contingency plan was to improve efficiency and effectiveness of flood response of the DPRK RCS, by improving institutional, human as well as financial capacity to address needs of the disaster affected people. The national contingency plan of DPRK RCS has been shared with relevant government institutions including Cabinet, Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (MoLEP), Ministry of Peoples' Security (MoPS), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and other international agencies in DPRK. Priority areas of the DPRK Red Cross during disaster were clarified to government stakeholders before the flooding season.

Following the national-level flood contingency plan, the DPRK RCS also conducted co-ordination meetings with local government institutions at the provincial and county level in both provinces where the project areas are located. Through these coordination meetings, the DPRK Red Cross facilitated the contingency planning process with participation of local stakeholders, which are a party to the Disaster Management Working Group (DMWG) at provincial and county levels. Around 78 participants attended six different coordination meetings and discussed the present challenges around disaster response and worked out ways forward for an improved co-ordination mechanism of various actors during emergency situations.

### **Training Materials**

The disaster response and relief guidelines of the DRK Red Cross have been updated based on revised disaster management guidelines. The guideline includes emergency needs assessment, standard operation procedures in disaster situations, and distribution of relief items and code of conduct for disaster relief workers and Sphere standards. The guideline also includes practical steps for establishing early warning systems and contingency planning, which can be linked with the disaster preparedness capacity building at community level. The revised guidelines have widely been appreciated by the local government and community people, as they have practical relevance in target communities. In addition, it is also useful for replicating similar activities to other communities which are not supported by the project.

### **Volunteers and Staff Training**

440 volunteers and selected staff were trained in disaster response and relief capacity building workshops. The workshops helped volunteers and staff to have improved capacity to conduct disaster response and relief

operations. Emergency assessment, standard operation procedures, distribution of relief items, monitoring and evaluation, code of conduct for disaster relief workers and SPHERE standards were mainly discussed. The impact of the trainings was revealed in the flood response operations in 2011, at which the trained staff and volunteers were able to respond to the needs of the disaster affected people within 48 hours after the onset of disasters and providing immediate rescue and relief services.

**Water Safety**

In the beach season of August and September, water safety rescue team trainings were held on the coastal beaches of Major, in South Hamgyong province and Wonsan city, Kangwon province. The trainings were attended by 60 beach rescue team members and RC volunteers providing rescue and First Aid services during the beach season. The workshops helped to increase capacity of the water rescue team members to prevent drowning and injuries. In addition, the rescue teams were provided with rescue gear (e.g. diving suits etc.) which they will use during rescue operations.

**Road Safety in Urban Areas**

Three road safety trainings were conducted in South Hamgyong, South and North Phyongan provinces for 150 school children and Red Cross youth volunteers. These trainings focused on traffic regulations and rules for pedestrians. 300 books on road safety, 300 road safety and first aid training guidelines and 2,000 road safety commitment cards were printed and distributed to road safety education rooms, traffic police, relevant authorities, and school children. Every year during the month of May is observed as “No Accident Month” every year. During this time, Red Cross youth volunteers in 10 secondary schools in south Phyongan province conducted promotion activities to increase awareness about road safety among approximately 25,000 people.



Youth volunteers actively participated in RC road safety dissemination in Anju city, south Pyongan province. Photo by DPRK RCS.

Similar to this, road safety workshops were organized in November targeting 100 school children and Red Cross Youth volunteers across south Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces. The workshops aimed at increasing road safety awareness among young pedestrians and contributing to reduce the deaths and injuries by traffic accident.

**Disaster Response and Recovery**

To prepare for the flood season, which runs from July to September, the DPRK RCS activated its disaster response task force at headquarter level. The task force consisted of officers from disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, and logistics departments. They were on a round-the-clock standby position to ensure the rapid mobilization of assessment teams to flood-affected areas. All provincial and county branches also put in operation their early warning systems, along with the Red Cross staff and volunteers in disaster-prone communities. The DPRK RCS serves as a permanent member of the national flood damage response committee, the meteorological services, and other key players.



DPRK Red Cross Society has distributed non food relief items to 6,875 families (29,933 people) during 2011 flood response operation. Photo by: DPRK RCS

The DPRK RCS and IFRC technical officers participated in an inter-agency contingency planning workshop organized by UNDP in Pyongyang on 14-16 June.

Consecutive flood events caused by heavy rainfall, and strong winds, including typhoon Muifa, destroyed or severely damaged over 9,500 houses, rendering more than 25,000 people homeless between 23 June

and 9 August. At the onset of the disaster, the DPRK RCS despatched a National Disaster Response Team to identify the immediate and longer term needs of the disaster affected people, while distributing 6,875 kits of non-food items to 29,933 beneficiaries. As the disaster impact unfolded, the IFRC launched an emergency appeal seeking CHF 3.49 million to support the DPRK Red Cross National Society to assist 30,000 flood-affected people for 12 months. Under this Appeal, provision of emergency food, construction of 600 permanent shelters and rehabilitation of water supply system are undergoing.

### **Livelihoods Improvement**

As a recovery measure, materials for construction of vegetable greenhouses and food processing machines for rice cleaning, noodle making, oil pressing, soya bean milk, and milling were supported to six communities in March. Training in improved construction and management of the greenhouses by experts from the state academy of science was arranged in August. An exchange visit took place with the IFRC-supported livelihood programme in Chengdu, China in May, as part of the Sichuan earthquake operation. Key recommendations from the visit was the need to coordinate with local institutions for relevant skill training (e.g. in the management of vegetable greenhouses); and expert advice to ensure quality and sustainable interventions.

### **Constraints and challenges**

Limited funding for the DM programme has been the biggest challenge for achieving the objective of the programme. As the funding coverage for the programme was about 84 per cent, many programme activities had to be cancelled or reduced, specifically the livelihood improvement components of the CBDRR project. This caused frustration for the beneficiaries and failure to build up community resilience in the target communities.

Lack of access to reliable data to measure the impact of project intervention, specifically to the road safety and water safety activities, it was another challenge to improve the project, as they are difficult to measure.

Preparation for crop plantation begins immediately after the severe winter season is over. Thus, as most of the community people are engaged in farming, the window of opportunity for planning, implementation and evaluation of project plan in one year, is too narrow. This challenge will be addressed by increasing project cycle to two, or more than, two years.

### **Working in partnership**

The results of needs assessment carried out during the flooding season in July/August were widely shared amongst national and international agencies. This was very helpful in advocating needs of disaster affected people for increased coordination and support in relief operation. Through this, the Red Cross role in the field of Disaster Response, Relief and Recovery has been recognized by the Government in DPRK. DPRK RCS works closely with Cabinet, Ministry of Peoples' Security and Hydro-metrological Bureau.

The effective advocacy for community-based disaster risk reduction project at different levels influenced government to regard risk reduction as the priority and to mainstream Red Cross initiatives into provincial and county development plan. In many counties, the local authorities were actively engaged in replicating the success of the project from target communities to neighbour communities.

With the partnership between the DPRK Red Cross and the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection (MoLEP), the MoLEP has provided technical support in training of local technicians and organized shared learning opportunities to replicate the success in the target communities to other areas. Similarly, Red Cross provided seeds, materials and equipments necessary for 31 tree nurseries.

The IFRC represents the DPRK Red Cross to coordinate with United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations supported by the European Union. Exchange of experiences and lessons learned, sharing of expertise, information and equipment between the DPRK Red Cross, IFRC and their partners have become more common. The six UN agencies (UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, FAO, UNFPA and WHO) have the mandate to ensure appropriate coordination between all humanitarian actors in different sectors like health, water and sanitation, disaster response, nutrition and other. IFRC staff frequently attended all relevant inter-agency meetings and other co-ordinating initiatives.

### Contributing to long term impact

The disaster risk reduction project directly contributed to the attainment of millennium development goals. The CBDRR project activities empowered the most vulnerable; elderly and widowed women with large families. The provision of livelihood improvement interventions and relevant skill trainings has empowered the most vulnerable to ensure that they make significant contribution towards building a self-resilient community. The effectiveness of disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities were demonstrated in the flood season. Despite unprecedented flooding, there were relatively small casualties reported in South Phyongan and South Hamgyong province, where the national society has implemented the DM program in the last ten years.

### Looking ahead

In view of global economic down turn and shift in priorities from humanitarian assistance to community resilience in DPRK, the strategic and operational priorities of disaster management programme have been renewed. Thus, this programme will adopt a longer term planning cycle preferably two to three years, and will apply evidence-based planning, monitoring and evaluation system and be more accountable to the impact of the programme.

## Health and Care

### Programme(s) summary:

The IFRC supports the DPRK RCS in four areas: health and care, water and sanitation, disaster management, and organizational development. The provision of essential medicines to 2,030 clinics in four provinces remains a large component of IFRC support although the phasing-out policy has been introduced. The transfer of this responsibility to the government and the ministry of public health (MoPH) was expanded, as discussions were held with the MoPH's statistics task force to agree on a set of indicators to measure the impact of the essential medicine distribution programme. The implementation of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme has been successful in pilot areas and has increased the feeling of ownership among the Red Cross branch people and community volunteers.

The health and care programme in 2011 focused on protecting and improving the health of mothers, newborns and children through community-based health activities in 56 cities and counties. The IFRC-supported health and care programme is being implemented in four provinces of North Phyongan, South Phyongan, South Hamgyong and Kaesong Municipality. The health of mothers, newborns and children is an increased concern at a global level as well. The United Nations gives priority to this issue within the Millennium development Goals, to which the DPRK government is a signatory. The estimated catchment population is 8.25 million. The beneficiaries are rural women, children and elderly, who are current and potential recipients of community health care services in locations deficient in adequate supplies of essential medicines and basic medical equipment.

The DPRK's health system is facing both internal and international challenges that make it increasingly fragile. The growing population of approximately 24 million is still suffering from health problems including diarrhea, due to contaminated water, acute respiratory infections (ARI) outbreaks during long winter months as well as gastritis, anaemia and common injuries. The country has 6.1 million women in child-bearing age and

approximately 450,000 pregnant women at any given time. The maternal and under-five mortalities remain far from the Millennium Development Goals.

In February 2011, a joint FAO/WFP/UNICEF Food and Nutrition carried out an assessment and the key findings are as follows:

- The most vulnerable groups are pregnant and lactating women, children under five years old and children living in institutions out of an estimated total of 6,1000,000 people.
- Maternal nutrition is of a great concern as well, as over a quarter of the women in DPRK aged 15-49 are undernourished. This greatly increases their risk of delivering low birth weight infants. Low birth weight babies are far more likely to suffer from diseases and malnutrition than babies born at a healthy weight.
- Rates of stunting are at 32 per cent, underweight at 19 percent among children under age five at 5 per cent. An estimated 28 per cent of pregnant and lactating/breastfeeding women are undernourished.
- While DPRK has succeeded in reducing deaths among children under five years, it is estimated that even today some 11,406 children (31 children per day) die before their fifth-birthday; out of which almost 6,000 (16 children per day) die in the first 28 days after being born. Current levels of maternal mortality are estimated at 85 per 100,000 live births.(even higher than in 2008).

Throughout the year, health and care activities have been carried out favourably according to plan. The essential medicines have been procured thanks to the Swedish Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross amidst difficulties of annual fundraising in 2011, and distributed to primary health institutions and have been used in the treatments of the local population. The faculties of national societies' field representatives have been increased, monitoring activities intensified and the evaluation of the Red Cross medicines' effectiveness is in the process in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health.

In 2011 community-based health and first aid activities have been intensified. Training of Trainers (ToT) and Training of Volunteers (ToV) has been carried out successfully in cooperation with the Finnish Red Cross in North Phyongan Province and South Hamgyong Province. Household doctor's trainings and CBHFA trainings in two counties, funded by the EU, have been carried out according to the annual programme chart.

Outcome(s)/Expected result(s)

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| <b>Programme component 1:</b> Improvement of medical services focusing on maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH)  |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> Community people, particularly mothers, newborns and children maintain good health and access to basic medical services through minimum provision of essential medicines |
| <b>Outcome 2:</b> Community health professionals (household doctors and midwives) increased their skills and knowledge on MNCH and rational drug usage of essential medicines              |
| <b>Outcome 3:</b> Basic health and social services are strengthened for community people by restoring and rehabilitating the referral and primary health institutions                      |
| <b>Programme component 2:</b> Community-based health and first aid   |
| <b>Outcome:</b> Communities and volunteers are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in the communities by increasing their capacities                              |
| <b>Programme component 3:</b> Public health in emergencies   |
| <b>Outcome:</b> Increased capacity of the DPRK Red Cross to meet health needs during disasters and health emergencies  |

**Programme component 4:** Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

**Outcome:** Existing volunteers' network of DPRK Red Cross used for promotion of voluntary non-remunerated donation

**Achievements**

**Improvement of medical services focusing on maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH)**

During the last decade the Red Cross has been one of the major suppliers of essential medicines to primary and secondary-level health care facilities in the country, covering an estimated 43 per cent of the country's population. It has been reported by the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) that 70 per cent of essential medicines to clinics and hospitals outside of the capital are being provided by international organizations, in particular UNICEF and the International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC).

From 2010, a phasing-out strategy of essential medicine distribution programme in the country was initiated by the international partners including WHO, UNICEF and IFRC due to the funding insecurity of medicine procurement. In 2011, discussions were held between the partners, however the phasing-out plan was not clear between the MoPH and international partners and the government was not yet ready to take full responsibility for medicine production that would be sufficient for the needs of the country. The five year (2010-2015) medium term strategic plan for the health sector development in DRPK issued by the MoPH indicated the international support for the essential medicine is needed for 5 more years and UNICEF would like to keep the same scale of medicine distribution program by 2015.



Health and Logistics team is checking "Il Cha" Medicine kits in Central Medical Warehouse

In total, 9,544 essential medicine kits on a quarterly basis have been distributed to 2,030 primary health institutions (1852 ri-clinics/hospitals; 178 county/city/industrial hospitals) to increase the quality of health service for local population. To ensure the safe storage of the medicines, 2,086 hydro thermometers were distributed to 56 city/county medical warehouses and 2,030 ri clinics. For 2011, IFRC made one-year framework agreements with two suppliers. The local pharmaceutical company PyongSu Pharma received in May 2011 the international recognition of Good Manufacturing Practice and delivered the small kit, which has also added zinc tablets to its contents. The DPRK Red Cross helped to distribute 30,000 packs of micronutrient tablets and 7,000 packs of iron-folic tablets donated by UNICEF.



DPRK Red Cross field monitors regularly visit ri-level health facilities (clinic) to check medicine distribution and rational usage.

The IFRC delegation in the DPRK supported the health and care programme to ensure accountability and transparency to the partners. The health coordinator and six field monitors in the National Society and health delegate and health officer in the IFRC were responsible for monitoring and evaluation of the programme implementation. The MoPH has conducted a survey to measure the impact of the Red Cross essential medicine programme in 20 sample health institutions, based on jointly selected indicators. Results were expected to be available at the end of 2011.

The results showed:

- The majority (60 per cent) of beneficiaries receive health care at primary level health facilities and 70 per cent of them are women (40 per cent) and children (30 per cent).
- Decline in the number of referral of common illnesses to higher health care levels and reduction in treatment period and complications in children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) and diarrhoea indicates improved capacity and quality of care at community level.
- The household doctors' (HHDs') trainings focused on maternal and child health care, rational drug use, health education and hygiene promotion, communicable disease prevention (including HIV&AIDS) and CBHFA approach have contributed in improving the communities' RC volunteers and doctors' capacity and overall community health status.



**Hyangsan and Riwon county hospital had been rehabilitated by the EU-funded Finnish Red Cross supported project.**

Six DPRK RCS field monitors visited ri clinics (on average 137 per month) during the year 2011, mainly confirming the effectiveness of the distribution and usage of the Red Cross medicines. Other findings are:

- Food shortages in rural areas negatively affect the health status of the population, resulting in an increase in the number of outpatients and delayed recovery time.
- Health facilities and community capacity building project funded by EU contributed to improve the quality of diagnosis and treatment in the referral hospitals remarkably, in particular, the furnishing of an operating theatre and a delivery room with new equipment and instruments provided for emergency cases, women in childbed and babies with comfortable and qualified medical service and safe conditions for them, and helped to save their lives.

The EU-funded Finnish Red Cross supported project titled rehabilitation of health care services for people of DPRK: from community-based actions to capacity building of personnel and facilities, was extended until 31 August 2011. Two county hospitals in Riwon and Hyangsan and 42 Ri hospitals and clinics in south Hamgyong and north Phyongan provinces were supported with WHO-standardized medical equipments, medical instruments, laboratory kits and delivery kits, to increase the diagnostics, laboratory and management capacity, as well as the operating theatre and delivery rooms. The project improved the quality of care for women in childbed and babies, resulting in a reduction of the number of referrals to provincial hospitals.

As part of the project, a hospital engineer from the Finnish Red Cross visited the DPRK for two weeks in March 2011 to monitor and assess the electrical systems in the hospitals. Thanks to the engineer's practical advice and on-the-spot training, local electricians were able to properly connect the medical equipment, to protect it from damage caused by unstable electricity supply.

Also part of the project was the refresher training (Phase II) of 130 household doctors in Hyangsan county, North Phyongan province and Riwon county, South Hamgyong province, using the nationally standardized household doctors training package, jointly prepared by MoPH and WHO. Household doctors training package manuals (700 copies) were printed with funds from the Japanese Red Cross and Finnish Red Cross.

The EU-funded project in two counties (Hyansan and Riwon) was reviewed by the Red Cross internal review team in May. The team visited both hospitals, some Ri-clinics and first aid posts. The team followed up one household doctors' training, Training-of-trainers in community-based and first aid (CBHFA) and training of volunteers, as well as some health education sessions were conducted by volunteers in the community. They also interviewed hospital staff, HHDs, trainers, volunteers and people reached. The findings were good.

## Community-based health and first aid

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities aimed at protecting and improving the health of community people. Through the community participatory approach, the community capacity was increased through 2,500 Red Cross first aid posts, first aid materials, trained Red Cross volunteers and youth members. In addition, public awareness was raised with a special focus on prevention and control of water-borne diseases, acute respiratory infections and malaria, and tackling other community health priorities like injuries.

As part of the EU project, the CBHFA programme was successfully piloted in Hyangsan and Riwon counties. A total of 40 CBHFA trainers and 400 volunteers were trained, using the Korean version of the CBHFA toolkits. CBHFA volunteers conducted community assessments in their villages and drafted action plans accordingly. Reports show that food shortage, safe water, hygiene and injuries are the major health risks in the communities. Hence, volunteers need to focus their activities on nutrition, first aid and hygiene promotion. The DPRK RCS organised the CBHFA follow-up meeting in the pilot areas to increase the capacity of RC staff, trainers and volunteers on PMER during July-August and November 2011. As a result of the follow-up meeting some modifications were reported in order to update the training manual and toolkit (i.e. local cultural input and pictures) for next printing. During the follow-up meetings also practical discussions were held on the issues such as how to conduct baseline survey in 2012. The recommendations from the review team emphasized the CBHFA monitoring plan and baseline study.



CBHFA trainings for trainers and volunteers were successfully done in piloted area; Hyangsan and Riwon county

During the monthly monitoring visits into health facilities the DPRK RC field monitors also collect useful information regarding the community based programmes:

- Health and hygiene promotion conducted by Red Cross volunteers increase awareness among community people how to prevent diseases.
- The trained CBHFA volunteers in Hyangsan and Riwon counties are effectively conducting the health and hygiene promotion in the communities in cooperation with the household doctors to meet their needs and reality.
- Bicycles provided to household doctors and Red Cross volunteers in the first aid posts greatly facilitate home visits.
- Health and hygiene promotion done by the RC volunteers increased the awareness and common knowledge of health issues and FA skills among the community people to prevent the communicable diseases and to respond the disaster. So the trained RC volunteers' activities in south Hwanghae province and Kaesong city were very effective during the flood season in July-August 2011.

The CBHFA experience and lessons learnt have been shared in the East Asia region. The DPRK RC health team visited China and Mongolia in the Spring of 2011 and three National Society staff attended the zonal CBHFA workshop in Bangkok from 27th of September to 1st of October 2011. They introduced the CBHFA activities of DPRK RCS among the participants and shared experiences and lessons learned from different societies in Asia Pacific Zone. To improve the quality of CBHFA approach, Behavior Change Communication methodology was addressed and there was a heated discussion on integration. Detailed CBHFA action points for 2012 were settled in the workshop. These study visits provided



DPRK Red Cross health team visited China and Mongolia to share the CBHFA experience and lessons learnt.

good insights into how to better integrate the programmes, e.g. health, disaster management and water and sanitation. Health teams reported and shared on the major issues discussed in the workshop among the HQ staff after return and discussed with the management and relevant departments how to improve the integration within the CBHFA approach. The national society conducted a joint assessment (DM, health, water & sanitation) in mid-November to select the project targeted areas.

Related to CBHFA activities five workshops on communicable diseases for 100 Red Cross volunteers were conducted in five counties in South Hamgyong province.

The added value of putting efforts in the same county, work in county hospital, ri clinics and community at the same time has good impact. The HHDs training and CBHFA training at the same time was as well supporting the community volunteers and HHDs cooperation. The HHD package is especially read a lot in the clinics! Good updated information was welcomed. Participants have been very active and enthusiastic. Trainers were from MoPH and trained by WHO. The recommendations from the review team have been considered in planning and implementation of the programme. The trained volunteers will play significant roles in their communities to prevent and control of health problems in cooperation with household doctors by practising community assessment. CBHFA programme was funded mainly by Finnish RC and the EU.



South Phyongan provincial branch organized FA competitions in the schools on the occasion of World First Aid Day on the 8th of September, 2011.

The DPRK RC volunteers run 2,500 first aid posts where they provide health promotion activities and first aid in case of injuries or accidents. The Finnish RC supported the first aid refill kits which were distributed to 1,700 first aid posts. In addition, 5,000 first aid handbooks and 500 first aid bags could be distributed to RC volunteers.

FA youth training was organized in Jongpyong county, Hamju county, Hongwon county, Yonggwang county and Kumya county in South Hamgyong province. 100 active FA volunteers from 50 senior schools attended training.

The South Phyongan provincial branch organized FA competitions in the schools on the occasion of World First Aid Day on the 8th of September, 2011. The DPRK RCS and IFRC and ICRC delegations observed this event. The DPRK RCS has focused the 2011 World First Aid Day events and activities to improve the quality of FA and to increase the FA skill among the participants. Life-saving FA and different FA practices needed in daily life were disseminated. Red Cross movement principles, emblem use and humanitarian value were disseminated together with FA competition. The DPRK RC health coordinator conducted first aid trainings to UNDP staff based in Pyongyang. More training was requested for the international community and their Korean employees.

### Health in emergencies

To increase the disaster response of the community, a series of trainings for 20 trainers and training for 200 volunteers was conducted on health in emergencies in Hamhung and Hungnam cities and eight counties in South Hamgyong province in March 2011. The participants shared their experiences during 2010 floods. In addition, the food security issues were emphasized during the trainings.

DPRK RC and IFRC health team participated in the DPRK RC contingency planning workshop in May. It was facilitated by IFRC regional and zonal disaster management staff. The contingency planning workshop was a

follow up workshop from Dec 2010. The output was the DPRK RC national contingency plan for floods. The team attended as well the inter agency contingency simulation in June 2011.

The DPRK RC received 10 Interagency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK) in June 2011. They were pre-positioned to provincial warehouses.

Heavy rains and floods occurred in South Hwanghae province in July and August of 2011. As a response to the disaster situation two IEHK were distributed to health facilities. The DPRK health team conducted CBHFA/Hygiene promotion workshops in South Hwanghae province and Kaesong city, North Hwanghae province from late October to late November with ECHO fund. In total, 50 RC trainers and 150 RC volunteers participated in the workshops. Module 1-7 of CBHFA toolkits and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) planning were introduced and the participants shared hygiene promotion skills with each other. Psychological support issues were raised during the trainings.

Thirty household doctors in South Hwanghae province were trained with the household doctors training package through ECHO funding in November. Procurement of nine Ri-clinic medical kits for the flood damaged health institutions in South Hwanghae took a long time and the equipment is due to arrive in early 2012.



DPRK health team joined to Joint Assessment in flood affected area with DM and Wat/San team in South Hwanghae province.



Health and hygiene promotion activity was done by RC volunteers in flood affected area to prevent common disease.

### Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD)

Several meetings were held between VNRBD programme managers and the MoPH to discuss possible Red Cross support to the blood transfusion centres. In the coming years, the focus will be on raising awareness among youth, mainly university students in major cities. At a later stage, the Red Cross is aiming to take over the responsibility of the entire blood donor recruitment programme.

The DPRK RC has performed trainings of 120 volunteers on voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD) in South Hamgyong Province. The planning for Club 25 was made and the practical work will continue in 2012. Due to the poor funding situation nobody from DPRK RC participated in the regional VNRBD workshop in Hanoi, Viet Nam in December 2011.



The DPRK RC has performed trainings of 120 volunteers on voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD) in South Hamgyong Province.

The annual World Blood Donor Day on 14 June was commemorated in an official event together with MoPH, WHO and UNICEF.

### Challenges and Constraints

The procurement process of essential medicines was long, on average six months. In the summer of 2011 the supplier could not meet the delivery time and therefore the health facilities run out of medicines. Due to the unsecure funding situation in late 2011 the procurement was not made and it will cause a delay of medicine supply to the health facilities in the summer of 2012. The phasing out policy of essential medicines was discussed with MoPH and a 25% decrease of quarterly procurements will begin in 2012. While phasing out of

essential medicines the DPRK RC will emphasize CBHFA components and have a stronger impact on health status of people in communities.

The CBHFA approach implemented by the DPRK RC is more to improve quality and integration. This could be seen during the flood operation in July-August 2011. The RC volunteers played a critical role in decreasing casualties in South Hwanghae province and Kaesong city by providing first aid services, distributing family kits and delivering health/hygiene promotion and preventing epidemic diseases during the floods.

The DPRK RC Head of Health department was appointed as IFRC health delegate in Mongolia in early 2011. The new position can be seen as a capacity building both on personal and national society level. On the other hand, it also decreased the experienced human resources of the NS health department. In July 2011 there was a change of IFRC health delegate as the previous delegate ended her two year mission and a new delegate started her mission for two years.



Water storage tank under construction in Samchon County, South Hwanghae Province

## Water and Sanitation

### 2011-2012 Water and Sanitation Programme (15 target communities, 76,730 beneficiaries)

The DPRK Red Cross with the support of IFRC started the 2011-2012 programme, with projects in 15 communities (approximately 76,730 beneficiaries) in North and South Phyongan, South Hamgyong and South Hwanghae Provinces aiming at reducing the morbidity of water borne diseases through the provision of improved water supply systems, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities.

The delivery of cement and reinforcement steel bar for construction of water supply systems in 10 projects of South Hwanghae and Hamgyong Province was completed by the end of October. The quality and quantity of the materials was checked by the National Society and IFRC water and sanitation team. In general the materials received were in good condition

Samples (pipes & fittings and other materials for water supply systems) for 10 target communities in South Hwanghae and Hamgyong Province were evaluated by WatSan delegate together with a National Society technician and the report was forwarded to the Regional Logistics Unit, IFRC, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia for the final bid process. The materials were expected to arrive by December.

10 communities started the construction for the water supply system on October and finished digging work, completed bricks-moulding for the construction of storage tanks and water sources and pump station.

## 2010-2011 Water and Sanitation programme (19 target communities, 64,800 beneficiaries)

The final monitoring and hand overs of the completed water supply and sanitation facilities were conducted in 18 project communities (Sinuiju, Yomju, Tongrim, Kwaksan, Kusong, Onchon, Taedong, Songchon, Sinyang, Nyongwon, Hamju-Puhungri, Honwon, Pukchong, Kumya, Hamju, Tongbongri, Haeju-Haeundong,) during the report period. The team evaluated the operational and maintenance status of newly constructed water supply and sanitation facilities through interviews with community leaders and local technicians. The team also visited all the components of water supply and sanitation facilities (water source,

pump station, reservoir tank, soak pits, public and individual latrines) and several families in different clusters to inspect functionality and usage of water and sanitation facilities. And the team had discussions with directors of health institutions and beneficiaries to evaluate the impact of the programme. The Handover Agreement was signed and shared between the representatives of the Red Cross and the Communities after mutual recognition of full implementation of the Watsan programme in the communities. The handover of the remaining project community in Pyoksong counties failed for the time being. The system is running, but needed further technical adjustment to improve the water quality and will be resumed in spring 2012.



**Handover and final monitoring for the constructed water supply system in Wonchonri, Taedong County on 12 October, 2011**

After discussions with the logistic department of the IFRC zonal office and the supplier to deliver all the spare parts needed, for a broken pump, which was installed in Eup town, Taechon County, North Phyongan Province, the supplier procured all the spare parts for the broken pump at their expense and send it to IFRC Delegation in Pyongyang. The Federation Watsan delegate monitored the delivered spare parts with the National Society water and sanitation team and after the delivery to the destination; the National Society water and sanitation team installed the pump at the site.

### Training

A three-day technical workshops were held in South Hwanghae Province and South Hamgyong Province on mid and end of August 2011. A total of 50 technicians and managers from relevant county authorities, as well as Red Cross branch officers from 10 communities attended the group discussions. There were presentations of experiences and lessons learned, as well as a simulation exercise. The DPRK RC water and sanitation technicians and officers facilitated the workshops. The workshops addressed interesting topics such as the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, fundamental principles and humanitarian values, the use of the RC emblem, IFRC water and sanitation policy and IFRC water and sanitation activities internationally and in the DPRK as well as disaster management and organisational development concept. Each community brought their technical designs to the workshop for discussion, revision, and final confirmation by the water and sanitation technicians. The teaching materials such as 200 flip charts and lecture notes were distributed to all participants for further dissemination and promotion



**The participants for the watsan technical workshop in South of Hwanghae and Hamgyong Province on August and September, 2011.**

Hygiene Promotion Workshops were undertaken in Yonan and Anak County, South Hwanghae Province on August and September, 2011 with the main topics being Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and fundamental principles, general hygiene (focus on water and sanitation), health problems, good and bad hygiene, conception and guideline of health and hygiene promotion, emergency water and sanitation activities, method of making monitoring report and personnel hygiene, human excreta disposal, protection of water sources, hand-washing and so on. 60 participants from 6 communities such as nurses, kindergarten teachers, school teachers and hygiene promoters were involved in the training. The teaching materials such as 300 flipcharts and lecture notes were distributed to all participants for further dissemination and promotion.



**The hygiene promotion workshop in Yonan and Anak County, South Hwanghae Province on August and September, 2011**

The hygiene promotion activities were conducted by the RC volunteers and they gave good advice to the Red Cross trainers. The Red Cross volunteers conducted hygiene promotion activities on the following topics: environmental sanitation, prevention of waterborne diseases and excreta and wastewater disposal including prevention of colds and acute respiratory diseases due to the weather change. This increased hygiene awareness among the population of the community as each trainer conducts hygiene promotion activities in their respective area.

### **Emergency Water and Sanitation Programme**

As a part of planned activities of the water and sanitation programme, a three-day emergency response workshop was held in South Hamgyong Province. A total of 30 participants were trained at the workshop where they were taught damage and need assessment in emergency situations, deployment criteria and procedure for the deployment, installation and operation, maintenance and storage of the Emwat 4000 mobile water purification unit, production of clean water by the purification unit, water quality control and emergency WatSan response activities. After finishing the workshop, one Emwat mobile purification unit was cleaned and stored in the RC storehouse in South Hamgyong Province.



The Emergency Watsan Response Workshop in South Hamgyong Province on October, 2011

The supplementary equipment and spare parts for Seta units funded by the Spanish Red Cross arrived at the beginning of September by airplane in Sunan airport and were transported and stored in the Red Cross Vehicle Center and the remainder arrived by ship in Nampo Port on 25<sup>th</sup> September. The officers from the logistic department and water and sanitation unit monitored the arrival materials on site.



Supplementary equipment and spare parts for Seta Units procured by the Spanish Red Cross

Due to Typhoon Muifa and consecutive heavy rain in many areas of South Hwanghae Province and Kaesong city during the end of June and mid-July, water purification tablets and family hygiene kits were distributed to the affected communities to prevent the outbreak of water and sanitation related diseases for emergency water and sanitation response. Upon the follow up, joint detailed assessments by the National Society and the IFRC in two different occasions, the IFRC and DPRK RCS distributed the prepositioned relief items such as 16,116 water bags, 1,584,360 water purification tablets and 6,030 family hygiene kits to 6030 families, who lost their dwellings and household belongings. 7,000 hygiene promotion leaflets and 100 handouts for hygiene promotion distributed for hygiene promotion campaigns of the provincial and county Red Cross branches gave the good assistance for hygiene promotion. According to the assessment most of the water sources were inundated and badly contaminated and the people in the affected areas use this contaminated water. As a primary response, water purification tablets and family hygiene kits were distributed to the affected communities.

The delivery of construction materials (cement and steel bars) for the rehabilitation of water supply systems in the flood affected area in South Hwanghae province was finalized by the supplier through the logistics unit of IFRC for local procurement. And the tendering of procurement of pumps, pipes, fittings and electric equipment was conducted at the beginning of October.

## Challenges and Constraints

Delivery of materials is a key challenge in the provision of water supply systems. The agricultural season and cold winters mean that there are only two short seasons in the year when construction work including pipe-laying and construction of wells, pump stations and storage tanks can be undertaken. Any delay in the arrival of materials reduces the construction time available for communities.

Fluctuation in voltage and supply of electricity is another threat to water supply systems including pumps, motors, and control boxes. This in turn disrupts water supply services in the communities.

Although all water supply systems constructed by the Red Cross are designed to provide 24-hour water supply, this community still opens the valves only two or three times per day. The continuous water supply is furthermore a requirement in the official hand-over agreement signed between the community and the Red Cross to transfer the responsibility for the maintenance and repair of the water supply schemes to the community.

## Working in partnership

The Netherlands Ambassador to DPRK based in Seoul and the German Ambassador from Pyongyang made a field trip to Samauldong and Pungyonri, Mundok County, South Pyongan province to visit the water supply systems and sanitation facilities which were constructed with their support on the 22<sup>th</sup> of September. They were guided by the DPRK RC Secretary General, the Head of the water and sanitation department of the DPRK RC and the IFRC water and sanitation delegate.

The ambassadors offered their support to lobby towards their governments and ministries. The Secretary General Swedish Red Cross and 3 staff from Stockholm made a field trip to Wonchonri, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province on the 12<sup>th</sup> of October, to inspect the functionality and usage of the water supply and sanitation facilities.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

In March 2011, the IFRC conducted a review of the previous project cycle. This standard procedure is the main tool to improve and adjust further programming in the sector. This review does not only look at technical solutions, it also tackles procedures and processes and high sustainability of the projects.

A major advantage in the water and sanitation programme is the 100 per cent involvement of the communities. The collective farmers are mostly the partners. They do all the work; which a contractor, usually done by a contractor in other countries.

The IFRC coordinates its interventions with all other INGO's and UN agencies. The "who is doing what and where" is agreed and coordinated in monthly WASH theme group meetings.

To maximize the longer term impact, the IFRC delegation, agreed internally with the health department to concentrate as much as possible on common areas of implementation.

## Looking ahead

The IFRC water and sanitation department in the DPRK, constantly improves the programmes. One programme cycle, which takes 18 months, allows improving services and systems. DPRK RCS's specific procedure, to implement the main hardware construction, with the communities directly, would allow for the implementation of more projects, with a high ratio on materials and minimum staff and running costs.

## Organizational Development

### Outcomes/Expected results

|   |
|---|
| <b>Programme purpose: Global Agenda Goal 3</b>  |
| Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross/Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability  |
| <b>Programme component 1:</b> Strengthening national society foundation and leadership ability to effectively lead the organization and its service delivery  |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> The DPRK Red Cross integrity has been further assured<br><b>Outcome 2:</b> National society overall activities are directed by strong leadership  |
| <b>Programme component 2:</b> Upgrading the level and the quality of volunteer service  |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> Volunteers have become more able to support community needs<br><b>Outcome 2:</b> Volunteering in emergencies and volunteering in urban areas are maintained<br><b>Outcome 3:</b> Youth volunteer base is strengthened |
| <b>Programme component 3:</b> Increasing capacity at headquarters and branches for scaled up service delivery   |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> Branches have improved managerial skills<br><b>Outcome 2:</b> Headquarters staff have improved professional and communication levels  |
| <b>Programme component 4:</b> Improving cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders   |
| <b>Outcome 1:</b> DPRK RCS enjoys improved accountability and partnership with local partners<br><b>Outcome 2:</b> Public awareness about Red Cross value and knowledge is increased  |

### Achievements

#### Strengthening national society foundation and leadership

The draft development strategy for 2015 of the DPRK Red Cross Society was developed and submitted to the central committee. It presents the future development direction of the society in alignment with Strategy 2020 of the IFRC. With this reviewed and approved by the central committee, discussions for its implementing measures will be conducted throughout the whole society including the Headquarters and branches at all levels. The OD department of the Headquarters will translate this approved strategy into English and introduce it to the IFRC and CAS partners.



4-year LTPF discussion meeting with participation of NS HQ staff of different programmes and IFRC delegation on 10 May.

The Central Committee of the DPRK RCS adopted the draft 2015 strategic plan of the DPRK RCS, which presents future directions in alignment with the IFRC strategy 2020, as well as the draft statutes of the DPRK Red Cross Foundation. During its two-day session held mid February, with participation of the secretary general and provincial branch secretaries as observers, the Central Committee also reviewed the 2010 annual activities and budget implementation and approved the 2011 annual plan of action and budget.

The OD department conducted a nationwide OD impact review on 19-28 February, supported by the OD coordinator of the IFRC Asia Pacific zonal office in Kuala Lumpur. The impact review team developed the

guidelines and questionnaires for the impact review, which was conducted at the provincial branches of South Phyongan, South Hwanghae, Kangwon, and South Hamgyong, in close collaboration with beneficiaries, volunteers, branch staff and other stakeholders. One of the outcomes of the impact review was the need for branches to promptly respond to the changing needs of the community people as well as the need for further integration of all Red Cross programmes.

The OD department of the headquarters conducted consultation meetings for branch capacity building at the Headquarters level and made a detailed working plan and informed the branches at all levels the working directions and major activities for this year to ensure them to take detailed measures to meet the practical conditions of each branch. Following this, branches at all levels had discussions on measures for this year's working plan.

The OD department at the DPRK RC Headquarters, in cooperation with the communication unit, discussed this year's activity plan concerning 2011 international year of volunteers and volunteering at the Headquarters level. Staff from different service programme departments of the Headquarters also participated to this discussion.

### **Impact**

Newly developed intensified development strategy 2015 of the society has further enhanced the foundation for future sustainable development and capacity building of the society in combination of implementation of the IFRC's strategy for 2020.

The DPRK Red Cross strategic plan 2015 was approved by the central committee, and translated into English. The draft report on the short-term organizational development (OD) impact review was prepared and shared with the OD coordinator of the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office.

Regarding the IFRC Long Term Planning Framework 2012-2015, each programme department of the headquarters including OD, DM, Health, and water and sanitation had separate planning discussions with the IFRC delegation from the end of April to early May with their drafted plans for each programme. Based on this, on May 10<sup>th</sup> a discussion meeting for LTPF was held with participation from national society key staff from each programme department, delegates and officers of the Federation delegation. The drafted plans of each programme, Federation's new revised planning approach, feedback from discussions with branches by NS OD department on this long term planning were presented and several issues concerning the 4-year planning were discussed and opinions shared in depth. Based on the draft four-year long term plan a broad budget has been made and shared and will be revised again with due comments and feedback.

There were two discussion meetings on DPRK IFRC 2012-2015 LTPF and 2012 Plan of Action on 6-7 and 19 of September. Relevant staff from different programmes of national societies and delegates and officers of the IFRC delegation participated in these meetings. Participants discussed in depth relevant issues regarding the LTPF and 2012 Plan of Action, especially issues for making these plans in line with five business lines of the IFRC secretariat and they shared their opinions with each other, this resulted in a draft DPRK IFRC 2012-2015 LTPF and a 2012 Plan of Action.

The DPRK Red Cross and IFRC jointly prepared the IFRC long-term planning framework (LTPF) for 2012-2015. Recommendations from discussions held at branch level were presented at a one-day planning meeting held in Pyongyang, together with the outcomes of the technical programme's planning discussions. The DPRK Red Cross and IFRC staff agreed on a draft framework, specifying the IFRC support to the DPRK Red Cross for the coming 4 years. The framework was then discussed at regional level in Beijing, to be in line with other national societies' LTPF in East Asia (specifically China and Mongolia).

### Upgrading the level and the quality of volunteer service

Two volunteer management workshops were conducted in Haeju city and Samchon county, south Hwanghae province, for 40 volunteers and leaders. The workshops aim to further enhance skills of volunteer leaders and volunteers, as well as the diversification of volunteer activities and the service quality.

Workshop for the students of Kim Il Sung University had been conducted by the OD department of the National Society's headquarters on 19-20 May. Fourteen students who are majoring in international relationships and one teacher attended the workshop. History and major activities of the DPRK RCS, history and components of the Movement, the fundamental principles and emblem use regulations, humanitarian laws, major activities of IFRC and ICRC were introduced; questions and answers were done at the workshop.

The communications unit is also in the process of creating a set of Red Cross memorial stamps on the international year of volunteers in cooperation with the Korea Stamp Publishing House.

Review meetings in provincial and county branches, to discuss the main outcomes of the first six months of the year, and ways to adapt lessons learned for improved impact for the rest of the year were held.

The DPRK RC communication department is currently revising the *Red Cross Handbook* for Red Cross staff, members, and volunteers. In occasion of the *International Year of Volunteers 2011*, the DPRK Red Cross communication unit will be publishing a set of stamps in cooperation with the Korea Stamp Company.

The National Society's OD team conducted three trainings for volunteer and youth leaders in Tongrim county, Jongju city, North Phyongan province and Paechon county, South Hwanghae province. 60 volunteer and youth leaders from different cities and counties of north Phyongan and south Hwanghae provinces participated in the trainings. Participants, through the trainings, discussed issues in order to enhance volunteer management skills and ensure the quality of service delivery at the community and shared knowledge and good practice in volunteering.

The National Society's OD team conducted one organizational development and capacity building workshop for 20 provincial branch staff at Hamhung city, south Hamgyong province on 15-17 November. Participants discussed in depth issues on further strengthening the branch role in implementing National Society strategic plan 2015 and other relevant issues, and shared experiences and lessons learnt from each other.

### Increasing capacity at headquarters and branches for scaled up service delivery

As part of the IFRC's planning cycle for 2012-2015, a three-day provincial planning workshops were conducted in Hamhung city, Hongwon County, and Hungnam city in South Hamgyong province. Volunteers from communities and county and provincial branches discussed the main aspects of the strategic support requested from the IFRC for the future programmes to be implemented under the framework of the DPRK Red Cross strategic plan 2015.

The OD department of the headquarters, with great importance attached to resource mobilization capacity building of the society this year, contacted the IFRC and some major donor societies to discuss the measurable issues for further diversification and development of it through exchange and cooperation.

The Canadian Red Cross Society sent survey questionnaires to DPRK RCS regarding their development of a strategy for support to the most vulnerable within the Movement. In this regard, the National Society's OD department replied to this request by filling the questionnaires in consultation with different programme departments.

The DPRK Red Cross conducted one organizational development and capacity building workshop for 20 provincial branch staff from South and North Phyongan, North and South Hwanghae provinces on 16-19 August in Pyongsong city, south Pyongan province.

The provincial branch staff learned about well-functioning branches, enhanced volunteer management, and quality service delivery in communities, through shared knowledge and good practices. On the occasion of the international year of volunteers, the DPRK Red Cross aims to increase/retain the number of regular volunteers through volunteer-friendly programme initiatives.

At the same time, two training workshops were organized for 40 volunteers and youth leaders in Yangdok county and Sunchon city, South Pyongan province.

Construction materials were delivered to repair the roofs of the office buildings of south Hwanghae, South Hamgyong, South Phyongan and Kangwon provincial branches and Anju city branch.

Procurement of training materials and roof repair materials for branch office buildings is ongoing.

With delivery of the roof repair materials for branch office buildings completed, roof repair for the office buildings is in progress actively aimed at completing it before the rainy season

at South Phyongan, Kangwon, South Hamgyong, South Hwanghae provincial branches and Anju city branch.



Red Cross Introduction Event on 17, May on the occasion of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day.

### Cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders

The DPRK RCS participated in the humanitarian diplomacy survey per the request of the IFRC secretariat in Geneva.

The DPRK RCS's communications unit conducted a two-day workshop for 20 local journalists from the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA), central radio, the TV broadcasting committee, and the newspapers *Pyongyang Times*, *Korea Today*, and magazine *Korea*. The journalists were given information about the Red Cross movement, its history, fundamental principles, emblem use, the IFRC strategy 2020, and the DPRK Red Cross 2015 strategic plan.

The communications unit is also in the process of creating a set of Red Cross memorial stamps on the international year of volunteers in cooperation with the Korea Stamp Publishing House.

On the occasion of the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day, Red Cross Introduction Event had been conducted at Taedonggang Diplomatic Club on 17, May. Officials and staff of the DPRK Red Cross Society, stakeholders of several government ministries and social agencies in partnership with the DPRK RCS, delegates of IFRC and ICRC delegations, ambassadors of Germany, Sweden, Czech, Britain, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, India, Pakistan, Mongolia, Iran, Egypt, Malaysia, Nigeria and diplomats and representatives of several embassies and missions of the international organizations in DPRK were present at the event. Several journalists from different local mass media were also invited to broadcast this event. Major activities of the DPRK RCS were introduced at the event and also activities of the IFRC and the ICRC by Mr. Igor Dmitryuk, head of the IFRC delegation and Mr. Jean Jacques, head of the ICRC mission. This event was widely broadcasted through major local mass media on 18, May

DPRK RCS celebrated its 65<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation on October 18th. There was an event held at the Yanggakdo Hotel in Pyongyang on that day. Stakeholders from government agencies, many diplomats from different embassies, representatives and delegates of international agencies, IFRC and ICRC delegations in DPRK were invited. Following the congratulatory speeches by the government official, heads of the IFRC and ICRC delegations, the secretary general of the DPRK RCS presented the major activities of the society, and there was an art performance by the Red Cross youth volunteers

## How we work

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

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

## Contact information

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**Development Programme Financial Report**  
**MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea**  
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| Selected Parameters |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2011/1-2011/9998 |
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| Programme           | MAAKP002         |
| Budget              | APPROVED         |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

|  | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination   | TOTAL            | Deferred Income |
|--|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| <b>A. Budget</b>   | 1,692,589           | 4,239,842                  | 162,079                      |                       | 306,087        | 6,400,596        |                 |
| <b>B. Opening Balance</b>  | 1,009,952           | 2,056,787                  | 64,743                       | 0                     | 1,669          | 3,133,151        |                 |
| <b>Income</b>  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                 |
| <b>Cash contributions</b>  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                 |
| <i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>         | 37,212              | 232,575                    |                              |                       |                | 269,787          |                 |
| <i>Austrian Red Cross</i>  |                     | 21,720                     |                              |                       |                | 21,720           |                 |
| <i>British Red Cross</i>   | 77,942              |                            |                              |                       |                | 77,942           |                 |
| <i>Danish Red Cross</i>  | -625                |                            |                              |                       |                | -625             |                 |
| <i>Danish Red Cross (from European Commission - DG ECHO)</i>     | -7,362              |                            |                              |                       |                | -7,362           |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i>   |                     | 45,644                     |                              |                       |                | 45,644           |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross (from European Commission - Europe Aid)</i> |                     | 7,145                      |                              |                       |                | 7,145            |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>               | 0                   | 255,117                    |                              |                       |                | 255,117          |                 |
| <i>German Red Cross</i>  | 0                   | 61,280                     |                              |                       | 23,978         | 85,258           |                 |
| <i>German Red Cross (from German Government)</i>                 |                     | 360,370                    |                              |                       |                | 360,370          |                 |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>                                | 74,658              | 135,354                    |                              |                       |                | 210,012          |                 |
| <i>Kuwait Red Crescent Society</i>                               | 24,283              | 7,971                      | 969                          |                       |                | 33,223           |                 |
| <i>Netherlands Government</i>                                    | 33,580              | 7,280                      |                              |                       |                | 40,860           |                 |
| <i>New Zealand Government</i>                                    | 13,821              |                            | 174                          |                       |                | 13,995           |                 |
| <i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>           | 319,245             | 920,585                    | 31,082                       |                       | 63,562         | 1,334,475        |                 |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i>   |                     |                            |                              |                       | 20,073         | 20,073           |                 |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross (from European Commission - Europe Aid)</i> |                     | -4,191                     |                              |                       |                | -4,191           |                 |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>               | 65,092              | 647,814                    | 65,092                       |                       | 78,110         | 856,108          |                 |
| <i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>                            |                     |                            |                              |                       | 102,507        | 102,507          |                 |
| <b>C1. Cash contributions</b>                                    | <b>637,846</b>      | <b>2,698,664</b>           | <b>97,317</b>                |                       | <b>288,231</b> | <b>3,722,058</b> |                 |
| <b>Inkind Personnel</b>  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i>   |                     | 105,326                    |                              |                       |                | 105,326          |                 |
| <i>German Red Cross</i>  |                     | 38,500                     |                              |                       |                | 38,500           |                 |
| <i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>                                       |                     |                            |                              |                       | 69,557         | 69,557           |                 |
| <i>Other</i>   |                     | 49,600                     |                              |                       |                | 49,600           |                 |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i>   |                     |                            |                              |                       | 35,490         | 35,490           |                 |
| <b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>                                      |                     | <b>193,426</b>             |                              |                       | <b>105,047</b> | <b>298,473</b>   |                 |
| <b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>                             | <b>637,846</b>      | <b>2,892,090</b>           | <b>97,317</b>                |                       | <b>393,278</b> | <b>4,020,531</b> |                 |
| <b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>                                  | <b>1,647,799</b>    | <b>4,948,877</b>           | <b>162,060</b>               | <b>0</b>              | <b>394,947</b> | <b>7,153,683</b> |                 |
| <b>Coverage = D / A</b>  | <b>97%</b>          | <b>117%</b>                | <b>100%</b>                  |                       | <b>129%</b>    | <b>112%</b>      |                 |

## II. Movement of Funds

|   | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination | TOTAL      | Deferred Income |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| <b>B. Opening Balance</b>               | 1,009,952           | 2,056,787                  | 64,743                       | 0                     | 1,669        | 3,133,151  |                 |
| <b>C. Income</b>                        | 637,846             | 2,892,090                  | 97,317                       |                       | 393,278      | 4,020,531  |                 |
| <b>E. Expenditure</b>                   | -1,503,593          | -3,684,001                 | -124,693                     |                       | -273,298     | -5,585,585 |                 |
| <b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b> | 144,206             | 1,264,876                  | 37,367                       | 0                     | 121,649      | 1,568,098  |                 |

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### III. Expenditure

| Account Groups                                    | Budget           | Expenditure         |                            |                              |                       |                | TOTAL            | Variance       |
|---|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|   |                  | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination   |                  |                |
| A   |                  | B                   |                            |                              |                       |                | A - B            |                |
| <b>BUDGET (C)</b>                                 |                  | <b>1,692,589</b>    | <b>4,239,842</b>           | <b>162,079</b>               |                       | <b>306,087</b> | <b>6,400,596</b> |                |
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>       |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Construction Materials                            | 622,155          | 519,095             |                            | 8,859                        |                       |                | 527,954          | 94,201         |
| Clothing & Textiles                               | 43,683           | 37,824              |                            |                              |                       |                | 37,824           | 5,859          |
| Food  | 40,051           | 40,051              |                            |                              |                       |                | 40,051           | 0              |
| Seeds & Plants                                    | 155,533          | 123,640             |                            |                              |                       |                | 123,640          | 31,892         |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                       | 599,560          | 49,252              | 242,408                    |                              |                       |                | 291,660          | 307,900        |
| Medical & First Aid                               | 1,957,391        |                     | 1,852,361                  |                              |                       |                | 1,852,361        | 105,030        |
| Teaching Materials                                | 103,458          | 44,880              | 69,054                     | 759                          |                       |                | 114,693          | -11,235        |
| Utensils & Tools                                  | 54,655           | 37,857              |                            |                              |                       |                | 37,857           | 16,798         |
| Other Supplies & Services                         | 291,884          | 61,157              | 120,329                    |                              |                       |                | 181,486          | 110,398        |
| <b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b> | <b>3,868,370</b> | <b>913,758</b>      | <b>2,284,151</b>           | <b>9,618</b>                 |                       |                | <b>3,207,527</b> | <b>660,843</b> |
| <b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>             |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Vehicles  |                  | 7,307               | 5,701                      |                              |                       |                | 13,008           | -13,008        |
| Computers & Telecom                               | 24,404           | 13,120              |                            | 3,602                        |                       | 2,036          | 18,757           | 5,646          |
| Office & Household Equipment                      |                  |                     |                            | 7,573                        |                       | 1,838          | 9,411            | -9,411         |
| Others Machinery & Equipment                      |                  |                     | -5,385                     |                              |                       |                | -5,385           | 5,385          |
| <b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>       | <b>24,404</b>    | <b>20,426</b>       | <b>315</b>                 | <b>11,175</b>                |                       | <b>3,874</b>   | <b>35,790</b>    | <b>-11,387</b> |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>         |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Storage   | 21,211           | 13,491              | 7,761                      |                              |                       | 781            | 22,034           | -823           |
| Distribution & Monitoring                         | 167,711          | 3,183               | 156,584                    | 1,019                        |                       |                | 160,786          | 6,925          |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                        | 162,199          | 77,336              | 85,197                     | 1,769                        |                       | 5,840          | 170,142          | -7,943         |
| Logistics Services                                | 57,134           | 3,515               | 58,675                     |                              |                       | 75             | 62,266           | -5,132         |
| <b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>   | <b>408,255</b>   | <b>97,525</b>       | <b>308,218</b>             | <b>2,788</b>                 |                       | <b>6,697</b>   | <b>415,227</b>   | <b>-6,973</b>  |
| <b>Personnel</b>                                  |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| International Staff                               | 873,223          | 100,057             | 407,690                    | 10,568                       |                       | 234,336        | 752,652          | 120,571        |
| National Staff                                    | 106,720          | 40,940              | 77,882                     | 11,560                       |                       | -21,901        | 108,481          | -1,761         |
| National Society Staff                            | 145,959          | 27,083              | 111,093                    | 6,500                        |                       |                | 144,677          | 1,282          |
| Volunteers  |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       | 311            | 311              | -311           |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>                            | <b>1,125,902</b> | <b>168,080</b>      | <b>596,666</b>             | <b>28,629</b>                |                       | <b>212,746</b> | <b>1,006,120</b> | <b>119,782</b> |
| <b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>        |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Consultants                                       | 47,099           | 27,510              | 3,099                      |                              |                       |                | 30,609           | 16,490         |
| <b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>  | <b>47,099</b>    | <b>27,510</b>       | <b>3,099</b>               |                              |                       |                | <b>30,609</b>    | <b>16,490</b>  |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>                   |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Workshops & Training                              | 294,611          | 96,724              | 134,094                    | 32,691                       |                       | 819            | 264,328          | 30,283         |
| <b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>             | <b>294,611</b>   | <b>96,724</b>       | <b>134,094</b>             | <b>32,691</b>                |                       | <b>819</b>     | <b>264,328</b>   | <b>30,283</b>  |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                        |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Travel  | 62,019           | 18,192              | 45,997                     | 13,215                       |                       | 10,465         | 87,869           | -25,850        |
| Information & Public Relations                    | 40,797           | 23,637              | 9,381                      | 12,557                       |                       | 1,391          | 46,965           | -6,168         |
| Office Costs                                      | 2,213            | 2,277               | 4,095                      | 298                          |                       | 51,907         | 58,577           | -56,364        |
| Communications                                    | 162              | 159                 | 350                        | 26                           |                       | 41,407         | 41,942           | -41,780        |
| Financial Charges                                 | 9,197            | 8,057               | 20,151                     | 2,532                        |                       | -282           | 30,458           | -21,261        |
| Other General Expenses                            | 124,500          | 23,362              | 40,050                     | 3,337                        |                       | -65,895        | 854              | 123,646        |
| <b>Total General Expenditure</b>                  | <b>238,888</b>   | <b>75,685</b>       | <b>120,024</b>             | <b>31,966</b>                |                       | <b>38,991</b>  | <b>266,666</b>   | <b>-27,778</b> |
| <b>Operational Provisions</b>                     |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Operational Provisions                            |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       | -897           | -897             | 897            |
| <b>Total Operational Provisions</b>               |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       | <b>-897</b>    | <b>-897</b>      | <b>897</b>     |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                             |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Programme & Services Support Recov                | 386,527          | 90,981              | 211,149                    | 7,596                        |                       | 10,217         | 319,943          | 66,584         |
| <b>Total Indirect Costs</b>                       | <b>386,527</b>   | <b>90,981</b>       | <b>211,149</b>             | <b>7,596</b>                 |                       | <b>10,217</b>  | <b>319,943</b>   | <b>66,584</b>  |

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### III. Expenditure

| Account Groups                     | Budget           | Expenditure         |                            |                              |                       |                | TOTAL            | Variance       |
|------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                    |                  | Disaster Management | Health and Social Services | National Society Development | Principles and Values | Coordination   |                  |                |
| A                                  |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                | B                | A - B          |
| <b>BUDGET (C)</b>                  |                  | <b>1,692,589</b>    | <b>4,239,842</b>           | <b>162,079</b>               |                       | <b>306,087</b> | <b>6,400,596</b> |                |
| <b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>       |                  |                     |                            |                              |                       |                |                  |                |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee              | 6,491            | 8,305               | 17,892                     | 223                          |                       | 851            | 27,271           | -20,780        |
| Pledge Reporting Fees              | 50               | 4,599               | 8,392                      | 8                            |                       |                | 13,000           | -12,950        |
| <b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b> | <b>6,541</b>     | <b>12,904</b>       | <b>26,284</b>              | <b>231</b>                   |                       | <b>851</b>     | <b>40,271</b>    | <b>-33,730</b> |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>       | <b>6,400,596</b> | <b>1,503,593</b>    | <b>3,684,001</b>           | <b>124,693</b>               |                       | <b>273,298</b> | <b>5,585,585</b> | <b>815,011</b> |
| <b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>            |                  | <b>188,996</b>      | <b>555,841</b>             | <b>37,386</b>                |                       | <b>32,789</b>  | <b>815,011</b>   |                |