

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

DPR KOREA

22 March 2002

Appeal No. 01.48/2001

Appeal Target CHF 11,826,783 (USD 7 million/ EUR 8 million)

Programme Update No. 2 Period covered: July - December 2001

Programme Update No. 1 issued 18 July 2001

“At a Glance”

Appeal coverage: 61.1%

Related Appeals: East Asia regional appeals (01.37/2002)

Outstanding needs: CHF 4,601,449 (USD 2.7 million/EUR 3.1 million)

Update: The majority of objectives to assist the most vulnerable people of DPR Korea have been achieved despite the appeal not being fully met. The Federation is in a good position to continue its support of those in need - as well as help the local National Society to capacity build - during 2002.

Operational Developments:

One major event this period was the visit to Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) by the Federation Secretary General between July 31 - August 4. During the visit he had talks with President of Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPR of Korea, Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the President of DPRK Red Cross (RC) as well as the Secretary General and the staff of DPRK RC. During these meetings the SG, Didier Cherpitel, emphasized the need to improve the access to basic data, improved access for monitoring and the need to finalize the ongoing discussions on Status Agreement between the Federation and the DPRK Government. The SG also visited some flood affected areas, health institutions, UN and non-governmental organisations and the Federation delegation. On leaving DPRK he stated that the Federation has a long term commitment and that the support to DPRK Red Cross should continue for several years.

A second major event this period was the East Asia Partnership Coordination Meeting in Beijing September 17 - 21. Participants from participating national societies (PNS), from the 5 National Societies in the region and Federation enjoyed 5 days of intensive workshops which strengthened the ability to work together in a better way in the future. From DPRK RC the Secretary General, the Program Coordinator, and the Health coordinator participated, and Federation delegation was represented by HoD, the DP delegate and the Health Coordinator. DPRK was assigned one whole day of the conference to present the programs, and the follow up group discussions provided good feed back and advice for the future development of the programs.

A draft Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) for DPRK Red Cross was designed in July, and after some discussions within DPRK, a revised draft was sent to the PNSs for their possible comments. The plan is to finalize the process second quarter 2002.

The first draft of Status Agreement for Federation was sent to Federation Secretariat from the Legal Department of DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs in September after preliminary discussions with DPRK Red Cross Society. Discussions between DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Federation Secretariat have taken place and the Status Agreement is now in the final stage.

The fourth family reunion of separated families was scheduled to take place between October 16-18 2001. However, due to the political situation on the peninsula the reunion was once again postponed and no new date has yet been agreed upon.

In November two new counties, Sakju and Tongchan in North Pyongan Province, were made accessible for humanitarian aid. This has brought the number of Red Cross/Fed operational counties to 51 out of the total of 68 counties in the four operational provinces.

Lack of funding, mainly because Donors were awaiting the Health and Care Program Review, caused a partial delay of the distribution of medical supplies to the health institutions in the fourth Quarter. The funding situation deteriorated towards the end of the year. For the first Quarter 2002, the coverage is so far only about 40 %. The Health Review concluded that the Health and Care program should continue at least 2 - 3 years with some adjustments towards a better focus on a smaller range of diseases and the need to secure a continuous supply of the drugs which are programmed.

4239 MT of coal for heating of 33 hospitals was distributed in November for consumption in 3 winter months. The previous phase of the Water and sanitation project has been evaluated and the next phase of the project has been approved. The project is now targeting villages, and assessment has been conducted in 18 villages. The increased Red Cross capacity in Disaster Preparedness was tested during two minor flood incidents in August and September. On October 10. torrential rain caused numerous landslides and tidal waves in Kangwon Province affecting the city of Wonsan and 4 other counties. Relief items were immediately distributed from the DP warehouse and further relief was provided through an emergency appeal launched on October 16, 2001. The joint Disaster Response planning with the Government has been further strengthened to include both central and provincial cooperation.

Disaster Preparedness

Disaster Preparedness/Disaster Response (DP/DR) Training:

1. To further strengthen the National Society's capacity a three days DP/DR Training/workshop was held October 3-5, 2001. The Workshop was attended by 30 Participants from the different Counties/City of Chagang Province. Its main objective was to give participants a better overall understanding of the DP&R. At the provincial/ county/city levels the training is linked with the exercise to establish a disaster preparedness plan and response. Other topics included were vulnerabilities capacity analysis (VCA), Sphere, community based disaster preparedness (CBDP), Red Cross and Red Crescent movement and community based first aid (CBFA).

2. The Kangwon province (Recently flood hit province) was previously a non-operational areas for the National Society (NS)/Federation. Hence. it was essential to organize a workshop for the provincial and counties staff and volunteers in order to disseminate Red Cross principle, strengthen the capacity in relief operation planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as basic knowledge sharing on DP/DR . A two days workshop was carried out in November by the Disaster Preparedness and Response department from the NS in Kangwon province for 25 participants from two counties and Wonsan city Red Cross.

Basic level training module on Disaster Management has been finalised in full consultation with National Society DP&R department, which has been translated into Korean language and printed.

A poster regarding DP has been developed and will be printed in 4,000 copies to increase the awareness of the population regarding DP.

The Federation Delegation has supported the integration of the Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in the training programme. For better understanding the Sphere documentation has been translated into Korean language and is on the way to be printed

Geographical coverage and hazard/risk mapping:

The South Hamgyong Province which was previously a non-operational area for Red Cross. However, after the experience of the typhoon disaster this province has been included in the DP programme from 2001.

The data available on hazards, their frequency, geographical distribution, vulnerable population, exiting capacity were very limited. Therefore the National Society has drawn up hazard/risk maps based on the historical recollection of disasters over the past few years including the recent typhoon.

DP/DR Joint meeting between UN agencies, FDRC and Red Cross:

The DPRK Federation delegation initiated a joint meeting between UN agencies, Flood damage Rehabilitation Committee (FDRC) and Red Cross to be prepare a common contingency plan for future disaster. It was held on 14 June, 2001 at DPRK Red Cross DP center. The National Society took a lead role on this occasion, and the major issues discussed during the meeting were Risk mapping and VCA, early warning system, communication, present stock situation, establishment of working group and DP training. World Food Program (WFP) showed their keen interest to provide food to the DPRK RC to be stockpiled in the Red Cross warehouses. For this an agreement should be made between WFP/Federation/NS and the FDRC. Once this agreement is in place, the WFP will provide the NS with food as an emergency stock.

DP Working Group:

The DPRK Federation delegation initiated to form a national level DP working group with the objective to find out ways to take concerted efforts in regards to the DP & DR in coordination with concerned key members from the governmental authorities. Following one day workshop on 21 August, 2001 the working group was formed It includes the Secretary General, top management of the DPRK Red Cross, Four Provincial Red Cross Branch Chairpersons, HoD and DP delegate of the Federation DPRK delegation; two members from FDRC and two members from Ministry of Environment Protection & Land Management (MoEP). During the workshop the following issues were discussed:

- Formation of DP working group at various level:

National level DP working group was formed and its role and responsibilities were introduced and defined as a whole. Agreed upon to meet and discuss the issues related on the DP on a quarterly basis in normal situation. The group will convene any time in the case of emergency. FDRC and MoEP expressed their commitment for the continuation and share relevant information. The necessity of the formation of DP working group at local level was emphasised and agreed upon to organise the provincial DP working group including the representatives from relevant authorities in four operational areas.

- Risk Mapping:

The present risk mapping was reviewed and it was agreed to gather more information on risk, vulnerability and capacity.

- Communication and information:

The currently available communication in the country is only telephone that usually broke down in case of severe disaster. It was considered to improve the communication between headquarters and branches. Being a governmental agency, FDRC has got more access to better communication and information. It has been agreed that in case of emergency the information will be shared immediately with the Red Cross at various levels.

Also the one-day workshop touched on other related issues and matters like DP/DR training, reforestation, relief activities.

Achievement/Constraints:

The disaster preparedness is one of the core program areas of the DPRK Red Cross. Hence the NS has committed itself to undertake all necessary activities and training opportunities to improve the response capability of the society. Also to maintain a significant level of preparedness through continued training and maintenance of necessary facilities, equipment and relief materials. The exchange visit to Nepal Red Cross has given significant knowledge to understand DP/DR concept, structure and practical experiences on CBDP.

Another key output of this year has been the establishment of a DP Working Group comprises the members from FDRC, MoEP and four provincial branches. The NS and the Federation enjoys a positive and cooperative working relationship with the FDRC, Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), MoEP and UN agencies.

There is no doubt that the ongoing operation has greatly assisted the most vulnerable homeless victims in disaster. Most noteworthy has been the speed of response by the DPRK RC and the Federation, which has been mainly due to the pre-positioned stocks that they had in hand at the start of the disaster. These essential stocks has allowed the National Society, in a matter of days, to deliver the assistance in a timely way.

In spite the lack of radio communication system, NS HQs instruction to the branches for rapid communication through existing telephone system has proven to function well during recent flood situation in Kangwon province. As a result, the NS was able to assess the flood situation and sent appeal to Geneva within 36 hours. Furthermore, the trained and well prepared volunteers and staff responded and carried out their relief work remarkably well, assisting, in coordination with FDRC and other agencies, approximately 12,000 victims in the flood affected areas. By experience the branch gained, they are confident enough for any future disaster to response.

Some constraints still exist. It is important to note that there is no DP officer recruited yet in the targeted provincial branches. As a result, no DP development activities within the provincial branches have taken place and no documented contingency plan has developed.

Disaster Response

Response on floods in Kaesong and South Hwanghae Province:

Torrential rain from 28 July to 1 August 2001 brought an excess of annual rainfall to many parts of Kaesong and South Hwanghae province. Non-stop heavy rain for four days seriously affected the lives and livelihood of the people in the area and the roads and bridges were partly destroyed and arable fields were inundated. Over 1,100 people in some 230 families became homeless when their houses collapsed.

The Red Cross Branch quickly mobilized and deployed volunteers for the rescue, evacuation, relief and first aid duties. The homeless people were temporarily housed in public buildings and shared accommodation in households not affected.

The field assessment was initially made by the branch and then witnessed jointly on the spot by the DPRK Red Cross and Federation delegation including Federation Secretary General on 1st of August in Kaesong area. Data on flood damage was collected through the Branch and accordingly, the NHQ with the Federation delegation decided to release the pre-positioned DP items from central warehouse and Kaesong regional DP warehouse. The following relief items were distributed:

IN KAESONG AREA

1. Rice	481 / 2473	MT.	14.838	DP regional warehouse (200g/person/30days)
2. Blanket	481 / 1516	piece	1,516	” (one piece/person)
3. Cooking set	118 / 613	set	118	” (one set / family)
4. Water container	481 / 2473	piece	481	Municipal warehouse (one piece / family)

IN SOUTH HWANGHAE PROVINCE

1. Blankets	329/1448	piece	811	central warehouse	One piece/family
2. Cooking Sets	329/1448	set	329	”	One set/family
3. Water Container	329/1448	piece	329	”	One piece/family
4. Water Purification Tablets		piece	409960	”	One piece/family

The DP&R staff in the National Society and the Federation DP delegate monitored the distribution in the field.

Response to floods in Kangwon Province:

1. General

On 9 and 10 October, heavy rain combined with winds and sea surges resulted in severe flooding in two cities and five counties in Kangwon province and three counties in South Hamgyong province, on the eastern coast of the DPRK.

Red Cross Branch quickly mobilized and deployed volunteers for the rescue, evacuation, relief and first aid duties while grasping the situation in the field. A joint disaster assessment DPRK Red Cross/Federation was initially conducted within 20 hours of the disaster. Additional assessments were conducted on 13 & 14 October by the Federation DP, Health and Wat/San delegate and their counter part from DPRK Red Cross.

The Red Cross was the first organisation on site and the first to respond. On 12 October, 100MT of wheat; 3,600 blankets; 192 kitchen sets; 132 first aid kits; 1,200 water containers; 110,000 water purification tablets (WPT); and 50 rolls of plastic sheeting were released from the DPRK Red Cross regional warehouse in Wonsan City and distributed to 1,200 of the worst affected families.

The Federation along with DPRK Red Cross worked round the clock to provide materials to urgently needed vulnerable people and to prepare an emergency appeal. The appeal was launched October 16, 2001 and received a good response from many donors, hence the appeal became covered to 124%.

Total Distribution of Relief materials

County/City	No. households received assistance	Kitchen Sets	Water Containers	Water Purification Tablets	Plastic Sheeting	Blankets	Winter Jacket	Shoes
<i>Tongchon County</i>	339	339	678	127'080	339	1'412	1'412	1'412
<i>Anbyon County</i>	473	473	946	164'940	473	1'882	1'882	1'882
<i>Wonsan City</i>	1'888	1'888	3'776	704'520	1'888	7'828	7'828	7'828
Total	2'700	2,700	5'400	996'540	2'700	11'122	11'122	11'122

Discussions with donors are ongoing on possible reallocation of remaining funds to Disaster Preparedness.

The following objectives have been set in order to minimize the risk of outbreak of waterborne disease in flood affected areas.

- I) One million water purification tablets procured and distributed to 2,700 households by December 2001.
- II) 5,400 collapsible water containers procured and distributed and disaster preparedness warehouse stocks replenished by January 2002.
- III) To rehabilitate the water supply in Wonsan City and surrounding 6 villages.

Achievement against set objectives:

The flooding did not provoke any major waterborne epidemics. General awareness amongst population observed that measures were taken immediately and there was a good understanding of the need to boil or use WPT (water purification tablets) when water taken from contaminated sources.

Distributions of nearly 1 million WPT to all the identified areas were completed. Whilst clear and appropriate instructions in Korean have been printed on each strip advising families on how to use the tablets provided to each household, at each distribution point, the local Red Cross explained the usage of the tablets, and the need to boil any contaminated water first prior to adding the WPTs.

5,400 PCs of water container has been distributed from available DP stock. Replenishment to be completed by January 2002.

Following further evaluations by the Federation's Watsan Delegate, it was decided to revise the activities. The Federation only supplied pipes of various gauges to 6 Villages in order to rehabilitate the water supply. A total of 6,800 m of pipe (from Wat/San stock, which has been replaced already) was transported to the six selected villages. The local population and Red Cross were worked with the authorities to ensured that the pipes are

laid and reconnected to the main systems. The repair work has already been completed. The Watsan Delegate will monitor final completion work. The total population of these 6 villages is 8117.

Emergency stockpiling: The relief materials from DP stock has been used to respond immediately for the recent flooding in Kangwon province. Procurement for the replenishment of DP Stock is in process.

Coordination: The National Society, both at headquarters and branch level, has regularly contacts with the Government FDRC to coordinate assistance and on going program. The Federation participates in the coordination group under the UN Disaster Management Team to provide the UN agencies and NGOs with data on the Red Cross operation and in order to liaise of the Federation activities. An Interagency meeting was conducted in Pyongyang on 12 October 2001 concerning flood in Kangwon province. The participating agencies were IFRC, WFP, UNDP and OCHA as well as EU, CESVI.

A meeting was conducted among DP working group in National Hqs, immediate after flood disaster in Kangwon province.

Monitoring and evaluation: The extensive and constant presence in the field and monitoring the implementation progress ensured a proper follow-up by the Federation delegates and NS headquarters staff and enabled detection of any changes in the implementation of the operational elements as well as timely adjustments. The implementation was monitored by the director of DP/DR department, DPRK RC and Federation delegate.

Furthermore on flood operation, prior to the arrival of the Regional Relief Delegate on the 27 October, the head of delegation (HoD) has traveled twice to affected area (20/21 and 24/25 Oct.). Following briefings by the HoD and the DPRK RC, the Regional Relief Delegate traveled out to the affected area for a 4 day monitoring mission. Federation delegates have been present at 21 distribution sites which represent at least 95% of the total distribution taken place so far. Regional Relief Delegate made his second visit in the operational areas before his departure from DPRK. And resident DP Delegate took over the overall responsibility of the operation and monitored the progress of the implementation of all elements within the program and supporting the DPRK RC in its efforts to complete the operation within the given timeframe.

Health and Care

Drug Distribution Project

Objective 1

- To improve general health care for outpatients by providing basic medicines and medical supplies to 1,690 public health facilities at county hospital, Ri hospital and Ri clinic level in the four Red Cross operational areas in 2001 and 2002.
- To increase the professional knowledge and skills of government staff working at health facilities by providing them with updated medical guidelines and training in the rational use of drugs and standard treatment schedules, in close cooperation with WHO and the MoPH in 2001 and 2002.

This year the project is covering 49 counties in 3 provinces and 1 municipality (North and South Pyongan, Chagang and Kaesong). International organisations gained access to two new counties in North Pyongan province from November 2001, and these county has been included in the project starting from the December distribution for 1. Quarter 2002. The Red Cross operational area will now cover 3 Provincial hospitals, 70 city/county hospitals, 87 Industrial hospitals, 300 Ri hospitals, 88 Poly clinics and 1218 Ri clinics which are receiving drugs and medical supplies every 3 months. The total population covered in 2001 was 5.8 million, and will now increase to 6.03 million.

The distributions in June covered the consumption in third quarter 2001. Due to late incoming drugs, the September distribution was delayed until November except for 37 county hospitals and 306 Poly- and Ri clinics which received 6 months' supply in June.

Due to lack of funding only 43 county hospital kits and 666 Ri clinic kits were distributed in November for consumption in 1. Quarter 2002. These kits were distributed to the 3 provincial hospitals and to hospitals and clinic in mountainous areas difficult to access in winter months. The remaining institutions received smaller

supplies of antibiotics for all institutions and anaesthetics and ergometrine for the hospitals. To avoid freezing of the liquid drugs in the anaesthetic kits, they were transported by air to arrive in time before the temperature was going below zero. The antibiotic kits contained tablets only. 200 anaesthetic kits and 1050 antibiotic kits were distributed in November/December. The county hospitals received 3 anaesthetic kits and the Industrial hospitals received 1 kit each. Both hospitals and clinics received one antibiotic kit. Additional 600 antibiotic kits are due to arrive mid February and will be distributed to hospitals.

In cooperation with the other main organizations involved in drug distribution in DPRK, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA and Cap Anamur, two new drug kits were designed to be implemented from 2. Quarter 2002. A Basic kit is designed for primary health care covering a catchment population of 1000. This kit do not contain drugs which will be harmful if exposed to freezing, and is planned to be distributed every 3 months. A hospital kit is designed to supply a referral hospital catchment population of 100 000 in 3 months. Since it contains inject able drugs, a 6 months supply is planned to be provided in each distribution.

Infusions will not be included in the kits except for a small amount for children, because a new project is being designed to strengthen the domestic production of infusions.

Distribution overview June - December 2001

Provinces	Date	Number of kits (units)	Distributed to institutions	Donor
North Pyongan, Chagang, South Pyongan, Kaesong	Distribution May 29. - June 22. Monitoring May 30. - June 28.	149 County hospital kits, 293 Ri hospital kits, 1266 Ri clinic kits. (2nd distribution)	Provincial, County, city and industrial hospitals, Ri hospitals, Ri Clinics	Danish Red Cross/ECHO, Norwegian Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross
South Pyongan	Distribution May 30. - June 22. Monitoring June 16. - June 28.	37 County hospital kits + 7400 amps of ergometrine. (3rd distribution)	Provincial, County, city and industrial hospitals.	Netherlands Red Cross
South Pyongan, Kaesong	Distribution June 26. - June 28. Monitoring June 27. - July 3.	306 Ri Clinic kits (Remaining stock ECHO contract)	Poly clinics and Ri clinics	Danish Red Cross/ECHO
North Pyongan, Chagang, South Pyongan, Kaesong	Distribution November 7. - 25. Monitoring of county warehouses November 13. - 29.	112 County hospital kits, 293 Ri hospital kits, 960 Ri clinic kits. 3. distribution.	Provincial, County, city and industrial hospitals, Ri hospitals, Poly linics, Ri Clinics.	Danish Red Cross/ Norwegian Red Cross
North Pyongan, Chagang, South Pyongan, Kaesong.	Distribution November 7. - 25. Monitoring of county warehouses November 13. - 29.	43 county hospital kits, 543 Ri clinic kits. 4. distribution	Provincial and county hospitals, Ri hospitals, Poly clinics, Ri Clinics.	Norwegian Red Cross
North Pyongan, Chagang, South Pyongan, Kaesong	Distribution November 13. - December 26. Monitoring November 13. - December 26.	200 anaesthetic and ergometrine kits.	City, County and Industrial hospitals.	Norwegian Red Cross
North Pyongan,	Distribution	600 antibiotic kits.	City, County, Industrial and Ri	German Red Cross

Chagang, South Pyongan.	December 18. - December 23. Monitoring December 19. - December 26.		hospitals, Poly and Ri clinics	
North Pyongan, South Pyongan, Kaesong	Distribution December 18. - December 23. Monitoring December 19. - December 26.	450 antibiotic kits and 123 Ri clinic kits.	City, County, Industrial and Ri hospitals, Poly and Ri clinics	Norwegian Red Cross

(June distribution was reported also in last Program update, consumption and monitoring was conducted this period)

Monitoring

In addition to the general monitoring, special focus was given to storage of drugs and the handling of surgical instruments. Scattered reports of rusted instruments has been assigned to improper washing and drying during the sterilization process.

In total, 171 health institutions have been monitored by Federation delegates during 2001. In addition the NS field monitors have visited 1128 health institutions.

Despite intensive advocacy towards the Government by DPRK Red Cross, Federation Secretary General and chief executives from World Food Program and World Health Organization visiting the country this period, it is still not possible to conduct random monitoring in the institutions. Monitoring visits are usually planned at least 2 working days ahead. An exception was made during the Kangwon floods, when the visit was conducted the following day. There has not been any observation of diversion of relief items from the Red Cross distribution. Observations in Pyongyang and by other organisations on the east coast, have shown that in the larger cities drugs are available for purchase by patients. Drugs observed have been of Russian origin. The size of this market is unknown.

In August and September priority was given to prepare for and to support the Health Review team. For an analysis of the health situation in the country and the situation in the institutions, we refer to the report from the team which is available from the Federation Secretariat in Geneva and the DPRK Delegation. The assessment conducted in the two newly accessible counties, showed that the situation in these institutions was even worse than in the institutions supported by the Red Cross. Hence, it was decided to include them in the program.

During monitoring visits it has become more and more obvious that a considerable part of the doctors' activity is directed towards preventive and curative home visits. The number of occupied beds in the hospitals does not reflect the need of essential drugs. Neither can the consumption reports tell us much of the real needs, as all drugs are consumed after 6 - 10 weeks in the 13-week period they are supposed to last. Different institutions have different ways of economizing the drugs, partly by strict selection of patients, partly by giving short courses of antibiotics and then change into traditional drugs. To achieve a better understanding of prescription practices in DPRK, the Red Cross/Federation has signed an agreement with the Institute of Public Health Administration, a Ministry of Public Health based research institute, who will provide Federation with prescription statistics on prescriptions for 50,000 patients in different types of institutions 4 times a year. In exchange Federation will guarantee sufficient drug supplies to these institutions and furthermore assist the institute with 2 computers, 1 printer and stationary for prescription forms.

The collection of disease surveillance data from 15 selected institutions was resumed from August 1. The data have not been received from the counties and analyzed yet.

Surgical instruments

The distribution of surgical instrument kits in June has been monitored closely, and delegates have had discussions both with the directors and surgical department staff in the hospitals. The instruments have in general been highly appreciated, although some requests for additional and more specialized instruments have been made. The Health Review team received a few reports on bad quality of the instruments, meaning that

they rusted after sterilization. Further investigation on this has indicated that the handling of the instruments in the washing and sterilization process has been improper in some hospitals, partially because of obsolete equipment, lack of energy and insufficient knowledge. Delegation has planned to include training in sterilization techniques in the program for 2002.

Further request for instruments to cover obstetric surgery and orthopedic emergencies has been made.

Medical kits

In all visited hospitals, the stock records have been well kept, and drugs have been on stock according to the stock-cards. In general there is good order in the pharmacies. However, with the irregular power supply the quality of cold storage and keeping the pharmacies heated in winter varies. The most requested drugs are still antibiotics, anaesthetics, antipyretics and anti-inflammatory drugs. In general the western drugs are said to cover 30 % of the total consumption of drugs, the rest is covered by 10 - 15 % supplied by MoPH and locally produced herbal medicines. The herbs are mostly collected by the institution staff themselves.

Warehouse monitoring

In general all visited warehouses are kept in good order and the waybills, stock cards and distribution plans are present and correct filled out. Some warehouses are too hot in summer and too cold in winter, but everybody claim to have the possibility to heat at least parts of the warehouse, to store small amounts of temperature sensitive drugs. However, this is difficult to verify, and transportation on trucks is still a problem in winter months. Temperature sensitive drugs have therefore been distributed separately with Land Cruisers to the county hospitals in December. In future distribution of temperature sensitive drugs will be avoided in the coldest and hottest part of the year.

Increased knowledge of government health staff

The drug manual published last year by WHO, UNICEF and Red Cross is used in most of the health institutions visited. The skills of the doctors are more varied in the smaller health institutions, since the huge number of doctors compared to the population, must create difficulties to maintain sufficient practice. The production of a comprehensive handbook for primary health care doctors, covering topics in diagnosis, treatment and drugs is making progress, and the first edition is planned to be issued March 2002. The Red Cross is seeking funds to support this project and will coordinate future training of doctors with the dissemination of the handbook. Medical text books seen in the institutions is generally more than 10 years old.

Constraints

The main constraint to meet the objective has been the late completion of the Health Review. Donors were waiting for this report before making decisions to continue to support the program. The lack of random monitoring is also a major constraint in the discussions with potential donors. When a coordinated and regular supply of drugs cannot be secured, it is almost impossible to advocate for more rational drug use among the doctors. The economizing of antibiotics, is probably creating resistant strains of microorganisms which in the future can cause major health problems in the region. For more detailed analysis of the situation, refer to the Health review.

The new warehouse acquired in January 2002 was not needed any more after the June distribution of drugs. An additional Rub-Hall has been erected in the Central Medical Warehouse area, moved from Nampo port. The Rub-Halls will cover the storage needs at least until the summer 2002. However, there is a recommendation from the Health Review to build a buffer stock of drugs to ensure increased regularity of supplies. In that case additional storage facilities will be needed.

The issue on random monitoring is raised with the authorities regularly, by DPRK RC, by IFRC and the Humanitarian/ Development Working Group which consists of UN agencies, donors, bilateral organisations and NGOs. So far no progress has been made on this issue. Red Cross still seems to have better access to the beneficiaries than most other organisations working in the country.

Health promotion training

Objective 2 To reduce the prevalence of a number of communicable diseases by improving the knowledge and skills of health workers and Red Cross volunteers in specific topics related to priority health care issues and concerns

Workshops on diarrhoea prevention

• Gastrointestinal disorders continues to be the most frequent disease reported by the health institutions. Evaluation of the workshops conducted in June and July on prevention and early treatment of diarrhoea concluded that the workshops should be continued next year. In discussions concerning next appeal, it has been decided that these workshops should be integrated with the Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion program. This will be implemented in 2002.

Acute Respiratory Infections Workshops

- These workshops were planned for the winter season 2000/2001, but due to lack of delegates, they were postponed. The preparation of Flip-charts and other materials for the workshops was completed when a new Health Delegate arrived in August.
- A total of 20 workshops for 400 participants have been conducted in all four provinces in the operational area in September, October and November. The participants have been nurses and midwives. The participants were almost all women. The workshops were conducted by DPRK RC staff, with the delegate acting as facilitator only.
- All participants have been very active during workshops. Especially the use of role play has been a great success. The nurses and midwives have an extensive contact with pregnant women and mothers during their work in institutions, and practice health promotion through their respective institutions.

Constraints

The vacancies faced of Health delegates have made it necessary to make a choice between the monitoring of Health Institutions and the planned training program to be conducted.

The availability of participants in the various workshops has improved this year compared to previous years. Lack of indoor heating makes it impossible to conduct training in the months December - March.

The follow up of the trainees has not been possible to conduct, partly because of lack of delegate resources, partly due to lack of random access to the communities.

Winterisation Project

Objective 3

- To improve the operational capacity of health institutions in winter (a four month season - November, December 2001/January, February 2002, and November, December 2002) by providing coal for heating the operating theater, emergency and outpatient areas of 66 provincial, county and city hospitals in 2001 and 2002.
- To improve conditions by providing plastic sheeting for repairing windows in 66 provincial, county and city hospitals in 2001.

Heating health institutions programme was initiated with the objectives to provide coal to the hospitals for four months when treatment faces most difficulties in order to:

- ensure minimum temperature, of +15 to +20°C for proper treatment of inpatients
- increase the admission rate to 70 % of capacity and improve drug use efficiency.

The Norwegian Red Cross kindly agreed to contribute towards the procurement of coal for the winter 2001/2002. The coal was distributed to 30 city/county hospitals and 3 provincial hospitals in North Pyongan and South Pyongan Province and Kaesong Municipality, where coal was not provided by Government and wood was not available. To be able to increase the number of hospitals, the consumption period was reduced to three months. After the decision of the Norwegian Red Cross to support the Coal Project, an agreement was signed between the Federation and DPRK Red Cross on November 1. 2001 comprises several points including random monitoring of the coal distribution and use by the Federation Delegates. The procurement of coal were done locally to a total cost of USD 161, 082 according to a contract signed October 16. 2001 after a bidding process involving Chinese and Korean providers. The Logistics team managed to secure the procurement of 4,239 MT of good quality coal which were distributed as follows:

- 3 Provincial Hospital * 111 MT * 3 months = 999 MT

- 30 County Hospital * 36 MT * 3 months = 3,240 MT

The coal was transported between October 18. and November 28. by the supplier to the selected hospitals.

Monitoring:

The implementation of this project is monitored by the DP Delegate assigned the responsibility by HoD. The consignment of coal in hospitals have been monitored by delegates and no discrepancy has been found. Delegates have continued to monitor the usage of coal and number of patients in the hospitals concerned and so far the directors have reported 40 % increase in the number of inpatients as compared to last winter, when the distribution took place in January. The coal monitoring will be combined with other visits.

Water and Sanitation Project

Objective 4

- To provide 81 ri-hospitals with safe and clean water in 2001, as part of an ongoing project.
- To provide sufficient quantities of potable water for 300,000 beneficiaries in 30 villages through 300 water points, as from mid 2001.
- To build capacity to increase access to safe water, adequate sanitation and improved personal hygiene
- To train DPRK Red Cross counterparts, with the aim of creating a much needed water and sanitation unit within the DPRK Red Cross.

Rehabilitation of Ri-hospitals

In the period January - June 2001 the last phase of the 3 year program for rehabilitation of water- and sanitation system in 36 hospitals and 111 Ri-hospitals was finalized by the completion of the remaining 41 Ri-hospitals. A final evaluation of the 3 year program took place mid October by Mr. Patrick Fox, Swedish Red Cross and Mr. Thanh Phan Ba Le, Regional Wat/san Delegate, Bangkok. Please see their final report. The Ri-hospitals are mainly used as day clinics with the possibility for overnight stay for up to 10 patients which is seldom used.

Compared to county hospitals who have their own technical expertise, the Ri-hospitals normally only have medical staff employed except from a common caretaker of the hospital. Hence all complicated maintenance and construction have to be carried out by professional workers from the nearby village or cooperative farm. In addition the rehabilitation of water system in Ri-hospitals can only take place in non-farming season , i.e. March-April and October -November. Therefore a few of the Ri-hospitals did not manage to complete the work before the spring farming season, however the work was completed in October.

The main rehabilitation work taken place can be divided in:

- Water and sanitation wares for wc, bathroom and in consulting room.

This has been found useful and provide the opportunity to keep the environment clean and hygienically.

- Distribution of pipes and concrete containers (tanks)

This has reduced the workload for hospital staff , otherwise carrying water from well was a large part of work duty for nurses and doctors.

- Pumps.

New electrical pumps boost the water up to a tank situated on top floor or in the attic. Since the electricity is sporadic it enable the hospitals to fill the tanks when power is provided and use gravity for the internal water supply.

- Water source.

The water is mostly taken from wells which are very polluted. The constructions with wells build by stone blocks are not acceptable as dirt water, insects and small animals have easy access between the stones into the wells. Concrete rings are one solution to make it clean and 20 concrete ring molds are now constructed and distributed to different counties.

- Sewage system.

Some old sewage tanks have been cleaned up and rehabilitated. Most Ri-hospitals have no or poor sewage system. The reason being that personnel previously have only used bucketed water which produce only a small quantity of sewage water, hence no maintenance has been considered needed.

Rehabilitation of village water supply system (pilot project)

The objectives had to be slightly changed for water project since the feasibility study/assessment team only could take place May/June 2001. Also the staff in NS water sanitation unit had changed in early spring and needed to be re-formed and trained.

Besides the theoretical workshops there was also a need to build up practical capacity and to learn more on how villages are functioning in regard to water and sanitation. Also need practical training on new material together with village people who are carrying out the work.

In period between the end of the hospital rehabilitation program and the proposed start of the new program the SG of DPRK Red Cross strongly urged for a start of pilot projects to address the urgent need of water in the villages as well as the need of training of NS staff in organisation and technical matters.

- To train and prepare DPRK Red Cross Water and sanitation unit at national and local levels in basic water, sanitation and hygiene through theoretical workshops and practical on-site exercises.
- To build organisational and technical capacity in NS to increase the knowledge of safe water system, adequate sanitation and hygiene.
- To provide sufficient quantities of potable water for 10.000 beneficiaries in 18 small villages through 2890 water points in houses, as a pilot project as a part of practical and organisational training for the new 3-year program 2002-2004 .

The time frame set was short for delivery of material before the winter season and to meet the period October -November in which village people can work with other duties than direct related to farming. There was no experience before neither from Federation delegate nor NS water and sanitation unit how the village was organized to execute the project practically, with their own capacity. Neither the how much monitoring and supervising support was needed from NS, county RC watsan officers or Federation delegate.

The selection of the pilot villages targeted the most vulnerable places along the coastline. The size of villages chosen has a fairly small population of 5-600 people, to avoid to complicated technical water and sanitation system in the beginning of the project. This to facilitate a smooth take off for NS staff , local RC branches and the village people with the new project. An other criteria was to collect as many as possible of problems and to provide a broad spectra of different means of rehabilitation.

One third of the villages selected are run by female cooperative managers and there is a clear distinction in the interest of new water system compared to villages chaired by male managers.

Education-workshops

In August -September 2001 the first workshops in basic water/sanitation and hygiene were carried out in the 4 operational Provinces. A total of 85 participants from 49 counties/cities and provincial level attended the 3-days seminar conducted in the four Provinces. The training manual and education material were completely new and are still to be further developed. Also many of the NS staff are new and unused to have workshops. Hence, the translator faced difficulties with technical language both in Korean and English which caused some confusions now and then. However, thanks to many high professional skilled volunteers the workshops were very successful and through the discussions with the workshop participants the NS staff learned a lot about the situation in the counties. As a result in each county/city level 49 water and sanitation officers and 4 on provincial level could be selected to support the central NS water and sanitation unit.

The 4 water quality monitors also attended the workshops as resource persons and met the new county water and sanitation officers. This enables NS and Federation to receive reliable water analyses in the future. The also direct the monitors can also be directed to places specific places when they informed by household doctors or RC branch people that the water quality needs to be tested.

Latrines, sewage system and hygiene promotion are not appreciated topics since there seem to be some shame or resistant to discuss these subjects. To find some opening of this blockage, two NS health and water and sanitation officers attended a ecological sanitation conference in China where the latest techniques in

sanitation and composting were presented. The two Red Cross participants returned enthusiastically with their new knowledge and immediately set the technicians to construct drawings adapted for Korean use. A few pilot projects will commence during winter to be used as show cases and for further training in coming workshops. This latrine system which is popular in China can improve the hygienically standard in Korea both in rural and peri-urban areas.

Further the urine separated latrines gives fertilizing material for horticulture and agriculture in a safe and hygienically way.

In connection with delivery of new types of pipe and pump materials short workshops have been given to the 18 villages. Each village has participated with 1-2 participants each together with 10 water and sanitation officers from concerned counties. In total 30 participants have been trained by water and sanitation officers as resource persons.

For the successful implementation in the typhoon disaster affected villages in South Hamhyong Province, participants from 10 villages in total 20 persons attended short workshops in how to operate new pipe material.

For the flood disaster in Kangwon Province the same type of short workshops were given training 24 village participants.

Typhoon disaster in S. Hamgyong

In a visit in February to villages damaged by floods and heavy rain, Federation received a request to replace the destroyed water pipelines and water catchments. Following an assessment to determine the need of rehabilitation, a more detailed purchase assessment was carried out in April. The tendering and order took place in early May and the delivery of 12 400 m of pipes and 12 MT of cement for 10 villages in 4 counties in S. Hamgyong Province was completed first week of July.

Due to the farming season when there is no space or energy for installation work the rehabilitation of destroyed pipes were finalised in November, one year after the disaster.

Floods disaster in Kangwon province

On October 9-10, heavy rainfalls hit the Kangwon province causing floods and landslides. A joint assessment took place October 13-14 together with DP and Health delegates and it was decided to redirect distribution pipes for 6 Ri and Dongs to rehabilitate the destroyed water system. A total of 6,800 m of pipes of different sizes were distributed the following week and the reconstruction begun immediately. All work was completed end of November.

CBFA (Community Based First aid)

Objective 5 To provide timely, effective and efficient assistance to the community by improving the Community Based First Aid capability of the DPRK Red Cross, using a community based approach. This will incorporate an element drawing attention to the gender issue.

Since the first TOV workshop was conducted in Sinuiju in June with 20 participants additional 19 workshops have been conducted. Altogether this year 400 participants working in 200 First Aid posts have participated in the Federation monitored CBFA training. First Aid material donated by Norwegian RC has been distributed to each First Aid Post participating in the training. Monitoring of the activities at the First Aid posts showing that the training and especially the first aid kits have been highly appreciated, and the activity in the FA posts has increased. Some neighboring Ri clinics have even reported that they have noticed a decreased number of patients with minor injuries and ailments in the clinic after the rehabilitation of the First Aid post.

The monitoring of the First Aid posts so far indicates that most of the posts will consume all of the materials provided. A replenishment of the dressing material will take place according to the original schedule during January 2002.

Malaria

Objective 6 To decrease the incidence of malaria cases (to minimize recurrent epidemics) in the Red Cross operational areas in 2001 and 2002 through:

- Provision of sufficient anti malarial drugs (Chloroquine /Primaquine) for 100,000 cases.
- Extensive health education for community health workers/first aid workers.

Red Cross distributed Chloroquine and Primaquine for 100 000 patients in June 2001. Due to lack of diagnostic tests there are still uncertainties about the number of cases, however, a WHO report evaluating the 2000 Malaria season, estimated that the total number of cases was between 110,000 and 130,000. The disease is mainly affecting farmers in Rice Paddy fields areas.

For the Community Health Workers and Red Cross volunteers in the malaria affected areas in the Federation operational area 21 workshops for 430 participants were conducted in July and August. An extra workshop in September was arranged for the Health Review team to evaluate. The evaluation of the workshops recommend to continue with the workshops next year. However, to conduct them in May/June, to put more emphasis on malaria prevention, especially for pregnant women and children under five, and improve the targeting of the participants, by designing different curricula for doctors, nurses/midwives and Red Cross volunteers/community health workers.

Health Care Self-sufficiency

Objective 7:

- Promote national self-sufficiency in the availability and provision of essential drugs and medical equipment throughout the health care system.

The activity to obtain this objective is advocacy.

Through the NS, MOPH is regularly informed about the Red Cross program and the progress of the projects. Federation Health Coordinator together with his counterpart have meetings with representatives from the Ministry on major issues connected with the program.

It is expected that the WHO will play a more active role in advocacy for improvements in the Health System in DPRK after the arrival of a country representative and the opening of a permanent WHO Country Representation in DPRK in November.

There is a close cooperation between WHO and Federation in the planning and follow up on the programs. Valuable advice has been received from WHO in the process of redesigning the medical kits, and all organizations involved in drug distribution in DPRK have been advised to design more focused programs adjusted to the actual funding situation in order to assure that programs will be conducted as planned.

WHO will increase the technical assistance to the MoPH in the years to come, and the first concrete result has already been observed in better funding of the TB and malaria programs. The role of the Red Cross in training of health professional can probably be reduced in the future. In this period several meetings have been held to plan the future activities of the Red Cross in the field of training of health professionals and diagnostic equipment in the hospitals.

Institutional and Resource Development

As a result of the Governance/Management workshop conducted in mid July with support from the Regional delegation, the OD/RD program proposal was revised and reinforced. The proposal was submitted to Secretariat in August and has been included in the 2002-2003 appeal document. At the regional partnership meeting in Beijing, this program was presented and discussed with the relevant PNSs. Even though the program was not included in 2001 appeal, a study tour on organizational development took place to the Swedish Red Cross. The Secretary General and senior officer of the DPRK Red Cross visited Swedish Red Cross where they had opportunity to study and discuss Red Cross organizational matters.

The NS conducted a self assessment which was sent to Secretariat in October. An English language training financed by British Red Cross commenced in September for 29 staff. A total of 8 lectures per week in average has been given at two different levels, beginners and advanced. As for the beginners' course, the participants

can now speak and understand basic English. The participants at the advanced level had quite a good command of English, and the training left them on a professional level. The professor used some literature about the Red Cross in the lessons, which added value to the training. The training is planned to continue in the first 3 months of 2002, covering 20 NS staff and Federation Drivers.

Regional Cooperation

Through close cooperation with the Regional office in Beijing the DPRK delegation is provided with logistics support like visitor service, administrative matters and some procurement. The country delegation has also been supported by the Regional Delegation in Bangkok regarding programming and training of NS staff in the fields of OD/RD and communication training. Participants in the Health Review team and Water and Sanitation evaluation team has also been provided through the Bangkok regional delegation, and the delegation has facilitated the participation of DPRK Red Cross Staff in workshops and conferences in the region.

The Partnership Cooperation meeting for East Asia was held in Beijing September 17 - 21. The conference resulted in commitments from DPRK Red Cross to assume an even more active role in the cooperation and exchange of knowledge within the region. The conference emphasized that even Societies facing severe challenges due to disasters and economic constraints, such as Mongolia and DPRK, these societies can, and should, contribute with knowledge sharing from their increasing capacity, especially in conducting relief operations and disaster preparedness and response.

Coordination and Management

Objective 1: To continue to provide coordinated support and assistance to DPRK Red Cross for the planning and implementation of the programs to be supported by the Federation.

After the initial discussion on the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) comments on a first paper was received from Geneva. A second draft has been sent to the PNSs for their possible comments. A NS strategic plan is under development which will be an integrated part of the CAS process.

The distribution of the operational reports to the Participating National Societies (PNSs), has been considerably improved in this period. Indications are that these reports are well received by the PNSs. Several discussions with PNSs and ECHO during and after the Partnership meeting has clarified their reporting requirement, and the possibility to meet these requirements within the context of the DPRK operation.

The main coordination of international support is carried out by the Desk in the Secretariat. However efforts through a number of contacts by the delegation and NS have proven to some extent to be effective. Visiting officials from various donor countries have been received and briefed by HOD and NS on Red Cross activities. Visit to numerous embassies in Beijing by HOD will be repeated in January 2002, and have been followed up in DPRK when embassy representatives have been visiting DPRK. The permanent representation in Pyongyang by donor countries, facilitates this contact considerably.

In August the DPRK RC Secretary General and Program coordinator visited German, Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross. In Sweden they were accompanied by the HOD.

In September DPRK was visited by representatives from Danish, British and Australian Red Cross, as well as the Desk Officer and Senior Health officer from Geneva. In October a delegation from Canadian Red Cross visited DPRK.

Objective 2: To ensure that the resources contributed to programs of the DPRK Red Cross are effectively targeted and efficiently used.

Financial support from the donors to the programs was by mid year improved through cash and kind contributions. With support from Kuala Lumpur finance the delegation is able to follow the pattern of internal income and expenditure as required. However, the reporting to the delegation on in kind contributions connected with the large programs, are often delayed, and it makes it difficult to follow the appeal coverage from month to month. Towards end of the year the coverage for 2002 Drug Distribution program remained an

area of great concern, taken into consideration the long procurement and transportation time for the drugs. By end of the year coverage for 1. Quarter is about 40 %, 2. Quarter about 75 %, and 3. Quarter drugs, which should have been procured November 2001, has no funding at all so far.

The NS financial section has expressed interest in strengthening their financial management system. However due to internal time and availability by NS staff this has yet to take place.

Objective 3: To promote the work of DPRK Red Cross amongst the donor community in DPRK, and the domestic and international audiences.

Donor representatives present in DPRK participate regularly in the weekly interagency meeting chaired by the Humanitarian Coordinator. At these meetings the HOD gives a brief report on the program achievements and in special cases approach the donors on more specific matters. In close cooperation with the NS several field visits for donors have been arranged during the period under review.

The effort to invite media representatives to DPRK to follow the work of the Red Cross has continued, however clearance by the Government for such visits has so far not been granted. The ongoing long lasting issues regarding the Status Agreement for the Federation in DPRK has progressed and the agreement is likely to be signed in February 2002.

Objective 4: To mobilize the required resources for the implementation of the programs

The regular contacts established with PNSs and other donors by the desk and the delegation have improved the financial resources for the programs. Thanks to this the annual appeal has been covered to more than 90%. The previous experiences with vacant delegate posts were solved and by the arrival of the fourth health delegate in October all delegate positions were filled.

Objective 5: To support capacity building

Several of NS staff have participated in workshops and training abroad in various subjects e.g. Ecological water and sanitation and HIV/AIDS. A planned study tour on CBFA to Germany was postponed due to the Afghanistan crisis. Increased security concern from DPRK government was the reason for a withdrawal from Health in Emergencies Management workshop in the Philippines in November.

National Society staff participated in a English language training starting from September 26. A total of 8 lectures per week in average has been given at two different levels, beginners and advanced. As for the beginners' course, the participants can now speak and understand basic English. The participants at the advanced level had quite a good command of English, and the training left them on a professional level. The professor used some literature about the Red Cross in the lessons, which added value to the training.

The training is planned to continue in the first 3 months of 2002, covering 20 NS staff and Federation Drivers. The training has been funded by the British Red Cross.

Outstanding needs

The limited coverage of the appeal has not hampered overall objectives in 2001. High communication costs continue to be problematic. The installation of a computer network within the delegation has so far not brought the promised improvement, due to lacking connections in Geneva to the SITA network. By end of the year the necessary hardware had arrived in Pyongyang. Installation is pending.

Two new Toyota Corollas have arrived to take care of the transportation within the City of Pyongyang, which will improve the availability of Land cruisers for field trips. Most of the fleet is showing signs of fatigue due to the road conditions therefore even more new vehicles will be needed fairly soon. The position vacancies of delegates especially in the health program has hampered a smooth implementation of the program. Not until end of October was the delegation team complete. Because of the extension of 4 delegates, a massive turnover in the beginning of 2002 has been avoided, but so far there are no information whether the needs for new HoD and Health Coordinator from mid February will be met.

For further details please contact: Aurélia Balpe, Federation Desk Officer, Phone: 41 22 730 4352; Fax: 41 22 733 0395; email:balpe@ifrc.org.

All International Federation Assistance Operations seek to adhere to the Code of Conduct and are committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

In line with the Minimum Reporting Standards, the first operations update on this appeal will be issued within 30-days of the launch and the second will be issued over the course of the operation; a final narrative and financial report will be issued no later than 90 days after the end of the operation.

This operation seeks to administer to the immediate requirements of the victims of this disaster. Subsequent operations to promote sustainable development or longer-term capacity building will require additional support and these programmes are outlined on the Federation website.

For support to or for further information concerning Federation operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

John Horekens
Head
Relationship Management Department

Hiroshi Higashiura
Head
Asia Pacific

DPR Korea						ANNEX 1
APPEAL No. 01.48/2001		PLEDGES RECEIVED			28.02.2002	
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
CASH						
REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				11'826'783		TOTAL COVERAGE 61.1%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				198'102		
AMERICAN - PRIVATE		100	USD	169	18.04.2001	
BRITISH - GOVT/DFID		196'079	GBP	472'550	22.03.01	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAMME
BRITISH - RC		6'174	USD	10'027	02.01.2204	ENGLISH LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR DPRK RC STAFF
CANADIAN - GOVT		41'144	CAD	44'538	28.03.01	PHILIPPINE DELEGATE
DENMARK - RC		2'850'000	DKK	580'260	22.05.2001	HEALTH PROGRAMME & PURCHASE OF DRUGS
JAPANESE - RC		7'500'000	JPY	95'813	18.12.2001	HEALTH & COORDINATION MGT
NETHERLANDS - RC		11'236	NLG	7'689	16.07.2001	HEALTH AND CARE
NEW ZEALAND - RC		40	NZD	29	28.06.2001	NATIONAL COORDINATION
NORWEGIAN - RC				180'000	19.01.01	WINTERISATION PROJECT
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		4'250'000	NOK	1725'176	08.06.2001	HEALTH & CARE, DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, WATER/SANITATION, PSB 5%
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		257'500	NOK	48'751	12.06.2001	LOGISTICS DELEGATE AND PSB
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1'618'123	NOK	307'549	21.08.2001	PURCHASE OF COAL FOR HEALTH INSTITUTIONS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		97'976	NOK	17'993	18.12.2001	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1'009'709	NOK	185'425	18.12.2001	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS, COORDINATION & MANAGEMENT
PRIVATES				327	17.10.2001	
SINGAPORE - RC				4'570	16.07.2001	
SLOVENIAN - RC				7'000	10.05.2001	
SWEDISH - RC		1'000'000	SEK	173'700	07.03.01	WATER & SANITATION PROJECT
SWEDISH - GOVT/RC		5'250'000	SEK	891'975	21.05.2001	HEALTH & CARE/ WATER & SANITATION
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				4'951'643	CHF	41.9%
KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)						
DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
Australia	Delegate(s)			44'846		
Canada	Delegate(s)			29'897		
Denmark	Delegate(s)			19'877		
Finland	Delegate(s)			54'209		
Great Britain	Delegate(s)			56'180		
New Zealand	Delegate(s)			25'462		
Norway	Delegate(s)			51'581		
Sweden	Delegate(s)			116'303		
GERMAN - GOVT		220'048	DEM	165'718	12.11.2001	600 ANTIBIOTIC KITS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		5'000'000	NOK	995'856	08.06.2001	MEDICINES
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1'750'000	NOK	353'912	12.06.2001	DRUGS & TRANSPORTATION
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		1'959'521	NOK	359'850	18.12.2001	SUPPLEMENTARY HEALTH KIT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				2273'691	CHF	19.2%

