

PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

19 October 2005

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 181 countries.

For more information: www.ifrc.org

In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA059; Programme Update no. 2, Period covered: May to August 2005; Appeal coverage: 93.8%; Outstanding needs: CHF 839,880 (USD 646,758 or EUR 540,672).

[\(click here to go to the attached Contributions List\)](#) [\(click here for live contributions list available on the website\)](#)

Appeal target: CHF 13,546,449 (USD 11,284,006 or EUR 8,856,783)

Related Emergency or Annual Appeals: [East Asia Regional Appeal 05AA061](#)

Programme summary: In the final week of August, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) government announced the end of all humanitarian aid by 31 December in favour of development aid. Such a decision will have a great impact on the Federation and DPRK Red Cross (DPRK RC) programmes as the Red Cross is a major supplier of medicines in a country that has previously been heavily dependent on external support for basic drugs. Nevertheless, the drug and equipment distribution under the health and care programme has kept to their schedule this reporting period, providing regular deliveries to fulfil institutional medical needs in 64 cities/counties of five provinces. A three-year water and sanitation project is also well on its way for completion by the end of the year.

Other programmes supported by this appeal are also progressing well. When torrential rains on 30 June and 4 August caused many deaths and severe damage to houses and infrastructure, trained DPRK RC staff and reinforced national society capacity enabled DPRK RC to respond quickly and effectively. Often, the DPRK RC was the only organization providing relief items and support to the flood-affected people. To help replenish the national society's disaster preparedness relief stock, the Federation released CHF 345,000 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) through the launch of a minor emergency. In the organizational development programme, the role of the national society's organizational development committee in undertaking the second phase of the change process has been clearly defined in a consultative meeting between the national society, Federation and International Committee of the Red Cross representatives. The Federation Asia Pacific organizational development coordinator's report together with the final report of the strategic review team was valuable input for future actions.

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- In DPRK: The DPRK Red Cross Society, phone: +850.2.3818986; fax: +850.2.3813490.
- In DPRK: Mr. Jaap Timmer, head of DPRK delegation, Pyongyang; email: ifrcpk02@ifrc.org; phone: +850.2.3814350; fax: +850.2.3813490.
- In China: Mr. Alistair Henley, head of East Asia regional delegation, Beijing; email: alistair.henley@ifrc.org; phone: +86.10.65327162, fax: +86.10.65327166.
- In Geneva: Asia and Pacific department, Ms. Ewa Eriksson, East Asia regional officer, email: ewa.eriksson@ifrc.org; phone: +41.22.7304252; fax: +41.22.7330395.

This Programme Update reflects activities to be implemented over a one-year period. This forms part of, and is based on, longer-term, multi-year planning (refer below to access the detailed logframe documents). All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

Operational developments

Following the 15 June celebrations and improving relations between DPRK and the Republic of Korea (ROK), the DPRK government has agreed to resume the six-party talks that began on 25 July. The DPRK clearly invested in the celebrations of reunification, looking for urgently needed support, especially in food and fertilizers, and an improved relationship to properly position themselves in preparation for the six-party talks.

In the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the 'reunification declaration' between North and South Korea, the DPRK government focused on strengthening ties between the two countries and invited a delegation of 300 government officials and civilians from the ROK to participate in festivities in Pyongyang. This was the start of renewed cooperation between the two countries and increased material support from the South to the North. Part of this support, a large donation of fertilizer, was facilitated by the DPRK and ROK Red Cross societies. Related to this was a new round of talks between the two societies on resuming family reunifications. The meeting place in Mt. Kumgang was extended and a system of videophones established. A large delegation of the ROK visited Pyongyang in June to discuss extended support to the Red Cross hospital in the city.

The strategic review for the DPRK Red Cross began in the middle of April, six weeks later than originally planned. The review team presented some of their findings at a partnership meeting for East Asia held in Ulaanbaatar during the second week of May. Discussions on a review of the current monitoring system continued, and a proposal was presented to all stakeholders. Extensive discussions took place with all concerned also during May's partnership meeting.

In the last week of August, the government announced its wish to end all humanitarian aid by 31 December 2005. The message was consistent with last year's message on September 2004, but now actual measures were announced. Distribution of food aid, medicines and clothes is intended for discontinuation, while continued development aid will be welcome. The government will abolish the flood disaster relief committee (FDRC) by 1 January 2006, and non-government organizations (NGOs) are not allowed permanent expatriate presence from that date on. Consequences for the Federation office are still in discussion with the national society and the outcome is as yet not entirely clear.

Health and Care

The overall goal of the programme is to improve the health of vulnerable communities and reduce the risk of transmission of communicable diseases. The programme includes vulnerable communities in 65 counties/cities in North Pyongan, South Pyongan, North Hwanghae, Chagang and South Hamgyong provinces, covering a population of 8.6 million people. The health and care programme comprises three separate projects:

- health promotion and community-based first aid (CBFA)
- drug and equipment distribution

Goal: The health of vulnerable communities is improved and the risk of transmission of communicable diseases reduced.

Objective: To improve the health of vulnerable communities in 65 counties/cities in North Pyongan, South Pyongan, North Hwanghae, Chagang and South Hamgyong province.

Health Promotion and Community-Based First Aid

Expected result: The Red Cross volunteers and community health professionals (household doctors and nurses) increased their CBFA skills, awareness and knowledge on prevention and care for the benefit of local people vulnerable to the most common diseases.

Progress/Achievements

In cooperation with the ministry of public health (MOPH), the Federation and DPRK RC have updated teaching manuals on control of the health challenges in communities and at the same time organized several workshops targeting not only non-professionals but also professionals in the Federation operational areas. These initiatives have been beneficial to update the knowledge of health professionals working in the supported institutions on control of most common diseases and to increase public awareness on health protection.

The national headquarters and Federation delegation have arranged for several visits to local Red Cross training centres to review teaching facilities and work out a support list of necessary equipment for future use. Health and disaster management teams have been cooperating to update integrated training-of-trainers (TOT) workshop modules and organize one workshop in Huichon city for 20 trainers from Chagang and North Pyongan provinces in August. Three remaining workshops will be organized in September. Ten workshops on waterborne disease prevention were arranged in July, which were conducted as integrated work between water and sanitation and health departments.

Thirteen TOT workshops on rational drug use for household doctors started in early July and finished in late August. One TOT workshop for household doctors on infectious disease control was conducted in late August and is still ongoing in September. Three workshops for nurses and midwives were also conducted in March and all the workshops on aseptic technique were completed. One study tour on HIV/AIDS and CBFA has been arranged for two national society staff to China, Mongolia and Pakistan in the July to August period. The study tour on rational drug use and rehabilitation services will be arranged to Armenia and Georgia from early September.

Chagang province was omitted from the first aid refresher kit distribution at the end of 2004 because of it was inaccessible to expatriates, but soon after accessibility was granted in March, 70 first aid refresher kits were supplied to 70 first aid posts in Chagang province. On 30 June, 150 complete first aid kits and backpacks arrived at Nampo port and were distributed to South Hamgyong province. In the meantime, malaria nets and screens donated by the Finnish Red Cross arrived in Pyongyang by railway on 19 June 2005 and were distributed to the operational areas in July. Using stock money from the Ryongchon operation, 1,000 health and human development manuals were printed and distributed to 63 counties in the operational areas.

Impact

Measuring the impact of the activities above remains extremely difficult. Any statistical data is considered confidential by the government of the DPRK and permission for collecting data is limited. Brief reports are made on the training sessions and these reports are used by the DPRK RC health department and Federation delegates to discuss possible improvements to the set up of the workshops.

Drug and Equipment Distribution

Expected result: The health institutions (county, city, industrial and ri hospitals, ri and poly clinics) strengthened their capacity to provide basic medical services to the population.

Progress/Achievements

The DPRK Red Cross and the Federation delegation continues to ensure the timely and quality distribution of medical supplies to targeted health institutions in 64 cities/counties of five provinces (North Pyongan, South Pyongan, Chagang, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces). The Federation health delegates and national society counterparts have conducted monitoring trips to 57 health institutions and national society field monitors covered by the programme have conducted similar trips to 510 health institutions.

Distributions of medical and other items have been regular and conducted exactly as planned. For the quarterly procurement and distribution of basic medical supplies to health institutions dealing with primary health care, this schedule has been adhered to:

Date	Movement of basic kits
24 June - 14 July 2005	8,762 basic kits for the third quarter (4,062 donated by ECHO and 4,700 by Netherlands Red Cross) transported to county warehouses of North and South Pyongan, South Hamgyong, North Hwanghae and Chagang.
27 July - 3 August 2005	Warehouse monitoring for the 8,762 basic kits undertaken by Federation health delegates, national society counterparts and field monitors prior to distribution to health institutions.

The distribution plan of 8,762 basic kits for the fourth quarter has been prepared and will be transported to the county/city warehouses in September.

In the procurement and distribution of mosquito nets and screens to 30,000 families, this schedule has been kept:

Date	Movement of household doctor kits
10 July - 17 July 2005	60,000 mosquito nets and screens donated by Finnish Red Cross distributed to 56 counties of 30,000 families in North and South Pyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces.
27 July - 3 August 2005	Warehouse monitoring undertaken by Federation health delegates and national society counterparts for 60,000 mosquito nets and screens before distribution to families.

Additional items include 1,407 Finnish Red Cross-supported health care kits that will arrive on 6 September at the Nampo port and 44 cartons of Oxytocyn coming separately in early September. The Finnish Red Cross is also supporting the programme with 2,000 baby scales, which will arrive with intensive care kits on 6 September 2005. Procurement and distribution of coal to health institutions to heat their most active facilities is only planned for December 2005 and has yet to be activated.

Constraints

The Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) review and strategic review recommended that the Federation and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) achieve harmonization in distributing medical kits to health institutions in DPRK. Discussions were held with the ministry of public health on the essential drug list and all parties agreed on the drugs to be included. However, donor constraints meant that the actual kinds of different drugs distributed were often less than required. Harmonization of supplies would lead to either the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) or UNICEF to adjust itself to the limitations of the other. The effect would be a downsizing of supplies that are already below the needs.

Impact

The monitoring system continues to show that the Red Cross contribution makes up 70 per cent of the drug distribution programme that is part of country's total drug consumption. Drug availability in county and industrial hospitals has not shown any improvements, justifying the continued distribution of emergency kits to the clinics. The impact of the emergency kits are not measurable as yet though because of the lack of basic statistics.

The new monitoring regime started in July. The system might, in due time, improve the possibilities of measuring actual needs and show the differences between having health workers trained in rational drug use with those that are not, based on consumption ratios. It will take roughly a year before sufficient data is collected.

Water and Sanitation

Background

The water and sanitation 100-village programme, launched in 2002, is due to be completed by the end of 2005. At the end of 2004, there were still 40 villages to be completed, which constituted 'phase 3' of the programme. By the end of March this year, ten of the 40 villages have been completed within the implementation period 1 April 2004 to 31 March 2005 with funds from the Swedish Red Cross. The remaining 30 projects are funded by ECHO and have an implementation period of 1 Jan 2005 to 31 December 2005. At the time of writing, construction in these 30 villages is ongoing and on course for completion before the end of the year.

In addition to the 30 ECHO-funded water and sanitation projects currently underway, another Swedish Red Cross-funded water and sanitation programme is ongoing this year. The implementation period for this programme is 1 April 2005 to 31 March 2006. It involves the construction of water supply systems for 30,000 beneficiaries in four communities in the southern coastal region of South Hamgyong province. At the time of writing, cement and reinforcing steel (for the construction of wells, pumping stations and reservoirs) have been procured and delivered to the communities, allowing construction work to commence. The remaining construction materials (pipes, pumps, etc.) have been ordered and delivery is pending.

On completion of the 100-village programme, it is proposed to begin a three-year water and sanitation programme with the aim of providing clean water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion to 300,000 beneficiaries from 2006 to 2009. Currently, the DPRK RC through its branch network is receiving applications from communities for water and sanitation intervention. National society and Federation delegation water and sanitation departments will assess these applications jointly later this year.

In May 2005, a review team consisting of both Geneva-based and external consultants conducted an extensive review of the Red Cross operations in DPRK. In August, an external review team with extensive knowledge in sanitation issues carried out a "sanitation review". This team was also given the task of drafting an ECHO proposal for 2006. The findings from these reviews will have a significant impact on the implementation of future water and sanitation programmes.

Goal: To improve health of communities by reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases through the provision of clean and safe water and hygiene promotion.

Objective: To provide clean water and locally appropriate sanitation facilities and education in the prevention of waterborne diseases in 40 villages of North and South Pyongan provinces as well as 30,000 beneficiaries in four communities of South Hamgyong province.

Progress/Achievements

Expected result 1: Forty water supply systems, 20 waste water collection systems and 500 latrines combined with biogas generators have been installed/rehabilitated in 40 ri and dong target communities in North Pyongan, South Pyongan and Chagang province by the end of 2005, and water facilities have been erected in South Hamgyong province.

Health data, especially the rate of incidence of waterborne diseases, was collected from health institutions of all target communities and used in the selection process to identify the most vulnerable. Water quality information provided by Red Cross water quality monitors was also used to select communities. After completing the projects, the quality of water supplied by the new systems will be tested to ensure minimum standards are met.

Red Cross water quality monitors are continuing to collect and analyze samples of water, both from completed projects and from communities requesting water and sanitation intervention. However, the control system, including the job descriptions and reporting requirements of the water quality monitors, is not transparent and is under review. As part of this review, it was possible for a water sanitation delegate together with the sanitation review team to interview one of the water quality monitors in Sinuiju on 23 August. At this meeting, the water quality monitor was able to explain some duties and responsibilities as well as some of the constraints faced. This information will be used in redefining job descriptions and management systems for water quality monitors and general data collection.

Joint field assessments were conducted by the DPRK RC and Federation delegation for the 30 ECHO-funded communities in September and October of 2004. Federation water and sanitation delegates and the national society water and sanitation technicians made the estimation of required materials from the agreed designs jointly in November and December 2004. For the four Swedish Red Cross-funded communities in South Hamgyong province, the assessment finished in April 2005 and the estimation of materials was made in April and May 2005.

Three-day technical workshops were held in North Pyongan and South Pyongan provinces for the 30 ECHO-funded communities in February and March 2005. South Hamgyong province was the location for the workshops for four Swedish Red Cross-funded communities in May. The purpose was to teach general construction techniques for the water and sanitation systems, go through each proposed design in detail and distribute technical manuals. Managers and technicians from the target communities as well as water and sanitation officers from the local branch offices attended them. One-day water and sanitation technical workshops are specifically for training the community technicians in pump usage and management. They will be attended by the pump housekeepers and electricians from each community and will be held later this year.

All water and sanitation material for the 40 targeted communities funded by ECHO and the Swedish Red Cross has been procured and distributed within the previous and current reporting period. Although there were some delays, most of them were not substantial. In an additional four Swedish Red Cross-funded communities in South Hamgyong province, there have been some malfunctions in previously installed pumps that must be investigated before purchasing any more new pumps. A few purchases were made later as well because some Swedish Red Cross funds came in after the implementation period to remedy an initial lack of finances.

Construction of the water and sanitation systems is well underway in the 30 ECHO-funded phase 3 communities and just beginning in the four Swedish Red Cross-funded communities in South Hamgyong province. National society water and sanitation technicians are doing regular monitoring of the construction process. The national society technicians using a newly implemented checklist system report on this monitoring. It is anticipated that this system can help to ensure regular and appropriate monitoring of construction as well as increase the capacity of the national society technicians through their consultation with Federation water and sanitation delegates.

During the period covered by this report, 1 May 2005 to 31 August 2005, the two water and sanitation delegates spent a combined total of 33 days in the field. These visits were for handing over responsibility for completed projects from phase 2 as well as monitoring construction in phase 3 projects. Hygiene workshops were also attended, and a few days in the field were taken up by accompanying review teams on their visits to target communities. Some restrictions to field visits were experienced, especially in the planting season. During the first half of June it was impossible to do any field visits because the local people were too busy with the planting to conduct any construction work or to receive any visitors.

Expected result 2: Water and sanitation activities and hygiene promotion activities have been better integrated with other programmes in 40 ri and dong target communities.

The two-day waterborne disease and hygiene promotion workshops were held in July and August, organized by the water and sanitation department and jointly facilitated by delegates and staff from the health and water and sanitation departments. Six workshops trained 206 participants from 27 communities in 21 counties and cities. Most of the participants were Red Cross health volunteers, but water and sanitation technicians, staff members from anti-epidemic centres and health officers also attended. Topics covered included management and control of water supply and wastewater collection systems, protection of water sources as well as hygiene and sanitation information further. This process helped to integrate the programmes run by the health and water and sanitation departments, providing the participants with valuable information and training methods to disseminate information in their communities. The health and water and sanitation teams jointly developed the curriculum and methodology for the waterborne disease and hygiene promotion workshops.

Flipcharts and booklets were developed and used in the waterborne disease and hygiene promotion workshops. These contain information on water and sanitation systems, protection of water sources, appropriate hygiene and sanitation, waterborne disease causes and prevention, and other hygiene related information. A flipchart and booklet was issued to each participant for further training of the people in their communities.

Expected results 3: The capacity of the DPRK RCS to implement the water and sanitation programme has been further strengthened in relation to other relevant institution.

Capacity building of national society staff is ongoing. Field visits are a good opportunity to train national society staff in technical and administrative skills. National society technicians have also participated in a sanitation review workshop facilitated by the sanitation review team on 26 August. Water and sanitation technical workshops were held in February, March and May of this year as detailed under the heading: 'Expected Result 1, Activity 4', above. Ongoing restrictions on field visits have propelled the decision to reschedule the reassessment of seventy community targets to next year.

Constraints

The capacity of the Federation delegation in implementing the water and sanitation programme was based on the presence of a water and sanitation coordinator and two delegates. In November, the delegation was informed that the government would allow only two water and sanitation delegates. With an increase in the national society's capacity and its adjusted and improved system of monitoring, it was considered adequate to continue the programme with one water and sanitation coordinator and one delegate. The water and sanitation coordinator moved to a new posting in support of the tsunami programme however. Nevertheless, with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross Society and consent from the DPRK government, the programme could continue with two water and sanitation delegates. Owing to the limitations to the number of Federation delegation field visits, the reassessment and follow up for necessary repairs of the 70 completed villages has yet to start. Some delays in procurement were experienced and have been or are being addressed accordingly (see expected result 1 for more details).

Disaster Management

Disaster Response

In autumn, the DPRK is generally prone to disaster such as tidal waves, flash floods or typhoons. On 30 June 2005, torrential rain accompanied by strong winds struck the west part of the DPRK. In some parts of South Pyongan province, the rainfall was recorded at 150 mm an hour. Heavy rains caused flash floods and mudslides in the mountainous areas of Dokchon city, Pukchang and Maengsan counties. The early warning system helped to evacuate tens of thousands people but, since the flash floods hit late at midnight, the death toll topped 88. More than 250 persons were heavily injured and hospitalized. Flash floods and mudslides devastated the infrastructure, leaving 3,105 families homeless and another 1,850 families partially affected. The DPRK Red Cross, with the support from the Federation, provided families who had lost their homes with basic relief items, which include 16,093 blankets, 3,105 kitchen sets, 3,105 water containers, 3,105 pieces of plastic sheeting and water purification tablets from the society's emergency stocks. Funds from DREF were released through a minor emergency to restock disaster preparedness items used in the floods (see expected result 3 for details).

Another disaster occurred on 4 August, in which torrential rain of up to 240 mm fell and caused extensive damage in Sunchon city, Unsan county and Pyongsong city in South Pyongan province. Many houses and infrastructure suffered serious damage, including public buildings, water sewage and communication systems throughout South Pyongan province. The Red Cross was the only organization to provide relief support to the affected areas by distributing pre-positioned relief items to 798 families. The items included 798 kitchen sets, 3,590 blankets, 798 water jerry cans and 215,400 water purification tablets. There were fortunately no fatalities.

Disaster Preparedness

DPRK Red Cross disaster management activities in 2005 are a continuation of a long-term programme, which focuses on consolidating the disaster management capacity of the national society acquired over the last five years. It follows the society's five-year disaster management strategic plan adopted at the 7th national congress of the national society in 2005. The plan aims to integrate disaster management with health care and water sanitation activities, replenish and increase disaster preparedness stocks and extend the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) project into ten new *ris* in South Hamgyong province.

Goal: The impact of disasters on the most vulnerable is reduced.

Objective: The DPRK Red Cross will have the disaster management capacity to provide quality services to the most vulnerable in a timely and efficient manner.

Expected programme result 1: A disaster management structure has been built to enable the national society to play a key role in disaster response in the DPRK.

Achievements

The capacity of the DPRK RC has been strengthened through the training of 65 Red Cross staff and volunteers in disaster management at the following disaster preparedness workshops:

- Master trainers' workshop on 10-12 May in Huichang county, South Pyongan province, participated by 20 disaster preparedness master trainers from four operational areas.
- A workshop on 17-19 July in Hungnam city, North Pyongan province, participated by 25 disaster preparedness officers from cities and counties of the province.
- A workshop on 28-30 August in Hungsan county, participated by 20 disaster preparedness officers from cities and counties of North Pyongan province.

500 CD-ROM containing an animation film have been produced in the Korean language. The CDs contain basic information about disasters in DPR Korea. They will be used as awareness materials by the DPRK RC branches.

Five persons from the DPRK RC and the Federation delegation visited the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran (IRCS) from 3 to 15 July 2005 for a study tour of IRCS activities, especially in the fields of disaster management and logistics.

Impact

The study tour provided the members of the team with an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the special structure and system in place at IRCS, as well as its disaster management projects. The report of the team contained practical recommendations that can be applied to the DPRK context. Examples of road safety activities organized by IRCS will be useful for the DPRK RC's intended new role in this field.

Expected result 2: Integrated community-based disaster preparedness and community-based first aid projects have been implemented in 22 ris by 2005.

Achievements

In 2005, DPRK RC extended CBDP activities in South Hamgyong province. The South Hamgyong province is one of the disaster zones in the country. During the period May to August, three follow-up visits were carried out by DPRK RC and the disaster management delegate to the project areas. Progress of the self-help activities at the targeted communities were found to be very positive, summarized as follows:

- The 10 ris formed CBDP committees (seven to nine members) that have been actively involved in community-based disaster preparedness. They have identified their vulnerability, hazards and capacities and have worked out a disaster preparedness action plan with clearly-defined roles and responsibilities for all concerned.
- The CBDP committees prepared the plan for required mitigation work in coordination with local authorities. The Federation delegate and the national society visited the sites of mitigation work to ensure their appropriateness.
- All ris have developed a disaster preparedness plan comprising disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities.
- All 10 ris conducted awareness campaign and simulation exercises at the community level.

Impact

The CBDP committees (seven to nine members) formed in ten ris have been actively involved in community disaster preparedness. They have identified their vulnerabilities, hazards and capacities and have worked out a disaster preparedness action plan with clearly-defined roles and responsibilities for the people concerned. The CBDP committee prepared plans for the mitigation work required in coordination with local authorities. The Federation delegate and the national society visited mitigation work sites to ensure their appropriateness. All ris have developed a disaster preparedness plan comprising disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities. All 10 ris have also conducted awareness campaigns and simulation exercises at the community level.

Expected result 3: Necessary material and human resources for timely and effective disaster response have been established.

Achievements

To reinforce the DPRK RC capacity to respond to recurring disasters (floods and landslides) the Federation procured additional disaster preparedness items. The relief items comprised of 1,500 cooking sets, 10,000 blankets, 2,000 twenty-liter water jerry cans and 600,000 water purification tablets.

Following the July floods, the Federation launched a minor emergency appeal, with support from donors, to replenish the disaster preparedness items that were distributed to affected people. The appeal allowed for the release of CHF 345,000 from the DREF and facilitated replenishment of 16,100 quilts, 3,500 kitchen sets, 3500 water jerry cans and 600,000 water purification tablets. In addition, the Republic of Korea Red Cross supported the DPRK RC through the Federation with 3,000 blankets, while the Hong Kong Red Cross procured 500 kitchen sets for the operations.

Impact

The DPRK RC was able to immediately respond to both two floods as mentioned above as well as fires early in the year and provide much needed relief items to the victims.

Expected result 4: Micro-mitigation initiatives like reforestation have been implemented in high-risk areas to prevent and mitigate natural disasters and control risks posed by floods and landslides.

Achievements

The implementation of the activities in the field of tree planting has continued and shown results. With assistance from a team of Finnish experts, the construction of a green house in the central tree nursery has been completed in the first week of August. Three tractors have been distributed to Junghwa seedling nursery, Jongju seedling nursery and central seedling nursery in Pyongyang. Water pipes for connecting pump houses and irrigation systems have also been distributed to all five nurseries.

Two hundred copies of flipcharts have been produced to be distributed to nurseries and Red Cross branches for awareness education sessions prior to tree planting campaigns during the spring and autumn tree planting season. Furthermore, two thousand tree planting manuals have been published and printed with the support of Caritas, Hong Kong. The DPRK RC, in coordination with the ministry of land and environmental protection, has arranged the distribution of the manual to 188 nurseries.

Constraints

While collecting and analyzing soil samples from the five nurseries, some mistakes resulted in the soil analysis being not scientific enough to prove that it was necessary to supply fertilizers to the nurseries. This issue was discussed with two Norwegian foresters during their visit to DPRK in April. All concerned agreed that the soil analysis would be undertaken again by the ministry of land and environmental protection in a more accurate way by October and handed over to the DPRK RC.

The electrical supply appeared too unstable for the high-tech control system of the newly constructed greenhouse. The supplier of the greenhouse will visit the DPRK again to find proper solutions for this problem. Provisions are being made to guarantee sufficient water supply to the greenhouse. Despite the hard work to deliver seeds before the end of the sowing season, they arrived too late and the seeds have to be preserved until the next sowing season.

Impact

Despite constraints, progress has been made in improving the output of the central seedling nursery, facilitating the production of around 700,000 seedlings each year.

Organizational Development

Overall Goal: The Red Cross Society of the DPRK becomes a well-functioning national society.

Programme Objective: The organizational development efforts of the DPRK Red Cross support the implementation of “characteristics of a well-functioning national society” enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of service delivery at the central and branch levels.

Expected result 1: Branches will increasingly have ownership of the development process through integration of community service programmes and branch development and training.

Progress/Achievements

An extended national development organizational development (OD) committee meeting co-facilitated by the Federation Asia Pacific OD coordinator took place in May, and a national society human resource development working group was formed. Consisting of four branch leaders and three headquarters directors, this working group will undertake the overall revision of volunteer, staff and governance training curricula and manuals by 18 October 2005. The OD committee meeting also reviewed the draft national society volunteering policy and recommended to submit it to the forthcoming session of the central committee. A new version of the volunteer manual is under development by the human resource development working group.

The 2005-2008 national society branch development plan drafting task force was formed in June, comprising four headquarters staff and three branch leaders. The task force was assigned to conduct needs assessments targeting all provincial branches and six county-level branches before going into drafting phase. The needs assessment was planned for June and July but was postponed to autumn because of the national campaign for rice transplanting. In addition, a monitoring and evaluation workshop facilitated by the Netherlands Red Cross regional programme manager took place in July with participation from 12 branch and headquarters staff. Three branch staff from

North Hwanghae also visited the South Hamgyong branch and conducted a resource mobilization forum as well as a vulnerability and capacity assessment on Pujon county in late July.

Renovation or refurbishment of Kangwon and South Pyongan provincial branches as well as the Kaesong branch has continued. Renovation for the Kangwon provincial branch office was completed by end of July and South Pyongan provincial branch office's renovation is ongoing. The Federation head of country delegation paid a visit to the Kaesong branch and discussed with the branch workers on the effective use of the training hall.

Expected result 2: The DPRK Red Cross has a system of financial management, budgeting, accounting, as well as motivated and effective resource mobilization activities that lead to sustainable program at the community level.

Progress/Achievements

The logistics and resource mobilization department has presented a draft national society resource mobilization strategy for 2005-2007 to the OD committee meeting in May. The department has received valuable comments to enrich the strategy and is revising it. The new management is looking for a possible change process of the national society finance and administration mechanism, which was the most difficult part to implement during past years. With support of the Federation and Hong Kong branch of the RCSC, research for a Certified Public Accountant training course for national society finance staff was undertaken in August.

Expected result 3: Internal and external communication capacity has strengthened to increase the visibility of the DPRK Red Cross and the Movement as well as to promote humanitarian values.

Progress/Achievements

The 25 participants from national mass media and legal institutions attended a World Red Cross Day event jointly organized by the Federation, ICRC delegation and national society on 5 May. This event was especially geared towards advocacy on the need to upgrade the legal status of the national society. The assistant secretary-general of the Danish Red Cross visited DPRK in August to support a legal base strengthening project and had a fruitful meeting with the legislative unit in the Supreme People's Assembly (parliament). The regional info delegate visited in March on the occasion of World Water Day and reviewed the communications plan for 2005.

A working discussion between the DPRK RC, Federation country delegation, Asia Pacific OD coordinator and ICRC regional legal advisor team was held in May and agreed on further commitment from each side on this issue. The Model Red Cross law and Red Cross laws from China, Mongolia and Bulgaria were translated into Korean and sent to the legislative unit in the Supreme People's Assembly to be referred to in August.

Impact

The role of the national society OD committee in undertaking the second phase of the change process was clearly defined through the meeting in May. The Federation Asia Pacific OD coordinator's report together with the final report of the strategic review team was valuable input for future actions. The branches in Dokchon city as well as Pukchang and Maengsan county demonstrated their capacity and role during the flash flood operation in July.

Constraints

The national society needs a new OD officer since the former OD officer was moved to another position. Training is however needed for the new candidate. The 70-day nationwide campaign for rice transplanting also affected the implementation of the programme that includes regional workshops.

Representation, Management and Implementation

Coordination and Management

Notwithstanding the complex environment, the delegation succeeded in a smooth continuation of its operations. The number of delegates was reduced following a revision of the monitoring system. The two health delegates, who ended their contracts, were replaced with just one. Also, the finance and administration delegate was replaced because of the end of the mission of the present one. The Netherlands Red Cross continues a bilateral programme in support of two Red Cross branches. This programme is well coordinated with other organizational development activities.

The strategic review offered the opportunity to the DPRK RC and the Federation to discuss the existing Federation programmes and its future in depth. The final report became available in July¹. The composition of the team (which included a representative of the DPRK RC) and the quality of the members resulted in a report that was highly appreciated, enabling the development of consistent and shared strategic directions for the future. Based on the strategic review the Federation delegation prepared a long-term plan for international cooperation as a basic document for the country agreement strategy (CAS), which should be ready by then end of 2005.

Coordination among the programmes has improved. Health, water and sanitation, disaster management and organizational development departments of the Federation and national society cooperated to prepare new curricular for the training of staff and volunteers. Joint trainings were also held, including health and hygiene, but a comprehensive approach for the programme remains a challenge. Meetings between departments were held to improve cooperation, in particular in health education, water and sanitation and disaster management. The strategic review team seriously took up the issue of improved coordination and practical ideas for improvement were implemented. Weekly participation in the interagency meeting continued and the delegation's involvement in the interagency sectorial meetings increased. The Federation water and sanitation delegate has been chairing the water and sanitation sectorial meetings.

The DPRK delegation is part of the East Asia regional delegation in Beijing. A meeting of the leadership of the national societies took place in Beijing from 5 to 7 July. The meeting reflected on key policy issues, the implementation of the Manila Action Plan and the preparation of the Federation General Assembly.

[Contributions list below; click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)

¹ Please click on the [DPRK Strategic Review 2005](#) for the full document in PDF [882.3KB].

APPEAL No. 05AA059

PLEDGES RECEIVED

18/10/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
-------	----------	----------	------	-----------	------	---------

CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				13,546,449	TOTAL COVERAGE 93.8%	
OPENING BALANCE				412,961		
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		5,000	AUD	4,705	14.06.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW REPORT
AUSTRALIA - RC		57,487	AUD	56,251	08.08.05	
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	65,430	06.05.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	67,980	23.08.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
ECHO/DANISH RC		338,881	EUR	524,757	20.01.05	DRUG DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME
CARITAS		10,634	USD	12,038	22.02.05	COPIES OF HANDBOOKS TREE PLANTING
ECHO/NETHERLANDS RC		451,530	EUR	699,420	07.04.05	WATER SANITATION & HEALTH PROMOTION
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				16,500	10.06.05	KITCHEN SETS
DANISH - RC				981,908	28.06.05	HEALTH DRUGS DISTRIBUTION, PROMOTION, WATSAN, DISASTER MANAGEMENT
JAPANESE - RC		175,193	USD	226,699	29.09.05	HEALTH, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC				31,950	11.03.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC				142,335	29.03.05	TREE PLANTING PROGRAMME
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		24,660	EUR	37,918	24.05.05	TREE PLANTING PROGRAMME, CONSULTANT
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		2,500,000	NOK	488,750	05.07.05	HEALTH
SWEDEN RC/GOVT		200,000	SEK	34,200	07.03.05	DPR OD
SWEDEN - RC		30,000	SEK	5,130	31.03.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW
SWEDISH - GOVT		2,800,000	SEK	478,800	29.03.05	WATER/SANITATION, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - RC		500,000	SEK	85,500	29.03.05	WATER/SANITATION
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				4,373,232	CHF	32.3%

KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			30,200		
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			76,000		
NORWAY	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			75,200		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			146,000		

APPEAL No. 05AA059

PLEDGES RECEIVED

18/10/2005

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
ECHO/DANISH - RC		2,246,191	EUR	3,453,519	23.02.05	DRUGS SUPPLY, TRANSPORT
ECHO/NETHERLANDS - RC		945,001	EUR	1,452,939	07.04.05	WATER/SANITATION
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		340,793	EUR	531,807	10.08.05	60000 MOSQUITO NETS, 60000 SCREENING MATERIAL, 1407 INTENSIVE CARE KITS, 2000 BABY SCALES
FINNISH - GOVT/RC		494,250	EUR	766,088	26.08.05	5000 PCES HOUSEHOLD DOCTOR KITS, TRANSPORT
GERMAN - GOVT/RC		499,890	EUR	773,830	03.06.05	6000 INTENSIVE CARE KITS, 390 DELIVERY KITS, TRANSPORT
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		4,437,418	NOK	876,390	10.08.05	7200 BASIC CARE KITS
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				8,327,973	CHF	61.5%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED				0	CHF	