

Annual report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

MAAKP002

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This report covers the period 1 January 2009
to 31 December 2009.



The refurbished children's nursery in Sinsong-ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong province now counts with proper bathing and kitchen facilities through the integrated community development project (ICDP).
Photo: DPRK Red Cross.

In brief

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

Summary: In 2009, the disaster management programme worked closely together with 20 vulnerable communities in disaster preparedness, contingency planning, mitigation, and other risk reduction activities. Depending on the specific geographical needs, the communities constructed 97 small-scale mitigation structures to make their environment safer from floods, mudflows, and landslides. Another key activity includes the pre-positioning of family kits in seven disaster preparedness warehouses all over the country ensures the rapid deployment of basic emergency supplies for up to 27,000 families in case of disaster. Meanwhile, the road safety programme participated in public awareness campaigns organized by the government in schools and road safety education rooms in the main cities in the country.

Under the health and care programme, the DPRK Red Cross distributed essential drugs to 2,030 health clinics in the country every four months in 2009, as planned. Regular monitoring of the drug distribution and usage shows that the supplied drugs only cover 40 per cent of the total need of the clinics. The contents of the medical kits are particularly aimed at improving the health of women, new-borns and children, and were agreed on together with the ministry of public health, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization.

More importantly, the DPRK Red Cross supports 2,500 first aid posts throughout the entire country under the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme. The volunteers who run the posts on a daily basis

receive regular first aid training and six months of first aid supplies. The first aid posts play an important role in the prevention of diseases through continuous health and hygiene promotion, as well as in the treatment of injuries, which can sometimes be life-saving.

Other activities covered by the health and care programme include public health in emergencies and voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, mainly focusing on the training of volunteers.

The water and sanitation programme installed another 15 water supply and sanitation systems in 2009, providing almost 50,000 people with safe water at household level.

Besides several capacity building activities focused on the improvement of the number and quality of volunteers, the organizational development programme has successfully piloted the integrated community development projects (ICDP) in 2008-2009 in two communities selected because of a high level of economic vulnerability and pro-active approach from community leaders. The ICDP will be moved under the disaster management programme in 2010.

Fact sheets on all IFRC-supported programmes in DPRK were also prepared and are available online or by request to the country office. To access the fact sheets, click [here](#) for overview, [here](#) for health and care, [here](#) for water and sanitation, [here](#) for disaster management and [here](#) for organizational development.

Financial situation: The total 2009 budget was revised from 9,798,541 (USD 8.67 million or EUR 6.56 million) to CHF 8,648,123 (USD 8.46 million or EUR 5.72 million). Coverage is 113 per cent while expenditure from January to December 2009 is 77 per cent of the total 2009 budget.

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

No. of people we help: approximately 8.25 million beneficiaries.

Our partners: Cooperation agreement strategy partners including Australian, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross Societies. Other partners include the Japanese Red Cross, New Zealand Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (MoLEP), Ministry of People's Security (MoPS), Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (DG ECHO) and other organizations and international representations in the DPRK.

The DPRK country plan and budget is supported by Australian Red Cross/Australian government, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross/ Finnish government, German Red Cross/German government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, New Zealand Red Cross/New Zealand government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government.

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

Context

Although there were many moments of hope and optimism in international politics in 2009, by the end of the year, the DPRK government made a clear statement that the reopening of talks between the DPRK and the United States and other governments can only become a reality when sanctions are lifted and a peace treaty between the two countries are signed.

Difficulties caused by the unexpected revaluation of the local currency at the end of November, were still not solved by the end of 2009, with many shops closed as official prices for many products had still not been set. The situation for the population remains one of great uncertainty.

In 2009, small parts of the population gained access to mobile phone networks, and will hopefully increase in 2010. Contradictory opinions among international agencies on the food security situation for 2010, based on data from the harvest of different crops in 2009, are evidence of the difficulty for proper planning due to the lack of reliable information.

Within the Red Cross context, the signing of the second Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) document up to 2012 in October by the Australian, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross together with the International Federation and DPRK Red Cross, reaffirmed the long-term multilateral partnership, making the DPRK Red Cross feel more capable to achieve its goals set by the National Society Development Strategy 2012.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

With support from the Australian, Finnish, Japanese and Norwegian Red Cross societies, the DPRK Red Cross organized training disaster management for 210 Red Cross staff and volunteers. A total of 20 disaster-prone communities with a population of 65,250 are now better prepared for floods, mudflows, and landslides. Community disaster management committees (CDMC) elaborated their community's risk maps and disaster plans, and helped to construct small-scale mitigation projects.

Contingency planning at all levels is strengthening the capacity of the DPRK Red Cross in effective disaster response. The prepositioning of family kits in seven warehouses all over the country ensures the rapid deployment of basic emergency supplies for 27,000 families in case of disaster.

Outcomes

Programme component 1: Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness
Outcome 1: Improved ability of the DPRK Red Cross to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.
Outcome 2: Improved capacity in skilled human resources, financial and material capacity for effective disaster management.

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

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

Achievements

Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness of DPRK Red Cross

To be better prepared for disasters like floods, the DPRK Red Cross stepped up its contingency planning activities at national and provincial branch level. As a follow-up to the national contingency planning workshop facilitated by international experts on 3-6 August 2009, a provincial workshop was held for 30 Red Cross volunteers in South Hamgyong province. A draft of the national contingency plan will be submitted to the central committee of the DPRK Red Cross for its final approval in 2010.

The DPRK Red Cross trained 75 staff and volunteers in updated disaster relief curriculum, in line with IFRC policy and emergency assessment toolkits, in Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces.

DPRK Red Cross disaster management staff attended the following international events:

No. of participants	Workshop	Date	Location
2	East Asia disaster management working group meeting	14-16 March	Yunnan, China
2	Regional Damage and Need Assessment	18-22 March	Yunnan, China
2 + 1 IFRC	Emergency Relief Unit training	5-10 October	Kedah, Malaysia

Community preparedness/disaster risk reduction

Of 35 eligible communities, a total of 20 were selected to participate in the 2009 community disaster risk reduction (CDRR) project. The selection criteria included:

- 1) the severity of existing disaster risks;
- 2) vulnerability;
- 3) capacities of the community to respond, in terms of human resources; and
- 4) commitment of the community

This selection process created a healthy competition among the 35 communities, encouraging increased community participation through the use of the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA).

The DPRK Red Cross trained 210 Red Cross branch staff and CDMC members in conducting VCAs. With increased capacity, the VCAs are now facilitated by staff and volunteers in the county branches and communities and no longer by headquarters staff. This has improved community participation, positively influencing the quality of the VCA. The trained staff and volunteers facilitated 20 VCAs in the year, with the participation of 467 people. Also, a total of 3,000 copies of CDRR guidelines and flipcharts were printed and distributed to the target communities to increase disaster awareness among up to 65,250 community people.

With the support of the Red Cross, 97 mitigation structures have been constructed, including overflow dams, water heads, culverts, irrigation/drainage systems and evacuation bridges, safeguarding up to 7,206 people (1,926 families) from floods, landslides, and mudflows. In addition, 836 hectares of cropland are protected, ensuring an estimated 4,186 metric tonnes of grains each year. For the construction of the mitigation structures, the communities contributed 76,420 community volunteers (measured in persons per day), 33,501m³ of stones and 20,664m³ of gravel and 53.1 metric tonnes of fuel for transportation. Coordinated by the CDMCs, around 35,000 farmers, engineers, schoolchildren, women and elderly regularly participated in different activities: risk mapping, disaster planning, Red Cross dissemination, first aid training, construction of mitigation structures and others.

Thanks to the close collaboration with the ministry of land and environmental protection (MoLEP) in the design and technical supervision of the mitigation structures, the DPRK Red Cross piloted the non-cement option in the construction of riverbank reinforcements, saving hundreds of tonnes of cement.

To effectively prepare for the 2010 CDRR project, combined review and induction workshops were organized in November in the three target provinces of South Hamgyong, South, and North Phyongan. The presence of CDMC members involved in the 2009 programme together with people from the 31 target communities selected for the 2010-2011 programme, facilitated an active exchange of experiences and lessons learned. A total of 125 Red Cross staff, and community volunteer leaders attended the interactive workshops, which combined lectures, group discussions, VCA simulation exercises, and site visits.

Community-based tree planting

To strengthen the community-based tree-planting project in 12 target communities, 120 Red Cross staff, volunteers, and community leaders were trained in project management and tree planting skills, and received materials like plastic sheeting, polytop, fertilizers, and irrigation pumps. In April and November, the Red Cross mobilized 100,286 youth volunteers and community people in 100 tree planting campaigns in communities in South Hamgyong, North and South Phyongan provinces. Around 4,519,950 tree seedlings were planted in the mountains and water catchment areas vulnerable to flooding and landslides.

To ensure a continuous availability of seedlings and trees, the DPRK Red Cross helped construct a 300 m² tree nursery in Unjon county, North Phyongan province, and distributed 40 metric tonnes of fertilizers to eight county tree nurseries. The quality of the tree planting has been improved thanks to the 10,000 copies of the forestation guidelines, which were disseminated among volunteers and community people.

Road and water safety

In support of the government-initiated road safety awareness months in May and November, the DPRK Red Cross in close collaboration with the ministry of peoples' security organized several awareness-raising activities in schools for around 25,000 students, mainly containing art performances with road safety messages on driving behaviour, road regulations, first aid and traffic accident-related facts. Also together with the ministry of peoples' security, the DPRK Red Cross organized several road safety and first aid workshops in Pyongyang and Hamhung cities for more than 300 drivers and fire brigade officers.

A total of five road safety education rooms were upgraded with first aid kits, audio-visual materials and others. The total number of road safety education rooms in Pyongyang and Pyongsong cities is now 25. Red Cross volunteers are on 24-hour stand-by in the rooms to provide first aid in case of emergency, and actively raise awareness on the importance of road safety among pedestrians and drivers.

A total of two rescue boats and other equipments for the water safety teams in Wonsan and Majon have arrived, to be handed over to the provincial branches for their water safety activities in the summer of 2010.

Disaster response and recovery

The DPRK Red Cross responded to nine fire accidents providing 1,731 fire victims with the following emergency supplies released from the stockpile of provincial disaster preparedness warehouses:

Month	Affected county	Distributed emergency supplies				
		Blanket (piece)	Cooking set (carton)	Jerry can (piece)	Plastic sheet (piece)	WPT ¹ (tablet)
April	Kaesong city, North Hwanghae	153	35	35	35	9,180
	Mundok county, South Phyongan	39	11	39	11	2,340
	Dokchon city, South Phyongan	19	5	19	5	1,140
May	Hamhung city, South Hamgyong	392	98	98	98	23,520
	Hongwon county, South Hamgyong	211	49	49	49	12,660
	Kumya county, South Hamgyong	235	62	62	62	14,100
October	Cholsan county, North Phyongan	110	26	26	26	
November	Kyongsong county, North Hamgyong	102	25	25	25	6,120
December	Pukchong county, South Hamgyong	470	100	100	100	28,200
Total		1,731	411	453	411	97,260

The prepositioned stocks have been replenished with 2,000 kits of non-food items including kitchen sets, tarpaulins and water purification tablets. Although still not fully up-to-date, the management of the disaster preparedness warehouses has improved significantly through training on best practices in warehouse management as well as the renovation of the Kangwon and South Hamgyong warehouses.

Challenges and constraints

Limited time for the CDMCs for the construction of the mitigation works

One of the main challenges identified in 2009 was the lack of time for the CDMCs to construct the mitigation structures in the communities. The materials could only be delivered late July and the construction work was hampered by heavy rains in August, with the harvest and husking season in October and November. Most CDMCs had less than ten days to mobilize the community for the construction of the mitigation structures. It was technically impossible to finish such labour-intensive work in a short period, putting the quality at risk. The flood mitigation structures were completed after the flooding season.

To avoid a similar situation in the future, the selection of the 31 target communities to participate in the 2010 programme was already finalized by the end of December 2009. This will enable to finish the distribution of construction materials by the end of February, to start the construction of mitigation structures in March, and to finish the flood mitigation structures before the flood season.

Limited technical capacity in design and monitoring

One of the main problems identified in recent years was that some mitigation structures built in the past were destroyed after two to three years due to poor engineering. To solve this problem, the DPRK Red Cross coordinated with MoLEP for their technical support in the construction of the mitigation projects. At the same time, branches and CDMCs were encouraged to increase cooperation with local technical

¹ water purification tablets

institutions for technical design and monitoring. The DPRK Red Cross recruited an expert in erosion control and tree planting, to conduct objective technical evaluations on the mitigation works.

Volunteer appreciation and management

To keep the Red Cross volunteers motivated, there is a need for proper recognition for their time and efforts. It is specifically important for those involved in labour intensive volunteering such as the construction of mitigation structures that their dedication and commitment are adequately recognized. The image of the Red Cross is directly related to the way volunteers feel they are treated.

The disaster management department plans to work closely together with the organizational development department in the further development of a volunteer tracking system at the community level.

Health and care

Thanks to funding support from the Australian, Finnish, German, Japanese, Norwegian and Swedish Red Cross, the DPRK Red Cross distributed essential drugs to 2,030 clinics in 56 cities/counties of South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces on a quarterly basis in 2009.

Although the implementation of the community-based health and first aid programme (CBHFA) was slightly diverted from its original plan, recommendations from a review of the 2006-2008 community-based first aid programme (CBFA) will be used to strengthen the CBHFA programme in 2010.

Training of household doctors and first aid volunteers on the prevention of communicable diseases and the promotion of hygiene practices has been stepped up in the second half of 2009.

Outcomes

Programme component 1 : Improvement of medical services

Outcome 1: Community people (8.25 million people) maintain their health and access to basic medical services through the minimum provision of essential drugs (24 basic items).

Outcome 2: Community health professionals (household doctors) have increased their skills and knowledge on rational usage of essential medicines leading to more effective health service provision.

Programme component 2 : Community-based first aid

Outcome 1: Communities are able to cope with and prevent deterioration of health and accidents through increased community-based health and first aid in 2,500 first aid posts around the country.

Programme component 3 : Public health in emergencies

Outcome 1: Increased capacity of DPRK Red Cross Society in public health in emergencies for effective life saving service delivery in times of disaster.

Programme component 4 : Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

Outcome 1: Volunteers' network of DPRK Red Cross Society developed and utilized for the promotion of voluntary non-remunerated blood donation.

Programme component 5 : Health promotion

Outcome 1: People's awareness, knowledge and skills on prevention and control of the most common diseases is increased through the interventions by DPRK Red Cross Society health promotion.

Achievements

Improvement of medical service

The quarterly distribution of essential drugs and medical supplies to 2,030 primary health care facilities including 178 referral hospitals in 2009 is an achievement in itself. It is becoming increasingly difficult to convince donors to provide funds for this a-typical Red Cross activity. The importance of the drug distribution is easily justified, as without the Red Cross and UNICEF drugs, up to 70 per cent of the health facilities in the country would be unable to meet the needs of the population.

Due to the chronic lack of government funding for the health sector, the ministry of public health has still not been able to take over the costly and logistically challenging task. Plans to scale down remain on the IFRC health and care agenda and will be more closely addressed in 2010.

The following table shows the quantity, distribution target, and main donors of the essential drug supply:

Kit	Distributed to	Total	Funded by
Il Cha primary	2,030 primary health institutions	7,158	Sweden, Norway, Australia, Germany
Small	2,030 primary health institutions	7,066	Sweden, Norway
Jon Mun referral	178 referral health institutions	352	Multilateral
Il Cha supplementary	Ri level hospitals	388	Multilateral

The contents of the medical kits are aimed at improving the health of women, new-borns and children, as agreed with the ministry of public health, UNICEF and WHO. Due to the lack of reliable statistics, it is impossible to quantify the impact on the health situation of the beneficiaries.

Regular monitoring of the effectiveness of the distribution and usage of the essential drugs by six DPRK Red Cross field monitors shows that the majority of the health care facilities rapidly run out of the drugs after delivery. Also, daily patient influx is significantly higher when the clinics have availability of drugs. In 2009, the six field monitors visited 1,620 health facilities (80 per cent) in the four provinces.

The procedure used by the field monitors is adapted as needed, based on inputs from DPRK Red Cross and IFRC health teams in weekly meetings and monitoring visits. To enable better quality monitoring and impact analysis, some field monitors will be replaced with persons with a medical background.

To ensure that the medicines, which are distributed by the Red Cross, are prescribed in an appropriate way, the DPRK Red Cross, in close collaboration with the ministry of public health, organized a training for 300 household doctors on the rational use of drugs, in particular antibiotics. The need for updated medical knowledge among household doctors, in addition to insufficient medical equipment, supplies and drugs, are some of the key challenges in providing of quality health care in the country.

Community-based health and first aid

As the procurement of essential drugs is the first priority for the health and care programme, the implementation of the community-based health and first aid programme (CBHFA) was slightly diverted from its original plan. Recommendations from a review of the community-based first aid programme (CBFA) implemented in 2006-2008, conducted by the regional IFRC regional health coordinator and the Finnish Red Cross, will be used to ensure successful implementation of the CBHFA programme in 2010.

The translation of the CBHFA manual into Korean was finalized at the end of 2009 and is under review at time of reporting. The manual will be used in the CBHFA training planned in 2010.

With support from the Danish Red Cross, DPRK Red Cross was able

to refill 2,500 first aid kits for 2,500 first aid posts throughout the country. A total of 40 Red Cross trainers and 400 volunteers were trained as trainers in CBFA in 2009. First aid posts and volunteers play an important role in the prevention of diseases thanks to continuous health and hygiene promotion, as well as



This first aid post in Suhung ri, Hamju county, South Hamgyong province is one of 2,500 first aid posts the Red Cross is supporting in the entire country. The volunteers who run the posts on a daily basis receive regular first aid training and six months of first aid supplies. The first aid posts play an important role in the prevention of diseases thanks to continuous health and hygiene promotion, as well as in the treatment of injuries, which can sometimes be life saving. Photo: Rajja Andersen/ IFRC.

in the treatment of injuries, which can sometimes be life-saving. To raise awareness of the importance of first aid, the DPRK Red Cross trained an additional 200 Red Cross youth members in first aid and celebrated World First Aid Day among school children.

ICRC donated first aid boxes to the Red Cross training centre, for practical usage during first aid trainings.

Health in emergencies

A total of ten inter-agency emergency health kits (IEHK) were relocated from the central medical warehouse to the provincial medical warehouses in July. Since many of the items were close to the expiry date, they were distributed to health institutions in December, as agreed by the inter-agency health cluster. The kits will be replaced before the next flood season.

In response to a small outbreak of Influenza A (H1N1) in DPRK, up to 3,000 volunteers were mobilized in four provinces for hygiene promotion and dissemination of healthy practices including hand-washing and prevention of the common cold, significantly contributing to the prevention of the spread of the disease.

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

The DPRK Red Cross has trained 120 volunteers in ways on how to motivate people to become voluntary non-remunerated blood donors (VNRBD) in South Phyongan province. Raising awareness of the importance of blood donation is crucial in the beginner's stage of the VNRBD programme. Events like World Blood Donor Day on 15 June are welcome opportunities to spread the message. To make donating blood a positive experience, IFRC helped with the refurbishment of two blood donor recruitment rooms in the central blood centre in Pyongyang.

In December, the DPRK Red Cross and IFRC health team attended the 7th regional workshop on voluntary blood donor recruitment in South East Asia, which was held in Indonesia, and visited the Singapore Red Cross blood donor recruitment programme. The lessons learned from the two visits will be included in a detailed plan of action the DPRK Red Cross is preparing for 2010 in cooperation with the ministry of public health.

Health promotion

The DPRK Red Cross organized ten two-day mother and child health workshops in August and September, and several HIV prevention workshops in December for a total of 300 household doctors, all facilitated by the ministry of public health. Several health prevention brochures were prepared covering different health topics like tuberculosis, avian influenza and others.

Thanks to global events like World AIDS Day and World Tuberculosis Day, the DPRK Red Cross manages to raise awareness for taboo diseases. IFRC remains the only international organization conducting HIV prevention workshops for the general public in DPRK.

Challenges and constraints

During the winter season, the chronic lack of coal is causing serious heating problems in most of the health facilities. Patients are reluctant to visit the freezing cold clinics.

Furthermore, polyclinics with a catchment population of over 10,000 people are in urgent need of larger quantities of drugs. The medical kits distributed by the Red Cross on a quarterly basis are insufficient.

Water and sanitation

The water and sanitation programme provided clean water at household level for almost 50,000 people in 2009, as well as soak pits for the collection of waste-water, and latrines. The construction of water and sanitation schemes in 15 vulnerable communities is expected to significantly decrease the number of water-borne and water-related diseases.

Outcomes

Programme component 6: Improved water and sanitation in communities

Outcome 1: Water-borne diseases are reduced in communities provided with improved water and sanitation systems

Achievements

2008-2009 Water and sanitation programme (15 target communities, 49,000 beneficiaries)

The construction of 15 water and sanitation schemes started mid-2008 were completed in 2009. The DPRK Red Cross and IFRC officially handed over the projects to 15 communities targeting approximately 49,000 beneficiaries in South Hamgyong, North and South Phyongan provinces. Clean tap water is now piped into approximately 12,000 households, and an additional 1,000 ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines and 6,035 soak pits were constructed.



Health facilities and beneficiaries report a significant decrease in water-borne diseases thanks to the provision of safe drinking water at household level, like above in Myongam ri Cholsan county North Pyongan province. Photo: Kim Song Il/ DPRK Red Cross

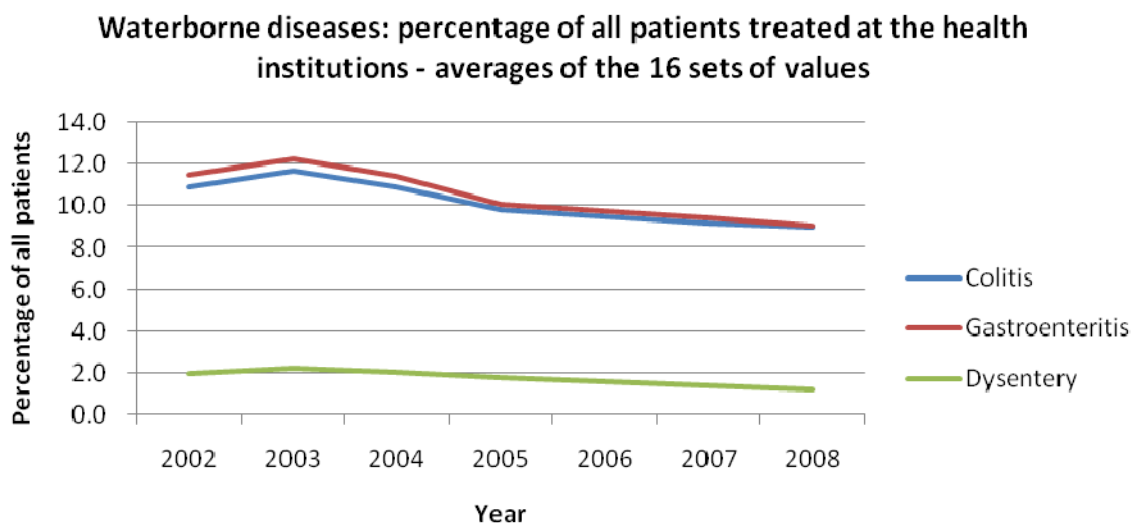
The handover of the schemes to the communities was carried out in a different way. Previously, the focus was on surveying the whole installation of the systems, while this time the focus was on the households, with random checks on water running from household taps. As a result, 14 schemes in the target communities were successfully handed over, with one scheme remaining due to a defective motor, which is in the process of being replaced by the supplier.

In spite of the lack of reliable statistics to quantify the impact of the project, community people have reported a significant reduction in diarrhoea and stomach problems. Health clinic staff also indicated a decrease in the number of reported cases of water borne diseases after the systems were installed. At the same time, community people report a vast increase in available time for work and cultural life, as a result of the installation of tap water in their houses.

Impact review stage 5 (16 target communities 2003-2004 programme)

In April and May 2009, the impact review was completed for 16 communities of the 2003-2004 stage 5 programme (This programme targeted 40 communities. The other 24 communities have already been reviewed before).

The chart below shows the decline in waterborne diseases in the communities under review.



Overall, the 16 reviewed systems are still functioning satisfactorily. In Sinjong ri, Yomju county, North Phyongan province, several pipes are in urgent need of replacement, which will be addressed in 2010.

Hygiene promotion training

A total of 200 volunteers including nurses, kindergarten teachers, and household doctors participated in a training of trainers on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) and water-borne disease prevention workshops in March. Teaching materials such as flipcharts and lecture books for 200 new trainers were printed and distributed to replicate the PHAST training.

2010-2011 water and sanitation programme (18 new communities, 57,000 beneficiaries)

The 2010-2011 programme planning was finalized in July 2009. It was decided that the programme with a duration of 18 months will start in January 2010 to end in June 2011. To carefully select the most vulnerable communities, a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) was conducted jointly by the health, water and sanitation, and disaster management teams during the first six months of 2009, followed by joint field assessment visits to 18 potential communities.

The design studies for the 18 water supply and sanitation schemes were completed, and the bill of quantity (BoQ) prepared for the procurement of necessary materials. The purchase order of cement and steel bar was placed to the supplier and timely delivery was confirmed.

To ensure sustainability of the water and sanitation systems, three technical workshops on the maintenance of the systems have been organized in South Hamgyong, North and South Phyongan provinces targeting 90 community technicians, branch officers and volunteers from 18 communities.

Water quality control

In July, a review on water quality was conducted by international experts to guarantee good water quality in the water and sanitation programmes. The review recommended equipping the governmental anti-epidemic stations with proper water quality test kits. Based on the recommendations, three Wagtech Polatest water quality test kits were procured and delivered at the end of December 2009. Training in the proper usage of the kits is planned for 2010.

Emergency water and sanitation programme

On 21-23 July, 23 participants from disaster-prone areas in South Phyongan province attended an emergency water and sanitation training in Sunchon city, South Phyongan province. A simulation exercise with a group of six Emergency Response Units (ERU) was an important part of the training, to ensure quick deployment and delivery of service in case of disaster. Thanks to the support from the Spanish Red Cross, the emergency water and sanitation units will be maintained for a 3 years period, including all necessary materials for their rapid deployment whenever needed.

In addition, 2,000 emergency family hygiene kits and 90 sets of squatting plates are prepositioned in the Red Cross service centre.

Challenges and constraints

The timely delivery and high quality of materials is of the utmost importance for the smooth implementation of the water and sanitation programme. In spite of some delays in the delivery of materials to the 15 communities, the 2008-2009 programme managed to keep on schedule; some damaged materials had to be replaced, some materials were delivered to the wrong location and had to be sent back, and some materials did not arrive in the agreed quantity.

The hand-over to the last community for the 2008-2009 programme is still pending the return of the default motor, which is currently being repaired by the Chinese supplier.

Organizational development

Thanks to the support from the Danish, German, Japanese, New Zealand, Norwegian, and Swedish Red Cross, the organizational development programme was able to successfully pilot the integrated community development project in two communities, constructing community buildings, purchasing food processing machines, refurbishing nurseries and kindergartens, and encouraging other activities with the aim to improve the livelihoods of the most vulnerable.

A total of 12 events including the launch of a series of stamps were organized to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Solferino.

The increased number of volunteers up to 728 in the Red Cross branches is directly related to a more positive image of the Red Cross thanks to better service at community level and a better use of the media.

Outcomes

Programme component 1: DPRK Red Cross branch and headquarters capacity is increased for scaled up service delivery through strengthened leadership, systems and resources.
Outcome 1: The DPRK Red Cross Society's integrity has been further assured.
Outcome 2: The revised statutes and strategies have been implemented at all levels.
Outcome 3: Branch leaders are trained and deliver services to vulnerable people.
Outcome 4: Branches are better equipped with effective administration, training and programme management for better service delivery.
Outcome 5: Volunteers numbers are increased and better managed.

Programme component 2 Further strengthening community-based services through integrated community development project in four communities
Outcome 1: Vulnerable people are more involved as Red Cross volunteers to address the community needs.
Outcome 2: Community people participate in a number of activities; health and care, disaster preparedness.
Outcome 3: Number of Red Cross volunteers is increased as a result of the strengthened capacity of branches.

Programme component 3 Cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders are improved
Outcome 1: DPRK Red Cross Society enjoys improved partnership relations with local partners.
Outcome 2: Public awareness about Red Cross values and knowledge is increased.

Achievements

DPRK Red Cross branch and headquarters capacity increased

To improve the quality of training at branch level, targeting 5,000 new volunteers, the DPRK Red Cross provided five branches with new training materials and equipments.

Integrated community development project

The integrated community-development project was piloted in two communities selected because of their high level of economic vulnerability and pro-active approach from community leaders. The purchase of food processing machines, and the construction of a community building where services such as a sauna, shop, seamstress and barber are provided, is now integrated with the implementation of water and sanitation schemes and disaster management activities.

The pilot projects have been very positively received by the community itself and the Red Cross branches, as the needs of the most vulnerable people are more directly addressed.

To maximize the impact of the ICDP project, and to enable additional support for the two pilot



The procurement of food processing machines, like this noodle pressing machine in Sinsong ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong province, helps the most vulnerable people in the community generate additional income. Photo: Sacha Bootsma/ IFRC.

communities, the continuation of the project in two new communities will be carried out in 2010 under the disaster management programme.

Cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders improved

The 150th anniversary of the Battle of Solferino was widely celebrated in DPRK, at public events like the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day in May, and the DPRK Red Cross foundation day in October. Different gatherings were organized in schools and in the branches. Major local media actively broadcasted the events on TV or in different publications.

Altogether 2,000 copies of two kinds of booklets showing the origin, history and knowledge of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement were published in July, and 500 copies of Red Cross stamp booklet containing three stamps were developed in October and will be used on various occasions, contributing to the dissemination of Movement values.

Within the Red Cross context, the signing of the second Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) document up to 2012 by the Australian, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross together with IFRC and the DPRK Red Cross, reaffirmed the long-term multilateral partnership, making the DPRK Red Cross feel more capable to achieve its goals set by the National Society Development Strategy 2012.

Challenges and constraints

The DPRK Red Cross organizational development department still does not count with a head of department, while constantly busy with a large quantity of internal affairs. Therefore, some workshops had to be postponed.

Working in partnership

The IFRC remains the largest international humanitarian organization active in DPRK thanks to its close collaboration with the DPRK Red Cross. For IFRC, working together with United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organizations supported by the European Union (EUPS²) is crucial in ensuring the highest possible quality of its programmes. The five EUPS currently present in the country work on a much smaller scale compared to IFRC – some cover only three counties in the whole country- but have access to more specialized technical expertise, such as in ecological farming techniques and environmentally friendly water supply technologies using rainwater and solar power. Exchange of experiences and lessons learned, sharing of expertise, information and equipment between the DPRK Red Cross, IFRC and their partners have become more common in 2009, with several concrete proposals already planned for 2010.

The six UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO) have the mandate to ensure appropriate coordination between all humanitarian actors in the different sectors like health, water and sanitation, disaster response, nutrition and other. IFRC staff frequently attend all relevant inter-agency meetings and other coordinating initiatives.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Sustainability is a prerequisite in all IFRC-supported programmes. Gravity-fed water supply systems used in the water and sanitation programme are a good example: they require little or no maintenance once installed. Training of community technicians in maintaining and repairing the water sources, pump houses, pipe systems and taps, is one way to ensure the systems be used for many decades to come.

Mitigation interventions like riverbank reinforcements constructed under the disaster management programme are expected to last permanently. The establishment of autonomous, self-governing bodies as the community disaster management committee (CDMC), and training of community people in self-reliance in case of disaster is yet another way to guarantee long-term impact of the programme.

It is with longer-term impact in mind that particular focus is given to the training of first aid volunteers under the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) methodology within the health and care

² European Union Project Support

programme. The distribution of essential drugs to the clinics may be indispensable, and it remains the mandate of the ministry of public health.

Looking ahead

IFRC continues to observe the occurrences in the DPRK, to ensure its programmes can be adapted appropriately to the changing environment. With the visit of a US envoy to DPRK early December, many expectations are raised. The future could hold many unexpected surprises, or things could just continue the way they are now.

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to *"improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity."*

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries, and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses, and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society, and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination, and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Annual Report 2009

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAKP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,358,061	6,750,039	247,270	0	292,753	8,648,123
B. Opening Balance	653,990	2,312,799	9,309	0	86,959	3,063,056
Income						
Cash contributions						
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	422,550	196,040				618,590
British Government	0					0
Canadian Red Cross			4,010			4,010
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	0	0	7			7
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors)		123,872				123,872
Finnish Red Cross		26,957				26,957
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)		81,865				81,865
German Government			0			0
Germany Red Cross		322,633	14,843			337,477
Germany Red Cross (from German Government)		514,880				514,880
Japanese Red Cross	38,865	65,842	32,927		-5,960	131,673
Netherlands Red Cross		604,869				604,869
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)		3,240				3,240
New Zealand Government			5,000			5,000
Norwegian Red Cross	9,800					9,800
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	250,480	1,659,013	33,397			1,942,891
Other	17	-0	-6			11
Sweden Red Cross		64,488	32,244		17,734	114,467
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		1,388,384	107,948		59,371	1,555,703
Unidentified donor		-24,457	-7			-24,464
C1. Cash contributions	721,711	5,027,628	230,364		71,146	6,050,849
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
Danish Red Cross (from ECHO)		-426				-426
Finnish Red Cross		4,208				4,208
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)		68,479				68,479
Germany Red Cross		-68,304				-68,304
Germany Red Cross (from German Government)		-492,100				-492,100
Netherlands Red Cross		-598,623				-598,623
Norwegian Red Cross	-9,800					-9,800
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		1,338,149				1,338,149
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-9,800	251,382				241,582
Income reserved for future periods						
Sweden Red Cross (from Swedish Government)					-77	-77
C3. Income reserved for future periods					-77	-77
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Finnish Red Cross		329,273				329,273
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		329,273				329,273
Inkind Personnel						
Finnish Red Cross		31,000				31,000
New Zealand Red Cross		23,320				23,320
Norwegian Red Cross					74,400	74,400
C5. Inkind Personnel		54,320			74,400	128,720
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	711,911	5,662,602	230,364	0	145,469	6,750,346

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Annual Report 2009

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Appeal	MAAKP002
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D. Total Funding = B + C	1,365,901	7,975,401	239,673	0	232,427	9,813,402
Appeal Coverage	101%	118%	97%	#DIV/0	79%	113%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	653,990	2,312,799	9,309	0	86,959	3,063,056
C. Income	711,911	5,662,602	230,364	0	145,469	6,750,346
E. Expenditure	-1,192,591	-5,113,774	-152,797		-182,235	-6,641,397
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	173,310	2,861,626	86,877	0	50,192	3,172,005

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Annual Report 2009

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Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/12
Appeal	MAAKP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,358,061	6,750,039	247,270	0	292,753	8,648,123	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	79,504	83,807					83,807	-4,304
Construction Materials	152,759	126,182					126,182	26,577
Clothing & textiles	150,670	65,952					65,952	84,718
Seeds,Plants	68,949	63,949					63,949	5,000
Water & Sanitation	1,707,500	7,888	1,475,331				1,483,219	224,281
Medical & First Aid	2,675,050	4,010	2,098,795				2,102,805	572,245
Teaching Materials	121,417	33,064	45,091	16,247			94,402	27,015
Utensils & Tools	69,264	65,307					65,307	3,957
Other Supplies & Services	487,834	70,805	312,256	19,878			402,939	84,895
Total Supplies	5,512,948	520,965	3,931,473	36,125			4,488,564	1,024,384
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	72,247	47,856	24,391				72,247	-0
Computers & Telecom	4,000					2,584	2,584	1,416
Others Machinery & Equipment		415	711	59		-1,186	0	-0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	76,247	48,271	25,102	59		1,398	74,831	1,416
Transport & Storage								
Storage	91,461	11,128	70,009			486	81,624	9,838
Distribution & Monitoring	585,169	77,343	224,030	11		382	301,765	283,404
Transport & Vehicle Costs	140,592	41,439	63,627	25,053		-868	129,251	11,341
Total Transport & Storage	817,223	129,910	357,666	25,063		0	512,640	304,583
Personnel								
International Staff	819,151	205,069	402,065	11,633		181,082	799,849	19,301
National Staff	136,946	34,611	76,970	14,148			125,729	11,217
National Society Staff	226,296	34,723	146,916	5,553			187,193	39,103
Consultants	17,436	-427	16,436				16,009	1,427
Total Personnel	1,199,829	273,976	642,388	31,334		181,082	1,128,780	71,049
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	234,960	66,805	100,166	16,694		973	184,637	50,322
Total Workshops & Training	234,960	66,805	100,166	16,694		973	184,637	50,322
General Expenditure								
Travel	43,947	13,313	17,710	10,504		-1,438	40,089	3,858
Information & Public Relation	39,229	4,809	5,074	15,160		1,574	26,617	12,613
Office Costs	78,094		23			49,466	49,489	28,605
Communications	81,223	320	234			71,441	71,994	9,229
Financial Charges	2,296	-2,246	-91,206	88		2,272	-91,092	93,388
Other General Expenses		43,539	74,639	6,220		-123,567	831	-831
Total General Expenditure	244,790	59,735	6,473	31,973		-252	97,928	146,862
Programme Support								
Program Support	562,128	86,752	-64,845	10,776		6,993	39,676	522,452
Total Programme Support	562,128	86,752	-64,845	10,776		6,993	39,676	522,452
Services								
Services & Recoveries		6,177	115,523	772		252	122,724	-122,724
Shared Services						768	768	-768
Total Services		6,177	115,523	772		1,020	123,492	-123,492
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			-172			-8,979	-9,151	9,151
Total Operational Provisions			-172			-8,979	-9,151	9,151
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	8,648,123	1,192,591	5,113,774	152,797		182,235	6,641,397	2,006,727
VARIANCE (C - D)		165,469	1,636,265	94,474	0	110,518	2,006,727	