

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

MAAKP002

30 April 2011

This report covers the period
1 January to 31 December 2010



Community volunteers help with the construction work of a flood-mitigating reinforced riverbank in South Hamhung province. **Francis Markus/IFRC**

In brief

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

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

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

Strategic aim 2: Enable healthy and safe living

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

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

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

Summary:

The IFRC supports the DPRK Red Cross in four areas: health and care, water and sanitation, disaster management, and organizational development. The provision of essential drugs to 2,030 clinics nationwide remains the largest component of Federation support. At the same time, the health and care programme has successfully piloted the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programme in two counties. Within the water and sanitation programme, the ongoing construction of 19 water and sanitation systems will bring the total number of people supplied with clean drinking water in the past ten years to over 600,000.

The disaster management programme is strongly focusing on community-based disaster risk reduction (CDRR), including tree planting as a long-term mitigation measure, as well as on livelihood-improvement for the reduction of vulnerability. Also, road safety is becoming increasingly important with the rapidly growing number of cars, especially in Pyongyang.

Financial situation: The total budget for 2010 was CHF 9.23 million, and was 113 per cent covered by December 2010. Overall expenditure over the year was CHF 7.33 million or 79 per cent of the budget.

The level of expenditure is related to the availability of funding. Due to the tense political situation, some pledged funding was withdrawn in the middle of 2010.

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

No. of people we have reached: Up to 8.25 million target beneficiaries are community residents in rural areas, with focus on the most vulnerable groups. IFRC is aiming to reach the same number of people in 2011.

Our partners: The DPRK Red Cross works in the framework of a three-year cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) with nine partner national societies: Australian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, and Swedish Red Cross. The current CAS agreement up to 2012 was signed in October 2009.

The DPRK country plan and budget is supported by Danish Red Cross/Danish government, Finnish Red Cross/Finnish government, German Red Cross/German government, Japanese Red Cross, Netherlands government, Norwegian Red Cross/Norwegian government, Spanish Red Cross, British Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross/Swedish government. In addition, three Europe Aid-funded projects are being implemented through the Danish Red Cross; Swedish Red Cross; and Finnish Red Cross.

At county, provincial, and national level, the ministries of public health, city management, people's security, and land and environmental protection contribute with technical advice and material support to the Red Cross programmes. Collaboration with UN agencies consists of information exchange as well as the agreement on the contents of the medical kits, the role division in disaster response situations, and training initiatives in different areas. The Red Cross also benefits from specialized expertise of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) active in the DPRK, where they are called European Union project support (EUPS) units.

IFRC, on behalf of the DPRK Red Cross Society, would like to thank all partners and donors for their support.

Context

The tense situation on the Korean peninsula after the explosion of the South Korean naval ship in March 2010 was severely aggravated due to a shooting incident on Yonphyong island, in the west sea of Korea in November 2010. With this incident which destroyed homes and public buildings and resulted in four deaths, The Republic of Korea suspended all pledged aid to DPRK and Red Cross talks between North and South were postponed.

Torrential rains and tropical storm Kompasu between July and September 2010 damaged homes and public buildings, affecting over 30,000 families. Due to dramatic levels of deforestation in the country, the effects of landslides and mudflows are more severe, showing the importance of tree planting/reforestation. The DPRK Red Cross promptly responded to the disaster, distributing relief supplies and dispatching four mobile water purification units to the affected areas.

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

The disaster management department has been focusing on the decentralization to provincial and county Red Cross branches, and communities. By means of the vulnerability and capacities assessment (VCA), facilitated by provincial and county Red Cross branches, community people themselves prioritize the most urgent needs in their community and effective ways to reduce disaster risks. Technical experts from key government agencies, together with headquarter staff from both the DPRK Red Cross and IFRC validate the community's disaster action plan before its implementation. Monitoring of the ongoing construction of mitigation interventions, as part of the community's plan, is done by provincial and county branches, who report to the headquarters on a regular basis.



Floods damaged over 30,000 houses between July and September 2010. The DPRK Red Cross distributed emergency items, including tarpaulins, such as here in Kangwon province.
Kim Gwang Son/IFRC DPRK

Outcomes

Programme component 1: Disaster Management Planning
Outcome : Improve ability of the DPRK Red Cross to predict and plan for disasters to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities
Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness
Outcome : Developing human, material and financial resources for effective disaster management
Programme component 3: Community Preparedness
Outcome : Improved self-reliance of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerabilities to public health emergencies and disasters
Programme component 4: Disaster Response
Outcome: Improved disaster assistance to meet the needs of people affected by disaster.
Programme component 5: Recovery
Outcome : Restore or improve livelihoods of disaster victims to pre-disaster conditions, and reduce future disasters

Achievements

Disaster management planning and organizational preparedness of DPRK Red Cross

A national pre-disaster planning workshop was conducted in Pyongyang on 6-7 December 2010, targeting 25 Red Cross staff from headquarters and provincial branches. During the workshop, facilitated by experts from the IFRC Asia Pacific zone and East Asia regional offices, the DPRK Red Cross flood contingency plan was reviewed and updated based on the lessons learned from the flood response in July-September 2010.

In close collaboration with the institute of remote sensing of the DPRK state academy of science, all provincial branches involved in the disaster management programme, have been given a set

of hazard maps (mountain flooding, landslides, and stream and river flooding), which will contribute to prepare for potential disasters and respond timely and efficiently to disasters.

The DPRK Red Cross disaster management team is in the process of elaborating a 5-year disaster risk reduction strategic plan, which will cover disaster preparedness, mitigation and response as well as health, food security and water and sanitation, with the overall aim to improve the capacity of the DPRK Red Cross in supporting communities to become more safe and resilient.

Community disaster risk reduction (CDRR)

A total of 31 communities were involved in community-based disaster risk reduction activities, aiming to reduce disaster risks and to increase safety and resilience among community people.

Up to 205 Red Cross national and branch staff, volunteers as well as community leaders received training in various project management tools like vulnerabilities and capacities assessment (VCA), disaster management planning, contingency planning, monitoring, review, and reporting. The trained staff and volunteers facilitated VCA meetings for 3,316 community people like farmers, elderly, women, schoolteachers, and health workers, who analyzed their risks, vulnerabilities and capacities, elaborated risk maps, and drafted action plans.



Cooperation between local stakeholders in technical design and mobilization of resources for flood prevention in Eup ri, Tongrim county, north Phyongan province. **Kim Gwang Son/IFRC DPRK**

Based on the outcomes of the VCAs, different mitigation structures such as dykes, overflow dams, gabion structures, sluices, small-scale reservoirs, etc. were constructed to reduce or prevent the impact of natural disasters and/or erosion control. A total of 67,162 community people helped in the physical construction of the mitigation works. Local government, social organizations like the local people's committee, cooperative farm, women's union, farmer's union, youth league, and technical agencies like technical engineering institutions provided technical expertise, transportation, constructional materials, and labour. All mitigation works together helped to:

- protect 12,565 people or 2,631 families and 1,725 ha of cropland from possible flooding and landslides
- irrigate 653 ha of crop field during droughts, through building reservoirs, overflow dams and sluices
- improve food security through additional annual production of 5,175 metric tons of grains.

As part of the CDRR activities, the 31 communities established monitoring posts in high-risk areas and set up a communication network for early warning purposes. Temporary evacuation sites were prepared before the start of the flood season. Mobile sirens and megaphones were distributed to 31 communities. Simulation exercises with different disaster scenarios were conducted twice in the communities with the participation of 32,899 people. Thanks to these preparedness interventions, no casualties were reported from these communities despite severe flooding this year from July to September.

Three communities were supported with food processing machineries like rice clean, corn milling and noodle machines, while 300 m² vegetable greenhouses were built in three other communities. These livelihood improvement interventions help to generate income for communities, and to improve the livelihood of community people.

A total of 400 flipcharts, 250 handbooks and 6,000 brochures on CDRR were printed and distributed to communities.

In November 2010, three CDRR experience sharing workshops and exchange visits were conducted in three provinces for 250 community people and Red Cross staff and volunteers, allowing the participants to identify best practices and make recommendations for the future.

Two staff members of the of DPRK Red Cross disaster management team attended the 19th regional training on community based disaster risk reduction in Bangkok, Thailand from 19 to 30 July 2010, organized by the asian centre for disaster preparedness (ACDP).

VCA exchange visits took place between the DPRK and the Vietnam Red Cross. In May 2010, three Vietnamese VCA experts came to DPRK to co-facilitate a VCA workshop in south Hamgyong province, while four staff from the DPRK Red Cross travelled to Vietnam in December 2010. Through these exchange visits, the DPRK Red Cross managed to improve its practical understanding of community participatory tools.

Tree planting

With technical support from the ministry of land and environment protection (MoLEP) and the institute of forestry of the DPRK state academy of science, the DPRK Red Cross updated its educational materials on tree planting. 10,000 brochures, 1000 technical guidelines, and 700 books on the different aspects of tree planting/reforestation were printed and distributed to schools, tree nurseries and the general public. In March-April 2010, MoLEP experts facilitated three technical workshops on proper seedling production techniques for 72 tree nursery staff of 30 target communities in south Hamgyong, south, and north Phyongan provinces, reportedly increasing the seedling production compared to previous years.

All 30 tree nurseries received materials like sunshades, PV sheets, poly pots, cylindrical spraying devices, and working clothes. Red Cross youth volunteers and farmers actively participated in the Red Cross spring and autumn tree planting campaigns, planting over 3,900,000 seedlings of acacia, larch, pine nut, poplar, maple, willow and fruit trees on disaster-prone land. 50 per cent of the replanted seedlings had been produced in the community tree nurseries.



Tree planting campaign in Sambong ri, Phyongwon county, S. Phyongan province. Kim Yong Il/DPRK Red Cross

Review of the community-based tree planting project was conducted by a British tree planting expert with extensive experience in the DPRK. His recommendations were discussed with MoLEP and will be applied in the 2011 project implementation.

Road and water safety

In 2010, the Red Cross water safety teams on the beaches of Wonsan, Kangwon province and Majon, south Hamgyong province received rescue boats, diving sets, sirens, first aid kits, and life vests. 80 water safety volunteers participated in refresher first aid training and simulation exercises.

As part of the DPRK government's initiated public awareness campaign on road safety during May and November, the DPRK Red Cross organized *road safety is no accident* campaigns in ten communities and secondary schools in Pyongyang and south Phyongan province for approx. 18,100 schoolchildren and community people. For the campaigns, 87 megaphones, 2,000 brochures, 300 flipcharts, and 500 sets of *road safety commitments* were distributed to 38 road safety education rooms in Pyongyang and Red Cross branches.

Disaster Response and Recovery

Torrential rains and tropical storm Kompasu caused extensive damage all over the DPRK between July and September. More than 30,000 families were affected as their houses were totally destroyed or partially damaged by floods and landslides. The Red Cross provided support to 6,124 of the most vulnerable families (28,683 people) with emergency items (see table below). A total of 6,450 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized for evacuation, rescue, first aid, and distribution of relief items to the flood victims in close cooperation with local authorities and other public organizations. Over 90 Red Cross mobile first aid posts were operational in the affected areas, providing first aid and hygiene promotion to the flood victims.



Red Cross branch staff carries out damage and need assessment in flood-affected Sinhung county, south Hamgyong province. **Kim Gwang Son/ IFRC/DPRK**

	Houses destroyed/ damaged/flooded	Quilt	Emergency kit *	Chlorine tablets	Family hygiene kit
<i>South Phyongan</i>	807	611	131	36,660	68
<i>North Phyongan</i>	13,117	12,700	2,700	1'253,000	1,500
<i>South Hamgyong</i>	4,927	3,568	751	214,080	183
<i>Kangwon</i>	7,729	3,910	800	234,600	500
<i>South Hwanghae</i>	1,397	2,234	532	134,040	0
<i>North Hwanghae</i>	445	1,663	362	99,780	47
<i>Chagang</i>	794	2,110	453	126,600	251
<i>Ryanggang</i>	1,288	1,887	395	113,220	395
Total	30,504	28,683	6,124	2'211,980	2,944

* One family emergency kit contains a cooking set, a 20 litres jerry can, 4x6m plastic sheeting, 4 quilts, and 300 chlorine tablets.

The DPRK Red Cross mobilized four mobile water purification units to Sinuiju city, north Phyongan province and Pukchang city, south Phyongan province, to provide clean drinking water to 25,000 people as the flood-damaged water supply systems were repaired. The impact of the clean water supply was unexpected. The Red Cross received appreciation from the highest levels within the government for its effective disaster response.

Specifically for the flood damage in Sinuju city, the Red Cross received CHF 378,714 from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). This allocation was replenished by partners including the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office (DG ECHO), the Netherlands Red Cross as well as the Netherlands government. The funds have been used for the operation of the water treatment units, as well as for the replenishment of the distributed relief items.

Constraints or challenges

The heightened international tensions due to the sinking of the South Korean naval ship in March 2010 negatively influenced the Australian government's decision to support the DPRK Red Cross with approximately CHF 750,000. Although still a soft pledge, the disaster management programme had based its 2010 plan on the expected funding, and was therefore forced to drastically revise its activities.

Thanks to additional funding received by the British, Danish, and Norwegian Red Cross in November, some high-priority activities could still be completed, such as the relocation of 28 houses to safer places, the procurement of food processing equipment, and the procurement of tree seeds for next year's tree planting programme.

Health and care

The overall goal of the DPRK Red Cross health and care programme is to reduce the burden of diseases as well as disease-related mortality and morbidity that result from sudden disasters by improving the public health conditions of 56 cities and counties in south Hamgyong, north Hwanghae, north and south Phyongan provinces.

The DPRK ministry of public health (MoPH) has agreed to measure the impact of the Red Cross drug distribution programme, in close collaboration with the DPRK Red Cross and the IFRC.

During 2010, quarterly medicine distribution to 2,030 health clinics could be completed thanks to the Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross. Also, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities have been intensified through training of trainers and of volunteers, as part of a EuropeAid-funded project through the Finnish Red Cross.



First aid volunteer in one of the many first aid posts in south Hamgyong province. **Won Jong Chol/DPRK Red Cross south Hamgyong branch**

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 services

In 2010, a total of 9,544 essential medicine kits were distributed to 2,030 primary health institutions to increase the quality of the health service to the local population. The contents of the medical kits are aimed at improving the health of women, new-borns, and children, as agreed with MoPH, UNICEF and WHO. For correct safekeeping of the medicines, 2,086 thermo-hygrometers were procured and distributed to all 2,030 health institutions and medical warehouses. In addition, 5,000 ceramic water filter candles were distributed to the health institutions to ensure clean drinking water.

300 household doctors attended training on rational use of drugs to polish and practise their knowledge on the particulars of the drugs supplied by the Red Cross.

The interagency household doctors' refresher training package was finalised. The training package was an initiative from the MoPH and WHO, with input from all agencies working in health in the DPRK. The DPRK Red Cross and IFRC organized two trainings in Hyangsan county, north Phyongan province, and Riwon county, south Hamgyong province, as part of the Finnish Red Cross-supported EuropeAid project. The training evaluations of the 135 participants showed great interest in particularly the maternal and child health care topics.



Ri hospital nurse showing health education materials available in the clinic. **Ri Cholbom/IFRC DPRK**

Monitoring activities by DPRK Red Cross field monitors

The DPRK Red Cross reinforced its field monitoring capacity by bringing on board two experienced field monitors with a medical background and history of working in the MoPH. Throughout 2010, six field monitors visited 1,682 health clinics to monitor the distribution and usage of Red Cross drugs (83% of the total 2,030 clinics). To ensure transparency and accountability of the drug distribution programme, regular meetings are held between the IFRC and the DPRK Red Cross field monitors.

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

Kit	Distributed to	Total	Funded by
Il Cha primary	2,030 primary health institutions	9,544	Sweden, Norway
Small	2,030 primary health institutions	9,544	Sweden, Norway
Thermometer	2,030 primary health institutions and 56 city/county medical warehouses	2,086	Finnish
Water filter candle	2,030 primary health institutions	5,000	Finnish

Community-based health and first aid

In the beginning of 2010, a pre-planning CBHFA workshop was organized for DPRK Red Cross programme managers from different departments and senior officers from MoPH. It was decided to divide the CBHFA training in two 3-day workshops: the first phase for modules 1-3 (Red Cross knowledge, community needs assessment and emergency health in big disasters) and the second phase for modules 4-7 (first aid and health promotion).

Two training of trainers (ToT) were conducted in south Hamhung province and Hyangsan county, north Phyongan province for 40 county and provincial trainers in the second half of 2010. Trainers conducted 19 CBHFA training of volunteers (ToV): 14 in south Hamhung and 5 in north Phyongan provinces. Of the 400 volunteers, 230 were women.

The trained volunteers will play a significant role in their communities to prevent and control health problems in cooperation with household doctors.

World first aid day 2010 was commemorated all over the DPRK by Red Cross branches organizing a variety of promotional activities like first aid trainings, competitions, and dissemination through mass media. Two DPRK Red Cross doctors facilitated first aid training for UN staff in Pyongyang. More training has been requested by international agencies for their Korean employees.



Practical exercises in the community as part of the CBHFA training Ri Cholbom/IFRC DPRK

A total of 300 Red Cross volunteers from north and south Phyongan and south Hamgyong province have been trained on *mother and child health* and on *control of communicable diseases and pandemic influenza*.

Health in emergencies

Thousands of Red Cross volunteers and first aid post volunteers worked together with local health institutions to provide first aid and health promotion during the floods in July-September.

To improve the community's health response in disaster situations, 20 trainers were trained in *health in emergency* in Pyongsong city in south Phyongan province, who then trained 200 volunteers from 10 counties in the province.

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

The DPRK Red Cross trained 200 volunteers on voluntary non-remunerated blood donation (VNRBD) in south Phyongan province.

Constraints or Challenges

The lack of first aid materials and emergency medicines posed a serious challenge to the effectiveness of the health response to the floods in July-September. as soon as new funding was secured, first aid refill materials and interagency emergency health kits were ordered by the end of 2010, all to be delivered during 2011.

The health team underwent several staff changes during 2010. While additional training is necessary to guide the staff in their new tasks, institutional memory is somehow retained as staff shifted within the DPRK Red Cross and IFRC.

Water and sanitation

The ongoing construction of an additional 19 water and sanitation systems will bring the total number of people supplied with clean drinking water over the past 10 years to around 64,800. During the flood season, four water treatment units were successfully deployed on two locations.

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
Outcome 2: Access to safe water and sanitation facilities is improved in a disaster affected area minimizing mortality and morbidity

Achievements

2010-2011 water and sanitation programme (19 target communities, 64,800 beneficiaries)

The DPRK Red Cross, with support from IFRC, has been implementing a community-based water and sanitation programme in 19 communities (approximately 64,800 beneficiaries) in north and south Phyongan, south Hamgyong and south Hwanghae provinces. The programme, which started in 2010 and will be finalized in 2011, aims to reduce the morbidity of waterborne diseases through the provision of improved water supply systems, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities.



DPRK Red Cross water and sanitation technician is checking the quality of the delivered materials for the pipe laying of the water supply scheme **Kim Ikson/IFRC DPRK**

The selection of the 19 communities was done in July 2009, based on joint assessments of water and sanitation, health and care, and disaster management programme staff from the DPRK Red Cross and IFRC.

Cement and reinforcing steel for construction of the water sources, water tanks, and pump houses were locally procured, and delivered to the communities in March 2010. The physical labour of the construction of the water supply schemes was provided by the community people, while local authorities contributed with timber for concrete moulding and scaffolding. The procurement of pipes, fittings, pumps, and electric equipment was done through international tendering by the logistics department of the IFRC zone office in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Quality of the materials was independently verified by a commodity inspection service, before transport and after delivery to the communities, which was completed by September 2010.

The communities started laying the pipelines after the rice harvesting, and most of the pipe laying works between the pump station and the reservoir tank was completed by end 2010. The pipe laying to individual houses and institutions was temporarily stopped mid December with the onset of winter. Materials for the sanitation, latrines and wastewater collection points, were delivered beginning December. Construction of sanitation facilities will start from March 2011. By the end of 2010, approximately 70% of all construction work was completed.

As the water and sanitation programme is partially funded by EuropeAid through the Swedish Red Cross, a monitoring team of European Union in Brussels visited the ongoing construction of the water scheme in Eup town, Mundok county, south Phyongan province in October. A review mission of ECHO-funded phase 3 of the water and sanitation programme (2004-2005) was conducted in December by the IFRC regional water and sanitation coordinator based in Kuala Lumpur. Instead of visiting all 15 communities, only two communities were reviewed in-depth, to focus on more detailed and technical aspects of the work. The water systems were still operational and in use, but some issues related to design, maintenance and management were raised.

Hygiene promotion training

Over 193 doctors and nurses, Red Cross volunteers, education staff from schools, kindergartens and nurseries, and community hygiene monitors were trained in hygiene promotion during a series of two-day workshops in March, April, and November 2010. Some PHAST-based tools (participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation) were introduced by the facilitator from the DPRK Red Cross water and sanitation team. All participants received flipcharts, handouts, and posters to be used in their promotion and dissemination activities.

Over 200 schoolchildren from 12 schools participated in hygiene promotion training in November and December.

Training

One-day on-the-spot technical workshops were conducted from September to November in all of the 19 communities, for 120 pump operators, electricians and other community technicians in the installation and maintenance of the water supply systems, specifically elements like the water pumps and transformers, pipes and fittings.

In September 2010, 25 designers from the ministry of city management (MoCM) in 4 provinces attended a two-day training on the design of water schemes.

A workshop on renewable energy was conducted in June 2010 co-facilitated by EUPS 3 (the NGO Concern Worldwide), which piloted a solar panel pumping system in 2008. Three technical staff from the water and sanitation team participated in a regional IFRC water and sanitation software workshop, in Siem Reap, Cambodia in November. Furthermore, the team visited a solar pump company in Beijing, and received an introduction on solar panels and pumps. The DPRK Red Cross is planning to pilot a solar panel pumping system in 2011.

Water quality control

Three *wagtech polatesters* water quality testing kits were donated to two anti-epidemic stations (AES) in north and south Phyongan provinces in February 2010. The kits aim to improve the overall water quality testing capacity of the AES, and specifically for the targeted communities. To ensure its proper use, 13 water quality technicians were trained by an expert from EUPS 3. The third kit is stored in the Red Cross service centre for training and emergency purposes.

Emergency water and sanitation programme

Thanks to an emergency water and sanitation refresher training facilitated by two Spanish Red Cross experts in July 2010, the DPRK Red Cross was swift and successful in mobilizing mobile water treatment units in flood-affected areas on two occasions from July to September. Of the 22 Red Cross volunteers and staff from AES who participated in the training, 15 were mobilized during the emergency phase. Two Nepal Red Cross water and sanitation staff participated in the workshop as a part of an exchange visit between Red Cross national societies in the region.

Due to floods damaging the water supply system, mobile water purification units were mobilized in July to Pukchang city, south Phyongan province, to provide clean drinking water to 9,300 people, and in August, to Sinuju city, north Phyongan province, where almost 6 million litres of clean drinking water was produced for 16,000 people, health institutions, and other public facilities. After repairing the damaged water supply systems, the water purification units were sent back to the Red Cross service centre.

At the same time, Red Cross volunteers were distributing water purification tablets and hygiene messages among the affected population.



16,000 people received clean drinking water thanks to mobile water treatment units in Sinuju city, north Phyongan province, where the community water supply system was damaged by floods. **Kim Song Il/DPRK Red Cross**

Constraints or challenges

Delivery of materials is a key challenge in the provision of water supply systems. The planting and harvest season and cold winters mean that there are only two short seasons in the year when construction work can be undertaken. Any delay in the arrival of materials reduces the construction time available to communities.

Fluctuation in voltage and electricity supply continues to seriously hamper 24-hour water supply in communities depending on pumping systems.

Organizational development

Thanks to successful activities at community level, the DPRK Red Cross improved its image among the population. This has led to an increase in the number of volunteers from 105,300 in 2009 to 110,000 in 2010.

Outcomes

Programme component 1: Strengthening NS foundation and leadership ability to effectively lead the organization and its service delivery.
Outcome 1: The DPRK Red Cross Society's integrity has been further assured
Outcome 2: National Society overall activities are directed by strong leadership
Programme component 2: Upgrading the level and the quality of volunteer service.
Outcome 1: Volunteers have become more able to support community needs
Outcome 2: Volunteering in emergencies and volunteering in urban areas are maintained
Outcome 3: Youth volunteer base is strengthened
Programme component 3: Increasing HQs as well as branch capacity for scaled up service.
Outcome 1: Branches have improved managerial skills
Outcome 2: HQs staff have improved professional and communication level
Programme component 4: Improving cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders
Outcome 1: DPRK Red Cross Society enjoys improved accountability and partnership with local partners
Outcome 2: Public awareness on Red Cross values and knowledge is increased

Achievements

DPRK Red Cross foundation and leadership ability strengthened

The IFRC strategy 2020 was translated into Korean and 500 copies were distributed to all departments and branches. To ensure proper alignment of the strategy with the DPRK Red Cross strategic plan 2015, a capacity baseline survey was conducted at provincial branch level.

Upgraded level and quality of volunteer service

With the gradual increase in the number of volunteers, the organizational development department focused its volunteer management activities on the retention of volunteers. Training curriculums on effective volunteer management were revised. Several trainings for local volunteer leaders were conducted at branch level, aimed at sharing of experiences and lessons learned.

DPRK Red Cross branch and headquarters capacity increased

To increase efficiency due to budget limitations, the organizational development programme managed to find efficient ways to combine training activities, procurement, and transportation, further enhancing the integration between the different programmes.



Volunteers at work in distributing relief supplies to the flood affected population in Sinuiju city. **Henk Schipper /IFRC DPRK**

With support from the regional IFRC office in Beijing, a planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) workshop was conducted for all DPRK Red Cross and IFRC staff in July. According to evaluations, the workshop had a significant impact on the improved understanding of the staff in the need for planning tools like the logical frameworks and work plan. Staff now comprehend that these tools can contribute to a better programme implementation and consequently a more sustainable impact of the Red Cross work.

Two DPRK Red Cross staff participated in the 2nd Asia Pacific regional communication forum in Kathmandu, Nepal, in November.

To improve the mobility of branch staff and volunteers, bicycles were distributed to 100 city and county branches, and motorbikes to 5 provincial branches. In addition, computers, UPS, projectors, and screens were provided to provincial branches.

The finishing materials for the construction of the office building for Sinuiju city branch were delivered late August. Construction was not finalized yet by end 2010, as floods in August-September caused considerable delay.

Cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders improved

A workshop targeting 20 media people was conducted in Pyongyang, providing information on the Red Cross fundamental principles, humanitarian values, emblem use, history, and current activities of the DPRK Red Cross. All Red Cross events like DPRK Red Cross foundation day, world first aid day, and the tree planting campaigns were widely broadcasted through newspapers, magazines, and TV, thus raising public awareness on Red Cross activities and enhancing support from the government, civil organisations and community people.

2,000 brochures on *Red Cross knowledge* (volume 3 and 4) introducing over 60 years of DPRK Red Cross history were published and distributed to branches. The DPRK Red Cross logo was redesigned: 2,000 signs, 1,500 stickers and 200 flags were printed and distributed.

A resource mobilization study tour to the Chinese Red Cross headquarters and foundation, as well as the provincial branch in Yanbian, opened possibilities for joint collaboration between the two Red Cross societies.

In October 2010, the annual CAS meeting was held in Stockholm, hosted by the Swedish Red Cross, and attended by the Norwegian, Netherlands, German, Finnish, Danish, and British Red Cross, together with the DPRK Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC. One of the key outcomes was the agreement of a set of donor requirements, to be formally endorsed during the next CAS meeting. The donor requirements will enhance transparency and trust among the CAS partners, and will increase the chances for future funding from CAS partners and other donors such as EuropeAid.

Constraints or challenges

With limited funding, some of the activities planned in 2010 had to be postponed or canceled.

Working in partnership

Public-private partnerships in the construction of flood-mitigating structures have strengthened the collaboration with key stakeholders at community, county, and province levels. Provincial and county Red Cross branch leaders have shown a remarkable skill in negotiating the division of labour between the different partners, to increase the impact of the interventions.

IFRC has taken the lead in coordinating efforts related to tree planting/reforestation in the framework of disaster risk reduction. Six other international agencies working in the same field agreed to come up with one standardized approach, to be used as an advocacy tool towards MoLEP, in close collaboration with other national partners such as universities.

Thanks to the newly explored relationship with the DPRK state academy of science, the disaster management programme distributed hazard maps for landslides, tidal waves, and floods, made by the academy's institute of remote sensing, to 5 provincial branches.

The five-year transition plan of the drug distribution programme from the Red Cross to the MoPH, has boosted the dialogue with the MoPH, which agreed on joint impact measurement.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Thanks to the community-based approach, the DPRK Red Cross is able to adapt its ongoing programme activities to the changing needs identified by the community people. Although most communities still prioritize water supply, many are classifying food security as a key necessity. The disaster management programme is addressing middle- to longer-term food security concerns through increase of crop production by protecting arable land from floods and mudflows, as well as through its livelihoods component. The provision of food processing machines and other means to generate income for the community are ways to improve their livelihoods, as well as to invest in more flood-mitigating interventions.

A review is planned for 2011 to measure the impact of mitigation structures constructed over the past years, to elaborate a booklet with best practices on the construction of mitigation structures.

Looking ahead

While tensions between the DPRK and South Korea are fluctuating, the occurred incidents, and related rhetoric and verbal threats may have an impact on the willingness of donors to continue funding the programmes. At the same time, IFRC's strategic priority in the DPRK lies more with developmental programmes than humanitarian aid. Therefore, IFRC is looking into more long-term support with a strong focus on capacity building and institutional development.

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

The IFRC's vision is to:

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

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

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

Contact information

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Please send pledges of funding to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<final financial report below; click here for title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Annual Report 2010

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2010/1-2010/9998
Budget Timeframe	2010/1-2010/12
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	1,463,788	7,462,034	191,736	0	114,488	9,232,045
B. Opening Balance	107,619	2,861,626	86,877	0	50,192	3,106,314
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)</i>	-3,109	-29,792				-32,901
<i>British Red Cross</i>	83,307		16,661			99,969
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	80,527					80,527
<i>Danish Red Cross (from European Commission - DG ECHO)</i>	773,502	-25,025				748,478
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		59,973				59,973
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from European Commission - Europe Aid)</i>		182,359				182,359
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)</i>		292,758				292,758
<i>Germany Red Cross</i>	13,360	15,242				28,602
<i>Germany Red Cross (from German Government)</i>		359,332				359,332
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>	60,443	60,234	0			120,676
<i>Kuwait Red Crescent</i>	451,649	351,811	42,788			846,248
<i>Netherlands Government</i>	0	26,282				26,282
<i>New Zealand Government</i>		99,872	-174			99,698
<i>Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)</i>	343,831	1,109,809	25,549			1,479,189
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>		126,764				126,764
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from European Commission - Europe Aid)</i>		578,128				578,128
<i>Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)</i>	170,293	1,827,151	70,955		77	2,068,477
<i>Unidentified donor</i>	-209	-1,214	-39			-1,463
C1. Cash contributions	1,973,594	5,033,683	155,741		77	7,163,095
Inkind Personnel						
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		105,600				105,600
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>					92,013	92,013
C3. Inkind Personnel		105,600			92,013	197,613
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	1,973,595	5,139,284	155,741	0	92,090	7,360,709
D. Total Funding = B + C	2,081,213	8,000,910	242,617	0	142,282	10,467,023
Appeal Coverage	142%	107%	127%	#DIV/0	124%	113%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	107,619	2,861,626	86,877	0	50,192	3,106,314
C. Income	1,973,595	5,139,284	155,741	0	92,090	7,360,709
E. Expenditure	-1,071,261	-5,944,123	-177,874		-140,613	-7,333,872
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	1,009,952	2,056,787	64,743	0	1,669	3,133,151

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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)		1,463,788	7,462,034	191,736	0	114,488	9,232,045	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	10,070							10,070
Construction Materials	374,690	250,325		15,567			265,892	108,798
Clothing & textiles	74,674	8,983	565				9,548	65,127
Seeds & Plants	83,176	62,030					62,030	21,145
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,006,856		1,920,107				1,920,107	86,749
Medical & First Aid	3,218,157		2,169,717				2,169,717	1,048,439
Teaching Materials	163,490	42,415	61,650	12,705			116,770	46,720
Utensils & Tools	47,277	12,975					12,975	34,302
Other Supplies & Services	306,162	39,078	15,966	29,724			84,768	221,394
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	6,284,552	415,807	4,168,004	57,996			4,641,807	1,642,745
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Land & Buildings	1,569							1,569
Vehicles	12,750	12,165					12,165	585
Computers & Telecom			1,569			4,640	6,209	-6,209
Others Machinery & Equipment		1,098	7,268	157		-3,138	5,385	-5,385
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	14,319	13,263	8,837	157		1,502	23,759	-9,440
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	37,884	31,974	25,298			1,174	58,445	-20,562
Distribution & Monitoring	375,031	6,080	169,568	412		7,541	183,600	191,430
Transport & Vehicle Costs	114,961	51,354	79,949	13,686		-23,579	121,409	-6,449
Logistics Services		3,217	130,494				133,711	-133,711
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	527,875	92,624	405,308	14,098		-14,864	497,166	30,709
Personnel								
International Staff	865,145	204,695	451,936	14,597		126,998	798,226	66,919
National Staff	163,165	32,299	64,872	10,646		21,483	129,301	33,865
National Society Staff	204,668	32,251	145,120	4,943			182,314	22,355
Total Personnel	1,232,979	269,245	661,927	30,187		148,481	1,109,840	123,138
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	7,989	11,585					11,585	-3,596
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	7,989	11,585					11,585	-3,596
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	331,710	80,161	154,436	12,269		-13,777	233,088	98,622
Total Workshops & Training	331,710	80,161	154,436	12,269		-13,777	233,088	98,622
General Expenditure								
Travel	69,542	25,884	32,130	27,303		16,895	102,212	-32,670
Information & Public Relation	36,898	4,646	5,654	16,015		1,651	27,965	8,933
Office Costs	22,066	10,418	1,801			58,546	70,764	-48,698
Communications	0	2,238	147	27		71,094	73,507	-73,507
Financial Charges	0	18,616	19,569	1,916		2,652	42,752	-42,752
Other General Expenses	140,656	48,449	83,055	6,921		-136,084	2,341	138,315
Total General Expenditure	269,162	110,250	142,357	52,182		14,754	319,542	-50,380
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions						1,141	1,141	-1,141
Total Operational Provisions						1,141	1,141	-1,141
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Service Support	563,458	69,517	353,780	10,590		2,919	436,806	126,652
Total Indirect Costs	563,458	69,517	353,780	10,590		2,919	436,806	126,652
Pledge Specific Costs								
Earmarking Fee		8,310	46,974	396		457	56,137	-56,137

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Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,463,788	7,462,034	191,736	0	114,488	9,232,045	
Reporting Fees		500	2,500				3,000	-3,000
Total Pledge Specific Costs		8,810	49,474	396		457	59,137	-59,137
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	9,232,045	1,071,261	5,944,123	177,874		140,613	7,333,872	1,898,173
VARIANCE (C - D)		392,527	1,517,910	13,861		-26,126	1,898,173	