

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

30 June 2005

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### In Brief

Appeal No. 05AA059; Programme Update no. 1 Period covered: 01 January to 30 April, 2005; Appeal coverage: 57.2%; Outstanding needs: CHF 5,797,880 (USD 4,520,764 or EUR 3,746,611).  
([click here to go directly to the attached Contributions List \(also available on the website\)](#)).

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

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

#### Programme summary:

The stalled six-party talks on nuclear issues concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) have created certain repercussions for the inflow of humanitarian aid to the country. Security-related, government-imposed limitations on expatriate movements to the field have also caused many agencies, including the Red Cross, to revise or scale back their operational procedures and staff to suit these restrictions. Access to one of the provinces, Chagang, was temporarily restricted. Despite facing these difficulties in staff movements and logistics, all core areas of the Federation-supported programmes have overcome the constraints and made good progress in this reporting period. A strategic review for the DPRK RCS has begun in April.

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

## Operational developments

From a global perspective, the stalemate surrounding the continuation of six-party talks between DPRK, China, US, Japan, Republic of Korea (ROK) and Russia contributed to DPRK's further political and economic isolation. This deadlock has also caused significant aid agencies to limit development assistance to the DPRK. DPRK did not, for example, receive assistance from The Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which had included the Federation's malaria activities.

Security-related, government-imposed limitations on field visits made by expatriates that began on 15 September 2004 continued throughout the reporting period. The World Food Programme (WFP) has responded to the situation by adjusting its in-country monitoring procedures and reducing its in-country staff. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has been requested to close its offices, and will integrate its functions into the office of the humanitarian coordinator during the second part of 2005. Merlin, a UK-based NGO, has been refused permission to open an office to run a water and sanitation programme. Meanwhile, the Federation delegation's field visits has reduced by 25 percent to three visits per week, and the number Ryon gchon operation's staff has decreased.

The winter of 2005 lasted a little longer and was a little colder than average, but not extreme. Humanitarian aid continued to arrive. The WFP succeeded, during the winter months, to supply additional food to six million beneficiaries. The report on the joint United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and WFP food survey, conducted in November 2004, revealed a slight improvement in the nutritional status of children and mothers. The survey, however, found that the proportion of stunted and underweight children remains critical at 37 and 23 per cent respectively. Chronic and severe malnutrition levels are therefore still very high relative to other countries.

On 1 January, the government reaffirmed the country's *Songun* (military first) policy, while simultaneously making agricultural production a priority. Economic changes are visibly taking place, demonstrated by the promotion of international joint ventures, the opening of new markets and increased liberalization for cooperatives to decide on production.

The DPRK's trade and economic growth remains far behind compared to other countries in the region. New regulations in Japan, prohibiting the entry of vessels that lack the requisite insurance against environmental accidents into its harbours, precluded the entry of vessels originating from the DPRK. As a result, the ordinarily dynamic trade between Japan and DPRK was reduced to half its normal level.

The Federation and DPRK Red Cross Society's (DPRK RCS) programme that supplies medicine and medical supplies continued as planned, with the exception of Chagang province. This province was temporarily closed for expatriates and distribution was discontinued for the period of the closure. Medical supplies and medicine from UNICEF, the Federation and WHO cover an estimated 50 per cent of the country's total needs.

The strategic review for the DPRK RCS began in the middle of April, six weeks later than originally planned. The review team presented some of their findings at the partnership meeting for East Asia in Ulaanbaatar during the second week of May. Discussions on a review of the current monitoring system continued, and a proposal was presented to all stakeholders.

## Health and Care

### Background

The overall goal of the Federation programme is to improve the health of vulnerable communities and reduce the risk of transmission of communicable diseases. The programme includes vulnerable communities in 65 counties/cities in North Phyongan, South Phyongan, North Hwanghae, Jagang and South Hamgyong provinces, covering a population of 8.6 million people. The health and care programme covers the area of:

- Health promotion and community-based first aid
- Drug and equipment distribution

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

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

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1: The Red Cross volunteers and community health professionals (household doctors and nurses) increased their CBFA skills, awareness and knowledge on prevention and care for the benefit of local people vulnerable to the most common diseases.**

In cooperation with the ministry of public health, the Federation delegation and DPRK RCS updated teaching manuals on health issues at the community level and organized several workshops. The workshops were targeted at volunteers and professionals. These initiatives aimed to update the knowledge of health professionals, who work in supported institutions, on controlling the most common diseases and increasing public awareness on health protection.

Some training equipment, such as desks and chairs appealed for in 2004, were procured and distributed to eight DPRK RCS training centres in the Federation's operational areas in March 2005. There are plans to provide other training material needed to further strengthen training capacity in the second half of year. In February and March, 12 workshops on malaria control were organized for 300 health workers and Red Cross volunteers.

There are plans to organize four-day training-of-trainers (TOT) workshops on community-based first aid (CBFA), health promotion and disaster management for Red Cross trainers from 65 cities and counties. In this reporting period, teaching materials were reviewed and a joint training module, which simplified different teaching materials into one module, was recommended. Relative departments will be involved in developing a comprehensive and simplified module for integrated training and the pilot workshops will be held in June and July.

One study tour on rational drug use and rehabilitation service is in preparation for July and the other study tour on community-based first aid is planned for September.

In cooperation with the ministry of public health, WHO and UNICEF, the Federation and DPRK RCS worked out a sample of a HIV/AIDS education brochure and printed as well as distributed 15,000 copies in the middle of April 2005. The functional content of a social HIV/AIDS awareness event for World HIV/AIDS Day is still being discussed with the ministry of public health.

One of the planned activities was to procure and distribute first aid refresher kits to 1,000 first aid posts. Chagang province was omitted in the distribution of first aid refresher kits at the end of 2004 because the province was inaccessible for expatriates. Shortly after accessibility was granted in March, 70 first aid posts in Chagang province received 70 first aid refresher kits, and a further 1,000 refresher kits are currently being procured. A total of 150 full first aid kits and backpacks are being procured and will be supplied to South Hamgyong province in the second half of year.

Trainers have been trained in training-of-trainers courses and facilitated 15 two-day workshops for 300 first aid volunteers in South Hamgyong province in April. Teaching materials were updated based on lessons learnt during last year's training and actual two-day training-of-trainers workshops on rational drug use for household doctors will be held in May and June. Based on lessons learnt in last year's training, teaching materials on infectious disease control were also updated and actual two-day training-of-trainers workshops will be held in June and July. The remaining six workshops on HIV/AIDS prevention included in the annual appeal 2004 were finished in January. The training materials for training-of-trainers workshops on child nutrition and growth monitoring are still under discussion with the DPRK ministry of public health. Teaching materials were updated and ten workshops on the aseptic technique for nurses and midwives were conducted in April.

The malaria nets and screens funded by the Finnish Red Cross Society are now in the pipeline. There are plans to use the lessons learnt and experiences of other national societies in the field of rehabilitation service through the

study tours mentioned in Activity 4. This will contribute to the activity of assessing the needs and feasibility for establishing a pilot Red Cross rehabilitation centre

**Expected result 2: The health institutions (county, city, industrial and *ri* hospitals, *ri* and poly clinics) have improved their capacity in providing basic medical services to the population.**

### Progress/Achievements

The DPRK RCS and the Federation continued to ensure the timely and quality distribution of medical supplies to targeted health institutions in 65 cities/counties of five provinces (North Pyongan, South Pyongan, Chagang, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces). Federation health delegates and national society counterparts conducted monitoring trips to 81 health institutions and national society field monitors visited an additional 330 health institutions covered by the programme.

The drug distribution to Chagang province that was halted since December 2004 has resumed in February after expatriate access was granted again.

The timeline for procurement and distribution of basic medical supplies the health institutions dealing with primary health care on quarterly basis is laid out in the table below:

Date	Movement of basic kits
28 Dec 2004 – 26 Jan 2005	Out of the total 8,010 cartons, 4,375 have been transported to 29 city and county warehouses in South Pyongan, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces for use in the first quarter of 2005, as these areas did not receive any kits during the previous distribution by the DPRK RCS and the Federation in November and early December.
20 Jan – 17 Feb 2005	Delegates have conducted warehouse monitoring for 4,375 basic kits in South Pyongan, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces to be distributed to health institutions.
15 – 17 Mar 2005	Up to 418 basic kits meant for the first quarter, which have not been distributed in December 2004, was distributed to Chagang province during these days.
29 – 31 March 2005	The Federation's health delegates and national society counterparts undertook warehouse monitoring in Chagang for 418 basic kits before they were distributed to health institutions.
22 Mar – 14 Apr 2005	The ECHO-funded 8762 basic kits for the second quarter of 2005 were transported to the county warehouses of North and South Pyongan, Chagang, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces.
19 Apr – 12 May 2005	Warehouse monitoring for the 8762 basic kits was undertaken by Federation health delegates, national society counterparts and field monitors prior to their distribution to the health institutions.

The DPRK RCS and Federation have also procured and distributed household doctor kits to doctors responsible for primary health care:

Date	Movement of household doctor kits
5 – 21 Jan 2005	Federation trucks transported 4,400 household doctor kits funded by the German Red Cross Society to 58 city/county warehouses of North Pyongan, South Pyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces.
12 Jan – 5 Mar 2005	Federation health delegates, national society counterparts conducted warehouse monitoring for 4,400 household doctor kits before they were distributed to the individual household doctors.

The Finnish Red Cross Society and German Red Cross Society applied their government's funds to procure and distribute 8,000 intensive care kits to rural health institutions. The proposal to procure and distribute orthopedic surgical instrument kits to city, county and industrial hospitals is being prepared in cooperation with the

Netherlands Red Cross Society. In December 2004 and January 2005, 400 metric tonnes of coal funded by the Norwegian Red Cross Society were procured and distributed to 37 health institutions and the Sariwon orphanage for the winter.

The timeline followed in procuring and distributing 2,400 *ri*-delivery and 80 county-delivery kits to primary and referral health institutions was :

Date	Movement of delivery kits
5 – 22 Feb 05	Eighty obstetric-gynaecologic kits and 2400 safe delivery kits for county/city and <i>ri</i> (community) health institutions, funded by the German Red Cross Society, were distributed to the warehouses of North Pyongan, South Pyongan, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces.
14 Feb – 23 Mar 2005	Federation health delegates, national society counterparts conducted warehouse monitoring for 2480 delivery kits, which were distributed to health institutions.

The Federation's annual appeal 2004 covered these activities. Delivery kits under the annual appeal 2005 are expected to be funded by the German Red Cross Society during the second half of year.

### Impact

Impact remains the most difficult issue to determine. From the monitoring visits, it becomes clear that the clinics are desperately looking forward to Red Cross supplies. In most cases, no alternative drugs have been recorded or made available to the clinics besides traditional medicines. Antibiotic medicines are generally finished within two third of the period, indicating that the Federation's contribution partially covers the needs of these clinics.

The expectation is that sufficient donations to cover all material needs will become available as planned in the appeal. In accordance with the recommendations of previous health reviews, this year's appeal focuses on drug supplies to the community or *ri* and omits the supplementary kits to county and city hospitals, in the presupposition that other organizations would cover those needs. As this is apparently not the case, the strategic review team has been requested to look at this issue in their assessment.

### Constraints

The new operational area, South Hamgyong province, is located far away from Pyongyang, where medical consignments like basic kits were kept for transportation, and lies in a different direction as the other operational areas. Considerable time was required to complete the whole transportation, which unfavourably coincided with for the delivery of household doctor kits, donated by the German Red Cross Society.

## Water and Sanitation

### Background

Phase two of the water and sanitation programme, funded by the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO), was finalized in January and preparations were made for the last phase in 2005. The application of a new procurement regime on behalf of the Netherlands Red Cross Society to comply with ECHO's framework partnership agreement resulted in a delay in the availability of materials in the early months of the year. This has postponed part of the construction to the second half of the year.

The phase 2 construction of water and sanitation facilities for 30 targeted communities, funded by ECHO in 2004, was finalised on time; the contract deadline was 15 December 2004 and some final touches added in January. The agreement for the ECHO-funded projects in 2005 was signed on 31 December 2004. Preparations for this part of



*In North Pyongan province, the lives of Unhari residents have changed dramatically since they began receiving water on taps.*

the programme, however, had begun before the signing. A large amount of time in the first four months was spent on finalizing the quantity surveys and the procurement of materials. Low temperatures in winter meant that groundwork and construction could only start in March.

Based on recommendations of the planning workshop in 2004, more priority in selecting sites was given to the number of beneficiaries rather than the number of communities. In South Hamgyong province, the Swedish Red Cross Society's 2005 programme objective is to provide clean and safe water to certain target groups and increase cost effectiveness. With the construction of pumped gravity water schemes in four selected communities in South Hamgyong, the needs of 30,000 beneficiaries will be addressed. This expanded figure has been included in the objective and expected results below.

The objective of this programme has been modified to reflect a more specific scope of the water and sanitation programme, which also includes beneficiaries in South Hamgyong province. The number of villages specified here are part of a wider three-year water and sanitation programme that will benefit an overall 100 villages or *ri* and *dong* communities.

**Goal: To improve health of communities by reducing the prevalence of waterborne diseases.**

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

#### **Progress/Achievements**

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

Collection of health and water quality data from Red Cross branches and water quality monitors continues, but the control system is not sufficiently transparent and is under review. The DPRK RCS and Federation water and sanitation teams made a joint field visit to selected target communities in South Hamgyong province for the Swedish Red Cross Society's water and sanitation project for 2005. The project is based on the number of beneficiaries and no longer on the number of communities, and 30,000 people will benefit from the water schemes.

Water and sanitation materials are being procured and distributed to targeted communities. The tender procedure for phase 3 of the ECHO project 2005, targeting 30 communities, was delayed in order to align the operation with two different ECHO framework partnership agreements (FPA) that are governing current activities. The FPA of the Netherlands Red Cross Society differs from the FPA under which the Federation is working. It was finally agreed that procurement would be implemented by the NRCS, with the support of the Federation delegation. The memorandum of understanding (MOU) was agreed upon, but the tendering started a month behind schedule. Negotiations with the ECHO Office in Brussels led to the cement and steel bars being procured locally and not following an international tender.

These cement and steel bars were procured and delivered to the respective destinations during the last week of March. National society technicians monitored the deliveries. Following an international tender, seven quotations for procuring pipe and fittings were received for the ECHO programme, and all quotations came from the region. The cost benefit analysis (CBA) was prepared by the logistics department and shared with concerned parties. Suppliers were asked to send samples and relevant documents showing the products' origin as well as documents on quality management.

The Federation and DPRK RCS water and sanitation staff checked the samples thoroughly and sent some of the samples to DPRK's Academy of Science for a quality check. Quotation requests on transformers for ten Swedish Red Cross Society-supported villages were forwarded to a number of suitable suppliers when funds from accumulated Swedish Red Cross Society budgets were made available.

Winter conditions slowed down the first months of construction in ten targeted communities, funded by the Swedish Red Cross Society in 2004, in North Pyongan. By the end of March however, construction was on schedule because of the use of borrowed transformers from other electrical installations in surrounding communities. Soon after the delivery of cement and steel bars, construction of water supply systems in 30 targeted communities, which is being funded by ECHO in 2005, began. Construction of wells, pump houses and storage tanks is ongoing.

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

The DPRK RCS health department handed over the organization of waterborne disease workshops to the water and sanitation department. The workshops for Red Cross volunteers will start in August 2005.

Hygiene promotion training project and activities are being developed with stakeholders to be tested and implemented for community health workers. New information, education and communication (IEC) materials is being developed in coordination with the ministry of public health and other relevant agencies.

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

Four water and sanitation technical workshops for Red Cross branch staff, water and sanitation technicians and volunteers of 30 communities targeted by the ECHO project 2005 in North and South Pyongan provinces have been organised and conducted. In total, 104 participants attended the workshops. On-the-job training for national society staff (technicians and water quality monitors) in technical and administrative skills have been ongoing during field visits.

The activity to reassess targeted communities to ensure the normal operation of systems has yet to start as it is hampered by restrictions on the field visits. The Federation delegation's acting water and sanitation coordinator is chairing the monthly water and sanitation sectoral meetings at OCHA.

**Constraints**

The capacity of the Federation delegation in implementing the water and sanitation programme was based on the presence of a water and sanitation coordinator and two delegates. In November, the delegation was informed that the government would allow only two water and sanitation delegates. With an increase in the national society's capacity and its adjusted and improved system of monitoring, it was considered adequate to continue the programme with one water and sanitation coordinator and one delegate. The water and sanitation coordinator, however, undertook a new posting in support of the tsunami programme. With the support of the Netherlands Red Cross Society and consent from the DPRK government, the programme could continue with two water and sanitation delegates. As a result of the limitations to the number of Federation delegation field visits, the reassessment and follow up for necessary repairs of the 70 completed villages has yet to start.

Following intensive discussions, it was decided that water and sanitation materials for the last phase of the ECHO project was to be procured by the Netherlands Red Cross Society. Despite being rather complex, all hurdles were overcome, but not without a delay of six crucial weeks. It was agreed that the procedures will be reviewed after finalizing the procurement.

## **Disaster Management**

### **Background**

In March, the DPRK RCS responded quickly to two separate fire emergencies. Twelve families in Unjon county and 47 families in Kosong county received blankets, kitchen sets, water containers, sheeting and water purification tablets from the society's emergency stocks.

The one-year old Ryongchon operation, in response to 26 April 2004's explosion, is in its final phase now. Further details are contained in the emergency appeal's operation updates no. 9 and 10 posted on the Federation's website over this reporting period.

The DPRK RCS disaster management activities in 2005 are a continuation of a long-term programme financed by the British Red Cross Society and the UK Department for International Development (DFID). The plan focuses on consolidating the disaster management capacity of the national society acquired during the last five years. It follows the society's five-year disaster management strategic plan, adopted at the 7th national congress of the national society in 2005. The plan aims to integrate disaster management with health care and water sanitation activities, replenish and increase disaster preparedness stock as well as extend the community-based disaster preparedness project into ten new *ri* in South Hamgyong province.

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

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

### **Progress/Achievements**

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

In order to strengthen the national society's skills and knowledge capacity, three disaster preparedness/disaster response (DP/DR) training workshops were held in Jeungsan county and Phyongsong city in South Pyongan province as well as Hamhung city in South Hamgyong province. Ninety community volunteers from different city/counties within the high-risk provinces attended the workshops. The objective was to give participants a better overall understanding of disaster preparedness and response. At the provincial/county/city levels, the training that extended over a three-day period linked closely with simulation exercises in establishing a disaster preparedness plan, a vulnerability and hazard assessment, risk mapping and a plan of action in emergencies. Other topics like humanitarian values, SPHERE, community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) and CBFA were also touched on in the workshops.

A national disaster preparedness working group meeting was held in January, and the flood damage rehabilitation committee, ministry of lands and environmental protection (MOLEP), DPRK RCS, Federation and the UNICEF attended the meeting. The meeting discussed lessons learnt from the Ryongchon operation, and thoroughly emphasized better coordination between stakeholders.

Based on the British Red Cross Society's recommendations, the DPRK RCS re-established two pilot emergency rescue teams that will be under the direct control of the DPRK RCS headquarters. DPRK RCS cooperated closely with governmental organizations in selecting 20 members who had experience in rescue services. The emergency rescue teams' general principles, rules, roles, responsibilities as well as mission and action procedures to different kind of disasters were worked out. For introduction and mission procedures, the DPRK RCS arranged an emergency rescue team meeting in their disaster preparedness centre on the 6 April 2005.

The disaster management director and the disaster management-training officer of the national society attended the project management cycle workshop, jointly sponsored by the Swiss development cooperation and the humanitarian office of the ministry of foreign affairs in Pyongyang, from 28 February to 10 March.

### **Impact**

The victims of the two fires, reported under disaster response, were quickly supported following a call to the headquarters from the branches.

The emergency and rescue team training began only recently and the team has not been in operation yet. However, during the workshops, participants exhibited a high level of motivation, dynamic approaches and a commitment to support disaster management activities in their communities.

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

The DPRK RCS conducted an internal CBDP review in 2004. The aim of the review was to allow key Red Cross volunteers and staff to talk through their experiences on CBDP in order to enrich their understanding of the events, learn important lessons and be able to apply those lessons in the future. It was concluded that community-based disaster preparedness is the only practical solution for vulnerable communities living in high-risk areas. In line with this, the DPRK RCS decided to launch CBDP activities South Hamyong province. Hamyong is a disaster-prone province and witnessed a severe typhoon in 2000, which disrupted the normal lives of 12,000 people.

In the first quarter of the year, a thorough process to select new CBDP *ri* was undertaken. The DPRK RCS standardized its process: the initial selection of target CBDP *ri* was based on the levels of vulnerability and the capacity of the branch, assessed through a field survey. A list prioritizing the potential *ri* was then submitted to the DPRK RCS provincial and national disaster management committees for approval. This was followed by a visit involving the national society's CBDP project manager and the Federation's disaster management coordinator to 20 *ri* for final selection. Ten *ri* in five counties were chosen as target areas. A three-day CBDP workshop for these ten selected *ri* was conducted in Hamhung city, with the participation of staff and volunteers from DPRK RCS.

**Impact**

Following the workshop, DPRK RCS and the disaster management delegate carried out two follow-up visits to the project areas. Progress of the self-help activities in the targeted communities was clearly visible. Firstly, all ten *ri* formed CBDP committees – made up of seven to nine members – that have been actively involved in community disaster preparedness. They have identified their vulnerability, hazards and capacities and have worked out a disaster preparedness action plan with clearly-defined roles and responsibilities for the people concerned. The CBDP committee is responsible for organizing and supervising the subsequent disaster preparedness and first aid training as well as organizing support for community mitigation work and response to unforeseen emergencies.

The CBDP committees have also identified floods as a main hazard in their respective areas and have prepared the plan for the mitigation work required. The Federation delegate and the national society visited the sites of mitigation work to ensure their appropriateness.

All *ri* have further developed a disaster preparedness plan containing disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities as well as training of community members.

Surprisingly, the field visits also revealed that knowledge was being passed informally to neighbouring communities that have not participated in the CBDP training. These communities, on their own initiative, have been implementing some basic mitigation activities themselves.

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

The disaster management department conducted physical checks of the disaster preparedness stocks in central and regional warehouses except in Chonjin, North Hamgyong province, and improvements to the warehousing were made in consultation with the Federation's logistics coordinator.

A logistics management workshop was conducted in February. Thirteen keepers of disaster preparedness warehouses attended the training. The national society's logistics department and the Federation's logistics delegate facilitated the training.

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

Red Cross youth carried out a tree planting campaign in Unjon county on 7 April 2005. The event took place in close collaboration with the DPRK RCS Unjon branch and county forestry station. The event attracted 40 youth volunteers, ten workers from the county forestry station and two representatives from the national society's

headquarters. Awareness education was given prior to the tree planting, and 2,500 seedlings of Acacia, Pinus and poplar trees were planted in the erosion-threatened valley of the mountains.

Two Norwegian Red Cross Society foresters visited five tree nurseries during the period 12 to 23 April, which are currently being supported by this project, and observed the irrigation system's operation, the areas forested this spring and the areas to be forested in the future. They also had meetings with NGO's engaged in similar projects (Triangle and United Nations Development Plan), and discussed the tree seedling production manual, which will be published with the funds provided by Hong Kong Caritas. There were other developments in the programmes:

- Up to 1.9 tonnes of seeds were successfully delivered to the nurseries.
- The procurement of a green house for the central seedling nursery has been pushed ahead, and the tendering for the construction of its foundation has started.
- The production of flip charts for the public's awareness is under way.
- The publication of a technical manual is in process.

The national society employed a local tree planting expert to support the tree planting campaigns and functions as a liaison between the forestry experts in Norway and the DPRK.

### **Impact**

The tree-planting project is a long-term project now in its third year. The Norwegian experts, visiting the DPRK once or twice a year, are slowly noticing some progress in the production of seedlings. The involvement of a local tree expert has improved technical knowledge on all issues concerning trees, tree nursing and tree planting. Improved promotion has been produced and the new staff member has provided considerable input to the new handbook for nursery staff.

### **Constraints**

The tree planting campaign was organized as a linkage to small-scale disaster mitigation. Only one out of the two planned events took place because of the delayed approval of funds at the end of the planting season.

## **Organizational Development**

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

**Objective: The organizational development efforts of the DPRK RCS will incorporate characteristics of a well-functioning national society, enhancing efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of service delivery at central and branch levels.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

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

An extended national development organizational development (OD) committee meeting took place in May, co-facilitated with the Federation's Asia Pacific organizational development coordinator, and a national society human resource development working group was formed. Consisting of four branch leaders and three directors from headquarters, this working group will undertake the overall revision of volunteer, staff and governance training curricula and manuals by the end of September 2005.

Federation tools for training governance and staff were translated, and in mid January, 48 city/county-level branch leaders in South Hwanghae province participated in provincial governance workshops and tested the first governance training curriculum draft.

An assessment of needs to facilitate trainings was carried out in South and North Pyongan, South Hamgyong and Kangwon province in March and April. Selected South and North Pyongan as well as Kangwon provincial Red Cross training centres are to be refurbished in 2005.

With the same needs assessment, South Pyongan's provincial branch in Kusong city, North Pyongan, and Danchon city branch in South Hamgyong province were selected for renovation in the near future. Another consequence of the assessment is that it appears necessary to continue support to the six pilot branches as model branches, to better use the experiences learnt for other parts of the country. The original number of target branches this year was therefore decreased and some resources will be used to support the initial six pilot branches.

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

The logistics and resource mobilization department has presented a draft of the national society's resource mobilization strategy 2005-2007 to both the OD committee meeting and Federation strategic review team, receiving valuable comments to enrich the strategy in return. The second draft will be ready before July's national-level resource mobilization forum.

During the needs assessment, a number of resource mobilization initiatives in provincial and county branches were taken into consideration by the assessment team.

In April, a workshop for all disaster preparedness warehouse keepers was conducted, facilitated by the Federation's logistics delegates, and 15 participants attended.

The new management is looking for possible changes in the process of national society's finance and administration mechanism, which has been most difficult to implement during the past years. The head of delegation and finance delegate provided an introductory session for the national society's finance management team in February and referenced experiences in African societies.

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

Twenty-five participants from the national mass media and legal institutions attended the World Red Cross Day event jointly organized by the Federation, ICRC delegation and DPRK RCS on 5 May. This event was specially geared to advocate the need of an upgraded national society legal status.

The regional information delegate visited in March on the World Water Day and reviewed the communications plan for 2005.

The Federation delegation, Asia Pacific OD coordinator and ICRC regional legal advisor team held discussions on the project to create, in the coming two or three years, new legal provisions for Red Cross issues in the national legislation. The Danish Red Cross will be the other partner participating in the project.

### **Impact**

An external strategic review took place in April. Some preliminary recommendations were shared with the national society. This review also coincided with the Asia Pacific OD coordinator. This appeared useful, as the national society is entering the implementation phase of its National Society Development Plan 2010. In addition, OD was discussed with the partners during the partnership meeting in Mongolia. The overall impact of the national society's and Federation's OD approach was appreciated by both the review team and partners, but they strongly recommended that the OD programme's impact indicators should be made more tangible to better facilitate evaluations.

### **Constraints**

In the first half of 2005, the fast pace of the OD process slowed slightly as it began to tackle the intractable issues of financial management, resource mobilization, legal issues, branch development as well as the integration of OD and programming. The OD programme was therefore revised to better adapt to the real situation and enable discussions with donors for support.

## **Representation, Management and Implementation**

### **Effective representation and advocacy**

On World Water Day, The DPRK RCS organized a programme in Eunha *ri* of Unjon county, North Pyongan province. The regional information delegate and the ECHO representative in Pyongyang attended the activities. The Federation's news release published an article covering these activities in March. The ABC news from Australia featured the regional information delegate's video footage of Red Cross activities to explain the monitoring of programmes in the DPRK.

The national society, ICRC and the Federation delegation celebrated Red Cross Day on 5 May. The national society, ICRC and Federation explained to an audience of lawmakers and journalists about the role and work of the components of the Movement. The event was covered by national television and articles appeared in the Pyongyang Times.

The head of delegation made a presentation on the role of the Federation at seminars organized by the ICRC for diplomats in training.

### **Delegation management**

Notwithstanding the complex environment, the delegation succeeded in a smooth continuation of its operations. The number of delegates was reduced by one (in water and sanitation) following an earlier agreement of the position's temporary nature as it was linked to the Ryongchon emergency operation.

The rest and recuperation (R&R) regulation was reviewed on 1 January 2005, which, as a result of some improvements of the conditions, restricted the R&R allowance to once every three months instead of every two months.

Regular contact was maintained with supporting PNS, and specific proposals were prepared for further support to the Federation programmes. The Netherlands Red Cross Society is continuing a bilateral programme in support of two Red Cross branches. This programme is well coordinated with other OD activities.

A coordinated and comprehensive approach of the programmes remains a challenge. Meetings between the departments were held to improve the cooperation, in particular in health education. The strategic review team took up the issue of improved coordination seriously and ideas for improved weekly participation in the interagency meetings continued.

The DPRK delegation is part of the East Asia regional delegation in Beijing. A quarterly meeting was held in the regional delegation in early January to discuss the programmes and activities for Mongolia, China and the DPRK. Technical and logistical support is provided on request or on the initiative of the regional delegation. The regional communication delegate visited the DPRK in April.

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

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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**CASH**

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				13,546,449	<b>TOTAL COVERAGE</b>	
					<b>57.2%</b>	
OPENING BALANCE				412,961		
AUSTRALIAN - GOVT		5,000	AUD	4,705	14.06.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW REPORT
BRITISH - RC		30,000	GBP	65,430	06.05.05	DISASTER MANAGEMENT
ECHO/DANISH RC		338,881	EUR	524,757	20.01.05	DRUG DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME
CARITAS		10,634	USD	12,038	22.02.05	COPIES OF HANDBOOKS TREE PLANTING
ECHO/NETHERLANDS RC		451,530	EUR	699,420	07.04.05	WATER SANITATION & HEALTH PROMOTION
CHINA - HONG KONG - RC BRANCH				16,500	10.06.05	KITCHEN SETS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC				31,950	11.03.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC				142,335	29.03.05	TREE PLANTING PROGRAMME
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		24,660	EUR	37,918	24.05.05	TREE PLANTING PROGRAMME, CONSULTANT
SWEDEN RC/GOVT		200,000	SEK	34,200	07.03.05	DPR OD
SWEDEN - RC		30,000	SEK	5,130	31.03.05	STRATEGIC REVIEW
SWEDISH - GOVT		2,800,000	SEK	478,800	29.03.05	WATER/SANITATION, ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
SWEDISH - RC		500,000	SEK	85,500	29.03.05	WATER/SANITATION
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				2,551,644	CHF	18.8%

**KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)**

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			76,000		
NORWAY	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			75,200		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			73,000		
ECHO/DANISH - RC		2,246,191	EUR	3,453,519	23.02.05	DRUGS SUPPLY, TRANSPORT
ECHO/NETHERLANDS - RC		945,001	EUR	1,452,939	07.04.05	WATER/SANITATION
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				5,203,658	CHF	38.4%

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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**ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET**

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