

# Programme Update 2007



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Appeal no. MAA54001  
Programme Update No. 7

This report covers the period 01/09/2007 to 31/12/2007.

In a world of global challenges, continued poverty, inequity, and increasing vulnerability to disasters and disease, the International Federation with its global network, works to accomplish its Global Agenda, partnering with local community and civil society to prevent and alleviate human suffering from disasters, diseases and public health emergencies.



A beneficiary of the water and sanitation programme of the DPRK Red Cross enjoys clean water from the tap in her home in Wonpo-ri, Kwaksan county, North Phyongan province.

### In brief

**Programme Summary:** Although the torrential rains and flooding in August and September 2007, naturally affected the progress of the programmes in the last part of 2007, the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) was able to continue striving towards its objectives set forth in the 2006-07 operational plan. The floods were some of the worst seen in more than 40 years and DPRK Red Cross efforts during these months were greatly focused on bringing relief to those affected throughout the country. The Federation supply of drugs to health clinics in five provinces continued, but a large portion of these clinics were flooded and a number of them completely destroyed. An emergency appeal launched on 20 August was revised 1 October with a focus on the re-equipping and refurbishing of the affected clinics. The challenge of the latter part of 2007 was to implement the emergency relief efforts while continuing the ongoing programmes in a coherent way. While the emergency did have an impact on the workload of the national society, their efforts were well received and appreciated. The activities and the results are separately reported in the emergency [appeal updates](#). Notwithstanding the increased workload, the national society succeeded, with Federation and partner's support, in completing the major part of the 2006 – 2007 plans.

The distribution of *Il Cha* (primary), as well as *Jon Mon* (secondary) kits were completed and eventually exceeded original numbers, bringing needed medical supplies to clinics and beneficiaries throughout the nation. The national society also made the decision to phase out the medical supplies to health institutions by 2009. Coal was supplied to 36 hospitals for the three months of cold winter, enabling important services for local beneficiaries. Trainings in first aid, malaria, health promotion for health professionals and road safety all were conducted during this reporting period to bring important knowledge to targeted groups, volunteers and communities.

The water and sanitation programme also transitioned smoothly in the handover of 2006-07 projects to the community, and the review of those projects led to the much needed upgrade of certain systems. New projects for 2008 have commenced and the national society, its partners and the Federation will continue to discuss plans for the coming years.

Through the relief efforts during this flood season, the national society's capacity in disaster management was shown to have increased and improved due to years of programming and support. Community-based disaster preparedness trainings continued in certain areas, and the tree planting programme continued to be implemented as planned.

The DPRK Red Cross Society had many good opportunities this reporting period in the areas of organizational development (OD), especially with the support provided by OD specialists, including support from the Asia Pacific zone OD coordinator. Volunteer management has been an important focus, as has branch capacity building and image of the Red Cross throughout the nation.

The November summit between the presidents of the two Koreas and the progress in the implementation of the agreements from the six-party talks created a positive sentiment in the international community and increased the number of delegations visiting the DPRK. With the Republic of Korea (ROK) heading the discussions on increased cooperation and support, more profound effects are still to come. Currently, the operational conditions for the implementation of the Federation programme have not experienced any change. The changes in the political environment will require the necessary alertness as most of the current funding originates from humanitarian resources. These resources may over time evolve into new opportunities for development funding. The majority of the Federation supported programmes aim at long term and sustainable improvement of the most vulnerable people in the DPRK.

**Needs:**

**MAA54001:** Overall budget CHF 29.9 million (USD 27.4 million or EUR 18.7 million) out of which 96 percent is covered.

**DPRK component only:** Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 27.6 million (USD 25 million or EUR 17.3 million) out of which 98 percent covered.

DPR Korea only	Appeal budget 2006-2007	Total income	Expenditure Jan 06 – Nov 07	Coverage by programme	Expenditure vs. budget
Health and care	22,331,446	22,622,242	19,932,210	101%	89%
Disaster management	3,839,237	3,009,061	2,638,166	78%	69%
Organizational development	663,153	586,433	531,791	88%	80%
Coordination & implementation	734,139	744,828	748,174	101%	102%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,567,975</b>	<b>26,962,564</b>	<b>23,850,341</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>87%</b>

**Figure 1: Financial analysis of DPRK component of Appeal no.MAA54001**

[Click here to go directly to an attached financial report for MAA54001](#)

[Click here to go directly to an attached donor's response list for DPRK only<sup>1</sup>](#)

**No. of people we help:** More than eight million people in four out of the twelve provinces in the DPRK continued to benefit from the community oriented programmes of the DPRK Red Cross through support of the International Federation: the largest part being the supplies of essential drugs and basic instruments to primary health care clinics. Children between 0-14 years of age comprise 26.5 percent of total target population and the ratio of men – women is 50.5 to 49.5 per hundred. Public data is uncommon and restricted in the DPRK and therefore the actual number of beneficiaries assisted by all the programmes cannot be ascertained. However according to the monitoring data collected by the DPRK Red Cross, the total visits by the target population to the health institutions in 2007 can be estimated to surpass 20 million visits.

**Our Partners:** The DPRK Red Cross maintains regular contacts with over 20 government agencies, regional and local communities. The national society, the International Federation and the International Committee of the Red

<sup>1</sup> Funding sources includes total in-kind donations yet to be entered into the system.

Cross (ICRC) cooperate and coordinate their activities with all United Nations (UN) and other international organizations present in the DPRK. Ten national Red Cross societies have signed a three year cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) with the DPRK Red Cross and are actively engaged in implementing the CAS. Canadian Red Cross was the latest to sign the CAS agreement during an in-country visit in April 2007.

## Progress towards objectives

### Health and Care

**Goal:** Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.

**Objective:** The health of vulnerable communities in 64 counties/cities in North Phyongan, South Phyongan, North Hwanghae, Chagang and South Hamgyong provinces is improved.

**Achievements:** The area in which the Federation has been able to implement its activities in the DPRK covers 64 cities and counties in five provinces, with a total population of 8.76 million. This is about 40 percent of the population of the DPRK. Unfortunately, Chagang Province (seven counties) and one county in North Phyongan province has been closed to expatriates since November 2006 and the Federation supported programmes for this area have therefore been suspended. This reduced the target population in the reporting period to an estimated 8.25 million beneficiaries.

**Medical distribution programme:** The DPRK Red Cross received a donation of *Il Cha* (primary) medical kits from the Danish Red Cross (financed mainly by ECHO) and 1,292 *Il Cha* medical kits (one kit consists of two medicine cartons and one instrument carton) from the German Red Cross (funded by the German government) in early September. Altogether 2,359 kits were immediately distributed to 2,007 health institutions, while 1,180 of the kits were handed to UNICEF in return for the 2,360 drug kits that had been borrowed from UNICEF in late June. This results in a stock of 773 full *Il Cha* primary medical kits and 1,180 medical instrument cartons (part of the kit) which remains in the central medical warehouse of the government, to be distributed spring next year.

Due to unexpected lower prices of *Il Cha* kits, the first order of *Il Cha* kits supported by the Danish Red Cross and ECHO, in collaboration with the German Red Cross, allowed for higher quantity procurement. Due to the onset of the floods operation and the increased need for medical supplies, the arrival of the ordinary supply of drugs could not have been timelier.

The *Il Cha* kits procured consisted of both drug and instrument kits, separately, and the kits containing instrument list 1 were included in the aforementioned procurement. When the procurement of these kits was increased, the instrument list 1 exceeded the original plan with an additional 1,690 kits. It was agreed that two boxes will be distributed to larger institutions. In addition, a supplementary order of 932 *Il Cha* drug kits was made to complete the 2007 plan to supply 5,244 kits. Therefore in addition to the 2,359 *Il Cha* primary kits, 1,953 medical instrument cartons were distributed to 1,894 larger primary health institutions in late November.



A doctor in the Up polyclinic of Yonggwang County in South Hamgyong province assists a patient. The drug distribution programme improves the quality of medical service in the primary health institutions.

Another supplementary order of 2,374 *Il Cha* instrument list 2 kits was made to allow for a full distribution of list 2 kits to all eligible institutions in 2007, and eliminate the potential for a number of institutions still needing instrument list 2 in 2008.

The table below shows a summary of the total procurement made for 2007 and some variances by type of *Il Cha* kit:

**2007 Drug Procurement Plan and Actual Procurement**

Type of kit	No of kits initially planned	Kits procured by Danish Red Cross		Kits procured by Federation	Actual total	Variance
		Danish Red Cross funded	German Red Cross funded			
<b>Il Cha kits:</b>						
Drugs	5,244	3,020	1,292	932	5,244	0
Instrument list 1	2,622	3,020	1,292	0	4,312	plus 1,690
Instrument list 2	2,622			2,374	2,374	minus 248
<b>Jon Mun kits:</b>	<b>388</b>			<b>388</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Small kit</b>				<b>2,360</b>	<b>2,360</b>	<b>plus 2,360</b>

An amount of 388 *Jon Mun* (secondary) referral kits, containing the needs of health clinics in the hospitals arrived, at Pyongyang railway station in early December. These will be distributed to the 176 secondary health institutions of South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces.

From September to November, 496 monitoring visits were made by the field monitors of the national society to the county warehouses and health institutions in four provinces to monitor and support the drug distribution programme. The health delegate and the health coordinator of the national society visited two local medical warehouses with the purpose to verify the arrival of the kits, while other Federation staff visited 30 destroyed health institutions in flood affected areas for rapid assessment and the monitoring of the drug distribution.

Beneficiaries are predominantly women and children under 15 years old and a majority of them is served by *ri* clinics and hospitals. Monitoring reports show the increasing number of outpatients with acute respiratory infections (ARI), especially among the children. Most of these patients were treated by the Red Cross supported drugs. Referral patients to the secondary health institutions for the treatment are decreasing, remarkably, although patients being referred for a correct diagnosis, operation and IV fluid requests are still reported.

The distribution of the interagency emergency health kits (shipped to the DPRK by air) to the flood affected areas coincided with the distribution of primary medical kits (arrival by boat). In view of drug deliveries by other donor agencies and the lack of readily available drugs, it was decided that a reduction in the medicine component of the emergency appeal and to be accounted for, and that the national society could more actively engage in the rehabilitation of the effected and destroyed clinics.

**Coal Distribution:** The distribution of 5,586 MT of coal to 36 city/county hospitals in North and South Phyongan, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong Provinces was completed by mid-November as scheduled. Heating is crucial for the operating theatre, delivery room, in-patient wards for three months and the availability of the coal will increase the bed occupancy in the winter to reduce the number of referral patients to the tertiary health institutions.

**CBFA/First Aid:** In December, 152 first aid backpacks donated by the Norwegian Red Cross and 5,000 first aid refill kits (2,500 from Norway and 2,500 from Finland) arrived in Pyongyang. The DPRK Red Cross Society's first aid Red Cross volunteers will receive their annual first aid backpack refills in January.

In September, ten first aid trainings for 200 Red Cross youth volunteers from senior middle schools were conducted in North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces. In the second part of September the DPRK Red Cross, in cooperation with the Federation, held an ‘integration workshop’ for community- based first aid, community-based disaster preparedness and health promotion for 27 Red Cross trainers from flood affected areas in South Hamgyong Province. The training was conducted in the provincial Red Cross training centre and offered the opportunity to share their real experiences and lessons gained from disaster response and first aid activities and to improve the capacity of volunteers and branches in relief planning and implementation in health emergencies.

**Malaria:** The anti-malaria activities of the DPRK continued as foreseen, with more than 300 Red Cross volunteers being trained in malaria prevention. Those participating in the workshop assisted in the distribution of the mosquito nets and screens to 10,000 community families, while giving instructions on how to use the insecticide nets and screens.

**Health promotion for health professionals:** The teaching materials on rational drug use and mother and child health care workshops were revised and printed. This was done in collaboration with the ministry of public health (MoPH), UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO). Altogether 520 household doctors benefited from these workshops. Teaching materials on instrument maintenance were also reviewed and reprinted in cooperation with the MoPH. The materials were used for 13 workshops for 260 household doctors organized in December.



Sukchon County Hospital in South Phyongan province is one of 36 city and county hospitals that received coal from the DPRK Red Cross through support from the Federation.



Youth volunteers of the DPRK Red Cross participated in a first aid training in Sinuiju City, North Phyongan province.

affected areas in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan Provinces. The training aimed at an extension of the roles of the Red Cross volunteers in emergency health situations.

**Public health in emergencies:** During the reporting period, an extensive assessment of all destroyed primary health facilities in the provinces of South Phyongan, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong was carried out by the national society. Simultaneously, a Federation assessment team (consisting of the Federation relief delegate, health officer and disaster management officer) made assessments of 30 different randomly selected places where damaged clinics were reported to be located. During the field trips the Federation team also witnessed distribution of the medicines, medical supplies and general relief items.

Related to the floods, the DPRK Red Cross conducted a special training on “Communicable disease control and CBFA” for 200 Red Cross volunteers in the

**Road safety:** The national society conducted ten workshops on road safety and first aid training for 200 traffic controllers to increase their awareness of road traffic injury prevention measures in support of the ministry of people’s security (MoPS) in the Red Cross Service Centre in September. Ten TV and DVD equipment sets were provided for road traffic education rooms of the MoPS. The equipment is to be used for first aid training and increased road safety awareness.

**HIV/AIDS:** On the occasion of “World Health Day”, WHO and the MoPH, jointly with the Federation, organized a workshop at the People’s Palace of Culture on 13-14 December, to increase the awareness of the HIV/AIDS threat for the DPRK. The Red Cross provided the MoPH with 600 shoulder bags and 300 mufflers for the participants of the event.

**Constraints or challenges:** Due to the emergency operation initiated as a result of the floods in August, some activities for the implementation of the regular programme like distribution of referral kits, first aid backpacks and the workshop on medical instrument maintenance were slightly delayed.

## Water and Sanitation

**Objective:** Morbidity caused by waterborne and vector disease is reduced in selected communities by having access to safe, sustainable water and sanitation systems.

**Achievements:** The water and sanitation programme of the DPRK Red Cross aims at providing communities with gravity fed water supplies systems. Households are provided with a water tap, water drainage and, where applicable, toilets. The beneficiaries are made aware of practical measures to improve hygiene and reduce the risk of waterborne diseases. This is an ongoing programme with different parallel-running project phases. During the reporting period, the handover of the water and sanitation projects of 2006-2007 was largely completed, the upgrade of the water systems started in 26 communities (selected from the review of the water and sanitation projects implemented in 2001 and 2002), new projects for 2007 – 2008 started and the development of emergency water and sanitation response capacity of the DPRK Red Cross Society was initiated.



The assessment team visits the water and sanitation facilities in Hanumul-dong, Taedong county of South Phyongan province just before the handover.

**Completion and handover of the 2006-2007 water and sanitation programme:** The activities to improve the water supply and hygiene in 19 communities that commenced in 2006 were completed by October 2007, with the exception of one community. The delay in one community was caused by a miscalculation of the required pipes. The project will be completed in the spring of 2008. The programme’s new water supply systems were installed in 18 communities, providing 13,928 families with safe water. Of these families, 6,000 were provided with waste water collection systems (the other families had an effective system in their houses). An amount of 745 households received VIP (ventilation improved pit) latrines.

In November, the Federation water and sanitation delegate and the water and sanitation staff of national society inspected the quality and functioning of the systems in the 18 communities. The assessment team inspected the various components of the systems such as the water source, pump station, storage tank and valve chamber. The pump stations components, such as the pump and electric motor, transformer, switch box and log book, were carefully checked and the pump operator was asked to explain the operation and maintenance procedures. The team also visited two or three beneficiary households and some institutions (clinic, kindergarten or nursery) to check the running water from the taps, waste water collection systems and latrines. The reports of the water quality tests by the anti-epidemic centre (before and after the completion of the project) were presented. In all cases, the results showed already remarkable improvements. Following the confirmation of satisfaction with the project by the leadership, the systems and responsibility for its maintenance were formally handed over to the community.

**Upgrade of the reviewed 2001-2002 water and sanitation projects (26 communities):** The upgrading activities started in August with the delivery of cement and reinforcement steel bars. The communities started the construction work almost immediately and the technicians of the national society were regularly on site

during the construction period to monitor the progress and for advice. The procurement of pump sets, pipes and fittings for these communities is arranged by the Netherlands Red Cross and delivery is expected in January 2008.

**Implementation of the 2007-2008 water and sanitation programme:** The implementation of the new water and sanitation projects for 2007 – 2008 started in September and October with the usual three two-day water and sanitation technical workshops. The training targets were the local Red Cross branch staff, community leaders and local technicians from the new target communities involved in the implementation in the project. In total, 70 persons participated in the workshops, and the training dealt with construction, operation and maintenance of the water and sanitation systems, water source protection, hygiene promotion, impact assessment and water quality control. The training opportunity is also used for introductions in the history, principles and activities of the Red Cross.



After a final assessment of the water and sanitation systems implemented by the DPRK Red Cross in Naejung-ri, Yomju county of North Phyongan province, the DPRK Red Cross and Federation handed over the project to the community.

Cement and reinforcement steel bars were procured locally. Construction of the water source catchment and storage tanks started in November and the national society's water and sanitation technicians monitored the construction. The construction has been suspended from mid-December with the onset of the winter season and it will resume from March 2008 when the grounds thaw out.

**Emergency water and sanitation response capacity:** The decision of the Spanish Red Cross to donate emergency water and sanitation equipment to the DPRK Red Cross (related to the floods) required a review of the initially designed systems discussed during the water and sanitation review workshop earlier this year. Technical discussions between the water and sanitation unit at the Geneva secretariat and the Spanish Red Cross delayed the selection of the equipment. As a consequence, the training on the utilization and maintenance of the equipment is proposed from November 2007 to April 2008. The training will however be a joint effort of the Federation and the Spanish Red Cross.

**Constraints or challenges:** The new water supply system in Eup town of Tongrim county (one of the 19 target communities of the 2006-2007 water and sanitation programme) is not yet finalized due to a shortage of 280 metres of 160mm UPVC pipes. The additional pipes were ordered in December.

The procurement of materials is one of the main issues of challenges for the national society. Notwithstanding procedures and extensive communication between all stake holders – technicians, procurement staff, suppliers, management of both Federation and the national society – the timely delivery of materials in the required quantities and of the required quality remained a recurrent problem. Deviating requirements are often discovered too late. Increased monitoring and quality controls are put in place at the factory and the national society will in the future be present in the community to check the goods on arrival.

## Disaster Management

**Goal:** Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.

**Objective:** DPRK Red Cross capacity to respond effectively to large scale, sudden onset disaster, and to support the development and implementation of community based disaster preparedness and response mechanisms have improved.

**Achievements:** The DPRK Red Cross Society reacted to the devastating floods in August and September by mobilising 37,700 Red Cross trained volunteers and releasing 230,000 family kits pre-positioned in six disaster



DPRK Red Cross volunteers implement a local mitigation project in Ryongdok ri, Hongwon county South Hamgyong province to protect their village from further flooding.

preparedness warehouses. The efficiency and effectiveness of this response was the result of six years of implementation of a well designed disaster management (DM) programme. The government and local authorities highly praised the emergency relief operations conducted by the Red Cross and expressed its desire for continued cooperation and coordination in the field of the disaster relief in the country. Most of the 50 communities, which had been supported by the community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) project in the programme, demonstrated the effectiveness of the project by saving the lives of the community population (no casualties at all and few houses destroyed).

which caused flooding in August in many regions of the DPRK, followed by another but smaller flood in September, triggered the full operational capacity of the national society. The floods had left more than 170,000 people homeless, killed 454 and forced tens of thousands people to temporary living in shelters. The DPRK Red Cross Society responded immediately to the disaster by mobilising volunteers and distributing relief supplies from the emergency stock which was build up in the past years. More than 23,000 homeless families received the Red Cross relief supplies like blankets, cooking sets, plastic sheets for temporary sheltering, water purification tablets and jerry cans.

**Emergency response capacity:** The torrential rains (the highest record in the past 40 years),

The matrix below shows the utilization of the contingency stocks at the different locations.

DP items	Location and quantity of DP items distributed in August and September							Total
	North Hwanghae	South Hwanghae	South Hamgyong	Kangwon	South Phyongyan	North Phyongan	Pyong yang	
Blanket	19,149	8,434	20,071	36,191	13,810	452	1520	<b>99,627</b>
Cooking set	2,304	1,955	5,099	8,922	3,270	108	381	<b>22,039</b>
Jerry can	6,626	2,946	5,099	1,073	6,040	108	762	<b>30,646</b>
Plastic sheet	1,405	964	5,099	8,779	3,059	108		<b>19,414</b>
WPT	594,670	506,040	1,204,260	2,171,460	828,600	27,120	91,200	<b>5,423,350</b>

\* WPT = water purification tablets

Details of the operation can be found in the emergency appeal and [operational updates](#) on the web.

The disaster management department of the national society, with support of the Federation delegation, used the opportunity of the relief operation to quickly organize DM workshops for 90 community-based Red Cross volunteers in 21 counties in three provinces shortly after the ending of the emergency phase. All counties were seriously affected by the floods and landslides or belonged to the high risk areas and the workshops could therefore use open discussions and group presentations rather than the lecturing in comparison with previous ones. The participants exchanged their knowledge and concepts on disaster management, comparing practices demonstrated during the flood operations. Mr. Jang Yong Su, chairman of Sinphyong county and one of the participants in the DM workshop held in Sariwon city, North Hwanghae province, said;

*'It is the second time for me to take part in this kind of workshop. We talk much about the disasters, but we need to improve our practical skills in disaster management and this workshop gave all of us a good opportunity for that skill development by learning and exchanging different views and field experiences.'*

**Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP):** The second 900 MT of cement for risk reduction activities, such as repair of dams and drainages, arrived on 16 October in the CBDP project *ris* in North Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces. As this was late and the weather was getting colder with early snow, the planned mitigation activities had to be postponed until spring.

The 50 CBDP project *ris* in three provinces conducted basic disaster preparedness and relief trainings for 10,000 community people in November and December.

The two greenhouses, installed in two CBDP *ris* in South Hamgyong province aiming at strengthening the community resilience, produced 380 kg of vegetables in October. Some 190 vulnerable families were provided with two-third of the yield and the remainder was sold to create a fund for future disaster related work designed by the CBDP committees. The same example of mitigation projects is followed now by four CBDP project *ris* where materials for green-house construction have been procured and the construction is expected to be completed by April next year.

**Tree planting:** A second three-day technical workshop this year for 30 technicians and staff from three tree nurseries (central tree nursery, Jongju city nursery and Junghwa nursery) took place in November. The workshop was organized by the DPRK Red Cross and a tree planting expert from the Forestry Research Institute of State Science Academy. Participants learned about improved agro-forestry management, environment and land management, mixed forestation, methods for growing seedlings by using plastic pots, and the recent insect's epidemic affecting growing pine trees. Three greenhouses were installed and irrigation systems with sunshades were also provided by the Norwegian Red Cross to three tree nurseries to increase their seedling production.

In keeping with the months of the traditional nationwide tree planting campaign, 31,000 community people including 2,500 Red Cross youth, volunteers in 50 CBDP project *ris* participated in tree planting for ten days from the 5- 15 December. During this period, they planted 1.9 million tree seedlings on 220 hectares of rolling hills and mountains vulnerable to flooding and landslides in the rainy season. The national society, with the Federation's support, provided the CBDP *ris* with working tools like spades and buckets.



Red Cross youth and volunteers participate in a tree planting activity in one of the CBDP project areas of Tongrim county, North Phyongan province.

**Constraints or challenges:** Flood relief operations exhausted the DM staff to fully implement the regular DM programme as planned this year. The support from a Federation relief delegate was warmly welcomed and assisted the national society to successfully manage the relief operation in a planned way while catching up with the plans of the regular programme.

The tree planting programme started five years ago and included difficult hurdles to overcome. A review of the activities of the past and reflections on the future of the programme will be scheduled in 2008 to ensure the effectiveness of this semi-bilateral programme with the Norwegian Red Cross.

## Humanitarian Values and Organization Development

**Objectives:** Increase local community and Red Cross capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

**Programme objective:** The DPRK Red Cross has enhanced the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of its service delivery to the vulnerable by incorporating characteristics of a well-functioning national society into

its organizational development efforts.

**Achievements:** The national society continued reviewing its national development plan using the technique of the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA). Different workshops and trainings increased the capacity of branch staff, and volunteers and communications activities provided the national society a better position as advocate for the most vulnerable people.

**Upgrade of the legal base:** While implementing the regulations set out by the cabinet of the DPRK government following the adoption of the new Red Cross law, different local authorities and institutions questioned the reason for the change to a green cross where normally the Red Cross emblem was used. The DPRK Red Cross, supported by the ICRC and the Federation, and in coordination with the cabinet, arranged a series of consultation meetings with stakeholders to create a clear understanding of the use of the emblem in the DPRK.

**NSDP mid-term review:** In October and November, the review team arranged two provincial level NSDP mid-term review workshops of three days in South Hamgyong province and South Phyongan province with the participation of 20 branch staff members, community leaders and volunteers. The workshop included VCA field exercises in Sinsong-ri, Kumya county of South Hamgyong province and Maejon-ri, Phyongwon county of South Phyongan province.

Two other VCA field exercises were conducted in Myongam-ri, Cholsan county of North Phyongan province and Phungnyon-ri, Mundok county of South Phyongan province during workshops on volunteer management.



A visiting OD expert and the Asia Pacific OD coordinator conduct an OD workshop on volunteer management in South Phyongan province.

**Volunteer management:** The floods in August and September and consequent relief activities influenced this programme's development. On one side, it increased the motivation of the public to consider becoming a volunteer, but delayed the training activities. Nevertheless, six three-day workshops for city/county volunteer leaders could be arranged in South Hamgyong province, Tongrim county of North Phyongan province, Anju city of South Phyongan province and Kangwon province. Around 110 participants shared knowledge and experiences on different subjects like the DPRK Red Cross law and its implementation, well-functioning branches, volunteer management, etc. The head of the DPRK ICRC delegation facilitated the first day morning session on the origin of the Movement and international humanitarian law (IHL) in the

workshops held in South Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces. Some 800 copies of handbook for Red Cross members were published and will be distributed to all the branches including headquarters staff.

**Branch and headquarter capacity building:** Kangwon, South Phyongan and Nampo Red Cross branches were provided with office furniture and South Hamgyong provincial training centre has been renovated while ten city/county branches received training equipment.

Two staff members of the DPRK Red Cross participated in the second round of organizational development seminars and the Federation OD officer, together with his colleague in the DM department, took part in the basic training course organized by the Australian Red Cross. The opportunity was used to brief the staff of the Australian Red Cross on the ongoing emergency flood operation in DPRK and the utilization of their support. On their return from Australia to the DPRK, the two also attended to the regional DM meeting of East Asia national societies (Red Cross Society of China, Mongolian Red Cross Society) facilitated by the regional DM coordinator in Weihei, Shandong province of China.

In November, a three-day OD workshop for 12 provincial and city branch staff was held in South Hamgyong province focusing on resource mobilization and volunteer management. The national society OD team jointly with the OD coordinator in the Asia Pacific zone office and the OD consultant from the Swedish Red Cross facilitated the workshop. The workshop team also visited Sinsong-ri in Kumya county of the province to learn together about the Red Cross activities in this community.

As a start of a new set up for a long-term engagement for OD support, both consultants facilitated a two-day workshop on volunteer management of volunteering practice at grassroots levels.

**Financial management:** Further discussions were held on the development of a new financial handbook for the national society.

**Communications and public relations:** On different occasions like World Red Cross Day, World Water Day and World Health Day and the DPRK Red Cross Society's foundation day, the DPRK Red Cross organized different public events. Altogether more than 40 Red Cross stories and article were brought into the media, both TV and local newspapers, during the reporting period.

During the flood operations in August and September, the national society's communications department staff facilitated journalists from different media agencies to visit the disaster stricken areas for coverage of the relief operation in the field on TV, internet and different local newspapers and magazines.

For more visibility, the national society procured uniforms with the Red Cross logo for its staff and for the Red Cross youth. A documentary film on DVD and animation CDs on first aid and disaster preparedness were produced for public distribution. In November, the national society published the bi-annual report of 2006-2007 in an English version with 300 copies.

On 4 December, a discussion meeting with journalists on Red Cross knowledge and the usage of the Red Cross emblem was held and the result will be put on TV in the middle of the month.

### **Impact**

The increased communication on the Red Cross activities in the country through the media improved the public knowledge of the Red Cross Society. Trainings for volunteer leaders increased the level of expertise and skills on volunteer management by addressing practical issues in the places where most volunteering takes place. Ms. Kim Song Kum, a volunteer leader, stated:

*"This is my third Red Cross training since 2004, but this is the first training which has been so intensive and informative. Managing volunteers effectively, especially mobilizing them in times without emergencies, was a challenge for me. But through this course, I realize that it is not a difficult job at all. If we have a proper plan for volunteering, we can make the best use of their capacity for helping vulnerable people. It is equally important for me, as a manager of volunteers, to constantly improve my personal knowledge and skills on dealing with volunteers. By doing both, I think the volunteers can better serve the strengthening of communities."*

### **Constraints or challenges**

A lack of proper understanding on Red Cross emblem use in some institutions slows down the implementation of the Red Cross Law and regulations. Further dissemination of broad public knowledge on the Red Cross and the use of the emblem will be needed on a long-term basis.

Some of the planned activities like workshops and trainings, which had already been suspended because of the rice transplanting season, stands still far behind schedule due to the flood relief operation, which started in August, just after the end of the plantation season.

Though the DPRK Red Cross volunteering policy and guidelines has been drafted, the discussion on the definition on volunteering has continued because of some rigidity in the scope of the term.

The consultation process with the cabinet and concerned stakeholders regarding emblem use will take a longer time and might imply a possible revision of the implementation regulations within the Law on the DPRK Red Cross Society.

## Working in partnership

In November 2006, the DPRK Red Cross signed a CAS with ten national societies for a period of three years. The agreement encompasses regular meetings with the partners. In 2007, a first meeting took place in April. A second CAS meeting was held in Beijing in October and focussed on the planning for the next two years. Representatives of the national societies of Denmark, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Canada and Norway, together with staff from the regional delegation and the Federation secretariat in Geneva attended the meeting for discussions with the DPRK Red Cross delegation on the national society's programme support plan 2008 – 2009 (NSPSP). Following a brief update on the flood relief operations, the participants discussed the crucial elements of the NSPSP. Related to the planning, an assessment was made of the possible resources for the two year period in order to create a realistic support plan. The NSPSP required some rewording, but will be the instrument for resource mobilization for the next years.

The CAS partners further pledged their technical involvement in support of the programmes. The Swedish water and sanitation consultant will continue to be engaged in the water and sanitation programme. An OD consultant paid two visits in the reporting period to the DPRK to develop a programme of consultations and support on a regular basis for capacity building and organizational development of the DPRK Red Cross. During the last visit in November, he was accompanied by the Federation's Asia Pacific zone OD coordinator from Kuala Lumpur.

The Federation participates in all existing coordination mechanisms related to the Red Cross work in the DPRK. In addition, regular contacts are maintained in the technical field with WHO and UNICEF. A WHO delegation visited the Federation delegation for a review of the local cooperation between the WHO and the Federation. The discussion focussed on the role of the DPRK Red Cross in health, on monitoring issues and the out phasing of the drug distribution programme in a coordinated way.

The head of delegation visited South Korea for discussions on additional support from the Republic of Korea. The ROK Red Cross assisted the Federation in engaging with the ROK government for the application of support from the ROK government. The ROK Red Cross attended a meeting in December in Seoul, organized by the ROK ministry of unification, in cooperation with WHO and UNICEF to improve the coordination of aid from ROK NGO's to the DPRK in the medical field. The outcome of the meeting was shared with the Federation.

Two staff members of the national society and the water and sanitation officer of the Federation participated in October in a workshop organized by UNICEF and the ministry of city management on gravity-fed water supply systems design using EPANET software programme. The main participants of this workshop were the designers from six provincial design institutions in the DPRK. In December, the national society's water and sanitation staff and the Federation staff shared the outcome and experience of the water and sanitation review with the other organizations working in the water and sanitation field at a workshop where UNICEF presented the results of their assessment of the water supplies systems after the flooding.

## Implementation and coordination

The Federation was in a good position to coordinate the international support to the DPRK Red Cross in its efforts to meet the needs of the victims of the torrential rains and floods in August and September. With the exception of the contributions from the ROK Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross, all relief for the DPRK Red Cross emergency operation, were donated through multilateral channels. However both societies informed the Federation about the contents of their donations. The emergency operation further strengthened the existing

cooperation with the UN agencies and the European Union support units. Special weekly meetings were held to discuss the developments of the relief programmes to avoid overlapping of aid in addition to the regular weekly inter-agency meetings. The Federation and UNICEF cooperated closely together to ensure a timely flow of chlorine for water purification to the flood affected counties.

Unfortunately a number of international trainings, workshops and meetings scheduled in the last quarter of the year in the field of logistics, finance, blood donors, etc. had to be postponed for technical reasons.

Cooperation with the ICRC continued and could be strengthened and ICRC's involvement in capacity building of the activities in dissemination and communication of the national society are well coordinated.

The government granted permission for a relief delegate to assist in the implementation of the relief activities. The open position caused by the unexpected departure in June of the water and sanitation delegate has been filled by the arrival of a new water and sanitation delegate on the 6 November.

## Contributing to longer-term impact

The DPRK Red Cross included the Federation's Global Agenda in its planning, following the adoption of the Global Agenda Goals at the general assembly in 2005 in Seoul. The four goals of the global agenda are now the foundation for the NSPSP 2008 - 2009. On the initiative of the national society, a modest inclusion of activities in the field of humanitarian values was included.

Following a workshop on VCA and the application of the VCA approach in the water and sanitation review, the national society prepared a programme component of community development within the OD programme. The programme envisages the involvement of all stakeholders in two cooperatives to improve the livelihood in the community, to assist the most vulnerable of the community and to improve its resilience for the impact of disasters.

The DPRK, as a socialist country, may globally be one of the first to include gender equality in its national laws. Culture and tradition nevertheless maintain a strong role for women in the upbringing of children and the household. The outcome of the water and sanitation review confirmed the benefits for woman of the improved water and sanitation facilities.

## Looking Ahead

The preparation of the NSPSP 2008-2009 and the CAS meeting in October have been important moments to jointly reflect on the future. Most of the programming of the DPRK Red Cross envisages multi-year activities. The NSPSP 2008 – 2009 is now the milestone for the planning and the discussions with donors. The national society has confirmed its decision to disengage from the drug distribution programme in 2009. The new Red Cross Law, as adopted in January 2009, lays down the responsibility of the national society in the field of disaster management. The management also reiterated the need to continue its activities in the field of water and sanitation in the future. Important issues to be dealt with in the first part of 2008 will be a realistic planning of the capacity of the number of water and sanitation projects to initiate, the attention for the sanitation part and the need for a consultation on measuring of water quality. Other notable issues at stake will be a review of the first aid activities and of the tree planting programme. The DM department of the national society will be intensively engaged in the development of its water and sanitation response capacity in emergencies. This includes the positioning of equipment and the training of staff in installing and maintaining the systems. In the field of community-based disaster preparedness, case studies will be recorded and lessons learned published for sharing with donors and partners involved in this part of the programme.

An important event in the first half of the year will be the national congress of the DPRK Red Cross. The congress will receive the mid-term evaluation of the 2004 – 2010 development plan of the national society and decide on the strategy of the last part of this decennium.

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**To support or find out more about the Federation's programmes or operations,  
click on [www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)**

# International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - East Asia

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2007/11
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>	<b>23,038,273</b>	<b>4,319,237</b>	<b>580,535</b>	<b>663,153</b>	<b>1,288,215</b>	<b>29,889,413</b>
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	<b>2,463,882</b>	<b>399,118</b>	<b>106,005</b>	<b>100,145</b>	<b>155,663</b>	<b>3,224,812</b>

### Income

#### Cash contributions (received)

American Red Cross	115,945				115,945	231,890
Australian Red Cross	386,049	637,258		0		1,023,307
British Government		4,713				4,713
British Red Cross	15,439	207,042			3,412	225,894
Canadian Red Cross		55,440		55,440		110,880
Caritas International		87,837				87,837
China Red Cross	36,600		36,090		36,090	108,780
Danish Red Cross	2,102,648	244,325		44,012		2,390,985
DFID Partnership		40,990				40,990
ECHO	204,944					204,944
Finnish Red Cross	126,397	29,130	33,794		72,430	261,750
German Red Cross	251,842					251,842
Hong Kong Red Cross	1,209					1,209
Japanese Red Cross	209,768	171,948		70,847		452,563
Netherlands Red Cross	2,198,968				10,498	2,209,465
New Zealand Red Cross				55,899		55,899
Norwegian Red Cross	2,682,960	1,004,063	136,430	139,350	91,197	4,054,000
Singapore Red Cross		33,592				33,592
Spanish Red Cross					157,745	157,745
Swedish Red Cross	1,275,579			36,000	1,303	1,312,882
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>	<b>9,608,348</b>	<b>2,516,337</b>	<b>206,314</b>	<b>401,547</b>	<b>488,620</b>	<b>13,221,165</b>

#### Outstanding pledges (Revalued)

Australian Red Cross	11,350					11,350
British Government		4,620				4,620
British Red Cross		-181,200				-181,200
Danish Red Cross	213,005					213,005
Finnish Red Cross	30,843	90,235	28,877		52,076	202,031
German Red Cross	-43,169			13,200		-29,969
Netherlands Red Cross	-472,701					-472,701
Norwegian Red Cross	-54,000					-54,000
Swedish Red Cross	53,345			100		53,445
<b>C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</b>	<b>-261,328</b>	<b>-86,345</b>	<b>28,877</b>	<b>13,300</b>	<b>52,076</b>	<b>-253,420</b>

#### Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)

American Red Cross	0				0	0
Australian Red Cross	0					0
Austrian Red Cross		14,249		14,249		28,498
British Red Cross		-2,842		-852	3,694	0
Danish Red Cross	0	4,502		4,502		9,004
Finnish Red Cross	0					0
German Red Cross	0					0
Hellenic Red Cross		2,235		2,235		4,470
Hong Kong Red Cross	0					0
Japanese Red Cross	0	51,289		51,289		102,578
Netherlands Red Cross	0					0
Norwegian Red Cross	-24,724		0		24,724	-0
Other	0					0
Swedish Red Cross	0					0
UNHCR (UN Agency)		17		17		35
<b>C3. Reallocations (within appeal or</b>	<b>-24,724</b>	<b>69,451</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,441</b>	<b>28,418</b>	<b>144,585</b>

#### Inkind Goods & Transport (received)

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<i>Danish Red Cross</i>	6,699,728				6,699,728
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	830,078	448,148			1,278,226
<i>German Red Cross</i>	1,840,533				1,840,533
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	787,482				787,482
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	1,037,281	93,099			1,130,381
<b>C4. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>	<b>11,195,101</b>	<b>541,248</b>			<b>11,736,349</b>

## Inkind Personnel

<i>British Red Cross</i>				52,287	52,287
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>	46,347		76,053	12,400	134,800
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>	43,560			195,500	239,060
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>	8,067			80,600	88,667
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>	113,873			20,047	133,920
<b>C5. Inkind Personnel</b>	<b>211,847</b>		<b>76,053</b>	<b>360,834</b>	<b>648,734</b>

## Other Income

<i>Miscellaneous Income</i>				4,441	4,441
<i>Services &amp; Recoveries</i>				79,662	79,662
<b>C6. Other Income</b>				<b>84,103</b>	<b>84,103</b>

<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)</b>	<b>20,729,245</b>	<b>3,040,690</b>	<b>311,244</b>	<b>486,288</b>	<b>1,014,050</b>	<b>25,581,516</b>
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>	<b>23,193,126</b>	<b>3,439,808</b>	<b>417,248</b>	<b>586,432</b>	<b>1,169,713</b>	<b>28,806,328</b>

## II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	2,463,882	399,118	106,005	100,145	155,663	<b>3,224,812</b>
<b>C. Income</b>	20,729,245	3,040,690	311,244	486,288	1,014,050	<b>25,581,516</b>
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-20,354,195	-2,961,722	-325,337	-531,791	-1,007,295	<b>-25,180,340</b>
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	<b>2,838,931</b>	<b>478,086</b>	<b>91,912</b>	<b>54,641</b>	<b>162,418</b>	<b>3,625,988</b>

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## III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A		B					A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>23,038,273</b>	<b>4,319,237</b>	<b>580,535</b>	<b>663,153</b>	<b>1,288,215</b>	<b>29,889,413</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	378,284		286,796				286,796	91,488
Construction Materials	748,485	225,543	391,528		21,378		638,449	110,036
Clothing & textiles	990,688	380,327	329,398				709,725	280,963
Food		358					358	-358
Seeds,Plants	115,300		88,786				88,786	26,514
Water & Sanitation	3,409,622	1,595,488	36,172				1,631,661	1,777,961
Medical & First Aid	12,800,949	12,488,345	45,191				12,533,536	267,413
Teaching Materials	376,295	268,936	18,360		43,982		331,277	45,018
Utensils & Tools	414,900		296,031				296,031	118,869
Other Supplies & Services	1,327,457	815,624	588,450		55,461		1,459,535	-132,078
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>20,561,981</b>	<b>15,774,621</b>	<b>2,080,713</b>		<b>120,820</b>		<b>17,976,155</b>	<b>2,585,826</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	37,210	29,710				7,500	37,210	0
Computers & Telecom	37,640	8,918	2,681	2,131	7,306	21,444	42,482	-4,842
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	5,500					5,443	5,443	57
Others Machinery & Equipment		21,506	2,543		861	-24,911	0	-0
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>80,350</b>	<b>60,135</b>	<b>5,224</b>	<b>2,131</b>	<b>8,167</b>	<b>9,477</b>	<b>85,134</b>	<b>-4,784</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	123,070	42,934	2,744			166	45,844	77,226
Distribution & Monitoring	972,625	720,683	25,795		6,688	1,933	755,099	217,526
Transport & Vehicle Costs	349,017	245,497	57,115		31,341	8,190	342,143	6,874
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,444,712</b>	<b>1,009,113</b>	<b>85,654</b>		<b>38,030</b>	<b>10,290</b>	<b>1,143,086</b>	<b>301,626</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	1,410,000	889,002	210,876	226,715	3,203	588,891	1,918,687	-508,687
Delegate Benefits	1,045,259							1,045,259
Regionally Deployed Staff	125,150			19,003		30,146	49,149	76,001
National Staff	333,700	241,106	46,220		27,986	5,689	321,002	12,698
National Society Staff	513,011	365,542	66,883		23,074	7,105	462,604	50,407
Consultants	178,800	79,558		8,000			87,558	91,242
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>3,605,920</b>	<b>1,575,209</b>	<b>323,979</b>	<b>253,718</b>	<b>54,263</b>	<b>631,831</b>	<b>2,839,000</b>	<b>766,920</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	1,153,848	273,238	136,441	1,468	169,185	57,530	637,862	515,986
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>1,153,848</b>	<b>273,238</b>	<b>136,441</b>	<b>1,468</b>	<b>169,185</b>	<b>57,530</b>	<b>637,862</b>	<b>515,986</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	255,374	93,259	31,697	18,075	23,497	62,878	229,405	25,969
Information & Public Relation	332,617	69,921	12,424	9,736	58,043	2,686	152,809	179,808
Office Costs	182,723	44,547	4,386	4,748	1,480	136,450	191,612	-8,889
Communications	161,381	12,569	3,311	4,589	3,018	169,739	193,227	-31,846
Professional Fees	3,000	1,118	773		2,948		4,839	-1,839
Financial Charges	9,040	365	898	47	-611	-4,082	-3,383	12,423
Other General Expenses	30,900	245,959	52,677	10,000	14,361	-290,796	32,200	-1,300
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>975,036</b>	<b>467,738</b>	<b>106,166</b>	<b>47,194</b>	<b>102,736</b>	<b>76,875</b>	<b>800,709</b>	<b>174,327</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
Depreciation	142	15,697					15,697	-15,555
<b>Total Depreciation</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>15,697</b>					<b>15,697</b>	<b>-15,555</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies	157,140		30,372			156,429	186,801	-29,661
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>	<b>157,140</b>		<b>30,372</b>			<b>156,429</b>	<b>186,801</b>	<b>-29,661</b>
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	1,910,285	1,176,890	190,526	20,826	34,566	63,950	1,486,759	423,527

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

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**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>23,038,273</b>	<b>4,319,237</b>	<b>580,535</b>	<b>663,153</b>	<b>1,288,215</b>	<b>29,889,413</b>	
Total Programme Support	1,910,285	1,176,890	190,526	20,826	34,566	63,950	1,486,759	423,527
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		1,554	2,647		4,023	914	9,138	-9,138
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>1,554</b>	<b>2,647</b>		<b>4,023</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>9,138</b>	<b>-9,138</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>29,889,413</b>	<b>20,354,195</b>	<b>2,961,722</b>	<b>325,337</b>	<b>531,791</b>	<b>1,007,295</b>	<b>25,180,340</b>	<b>4,709,073</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>2,684,078</b>	<b>1,357,514</b>	<b>255,198</b>	<b>131,362</b>	<b>280,920</b>	<b>4,709,073</b>	