

Appeal 2003-2004



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Appeal no. 01.67/2003

Click on programme title or figures to go to the text or budget

	2003 (In CHF)	2004 ² (In CHF)
1. Health and Care	12,333,481	12,969,000
2. Disaster Management	743,634	782,000
3. Organizational Development	293,795	309,000
Total	13,370,909¹	14,060,000

Introduction and National Context

The population of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in 2002 is estimated at 22,254,000 (as compared to 21 million in 1993). Mountains and uplands cover nearly 85 per cent of the country, leaving 15 per cent as cultivable plains and lowlands. After its independence, the DPRK experienced several stages of development including post-war reconstruction and industrialization, achieving significant economic and social progress for the first 25 years. However, in recent years many of the achievements of the past decades were reversed.

The demise of the Soviet Union and of the socialist states of Eastern Europe, along with economic and policy changes in China, led to a sharp decline in the international trade of the DPRK, with implications for the DPRK economy. There was a rapid decline in per capita income over the last ten years from US\$ 1,920 to some US\$ 481 in 1996, largely due to a 30 per cent plunge in the economy.

The country was also repeatedly affected by severe natural disasters. In 1995, the country was hit by devastating floods which destroyed a good part of its harvest. For the first time in its history, the country appealed for international assistance. The 1995 floods and subsequent natural disasters exacerbated a situation which was already becoming serious. A lack of locally produced inputs and the resources to purchase them has contributed to nationwide deterioration in the socio-economic infrastructure, including (although not confined to) transportation, energy, health, education, and welfare sectors. This is exacerbated by deforestation, soil erosion and overall land degradation. Poor environmental practices have contributed to heavy water pollution and there are insufficient amounts of potable water. The country is prone to flash floods, landslides, tidal waves, storms and drought.

¹ USD 9.2m or EUR 9.1m.

² These are preliminary budget figures for 2004, and are subject to revision.

The humanitarian situation in DPR Korea remains serious. High levels of unemployment, leading to a decrease in productivity, were accompanied by a continued decline in the provision of social services. This year the government enacted a series of economic reforms seeking to reverse this decline by providing increased incentives to workers, through the adoption of management and pricing reforms in state enterprises. While these reforms are positive it will require sustained economic growth to alleviate the worst aspects of the humanitarian crisis.

The International Federation's Secretariat is working closely with the DPRK Red Cross since 1995. The focus of the Federation's support has moved from emergency relief to integrated longer term health, disaster preparedness and response and capacity building programmes. However, the DPRK Red Cross continues to respond to disaster with the support of the Federation. The most recent disaster response operation was carried out after the floods and typhoon in August and September 2002.

National Society Priorities

Founded as an independent voluntary humanitarian organization in 1945, the Red Cross Society (RCS) of the DPRK is organized as a network of 13 provincial/municipality chapters and 200 city/county branches, covering the whole territory of the country. The governing body of the national society (NS) is the central committee, to which the Secretariat reports. The national society has a nationwide network of 330,000 volunteers and 371,730 Red Cross youth at the community level. Total membership is 1,053,200. The national society has motivated and disciplined staff and volunteers. The national society's leadership is demonstrating a keen interest in expanding its staff and volunteers, and upgrading its profile in the community.

The national society tried to develop strategies appropriate to the political and socioeconomic climate in the country in order to respond to the needs of the vulnerable population. Major performances of the national society were directed for several decades towards health promotion and first-aid services, emergency relief operations, tracing services, youth activities and international humanitarian law dissemination. There are a number of programmes implemented in the past and are now under reconsideration, such as support to orphanages, institutional care for the elderly and tree-planting.

The current statutes were revised and adopted at the Extraordinary Congress (General Assembly) in late 1998 to comply with the strategic directions of the Federation. From the perspective of a nationwide change process, capacity building should be further encouraged and sustainable development ensured. Because of economic constraints, the performances of the national society are restricted.

In response to the successive disasters of recent years, the NS has prioritized health and care, disaster management and capacity building programmes. Family reunion activities were an important activity in recent years.

Since 1995, when the Federation's operation in DPR Korea started, the NS was strengthening its contact with the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, through participation in international fora, training workshops and study tours to sister societies, deployment of its delegates, and coordinating its programmes with those of the Federation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Priorities

The first cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) was formulated in 2001. The strategy outlines the following priorities for the activities of the Red cross and Red Crescent in the DPRK:

- To strengthen the capacity of the RCS of the DPRK at national and branch levels;
- To improve the quality of life of people affected by disasters and help prepare them for disasters;
- To increase the self-reliance and sustainability of the Red Cross;
- To promote health and care services among the most vulnerable; and
- To strengthen internal, national and international relations and strengthen the profile of the national society.

Since 1995, the national society was supported by the Federation's participating national societies (PNSs), governments and international agencies. Long term assistance was provided by the following donors in the respective core areas:

Core Area	Long Term Contributors
Health and Care	AusAID, Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, CIDA, NORAD, Norwegian Red Cross, DANIDA, Danish Red Cross, DFID, ECHO, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, German GVT Netherlands Red Cross, DUTCH GVT Swedish Red Cross, SIDA
Disaster Management	British Red Cross, DFID, ECHO, NORAD, Norwegian Red Cross, Republic of Korea Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, SIDA
Organizational Development	British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, CIDA, DFID, Swedish Red Cross, SIDA

The DPRK Red Cross operates throughout the country. However, as per government regulations, Federation's assistance, related to health as well as water and sanitation, focuses on three provinces and one municipality, North Pyongan, Chagang, South Pyongan and Kaesong. UNICEF is implementing similar health and water sanitation programmes in the remaining nine provinces. The Federation is active in disaster preparedness and disaster response in all 12 provinces/municipalities.

The Norwegian Red Cross has assessed the possibility of launching a tree planting project in 2003, as a bilateral project, in addition to continuing its support to the Federation's multilateral coordinated programmes.

The national society cooperates with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in the field of dissemination of international humanitarian values. In recent years several workshops and training seminars were arranged for the Red Cross, army and university students, and the national society's staff and volunteers were given training opportunities abroad by the ICRC. The ICRC is also supporting an orthopaedic center in Songrim.

Priority Programmes for Secretariat Assistance

Main priorities for the Secretariat emanate from the overall goals the national society has set out in its long term strategic plan. In order to strengthen the operational and institutional capacity of the DPRK Red Cross and to make it able to provide timely efficient humanitarian services to the vulnerable population, the Federation will assist the NS in the management of a number of relief and development programmes in close partnership with the PNSs and other funding agencies. The Federation will, however, be ready at all times to adjust the assistance according to the political and economic environment in the country, and the needs of the beneficiaries. An overall objective is increased involvement by the beneficiaries in all rehabilitation and relief programming.

According to the Secretariat's strategy for change, all of the programmes will be reviewed in the coming six months to make a better distinction between long term sustainable Red Cross programmes and short term emergency relief programmes. Due to ongoing projects and agreements with major donors, this distinction cannot be made before launching this annual appeal. Budgeting will, however, reflect the major distinction between emergency response programmes and long-term development programmes.

The Government of the DPRK has the responsibility for responding to the needs in the sectors of health and care and disaster management. However, because the magnitude and duration of this emergency is beyond the response capacity of the government, international cooperation to address the situation and to strengthen the capacity of communities is required. Recognizing the difficulties the government has in meeting its

responsibilities in these sectors, the international organizations seek to supplement and not replace national efforts.

The RCS of the DPRK is well placed to efficiently implement international assistance in these fields.

The health and care programme will be continued to assist health institutions in the communities and promote the prevention of communicable diseases, emphasizing primary health care and first aid. This includes drug and equipment distribution, water and sanitation, winterization, a series of induction courses covering relevant community health issues, effective use of medication, community-based first aid (CBFA) and services to the handicapped.

The Federation's Secretariat will continue to focus on the disaster preparedness programme through upgrading of effective and efficient disaster response systems. This will be addressed through initiatives such as vulnerability and capacity analysis, community-based disaster preparedness and response training, improving of coordination and partnership relations and pre-positioning of emergency relief items.

Organizational development programmes include a change process awareness workshop, knowledge and experiences sharing, development strategy planning, pilot branch development, upgrading of financial management and income generation activities.

1. Health and Care w [*<Click here to return to the title page>*](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The government funded DPRK health care system was developed to provide free and comprehensive medical service coverage to the entire population, through an extensive network of well staffed, centrally supplied health care facilities and institutions. Medical services are organized on four levels, sub-district (*Ri*, in rural and *Dong*, in urban, areas); county/district; the province/municipality; and national level institutions; all with an escalating capacity for more extensive specialized care provision. Primary health care delivery is coordinated primarily from the *Ri/Dong* institutions through the household doctor system; one doctor providing direct care to and health education of approximately 120-150 families. First aid posts, traditionally run by the Red Cross, provide support at this community level.

Until the last decade, as the DPRK developed economically, investment in the above system and other social services such as education and water and sanitation boosted the health status of the population. By the late 80s, the DPRK had met many of the present-day international goals in health and nutrition, and the health status of the population was among the best in the region.

The economic difficulties in the DPRK over the last decade and recurring natural disasters have affected the health situation, which has deteriorated sharply. Concurrent with the erosion of health care infrastructure, the social infrastructure suffered from attrition, most notably in health, in the provision of safe water and effective sanitation. Finally, food security, always an issue in this industrialized country with limited arable land, was devastated by the flooding and crop failures of the mid 1990s, resulting in famine and ensuing inadequate nutrition.

Malnutrition remains of concern as food security continues to be a major issue. There are signs of improvement, such as the public distribution system (PDS) now provides 250 grams/per person/per day, up from 200 last year. Improved national food production was a focus of international aid, and initiatives such as double cropping and provision of fertilizer, is showing improvement in these supported areas, up to 420,000 metric tons last year, over the estimated yield of 300,000, a 40 per cent increase. The World Food Programme (WFP), however, increasingly struggles to find donors to support the provision of the basic supplement to augment the PDS and is reducing the number of beneficiaries, leaving an uncertain situation if any further natural disasters occur.

These numerous factors increase the vulnerability of the population to disease. Diarrhoeal disease, linked to contaminated water supplies, continues to be the major morbidity in summer months. Chronic gastrointestinal diseases are common and caused by drinking of polluted water and the consumption of inedible food supplements. Acute respiratory infections, including pneumonia, are the main cause of morbidity and mortality in winter months. Malaria and TB are re-emerging as major public health hazards.

Limited epidemiological data is becoming more available to measure the severity of the situation across a number of parameters. Child and maternal mortality rates have more than doubled since the early 1990s and life expectancy has fallen more than six years. Incidence of infectious diseases is increasing. Chronic malnutrition appears to remain a long-term problem although overall nutritional status seems to be improving. This will be measured by a national nutrition survey in October, to be compared to the 1998 nutrition survey which estimated that of children seven and under, 16 per cent were acutely, and 62 per cent were chronically malnourished.

Indicator	Measurement
Child (5 years and under) mortality	27 (1993)
	49.7 (2002)
Maternal mortality	54 (1993)
	105 (1998)
Life expectancy	72.2 (1993)
	66.8 (2000)
Tuberculosis: associated prevalence rates.	38/100,000 (1994)
	220/100,000 (2002)
Malaria: associated prevalence rates	1 (1990)
	107/10,000 (2000)
	150/10,000 (2001)

Availability of drugs/traditional medicine

The main suppliers of foreign drugs to the DPRK until 1991 were the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries. With the collapse of those economies, import of drugs virtually stopped. The local pharmaceutical industry infrastructure collapsed and the UN-assisted rehabilitation process of domestic factories was slow, and limited to a few medications. In 2002 this production is expected to cover only a small fraction of the total need. The hospitals currently receive very limited quantities of injectable penicillin, streptomycin, and Novocain from governmental sources. The country is now largely dependent on essential drugs provided by the WHO, UNICEF and the Federation, although increasing amounts of imported drugs, of Chinese and Russian origin, are appearing for sale in small quantities in Pyongyang's stores.

Traditional medicine plays an important role in the Korean medical practice; doctors consider Koryo drugs to be efficient for chronic ailments, but they cannot replace western antibiotics, analgesics and anesthetics. Their use is estimated to be between 60–80 per cent of the total drugs utilized.

Health Knowledge/Skills

The Ministry of Public Health's initiatives to update the knowledge of doctors throughout the country are evolving and are supported by all international agencies, led by the WHO. Access to the household's doctors in remote areas to these initiatives remains problematic. Provision of modern international standards of care are further hampered by the shortage of basic equipment, such as stethoscopes and sphygmomanometers, so that technical skills are difficult to maintain.

The primary health care structure is extensive and is generally accessible to the population. However, transportation difficulties can sometimes make it difficult for patients to reach medical services, and in winter, when temperatures can drop to minus 20 Celsius, coal shortages limit heating in health institutions resulting in significantly reduced bed-occupancy.

Federation/DPRK programme

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK and the Federation's emergency operation evolved from food aid and shelter rehabilitation (1995) to a health and care programme (1997) focused on:

Drug and Medical Equipment Distributions

The national society distributes drugs and medical equipment throughout three provinces and one municipality, targeting 1,762 health institutions in 51 counties/municipalities with a total population of 6.13 million people. With the exception of limited injectable penicillin, essential drugs are not otherwise available; their provision enables treatment of infections reducing hospitalization days and the number of referrals by up to 50 per cent.

Provision of other supplies includes the delivery of first aid material and stretchers to first aid posts, and crutches and wheelchairs to aid rehabilitating patients. Coal was supplied to 33 hospitals throughout the operational area to accommodate winterization of the hospitals.

As recommended by the 2001 Health Review, and in collaboration with the WHO and UNICEF, the RCS of the DPRK/Federation designed and implemented the distribution of two types of essential drug kits: basic kits with non-freezable supplies for populations of 1,000 quarterly, and six-month supplementary hospital supplies (including injectables and minimal infusion material) for populations of 100,000. Distribution is based on the population covered by individual institutions.

While the drug distribution of the Red Cross and Red Crescent is meeting needs within the operational area defined for them during the national emergency of 1995, donors are signifying their discontent with the scope and duration of the operation. Strategies to support the transition to more traditional programmes of the Red Cross and Red Crescent at the community level across the country will be developed over the year.

Health Promotion

Federation supported health promotion activities include community-based first aid and health promotion relating to the prevention of and care for malaria, waterborne diseases, acute respiratory infections, HIV/AIDS, and safe delivery/weaning. Initiatives to promote breast feeding/weaning and HIV/AIDS awareness were supported by the review team.

Water and Sanitation

In 1999, water supply activities were added to the health and care programme objectives. Since 1999, water supply systems were rehabilitated in 147 health institutions (one provincial hospital, 35 county hospitals and 111 Ri clinics) in the Federation's four operational areas. A review of water supply activities in 2000 recommended the expansion of the programme to communities.

A design team confirmed the feasibility of a community-based water and sanitation project in May 2001, to run over three years. The project aims to facilitate the construction/rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities, and the training of 1,000 community health volunteers in hygiene promotion, in 100 Ri/Dong communities in the Federation's operational areas.

As the capacity of the water and sanitation department of the national society expands, the project will look at the critical links needed between these activities with disasters management to assist the NS in developing its response mechanism to water and sanitation needs in emergencies/ disasters and a part of the overall aim of the disaster management component. A more integrated link with other health and care projects will be promoted.

Overall Goal

Improve the health and well-being of vulnerable women, men and children in three provinces and one municipality (North Pyongan, South Pyongan, Chagang, and Kaesong).

Program Objectives

- Strengthened capacity of at least 1,762 institutions (provincial, county, city, industrial, Ri hospitals and clinics, poli-clinics) in three provinces and one municipality with provision of medical relief items so that the vulnerable have access to basic health care services.
- Improved capacity of the NS to increase the knowledge of its health workers and volunteers in prevention and care related to community primary health care priorities.
- Contribute to sustainable improvements in the health and well-being of men, women and children in 80 Ri and Dong communities through the provision of clean water, locally appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene education by the end of 2003-2004.

Expected results for the objectives:

- By the end of 2004, all supported health institutions are able to provide basic medical services to their catchment populations, including provision of essential drugs and improved diagnostic and monitoring capacity.
- By the end of 2004, 2,180 trained health professionals, community health workers and volunteers of the Red Cross are conducting health promotion in their communities for prevention and care of water-borne diseases, acute respiratory infections and TB, malaria, HIV/AIDS control, aseptic and rational drug use, and safe delivery/breast feeding.
- By the end of 2004, 80 per cent of the targeted CBFA posts (510) are functional (basic supplies and manual available and at least two staff) and conducting at least three health education activities per month.
- A total of 80 per cent of installed water supplies and sanitation systems are operational, utilized and maintained by the community by end of 2004.

2. Disaster Management w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

Since 1995 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was hit by a series of large-scale natural disasters in almost every year, in particular flood and drought, tidal waves as well as landslides, all severely affecting the normal life of the people in the disaster areas. The national society, in cooperation with and support from the Federation, launched relief operations in those affected areas supplying necessary relief materials to the victims. As a result of its role in disaster response operations, the government and international agencies recognized it as an important player in disaster preparedness and response activities, and its profile among local residents was increased as well.

The RCS of the DPRK was strengthened for the last few years with qualified staff who gained experiences in emergency relief operation. At the end of the 1998, the disaster preparedness and relief department was newly established in order to cope with possible disasters in an effective way. In 1999, the disaster preparedness (DP) programme was launched comprising training at national and local levels, the installation of one central and four regional DP warehouses at strategic locations, pre-positioning of DP items, for up to 30,000 people and the documentation of operational procedures for disaster response (DR). In October 2001, the sudden and extensive onset of flash floods in the eastern part of the country prompted a successful Emergency Appeal by the Federation for CHF 800,000. The ensuing flood-relief intervention lasted three months. Although ultimately very successful, the operation revealed a range of organizational weaknesses in the national society's institutional capacity, especially in the field of communication to respond swiftly and effectively. River erosion and deforestation caused by localized flooding destroys houses and livelihoods of thousands of families every year. In this context, the NS and the Federation tried to employ nationwide knowledge and experience of the phenomenon to advocate for more appropriate and effective preventive actions by the government, the UN and other agencies.

In order to extend the scope of its disaster-related work and to encourage more community participation in the most vulnerable areas, a community-based disaster preparedness programme (CBDP) was introduced as a pilot programme in 2002. Keeping in view of some of the activities of the earlier DP programme and

learning from experiences gained through emergency relief operations, the CBDP programme will act as a means of facilitating communications, identifying beneficiaries, decentralization and a cost-effective approach to disaster preparedness and response at the grass-roots level. The CBDP programme aims to reduce vulnerability to the impact of disasters by the promotion and development of locally managed disaster preparedness and mitigation initiatives at nine rural sub-districts (*Ri*) this year.

A DP review team organized by the British Red Cross Society visited DPRK on 10-17 September 2002. The team reviewed progress and assessed the effectiveness and impact of the national society's DP programme from the period between 2001-2002, and made recommendations for the development and future directions of the DP programme. The DP review team did not submit its final report yet. Overall the review team considers that the DP/DR programme over the last two years made a significant contribution to the capacity of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK to respond to disasters. The programme was successful in defining a clear role for the Red Cross both in disaster preparedness and response, which is recognized by the government and the main international humanitarian actors in the country. The Red Cross is now considered to be the lead agency in disaster response in the country, working in support of the government, and concentrating on clearly defined competencies, which includes search and rescue, first aid and non-food aid assistance.

Overall Goal

The impact of disasters on the vulnerable population of DPRK is reduced.

Program objective

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK has reinforced its status as a leading organization in disaster management in the country by strengthening its management capacity in disaster preparedness and response activities and by helping to reduce the vulnerability of communities. It has done this by improving communities' coping mechanisms through a coherent and coordinated disaster preparedness programme in coordination with governmental authorities and other international organizations in the country.

Expected results

The programme is based on three key areas that will have the following overall results:

- The national society strengthened its capacity to effectively prepare for, and efficiently respond to, natural disasters.
- The NS ensured adequate and well-managed DPRK Red Cross/Federation's pre-positioning emergency relief stocks appropriate to the immediate emergency needs of vulnerable families.
- The existing nine *Ri*-level communities in South Pyongan Province have built up their coping mechanism to reduce the impact and mitigate the effects of natural disaster.

Three key areas will seek to have the following specific results:

Strengthening the capacity of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK

- A coherent DP/DR strategy for the next five years is developed in line with national policy and with a clear and rational geographical focus.
- The national society increases the involvement of existing DP working groups on substantive issues.
- The NS increases the capacity of 200 skilled staff and volunteers in disaster management and operational through training.
- The 25 national *Ri*-level CBDP staff have enhanced technical and management skills.
- Five provincial branches establish DP working groups in their respective provinces.
- The NS contributes to reduced risk of human losses among people living in flash flood prone areas.
- The NS ensures a minimum of three staff members in the DP/DR department to manage Federation-supported and its own DP programme activities.
- Two national headquarters, one provincial staff and one volunteer received international training exposure through workshops and study visits.

- The establishment of a systematic follow-up and monitoring plan and indicators to assess the progress and impact of the training and capacity building components at the provincial, county/city and *Ri* levels.

Pre-positioning of emergency relief stocks

- The national society continues with the warehousing and pre-positioning programme at national and regional levels to guarantee a minimum response capacity for 15,000 families (75,000 people) by stockpiling of relief items.
- The warehousing capacity of existing regional warehouses is maintained and enhanced possibilities for expansion in one new strategic area are explored.
- In order to avoid having to issue emergency appeals for relatively small events (up to 1,000 families), the national society will approach donors for financial support for small quantities of relief goods. These would be used to draw upon immediately and allow the national society to respond to up to four small-scale emergencies per year.

Community Based Disaster Preparedness

- The RCS of DPRK consolidates the existing community-based disaster preparedness pilot project and assesses the impact of the project in the nine pilot sub-districts.
- The national society establishes local level DP stocks (limited up to 100 families) at the nine sub-districts where the CBDP is being implemented.
- The CBDP committee at the *Ri*-level working effectively in the pilot areas of South Phyongan Province.
- Nine communities have identified vulnerability, hazards and capacities and draw up a disaster preparedness plan of action at the sub-district level.
- All nine sub-districts develop their risk maps, including existing capacities.
- On average 72 villages in nine sub-districts are able to reduce the impact of disasters through an awareness campaign, training and small-scale mitigation work.
- The national society works in close coordination with the CBFA programme at all levels.
- Volunteers at the sub-district level enhance knowledge and skills in DP and DR, humanitarian values, first aid as well as community awareness and the profile of the Red Cross is increased at all levels.

3. Organizational Development w [<Click here to return to the title page>](#)

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The organizational development (OD) activities are facing unique challenges in the DPRK. The Red Cross Society of the DPRK, founded in 1946 and admitted into the International Federation in 1956, is a strong society in the national context. The society is facing the same economic difficulties as the rest of the country, and this has affected especially the physical working conditions for the Red Cross branches and training centers.

The organizational development programme will continue to focus on strengthening the capacity of the national society in the DPRK to work within the Federation's context, with a continued focus on disaster management and health and care programmes.

The development of an effective working relationship between the delegation and the national society, despite all the constraints, is an outstanding achievement of the programme, though it requires constant nurturing. Before 1995, the RCS of the DPRK was never exposed to practical cooperation within the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. A number of working methods, including the capacity building framework, were not previously used. Continued dialogue and cooperation between the national society and the Federation resulted in increased mutual understanding of organizational development concepts and tools (e.g. strategic planning, corporate identity, human and financial resource development, monitoring and evaluation) and a set of agreed objectives for capacity building.

In February 2000, a team composed of the Federation's regional organizational development (OD) delegate and representatives from the Malaysian Red Crescent Society and Swedish Red Cross Society facilitated a

review of organizational development activities in DPRK. A follow-up three-day OD workshop was held in July to further develop the OD plan. The senior management of the national society made a study tour to the Swedish Red Cross Society in 2001 and elaborated new inputs for the organizational development programme which was included in the 2002-03 Appeal for the DPRK in late 2001. An English language training was started in 2001 for the Red Cross headquarters' staff and the Federation's drivers.

The organizational development programme started in 2002 as a test change process for the national society. To implement this programme, an OD committee was established, involving NS headquarters' senior staff, branch chairmen or vice chairmen, and the head and finance delegate of the country delegation in order to monitor and follow-up the progress of the programme.

In February an information and communications workshop was held at the headquarters (HQ), and the communications department was strengthened with two new staff.

In a period of five months branches were restructured, decreasing the number of paid staff members and revising their roles and responsibilities. Six pilot branches were selected out of a total of two hundred branches, to be a model and to be gradually replicated in the coming years.

An analysis of strengths and vulnerabilities of these six branches was carried out in March 2002. In July, a workshop for top governance and management from the six pilot branches was held during a visit from the Bangkok regional OD delegate. A revised plan of action for the second half of 2002 was prepared, and approved by the OD committee.

Training opportunities for two persons from HQ and one branch vice chairman to visit the Vietnamese and Cambodian Red Cross societies was planned for the last quarter of 2002.

Standard OD guidelines of the Federation were translated into Korean and will be distributed to all branches.

The branch refurbishing component in the programme is not fully implemented because of funding limits. Two out of six pilot branch offices were to be refurbished during the last quarter of 2002.

Challenges currently are the lack of worldwide vision of the staff members for organizational development and branch infrastructure sustainability and visibility. Branches are heavily dependent on national societies' headquarters and local authorities; they are not easily visible as most of them are located just inside rented small rooms of public buildings. The lack of telecommunication capabilities and means of transportation very often impede the branches' performance.

Overall Goal

The Red Cross Society of the DPRK made measurable progress towards becoming a strong, relevant and well-functioning national society.

Program Objective

The national society increased its capacities to provide relevant and effective services to the most vulnerable people in the DPRK.

Expected results for the objective

- A three-year development plan is reviewed and finalized in 2003 and a revised CAS is used as a basis for ongoing cooperation activities.
- The financial staff is trained and the Federation's standard financial manual is used in headquarters by the end of 2003 and in the budgeting process for 2004.
- Human resource development is integrated in DM, health and care and other local programmes and human resource management skills are improved by the end of 2003.
- One income generation project is breaking even by end of 2003.

- By the end of 2003, six pilot branches are not dependent on support from local authorities providing them with adequate facilities .

4. Federation Coordination w

Background and achievements/lessons to date

The RCS of the DPRK was involved in the inter-Korean and international activities long before the DPRK called for international disaster relief assistance after the floods in 1995. As the two parts of the Korean nation still are at war, the Federation's activities still need to be adjusted according to the political situation. At the time of writing this appeal, a lot of events are scheduled, which may or may not, have great implications on future Red Cross activities on the Korean peninsula. To follow the situation, the Federation maintains close relations with the UN organizations on all levels and the diplomatic missions in the DPRK and China.

So far the contacts between the Republic of Korea Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Society of the DPRK were subject to many changes throughout the post World War II history, and they are conducted on a strictly bilateral basis. The latest achievements in this field, are the reunions between families separated by the Korean war. There is now an agreement to continue to conduct these reunions at a permanent location near the west coast of Korea, and the possibilities of setting up a second reunion site near the east coast is under investigation.

In previous years, the Red Cross channel was used to provide humanitarian assistance in both directions between the two parts of Korea, and as the present situation requires assistance from south to north, for instance 100,000 million tons of fertilizer is planned to be provided to the DPRK this year through the Red Cross Society.

In 2002, there was a renewal of direct contacts between the Japanese Red Cross Society and the national society in the DPRK. Difficult questions of tracing and family visits were on the agenda. In addition to this bilateral contact, the Japanese Red Cross Society was supporting the Federation's programmes in the DPRK.

In 2002, the national society, in cooperation with the Norwegian Red Cross Society, made an assessment of a tree-planting project in the DPRK. Reforestation activities are high on the priority list for the government. The main constraints are the lack of energy and water for seedling production and lacking means of transportation from nurseries to the field. In addition it is very difficult to protect the young trees because of the serious lack of firewood.

The ICRC has until 2002 served the DPRK from the regional delegation in Bangkok. Several missions each year were to conduct the international humanitarian law dissemination, among other activities.

In April 2002, the RCS of the DPRK, with the assistance of the ICRC, established an orthopedic workshop in Songrim. So far this is a three-year project, and current international staff members consist of a part time administrator, one head of project and one prosthesis. The Federation maintains a close relationship with the ICRC, and has so far been able to assist in fields such as communication and logistics.

The cooperation agreement strategy for the DPRK was drafted in 2001, and in the first half of 2002 was sent to the ICRC and the PNSs for their comments. The CAS needs to be updated according to the latest developments on the Korean peninsula and the Federation's strategy for change. This work was started, and a partnership management conference is planned for the spring of 2003.

Overall Goal

All activities of the Red Cross in DPRK are designed, implemented and conducted in a focused and coordinated manner and are supportive to the national society in the achievement of its strategic overall goal.

Program Objective

All staff members experience the value added by the Federation and the ICRC.

Expected Results

- A partnership management conference was conducted and a revised cooperation agreement strategy with a goal consistent with the strategic goal of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK is submitted for final approval before end of June 2003.
- The Federation is recognized as an important tool to add value to all Movement activities aiming at providing focused and high quality assistance to vulnerable people in Korea by facilitating focused programme design and implementation even in a changing political environment on the Korean peninsula.
- A revised memorandum of understanding between the Federation and the NS is finalized and put into effect by January 2003.

5. International Representation w**Background and achievements/lessons to date**

Since the Korean War between 1950-1953, now technically changed into a state of armistice, the main focus for the RCS of the DPRK was to contribute to the alleviation of human suffering resulting from this situation. To participate in the large regional and global arena, programmes conducted by the Federation are given second priority. However, in terms of human resources, the society has capable staff and governance with considerable international experience, and they will be able to contribute a lot as soon as the situation in the country improves.

The humanitarian situation in the DPR Korea was attracting an interest from the international community in the years following the floods and consecutive food crisis from 1995. Interest increased following the Inter-Korean summit in 2000. However, with the stalemate in relations following the change of administration in the United States, the international interest in continuous support to the DPRK faced a certain slowdown. This has not affected the funding of Federation's supported programmes, but for instance the WFP was forced to scale down its programmes considerably because of the lack of funding.

Since the summer of 2002, however, new activities launched by the DPRK Government have brought the situation into a higher level of international interest, and top level contacts between the DPRK and the Republic of Korea, Russia and Japan were resumed/established. These events created renewed international interest in the Korean issues, and the weeks to come will show the world if the changes implemented will lead to sustainable improvements in the humanitarian situation in DPRK, and increased possibilities for the international community to respond to them.

The Federation's country delegation is following developments on the Korean peninsula through its contacts with the RCS of the DPRK and the UN and foreign missions in the country and those missions dealing with the DPRK from their embassies in Beijing.

For fund-raising purposes, the head of delegation maintained close contacts with the foreign missions in Pyongyang and Beijing, as well as with governmental and humanitarian agency delegations visiting the DPRK.

Overall Goal

The national society and the country delegation are actively contributing in international fora in the region to advocate for the strategic goals of the Red Cross in the DPRK.

Program Objective

The international community has an increased awareness of the humanitarian situation resulting from the unresolved political issues in the Korean peninsula, the increased risks of epidemic outbreak of infectious diseases and the effects of natural disasters.

Expected Results

- The Federation and the Red Cross Society of the DPRK are considered to be active partners in the international humanitarian community and they together make important contributions in the international context where the objective is to improve the lives of vulnerable people.
- Foreign missions to the DPRK, based in Pyongyang or neighbouring countries, are supported by the national society and the Federation's Secretariat in their efforts to assess the humanitarian situation in the DPRK.
- Foreign missions to the DPRK, based in Pyongyang or neighbouring countries, are supporting the national society and the Federation in their efforts to implement programmes to improve the situation of vulnerable people in the DPRK and the region.

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BUDGET 2003

PROGRAMME BUDGETS SUMMARY

Appeal no.: 01.67/2003

Name: DPR Korea

PROGRAMME:

	Organisational Development	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Federation Coordination	International Representation	Total
	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
Shelter & construction	29,490	0	55,050	0	0	0	84,540
Clothing & textiles	0	129,000	135,000	0	0	0	264,000
Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seeds & plants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water & Sanitation	0	1,360,502	10,000	0	0	0	1,370,502
Medical & first aid	0	7,476,108	0	0	0	0	7,476,108
Teaching materials	0	66,330	0	0	0	0	66,330
Utensils & tools	0	0	76,500	0	0	0	76,500
Other relief supplies	0	250,580	0	0	0	0	250,580
SUPPLIES	29,490	9,282,520	276,550	0	0	0	9,588,560
Land & Buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicles	17,467	35,376	0	0	0	0	52,842
Computers & telecom	26,440	48,400	13,700	0	0	0	88,539
Medical equipment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other capital exp.	52,000	0	0	0	0	0	52,000
CAPITAL EXPENSES	95,907	83,776	13,700	0	0	0	193,382
Warehouse & Distribution	84	3,906	15,210	0	0	0	19,200
Transport & Vehicules	2,549	196,674	5,921	0	0	0	205,143
TRANSPORT & STORAGE	2,633	200,580	21,131	0	0	0	224,343
Programme Support	19,097	801,676	48,336	0	0	0	869,109
PROGRAMME SUPPORT	19,097	801,676	48,336	0	0	0	869,109
Personnel-delegates	8,725	1,275,647	158,541	0	0	0	1,442,913
Personnel-national staff	7,902	232,340	48,030	0	0	0	288,272
Consultants	0	589	0	0	0	0	589
PERSONNEL	16,627	1,508,576	206,571	0	0	0	1,731,775
W/shops & Training	111,860	202,566	159,600	0	0	0	474,025
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING	111,860	202,566	159,600	0	0	0	474,025
Travel & related expenses	262	44,831	6,479	0	0	0	51,571
Information	7,752	10,008	540	0	0	0	18,300
Other General costs	10,167	198,948	10,727	0	0	0	219,842
GENERAL EXPENSES	18,181	253,787	17,746	0	0	0	289,713
TOTAL BUDGET:	293,795	12,333,481	743,634	0	0	0	13,370,909