

Annual report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Funding Support Plan
No. MAAKP002

8 May 2009

This report covers the period 1 January
2008 to 31 December 2008.

Please refer to programme updates [1](#) and [2](#) as well as the [DPRK: Floods \(MDRKP002\)](#), [Final Report](#) for additional information.



A household doctor in Kusong City hospital explains about the items in the Danish Red Cross-funded inter-agency emergency health kit (IEHK). **DPRK RCS**.

In brief

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

Summary:

During 2008 the DPRK Red Cross was able to sustain services to vulnerable community people in the DPRK in health, water and sanitation and disaster management, with consistent support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the ten National Society partners. The National Society was recognized nationally and internationally for its new statutes and updated Strategy 2012 which were adopted in October 2008 during the national congress that takes place every four years. New policies within the areas of disaster management, health, volunteers, youth and gender were included in the improved strategy. DPRK Red Cross has now the legal and strategic foundation to further enhance and develop a strong national society. Some changes in the governance of the National Society took place with the appointment of a new Vice President, while the President of the DPRK Red Cross was re-elected and the Secretary General re-appointed by the new Governing Board.

Financial situation: The total 2008 budget is CHF 11,359,686 (USD 9.85 million or EUR 7.18 million), of which 100 per cent covered. Expenditure overall was 73 per cent. Generally, the programmes were well funded, with a much appreciated contribution from the Swedish Red Cross/Swedish Government later in the year. The programmes' funds were fully spent. Any variances in the financial statement are due to recoding of supplies

upon arrival in DPRK during early 2009.

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

No. of people we help: The population in the Red Cross operational areas are estimated to be 8.25 million people, while the community-based first aid programme targets the entire population of DPRK (estimated around 23.5 million people). Final population data is to be confirmed late 2009 by UNFPA coordinated national census.

Our partners: Partners of the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) are the Australian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian Spanish and Swedish Red Cross societies. The Red Cross Movement partners include the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other partners include the World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office (ECHO) and other organizations and international representations in the DPRK.

The International Federation, on behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society, would like to thank the above mentioned partners for their generous moral and financial support in addition to providing human resources to work in-country.

Context

At the end of 2008, the DPRK government continued the engagement with its partners in a complex political process of denuclearization. This process was discontinued early of the second quarter 2009 after a UN Security Council Presidential statement following a launch of an experimental communication satellite by the DPRK early April 2009. The Red Cross programmes, with full international staff in-country, continue despite an uncertain geopolitical environment. The weather during 2008 was favorable, without excessive rain causing floods and with temperatures, boosting farming. However, with remaining impact of last year's floods and lack of fuel and fertilizer, the UN, based on a rapid assessment in June, launched a food aid programme that is expected to last until November 2009. Due to lack of financial support and final implementation agreements with the DPRK government, this operation became more limited than planned and the United States' non-governmental organizations active in two provinces were asked to discontinue their operation by end March 2009.

During an extended period of political tension, the Red Cross programmes continue to provide critically important assistance and support to vulnerable groups at the community level in the DPRK; for improved health, first aid, water and sanitation and disaster management. The commitment to continue this support to DPRK Red Cross over the next two years was confirmed by the DPRK Red Cross CAS partners during an annual CAS meeting in Geneva in September 2008. The intention is to extend the ten-partner cooperation agreement strategy until 2012, to be discussed during the next CAS meeting in Hainan on 24 April 2009 and for signature by November 2009 at the International Federation's General Assembly in Nairobi, Kenya..

Progress towards outcomes

Disaster management

The disaster management programme has completed its last year flood operation, with replenishment of all stocks in addition to on going procurement of 2000 new family kits. The disaster management review was finalized in the last quarter of the year, with emphasis on further scaling up disaster preparedness at *ri* level through community-based disaster preparedness activities.

The DPRK is prone to natural disasters, in particular flash floods, landslides and typhoons in rural areas. The torrential rains and devastating floods which occurred in July 2006 and August 2007 showed high frequency of seasonal disasters as well as the harshness of the environment. Effective disaster management is a national priority in the DPRK and the DPRK Red Cross Society, in the context of its humanitarian mandate and its status as being auxiliary to the government, has made disaster response preparedness a core activity.

The disaster management programme in 2008 focused on two main areas: completion of the flood operation from 2007 while reviewing and implementing five different components of the regular disaster management programme aimed at consolidating the past achievement.

The relief operation ([Appeal no. MDRK001](#)) in response to the floods in 2007 was successfully concluded and closed (please click [here](#) for Final Report). A total of 23,000 family kits from disaster preparedness stocks (non-food items) released during the relief operation were fully replenished and an additional 2,000 family kits were pre-positioned according to the annual plan. Based on the 2007 flood relief experience, the National Society relocated disaster preparedness warehouses in appropriate locations and a regional disaster preparedness warehouse was established in Hamhung, South Hamgyong province for quicker response in emergencies.

In 2008, the disaster management policy of the National Society was updated and adapted in the October congress, and contingency planning was promoted at national and provincial levels in alignment with the Movement's guidelines.

The DPRK Red Cross Society is a member of National Disaster Coordination Commission, chaired by the Cabinet of the government, and the National Society's active participation resulted in a positive contribution to knowledge-sharing as well as improved coordination in defined roles and responsibilities in emergencies for local stakeholders.

A total of 240 Red Cross staff and volunteers were trained through the disaster management workshops facilitated by the disaster management department of the National Society and the International Federation country office on a regular basis. The workshop curriculum contains practical knowledge and field experience to prepare participants against a sudden onset of disasters through experiences shared based on the 2007 floods relief operation. The workshop also includes discussions on what to do within 24 hours at field level in response to a disaster, as well as improving vulnerability capacity assessment (VCA) skills, appropriate early warning systems for safe evacuation and building safer and resilient communities. An additional 50 communities (*ri*) neighbouring to the 50 earlier community-based disaster preparedness projects have been selected through the collective efforts made by stakeholders at national, provincial and county levels for the community-based disaster preparedness replication phase. Orientation workshops and trainings for the community project managers were facilitated jointly by national headquarters and responding provincial Red Cross branches. Road safety awareness was encouraged through first aid workshops as well as art performances conducted by young Red Cross volunteers for the school children. Two small rescue teams based in Pyongyang city are gradually operational for search and rescue. Preparation for two local water safety teams, to be located in Wonsan and Hamhung east coastal swimming beaches, are accelerated in close cooperation with relevant agencies. The International Federation, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross who has been a close partner in the reforestation project, conducted a comprehensive independent tree-planting review to measure the impact of the support so far and to recommend directions for next year's planning. This review formed part of an overall disaster management review conducted in mid-November. The overall disaster management review team composed of experts from the Australian Red Cross (gender), the Danish Red Cross (team leader) and the regional disaster management and information delegates from International Federation regional office in China. The recommendations from the review are now incorporated into the 2009-2010 disaster management programme.

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme Components	Programme Outcomes
Institutional disaster response coordination	Coordination between the DPRK Red Cross and the government to deal with disasters is strengthened.
	Radio communication system for emergencies in use.
Disaster response capacity	Local authorities and Red Cross volunteers have a common understanding about disaster management practices and how to cooperate in emergencies.
	Non-food relief items for 23,000 families affected by disasters are positioned in seven warehouses and available for distribution within 24 hours.
	The National Society emergency response operations will provide aid to 6,400 victims of a disaster with clean water and hygiene facilities in two years.
	Two rescue teams are operational in Pyongyang and four in coastal beaches.
Community-based disaster preparedness	Targeted communities are better prepared to cope with disasters.

Disaster risk reduction	The production of tree seedlings in eight tree nurseries is increased.
	Red Cross volunteers plant trees to reduce deforestation.
Road safety awareness	Increased road safety awareness of traffic-users and professionals to reduce the number of accident casualties.

Achievements

Fresh experiences and lessons learnt gained from the 2007 floods relief operation validated again the importance of human and material preparedness of the operating National Society before, during and after the disaster occurrence. Regular disaster management workshops to prepare Red Cross volunteers at field level, as well as prepositioned contingency stocks strategically located in the country contributed to the rapid response preparedness in emergencies and to the loyalty of the humanitarian mandate as a Red Cross. While there was no large scale of floods in 2008, the National Society maintained a 24/7 emergency task force in the disaster preparedness centre of the DPRK Red Cross Society. The national disaster response team members were on alert for rapid mobilization if required and all provincial Red Cross branches were connected with the headquarters' operation room on a daily basis during the flooding season (July to August). The community-based disaster preparedness project expanded its contents from basic preparedness through risk mapping, early warning system (EWS) for evacuation and small scale mitigation (water channel adjustment or stream embankment) to more detailed prevention and preparedness planning which includes more investment and contribution by the communities themselves that can lead to stronger community ownership of the CBDP projects

A post-floods review of CBDP targeted communities has shown that many villages supported by this project could remain safe during the floods in 2007, though some communities would still need further reinforcement for sustainable project impact. The major impact was perceived from the fact that the supported communities are able to direct more of their own resources, which could have been exhaustive due to the floods, to community development activities.

Vegetables produced (4~6 harvests within a year) in simple greenhouses, installed by collective investment from Red Cross, CBDP committee and county authorities, had positive impact on vulnerable people by providing supplementary cabbages to the most vulnerable, identified by communities themselves. At the same time, improved sustainability was achieved for future community-based disaster preparedness committee work with the fund created by selling portions of the produced vegetables.

Mr. Han Ju Mo, head of community-based disaster preparedness committee of Kisang ri, Yonggwang county, South Hamgyong province remarked: "The partial support from the Red Cross to our vegetable greenhouse, with very valuable materials provided to us, is really improved the livelihoods of the Red Cross traditional beneficiaries in our ri. From November 2007 till now we have collected quite good harvests of various vegetables for five times. Up to 55% of the production were given to the beneficiaries as a supplementary support to their livelihood, 10% to active community volunteers as a reward or encouragement for their future support, the rest for the selling to create funds that contribute to our committee work like mitigation, procurement of seedlings, etc. It was actually hard to construct this greenhouse due to lack of resources at the community level from the beginning, but with good support from county authorities as well as the county Red Cross branch, the greenhouse was constructed and the vegetable production this past year gave us a huge opportunity to sustain our community-based disaster preparedness work by ourselves".



First production contributing to livelihood of the most vulnerable in CBDP vegetable greenhouse, Kisang ri, Yonggwang county, South Hamgyong province. **DPRK RCS.**

The review process of the Red Cross tree-planting project concluded that the initial objectives were achieved by an increase in seedling production in eight tree nurseries supported by the Norwegian Red Cross followed by tree-planting campaigns twice a year. The programme will now evolve into a community based activity with further engagement of Red Cross volunteers.

Institutional disaster response coordination

During July through September, the high risk rainy season, the DPRK Red Cross Society set up the operations room at the headquarters for alerts and quick response in case of floods. Contingency planning was highlighted more than ever before at all levels of government, UN and the Red Cross. The National Society task force was operational round-the-clock in these months. The International Federation participated with the UN agencies and the European Union programme support (EUPS) units in a 2008 floods contingency planning process. The Red Cross agreed to pre-stock ten inter-agency emergency health kits as part of this plan, which has been concluded. The National Society translated the Federation Secretariat guidelines on contingency plan and is updating the contingency plan of the DPRK RCS accordingly. The provincial Red Cross branches, especially from high risk areas such as the South Hamgyong, Kangwon, South and North Phyongan, South and North Hwanghae provinces, were also actively engaged in the provincial disaster working group work chaired by local government. The DPRK Red Cross Deputy Secretary General and director of disaster management department participated in a floods disaster risk management course facilitated by the Asia Disaster Preparedness Centre in Bangkok. Different modules for improving urban and rural flood risk reduction with good examples and experiences in the region were brought back to further introduce for application in the DPRK context. Good case study materials and documentation on how to plan and conduct flood risk management in a participatory way will be shared with relevant governmental agencies for future collaboration and cooperation at field levels. Due to difficulties in coordinating with various stakeholders, the radio communication system for the use in emergencies is still under review.

Disaster response capacity

Fortunately there were no serious floods during the rainy season in 2008. The disaster management programme was successfully implemented with some minor adjustments. In early October, due to minor funding gap and current programme progress, the overall disaster management programme implementation plan and budget was reduced from CHF 1,551,000 to CHF 1,400,000.

Up to three three-day post floods disaster management workshops were organized in North Hamgyong, Kangwon and South Hwanghae provinces in July, August and September, targeting almost 100 Red Cross volunteers. The participants shared their experiences during the floods in 2007 and discussed on how to upgrade roles and responsibilities of Red Cross volunteers during the emergency relief and rehabilitation phase. Community-based disaster preparedness projects implemented in other provinces have also been introduced through presentation and simulation exercise.

5,000 quilts (upgraded quality) donated by the German Red Cross arrived in September in Pyongyang. Based on a quality test organized by the International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur, the International Federation upgraded the quality of quilts in the family kits to warmer and more culturally acceptable standards.

With the support of the International Federation, the National Society renovated the office of river-based emergency rescue team in Pyongyang. The office consists of rooms for team members' lodging, operation and dissemination, making it possible for the team to operate on stand-by around the clock, with cooking and accommodation facilities, particularly during flooding season as well as in May and November, months for accident prevention.

National Society headquarters staff together with the staff of Kangwon and South Hamgyong provincial Red Cross branches developed an initial project plan to create and staff water safety teams in both provinces' capital cities along the seashore: Wonsan and Hamhung. The branches have recruited skilled people for water safety team and drafted their terms of reference.

The DPRK RCS also effectively responded in time to five fire disasters that occurred in four provinces (North Hwanghae, South and North Hamgyong, Ryanggang province). Up to 294 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized to evacuate the people with their belongings. No casualties were recorded but 23 people were scalded and 307 families made homeless. The DPRK RCS provided 1,265 victims with 307 family kits. Each kits is composed of a



Distribution of relief items (pre-positioned disaster preparedness stock) to people affected by the fires in Kumya county, South Hamgyong province. **DPRK RCS.**

plastic sheet for temporary sheltering, cooking set, quilts, jerry cans and water purification tablets. The table below indicates the overall DPRK RCS response to the fires and support provided to the people affected.

	Kaesong, N. Hwanghae	Kumchon, N. Hwanghae	Kumya, S. Hamgyong	Chognjin, N. Hamgyong	Hyesan, Rygang	Total
Type of disaster	Fire	Fire	Fire	Fire	Fire	
Date of occurrence	26 Feb/16 Jun	May day	16 Jun	27 Aug	23 Sept	
No. of casualties	X / X	X	X	X	X	
No. of wounded	4 / 6	1	X	3	9	23
No of homeless families	47 / 56	29	28	23	124	307
No of homeless people	128/ 224	104	105	109	595	1,265
No of DP family kits distributed	47 / 56	29	28	23	124	307

A total of 300 volumes of "Disaster Reduction Manual" published at the end of 2007 were distributed to all the Red Cross branches and 50 CBDP project *ris*. The manual expounds the main types of probable disasters like flood and landslides, mountain fire and environmental pollution with reduction measures in the country. This will give an impetus to the disaster risk reduction activities of the Red Cross staff and volunteers and also disseminate the importance of risk reduction among the community people vulnerable to the seasonal disasters.

The DPRK Red Cross Society organized three three-day disaster management workshops in South and North Phyongan provinces. A total of 83 Red Cross volunteers from 36 *ris* of 11 counties including cooperative farm managers and county authorities participated in the workshop. The Red Cross relief operations during the recent floods were introduced and the participants presented their lessons learnt and experiences in the light of the recent floods. At the end of workshop, the tools and action plan to resort to and possible resources were introduced for future relief operations.

The government offered permanent buildings in Pyongyang and six other regions for the DPRK RCS to use as disaster preparedness warehouses. The original rub halls in Pyongyang and in five regions were replaced by permanent buildings while an additional disaster preparedness warehouse was set up in Hamheung city, South Hamgyong province. This measure was taken by the government in recognition of the important roles and achievements of the DPRK RCS in past emergencies. Huichon warehouse was relocated to Pukchang County, South Phyongan province and the pre-positioned items moved to Pukchang warehouse.

The replenishment of the 23,000 family kits which were distributed in the 2007 floods relief operation was completed with the arrival of 115,000 pieces of quilts donated by the Norwegian Red Cross by the end of April 2008. The National Society transported them to seven regional warehouses.

Community-based disaster preparedness

A total of 50 new *ris* among 83 *ris* neighbouring the ongoing CBDP *ris* were selected for replication of the CBDP project after a joint assessment of the National Society and its branch staff. In the new committees, tree-planting activities of the Red Cross volunteers were organized as a start of the replication. The replication is aimed at decentralizing the roles and responsibilities on CBDP project to Red Cross branches, and also to increase the impact of the CBDP pilot project.

According to the reports from provincial branch disaster preparedness officers (North & South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces), the 50 initial CBDP committees conducted workshops to raise awareness of the community people on disaster management. Up to 5,880 community people including 1,400 Red Cross volunteers actively



Community-based disaster preparedness project site review, Misang ri, Anju city, South Phyongan province by the Red Cross Society of China during their exchange visit in May 2008. DPRK RCS.

participated in the workshops from January to May.

The Red Cross Society of China sent a delegation, headed by the director of project management, to visit the DPRK RCS to learn more about the CBDP project. A trip was organized to Jongju city seedling nursery and three CBDP *ris* in North and South Phyongan province. During the trip, the visitors shared information on the tree-planting project and the training system of the DPRK RCS. Both National Societies confirmed that such exchange visits are very helpful and effective for both National Societies to further improve Red Cross service to vulnerable people since they are engaged in humanitarian activities under very similar conditions and cultural environments.

The disaster preparedness consultant from the Danish Red Cross visited the CBDP projects in the DPRK to be informed of disaster management programme development since his last visit in 2005. During this visit there were discussions on the upcoming CBDP review with the International Federation country office and the National Society, and all involved agreed to have the review on CBDP in connection with the reforestation project and overall disaster management programme, worked out and discussed the terms of reference for the review.

Among 50 communities previously supported by the community-based disaster preparedness projects, some have been found to need further Red Cross intervention for comprehensive coverage and protection. Among these, eight *ris* were identified as communities to be additionally supported for mitigation measures in 2008, as a result of the post floods evaluation and annual review conducted in late 2007. As the final interventions are completed, their respective management responsibility together with the remaining 42 communities is transferred to the city/county Red Cross committees. Up to 700 tonnes of cement were provided to 12 communities (eight initial community-based disaster preparedness project targets and four replication *ris*) for flood mitigation projects. Other community-based Red Cross disaster preparedness committees and county level authorities also provided other supplies with technical support, labours and vehicles, thus contributing to the reinforcement of river embankment and the readjustment of water channels along the villages vulnerable to flood, soil erosion and landslides. Two community-based disaster preparedness workshops for 60 Red Cross volunteers were conducted in South Phyongan and North Phyongan provinces. The participants came from 40 communities where community-based disaster preparedness project is to be replicated were trained on the project concept, methods and experiences.

Based on the good output and experience from the one-year test of vegetable greenhouse installation in a few CBDP communities, five community-based disaster preparedness *ris* (four initial and one replication) were supported with construction materials (glass and steel bars) from the Red Cross.

Disaster risk reduction

Two mini-tractors (18HP) and one tractor (45 HP), and spare parts for tractors were distributed to the seedling nurseries in February, to contribute towards increasing seedling production in target nurseries and transportation of the seedlings to communities.

A two-day technical workshop for 29 managers from four seedling nurseries was co-facilitated by the National Society staff and two forestry experts from the Institute of Forestry Science on 25-26 March in Unjon county nursery, North Phyongan province. In the workshop the updated technologies with Red Cross activities were introduced. The participants exchanged views on current problems and measures to be taken in seedling production.

The National Society organized tree planting campaign from 27 March to 6 April. During the campaign the National Society and the International Federation visited 20 *ris* in North and South Phyongan Provinces and South Hamgyong Province to facilitate and monitor the activities. The county authorities paid deep attention to our National Society tree planting activities and contributed by providing technical support, seedlings and transportation means. 66,996 RC youths, volunteers and other people participated in the Campaign in 100 CBDP *ris* of 24 counties in 3 provinces. 3,710,800 tree seedlings were planted on 585 hectares of mountains and disaster prone areas.

A Norwegian forester, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross, visited six tree nurseries from 24 April till 1 May to see the current seedling production and monitor last year's project implementation, including the operation of the irrigation systems, greenhouses and seeds growth.

In addition, a Finnish greenhouse supplier and a Chinese engineer visited the DPRK RCS on 13 - 17 May to complete the greenhouse in the central seedling nursery. They eventually made the greenhouse functional after installing software in the UPS system and replaced the motor for irrigation system. The whole greenhouse

system was handed over to the nursery staff following a training session on the operation and maintenance of the system.

Up to 60 tonnes of fertilizers have been provided to eight Red Cross-supported tree nurseries for their seedling production, while 6,500 metres of electric power cable were provided to South Hamgyong provincial nursery to run the irrigation system by connecting them with the main power source.

An external review on the ongoing tree planting project, supported by the Norwegian Red Cross, was organized for two weeks from 21 June to 6 July with participation from the DPRK Red Cross Society, International Federation country office and the ministry of land and environment protection, mainly in two aspects: one for seedling nursery support and the other for the community based reforestation. The review was headed by an external expert who is the consultant to European Union Programme Support (EUPS) No. 3 in DPRK.

The review focus was given to measure the impact of Red Cross input to eight seedling nurseries and an overview on tree planting at the community level. It was found that considerable progress was made by technical, physical and material supports to eight tree nurseries and that many communities vulnerable to soil erosion and mountain slide by heavy flooding were apparently covered by reforestation. The review resulted in a report with good recommendations to refocus the tree planting project down to the community level. Following the joint review, the National Society visited Kaun ri, Heochang county in South Phyongan province, one of the integrated catchment project sites of EUPS Unit No.3, to learn about comparative impact of the unit's support for reforestation of the community.

in autumn, the Red Cross Youth tree-planting campaign was organized in 100 communities (50 initial and 50 replication) in collaboration with the Red Cross branches and county-level seedling nurseries. Working tools like spades, water buckets, boots and footballs for encouragement were provided to 15 out of 100 communities. Emphasis was made on both planting and longer-term care for the planted trees before the activity was carried out in all *ri*s. The International Federation country officer and the disaster management staff from national headquarters together with provincial and county Red Cross branches participated in the tree-planting organized by 15 communities. As a whole, in this Red Cross tree-planting campaign, 55,885 people including young Red Cross volunteers participated and planted 435,360 saplings including larches, pine nuts and maples in 158.1 hectares for ten days in all 100 community-based disaster preparedness communities.

Road safety awareness

The National Society organized Red Cross events with the theme "Road safety is no accident" to raise the awareness, educate, spread and publicize the knowledge of road safety in the community, with the support of the ministry of people's security (MoPS) and the International Federation's country office. The opening ceremony was held at the Red Cross service centre on 15 May with attendance of around 60 people including the International Federation and ICRC country offices as well as relevant officers from MoPS. Red Cross Youth volunteers in Pyongyang city shared an art performance based on the theme.



Road safety awareness through an art performance by young Red Cross members in May 2008. DPRK RCS.

This kind of event took place at ten secondary schools in five districts in the city until the end of May. From 28 July through 21 August, the National Society conducted five workshops on road safety and first aid skills, with the facilitation of the ministry of people's security. Altogether, 85 traffic controllers and 60 drivers of fire brigades in Pyongyang took part in the workshops.

The already provided equipments for the road safety rooms this year are currently used by the Red Cross volunteers and youth for the road safety education and dissemination, targeting drivers as well as road users.

Constraints or challenges

Due to the increase in price in the international market and customs tax, the planned amount of 100 tonnes of fertilizer for eight nurseries had to be decreased to 60. The consecutive disaster management reviews on the tree-planting project and overall disaster management caused some delays to the disaster management

workshops at county-level in the year. In addition, the DPRK Red Cross were expected to facilitate some sessions in a regional disaster management meeting, but this meeting was postponed until 2009 due to the Sichuan earthquake in China.

Health and care

The health and care programme has successfully continued the drug distribution programme in 2008, in addition to its contribution to education and training in the health sector as well as in the communities. The goal is to avoid malnutrition and further deterioration in general public health with sustainable contributions to the different levels in the health system.

The overall goal of the DPRK RCS's health and care programme is to reduce the number of deaths, illnesses due to preventable diseases and health emergencies by improving the health status of vulnerable communities in 56 cities/counties of South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces. The DPRK RCS is carrying this out through nine programme components. The road safety component was moved to the disaster management programme according to the request from the National Society.

The construction of water and sanitation facilities in nine new project communities of 2007-2008 programme and the upgrade of the system in 26 reviewed project communities, carried out between July 2007 and December 2008 resumed at the beginning of spring in March after a three-month suspension from December to February. This coincided with the arrival of the materials (pipes and fittings, pump sets and transformer) to all the communities, enabling communities to push forward the construction and finalize the systems by the second half of 2008. A six-day participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) introduction workshop was held in February, facilitated by a Federation expert, for 14 staff of the National Society and Federation country office, in order to adopt PHAST tool in DPRK context and use it in the project communities.

During 2008, with the UN coordinated food aid programme, it was essential to sustain the Red Cross-supported drug distribution to the same affected areas to prevent malnutrition and increased morbidity during the next 15 months.

In the second half of 2008, the ministry of public health informed that the International Federation could resume essential medicine distribution in Unsan county of North Phyongan province with renewed access for expatriates for monitoring and field visits. This county was closed to the International Federation since December 2006. With the addition of Unsan county, the total number of Red Cross supported-counties has been raised to 57.

During the year all the primary health institutions and referral health institutions in Red Cross-drug supported areas received the "Il Cha" primary medical kits and small kits as planned. "Jon Mun" (referral) kits were distributed to the county hospitals as well.

Based on the feedback received during monitoring visits to the *ri* hospitals in the Red Cross-supported counties, 388 supplementary kits specially designed to meet in-patients medicine needs at *ri* hospitals have been requested for purchase and these will be distributed in 2009.

Planned capacity building activities like trainings and workshops for Red Cross trainers, volunteers and Red Cross Youth have been successfully carried out during the reporting period. The "World First Aid Day 2008" has been observed with enthusiasm throughout the country involving around 28,000 Red Cross youth and 50 Red Cross first aid trainers. World Child Day and World Aids Day have been observed with the Ministry of Public Health and the UN organizations.



Training on first aid and HIV prevention for long-distance drivers. **DPRK RCS.**

Outcomes/Expected results

Programme Components	Programme Outcomes
Provision of basic drugs and medical instruments and coal for hospitals	Sick people receive basic medical treatment at <i>ri</i> clinics and county and industrial hospitals.
Community-based first aid	Access to first aid services throughout the country has improved.
Public health in emergencies	National Society has the capacity to respond to health emergencies during natural or other disasters and response to disease outbreaks like avian and human influenza epidemics
Health promotion and training for health professionals	Health professionals use updated information on best practices in prescribing drugs and promoting health.
Infectious disease prevention and control	Malaria is reduced in communities through the distribution of mosquito bed nets
	Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among volunteers, specific target groups and the general public has increased
	Tuberculosis in communities is decreased through improved monitoring
Promotion of safe blood through voluntary blood donor recruitment	Voluntary blood donations in North Phyongan blood services have increased
Improved living conditions	Hospitals can receive patients during the coldest period of winter. (Supported through International Federation with Norwegian Red Cross contribution)
Orthopaedic services	Physically disabled people have received needed prostheses (Supported through ICRC)
Improved water and sanitation in communities	Waterborne diseases are reduced in communities provided with improved water and sanitation systems

Achievements

The water and sanitation programme has during the year finalized the last project period (2007-2008), with nine new projects in three provinces completed and officially handed over to the communities in November 2008. The continuous upgrading of 26 former projects as suggested in a review has been finalized and a new review of 20 projects from 2004 was executed in the end of the year with 18 of 20 projects in perfect order and only some minor repair needed on the last two projects. During 2008 the water and sanitation team also made assessments for 15 new projects to be started in 2009.

The most important component of health and care programme is the support to primary health facilities in the four provinces with approximately 8.25 million beneficiaries. The strengthening of primary health facilities through essential medicine supplies and training on rational drug use, mother and child health care, communicable disease prevention and health promotion for the health staff has resulted in improved quality of care to the people visiting primary level for the common health problems. The overall benefits include reduced numbers of complications, less referrals and reduced treatment time. These benefits are particularly significant in case of children and women. The community leaders like cooperative managers and Red Cross county branch chairpersons have reported a decreased number of sick leave/time off among the farm workers. The Red Cross essential medicines meet around 70 per cent of the total medicine needs of the health facilities and carries significant impact on the community health. The positive externality of this support is that the communities recognize the DPRK Red Cross Society as a trusted and long-term partner in promoting, preventing and protecting their health during normal times and during disaster situations. The International Federation country office and the National Society are part of inter-agency contingency plan for future disasters.

Recognizing the comparative advantage of the Red Cross for reaching out to all the segments of communities, the ministry of public health invited the International Federation and the DPRK Red Cross Society to join hands to observe the "World AIDS Day" on 1 December 2008.

The first aid workshops and competitions among Red Cross Youth held across the country to commemorate "World First Aid Day 2008" contributed to an increase in interest and awareness of first aid among young

generations and the general public to save lives before professional help arrives. At the same time, these training sessions are of great help to spread the knowledge on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, as the curriculum for all the National Society trainings always include an introduction to the Fundamental Principles of the Movement. The local authorities of education, public health and schools have been supportive and actively participated in these events.

The impact of the Red Cross water and sanitation programme cannot be overemphasized. The Red Cross health programme's field data collected for overall health programme management indicates about one-third of total daily out-patients (OPD) are suffering from diarrhoea, attributed to poor quality water, poor personal and environment hygiene (lack of proper sanitation) and lack of awareness regarding disease prevention. The recently concluded water and sanitation review indicates a 27 per cent reduction in waterborne diseases-related patients in communities where Red Cross-installed water systems are working since 2004. This is a significant contribution in improving the health status of rural communities in the country.

Provision of basic drugs and medical instruments and coal for hospitals:

Up to 1,705 "Il Cha" medicine kits (773 kits donated by ECHO/Danish Red Cross and 932 kits through co-funding), 2,374 instrument kits and 2,359 "Il Cha" primary medical kits, including 2,359 locally procured small kits, have been distributed to 1,831 primary health institutions in South and North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces ([click here for Annex 1: Distribution plan](#)).

As Unsan county was included in Red Cross drug support programme from August, the number of kits has been increased for the fourth quarter of 2008 to provide essential medicines to 30 primary health facilities in this county. As such, 2,420 "Il Cha" medicine kits donated by the German Red Cross, 2,360 instrument kits and 2,398 small kits were distributed to 1,861 primary health institutions ([click here for Annex 2: Distribution plan](#)).



International Federation-supported Il Cha primary medical kit and locally procured small kit (Mangsan County Hospital, South Phyongan Province). **DPRK RCS.**

In 2008, 352 "Jon Mun" (referral) kits have been distributed to 179 referral health facilities in 57 counties/cities in Red Cross supported four provinces. One referral kit is enough for three months use at first level referral facility ([click here for Annex 3: Distribution plan](#)).

Furthermore, a total of 5,640 tonnes of coal have been procured locally and delivered to 44 targeted tertiary health institutions in four provinces of Red Cross operational area to heat the operational theatre, intensive care, emergency and delivery rooms and in-patient wards, thus making the hospital functional ([click here for Annex 4: Coal distribution plan](#)).

Monitoring

In 2008, 621 (31 per cent of total 2007) health facilities were visited by National Society field monitors to monitor the essential medicines supplied by the DPRK Red Cross Society and the International Federation in four provinces.

During February and March, National Society and International Federation country office had meetings with the ministry of public health to discuss alternative methodologies for the assessment of the Red Cross drug distribution programme in the four provinces of the country. In a recent development, the ministry of public health expressed its willingness to



A National Society field monitor checking the drug consumption book in Red Cross drug-supported health institutions (Chondong polyclinic, South Phyongan province). **DPRK RCS.**

conduct an impact assessment survey of Red Cross-supported health facilities from 2007 and onward. This survey will be conducted using stratified random sampling and an annual report will be provided to the National Society and the International Federation's country office.

The International Federation health coordinator, along with their National Society counterpart, visited Unsan county for needs assessment before resuming drug supplies to the county.

The joint team also visited primary health facilities in Tokchon county of South Phyongan province. The ministry of public health started the impact assessment survey of Red Cross supported health facilities from January 2008 onward as agreed with the National Society and the International Federation. The survey is advancing ahead and the first report will be produced in the beginning of 2009.

Community-based first aid:

DPRK Red Cross Society conducted a community-based first aid (CBFA) trainer's training workshop for 30 trainers from 14 cities/counties on 1-2 April in Hamgheung City, South Hamgyong province. These trainers conducted 14 CBFA training sessions in 14 cities/counties in South Hamgyong province for 280 Red Cross volunteers. Flipcharts and handouts were revised, printed and distributed to the participants for dissemination of first aid knowledge and health practices to the people in the community.

The 2,500 CBFA posts across the entire country have a multipurpose functionality, providing essential and immediate medical attention to accidents, burns, broken limbs – all important, particularly for care of children. DPRK Red Cross Society conducted five first aid training sessions for 200 Red Cross youth volunteers from various senior middle schools in North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces.

On the occasion of the "World First Aid Day 2008", the National Society conducted first aid awareness sessions for the youth throughout the country. With the support of seven provincial Red Cross branches, 50 city/county branches mobilized around 28,000 Red Cross youth and 50 first aid trainers for the "World First Aid Day" celebrations throughout the country. The celebration activities included peer education campaigns and different art performances informing school children and their parents about the role of first aid in saving lives. The National Society and the International Federation country office health team attended the first aid simulation exercise and art performance organized by the Pyongyang Secondary School students.

Due to financial constraints, the purchase of 5,000 first aid refill kits (two for each of the 2,500 first aid posts) for 2008 was delayed. But with the generous support from Swedish and Finnish Red Cross, the procurement for 5,000 first aid refill kits has started for expected arrival by mid-March 2009 for the distribution to 2,500 first aid stations in the country.

The distribution of 190 first aid backpacks for the Red Cross first aid volunteers has already been completed by mid-November ([click here for Annex 5: distribution plan](#)).

The National Society had planned for the distribution of 2,000 stretchers to the first aid posts in the country. However, due to limitations in available funding, this activity had been cancelled. The ICRC kindly contributed 100 stretchers in 2008 to a selected number of first aid posts.

Health in emergencies:

In collaboration with the ministry of public health, the National Society developed and printed teaching materials like flipcharts and handouts for avian human influenza workshops. Five training sessions targeting 112 Red Cross trainers on personal protection from avian human pandemic influenza have been conducted in August to improve their capacity of preparedness. These trainers in turn trained the 1,120 volunteers with the same curriculum and training materials during the last quarter of 2008. The planned distribution of 1,200 personal protective equipment kits has been cancelled due to financial constraints in the year.



Communicable disease workshop for household doctors in Anju City, South Phyongan. DPRK RCS.

A total of ten international emergency health kits procured as contingency plan for future disasters as part of the 2007 flood operation have arrived and are stored in the central medical warehouse. These emergency kits will be pre-positioned in provincial warehouses of North Phyongan (six kits) and South Hamgyong (four kits).

Health promotion and training for health professionals:

A total of ten two-day workshops on communicable disease control focused on tuberculosis, malaria, avian and human influenza and HIV were conducted in cooperation with the ministry of public health in April and May. Up to 200 household doctors were trained to upgrade their knowledge and practices. In addition, ten two-day mother and child health workshops targeting 200 household doctors began in May and was completed in early June. Updated flipcharts and handouts were distributed to the participants to conduct the echo-training for their colleagues.

In collaboration with the ministry of public health, training materials on rational drug use have been updated, with 200 copies printed for training. The training and workshop for 200 household doctors was conducted in November and December.

The curriculum on HIV prevention workshop is completed in collaboration with the ministry of public health for the training of household doctors. Four training sessions planned for North and South Phyongan and North Hwanghae provinces has been completed during November and December.

Infectious diseases prevention and control

In coordination with the ministry of public health and WHO, the National Society observed "World Tuberculosis Day" on 24 March to endorse awareness, knowledge and motivation for actions against tuberculosis nationwide as well as to advocate the National Society tuberculosis-prevention activities.

As a member of the country coordination mechanism for the support from Global Fund to fight against tuberculosis, malaria and HIV (GFATM), the National Society was actively involved in the development of the proposal for the 8th-round support from GFATM.



HIV peer education training for young students. DPRK RCS.

A total of ten workshops on malaria prevention control for 200 Red Cross volunteers have been conducted in malaria-endemic areas of North and South Phyongan provinces. Flipcharts and handouts were distributed to the participants for their follow-up training. The planned activity for the distribution of 20,000 long-lasting insecticidal-treated bed nets in malaria-endemic areas has been cancelled due to budget constraints.

The malaria proposal has been accepted and recommended for funding. It is envisaged that the Malaria prevention and control activities may be carried at country level by the NS with the support from the Federation if the overall grant is fully agreed between the GFATM and the DPRK government. The National Society and the International Federation country office participated in the events to mark the "World Malaria Day" organised by WHO and ministry of public health in August.

The National Society and the International Federation have joined hands with the ministry of public health and WHO to observe World AIDS Day on 1 December 2008. The National Society organized HIV awareness sessions for the long-route truck drivers in Pyongyang. The National Society also organized peer education sessions for young men and women students in the bordering city of Sinuju in the first half of December.

Promotion of safe blood through voluntary blood donor recruitment

In order to improve the quality and quantity of voluntary blood donation in the country, the National Society and International Federation provided equipment such as computers, DVDs, desks, chairs, sofas and propaganda boards to establish and furnish one dissemination room each in the blood centres of Pyongyang and South Phyongan province. The equipment will help facilitate voluntary blood donor promotion, motivation and recruitment. The "World Blood Donor" day has been observed again this year.

Improved water and sanitation in communities:

The National Society water and sanitation technicians and the International Federation delegate inspected the construction materials delivered to the communities in April and May while checking the progress of the construction work in the field. Most of the new water sources and reservoir tanks are completed except pipe laying work and sanitation facilities (soak-pit and latrine) and will be handed over to the communities after completion and final assessment.

A joint team of four people from the DPRK RCS and the International Federation country office visited the Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS) from 11- 22 March 2008. The main objective of the visit was to learn from and share with the NRCS the experiences in implementation of the community-based development and water and sanitation programme, with specific focus on participatory needs, assessments and planning, integration of different programme activities, quality assurance and sustainability measures during and after programme implementation, monitoring and reporting, water quality monitoring systems and structure. The visit, combined with briefing at the headquarters of NRCS and a seven-day field trip to several project areas in different districts, enabled the team members to identify the lessons learnt, new concepts and integration modalities with different programme components and the way forward for applying these lessons in the programme of DPRK RCS. In order to replicate the successful elements of the NRCS community development programmes, it was agreed to further combine the water and sanitation programme with disaster management and organizational development to generate maximum impact of Red Cross interventions through the capacity building in disaster preparedness and institutional development of the project communities.

On the occasion of “World Water Day”, colourful events were organized jointly by National Society and International Federation’s country office on 20 March 2008 in one of the project communities from the 2006-07 programme. Present at the events were the Secretary General of DPRK RCS and head of the International Federation’s DPRK office and other staff members of the National Society and International Federation. Community and local representatives as well as students also participated in the events. The participants inspected newly installed water and sanitation systems in the community following a brief introduction by a community leader. There was also an animation film show on “Nature and Disaster” as well as quiz game-related to water and sanitation, hygiene for school children. The event provided the community, and school children in particular, with an important opportunity to increase their awareness of water and sanitation and hygiene.



Pond water before the construction in Songjong ri, Hamju County, South Hamgyong province. **DPRK RCS.**

2007-2008 water and sanitation programme (9 new projects and upgrading of 26 reviewed projects, implementation period: July 2007-December 2008)

Nine new water and sanitation projects in three provinces have been completed and were handed over to the communities between November and December 2008.

A total of 34,600 beneficiaries now have access to safe water from their home taps while 2,905 waste water collection systems (soak pits) and 950 ventilated improved latrines have been installed in selected households. Technicians as well as water and sanitation officers of the National Society and the International Federation have regularly monitored the sites during the construction phase of the projects. After the final assessment of the installation and operation of the water and



Newly constructed storage tank in Songjong ri, Hamju County, South Hamgyong province. **DPRK RCS.**

sanitation systems in November and December 2008 by the International Federation water and sanitation delegate and staff of DPRK Red Cross, full ownership and responsibility of the systems was handed over to the communities following the signing and exchange of a handover agreement between the DPRK Red Cross and the community.

Training workshops on the PHAST methodology and on the prevention of water and vector borne diseases was organized in August for 200 participants from respective communities: Red Cross volunteers, health workers and school teachers. They will in turn further disseminate hygiene promotion for their communities using the PHAST methodology in close cooperation with the community health institutions.

As a result of the impact review of 26 villages from earlier water and sanitation programmes, the water supply systems of respective communities are grouped in four categories ranging from "systems in good working order" to "substantial intervention required". Subsequently, the systems have been upgraded accordingly and were inspected by the International Federation's water and sanitation delegate and staff of the DPRK Red Cross in November and December 2008.

2008-2009 water and sanitation programme (15 new communities and impact review of 2nd phase water and sanitation programme)

In line with the International Federation funding support plan 2008-2009, a new water and sanitation programme was initiated for 15 newly selected communities in North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces in June and July. The selection of these communities were preceded by joint field assessments and technical studies of the proposed projects based on feasibility, actual water and sanitation situation and health data, and water quality test results. Technical workshops combined with disaster management and organizational development concept giving have been organized for community leaders, local technicians, county engineers and water and sanitation officers, and the Red Cross branch staff. Materials like pipes, pumps and electrical equipment are on order with the procurement taking place in the International Federation's Asia Pacific zone office and delivery time to the field is due in February 2009. In the meantime, cement and steel bars for the construction of reservoirs and water sources were delivered on the respective sites and the communities have already started construction of the concrete components of their water systems.



A happy beneficiary in Eup town, Cholsan county, North Phyongan province. **DPRK RCS.**

The water and sanitation impact review of 20 water and sanitation installations from 2004 took place in October and November 2008, with the facilitation of an International Federation water and sanitation consultant. The outcome of the review has given more insight on health impact, sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of the systems and lessons learnt which information will be used for future programmes. The specific review report is available to CAS partners upon request.

Capacity building of emergency water and sanitation response

Emergency water and sanitation response kits, capable of providing clean water to 10,000 people, arrived at Nampo port in April. Prior to this, three SETA water treatment units donated by the Spanish Red Cross arrived in February. Facilitated by four experts from the International Federation, the Spanish Red Cross and the Swedish Red Cross, two four-day workshops for the deployment and operation of these equipments were conducted in Pyongyang and Anju city, South Phyongan province between 21 and 30 April to train 45 persons in total. The workshop also included the water storage and distribution systems and sanitation part such as



Emergency water and sanitation training in Pyongsong city, South Phyongan province. **DPRK RCS.**

installation of quick latrine, vector control and water quality analysis using DelAqua kit.

As part of disaster preparedness for floods and other natural disasters, a two-day emergency water and sanitation response training was organized in Pyongsong City, South Phyongan province in July for 21 Red Cross branch officers and volunteers.

The participants were trained on the operation of Scandinavian EmWat 4000 water treatment unit and the Spanish SETA units. As part of this response programme, 2,000 hygiene kits were procured and stored in the Red Cross warehouse.

Constraints or challenges

The implementation of some of the planned activities like trainings and procurement of first aid refill kits were delayed due to uncertainty over the availability of required funding.

The DPRK Red Cross congress-related activities kept the health team busy and they were not able to participate in some of the regional -level trainings and meetings.

The unmet medicine needs (about 30 per cent of the total, as 70 per cent need is reportedly met through the Red Cross essential medicines) at the basic health care level is a challenge to meet with the available financial resources. During monitoring visits, it is a common observation that health facilities are running out of medicine stock. With rising food insecurity the winter months ahead, it is feared that the number of sick children and women will increase, further compromising the ability of primary health care facilities with already less than needed supplies.

With skyrocketing oil prices on the international market, the cost of pipes and fittings also increased accordingly. This has a negative impact on the procurement of pipes and fittings for the 15 new projects of the 2008-2009 water and sanitation programme. It is expected that the total cost of the procurement will exceed the original budget. Depending on the quotations and the available funds it may be necessary to adjust the implementation rates and implement step by step over a longer period of time.

Organizational development

The organizational development programme has continued to consolidate and further strengthen the National Society through implementation of new strategies and statutes. For the first time since its inception, the National Society invited 302 members from different level of the organization to attend the congress which takes place every four year.

By introducing a new activity, namely, the integrated community development project (ICDP), the programme has also managed to further develop the local branches and its volunteers.

Founded in 1946, the Red Cross Society of the DPRK went through a systematic organizational development process when a severe and unprecedented flooding occurred in 1998 and an appeal was launched for the first time in its history. The consecutive natural disasters in the following years worsened the already difficult situation, overwhelming the overall national response capacity. The need for organizational development and overall capacity building appeared to be in demand since 2000 as large-scale international inputs critically required relevant organizational capacity of dealing with recurrent disasters and different operational needs.

Since 2001, based on the initial capacity assessment, the DPRK RCS started to implement the Federation-supported organizational development programme. Aspiring to achieve characteristics of a well functioning national society, the organizational development programme has followed conscious steps of change process since it started. At its congress held in 2004, the DPRK RCS adopted the National Society Development Plan 2010, adjusted its statute and streamlined the organizational structure by separating governance and management.

Another landmark was made with the adoption of the DPRK Law on the Red Cross Society in January 2007. Furthermore, at the congress held in October 2008, the DPRK RCS reaffirmed its mission and vision, amended its statute in consultation with the ICRC/International Federation review commission and adopted the National Society Development Plan 2012.

The integrated community development programme has been piloted in two communities, contributing to the development of community-based Red Cross volunteering and sustainable capacity building of local branches.

Outcomes/ Expected results

Programme Components	Programme Outcomes
Integrity assurance	The Red Cross Law adopted in the DPRK is applied, the mandate of the Red Cross strengthened and the emblem better protected
Sustainable volunteer management	The National Society has a strengthened volunteer base
Branch and headquarter capacity building	Branches and training centres have increased capacity in administration and programme management
	The financial management system of the National Society for handling international support meets international standards of accountability
	The National Society participates in knowledge sharing and skill development within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement
Pilot integrated community development project (ICDP)	The vulnerability of people living in the pilot communities is decreased
Resource mobilization	Income from resource mobilization is increased
Communication and advocacy	The quality and quantity of communication activities, aimed at increasing awareness of the Red Cross Movement, its principles and the work of the DPRK Red Cross are improved

Achievements

Integrity assurance

In May 2008, the Cabinet offered a consultation meeting to the concerned ministries and the National Society governance to discuss enforcement regulation of the DPRK Law on the Red Cross Society adopted in January 2007. The participants agreed to hold further coordination meetings among stakeholders as they found the implication of the law including the use of the Red Cross emblem entails a more cautious interpretation for action.

The International Federation integrity policy has been translated and incorporated into different branch-level trainings, with an attempt to properly handle organizational integrity issues based on correct understanding.



Training for city/ county volunteer leaders in Siniju city, North Phyongan province. **DPRK RCS.**

The role of the National Society as a balanced independent auxiliary to the government was highlighted on the occasion of the Red Cross congress held under the participation of 302 representatives from different levels of the DPRK Red Cross Society on 29 - 30 October 2008. The congress amended the constitution after having incorporated feedback from the Joint ICRC/ International Federation review commission and adopted the National Society Development Plan 2012, the guiding strategy of the National Society for the next four years, and policy framework, covering health and care, disaster management, gender, youth and volunteering. It also elected a partly new governing board composed of 25 members, re-elected the president and elected two new vice-presidents. After the congress, a two-day leadership training took place in Pyongyang for 80 new governance volunteers from city/county branches to further their understanding of the Red Cross and knowledge about the new DPRK Red Cross statute and policies as well as the implication of the Red Cross law. The Red Cross national congress event helped to reaffirm nationwide trust in the humanitarian mandate of the DPRK Red Cross Society to fulfill its mission and responsibilities in reducing human sufferings and promoting humanitarian values.

Sustainable volunteer management

Organizational development team drafted a monitoring and evaluation guideline on volunteer management. The guideline introduces various forms that can be used by branches to measure different levels of volunteering in all the volunteer management cycle. Training modules for newly recruited volunteers were updated with the inclusion of volunteer management guidelines, a self-assessment questionnaire, and vulnerability and capacity assessment tool.



Leadership training after Red Cross congress in Pyongyang. **DPRK RCS.**

A total of five workshops for effective volunteer management have been organized by the national headquarters' organizational development team targeting altogether 112 volunteer leaders in 68 city/county branches where draft volunteer management guidelines as well as best practices and experiences in managing volunteers were shared. The workshops also helped the headquarters and branch staff to better design effective volunteering approach within the integrated community-based development project initiated by the headquarters.

With the provision of 300 sets of Red Cross flipcharts as well as training facilities and materials like computers, projectors and consumables for the training of volunteers, five Red Cross training centres and branches have become able to conduct trainings by themselves for 5,000 volunteers.

An additional 300 Red Cross brief cases, 1,000 ball-point pens and notebooks were procured and distributed to the volunteers in the October national congress to reward, recognize and further motivate their volunteering.

Branch and headquarters capacity building

The National Society finance team has produced a draft financial management manual in March and submitted it to the governance and management for their validation. Though the manual will have to follow a long validation process as it covers technical sensitivity in the current local context, the manual will enable the National Society to improve its financial resource management system once in place.



Workshop for provincial level Red Cross branch staff in Hamhung city, South Hamgyong province. **DPRK RCS.**

The National Society also strengthened the management structure of the headquarters and reinstalled two Deputy Secretary General positions. Coordination among different programmes has been improved concerning the strategic integrated approach by all programmes for the overall capacity building of the National Society, especially the integrated community development project.

A total of 17 management and governance leaders of nine provincial-level Red Cross branches gathered together in South Hamgyong province in July for a three-day organizational development workshop. The Deputy Secretary General, together with ICRC and the International Federation country office coordinators, facilitated and observed the workshop.

The participants exchanged their views and forward-looking prospects of organizational development based on the outcome and recommendations derived from mid-term review of the National Society Development Plan 2010.

Communications equipment (desktop computer, digital camera and UPS) and training equipment for headquarters were procured, together with five motorcycles for provincial branches and 100 bicycles for city/county branches distributed to help those branches to have regular monitoring on the Red Cross programmes in the field.

Three officers of the International Federation country office visited the zonal office in Kuala Lumpur and the regional office in Beijing to get training from and discuss with finance, reporting, organizational development and health sections. Headed by Secretary General, three other staff of the National Society attended in the CAS meeting and CAS learning conference in Geneva in September. They also visited the Norwegian Red Cross and the Finnish Red Cross to discuss and promote cooperation with those major participating national societies.

Pilot integrated community development project (ICDP)

In January, based on the result of vulnerability and capacity assessment in 2007, a draft proposal for an integrated community development project has been worked out by the organizational development team. A joint team of the DPRK RCS (two people, including the deputy Secretary General) and the International Federation country office (two people, including the water and sanitation delegate) visited the Nepalese Red Cross Society in March to study the integrated community based programme in Nepal and refer to their experience in designing the ICDP in the DPRK context. The visit was useful and enabled the team to identify lessons learned and come up with more concrete concept, cooperation modalities and the way forward.

In April, participatory planning meetings were held for three days with the participation of 75 community people and local stakeholders in two pilot project communities: Sinsong-ri, Kumya county in South Hamgyong province and Maejon-ri, Phyongwon county in South Pyongan province. In the meeting, the participatory rural appraisal was employed to facilitate the set-up of a community plan of action to transform vulnerability into capacity. The meetings helped the National Society to further consolidate its concept on the ICDP and increased project awareness and local resource mobilization from the community people and local stakeholders for the project.

In May, a programme coordination meeting was held with the participation of different programme officers at headquarters' level to find an agreeable approach to ICDP. The meeting was also attended by a health adviser and an organizational development consultant of the Swedish Red Cross who were visiting the country. The participants shared views on how different programmes can participate in this project and what responsibilities will look like for each programme. Comment on the project proposal from the International Federation country office also enabled the organizational development team to produce a more realistic proposal and way of approach.



Rice mill and old machineries in Sinsong ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong province. **DPRK RCS.**

The integrated community development project has gained momentum in two pilot communities from July 2008. Under the facilitation of locally recruited staff by the provincial branches, the community and volunteers carried out different promotion activities designed by themselves for empowering the most vulnerable people including health and hygiene, disaster awareness and tree planting. The communities started the rehabilitation of kindergartens and public bathrooms with the support of the International Federation and local stakeholders such as the German embassy in Pyongyang.

Small food processing machineries, which will generate job opportunities and additional income for the elderly and disabled people as well as increase the nutritional status of the children and other vulnerable people, have been distributed to both communities in March 2009.

The selection criteria and vulnerability and capacity assessment knowledge have been transferred to the provincial branch staff and volunteers so that they can conduct initial assessments for the selection of target communities for the next year. The pilot project is being monitored by an integrated task force of the DPRK RC and the International Federation.

With the implementation of the integrated community development project, a platform for the vulnerable and the community as a whole has been created to address their livelihood needs and equal participation in the community development process, thus contributing to the volunteering development and the capacity-building of Red Cross branches.

Resource mobilization

In December, Red Cross induction training for 20 Red Cross service centre staff and drivers has taken place at the centre.

Oil press machines designed for the income generation of the Red Cross branches in the counties where the ICDP is being implemented have been distributed. The income will be used for the sustainable support to the projects as well as for the activities of volunteers in other communities.

Advocacy and communication

Scenario scripts for the production of animation CD on the Fundamental Principles of the Movement have been produced by four different local manufacturing companies.

In April, in the middle of Red Cross tree planting campaign, the Korean Central News Agency carried a news in its information bulletin on the campaign under the title of "Brisk Spring Tree Planting Campaign of Red Cross Youth and Volunteers in DPRK" after visiting Maejon-ri, Phyongwon County of South Phyongan province.

On the occasion of the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day, representatives from different embassies, WHO, UNICEF, and senior officers from concerned ministries were invited to the event. The Secretary General of the National Society, heads of the International Federation and the ICRC country offices made speeches which address respective activities in light of the Movement origin and history.

In conjunction with the congress and foundation day of the DPRK Red Cross Society, the National Society's communications department invited up to 22 different press agencies to the event. Major local newspapers including *Rodong Sinmun* and central TV carried articles and broadcasted the event which included a general introduction to the DPRK Red Cross Society on primetime. In addition, a Red Cross induction workshop for 20 media representatives was held in December to help promote a better understanding of the DPRK Red Cross Society and the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement as a whole.

With the enhanced Red Cross image across the country, tangible increases of volunteering could be perceived. Mrs Kim Yong Hui, health staff of the Kangwon provincial Red Cross branch, had been working as a Red Cross volunteer for nine years. She tells the following story of her own to the visitors from the national society and head of the International Federation country office. *"I became a Red Cross volunteer in 1999 when my province was severely affected by flooding. I saw many people left homeless, having to endure a lot of suffering. I especially could not forget the sight of the children which broke my heart. But I saw the Red Cross people coming to their rescue and could see the light of hope. It motivated me to become a Red Cross volunteer and since then, I have been serving for people in need. Now I have become a mother and have to help my parents-in-law with household work. They also work and it requires a lot of my time to spend at home and taking care of my child. But with volunteering I hardly have the time to do so. At first, my parents-in-law were not happy with this but later they understood me when people called me 'our Red Cross helper'. Neighbours have been kind enough to bring my child home from the nursery so I can concentrate my efforts to do my job. I am proud of my Red Cross work and will stay with this as long as I can."*

Working in partnership

The DPRK Red Cross, the International Federation and ten partner national societies operate within a three year Cooperation Agreement Strategy, which is agreed to be extended in 2009 until 2012. The CAS partners contribute with financial and material resources and also make available technical expertise who engage in the various programmes and provide training and guidance. The CAS process is coordinated by a senior CAS coordinator at the International Federation Secretariat in Geneva, due to the unique context of DPRK and the strategic location of the Geneva office in relations to CAS partners and other stake holders.

The CAS process has provided a more stable and reliable relationship for the DPRK Red Cross, the International Federation with increased trust and transparent collaboration. The CAS process is also supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The fourth CAS meeting with partners was held in Geneva in September 2008, where the programme implementation for 2008 was discussed as well as the Plan and Budget 2009-2010 was presented.

Contributing to longer-term impact

The longer-term impact on communities and beneficiaries from Red Cross programme support are being monitored by the national society, International Federation, external consultants and CAS partner senior technical advisors. In 2008, monitoring has been carried out in health & care, water and sanitation, reforestation and disaster management. The disaster management review provided the foundation for an official disaster management document, which is now under distribution to current and potential future partners. A review of the CBFA programme will be conducted in June 2009 with the involvement of Finnish Red Cross and possibly other CAS partners.

The health monitoring team, supervised by the national society health coordinator and the International Federation health coordinator and health officer, collects data regarding the distribution of drugs and other equipment to health clinics and on the use of the medicines. The DPRK Red Cross and the International Federation collaborates with the statistical bureau of the ministry of public health for quantitative impact data on the drug distribution. A first report was received in January 2009 but the content still needs further development.

The International Federation country office have invited monitoring visits by other support units of the International Federation structure including logistics (warehousing management and drug procurement), internal audit for finance and management review as well as an IT review to maintain the Federation office's efficiency and operational effectiveness.

Increased efforts will be made in 2009-2010 to capture impact of training activities across the various programmes, from workshops on use of essential drugs, hygiene promotion, volunteer training to institutional advocacy and international exchange visits.

Looking ahead

The programme activities of the 2009-2010 Plan and Budget builds on previous years work. The priorities over the next 12 months are; to secure sufficient funding for the health programme in 2009-2010 (essential drug distribution) and to identify additional financial resources for the implementation of the next cycle of the Water and Sanitation programme 2010-2011. Furthermore, the disaster management plan for 2009-2010 has been modified to incorporate recommendations from the disaster management review (including the recommendations for the reforestation component) which will inform an application for funding from the EU 2010-2011 in collaboration with Danish Red Cross.

The International Federation will also make efforts to participate in the concluding negotiations regarding the role of principal recipient of the Global Fund malaria programme.

Dissemination and implementation of the new Statutes will be a priority for the DPRK Red Cross over the coming two-year period, which will be supported by the International Federation.

Some changes of the DPRK Red Cross management structure are expected to be implemented in the beginning of 2009. Further information will be communicated as soon as available.

The International Federation's country office in DPRK has also advertised a few open positions for recruitment in the first two quarters of 2009. A new water and sanitation delegate seconded by New Zealand Red Cross as well as replacement of head of country office will start in the second quarter of 2009. A new health coordinator is required by mid-2009.

How we work	
<p>The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".</p>	<p>Global Agenda Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters. • Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. • Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability. • Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.
Contact information	
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[<Annexes and final financial report below; click here to return to title page>](#)

Distribution plan of 1,705 medicine kits for three-month consumption (April - June 2008) and 2,374 medical instrument kits (February 2008)

Annex 1- 1

No	Province	City/County	No of medicine kits	No of instrument kits
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	57	64
2		Uiju	19	32
3		Ryongchon	30	45
4		Pihyon	29	46
5		Yomju	21	35
6		Tongrim	21	36
7		Cholsan	23	36
8		Sonchon	25	44
9		Jongju	41	64
10		Kwaksan	23	42
11		Kusong	40	53
12		Taechon	21	36
13		Unjon	23	39
14		Pakchon	20	33
15		Kujang	28	43
16		Hyangsan	17	22
17		Tongchang	9	12
18		Sakju	48	66
19		Pyokdong	14	25
20	South Phyongan	Phyongsong	43	44
21		Taedong	21	35
22		Jeungsan	19	31
23		Onchon	27	38
24		Pyongwon	29	48
25		Sukchon	26	43
26		Mundok	18	32
27		Chongnam	20	25
28		Anju	54	71
29		Kaechon	77	91
30		Songchon	34	55
31		Sinyang	18	30
32		Yangdok	19	34
33		Sunchon	63	78
34		Eunsan	37	51
35		Pukchang	37	58
36		Maengsan	23	33
37		Tokchon	50	55
38		Hoichang	14	25
39		Nyongwon	15	26
40	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	53	69
41		Kaephung	12	21
42		Jangphung	15	27
43	South Hamgyong	Hamheung	76	64
44		Hungnam	60	44
45		Hamju	20	37
46		Yongkwang	20	27
47		Sinheung	18	26
48		Jongphyong	35	50
49		Keumya	42	66
50		Rakwon	11	15
51		Hongwon	24	36
52		Sinpo	16	16
53		Pukchong	29	45
54		Toksong	16	25
55		Riwon	18	26
56		Tanchon	87	104
Total			1705	2374

Three **medicine kits** will be supplied to every referral institution, two to every polyclinic and half to every hospital and clinic.

Three **instrument kits** will be supplied to every referral institution and one to every primary institution, except that some polyclinics will receive two instrument kits.

Distribution plan of 2,359 primary medical kits and 2,359 small kits for three-month consumption (July 2008-September 2008) (June 2008).

Annex 1 - 2

No	Province	City/County	No of "Il Cha" medical kits	No of small kits
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	63	63
2		Uiju	32	32
3		Ryongchon	45	45
4		Pihyon	46	46
5		Yomju	35	35
6		Tongrim	36	36
7		Cholsan	36	36
8		Sonchon	44	44
9		Jongju	60	60
10		Kwaksan	42	42
11		Kusong	53	53
12		Taechon	36	36
13		Unjon	39	39
14		Pakchon	33	33
15		Kujang	43	43
16		Hyangsan	22	22
17		Tongchang	12	12
18		Sakju	66	66
19		Pyokdong	25	25
20	South Phyongan	Pyongsong	44	44
21		Taedong	35	35
22		Jeungsan	31	31
23		Onchon	38	38
24		Pyongwon	48	48
25		Sukchon	43	43
26		Mundok	32	32
27		Chongnam	25	25
28		Anju	67	67
29		Kaechon	91	91
30		Songchon	55	55
31		Sinyang	30	30
32		Yangdok	34	34
33		Sunchon	74	74
34		Eunsan	51	51
35		Pukchang	58	58
36		Maengsan	33	33
37		Tokchon	55	55
38		Hoichang	25	25
39		Nyongwon	26	26
40	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	69	69
41		Kaepung	21	21
42		Jangpung	27	27
43	South Hamgyong	Hamhung	64	64
44		Hungnam	44	44
45		Hamju	37	37
46		Yongkwang	26	26
47		Sinhung	26	26
48		Jongpyong	49	49
49		Kumya	66	66
50		Rakwon	15	15
51		Hongwon	36	36
52		Sinpo	16	16
53		Pukchong	45	45
54		Toksong	25	25
55		Riwon	26	26
56		Tanchon	104	104
Total			2359	2359

One **primary medical kit** consists of one medicine carton, and one **small kit** consists of one carton, totaling two cartons .

Every primary health institution will receive each of primary medical and small kit while every referral health institution will receive three of primary medical and small kits respectively.

Distribution Plan of 2,360 II Cha Instrument Kits, 2,398 II Cha Medicine Kits and 2,398 Small Kits for Three-Month Consumption (October-December, 2008)

No	Province	City/County	No of II Cha Instrument kits	No of II Cha Medicine kits	No of Small kits
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	61	63	63
2		Uiju	32	32	32
3		Ryongchon	40	45	45
4		Pihyon	46	46	46
5		Yomju	35	35	35
6		Tongrim	36	36	36
7		Cholsan	36	36	36
8		Sonchon	44	44	44
9		Jongju	60	60	60
10		Kwaksan	40	42	42
11		Kusong	53	53	53
12		Taechon	36	36	36
13		Unjon	39	39	39
14		Pakchon	33	33	33
15		Kujang	43	43	43
16		Hyangsan	22	22	22
17		Tongchang	12	12	12
18		Sakju	66	66	66
19		Pyokdong	25	25	25
20		Unsan	39	39	39
21	South Phyongan	Phyongsong	44	44	44
22		Taedong	35	35	35
23		Jeungsan	31	31	31
24		Onchon	38	38	38
25		Phyongwon	48	48	48
26		Sukchon	43	43	43
27		Mundok	32	32	32
28		Chongnam	25	25	25
29		Anju	61	67	67
30		Kaechon	91	91	91
31		Songchon	55	55	55
32		Sinyang	30	30	30
33		Yangdok	34	34	34
34		Sunchon	70	74	74
35		Eunsan	51	51	51
36		Pukchang	58	58	58
37		Maengsan	33	33	33
38		Tokchon	55	55	55
39		Hoichang	25	25	25
40		Nyongwon	26	26	26
41	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	60	69	69
42		Kaephung	21	21	21
43		Jangphung	27	27	27
44	South Hamgyong	Hamheung	64	64	64
45		Heungnam	44	44	44
46		Hamju	37	37	37
47		Yongkwang	26	26	26
48		Sinheung	26	26	26
49		Jongphyong	49	49	49
50		Keumya	60	66	66
51		Rakwon	15	15	15
52		Hongwon	36	36	36
53		Sinpo	16	16	16
54		Pukchong	45	45	45
55		Toksong	25	25	25
56		Riwon	26	26	26
57		Tanchon	100	104	104
Total			2360	2398	2398

Each of II Cha instrument kit, II Cha medicine kit and small kit consists of one carton.

Every primary health institution will receive each of II Cha medical instrument, II Cha medicine and small kits while every referral health institution will receive three II Cha medicine, three small & three II Cha instrument kits respective except that a few referral institutions will receive only two instrument kits.

Distribution Plan of 352 Referral Medical Kits for Six-Month Consumption
(September, 2008)

No	Province	City/County	Number of Kits	Remarks
1	North Phyongan	Sinuiju	8	
2		Uiju	4	
3		Ryongchon	10	
4		Pihyon	8	
5		Yomju	4	
6		Tongrim	4	
7		Cholsan	4	
8		Sonchon	4	
9		Jongju	6	
10		Kwaksan	2	
11		Kusong	8	
12		Taechon	4	
13		Unjon	4	
14		Pakchon	4	
15		Kujang	8	
16		Hyangsan	2	
17		Unsan	6	
18		Tongchang	2	
19		Sakju	17	
20		Pyokdong	2	
21	South Phyongan	Phyongsong	6	
22		Taedong	4	
23		Jeung-san	4	
24		Onchon	10	
25		Phyongwon	6	
26		Sukchon	6	
27		Mundok	2	
28		Chongnam	2	
29		Anju	8	
30		Kaechon	25	
31		Songchon	8	
32		Sinyang	4	
33		Yangdok	2	
34		Sunchon	14	
35		Eunsan	12	
36		Pukchang	10	
37		Maengsan	2	
38		Tokchon	20	
39		Hoichang	2	
40		Nyongwon	2	
41	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	8	
42		Kaephung	2	
43		Jangphung	2	
44	South Hamgyong	Hamheung	12	
45		Heungnam	10	
46		Hamju	0	
47		Yongkwang	2	
48		Sinheung	2	
49		Jongphyong	4	
50		Keumya	6	
51		Rakwon	2	
52		Hongwon	2	
53		Sinpo	2	
54		Pukchong	2	
55		Toksong	2	
56		Riwon	2	
57		Tanchon	32	
Total			352	

Two referral medical kits will be supplied to every referral health institution, except that a few institutions will receive only one kit. One kit comprises of one carton.

DISTRIBUTION PLAN OF COAL FOR WINTER MONTHS
(revised - 2008.12.17)

NO.	Province	City/County Hosp	No.of H.	Quantity (MT)	Remark
1	N. Pyongan	Provincial H.	1	180	
2		Sinuiju No 2	1	180	
3		Cholsan	1	120	
4		Yomju	1	120	
5		Tongrim	1	120	
6		Ryongchon	1	120	
7		Pihyon	1	120	
8		Taechon	1	120	
9		Sonchon	1	120	
10		Jongju	1	120	
11		Kusong	1	120	
12		Kwaksan	1	120	
13		Unjon	1	120	
14		Hyangsan	1	120	
15		Pakchon	1	120	
16		Kujang	1	120	
17	S. Pyongan	Provincial H.	1	180	
18		Pyongsong	1	120	
19		Taedong	1	120	
20		Jeungsan	1	120	
21		Onchon	1	120	
22		Anju	1	120	
23		Sunchon	1	120	
24		Songchon	1	120	
25		Sinyang	1	120	
26		Yangdok	1	120	
27		Maengsan	1	120	
28		Kaechon	1	120	
29		Tokchon	1	120	
30		Sukchon	1	120	
31		Mundok	1	120	
32		Nyongwon	1	120	
33		Hoichang	1	120	
34	N.Hwanghae	Kaesong City	1	180	
35	S.Hamgyong	Provincial H.	1	180	
36		Hamheung	1	180	
37		Heungnam	1	120	
38		Kenmya	1	120	
39		Rakwon	1	120	
40		Hamju	1	120	
41		Hongwon	1	120	
42		Sinpo	1	120	
43		Jongpyong	1	120	
44		Pukchong	1	120	
Total				5640	

Distribution Plan of 190 First Aid Backpacks(October, 2008)

No.	Province	city/county	School name	Number of Bags
1	North Pyongan Province	Sinuiju	Paeksa School	2
2		Sinuiju	Tongjung School	2
3		Pihyong	Pihyon School No.1	2
4		Ryongchon	Ryongchon School No.1	2
5		Yomju	Sinsong School	2
6		Yomju	Ryongbok School	2
7		Tongrim	Tongrim School No.1	2
8		Tongrim	Tongchon School	2
9		Sonchon	Sonchon School No.1	2
10		Sonchon	Sonchon School	2
11		Kwaksan	Kwaksan School No.1	2
12		Jongju	Kim Ki Bong School	2
13		Jongju	Jongju School No.1	2
14		Eunsan	Eunsan School No.1	2
15		Cholsan	Cholsan School No.1	2
16		Taechon	Taechon School No.1	2
17		Taechon	Hakdang School	2
18		Unjon	Posong School	2
19		Unjon	Eunha School	2
20		Kujang	Kim Gwang Chol	2
21		Eunsan	Eunsan School	2
22		Uiju	Uiju School No.1	2
23		Sakju	Chongsong School	2
24		Tongchang	Tongchang School No.1	2
25		Kusong	Kusong School No.1	2
26		Kusong	Saenal School	2
27		Pyokdong	Pyokdong School No.1	2
28		Hyangsan	Hyangsan School No.1	2
29		Kusong	Sangdan School	2
30		Pakchon	Pakchon School No.1	2
31	South Pyongan Province	Pyongsong	Kimjongsuk School No.1	2
32		Pyongsong	Okjon School No.1	2
33		Pyongsong	Munhwa School No.1	2
34		Pyongsong	Pyongsong School No.1	2
35		Daedong	Daedong School No.1	2
36		Jungsan	Jungsan School No.1	2
37		Onchon	Onchon School No.1	2
38		Pyongwon	Pyongwon School No.1	2
39		Pyongwon	Sambong School	2
40		Sukchon	Sukchon School No.1	2
41		Sukchon	Gwangmyong School	2
42		Mundok	Mundok School No.1	2
43		Anju	Anju School No.1	2
44		Anju	Yonpung School	2
45		Kaechon	Kaechon School No.1	2
46		Kaechon	Namchon School	2
47		Songchon	Songchon School No.1	2
48		Sinyang	Sinyang School No.1	2
49		Yangdok	Yangdok School No.1	2
50		Sunchon	Sunchon School No.1	2
51		Sunchon	Dongdu School	2
52		Pukchang	Pukchang School No.1	2
53		Pukchang	Pukchang School	2
54		Maengsan	Maesang School No.1	2
55		Dokchon	Dokchon School No.1	2
56		Dokchon	Dokchon School	2
57		Nyongwon	Nyongwon School No.1	2
58		Eunsan	Eunsan School No.1	2
59		Chongnam	Chongnam School No.1	2
60		Hoichang	Hoichang School No.1	2

61	South Hamgyong Province	Hamheung	Hamheung School No.1	2
62		Hamheung	Dongheungsan School	2
63		Hamheung	Songchongang School	2
64		Hamheung	Heungnam School No.1	2
65		Hamheung	Heungdok School	2
66		Hamheung	Hoisang School	2
67		Hamheung	Haeon School	2
68		Hamheung	Sapo School	2
69		Hamheung	Dongheungsan School No.1	2
70		Hongwon	Hongwon Hero School	2
71		Hongwon	Namchon School	2
72		Kumya	Hangyeman School	2
73		Kumya	Kumya School No.1	2
74		Kumya	Pidan School	2
75		Sinpo	Sinpo School No.1	2
76		Sinpo	Gwangbok School	2
77		Hamju	Hamju School No.1	2
78		Hamju	Suheung School	2
79		Hamju	Hamju School	2
80		Rakwon	Rakwon School No.1	2
81		Rakwon	Sojung School	2
82		Riwon	Riwon School No.1	2
83		Riwon	Songjong School	2
84		Pukchong	Songso School	2
85		Pukchong	Pukchong School No.1	2
86		Jongpyong	Jongpyong Hero School	2
87		Jongpyong	Jongpyong School No.1	2
88		Yonggwang	Yonggwang Hero School	2
89		Yonggwang	Sangjung School	2
90		Yonggwang	Yonggwang School No.1	2
91		Hamheung	Rihwa School	2
92		Hamheung	Sinsang School	2
93		Hamheung	Nammun School	2
94		Hamheung	Majon School	2
95		Hamheung	Ryongsin School	2
Total:				190

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAKP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	1,392,607	9,136,478	292,280	10,695	527,626	11,359,686
B. Opening Balance	452,639	2,327,135	9,193	0	62,743	2,851,710
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross					0	0
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	286,094	386,350				672,444
British Government	0					0
British Red Cross	0					0
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	64,200	105,930	41,730			211,860
Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government)	100,000	672,137	50,000			822,137
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors)		94,293				94,293
Diners Club	-681		91			-591
Finnish Red Cross		5,688				5,688
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government)			34,574			34,574
German Government			12,363			12,363
German Red Cross		13,775	14,292			28,067
German Red Cross (from German Government)		0				0
Hong Kong Red Cross		-1				-1
Japanese Red Cross	30,681	60,000	29,909		188,888	309,478
Netherlands Red Cross		472,664			-8,288	464,377
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)		48,715				48,715
New Zealand Red Cross	0		0			0
Norwegian Red Cross	0	14,690				14,690
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	302,080	1,227,200				1,529,280
Other	307,370				8,288	315,657
Spanish Red Cross					30,440	30,440
Swedish Red Cross		50,880				50,880
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)		1,995,243	85,600		208,608	2,289,451
C1. Cash contributions	1,089,743	5,147,565	268,559		427,936	6,933,803
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Government	-4,530					-4,530
Danish Red Cross (from Denmark - Private Donors)		-206,628				-206,628
Danish Red Cross (from ECHO)		-8,166				-8,166
German Red Cross		54,076	-13,304			40,772
German Red Cross (from German Government)		492,100				492,100
Netherlands Red Cross		598,623				598,623
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)		-52,049				-52,049
Norwegian Red Cross	9,800					9,800
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	5,270	877,956	-13,304			869,922
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Denmark - Private Donors		216,796				216,796
Finnish Red Cross		93,235				93,235
Norwegian Red Cross		231,889				231,889
C3. Inkind Goods & Transport		541,920				541,920
Inkind Personnel						
Netherlands Red Cross		48,400			17,000	65,400
Norwegian Red Cross					87,213	87,213
Other		32,120				32,120

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Annual report 2008

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAKP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

C4. Inkind Personnel		80,520			104,213	184,733
Other Income						
Miscellaneous Income	6,058					6,058
C5. Other Income	6,058					6,058
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	1,101,072	6,647,961	255,255	0	532,149	8,536,436
D. Total Funding = B + C	1,553,711	8,975,096	264,448	0	594,892	11,388,146
Appeal Coverage	112%	98%	90%	0%	113%	100%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	452,639	2,327,135	9,193	0	62,743	2,851,710
C. Income	1,101,072	6,647,961	255,255	0	532,149	8,536,436
E. Expenditure	-899,721	-6,662,297	-255,139		-507,933	-8,325,090
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	653,990	2,312,799	9,309	0	86,959	3,063,056

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAKP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		1,392,607	9,136,478	292,280	10,695	527,626	11,359,686	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	83,364	45,038					45,038	38,327
Construction Materials	119,708	114,873					114,873	4,835
Clothing & textiles	80,000	8,059					8,059	71,941
Seeds,Plants	38,810	39,123					39,123	-313
Water & Sanitation	3,356,166	137,744	1,314,079				1,451,823	1,904,343
Medical & First Aid	3,353,673		3,270,744				3,270,744	82,929
Teaching Materials	227,573	11,395	92,162	43,125			146,682	80,891
Utensils & Tools	81,200	74,245					74,245	6,955
Other Supplies & Services	580,863	114,654	-523	29,227			143,358	437,506
Total Supplies	7,921,357	545,130	4,676,461	72,352			5,293,944	2,627,414
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	14,977	3,047	1,524	1,524		1,929	8,024	6,953
Others Machinery & Equipment		386	1,447	96		-1,929	0	-0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	14,977	3,433	2,971	1,620		0	8,024	6,953
Transport & Storage								
Storage	37,652		14,513				14,513	23,139
Distribution & Monitoring	474,231	18,918	160,199	2,926		592	182,636	291,595
Transport & Vehicle Costs	161,393	31,411	76,780	24,586		-537	132,239	29,154
Total Transport & Storage	673,276	50,329	251,492	27,512		55	329,388	343,888
Personnel								
International Staff	873,249	67,379	429,665	10,164		386,196	893,403	-20,154
Regionally Deployed Staff	10,727					727	727	10,000
National Staff	163,504	29,332	99,570	14,470		-12,565	130,807	32,697
National Society Staff	262,140	33,044	188,618	12,519		4,019	238,200	23,940
Consultants	67,000	15,884	56,549			-8,887	63,546	3,454
Total Personnel	1,376,620	145,640	774,402	37,152		369,490	1,326,684	49,936
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	293,065	52,101	137,311	39,363		11,742	240,518	52,548
Total Workshops & Training	293,065	52,101	137,311	39,363		11,742	240,518	52,548
General Expenditure								
Travel	63,529	3,689	11,485	23,928		45,893	84,996	-21,467
Information & Public Relation	77,957	15,693	8,948	28,367		5,161	58,168	19,789
Office Costs	73,100					63,880	63,880	9,220
Communications	54,810	613	578	561		54,477	56,229	-1,419
Financial Charges	3,000	-21,972	-24,642	-1,658		14,853	-33,419	36,419
Other General Expenses	3,000	34,536	119,559	8,204		-159,455	2,843	157
Total General Expenditure	275,396	32,558	115,928	59,401		24,809	232,696	42,700
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies	66,615					66,615	66,615	0
Total Contributions & Transfers	66,615					66,615	66,615	0
Programme Support								
Program Support	738,380	60,866	592,896	17,739		26,242	697,742	40,637
Total Programme Support	738,380	60,866	592,896	17,739		26,242	697,742	40,637
Services								
Services & Recoveries		9,663	110,665				120,328	-120,328
Total Services		9,663	110,665				120,328	-120,328
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			172			8,979	9,151	-9,151
Total Operational Provisions			172			8,979	9,151	-9,151

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/12
Appeal	MAAKP002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure						Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	
A		B						A - B
BUDGET (C)		1,392,607	9,136,478	292,280	10,695	527,626	11,359,686	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	11,359,686	899,721	6,662,297	255,139		507,933	8,325,090	3,034,596
VARIANCE (C - D)		492,885	2,474,180	37,141	10,695	19,693	3,034,596	