

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



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

## DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

16 December 2003

**Appeal No. 01.67/2003**

**Appeal Target:** CHF 13, 370, 909 (USD 9.2 million or EUR 9.1 million.)

**Programme Update No. 02**

**Period covered: June – November 2003**

*The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilising the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organisation and its millions of volunteers are active in over 180 countries.*

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### In Brief

**Appeal coverage:** 95.9%; See attached Contributions List for details.

**Outstanding needs:** The Appeal is completely covered

**Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:** 01.38/2002; 22/2002; 11/2003

**Programme Summary:** The disaster preparedness/disaster response programme received new funding from DFID for the period June 2003 – May 2005, and the implementation of program activities started according to plan. No major disaster has affected DPRK so far this year and pre-positioned relief stocks to cover the needs of 50,000 families are available. Despite some delays to the late arrival of funding, the DPRK Red Cross' health and care program, including the water and sanitation component was implemented over the reporting period. The organisational development programme has been expanded into two new provinces due to bilateral support from the Netherlands Red Cross.

The DPRK Red Cross is regarded as an important organisation in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the government, UN agencies and NGOs.

### Operational developments

Harvests this year in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) were above average, however, November's joint report published by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Food Programme (WFP), states that despite the good harvests, the situation remains "especially precarious" for young children, pregnant and nursing women and many elderly people.

Both the International Federation and other humanitarian agencies active in DPRK have noted the increased understanding from government and humanitarian counterparts, that in order to make sustainable improvements to the humanitarian situation in DPRK, both training and relief items will be needed for several years to come.

In the autumn, the impact of recently introduced economic reforms became recognisable as newly established markets are emerging as a supplementary source of food and consumer goods for the population. There is, however,

growing concern among humanitarian agencies, that the reforms may create a more complex socio-economic situation, with new vulnerable groups emerging in parallel with improved conditions for other population groups. These changes will demand an increased amount of effort to be put into assessments and vulnerability analyses.

An East Asia Donor Partners' Meeting was hosted by the Federation in Geneva as the SARS epidemic made it impossible to conduct the partnership meeting in Beijing in June. In September, the secretary general and programme coordinator of the DPRK Red Cross visited the Federation's secretariat in Geneva and five partner national societies. On both of these occasions donor societies renewed their commitment to provide further support for DPRK Red Cross emergency response and capacity building activities.

Further cooperation within the East Asia Region was developed over the reporting period, materializing in: study visits to China and Mongolia as well as other countries; visits from a delegation from the Red Cross Society of China; as well as continued talks between DPRK and the Republic of Korea Red Cross regarding family visits and relief support.

Close cooperation with the UN and NGOs regarding programme coordination has continued concerning both programming (CAP process) and disaster response. The latter was demonstrated through the joint implementation of a SARS prevention programme by the WHO, UNICEF and the International Federation/DPRK Red Cross. This program was funded through the Federation's SARS Emergency Appeal 11/2003. The SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) epidemic did not affect DPRK this year, and the training is now focused on a more general approach aiming at the prevention of infectious diseases, and to raise the awareness in case of possible SARS outbreaks in the future.

Although there were no reported cases of SARS in DPRK, travel restrictions imposed due to the SARS epidemic affecting parts of East Asia delayed the implementation of training sessions planned for the summer. Travel regulations imposed by the DPRK Government to prevent the spread of SARS into DPRK were lifted by July 11 and programme implementation was able to continue.

As of November 2003, DPRK had not experienced any major flooding or typhoons.

## **Health and care**

Distributions of basic medicine by the DPRK Red Cross to 1,762 institutions in four provinces continued over the reporting period. The distribution of medicine to hospitals was delayed due to lack of funding in the beginning of the year. To ensure a continuous supply of medicines next year new funding is needed by March 2004.

The society is continuing to manage a project to raise awareness about the prevention of communicable diseases which was developed in conjunction with the region's SARS prevention project, as DPRK was not affected by the SARS epidemic. Ongoing training in community-based first aid, general health promotion topics and malaria prevention was supplemented by distributions of first aid material, stretchers and mosquito nets.

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

**Objective 1: Strengthened capacity of at least 1,762 institutions (provincial, county, city, industrial, *Ri* hospitals and clinics, poly-clinics) in three provinces and one municipality with provision of medical relief items so that the vulnerable have access to basic health care services.**

**Expected Result: By the end of 2004, all supported health institutions are able to provide basic medical services to their catchment populations, including provision of essential drugs and improved diagnostic and monitoring capacity.**

**Progress/Achievements to date:**

Three hundred and sixty seven (367) supplementary health kits, purchased with support from the Federation arrived on 23 June. The kits were distributed to 157 county/city and industrial hospitals from the end of June to mid-July to cover needs arising during the second and third quarter of 2003. At the same time the DPRK Red Cross and the Federation conducted monitoring activities while distributing drugs for the treatment of malaria, chloroquine (1,100 tins) and primaquine (1,650 tins), which had arrived together with the supplementary kits.

Mosquito nets and screens donated by the Finnish Red Cross arrived between 25 May and 27 June in three shipments. In total, 16,000 items were distributed to 8,000 families in 128 distribution sites from the middle of June through July. The distribution was monitored by representatives of the Federation and the DPRK Red Cross who provided on-site training regarding the use of the items.

Five thousand and seventy (5,070) basic health kits donated by ECHO, the Japanese Red Cross and the New Zealand Red Cross to meet needs arising during the third quarter of 2003 arrived at Nampo port on 25 July. The basic health kits were distributed along side 1,215 kits provided from the buffer stock. The kits contained twice as much aluminum hydroxide and ferro sulphate than normal, to compensate for substandard items which were removed from previous distributions. At the same time, 5,482 tins of aluminum hydroxide and 782 tins of ferro sulphate arrived. Monitored distributions of the kits and replacements of aluminum hydroxide and ferro sulphate took place in August. All third quarter basic health kits were marked with an ECHO sticker to ensure visibility as well as kits donated by the Japanese Red Cross.

On 22 September, 6,200 basic health kits provided by the Norwegian Red Cross arrived to meet the needs arising during the fourth quarter of 2003. On 22 September, 85 kits from the buffer stock were added to complete the distribution, which was conducted from the end of September until mid-October. At the same time, 650 basic health kits were distributed to ten remote counties to be consumed during the first quarter of 2004 as a precautionary measure in the event that the roads are blocked during the winter. Monitoring of the distribution was conducted from the middle of October until the beginning of November.

Basic health kits funded by ECHO and the Danish Red Cross arrived in the early part of November.

Three hundred and sixty seven (367) supplementary health kits for the fourth and first quarter and 26 orthopaedic kits are being procured by the Netherlands Red Cross and are expected to arrive in January 2004. Household doctors' kits, safe delivery kits, autoclaves and more supplementary kits are also being procured. The first batch of household doctors' kits are expected to arrive in late December.

So far this year, institutional monitoring has been undertaken in 171 institutions.

The printing of an updated drug manual is in progress in co-operation with WHO and UNICEF, the manuals are expected to be ready by the end of the year. The Federation will buy and distribute 10,000 copies.

UNICEF is printing an updated version of the Facts for Life brochure, and the Federation will procure a sufficient number of copies to distribute in the provinces covered by the Health and Care programme.

**Impact:**

The supply of these drugs and equipment is enabling the health facilities to provide basic medicine to those people who would otherwise have no access to basic health care. The medicine received over the reporting period has all been of good quality.

**Constraints:**

Some of the packages containing supplementary kits were damaged from getting wet and needed to be replaced. Replacements for damaged items were ordered and are expected in December/ January. The supplementary kits also arrived behind schedule, due to lack of funding. Supplementary kits for the second and third quarter were not distributed until the beginning of the third quarter. Due to a delay in the approval from the Netherlands' government the next supply of kits for the fourth and first quarter are expected to arrive by the end of February.

Household doctor kits provided by the German Red Cross are expected to arrive at the end of December.

The printing of drug use manuals was delayed for several reasons including changes being made without approval, so the printing had to be postponed.

**Objective 2: Improved capacity of the national society to increase the knowledge of its health workers and volunteers in prevention and care related to community primary health care priorities.**

**Expected Result: By the end of 2004, 2,180 trained health professionals, community health workers and volunteers of the Red Cross are conducting health promotion in their communities for prevention and care of water-borne diseases, acute respiratory infections and TB, malaria, HIV/AIDS control, aseptic and rational drug use, and safe delivery/breastfeeding.**

**Progress/Achievements to date:**

The expected result set forth in the appeal was revised. In 2003, one thousand health professionals, community health workers and volunteers of the Red Cross will be trained in conducting health promotion activities; and, 180 health professionals, community health workers and volunteers of the DPRK Red Cross will be trained in the community-based first aid (CBFA) program.

Six two-day workshops covering malaria prevention through the use of bed nets and screens were conducted during June and July for 128 DPRK Red Cross volunteers from the villages, where the materials had been distributed. The volunteers were present during the distribution in their villages to instruct the population.

Five two-day workshops for one hundred nurses and midwives were conducted throughout June and July covering safe delivery practices. One-day workshops on safe-delivery were also conducted for 100 volunteers working in the same areas. Midwives, who were participants in the two-day workshop facilitated lectures on antenatal and postnatal care during the one day workshops for volunteers.

Between the middle of August and the beginning of November, ten two-day workshops on rational drug use were conducted for 200 nurses and midwives.

In September ten one-day workshops on acute respiratory infections were held for volunteers and community health workers.

In October the Federation, WHO, UNICEF and UNDP organised a two-day workshop for DPRK Red Cross national staff on HIV/AIDS. One of the society's doctors also attended this workshop.

In November, four two-day workshops on hospital infection control were conducted for 70 doctors and nurses from county and provincial hospitals. Five more workshops on the subject will take place during December.

In October two of the societies' health staff went on a study tour to Malaysia, Thailand and Mongolia to learn from experiences with health programs in those countries.

The Federation's health coordinator attended the WHO's *Malaria Vivax* workshop in November.

**Impact:**

As discussed during the 2003 health review, current operational conditions in the country make it extremely difficult to assess such an impact at the community level.

**Constraints:**

The decision regarding the new ECHO program was made later than planned, so training of volunteers from the villages will now commence in the spring.

As there were not enough trainers in the national society, only a limited number of trainings can be conducted.

To date no clear program has been established regarding HIV/AIDS, although the implementation of the jointly sponsored workshop in October was a step forward. This workshop was initiated by the WHO together with the Ministry of Public Health with Red Cross participation.

**Expected Result 2: By the end of 2004, 80 per cent of the targeted community-based first aid (CBFA) posts (510) are functional (basic supplies and manual available and at least two staff) and conducting at least three health education activities per month.**

**Progress/Achievements to date:**

Eleven training sessions for volunteers (ToV) were conducted in August and September by trainers from 11 counties trained during the spring with 1,020 volunteers representing 51 counties trained since the beginning of the program. Newly trained volunteers from 11 counties received a backpack with supplies at the end of their training for their first aid posts.

Ten first aid posts are being run in each of the counties by two trained volunteers each, making basic first aid services readily available to communities. Medical supplies were replenished at 400 first aid posts in 40 counties in June.

Supplies to refresh existing stocks were distributed to 200 first aid posts in 20 remote counties together with the fourth quarter basic kits distributed during the beginning of October during the first part of 2003. Of the 1,020 new refresher supplies for 2004 which arrived in November, 310 of them will be distributed to the remaining 31 counties together with the first<sup>1</sup> quarter basic kits. One hundred and ten locally procured, stretchers for the newly included counties will be distributed at the same time.

**Constraints:**

The planned refresher training for trainers who were trained in previous years had to be postponed, since the materials were not ready in time. The timely half yearly distribution of the materials to the first aid posts has been problematic sometimes.

## **Water and Sanitation Project**

**Objective 3: Contribute to sustainable improvements in the health and well-being of men, women and children in 80 *Ri* and *Dong* communities through the provision of clean water, locally appropriate sanitation facilities and hygiene education by the end of 2003-2004.**

**Expected Results: A total of 80 per cent of installed water supplies and sanitation systems are operational, utilized and maintained by the community by end of 2004.**

The health and care programme's water and sanitation (wat/san) project has two components. The first component, funded by the Swedish Red Cross, proceeded according to schedule in ten villages. The component, funded by ECHO, in 30 villages was delayed, and implementation of activities will start after the winter season. Eco-san latrines, constructed as part of a three year project covering 100 villages, have been well received. The demand for more latrines, including requests for further activities in villages covered during the previous phases of the project. Waste water collection systems have also been implemented according to schedule.

Some NGOs faced difficulties with the implementation of programs funded by ECHO during the winter 2002/2003, and this fact seems to have delayed the decision taken by ECHO to continue funding for water and sanitation programs in DPRK. When the decision was taken late in September, funding of the Federation's wat/san program was secured for 30 new villages, but unfortunately the funding arrived too late to commence with construction during the autumn working season.

### **Progress/Achievements to date**

The wat/san project is intended to cover 100 villages from 2002–2004. The 2002 phase of the project consisted of providing assistance to five villages with funding from the Swedish Red Cross and 15 villages with funding from ECHO. The ECHO contract was extended until June 15 2003, due to a delayed start with program implementation last year.

Installation of all 20 water supply systems for the 2002 project phase has now been completed and the systems were handed over to the 20 villages by end of June 2003. Additional data on water quality has been received, covering the period February-December 2002 for the 20 villages (Phase 1). This data will be used as an indicator to analyse the impact of the program. Water quality data for the period February-April 2003 for the same villages was presented as well.

Final construction was completed on 166 latrines including 150 single household latrines in three villages; and, 16 triple latrines at health institutions. The stool component imported from China arrived in DPRK mid September, delaying the finalisation of the latrines. Monitoring of the latrines was finalised by mid November. Some minor improvements are needed for a few latrines in institutions. The overall result is, however, according to the planned construction.

Workshops were done regarding Eco-san latrines and on maintenance of water supply systems in both North and South Pyongan provinces. In the first workshop participants were branch and health staff and volunteers, in the second branch water technicians, pump house keepers and volunteers. One water quality monitoring workshop was conducted in June for 20 participants including national society staff and water quality monitors from epidemic prevention centers.

A final report on the work done in 15 villages during the 2002 phase was submitted to ECHO by the Netherlands Red Cross in the middle of September.

Seven technical workshops were presented in the 40 villages where work was done during the 2003 phase of the project (10 funded by Swedish Red Cross/SIDA; 30 funded by Netherlands Red Cross/ECHO) were conducted for 133 participants including DPRK Red Cross branch people, village managers, technicians and wat/san officers from all involved villages. A brochure "Water, Sanitation and Health" is published and distributed to the same villages.

A study trip to China's Guangxi province for four members of the DPRK Red Cross wat/san team and one Federation wat/san delegate was conducted in September. The trip was initially planned for April, but was postponed because of the SARS epidemic.

The Swedish Red Cross (SRC)/SIDA funded 2003 project phase includes the installation of water supply systems in ten villages, waste water collection systems in five of the villages as well as installation of Eco-san latrines in clinics in 10 villages, and households in 5 villages. The villages were selected according to selection criteria agreed upon with the DPRK Red Cross following the 2002 wat/san review. Materials for the SRC sanitation component were procured and distributed together with those villages funded by ECHO by the end of May 2003.

Tendering and procurement of materials was finalised for the water supply and waste water collection systems component of the project. The wat/san material with pipes, connections, bends and other details arrived in Pyongyang in July and were immediately delivered to the villages. The work with the water distribution part is almost finished by end of November as well as the final installation of pumps. Transformers for the 10 villages arrived in Pyongyang by end of November.

The selection of 30 villages to be funded by ECHO started in May. The above mentioned selection criteria were used, including data supplied by the MoPH on number of patients with water-borne disease admitted to health institutions. In total 46 villages have been assessed, and the 30 selected villages were visited during the summer to check the proposal and system designs.

The proposal was sent to ECHO in mid august, and the decision was approved by ECHO by end of September. As the contract was not finalised until the end of November, the procurement cannot be done before the winter season begins, meaning that the installation of pipes has to be done in the spring. Cement and steel bars have been distributed to the 30 villages, and construction of wells and reservoirs has started.

The human resource capacity of the society's wat/san team has been increased with the employment of two additional technicians (total of 4) who are based permanently in the field to assist with supervising the projects as suggested by the 2002 wat/san review. Since mid-June 2003 the Federation's wat/san team has three delegates, one wat/san coordinator and two delegates.

Equipment for eight water quality monitors has been received, and they are now fully operative.

### **Impact:**

People in 20 villages have improved access to safe water supply. Health data on water-borne disease occurrence in two of the villages included in the program indicates a significant decrease in the number of patients affected by waterborne diseases January 2003 as compared to January 2002.

Due to limited access to the beneficiaries it is difficult to assess the impact of less time spent on carrying water. The installation of water supply and sanitation systems has been very much appreciated. Initially there was a low interest for Eco-san latrines in many villages and the DPRK Red Cross WatSan team had to argue strongly in favour of the

installation of the 166 latrines in the pilot project phase. However, during the construction period and after finalisation of the latrines there is a very positive attitude and several requests for more household latrines have been received. Agreements on safer routines for handling the composted material from the latrines have been made and future health statistics will show how well this part has been implemented.

Water quality tests show a decreased amount of bacteria after the improvements of the water supply systems.

**Constraints:**

After significant delays in the recruitment of new wat/san delegates partially due to SARS travel restrictions, the wat/san team was complete with three delegates and six DPRK Red Cross technicians by mid June. A planned study visit concerning construction and experiences with Eco-san latrines, to China for wat/san staff was also delayed from April to September due to SARS travel restrictions.

The decision by ECHO to fund water and sanitation systems in 30 villages was done 27 September 2003. Administrative procedures following the decision were finalised by end of November. Procurement of materials will start immediately, but no major implementation can be done before the onset of winter.

The planned wat/san review by a three person team in November had to be postponed because DPRK Red Cross was unable to receive the team due to a heavy workload and participation in the Federation's General Assembly in Geneva.

**Coordination:**

Has been described in the previous paragraph on operational developments.



## Disaster management

The disaster preparedness (DP)/disaster response (DR) programme received new funding from DFID for the period June 2003–May 2005, and implementation has started according to plans. The training curriculum has been revised, and the disaster mitigation project in nine *Ris* has been successful, as no damage was reported after this year's rainy season. No major disaster has affected DPRK so far this year, and pre-positioned relief stocks for 50,000 families are in stock.

**Programme Objective 2003 -2004: The Red Cross Society of DPRK has reinforced its status as a leading organisation in disaster management in the country by strengthening its management capacity in disaster preparedness and response activities and by helping to reduce the vulnerability of communities. It has done this by improving communities coping mechanisms through coherent and coordinated disaster preparedness in co-ordination with governmental authorities and other international organisations in the country.**

**Expected result 1: The national society strengthened its capacity to effectively prepare for and efficiently respond to natural disasters.**

### Progress/Achievements

The first DP working group meeting of the year 2003 was held on 10 July. The meeting was attended by FDRC Representatives, representatives of the Ministry of Land and Environment protection, the DM delegate, the acting HoD and the deputy secretary general of DPRK Red Cross as well as representatives of DPRK Red Cross disaster management and health departments. The agenda of this meeting centred on better co-ordination, lessons learned from the previous experiences and the role of the Red Cross in the disaster and emergency management. Furthermore, the establishment of DP working groups at provincial and county levels were also thoroughly discussed. Most importantly, the five-year DM strategy was presented and discussed.

The basic disaster management training is one of the components to strengthen the capacity of the DPRK Red Cross branches to effectively prepare for efficient response when disasters strike. The DM delegate reviewed the curriculum and shared the new curriculum with health and wat/san delegates. The DPRK Red Cross translated the training programme into the Korean language.

Two basic disaster management workshops were conducted where 52 DPRK Red Cross staff and volunteers from cities and counties of the South Hamgyong and Chagang provinces were trained. The objective was to increase the cadre of trained staff and volunteers at branch level through disaster management workshops and other additional training programmes. The workshop was facilitated by DPRK Red Cross' disaster management and the Federation's DM delegate. The participants were selected from high-risk communities and include women, youth representatives and community leaders.

Those who attended these workshops are considered to be the volunteers whose disaster management knowledge may be called upon to assist the DPRK Red Cross if and when the need arises in a disaster situation.

The topics covered in the workshop included: the Movement; Roles and Responsibilities of Red Cross; Overview of Disaster Management; Disaster Response with reference to DPRK Red Cross; Disaster Assessment and Methodology; the Sphere Project; Relief Management; Community Based Disaster Preparedness; and, VCA.

The DM director of the DPRK Red Cross participated in the organisation development workshop from 22-27 September 2003. The workshop was organised by the Federation Secretariat in collaboration with Spanish Red Cross in Spain.

The DM director and the CBDP officer also attended FACT training in Denmark between the 6-18 October 2003. FACT training is an important course for DPRK Red Cross it has provided an opportunity for the participants to acquire necessary DM skills such as using the DMIS. The DPRK Red Cross was the only society from the East Asia Region participating in the course. The participants have already started implementing and disseminating the knowledge to the DPRK Red Cross branches and volunteers.

On the occasion of the World First Aid day, the DM department in DPRK RC initiated a simulation exercise of emergency evacuation and first aid, competitions were also organised. 150 volunteers from *Sunchon* secondary school participated in the exercise.

The exercise ended with a first aid competition involving bandaging, treatment of bone fracture and haemorrhage, patients-evacuation, notes for first aid procedure. The students performed well in the first aid competition.

- Three people continue to work in the DP/DR department of the DPRK Red Cross to manage Federation supported and the society's own DM activities.
- From 12-20 September, the Director of the International Department and the desk officer of the British Red Cross visited DPRK to acquaint themselves with DPRK Red Cross operations. The British Red Cross provide support to the DPRK Red Cross especially the society's disaster management programmes and has promised to continue their co-operation. A member of the British Embassy in Pyongyang accompanied the visiting delegation to the field.

**Expected result 2: The national society ensures adequate and well-managed DPRK Red Cross/Federation's pre-positioning emergency relief stocks appropriate to the immediate emergency needs of vulnerable families.**

#### **Progress/Achievements to date:**

In order to ensure that DPRK Red Cross has adequate pre-positioning of emergency of relief stocks to be used whenever necessary, the Federation provided non-food items for approximately 2,000 families. Relief stocks are comprised of 2,000 cooking sets, 10,000 blankets, 7,040 twenty-litre water jerry cans and 600,000 water purification tablets.

- DPRK Red Cross received donations of non-food items from the Republic of Korea Red Cross through the Federation delegation. The items include 6,000 blankets, 3,000 kitchen sets and two Hyundai 4 WD station wagons.
- With the support of the Hong Kong Red Cross branch 550 kitchen sets were procured and it will be used as pre-positioned stock.
- In autumn the DPRK is generally prone to disaster such as tidal waves, flash floods or typhoons, but fortunately, there were only small scale disasters during this period.
- Following heavy rains between 6-7 August many part of South Pyongan, North Pyongan, South Hwanghae and Kaesong was severely affected by floods. A total of 992 families were affected as assessed by Kaesong branch and verified by DPRK Red Cross headquarters that had sent 2 DP officers from 12 - 14 August to South Hwanghae Province and Kaesong municipality. The DM delegate visited Kaesong and the following relief items were distributed from the Kaesong DP warehouse to the 120 most affected families: 120 water containers, 120 kitchen sets, 517 blankets and 15,510 water purification tablets.

The Federation and the DPRK Red Cross has managed to preposition the following items at the central and regional DP warehouses as DP stocks:

Warehouse	Blankets 5 pc/fam	WPT 300 tab/fam	Plastic Sheeting1/fam	Cooking sets 1/fam	Water containers 2/fam
Pyongyang	3,270	0	0	0	0
Sinuiju	10,000	600,000	2,000	2,000	1,272
Wonsan	10,000	600,000	1,873	2,000	2,000
Kaesong	9,123	584,490	1,880	1,880	869
Huichon	10,000	179,368	2,000	2,500	2,500
Chongjin	9,999	600,000	1,969	2,166	2,500
Total	52,392	2,563,858	9,722	10,546	9,141

The DP warehouses store basic relief items and equipment needed in the initial stages of responding to an emergency or disaster.

### Impact

Currently, the DPRK Red Cross is well prepared to respond to disasters. It has six warehouses located in Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Kaesong, Huichon, and Chongjin cities. In these warehouses, the Red Cross has at the moment pre-positioned stocks that can meet the immediate needs for non-food relief items of 50,000 families.

**Expected result 3: The existing nine *Ri*-level communities in South Pyongan Province have built up their coping mechanism to reduce the impact and mitigate the effects of natural disasters.**

### Progress/Achievements

- All nine *Ris* formed community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) committees, which have been actively involved in community disaster preparedness. The committees have identified their vulnerability, hazards and capacities and worked out a DP action plan with clearly defined roles and responsibilities of the people concerned.
- The CBDP communities have done a great deal of public awareness campaign and training by making effective use of training materials provided. A total of 700 people were trained at 30 community workshops. The communities identified floods as a main hazard in their respective areas and did the mitigation work by using construction materials to strengthen water channels and river embankments. DPRK Red Cross supplied 200 tons of cement by the CBDB project. The local branches of Red Cross mobilized 4260 volunteers who participated in building reinforced embankments of about 8,950 meters. A total of 8,678 people benefitted from this project. Due to the embankment activities, the heavy rains did not cause any damage. The CBDP committee would like to expand the project to other high risk areas.
- The sites of mitigation work were visited by Federation delegates and the desk officers of the British Red Cross and Geneva secretariat.
- A CBDP review workshop was held 6–7 November. The workshop was attended by headquarters staff and members of nine CBDP committees and DPRK Red Cross city/county branches. The participants reviewed the progress made in the project and shared experience and lessons learned.
- The CBDP review workshop and *Ri*-level workshops provided community members with an opportunity to enhance their knowledge and skills in DP and DR, humanitarian values and first aid, as well as the societies' profile.
- In accordance to the British Red Cross review, the DPRK Red Cross should develop CBDP training materials. The materials will be used by the Red Cross volunteers in nine *Ris*. DPRK Red Cross contracted a local printing company to print CBDP materials, a total of 200 posters to be distributed to the branches.
- DPRK Red Cross DM staff and the Federation DM delegate organised regular visits to the CBDP areas to ensure that the work progresses as planned and to encourage active community participation in the project.

### Impact

- Despite heavy rainfall in the CBDP areas this year, no major damage was reported due to mitigation activities carried out in the nine CBDP areas.
- In the beginning, the local authorities and the communities were reluctant to be involved in the implementation of the project since they regarded it as "Red Cross work." But later on there was a change in their attitude. Now they assured it is their own work (ownership) and realised that the DPRK Red Cross plays a 'facilitating' role in its implementation.
- Furthermore Red Cross activities and first aid services at the grass roots level were strengthened through the CBDP work and awareness of and the image of the DPRK Red Cross were highly raised among the local people.

### Coordination

The DP/DR department of DPRK Red Cross and the Federation delegation are maintaining good coordination and cooperation with the Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee (FDRC) and the DP working group as well as OCHA.

## Constraints

Communication with the branches is a major problem encountered by DPRK Red Cross DM department, affecting the flow of information from the branches to headquarters.

## Organisational Development

The organisational development program (OD) has been expanded into two new provinces due to bilateral support from the Netherlands Red Cross. Financial training has started, and human resource development is in the beginning phases. A DPRK Red Cross 2010 Development plan is to be approved in a forthcoming General Assembly, and funding is secured until early spring 2004.

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

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

**Expected result 1: A three-year development plan is reviewed and finalised in 2003 and a revised CAS is used as a basis for ongoing cooperation activities.**

### Progress/Achievements

The National Society Development Plan (NSDP 2010) was drafted during the first half of the year and as per the recommendation of the organisational development committee the draft version was shared with selected provincial and city/county branches by the end of October. The Co-operation Agreement Strategy (CAS) will be revised after final approval of the NSDP 2010 at the coming DPRK Red Cross Congress.

**Expected result 2: The financial staff is trained and the Federation's standard financial manual is used in headquarters by the end of 2003 and in the budgeting process for 2004.**

### Progress/Achievements

The application for the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) was approved by the Geneva Secretariat in March, securing funding for the Financial Management Project. There were four sessions of on-the-job training for National Society finance staff which was facilitated by the Federation's finance delegate in July and August. Technical sessions were suspended, due to the language barrier, and basic language training is now being provided by the DPRK Red Cross' international department. One finance staff member participated in training at the Regional Finance Unit. The staff member also visited the Malaysian Red Crescent on the same occasion. In August, there was a three day planning session for the 2004 annual appeal in Pyongyang. Six senior officers from headquarters participated in the budgeting process.

**Expected result 3: Human resource development is integrated in DM, health and care and other local programmes and human resource management skills are improved by the end of 2003.**

### Progress/Achievements

The CBF will also fund the implementation of the Human Resources project. In the beginning of July there was an OD committee meeting, which shared the draft version of NSDP 2010 and new curriculum for branch workers in the field of branch capacity building. Three learning opportunities were provided to six headquarters' staff and one branch leader including an OD workshop in Spain, BTC in Norway and OD study tour to former Soviet countries i.e. Belarus, Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan. There were several discussions about the integration of DP, first aid and OD in trainings of trainers and volunteers and it was agreed to provide integrated trainings.

**Expected result 4: At least one income generation project is breaking by the end of 2003.**

**Progress/Achievements to date:**

In October, with financial support from the Canadian Red Cross, a bottling machine was purchased and delivered to the DPRK Red Cross' spring water factory in Huichon, providing an impetus to the society's income generation activities. The final outcome of this investment remains to be seen, as the planned marketing of the bottled water has met unexpected difficulties.

**Expected result 5: By the end of 2003, six pilot branches are not dependent on support from local authorities providing them with adequate facilities.**

**Progress/Achievements**

Construction of one of the two pilot branch offices was finished and many delegations such as Chinese, British and Danish delegations paid visit to the Kaesong branch office. Refurbishment of four other branches was suspended with postponement of the construction of Kaesong and Anju branches. Additional three county branches are refurbished through the CBDP project and this shows the integrated approach of DP and OD. There will be workshops on change process and branch development in 5 provinces in the east and north in December.

**Impact**

Funding for the OD programme was successful compared with last year due to contributions from the Swedish, Canadian, Australian Red Cross and the Capacity Building Fund. The Netherlands Red Cross has started bilateral support in the field of resource mobilisation and branch development in the second half of the year. It was strongly recommended to involve branches and volunteers in developing the society's policies and projects.

**Constraints**

The DPRK Red Cross organisational and planning department is being encouraged to improve their role in this programme. The OD committee needs to improve its reporting systems.

**Federation Coordination**

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

**Program Objective: All staff members experience the value added by the Federation and the ICRC.**

**Expected Result 1: A partnership management conference was conducted and a revised cooperation agreement strategy with a goal consistent with the strategic goal of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK is submitted for final approval before end of June 2003.**

**Progress/Achievements**

The partnership management conference was cancelled.

The revision of the cooperation agreement strategy was scheduled to start after approval of the DPRK strategic plan at the 2003 DPRK Congress (general assembly). The congress has not taken place yet, and there is no progress on this issue.

To achieve good coordination between the programmes, several delegations have visited the Red Cross projects in DPRK in the reporting period.

The ECHO desk officer visited DPRK in August, and from 9-11 August focusing on Federation supported programmes.

On 10 –17 September a delegation from the British Red Cross visited DPRK. The main focus of the visit were the DM and health and care programmes.

A five person delegation from the Chinese Red Cross headed by the secretary general visited DPRK Red Cross 22 – 28 September.

Netherlands Red Cross East Asia regional delegate visited several provinces 27 September – 4 October focussing on Netherlands Red Cross bilateral programmes in North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong provinces.

On 11 – 15 November a Danish Red Cross delegation visited health and wat/san projects and prepared for a future communications workshop together with the Federation's regional information delegate from Beijing.

The Norwegian Red Cross Head of International Department visited 22 – 25 November focusing on bilateral programming such as tree planting, assembly workshop for crutches and wheel-chairs and support to orphanages.

From 30 August – 2 September the DPRK delegation hosted an East Asia HoD meeting, attended by the Head of Regional Delegation, the regional officer for East Asia and the HoDs from Mongolia and DPRK.

**Expected Result 2: The Federation is recognised as an important tool to add value to all Movement activities aiming at providing focused and high quality assistance to vulnerable people in Korea by facilitating focused programme design and implementation even in a changing political environment on the Korean peninsula.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

The Federation has continued to provide some logistical support to both the ICRC and the Norwegian Red Cross projects. Federation wat/san delegates have visited two of the tree nurseries included in the Norwegian Red Cross tree planting project. A service agreement concerning delegation support to this project was signed by end of November, and procurement of materials for the nurseries has started.

**Expected Result 3: A revised memorandum of understanding (MoU) between the Federation and the National Society is finalised and put into effect by January 2003.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

The MoU was signed in November. New rates for financial operational support to the DPRK Red Cross have been effective since January 2003.

### **Impact**

Heavy workload on key persons in the DPRK Red Cross Headquarters and delegation had a negative impact on this programme in the reporting period, causing the signing of the MoU to be delayed until November. The financial benefit has, however, been implemented throughout the year.

### **Constraints**

Several factors have contributed to the postponement of the Congress, which again has delayed decisions. From the Federation point of view, the sharing of information from the DPRK Red Cross side is still restricted. It is therefore difficult to assess the impact of the Federation operation, especially in provinces where there is no implementation of Federation supported programs. Bilateral support from the Netherlands and Norwegian Red Cross balances this constraint to a certain extent.

## International Representation

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

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

**Expected Result 1:** The Federation and the Red Cross Society of the DPRK are considered to be active partners in the international humanitarian community and they together make important contributions in the international context where the objective is to improve the lives of vulnerable people.

### Progress/Achievements to date:

The Federation delegation is actively participating in the Humanitarian Working Group in DPRK. The planning of the consolidated appeal has been a major task in the reporting period. In spite of some improvements in crops and no major disasters this year, the humanitarian situation is still precarious in large parts of the population. The low priority given to health and care is of special concern to the agencies participating in the CAP.

**Expected Result 2:** Foreign missions to the DPRK, based in Pyongyang or neighboring countries, are supported by the national society and the Federation's Secretariat in their efforts to assess the humanitarian situation in the DPRK.

### Progress/Achievements to date:

Visitors to DPRK requesting field trips to visit Red Cross projects were well received by the DPRK Red Cross and the delegation. The SARS related travel restrictions from April to mid July led to an increased number of visiting delegations in the autumn.

**Expected Result 3:** Foreign missions to the DPRK, based in Pyongyang or neighboring countries, are supporting the national society and the Federation in their efforts to implement programs to improve the situation of vulnerable people in the DPRK and the region.

### Progress/Achievements to date:

The DPRK Red Cross benefits from continuous support from the EU embassies in Pyongyang.

### *For further information please contact:*

- Kim Sok Chol, Secretary General, Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, phone + 850 2 381 8986, fax +850 2 381 3490
- Per Gunnar Jenssen, Head of Delegation, [ifrcpk02@ifrc.org](mailto:ifrcpk02@ifrc.org), phone+850 2 381 4350, fax +850 2 381 3490
- Satoshi Sugai, Asia Pacific Department, [sugai@ifrc.org](mailto:sugai@ifrc.org) phone+44 22 730 4273, fax +41 22 733 0395

*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE Project) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.*

*For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, please access the Federation website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

APPEAL No. 01.67/2003

## PLEDGES RECEIVED

10/12/2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
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## CASH

REQUESTED IN APPEAL CHF ----->				13,370,909		TOTAL COVERAGE 95.9%
CASH CARRIED FORWARD				2,066,401		
AUSTRALIAN - RC		43,416	AUD	34,668	09/01/2003	HIV/AIDS HEALTH PROMOTION, BRANCH DEVELOPMENT
AUSTRIAN - RC		25,000	EUR	38,575	23.07.03	
BRITISH - GOVT/DIFD		392,157	GBP	829,020	11.06.03	DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
CANADIAN - GOVT/CIDA/IHA		346,500	CAD	327,269	17.03.03	
CHINA HONG KONG - RC				14,363	03.11.03	REPLENISHMENT OF KITCHEN SETS DP STOCK
CHINESE - PRIVATE DONOR		200	USD	272	28.05.03	
CHINA/TAIWAN - RC		3,040	USD	4,019	27.10.03	
DANISH - GOVT		4,750,000	DKK	985,625	26.06.03	DRUG & MEDICAL EQUIPMENT DISTRIBUTION
ECHO (01002)/DANISH RC		2,760,000	EUR	4,275,240	28.07.03	DRUG DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMME
FINNISH - GOVT		45,838	EUR	69,261	25.04.03	DISTRIBUTION AND LOCAL TRANSPORTATION
GERMAN - GOVT		177,900	EUR	274,500	01.07.03	PURCHASE OF 1'100 HOUSEHOLD DOCTORS'KITS & TRANSPORT
JAPANESE - RC		124,771	USD	168,566	18.06.03	HEALTH & CARE
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		56,004	EUR	85,516	13.10.03	HEALTH
NEW ZEALAND - GOVT		5,000	NZD	3,770	16.04.03	MEDICAL KITS
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		2,208,738	NOK	410,825	28.05.03	HEALTH & CARE
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		333,322	NOK	61,831	29.08.03	PROGRAMME SUPPORT
SWEDISH - GOVT		2,900,000	SEK	465,450	31.03.03	ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & WATER SANITATION
CAPACITY BUILDING FUND ALLOCATION				97,980	07/04/2003	PKP005
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN CASH				10,213,151	CHF	76.4%

## KIND AND SERVICES (INCLUDING PERSONNEL)

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
AUSTRALIA	DELEGATE(S)			43,860		
CANADA	DELEGATE(S)			34,825		
DENMARK	DELEGATE(S)			54,866		
FINLAND	DELEGATE(S)			179,876		
FINNISH - GOVT		166,414	EUR	191,324	25.04.03	MOSQUITO BEDNETS, SCREENING MATERIALS, MEDICINE



APPEAL No. 01.67/2003

PLEDGES RECEIVED

10/12/2003

DONOR	CATEGORY	QUANTITY	UNIT	VALUE CHF	DATE	COMMENT
NETHERLANDS - GOVT		565,430	EUR	870,197	13.10.03	
NORWEGIAN - GOVT/RC		5,128,028	NOK	951,249	29.08.03	6200 BASIC KITS
GERMANY	DELEGATE(S)			34,497		
GREAT BRITAIN	DELEGATE(S)			34,004		
NETHERLANDS	DELEGATE(S)			59,959		
NORWAY	DELEGATE(S)			59,959		
SWEDEN	DELEGATE(S)			91,334		
SUB/TOTAL RECEIVED IN KIND/SERVICES				2,605,950	CHF	19.5%

ADDITIONAL TO APPEAL BUDGET

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