

Report 2006-2007



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Special Focus of East Asia Appeal No. MAA54001

This report covers the period of 1 January to 31 December 2006 of a two-year planning and implementation process.

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



Community-based disaster preparedness (CBDP) mitigation activities at community level. Danish Red Cross/ Knud Falk.

In brief

Programme Summary:

The measures introduced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) government to reinforce its demand for closure of all 'humanitarian aid' assistance at the end of 2005 imposed significant operational constraints on the programmes originally planned by the DPRK Red Cross and Federation. All programmes were reviewed and the working methodologies and budgets adjusted, with more responsibilities delegated to the DPRK Red Cross. The Federation delegation was restructured to have fewer international delegates, more local professional staff and an increased active involvement of technical expertise from Red Cross partners.

Within this changing context, the DPRK Red Cross and Federation succeeded in implementing an extensive, although slightly adjusted, programme of assistance to some of the most vulnerable communities in DPRK in 2006. The major parts were the distribution of basic medical supplies and equipment for primary health institutions, rehabilitation of water and sanitation systems in communities and improved disaster management at national and local levels. The status and legal position of the national society was strengthened by the adoption of a new Red Cross law in early 2007, for which extensive preparations had been carried out in 2006. The budget for 2006 was fully covered thanks to the continuing support of numerous donors, and spending approached 100 percent.

Needs: Total 2006-2007 budget CHF 28.7 million (USD 23.5 million or EUR 17.4 million), out of which 56.6 percent is covered. [Click here to go directly to the attached financial report.](#)

Financial analysis for DPRK component only

	Health & care CHF	Disaster management CHF	Organizational Development CHF	Coordination & implementation CHF	Total/Overall CHF
Budget 2006-2007	22,294,113	3,018,491	703,945	380,796	26,397,345
Appeal coverage 2006-2007	46.01 %	31.79 %	19.96 %	64.71 %	43.96 %
Budget 2006 only	11,949,683	1,811,957	333,013	326,251	14,420,904
Expenditure for 2006 only	9,906,975	560,809	157,999	241,990	10,867,773
Expenditure against budget 2006 only	82.91 %	30.95 %	47.44 %	74.17 %	75.36 %

No. of people we help: The programmes supported by the Federation and DPRK Red Cross serve a target population of 8.76 million people in five out of the 12 provinces in the DPRK. Children 0-14 years of age comprise 26.5 percent of the total population and the ratio of male – female is 50.5 to 49.5 per hundred. Much data is confidential in the DPRK and therefore the actual number of beneficiaries assisted by all the programmes is often difficult to calculate. However according to available information, the health institutions received more than 20 million patient visits during the course of 2006.

Our Partners: The DPRK Red Cross and Federation worked in close contact with over 20 government agencies and community and national level entities and Red Cross Movement partners, as well as all the main UN and other international organizations present in DPRK.

Current context

Social, economic and political isolation continued to be the main factors influencing the living standards of the general population in the DPRK. These conditions, along with irregular and insufficient energy supplies, thwarted a substantial improvement in the health of the population, and thus the programmes of the Federation and other agencies continued to play a significant role in the care for vulnerable people.

As of January 2006, the DPRK government enforced directives to halt humanitarian aid and requested aid agencies to focus on development. Ongoing Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO)-funded non-governmental organizations' (NGO's) projects were taken over by the newly-established European Support Unit and it took all aid agencies a number of months to get fully operational again under the new conditions. These measures also seriously affected the operational structure of the Federation delegation in Pyongyang. From the beginning of 2006, permanent international delegates were reduced to three managerial posts and two technical delegate posts (health and water/sanitation) were permitted only on a temporary basis (i.e. having to leave the country and renew their visas). Consequently, additional sector-specific programme officers were recruited from the DPRK Red Cross and all programmes, in particular the health and water/sanitation activities, were adjusted accordingly. The programme implementation was further supported by an increased direct involvement of Red Cross partners by providing short-term technical expertise in the areas of health, water and sanitation, organizational development (OD), IT and disaster management (DM).

Notable external events also influenced the operational environment. The government's underground nuclear test in early October stirred worldwide condemnation and stern discussions in the UN Security Council. Consequently, the council unanimously adopted resolution 1718 which blocks a range of goods from entering or leaving the DPRK and includes the freezing of DPRK assets.

On 18 October, 2006, the DPRK Red Cross Society celebrated its 60th anniversary. A “Commemoration Reporting Session” was held in the *Grand People’s Study House* with the participation of more than 700 Red Cross members and volunteers as well as international representatives of the Federation and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). The vice-president of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People’s Assembly and the chairman of the DPRK Red Cross reviewed the achievements of the national society over the past 60 years and paid tribute to the founder of the DPRK Red Cross Society. The national media reported the event extensively.

Progress towards objectives

Health and Care

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

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

The area in which the Federation implements its activities in the DPRK covers 64 cities and counties in five provinces, with a total population of 8.76 million. This is about 40 percent of the population of the DPRK.

More than 2,000 health institutions received drugs and medical materials. This entailed the distribution of 36,945 basic, 90 orthopaedic, 2,000 household doctor and 8,000 intensive care kits to all 64 cities/counties of the five project provinces in 2006. An amount of 6,120 MT of coal was supplied to 44 city and county hospitals to keep the critical areas, like operation theatres, delivery rooms, paediatric care units, and emergency wards, warm during the winter. Around 260 health care professionals participated in training of trainers (ToT) courses to improve their skills and to learn the appropriate usage of the materials and drugs. A total of 11 technical workshops on the proper use of orthopaedic instruments were conducted for around 100 orthopaedic practitioners in support of the distribution of the orthopaedic kits.

Some 7,000 copies of the highly appreciated *Household Doctor’s manuals* were reprinted and distributed. All planned activities were successfully implemented, though slightly delayed as the result of the government’s decision to halt humanitarian aid and its effect on the ‘supply pipeline.’ The support for the health programme came from ECHO and the national societies of Denmark, Finland, Germany, Japan, and Norway.

HIV/AIDS

The DPRK Red Cross Society, in conformity with the Federation’s strategy for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the reduction of stigma and discrimination against those living with HIV/AIDS, has scaled-up its HIV/AIDS awareness activities. The national society celebrated World AIDS’s day on the 1 December as a day to increase awareness and prevention within the general population, particularly amongst youth. On that day more than 300 Red Cross volunteers participated in workshops on HIV/AIDS prevention in 16 regional training centres and first aid posts. A special pilot peer education workshop for 30 students was organized in Sinuiju City, on the border with China.



MRCs and RCSC joint HIV/AIDS awareness campaign on trains.

Mother and Child Health (MCH)

Mother and child health is the integral part of the national society's health programme, which entails training and provisions of necessary drugs, delivery kits, and iron and folic acid tablets in the basic health kits. In 2006, 13 reproductive health workshops for 260 obstetricians and midwives were organized to upgrade their knowledge and skills in the field of MCH. The curriculum and teaching materials for these courses were developed in collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and emphasized the integrated management of pregnancy and childbirth and the importance of ferrous sulphate during pregnancy.

First Aid

The DPRK Red Cross maintains 2,500 first aid (FA) posts. The Red Cross volunteers working at these posts are the first health contacts in the case of emergencies, trauma and minor ailments. In 2006, first aid backpacks and refills were distributed for the first time all over the country, not limited to the 'operational area' of the Federation. The national society conducted a training of trainer's (ToT) course for 40 participants. North Phyongan Province was targeted in 2006 for 'Training of Volunteers' workshops for 400 selected Red Cross volunteers.

Public Health in Emergencies

Rapid and effective national society response to an extensive flood emergency saved lives. In the areas affected by the summer floods in S. Pyongan, Kangwon, S. Hamgyong and N. Hwanghae more than 2000 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized to immediately conduct hygiene health promotion in collaboration with the relevant health institutions to prevent waterborne disease and malaria. Emergency and first aid were provided by the Red Cross first aid posts.



First aid competition of youth volunteers.
International Federation/Mari-Inger Dorum.

Malaria

DPRK Red Cross has distributed 19,981 mosquito nets and 40,000 screens to 10,000 families. Over 300 Red Cross volunteers were trained on malaria prevention and control and will conduct similar trainings in their communities. *Deltametrine* was also distributed for the re-impregnation of nets provided in 2005.

Avian Influenza (AI)

Increased incidences of avian influenza outbreaks in the region drew attention from all health stakeholders in the country. The Federation joined UN partners in a 'Working Group' to review, support and advise the government on contingency plans. With Federation support, the national society procured 770 personal barrier kits for protection in case of an AI outbreak in the country and integrated AI prevention activities into the training curriculum for household doctors.

Diversification of health activities

The national society started in 2006 to expand its health and care activities in two new areas: road safety and voluntary blood donor recruitment. A Federation- supported workshop in September led to DPRK Red Cross developing its first operational plan on road safety. Road safety issues will be integrated into first aid trainings in 2007. A proposal for a senior middle school curriculum is under development and a pilot project in 2007 will train 200 youth in 100 schools as peer educators.

In consultation with the MoPH the national society is preparing a pilot programme in the blood service centre in S. Phyongan Province for voluntary blood donor recruitment. This project will be implemented in collaboration with WHO, which is already rehabilitating the building and equipments. Two staff members of the national society and local Federation staff participated in a workshop in Myanmar to develop their knowledge and practice in planning and implementing a voluntary blood donor recruitment programme.

Monitoring of the medical distribution programme

A new monitoring mechanism, developed in the latter part of 2005 and with increased responsibilities of the national society, was put in place during the year. Six field monitors of the national society visited 2,094 health institutions to monitor the usage of the donated drugs, medical equipment and coal, and to collect information on disease prevalence and drug consumption patterns. Federation delegates visited more than 50 institutions to review and improve aspects of the system, and help guide the analysis of the information being collected. The first surveillance report covers the period of October 2005 - June 2006, and can be obtained for internal use on request.



The Federation/ DPRK Red Cross health monitoring team, November 2006. International Federation/ Ewa Ericksson.

Water and Sanitation

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

The drinking water supply and waste water treatment infrastructure constructed in the DPRK during the 1960s and 1970s has degenerated due to wear and tear and lack of maintenance. Water installations have deteriorated, are malfunctioning and are often in a state beyond repair. In the absence of financial investments and material resources to rehabilitate the infrastructure, the vast majority of the population relies on unprotected sources, subject to contamination, for their water supply. Health statistics available indicate a high prevalence of waterborne diseases among the population. Inhabitants carrying buckets with water, washing themselves and doing their laundry in the rivers, can be seen everywhere, not only in the rural areas but also in the urban areas.

Water

The DPRK Red Cross and Federation started to rehabilitate water and sanitation facilities in 1999. Initially this activity aimed at repairing water systems in health institutions, but was extended to the improvement of the water supply and sanitation of entire communities. This resulted in the provision of drinking water for more than 1.5 million beneficiaries in 265 communities over the whole programme period, with around 60,000 in 2006.

At the start of 2006, the water sanitation programme was faced with numerous challenges. Following the decision of the DPRK government to halt humanitarian aid, ECHO - the main donor for the three year 2003-2005 programme - withdrew funding for all new water sanitation initiatives in 2006. The Federation delegation also had to reduce the number of water sanitation delegates. In addition, the final assessment and handover of approximately 50 projects left over from 2004 and 2005 and the replacement of defected pipes were tasks that still had to be completed.



Water pumps installed in DPRK. Patrick Fox, Swedish Red Cross.

However traditional donors such as the Swedish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross, agreed on the importance of the programme continuing, and different rounds of consultations took place to adjust the programme to the challenges. The implementation period for the provision of water and sanitation services to 60,000 beneficiaries in 19 communities planned for 2006 was extended from 12 to 18 months. It was also agreed that a review of all 265 projects implemented in the past would be

conducted and recommendations for improvements considered before developing a new long-term programme for the future. Another important step was the full integration of the water sanitation activities into the health and care programme of the national society.

The implementation of the rescheduled programme worked out well and access to the field for the remaining water sanitation delegate was better than in the previous year. The procurement of major equipment and materials was outsourced to the logistics department of the Netherlands Red Cross. Following the assessment of 12 of the 19 communities, the first requisition of pipes and fittings took place in July followed by the procurement of transformers in December. These projects will be completed in early 2007. The requisition of the materials for the remaining seven communities also started in mid-December and will be completed in the second part of 2007.

Two two-day water sanitation workshops were organized for 76 local Red Cross branch staff, community leaders and local technicians from the 19 communities on the management of the project. More than 150 local technicians, community leaders, pump house keepers, Red Cross branch staff, etc., participated in a one day training covering appropriate construction methodologies, system operation and maintenance.

Sanitation

Following the sanitation intervention guidelines for the DPRK, jointly developed by the Federation and DPRK Red Cross in 2005, and the Federation water and sanitation policy, a revision was made to the sanitation component of the current programme. Based on an analysis conducted in the communities of the efficiency and acceptance of ventilated improved pit latrines (VIP), 745 VIP latrines have been installed in 19 communities instead of using latrines combined with biogas generation tanks as was originally planned. The Red Cross branch in the community will encourage people to improve their existing pit latrines using local materials. It is expected that 100 percent of the families in the project community will have newly installed waste water collection systems (soak-pits) for safe disposal of waste water from their households.

Impact review

The DPRK Red Cross and the Federation agreed to assess the impact of the 18 pilot projects commenced in 2002 and the 20 projects that commenced in the first phase of the 2003-2005 programme. The review also entails the repair of non-functioning systems or their upgrading, where appropriate. The lessons learned from the 2007 review will be used for the planning of the water and sanitation activities in 2008 and 2009. The review is divided in three phases, the first of which took place in November. The next phases – II and III - will take place in early 2007 and the final report - with conclusions and recommendations from an in-country workshop focused on wrapping up the experiences of the three reviews and setting out the course of future water and sanitation activities - will be ready in May 2007.

Disaster Management

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

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

Disaster management (DM) is a central activity of the DPRK Red Cross and the national society is committed to undertake all necessary activities and training opportunities to improve their response capacity in the DPRK. It aims at maintaining a significant level of preparedness through continued training of staff and volunteers and the maintenance of necessary facilities, equipment and relief supplies.

The disaster management programme is based on a strategy developed in cooperation with the British Red Cross for the period 2004- 2008 which includes community preparedness, the pre-stocking of relief materials, response capacity training of the national society at branch level, and reinforcing its

cooperation with the government. The tree planting activities of the national society started in 2003 on the initiative of the Norwegian Red Cross with the support of Norwegian forestry experts.

Community Based Disaster Preparedness

During 2006, the DPRK RC continued to expand its activities in the field of community- based disaster preparedness (CBDP) in ten new communities in North Phyongan province. Risk mapping and basic DM training for communities, the establishment of early warning mechanisms and the mitigation of risks ensures disaster resilience of the community through their own capacities and resources. The formation of ten new CBDP committees as well as the upkeep of the 28 in existence continued, and there are now 38 CBDP committees in three provinces, namely South Phyongyan, North Phyognan and South Hamgyong. Case studies and impact results will be documented and published in 2007.

Disaster management coordination

Discussions started in 2005 on the national response system with the cabinet of the DPRK government. Proposals were made to establish a National Disaster Management Coordination Committee (NDMCC) in which all relevant ministries and agencies are included, including the DPRK Red Cross. In November, the first meeting took place and all participants agreed on further elaboration of a permanent structure. This will entail a memorandum of understanding (MoU) which specifies the different tasks and roles of the participating institutions.



CBDP mitigation activities in Hamju County, Song-jong. International Federation/ Ewa Ericksson.

Emergency response capacity

The training of two emergency and rescue teams continued and the teams were supplied with rescue equipment. These emergency and rescue teams of the Red Cross are a new concept and were started in the Pyongyang area as a pilot project for possible future replication in other counties.

The further improvement of the emergency stock warehouses was put on hold in view of the discussions within the NDMCC concerning national strategic emergency stock in general. The outcome of the discussion might lead to a relocation of the stock.

Some 5,000 family emergency kits were distributed to victims of the floods in July and other small disasters. Special contributions by different donors following the floods, combined with the budget for an already planned increase of emergency stocks, allowed for the procurement of 7,000 new family kits. Thus by the end of 2006, DPRK Red Cross had available emergency stocks to assist up to 19,000 families in the event of any disaster.

Tree planting

To curb the danger of erosion and landslides, the Norwegian Red Cross initiated tree planting activities in 2002 by organizing a joint event for youth volunteers of DPRK Red Cross and the Republic of Korea (ROK) Red Cross at Mt. Kumgang. The activities gradually developed into an extensive programme for increased production of trees in the central and regional nurseries. Activities are implemented through a bilateral relationship with the Norwegian Red Cross under the supervision of contracted tree-planting experts, who visit the DPRK at least twice a year. The Federation delegation renders administrative and logistical services for this part of the disaster management programme. The implementation of the programme in 2006 experienced delays due to staff changes in the national society and further complicated procurement procedures for materials on the construction of greenhouses in three tree nurseries.

Organizational Development

Goal: Increased local community, civil society and Red Cross capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.

Objective: The DPRK Red Cross has enhanced the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of its service delivery to the vulnerable by incorporating characteristics of a well-functioning national society into its organizational development efforts.

The development plan 2004 – 2010 of the DPRK Red Cross has guided the evolution of a programme in support of the organizational development (OD) activities within the national society. The OD programme includes activities for the dissemination of the Red Cross Principles and Humanitarian values.

Upgrade of the legal base

It was agreed in 2005 that a new Red Cross Law for the DPRK should be developed, and a special working group of the national society and the legal department of the Supreme People's Assembly was set up to draft the new law. During the process the working group received technical support from legal experts from Danish Red Cross, ICRC and the Federation. Members of the working group, together with two law experts of the government, visited Malaysia in October to discuss international practices of Red Cross law applications. The new Red Cross law was submitted formally to the Supreme People's Assembly in the second half of 2006 and was adopted in January 2007.

Resource mobilization capacity

Different income generation projects were piloted to increase the self-reliance of the branches. South Hamgyong branch started a courier service, North Hwanghae branch developed a library with a teashop and herbal medicine (ginseng) cultivation was developed in Kaesong.

At the headquarters level, the construction work of a multi-functional service centre in Pyongyang is nearing completion. The centre is built with a loan from the government and bilateral support of the Norwegian Red Cross. It will provide vehicle repair and maintenance on a commercial base. It will also include a cafeteria and massage/sauna facilities, a workshop for producing subsidized orthopaedic crutches and has facilities for first aid/road safety training courses. The centre is expected to provide income for the national society from 2007 onwards.

Financial systems development

Due to complications in setting up a special bank account, the development of a separate financial administration for international funds for the national society did not progress as expected. The training of two local staff members continued as scheduled.

Volunteer management

A specific workshop on OD for all branch secretaries and ToT was conducted in Kangwon province. Participants developed their understanding in the training of volunteers, branch capacity building and the development of skills in effective project management. A new handbook for volunteers is currently being prepared.

Branch development

The construction of two branch offices continued out of the five scheduled in the past three years. Exchange visits within the DPRK were facilitated for the staff of five provincial branches to share experience and acquire new knowledge on branch development. One of the exchange visits was mentored by Federation OD coordinator from the Federation's service centre in Kuala Lumpur to discuss on practical issues related to further branch, resource and volunteer development. Audio-visual equipment (computers, TV, DVD, printers) for information dissemination and training activities was distributed to five of the 12 Red Cross training centres. A series of project planning process (PPP) workshops provided 120 participants with an opportunity to improve the planning of activities.

Communications and public relations

The DPRK Red Cross was able to use the occasion of its 60th anniversary this year to increase its public profile. Extensive promotion activities at national and local level were carried out on 18 and 19 October, the days of the celebration. The various events included a large 'commemoration reporting session' of the central committee, a central photo exhibition, a commemoration lecture, first aid demonstrations, interviews with volunteers on national television and via cabled radio, etc. The DPRK Red Cross arranged a stamp collection book as a souvenir for the event. A photo album showing 60 years of DPRK Red Cross history will be issued in the beginning of 2007. The national society used the opportunity to strengthen its relationships with the national media.

Two CDs were produced with animated cartoons for dissemination purposes. One highlighted the Movement's Fundamental Principles and the other the context of disaster preparedness.

Strategy development

All the branches in the country reviewed their activities up to 2006. The outcome and recommendations constituted the basis for the revisions to the 2007 action plan. The governance of the national society decided on the need for a mid-term evaluation of the national society's development plan 2004 – 2010. This country wide evaluation is expected to be carried out in the first-half of 2007.

National society capacity building

Access to international skill training and knowledge related to Red Cross activities is a key activity of the Federation. Two staff members of the national society participated in skill-share meeting for fundraising in London. Finance staff received a two-month training on financial management in Beijing. Two other staff members participated in the H.E.L.P. course in Geneva. The national society was further represented in a reporting workshop, a logistics workshop and an international disaster response law (IDRL) conference, all carried out in Kuala Lumpur. Participation in the blood donor recruitment meeting in Myanmar aimed at the development of such a programme in the DPRK. The DPRK Red Cross secretary-general participated in Federation leadership training in Geneva.

A Federation supported internal reporting workshop in February for the newly recruited Federation officers and national society staff and updated and helped to improve their knowledge on Federation financial and reporting procedures. Additionally, English language courses continued for the staff for improvement of their communication skills.

Working in partnership

The DPRK Red Cross works in close collaboration with various partners to implement its programmes. government agencies working with DPRK Red Cross include the ministries of public health, foreign affairs, city management, internal security and with the office of the cabinet. Signatories of the cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) for the DPRK Red Cross are the Red Cross societies of Australia, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, United Kingdom, Spain and Sweden. The ROK Red Cross is a special partner of the DPRK Red Cross. The Federation closely cooperates with ECHO, ICRC and a number of UN organizations, in particular UNICEF, WHO and World Food Programme (WFP). The Federation actively participates in the existing inter-agency coordination mechanisms.

The DPRK Red Cross maintains long term multilateral and bilateral relationships with more than ten Red Cross partners, and the two partnership meetings facilitated by the Federation enable effective cooperation and the planning. The East Asia partnership meeting took place in April and brought together all national societies of the region and their partner societies. The meeting offered an opportunity to explain how the government's decision to halt humanitarian aid affected restructuring of the programmes, the organization of the national societies and the Federation delegation.

A CAS meeting took place on 4 and 5 October in Beijing. This meeting specifically aimed at facilitating the partners of the NS to participate in the planning of the programmes for 2007. After two years of preparatory work on 21 November, nine national societies and the Federation signed the CAS document at a special event during the Asia Pacific Conference in Singapore. In addition, the Canadian Red Cross has also agreed to sign the CAS document. The document describes in particular the modes of cooperation and elaborates on the responsibilities of all key players. ICRC has also pledged its support to the CAS process.

Due to the special operational context, most of the support to the DPRK Red Cross is multilateral with only a few bilateral activities continuing. Netherlands Red Cross ended its bilateral cooperation in 2006 but continued to support multilaterally. As of November, the Spanish Red Cross is the latest bilateral partner which supports branch development, water and sanitation and biogas projects.

The CAS approach made it possible to utilize more capacity of the partners involved in the DPRK. For example, operational cooperation between ICRC, IFRC and Danish Red Cross facilitated the development of the Red Cross law. Netherlands Red Cross, Swedish and Norwegian Red Cross (NRCS) worked closely together on the water and sanitation programme, with the NRCS being responsible for the procurement on behalf of the Federation and the Swedish Red Cross facilitating technical consultancies.

Close cooperation is also maintained with all UN and other international humanitarian agencies involved in the DPRK. The Federation actively participates in the existing coordination mechanisms: weekly Inter-Agency meetings and monthly sector meetings for health and nutrition and for water and sanitation. special meetings were initiated with UNICEF and WHO to discuss the synchronizing of the distribution of medicines. The development of the blood donor recruitment programme is closely coordinated with WHO.

Contributing to longer-term impact

Lack of access to reliable baseline data in the DPRK prevents objective assessment of the impact of Red Cross initiatives. However increased monitoring by the national society, and observations and interviews during field visits by Federation staff and many national society partners have confirmed the positive effects of the present programmes. All medical supplies distributed by the Red Cross were successfully delivered and utilized. With continuing lack of alternative sources, they still cover an estimated 70 percent of the drugs needed by the public and greatly contribute to the reduction of death, illnesses and impact of diseases. The same is applicable for the distribution of coal in the winter for heating of hospitals.

The DPRK Red Cross, jointly with the MoPH, played an important role in increasing public awareness on issues related to prevention and care of the most common health problems at the community level. Recorded comments from health professionals indicated that Red Cross training has improved and modernised the quality of medical service delivery in beneficiary communities. Integrated workshops for trainers from Red Cross branches accelerated integration of CBFA, health promotion and disaster preparedness activities within Red Cross organizations at city and county levels. The national society and the Federation initiated joint efforts amongst all stakeholders engaged in improving health service systems, which have resulted in the development of relevant resources and training materials. One example of this is that UNICEF has requested the Federation to provide some of its training material for further training of health professionals in the UNICEF operational area.

The disaster management programme's general objective was modified and linked to the Federation's Global Agenda and progressed well. The National Society was able this year to respond rapidly to four disasters of varying magnitude with trained volunteers and the distribution of relief goods. In particular, the flooding in middle part of the country in July prompted the appreciation of the Government and contributed to the inclusion of the DPRK Red Cross as a member of the national disaster coordination committee.

Women and elderly in the villages where the water and sanitation systems were rehabilitated are the most outspoken community members about the improvement of the living conditions. As a socialist country

DPRK emphasizes the equality of men and women. However in practise the kitchen remains the traditional work area of women. A tap in the kitchen with clean water, decent wastewater discharge and, in some cases, biogas cookers reduced the workload for both children and housewives, avoiding having to spend hours every day to fetch water from a wells and rivers, often frozen during wintertime.

The new Red Cross law has strengthened the legal foundation of the national society. The law not only allows the national society to work in accordance with the principles of impartiality, neutrality and independence, but it also clearly defines its specific role in society. The law opens opportunities for the national society to improve the regulations for the use of the emblem in the DPRK.

Looking Ahead

As a result of the government's decision to halt humanitarian aid in favour of development, the Federation's programme took a sharp turn in 2006. All programmes were reviewed, the working modalities of the Federation delegation changed and its set up restructured. Notwithstanding all uncertainties about these changes and the unpredictable DPRK context, the DPRK Red Cross can build on the recently signed CAS for the next three years. This enables the development of long term perspectives for the planning of the programmes. While the Outlook for 2007 shows the immediate future direction, how this is carried out will be more apparent in the Federation's operational plan 2008 – 2009.

The main activity of the DPRK Red Cross in the health field, the distribution of medical supplies, will be scaled down over the next three years. The first aid training and community based health activities will continue as in the past, and the national society will develop its role in the field of blood donor recruitment and road safety.

As there will continuously be a great need for clean water supplies and proper sanitation, the watsan activities will continue with a modified programme based on the experience gained from the ongoing review of the projects of the past. Needs and capacity assessment will be the methodology to select the communities and to monitor impact.

The national society will strengthen its role in disaster preparedness and be an important partner for the Government in the immediate support to victims of disasters. The community- based disaster preparedness project will steadily grow and be replicated in other communities increasingly independent, supported by provincial and county branches without headquarters input. The development of rescue teams in the DPRK will be further elaborated as well as the capacity of the national society to provide water in emergencies.

Most importantly, however, will be the strengthening of the organizational capacity through an increase of training for staff and volunteers. This will further enable DRPK Red Cross to recognize and serve existing and new vulnerabilities in the changing environment of the DPRK.

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2006

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget	23,000,940	3,498,491	580,535	703,945	934,873	28,718,784
B. Opening Balance	2,463,882	399,118	106,005	100,145	155,663	3,224,812
Income						
Cash contributions						
American Red Cross	115,945				115,945	231,890
Australian Red Cross	250,515	226,558		0		477,073
British Government		4,713				4,713
British Red Cross	11,400	105,480			3,412	120,292
Canadian Red Cross Society		55,440		55,440		110,880
Caritas International		87,837				87,837
Danish Red Cross	1,046,524	124,893				1,171,418
ECHO	204,944					204,944
Finnish Red Cross	76,607		30,973		806	108,385
German Red Cross	53,897					53,897
Japanese Red Cross Society	0	0				-0
Netherlands Red Cross	1,284,993				6,630	1,291,623
Norwegian Red Cross	1,088,560	680,871	83,910	98,950	74,236	2,026,528
Other		-27,427		-27,427		-54,854
Singapore Red Cross Society		33,592				33,592
Swedish Red Cross	399,818			0	1,303	401,121
C1. Cash contributions	4,533,204	1,291,958	114,883	126,963	202,332	6,269,339
Outstanding pledges (Revalued)						
British Government		4,797				4,797
British Red Cross		-85,260				-85,260
Danish Red Cross	361,628					361,628
Finnish Red Cross	-48,057		28,877		123,700	104,520
German Red Cross	10,967					10,967
Japanese Red Cross Society	82,080	92,340		41,040		215,460
Netherlands Red Cross	-457,951					-457,951
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)	-51,333	11,877	28,877	41,040	123,700	154,161
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
Austrian Red Cross		14,249		14,249		28,498
British Red Cross		-2,842		-852	3,694	0
Danish Red Cross		4,502		4,502		9,004
Hellenic Red Cross		2,235		2,235		4,470
Japanese Red Cross Society		51,289		51,289		102,578
Norwegian Red Cross	-24,724				24,724	0
UNHCR (UN Agency)		17		17		35
C3. Reallocations (within appeal or	-24,724	69,451		71,441	28,418	144,585
Inkind Goods & Transport						
Danish Red Cross	3,342,049					3,342,049
German Red Cross	880,065					880,065
Netherlands Red Cross	787,482					787,482
Norwegian Red Cross	1,037,281					1,037,281
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport	6,046,877					6,046,877
Inkind Personnel						
British Red Cross					52,287	52,287
Finnish Red Cross	46,347		32,033		12,400	90,780
Netherlands Red Cross	39,307				102,000	141,307
Norwegian Red Cross	8,067				12,400	20,467
Swedish Red Cross	64,273				20,047	84,320
C5. Inkind Personnel	157,994		32,033		199,134	389,161

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

ANNUAL REPORT 2006

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Other Income

Miscellaneous Income					1,832	1,832
Service Agreements					35,171	35,171
C6. Other Income					37,003	37,003

C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	10,662,018	1,373,285	175,793	239,444	590,587	13,041,126
D. Total Funding = B + C	13,125,899	1,772,403	281,797	339,589	746,250	16,265,938

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	2,463,882	399,118	106,005	100,145	155,663	3,224,812
C. Income	10,662,018	1,373,285	175,793	239,444	590,587	13,041,126
E. Expenditure	-10,266,934	-1,005,559	-175,820	-256,949	-551,244	-12,256,506
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	2,858,965	766,845	105,978	82,640	195,005	4,009,433

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

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Appeal	MAA54001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance A - B
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		23,000,940	3,498,491	580,535	703,945	934,873	28,718,784	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	326,300		74,812				74,812	251,488
Construction Materials	606,165	225,543	76,599		16,087		318,230	287,935
Clothing & textiles	573,884		100,422				100,422	473,462
Food		358					358	-358
Seeds, Plants	96,400		14,468				14,468	81,933
Water & Sanitation	2,997,660	1,019,852	17,249				1,037,102	1,960,558
Medical & First Aid	13,548,466	5,716,735	45,191				5,761,927	7,786,540
Teaching Materials	380,759	212,158	18,360		27,921		258,438	122,321
Utensils & Tools	353,250		180,724				180,724	172,526
Other Supplies & Services	1,052,714	560,316	136,149		11,576		708,041	344,673
Total Supplies	19,935,599	7,734,963	663,973		55,584		8,454,520	11,481,078
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	7,500					7,500	7,500	0
Computers & Telecom	29,340	4,637	2,681	2,131	7,306	11,243	27,999	1,341
Office/Household Furniture & Equipm.	5,500					5,443	5,443	57
Others Machinery & Equipment		15,338	899		449	-16,686	0	-0
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	42,340	19,975	3,580	2,131	7,756	7,500	40,942	1,398
Transport & Storage								
Storage	107,800	41,262	2,018				43,280	64,520
Distribution & Monitoring	730,870	368,251	3,317		821	1,346	373,735	357,135
Transport & Vehicle Costs	347,617	187,087	31,484		13,654	1,749	233,975	113,642
Total Transport & Storage	1,186,287	596,600	36,819		14,475	3,096	650,989	535,298
Personnel Expenditures								
Delegates Payroll	1,410,000	21,634	64,149	50,338		96,299	232,419	1,177,581
Delegate Benefits	1,045,259	400,477	29,850	78,999		289,421	798,747	246,512
Regionally Deployed Staff	168,100							168,100
National Staff	333,450	138,994	14,604		13,303	-3,659	163,241	170,209
National Society Staff	520,511	159,190	35,618		11,432	3,308	209,549	310,962
Consultants	171,500	37,099					37,099	134,401
Total Personnel Expenditures	3,648,820	757,394	144,221	129,337	24,735	385,368	1,441,055	2,207,765
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,173,443	137,573	40,012	146	107,742	36,755	322,228	851,215
Total Workshops & Training	1,173,443	137,573	40,012	146	107,742	36,755	322,228	851,215
General Expenditure								
Travel	227,251	49,360	13,622	8,795	19,719	26,649	118,145	109,106
Information & Public Relation	297,800	27,877	6,643	7,090	8,842	1,003	51,455	246,345
Office Costs	155,450	25,077	4,074	4,455	1,107	78,803	113,515	41,935
Communications	158,700	8,199	1,832	2,573	2,240	86,709	101,553	57,147
Professional Fees	3,000	1,118			2,948		4,066	-1,066
Financial Charges	12,500	1,125	657		636	-5,764	-3,345	15,845
Other General Expenses	43,400	141,271	24,765	10,000	7,382	-151,235	32,184	11,216
Total General Expenditure	898,101	254,027	51,593	32,913	42,875	36,166	417,572	480,529
Depreciation								
Depreciation		15,555					15,555	-15,555
Total Depreciation		15,555					15,555	-15,555
Federation Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies						47,371	47,371	-47,371
Total Federation Contributions & Tr						47,371	47,371	-47,371
Program Support								
Program Support	1,834,194	750,847	65,361	11,293	16,702	34,990	879,193	955,001

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAA54001 - EAST ASIA

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		23,000,940	3,498,491	580,535	703,945	934,873	28,718,784	
Total Program Support	1,834,194	750,847	65,361	11,293	16,702	34,990	879,193	955,001
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions					-12,919		-12,919	12,919
Total Operational Provisions					-12,919		-12,919	12,919
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	28,718,784	10,266,934	1,005,559	175,820	256,949	551,244	12,256,506	16,462,278
VARIANCE (C - D)		12,734,006	2,492,932	404,715	446,996	383,629	16,462,278	