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Democratic People's Republic of Korea Annual Report 2012

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**This report covers the
period 1 January 2012 to
31 December 2012.**

World First Aid Day was
celebrated in Pyongyang,
on 6 September 2012.
Photo: KCNA



Overview

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the largest humanitarian organization operating in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) since 1995. The IFRC works in five out of nine provinces and has the most extensive access of any organization to the country, especially when compared to other international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The IFRC usually works with an average annual budget of CHF 9-10 million.

The IFRC team in the DPRK consists of six international (three permanent and three technical) staff and 12 national staff, and has four programmes: 1) health and care; 2) water and sanitation; 3) disaster management; and 4) organizational development. The IFRC office further consists of a logistics and finance/administration department, a fleet of six vehicles, four drivers, and one fleet manager.

Since the start of its operations in 1995, IFRC has supported the DPRK Red Cross (DPRK RC) in the provision of essential drugs to 8.25 million people through 2,030 clinics nationwide, which is approximately one third of the population. As drug distribution is not a traditional Red Cross (RC) activity, discussions are underway with the DPRK Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) to transfer this responsibility back to the government, while the Red Cross is looking into alternative ways to support the health sector.

Through a network of 2,500 first aid posts, the RC is working with the most vulnerable members (elderly, small children, lactating women, one adult households, and disabled) of the population to improve their health status through first aid, health and hygiene promotion.

Disaster risk reduction measures have been effective in reducing the impact of flooding in many areas where they have been put in place. Dramatic levels of deforestation are gradually making the country more vulnerable to the detrimental effects of adverse weather events. The RC is looking into short-term flood

mitigation measures, as well as longer term, through its extensive community-based tree-planting programme. During the latest floods from July to September 2012, the DPRK RC played a key role in providing emergency relief to the affected population, including clean drinking water.

At the same time, the National Society aims to support livelihood improvement among vulnerable communities, mainly focusing on the generation of alternative sources of income. The supported communities remain active in disaster preparedness, and use the additional income for the construction of flood-mitigating interventions.

Over a span of 10 years, the RC has helped supply over 600,000 people with clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities at household level through its water and sanitation programme.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
Australian RC, British RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, German RC, Norwegian RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC, Italian RC, Turkish RC, French RC, Iranian RC.	Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS)
ICRC	
DG ECHO	
UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA	
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation	
Premiere urgence – Aide Medicale Internationale	
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe	
Ministry of Public Health	
National Disaster Prevention Committee	
Hydro-meteorological Bureau	
Central Statistics Bureau	
Ministry of Land and Environment Protection	
Ministry of People’s Security	
Ministry of Education	
National Science Academy	contract on technical service
Ministry of city management design institution	
Anti epidemic station	
Cooperative farms	

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: “To raise humanitarian standards”

Outcome 1: The DPRK Red Cross is enabled and inspired to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their services.

Indicator	Baseline	LTPF 4- year target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: DPRK RC has contributed to the global IFRC databank process to profile their services, strengths and gaps.				
% of filled in initial information DPRK Red Cross had contributed to the databank	0	100%	25%	5%
Comments				
Filling-in of information to the Federation databank is being processed slowly as the DPRK RC has limited access to the internet.				

Business Line 2: "To grow Red Cross services for vulnerable people"

Outcome 1: The DPRK RC is better prepared to work with targeted communities and to respond to disasters and crises events in a timely manner

Indicator	Baseline	LTPF 4-year Target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: DPRK RC has well defined roles in national response and recovery mechanisms, as well as recognition among authorities.				
Red Cross profile increased within the government, UN agencies and NGOs as a first step to introduce shelter sector for emergency and to establish Red Cross as a lead agency in coordinating shelter sector.	Please see narrative below			
Output 1.2: DPRK RC has capacity to provide timely relief, emergency health and water sanitation services to affected populations in a timely and efficient manner.				
85% of disaster response and recovery operations have positive evaluations on relevance, speed and effectiveness (evaluations/reviews).	Please see narrative below			

Emergency Response and Relief

The DPRK RC has further strengthened its emergency response mechanism and operation procedures to prepare for, and respond to, disasters in a timely and effective manner by carrying out the following activities.

The flood contingency plan was reviewed and updated in early 2012 to ensure the effectiveness of relief operations. 500 copies of the Sphere Handbook which was revised in 2011 by the IFRC and 1,000 copies of disaster response and relief manual were translated, printed and distributed in May and June, 2012 to RC staff and volunteers who have been involved in emergency response and relief operations.



RC volunteers are distributing relief items to disaster affected people. Photo: DPRK RCS.

With technical support from the IFRC Asia Pacific (DMU) and EA regional delegation, a Damage and Needs Assessment (DANA) workshop was held in May 2012. Thirty members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) participated in the workshop. This workshop further increased the skills and knowledge of the response team members in carrying out assessments and responding to the needs of disaster-affected people in a timely and more effective manner. In addition, four disaster response and relief workshops were conducted in June 2012 in the provinces of South and North Pyongan, Kangwon and South Hamgyong which have been flood-prone areas in the past years. Through these workshops, 120 RC staff and volunteers improved their capacity in emergency response mechanism and implementation of documents (beneficiaries registration, assessments forms, etc)

Three staff members from the DPRK RC and the IFRC participated in the Inter-agency disaster preparedness and response simulation exercise coordinated in May 2012 by the UNDP/UNOCHA. This was a good opportunity to get to know who is planning for what and to identify the gap in relation to disaster preparedness for the coming rainy season. Through this exercise, UN agencies, NGOs and RC updated the inter-agency contingency plans for floods.

The DPRK experienced extensive floods in most parts of the country which started with heavy rains in July 2012 followed by Typhoon Bolaven in August 2012. South and North Pyongan, South and North Hamgyong, South and North Hwanghae, Kangwon and Ryanggang provinces were the most affected areas. According to government data, 231 people died and a total of 241,547 people were displaced. A total of 22,730 houses were destroyed or damaged and 46,445 houses submerged. 121,998 hectares of farmland were damaged. Public buildings, railways, roads, bridges and communication networks were also damaged and destroyed

due to the floods. The 72 trained National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRT) comprised of officers from DM, Health, water and sanitation, and logistics departments were immediately deployed to conduct the damage and needs assessments in flood-affected areas. Over 12,300 RC volunteers at community level were mobilized for rescue, evacuation and first aid services and for distribution of relief items and for hygiene promotion to the affected people. In total 11,529 (51,630 people) families were provided with family kits which had been pre-positioned in disaster preparedness warehouses

Three “lessons learned” workshops for 2012 RC flood operation were conducted in Wonsan city, Kangwon province and Anju city, South Phyongan province and Hamhung city, South Hamgyong province which were severely affected by flooding on July and August 2012. A total of 95 RC staff and volunteers and community leaders participated in these workshops. During the lessons learned workshops there were opportunities to review the impact of the RC flood operation and discuss good practices of the relief operation and recommendations as to how the community people should be able to mobilize their own relief items in their own communities. They require clear selection criteria to ensure accurate data during assessments and to conduct specialized training for the RC staff and volunteer to help them respond more efficiently.

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies allocated Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (CHF 573,786) on July and September 2012 to support the DPRK Red Cross Society in delivering immediate assistance to flood-affected people and to replenish the NFI. With financial support from the IFRC and PNSs, relief items such as 5,400 tarpaulins, 8,411 kitchen sets, 20,230 quilts, 3,200 hygiene kits, 5,015 jerry cans and 1,326,300 water purification tablets were procured and prepositioned in seven disaster preparedness warehouses across the country. Through the bilateral support from the Iranian Red Crescent Society, 4,000 blankets and 1,000 tents were delivered to the DPRK and prepositioned at the Municipal DP warehouse.

Business Line 3: “To strengthen specific Red Cross contribution to development”

Outcome 1: Improved medical services focusing on maternal, newborn, and child health care

Indicator	Baseline	LTPF 4-year Target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: The essential medicine distribution programme has been scaled down while ensuring the health needs of targeted vulnerable groups.				
% of current essential medicine distribution has been scaled down	0	75%	25%	25%
Output 1.2: More effective medicine use through training of HHDs in relevant subject areas				
# of HHDs in target areas who are trained in HHD's training package.	0	800	200	200
# of trained HHDs using HHD training package in clinical work	0	720	200	200
Output 1.3: The DPRK RC has identified alternative areas of intervention in the area of maternal, newborn and child healthcare, and started implementation of these new initiatives in close collaboration with relevant authorities.				
% of health and care budget target initiatives do not include drug distribution :	0	75		25

Health & Care

- 4 772 II Cha Kits and Small Kits out of planned 7,158 kits for two quarters' consumption have been distributed to the targeted beneficiaries to use. The procurement of 2 386 II Cha kits for the third quarter was delayed. Due to the late arrival in January 2013, these kits were distributed to the health facilities in February 2013.
- In total 200 household doctors (HHDs) in eight CBHFA counties of South Pyongan and South Hamgyong and two counties in North Pyongan provinces were trained during the year. They received very comprehensive and standardized training through the training package by master facilitators who have been trained by WHO and MoPH. The training consisted of lectures and hands on training in the county hospitals. The facilitators focused on subjects such as EPI, MNCH, IMCI, NCD, emergency medical service and rational drug use which are the most interesting and problematic fields in the primary health care service of the communities. The MoPH and UNICEF conducted the survey for HHD's training impact and the results will be shared with the stakeholders in April 2013. The HHDs and trained CBHFA volunteers are working closely together and they have made plans for conducting health promotion activities in their respective communities.



A household doctor checking a patient.
Photo cred: IFRC

Outcome 2: Improved medical services focusing on maternal, newborn, and child health care

Indicator	Baseline	LTPF 4-year Target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 2.1: DPRK RC staff and volunteers are trained in the use of IFRC community-based tools and methodologies and have adapted and applied them to the local context.				
% of DPRK RC staff capable of applying community assessments (evaluations/reviews)	0	60%	60%	Please see narrative below
Output 2.2: The DPRK RC has well established rural and urban community-based programmes that have integrated aspects of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, tree planting, health, livelihoods, road safety, voluntary non-remunerated blood donation, and other approaches to address vulnerabilities in high risk communities.				
% of targeted communities are supported with most programme aspects at the same time.	0	60	60	Please see narrative below
Output 2.3: The first aid programme of the DPRK RC has been improved through the development of a professional first aid training programme and functional first aid posts.				
DPRK RC certified as the only first aid provider in-country by MoPH, and trained 50% of volunteers in first aid, including two-yearly refresher first aid training to first aid post volunteers.	Please see narrative below			
Output 2.4: Improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities as well as hygiene promotion in target communities.				
# of communities completed to safe water supply system	0	60	15	10
# of people benefited from new water supply system	0	306,920	92,605	65,092
# of people benefited from the new latrine	0	54,560	13,640	1,840

Disaster Risk Reduction

DPRK RCS has been implementing the 2012-2013 community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) project in the five catchment communities which are vulnerable to floods and landslides. These catchment

communities are in Sinyang, Songchon and Pyongwon counties in South Pyongan Province, Kumya and Yonggwang counties in South Hamgyong Province.

The project goal in 2012 has been achieved through increased capacity of the community disaster management committee (CDMC) to plan and implement the disaster risk reduction activities, structural and non-structural disaster mitigation measures and livelihood improvement of the most vulnerable groups of community people.

Capacity building of communities to plan and implement the disaster risk reduction activities

Community disaster management committees (CDMC) have been formed in all five target catchments comprised of representatives from local community

organizations including co-operative farms, local government offices, women's unions, youth organizations and vulnerable groups. CDMC meetings are being conducted regularly with the participation of the CDMC members in all the five targeted communities. During these meetings issues related to disaster management are addressed. Agenda activities consist of reviewing of the community disaster response plan, construction of small scale mitigation structures, and DRR awareness activities which include tree planting, hygiene promotion, conducting simulation exercises, etc.



Autumn RC Youth Tree Planting Campaign in Songchon County, South Pyongan Province. Photo: DPRK RCS.

Under the facilitation of trained RC staff and volunteers, CDMCs have conducted the vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) with the participation of over 6,500 community people in five counties in early 2012. Several participatory tools such as hazard, vulnerability and resource mapping, historical profile, seasonal calendar, and focus group discussions were applied during the VCA. Through this process community people were able to identify disaster risks, vulnerabilities and capacity existing in their community and initiated priority measures to reduce these disaster risks.

A total of 981 RC youth volunteers have performed nine art group activities aiming at DRR propaganda such as the importance of disaster management, the hazards and risks in their communities, and which activities are helpful to reduce the impact of disasters. Through this event 120,000 community people in the project areas were provided with information. Their performances have largely contributed to improve the public awareness of the community disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

A total of 210 CDMC members and volunteers from Sinyang, Songchon and Pyongwon counties in South Pyongan Province, Kumya and Yonggwang counties in South Hamgyong Province have participated in different community-based risk reduction trainings. Such as the VCA, project management, monitoring and evaluation, early warning, contingency planning and tree planting organized by RC HQ and branches. 1,250 copies of DRR-related publication have been distributed to CDMC members, RC staff and volunteers as well as community people.

Ensuring safer living of community people through disaster preparedness and mitigation measures

Early warning and contingency planning trainings have been conducted in April and May 2012, targeting 872 CDMC members, community people and volunteers as well as officials from local authorities participated in these trainings. Prior to the rainy season, 65,150 community people have participated in simulation exercises. 501 rescue team members trained in essential skills for rescuing the victims in a disaster situation were mobilized during the simulation exercise.

Through the technical support of the National Academy of Science, a feasibility study on mitigation structures was finalized on May 2012. The aim of this study was to identify the possible impact of the mitigation structures that were being supported as part of the CBDRR project.

Through technical support from the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection (MoLEP) and the State Academy of Science, tree planting trainings were held at South Hamgyong province and South Pyongan province in September 2012 targeting 40 participants including tree nursery workers, forest rangers and volunteers. The training focused on how to increase the seedling production and on nurturing the trees. The participants learned different techniques in seedling production, how to select and maintain a nursery, nurturing and cultivating methods and agro-forestry methods. 1,250 copies of agro-forestry manuals were

distributed to tree nursery workers, forest rangers and community people and contributed to improving skills and knowledge on agro-forestry among community people.

9,650 RC volunteers have planted 360,000 seedlings provided by RC and 375,000 seedlings produced by community nurseries in 122 hectares of surrounding barren mountains in spring (April) and autumn (November) during RC tree planting campaigns in 2012. In particular, 49 hectares of hillside plots have been associated with the agro-forestry forming the biological contour belts for soil erosion and planting the economic trees along the belts like black chokeberry, sea buckthorn, chestnut and walnut trees. The agro-forestry approach was welcomed by neighbouring communities and is being introduced in the 2013 project communities.

Livelihood improvement of the vulnerable people

Four vegetable greenhouses with 300 m² of total production space have been constructed, and 17.4 tons of nutritious vegetables were produced from these community greenhouses during the spring and winter season which gained 16.6 million won of cash income.

Six sets of simple food processing machines such as rice milling equipment, noodle machine, oil press and soya bean milk machines have been provided in the target counties. With this support 15,250 community people have gained 18.4 million won of cash income.

The products and income, generated from the community vegetable greenhouses and food processing machineries improved the livelihood of 428 vulnerable people with the extra income of KPW 30,000,000. The cash income generated from the community greenhouses and food processing machineries had been utilized effectively for building safer and resilient community through various activities, like tree planting campaigns, small-scale mitigation structure construction; i.e reinforcement of riverbanks, culverts, check dams .

Annual review and exchange visits

The CBDRR project annual review and exchange visits at Kumya County, South Hamgyong province was held in November 2012 with the participation of 35 provincial and county RC branch staff, CDMC members and RC volunteer leaders. In the review, the participants evaluated the project impact against the baseline indicators, shared good practices, lessons learnt and challenges faced during the project implementation and brainstormed on initiatives to improve the project implementation in 2013. The recommendation from this review has helped in further developing the project plan for 2013.

Road Safety

The RC Road Safety stakeholder meeting was conducted on 12 and 13 July 2012 in Pyongyang to establish and discuss the long-term Road Safety Strategy Plan. Staff members from DM, health and organization development (OD) departments from the DPRK RC, the IFRC, National Disaster Prevention Committee, Ministry of People's Security, Ministry of Public Health, Central TV and Statistics Bureau attended this meeting. During this meeting the participants identified the scale of road traffic injury problems for different road users and discussed the road safety activities supported by RC long-term strategy plan to tackle the accident problems. This was followed by another meeting held on 24 January 2013, between the DPRK RCS and the Education Commission. During this meeting it was agreed that road safety activities would focus on raising awareness among the school children. This is reflected in the on-going RC long-term strategic plan and 2013 Road Safety project plan. During this meeting, some innovative ideas such as including the subject of road safety in the curriculum for school children across the country, dissemination of first aid knowledge and practices among schoolchildren were discussed.

RC first aid training was provided to 30 traffic officers in Pyongyang in August 2012. In addition, 300 copies of "Drinking and Driving" and 3,000 pamphlets on road safety have been distributed to drivers, community people and school children which aims at reducing the number of deaths, injuries and impact from traffic accidents.

Health and Care

The CBHFA approach integrated with DM and water and sanitation project has been implanted in eight counties during the year. Through the multiple activities such as training of CBHFA volunteers, lessons learned, session/experience sharing with trained volunteers and newly involved branch people, the capacity of RC branches and CBHFA volunteers has been improved in community-based actions and health promotion. Baseline studies conducted in four pilot counties showed that the integrated CBHFA approach in the community has contributed to decreasing the numbers of diarrhoea. In Hyangsan and Riwon County, where interventions already started, they have indicated better results on level of knowledge and attitude about the different health promotion subjects than new areas.



Woman collecting vegetables in the greenhouse, Yangdok County, South Pyongan province. Photo: IFRC

The DPRK RC has scaled up first aid trainings and this could be seen as income generation for the DPRK RC. The FA trainings have been conducted for various staff members working in other international organizations, such as UNDP, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Deutsche Welthungerhilfe. The collaboration with Premiere Urgence provided an opportunity for joint planning and implementation. The project aimed to increase knowledge and skills in the field of first aid among health workers in five factories in Hamhung city. The first aid training was also provided to the ambulance drivers.

The Club 25 was established in 2012 and workshops were held in May and in November at the National Blood Center. Forty young students from the Pyongyang Medical University and Kimchaek University participated in the workshops. The feedback from the students and National Blood Center was positive as the students

gained knowledge in blood donor recruitment and health promotion issues and new young blood donors were registered.

Water and Sanitation

2011-2012 Water and Sanitation Programme

The water and sanitation programme aims to provide improved water supply systems, sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion activities in order to reduce the prevalence of water-borne diseases.

The activities carried out in 2012 are part of the 18-month cycle running from June 2011- December 2012. The project cycle aimed to complete 15 communities however, due to financial constraints, this objective of 15 communities has not been not fully reached, but the work is well underway.

In 2012, a total of 65,092 people had new water supply systems. 2100 families received new household waste water collection systems and 460 families were equipped with new latrines.



Construction of water supply system in target community. Photo: IFRC

By the end of 2012, nine projects were formally handed over to the community. In total 10 water supply systems were completed - one (1) remaining community will be formally handed over to the community spring 2013. In addition to this, three (3) projects completed procurements in 2012 and delivery was done on the end of January 2013. The remaining two (2) projects have received cement and steel bars, but the remaining procurement of pipes and fittings has been forwarded to the next project cycle.

Latrines were constructed in 7 out of 15 project communities. Financial constraints are the main cause for this result. While the water supply systems were provided to communities, further focus is needed on the construction of sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion to ensure proper and safe sanitation behaviour.

Public latrines were constructed or rehabilitated in schools and clinics in the communities. Wastewater disposals and latrines were constructed at the household level. Through regular monitoring of the ongoing construction the DPRK RC, water and sanitation technicians and local RC branch officers provided technical assistance to each community.

In total 340 RC volunteers youth volunteers have been attending the hygiene promotion workshops. 60 participants attended a three-day ToT workshop for hygiene promotion in April 2012. Two ToV workshops were held in November 2012, holding together 80 participants from four communities. The somewhat reduced number of participants were a direct consequence of the reduced number of communities completed in this cycle.

Design workshops and technical trainings have been carried out in all project communities to ensure that local technicians, engineers and RC branch people have sufficient knowledge for constructing water supply systems and sanitation facilities. The construction is followed up and monitored by DPRK RC technicians

at headquarters level.

2013-2014 new water and sanitation programme

The 2013-2014 programme cycle runs from January 2013 to June 2014. In 2012, 40 communities applied for RC assistance. 18 new communities were selected by the DPRK RC water and sanitation department based on VCA and criteria like: type of water borne diseases, proposal for improvement, and feasibility of the project and capacity of community for construction. The joint assessment (DPRK RC and IFRC) visits took place in 18 communities in August and September 2012. The objective of the joint assessment was to validate and assess the result of the feasibility survey report.

Emergency water and sanitation

In August floods in Anju City, South Pyongan Province damaged the water supply systems. Two mobile water purification units were mobilized and provided 80 – 90 m3 of clean drinking water to the affected population for 10 days.

Floods hit Chongdan, Yonan and Pongchon counties in 2011. Houses, water supply systems and waste water disposal systems were severely affected by consecutive flooding and forced people to live outside their dwellings with no access to drinkable water. In 2012, as part of the disaster recovery activities, water supply and sanitation systems were completed in ten (10) flood-affected communities. The recovery activities followed the same steps as per the general water and sanitation cycle. Construction materials for water supply system and waste water collection system for 778 families (3,155 people) were delivered to project communities. Out of the 10 communities, six projects were supported with gravity-fed/pumped water supply systems and other 4 projects were supported with hand pumps.

Twenty technicians from RC branches from 15 communities, anti-epidemic stations (AES) and Ministry of City Management participated in a three-day refresher emergency water and sanitation workshop on April. The participants were from south Phyongan province and South Hamgyong Province, which areas in the country more prone to floods.

Outcome 3: DPRK Red Cross is strengthened through robust organizational structures and systems (human, financial and material) and a wide representation of its stakeholders.

Indicator	Baseline	LTPF 4-year Target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 3.1 The DPRK RC has increased capacity at all levels with a strong volunteer base, able to mobilize the required resources and consistently increase their institutionalized knowledge base and acquire expertise, skills and support to scale up in quantity and quality.				
% retention number of volunteers compared to January 2012.	100%	90%	90%	-
% increase of number of volunteers compared to January 2012.	0	10	10	-
Output 3.2: The role of youth has been taken into account in programme design, and the DPRK RC has been supported in their endeavour to engage and empower youth in their Red Cross Red Crescent work.				
% of all programme activities involve youth, where applicable	0	95%	95%	70%

Business Line 4: "To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work"

Outcome 1: DPRK RC is better positioned and has stronger capacity to achieve the vital goal of helping to protect the most vulnerable and increasing and safeguarding humanitarian space.

Indicator	Baseline	LTPF 4-year Target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 4.1: The DPRK RC advocates with relevant authorities on behalf of vulnerable people on issues such as climate change adaptation, risk reduction, social inclusion, and a culture of non-violence.				
# of times DPRK Red Cross has managed to influence government policy.	0	4	1	1
Output 4.2 DPRK Red Cross communications capacities are strengthened and empowered to deliver messages about Red Cross Red Crescent action, humanitarian imperatives, and values that increase visibility and positive images of the Red Cross Red Crescent among the general public and back to the communities served.				
Increase in number of communication products used within and outside the DPRK RC.	Please see narrative below			
<p>Humanitarian Diplomacy/Communication Activities</p> <p>The DPRK RCS is deeply committed to the dissemination of its humanitarian spirit to the population and to the government to raise its image as the main humanitarian organization in the country. The DPRK RC Congress held in November 2012 was an opportunity to highlight its value by reviewing its achievements gained last four years and setting up the new strategic plan 2016.</p> <p>In 2012, the DPRK suffered from two big natural disasters; floods and Typhoon Bolaven. During the relief operations there was good coordination and collaboration between the government and the RC, as there was a good information sharing and distribution of workload and operating areas.</p> <p>The DPRK RCS organized a workshop for journalists to raise the awareness on RC activities among the press people and to improve the quality of the articles and contents about RC activities in the media. It also published the RC brochure, and RC branded notebooks for the volunteers. The limitation of funding was the main reason why it could not completely implement the plan for the year.</p>				

Outcome 2: Potential is maximized through existing and potential resources allowing the National Society to achieve its objectives amid a dynamic social and economic environment.


Output 2.1: The DPRK Red Cross' ability to mobilize technical and financial resources has been strengthened through better relationship management and resource mobilization initiatives and trainings				
% of programme activities implemented jointly with a particular government agency, contributing to the overall impact.	0	75%	75%	-
<p>The National Red Cross Foundation, founded in December 2010, officially started its activities from 2011 and has been targeting orphanages in Kaesong, Haeju, Sariwon and Hamhung for the nutrition and livelihood support providing milk powder for infants, food items, clothes, blankets, greenhouses and generators, etc. Recently it is also trying to start agricultural assistance (for farming maize) and the farming test is under progress. During last two years the amount of its income and the in-kind donation has reached over 100,000 Euro in total. The humanitarian activities through the RC Foundation is becoming more active and gradually expanding its working area.</p> <p>Outside of CAS, the DPRK RCS has a great diversity of working partners such as the ICRC (for one orthopaedic project in Pyongyang and three projects for provincial hospitals), and Iranian Red Crescent (for donation of tents), PIWA (Pyongyang International Women's Association for orphanage support), food companies from China and Taiwan (donation of food items for orphanages), and French People's Relief for</p>				

running soy bean processing factory for producing soy bean milk, tofu and soybean oil. This soy bean milk is delivered to six primary and middle schools for nutrition support for school children in the suburb of Pyongyang.

The DPRK RC is also working closely with the following governmental bodies: Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, Ministry of Public Health, Education Committee, Ministry of People's Security, Women's Union, Youth League, Hydro-meteorological Bureau, Central Statistics Bureau and National Science Academy, etc widely involving and collaborating with them as one of the main factor for implementing CBDRR, disaster preparedness and response, health and care, water and sanitation and OD projects for the DPRK RC.

Business Line 5: "To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability"

Outcome 1: DPRK RC is working together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within the Red Cross Red Crescent and with external partners.

Indicator	Baseline	LTPF 4-year Target	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: The DPRK Red Cross has effective platforms and mechanisms for Federation-wide coordination, such as the CAS mechanism.				
% of DPRK Red Cross programmes supported through a pooled funding mechanism and meeting commonly agreed performance and accountability criteria.	0	85%	85%	Please see narrative below
Output 1.2: The DPRK Red Cross coordinates with other NSs to further their own development and potential.				
DPRK Red Cross representatives have participated in exchange visits.	0	8	2	2
<p>Coordination/Organizational Development</p> <p>Australian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Spanish, French and Iranian RCs are now CAS members for DPRK RCS by signing the extension (2012-2015) of the CAS document in Helsinki, Finland. So far the CAS for the DPRK RCS is running successfully even though there has been a slight fluctuation in the donated amount of funds and the number of members. It is entirely possible to be a member of the CAS and take an option not to fund any programme activities.</p>		 <p>DPRK RCS annual CAS meeting in Helsinki, Finland in September 2012</p>		

Outcome 2: DPRK RC staff have mechanisms and systems in place that support good results based programme management, transparency and accountability

Output 2.1: The DPRK RC has increased understanding of PMER tools, have adapted them to local programme context and are able to provide support directly to their counterparts.				
DPRK RC has set up fully functional and decentralized monitoring system to county/provincial branches and through self-monitoring by RC volunteers at the community level monitoring system at branch level (evaluations/reviews).	Please see narrative below			
Output 2.2: Reports, plans and reviews/evaluations are completed and shared in timely manner.				
95% of all reports, plans, and reviews/evaluations are submitted before the deadline.	0	95	95	74

Coordination/PMER

There is a weekly coordination meeting held between the HoD of IFRC and the director of the NS International Department.

At the headquarters of the DPRK RCS a management meeting is held once a month in which the NS directors and IFRC delegates have a chance to share information on RC activities, issues and challenges in order to plan for steps forward.

At the same time, a joint planning session is also an annual event that all the programme officers and directors from the NS and IFRC delegates and national staff sit together to draft out the plans for next year including the budget.

In 2012 the DPRK RC and the IFRC Asia Pacific zone organized a DANA (disaster assessment and needs analysis) workshop for all programme people from the NS and IFRC people in the country to give participants a better understanding on the disaster situation and the following activities with practical sessions (which was very interesting for the participants) on disaster assessment and analysis.

The reporting officer of the IFRC country office in Pyongyang suddenly fell ill, two monthly reports were missing and other donor oriented reports were completed by the PMER officer in the zone during the vacancy.

Stakeholder Participation and Feedback

Disaster Management

Heavy rainfall on July and Typhoon Bolaven on August in 2012 caused flash flooding and landslides and severe damage was reported across the country. The DPRK RCS, as an auxiliary role to government, has immediately responded to reduce the impact of natural disasters in close coordination and cooperation with stakeholders such as National Disaster Prevention Committee, Ministry of People's Security, Hydro-meteorological Bureau and Central Statics Bureau in the area of information sharing, damage assessment, disaster response and relief. Based on lessons learnt from the 2012 floods, the DPRK RCS together with above stakeholders is developing guidelines on early warning and evacuation. The stakeholder meeting on early warning and evacuation was held in March 2013. With the support from relevant stakeholders, trainings and simulation exercises on early warning and evacuation will be conducted in April and May 2013 targeting RC staff and volunteers.

In 2012, the National Science Academy has signed the contract for technical service to RC activities. According to the contract the technical services have been provided to community-based disaster risk reduction project areas in the areas of feasibility study, construction of mitigation structures and operation of vegetable greenhouse and food processing machineries.

Health and Care

DPRK RCS and IFRC have been collaborating with the different stakeholders of governmental and non-governmental sector such as Ministry of Public Health, Education Committee, Medical Doctors' Refresher Training Centre at national and local levels for enduring the coherent and harmonious intervention of improved health of community people.

Ms. Kim Yong Sun, CBHFA volunteer, 39 years old, living in Sinyang County, South Phyongan Province says: "I have participated three times in this CBHFA workshop and all the sessions gave me every branch of knowledge on CBHFA approach, applicable to the emergency response for the community. Especially, the workshop helped me to have better understanding on the importance of hand-washing to prevent infectious diseases and protection of child health in emergency settings. Sinyang County was one of the counties with a good water supply system and fresh air in the past. But three years ago, a flash flood submerged a lot of buildings and demolished the water reservoir and supply system, resulting in many people suffering from the lack of drinking water. At that time, many people risked drinking even the contaminated pond water, then, the RC volunteers luckily reached us and explained about the danger of water-borne diseases and how to prevent them, demonstrating practises of getting safe drinking water by filtering and boiling. Although it took a while, they caused a decrease in diseases in the flood-affected area and it encouraged me to become a RC volunteer afterwards. In my point of view the CBHFA is helpful to identify and address community health priorities, advocacy for health promotion and disease prevention, along with preparing volunteers to respond to disasters."

Water and Sanitation

Collaboration between the IFRC and key stakeholders at community, county, and provincial levels continues to be strong in areas of water and sanitation. The project communities set up special water and sanitation committees, often chaired by the cooperative farm manager, to properly manage the different aspects of the work. Each committee assigns an engineer and a technician who are responsible for the technical aspects and designs of the water schemes.

The water and sanitation projects are managed from the DPRK RC headquarters, but liaise with the Red Cross branches and government institutions. In 2012, the Red Cross county branches conducted a pre-assessment in the communities together with county government technicians to check the proposed designs. Specialized engineers working for the county Ministry of City Management and Provincial Design Institution are significant contributors to the preparation and calculation of designs. The community water and sanitation committees and relevant government officials attended technical and design trainings conducted by the DPRK RC.

The DPRK RC works together with the governmental Anti Epidemic Stations (AES), who are responsible for monitoring of water quality. Through this cooperation the AES have previously received equipment for potable water testing and training. In 2012, DPRK Red Cross and IFRC mobilized two water purification units to provide clean water to people together with the member of AES for 10 days.

This water and sanitation programme cycle was funded by the German, Swedish, Norwegian and Australian Red Cross Societies. Representatives from all the main donating Red Cross Societies, and in some instances government officials, visited the 2012 project communities. The German ambassador, the German deputy head of mission in DPRK visited the water and sanitation projects to assess the situation of construction (South Hamgyong Province) funded by BMZ (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development).

Organizational Development/Coordination

The DPRK RC Organizational Development department maintains a close relationship with local government in the provinces and in the counties, since it is regarding them as the main supportive factor for the RC branches and volunteers. So far, between the local authority and the RC branches there has been a harmonious and mutual supportive atmosphere which is very positive for the RC projects and operations.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
Key Risks:		
<p>DM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flooding in 2012 has impeded the successful implementation of annual activities. Due to funding limitations, several planned activities like procurement of and construction materials for mitigation structures and Red Cross visibility items (jackets, t-shirts and caps) had to be cancelled while the road safety activities were only partially implemented due to funding gaps. 	H	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the planning process a timeframe for activity plan should be developed taking into account rainy season. Fund raising through project proposals, case studies and, beneficiary communication would attract donors like PNSs, EU, governmental humanitarian agencies.
<p>Health and Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delaying the procurement and distribution of the medicines. 	M	Agreement of funding on medicine support with donors should be done in early stage.
<p>Watsan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The heavy rains and flooding caused some delay in construction works in some communities. Limitations in the financial situation resulted in that out of the planned 15 communities originally in the programme, 10 were completed. Further, planned sanitation construction could not be fully completed. 	M H	Work at the outstanding communities are forwarded to the 2013-2014 programmes. Additional focus is put to ensure that sanitation receives sufficient attention.
<p>OD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As OD deals with very many people, funding limitations cause a chronic insufficiency in its activities. Lack of coordination power is also one of the reasons to decrease the efficiency of the RC projects. 	H M	<p>OD needs to put more emphasis on fund raising and find new ways forward.</p> <p>Monitoring and & Evaluation function needs to be enhanced.</p>
Positive factors:		
<p>DM</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responding to flooding and typhoon in 2012, IFRC immediately launched Disaster Response Emergency Fund to support the response operation of DPRK RCS. PNSs had provided financial support to replenish the family relief items. The Red Cross was also recognized as the lead agency during disaster emergency response. 		
<p>Health and Care Better coordination with stakeholders</p>		

<p>Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For many years, the DPRK RC has been involved in the implementation of drinking water projects and is now very experienced. • The impact of the programmes is evident and easily measurable. • People have safe drinking water in their house, thus possibility of contamination in drinking water is very low. 		
<p>Organizational Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good image of RC in the communities is the main encouragement of the support from the local authorities. 		

Lessons learned and looking ahead

Disaster Management

From the experiences of the flood operation in 2012, the DPRK RCS has again identified that the early warning and evacuation in emergency is the effective and efficient way to save lives and properties from natural disasters. In close coordination and cooperation with stakeholders such as National Disaster Prevention Committee, Ministry of People's Security, Hydro-Meteorological Bureau and Central Statistics Bureau, the DPRK RCS has developed draft guidelines on early warning and evacuation systems. This draft will be further consolidated in accordance with the specific country context and the IFRC guideline through stakeholder meetings, interviews with key informants in the field, training and simulation exercises.

Health and Care

Remarkable changes happened in 2012 in the health and care department as there was a scaling up of CBHFA approach to correspond to the scaling down of the distribution of essential medicines. Integrated and comprehensive interventions including supply of essential medicines and basic medical equipments, training of household doctors and CBHFA approach in the same communities maximized the impact of the projects and contributed to increasing the health resilience in the communities.

Water and Sanitation

Implementation does not always go exactly as planned. Although construction of the latrines was not completed in entirety, future plans are not adjusted to follow up this more closely. The project is focusing on getting the balance between water supply and sanitation facilities evened out by early planning of resources required to complete sanitation facilities.

Organizational Development

OD should always be taking into consideration the actual existence and development of the NS, that is, the future of the RC itself. Good strategies, plans, thorough implementation, close follow up, lessons learnt and a guarantee of the next step, all of these fall on the shoulders of OD. In turn, these are also related to the capacity of the NS. To do this, the OD department will keep learning and trying, struggling for a better result. The DPRK RC as an organization will do this together as one.

Financial situation

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

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations](#) (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of nonviolence and peace.

Find out more on www.ifrc.org

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