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Saving lives,
changing minds.

Long Term Planning Framework 2012-2015

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Version 2
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*Red Cross volunteers and
community people in flood relief
operation, Yonggwon County,
South Hamgyong.
Photo Cred: DPRK RC*



1. Who are we?

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. IFRC works in five out of nine provinces and has the most extensive access to the country, especially when compared to other international organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). IFRC works with an average annual budget of CHF 8 million.

The IFRC team in the DPRK consists of six international and 12 national staff, and has three programmes - health and care (including water and sanitation), disaster management, and 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.

2. Who are our stakeholders?

The 8.25 million people benefiting from DPRK RCS-supported programmes are the main stakeholders. By focusing on a participatory way of working through community assessments, many beneficiaries play an active role in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programmes.

The DPRK RCS works in the framework of a three-year cooperation agreement strategy (CAS) with IFRC and 13 partner Red Cross Red Crescent societies: Australian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, French, German, Iranian, Italian, Norwegian, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish. The current CAS agreement up to 2015 was signed in between September 2012 and January 2013. Chinese RC, Japanese RC and Republic of Korean RC are also partner NSs of DPRK RCS.

At county, provincial and national level, the ministries of public health, city management, people's security, land and environmental protection, and education committee contribute with technical advice and material support to the Red Cross programmes. Collaboration with UN agencies consists of information exchange as

well as the agreement on the contents of the medical kits, role division in disaster response situations, and training initiatives in different areas.

The Korean Red Cross Fund kicked off its activities in 2011 and had been supporting DPRK RCS with nutrition and livelihood support for orphanages and communities. Australia “GO” consulting company, SPF (Secours Populaire Francais), and Taiwan Red Cross Organization are also involved in nutrition and livelihood support in the country.

The Red Cross also benefits from specialized expertise of NGOs active in the DPRK where they are called European Union Project Support (EUPS) units.

3. Where have we come from and what have we done so far?

Since the start of its operations in 1995, the IFRC has supported the DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) in the provision of essential drugs to 8.25 million people through 2,030 clinics nationwide, approximately one third of the population. As drug distribution is not a traditional Red Cross activity, discussions are underway with the DPRK Ministry of Public Health 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, Red Cross is giving first aid service to the population to improve their health status through CBHFA programme which includes first aid, disease prevention, and hygiene promotion.

Disaster risk reduction measures have been effective in reducing the impact of natural disasters and crisis in peace time in disaster prone areas. Dramatic levels of deforestation are gradually making the country more vulnerable to the detrimental effects of adverse climate change. The Red Cross is looking into short-term flood mitigation measures, as well as longer term, through its extensive community-based disaster risk reduction programme. During the latest floods due to heavy rain and typhoon in 2011 and 2012, the DPRK RCS played a key role in providing emergency relief to the affected population, including emergency needs items, clean drinking water and hygiene promotion.

At the same time, the Red Cross is conducting livelihood projects in the vulnerable communities, mainly focusing on the generation of alternative sources of income and job opportunities to reduce the vulnerability and increase the capacity of the community. The revenue is also being used to implement the contingency plans at community level.

In ten years, the Red Cross has helped supply over 600,000 people with clean drinking water and proper sanitation facilities at household level.

4. What is our mission?

Our mission is to contribute to the prevention and alleviation of human suffering with diverse humanitarian activities by supporting the National Society to become stronger and develop towards a well-functioning National Society.

5. Where are we going and how are we going to get there?

Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

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

Output 1: DPRK RCS thoroughly adheres to the fundamental principles and humanitarian value of RC Movement in all of its activities.

Target, by 2015

- 100% of DPRK RCS organized training contains the Fundamental Principles, use of emblem, and international humanitarian law.

Business Line 2: To Grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people

Outcome 1: DPRK Red Cross is better prepared to respond to disasters and crisis events timely and effectively.

Output 1: The DPRK RCS has well defined roles and responsibility in disaster response and recovery mechanisms vis-à-vis to the National Disaster Prevention Bureau.

Target, by 2015

- 480 NDRT and PDRT members trained in disaster relief skill and knowledge.
- 100% (9) provincial branches with updated disaster response and contingency plans.
- Minimum 3 coordination meetings held annually between DPRK RC and National Disaster Prevention Bureau.

Output 2: The DPRK RCS has increased human resource and improved their capacity to respond to natural disasters.

Target, by 2015

- 70% of RC beneficiaries supported within 72 hours in disaster relief operations.
- 2,270 RC volunteers trained in response skills.
- 25,500 copies of emergency response guidelines and handbooks.
- 100% of volunteers in the affected communities mobilized in response operations.

Output 3: DPRK RCS has improved material resource for emergency relief for the affected people.

Target, by 2015

- 100% of relief stocks covered the need of 20,000 most affected families by disasters and crisis with support of various stakeholders.
- 20,000 family kits prepositioned.
- 20,000 hygiene kits prepositioned.
- 10 interagency kits prepositioned.
- 7 warehouses renovated.
- 100% (6 units) of water treatment units fully operational.

Business Line 3: To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development

Outcome 1: To improve the capacity of 350,000 most vulnerable people to cope with negative impact of natural disasters in target communities

Output 1: Improved knowledge and awareness for disaster risk reduction among community people.

Target, by 2015

- 90% of people are fully aware of disaster risks and reduction measures in their communities.
- 800 of CDMC members and RC volunteers participated in DRR workshops.
- 315,000 of people attended VCA and DRR awareness activities.

Output 2: Climate smart preparedness and mitigation measures are introduced.

Target, by 2015

- 90% population took part in early warning evacuation simulation.
- 600 hectares of reforested mountains.
- 60% of people protected by mitigation measures.

Output 3: Food security and livelihood of the most vulnerable people is improved.

Target, by 2015

- 75% of the most vulnerable people no longer suffer from food insecurity.
- 2,200 community people trained in livelihood skills (agro-forestry, kitchen gardening).
- 75% most vulnerable families regularly supported by self-help mechanism.

<p>Outcome 2: The medical services focusing on maternal, newborn and child health care are improved.</p>
<p>Output 1: Health status and access to basic medical services through provision of essential medicines is maintained while scaling down distribution of essential medicines.</p> <p>Target, by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,772 of essential medicine kits distributed to the RC supported areas. • 1,113 of health institutions provided with medical kits.
<p>Output 2: The professional skills and quality of health personnel in supported health institutions are enhanced through technical training.</p> <p>Target, by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200 HHDs from RC-supporting health institutions trained with the HHD training package. • 100 midwives trained on proper use of delivery kits with basic medical equipment. • 100 health institutions supported with Red Cross training.
<p>Outcome 3: The capacity of DPRK RC in building community safety and resilience by fully integrating community-based health and first aid approach with other RC projects is improved.</p>
<p>Output 1: The DPRK RCS further increases its capacity on CBHFA approach at national and local levels</p> <p>Target, by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 RC trainers trained on CBHFA. • 100 RC volunteers trained on CBHFA. • 2 RC chapters applied CBHFA.
<p>Output 2: CBHFA project is well implemented in selected communities through integrated health programming.</p> <p>Target, by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CBHFA is implemented in 6 communities. • 100 CBHFA volunteers trained on CBHFA and PMER. • 6 health institutions rehabilitated or renovated.
<p>Output 3: The health promotional campaigns and household visits are conducted by CBHFA volunteers and occasional global events related to health are jointly celebrated to increase public awareness.</p> <p>Target, by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150,000 local people are covered by RC health promotion. • 2 global events celebrated.
<p>Outcome 4: Improved access to safe water and sanitation facilitates as well as hygiene promotion in target communities.</p>
<p>Output 1: Newly installed or rehabilitated water supply system and sanitation facilities in the selected project communities.</p> <p>Target, by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200,000 beneficiaries in target communities have access to safe water at household level. • 15% of the total population in target communities use new latrines. • 100% of target households use wastewater disposal systems.
<p>Output 2: Hygiene knowledge and behaviour is improved in the target communities.</p> <p>Target: by 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 90% of HHs are storing drinking water properly. • 90% of HHs are storing food in sanitary, covered containers. • 90% of HHs are using latrines correctly. • 90% of people are practising proper hand washing techniques.

Outcome 5: The DPRK RCS is strengthened through robust organizational structures and systems (human, financial and material) to contribute to building a safe and resilient community.

Output 1: The organizational capacity of DPRK RC is improved with clear strategies, strong staff and branch capacity, and correct understanding of its organizational status.

Target, by 2015

- 100% of NS branches' plans are corresponding with NS strategic plan 2016.
- 100% of RC branches' plans are doing activities according to the plans.
- 100% of OCAC process is finished in DPRK RCS (OCAC assessment done:50%, peer review done: 100%).

Output 2: The DPRK RCS has increased volunteer management capacity with a strong and active volunteer base, as well as able to better recognize, train and recruit the required volunteers including youth.

Target, by 2015

- A 2,000 increase in new volunteers.
- 100% of DPRK RCS volunteer database updated.
- 7,000 of RC Youth volunteers increased annually.
- 100% of RC volunteer recognition system established.

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

Outcome 1: DPRK RCS is better positioned as a main humanitarian organization through active humanitarian diplomacy gaining more supportive environment in the country.

Output 1.1: DPRK RCS' communication capacity is strengthened and empowered to deliver messages about Red Cross Red Crescent movement, humanitarian principles and values to improve visibility and positive images.

Target, by 2015

- 50% of RC activities and events were broadcasted by mass media.

Output 1.2: The DPRK RCS gains support from relevant authorities like governmental bodies, social organizations, NGOs and IGOs.

Target, by 2015

- DPRK Red Cross visits 8 relevant ministries annually for RC dissemination.
- 100% of RC relevant ministries, social organizations especially NDPC and NGOs receive RC publication.

Outcome 2: DPRK RCS develops its potential capacity to increase the social involvement and income generation.

Output 2.1: The DPRK RCS improves its resource mobilization to meet the needs of the vulnerable people in the community.

Target, by 2015

- 40% of DPRK RCS activities are supported by the NS resource mobilization and fund raising activities.

Output 2.2: The DPRK RCS creates new source of income to serve more people and to bring in more income to the society.

Target, by 2015

- DPRK RCS opens and operates 5 RC service centers (1 in HQs and 4 in Chapters).

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

Outcome 1: DPRK RCS works together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external partners.

Output 1.1: DPRK RCS has effective platforms and mechanisms for Federation-wide coordination, such as the CAS mechanism.

Target, by 2015

- 85% of Federation-operating activities of DPRK RCS supported through a pooled funding mechanism and meeting commonly agreed performance and accountability criteria.

Output 1.2: The DPRK Red Cross coordinates with other NSs to further their own development and mutual support.

Target, by 2015

- Minimum of 2 exchange visits between DPRK RCS and other NSs per year.

Outcome 2: The DPRK RCS staff have mechanisms and systems in place that support evidence-based programme management, transparency and accountability.

Output 2.1: The DPRK RCS have increased understanding of PMER tools, have adapted them to local programme context and are able to provide support directly to the partners.

Target, by 2015

- 100% of DPRK RCS programmes operate based on the IFRC PMER guidelines.

Output 2.2: Reports and reviews/evaluations are completed and shared in timely manner.

Target, by 2015

- 100% of all reports, and reviews/evaluations are submitted before the deadline.

6. What are some of the key risks/assumptions?Risks

- Political and security situation in the country might cause problems in funding and/or in implementation of the projects.
- Lack of adequate technical skills, human and material resources in the National Society.
- Sudden and variant disasters.

Assumptions

- Continued accountability of donors' money by National Society.
- Increased Red Cross profile through active humanitarian diplomacy.
- Good collaboration/cooperation/coordination with public authorities and stakeholders.
- On-going commitment from target communities to participate in programme design and implementation based on the principles and rules of humanitarian assistance.

7. How much will it cost?

Business Line	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL
1. Raise humanitarian standards					
2. Grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people	191,776	359,402	-	-	551,178
3. Strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development	3,867,837	5,907,224	6,773,000	7,550,000	24,098,061

4. Heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work					
5. Deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability	346,300	365,466	375,000	410,000	1,496,766
TOTAL	4,405,913	6,632,092	7,148,000	7,960,000	26,146,005

8. Results Matrix

See annex 1

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 \(NGOs\) 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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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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