Strategic Objectives

1. Reduce preventable mortality and morbidity through access to basic health services and psychosocial support as well as epidemic prevention, control and community surveillance.

2. Enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities in disaster prone areas through Integrated Community Programming (ICP) combining health, water and sanitation, disaster risk reduction and livelihoods. Improve the nutrition status of the most vulnerable people using a multi-sectoral approach that includes food security and screening for acute malnutrition.
Background

The humanitarian situation: Around 10.3 million people, comprising 41 per cent of the total population, are considered undernourished, with one out of five children under five years being stunted and face impaired physical and cognitive growth. Meanwhile, there is still a 40–60% gap in provision of essential drugs and basic medical equipment, and 20% of population do not have access to clean water and adequate sanitation. In rural areas two in three households have no regular supply of water and the burden of water collection falls primarily on women and children. Around 6 per cent of the population spend more than 30 minutes each day collecting water. In total, 90 per cent of the population in rural areas and 30 per cent in urban areas live in environments that carry potential health risks from the unsafe disposal of human excreta or the use of unimproved sanitation facilities.
Disasters: Between 2004 and 2016 an estimated 6.2 million people were affected by natural disasters, including alternating floods and droughts. Annual disasters pose a threat to lives, food security, livelihoods and shelter. In 2016 the worst floods affected 600,000 people and around 70,000 were displaced in North Hamgyong. Then, the prolonged dry spell of 2017 significantly affected total food production—7.4 per cent less than in 2016. In August and September 2018, the IFRC launched three Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREFs), which assisted vulnerable communities to safeguard crops during extreme heat, respond to Typhoon Soulik, and cope with floods and landslides in North and South Hwanghae. The DPRK RCS is the only state civil society partner capable of responding to these disasters in a timely and efficient manner.

Integrated Community Programming (ICP): Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) has the ambitious target of reaching 200 communities through integrated programming, which represent an additional target of around 1,000,000 people by 2020. Using vulnerability capacity assessment for planning purpose, Integrated Community Programming (ICP) include water and sanitation, community-based health and first aid, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods as well income-generating activities whenever possible to ensure their sustainability. They rely on community engagement mechanisms to collect feedback and involve communities from design to implementation phases through baseline, midline and endline surveys. Since the launch of these programmes in 2014, DPRK RCS has achieved community resilience through a decrease of morbidity (22.6%) and mortality (18.2%), reduction of casualties, much reduced losses after disasters, increased risk awareness and enhanced livelihoods. These programmes will remain the priority focus in 2019 and 2020, with a focus on disaster-prone communities, and form DPRK RCS contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework on disaster risk reduction.

UN Sanctions: The capacity to respond to emergencies and carry out resilience programmes is directly impacted and hampered by the current UN sanctions that have resulted in decreased financial support, increased needs and restrictions on the provision of life-saving materials for disaster response, livelihoods, health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH) interventions.

Appeal to partners: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) for the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) will mobilize technical and financial resources to enable the DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) to respond to the country’s most pressing needs. The ambitious 2year plan aims to reach 2.7 million people in 26 communities, and will focus on integrated programming and the strengthening of DPRK RCS organisational sustainability. The IFRC Operational Plan 2019–2020 for the DPRK is based upon the DPRK Red Cross Society Strategic Plan 2016–2020 with its emphasis on promoting sustainable resilience in target communities.
AREAS OF FOCUS

**DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR)**

65,100 people to become more disaster-resilient

**SHELTER**

28,000 people to be provided with shelter

**LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS**

37,000 people to benefit from livelihoods support

**HEALTH**

2,500,000 people to gain improved access to health services, including psychosocial support

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

24,800 people to gain access to clean water, with improved sanitation and hygiene promotion

STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- Strengthen the capacity of the national society
- Ensure effective international disaster management
- Influence others as leading strategic partners
- Ensure a strong IFRC
Agricultural production over the past five years has been closely linked to rainfall, with several years of drought impacting negatively. Following the prolonged dry spell in 2017, total food production dropped 7.4 per cent to 5.5 million tons. Weather conditions improved for the timely planting of winter wheat and barley crops. But by July and August 2018 the country experienced another heatwave, causing significant crop damage.

The past six years has witnessed an increase in disasters. Most recently, in June 2017, the Government declared a national emergency following another dry spell that affected key food-producing provinces in the south-west. The drought compounded the undernutrition situation for 782,000 children under five, and 313,629 pregnant and lactating women. On 2 August 2018, a heatwave emergency in both South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces affected crops and agricultural activities involving 13,768 people. On 23 August, Typhoon Soulik brought unstable weather and heavy downpours across the Korean Peninsula, leading to flash flooding and mudslides, with close to 60,000 people displaced. A week later, heavy downpours caused large-scale flooding and landslides in low-lying areas in North and South Hwanghae. Some 76 people were confirmed dead and 75 missing, mostly children presumed drowned and swept away in the currents. In addition to clinics, schools and kindergartens, over 3,200 houses were destroyed, with about 10,000 people displaced.

DPRK RCS has played a vital role in carrying out risk reduction and mitigation activities through reforestation, riverbank reinforcement, development of early warning systems and simulation evacuation exercises in target communities. These communities are now more resilient and better prepared for natural disasters. During 2014–2018, DPRK RCS volunteers, community and youth planted 7 million trees across the country. This valuable work will continue in 2019 with IFRC support.
The DPRK RCS will scale up its DRR programme in 2019–2020, as part of the integrated programming approach, with technical and management support from IFRC to help communities reduce risks and prepare for potential disasters. In the context of changing climate risks, institutions and communities must be prepared for new extreme climate/weather events, in addition to their day to day efforts to reduce risks and strengthen resilience. This includes promoting a broader understanding of the innovative Forecast-based Financing (FBF) approach to Early Warning Early Action and assessing the feasibility of FBF in more in depth in DPRK. IFRC is working closely with DPRK RCS to constantly improve its working methods, increase its impact and enable vulnerable communities to enhance their resilience.

**EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS LINKED WITH LOCAL OR NATIONAL METEOROLOGICAL SYSTEMS**

19

**PEOPLE REACHED THROUGH PROGRAMMES ON DRR AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE**

6,500

**PEOPLE REACHED BY AWARENESS-RAISING CAMPAIGNS ON CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY.**

30,597

**OUTCOME**

COMMUNITIES IN HIGH-RISK AREAS WILL BE BETTER PREPARED AND ABLE TO RESPOND TO DISASTERS

**OUTCOME**

COMMUNITIES IN DISASTER AND CRISIS-AFFECTED AREAS WILL ADOPT CLIMATE RISK-MITIGATION MEASURES AND ENVIRONMENTALLY RESPONSIBLE VALUES AND PRACTICES.
AREA OF FOCUS
SHELTER

Many rural dwellings are constructed from inferior material and consequently are vulnerable to damage from extreme weather conditions. In response to these vulnerabilities, DPRK RCS has adopted the Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) as part of its community-based DRR actions in disaster-prone countries. Through PASSA, community and individual awareness will be raised and the necessary techniques to strengthen houses will be introduced. In 2019, DPRK RCS will continue to support communities in their housing relocation activities, identifying safe areas for reconstruction, and supporting people with basic building materials for 50 dwellings.

DPRK RCS is the lead humanitarian agency in delivering emergency shelter assistance to people affected by disasters in the DPRK and will respond to this responsibility by pre-positioning emergency shelter materials, tool kits, in the network of seven disaster warehouses located across disaster-prone provinces. Some warehouses will need repair and maintenance to protect the non-food items stored there. Warehoused stocks were important during the heatwave and floods in 2018, and these stocks have enabled DPRK RCS to respond quickly to the urgent humanitarian crisis. IFRC will continue supporting DPRK RCS on the activities above and conducts regular monitoring of both long-term and emergency operation sites, as well as warehouses.

PEOPLE REACHED WITH SAFE AND ADEQUATE SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT 27,900
PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH EMERGENCY SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE 7,000
REACHED WITH EMERGENCY NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) 7,000

OUTCOME
COMMUNITIES IN DISASTER AND CRISIS-AFFECTED AREAS RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR SAFETY, WELL-BEING, AND LONGER-TERM RECOVERY THROUGH SHELTER AND SETTLEMENT SOLUTIONS.
AREA OF FOCUS

LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS

Food security is a major concern across DPRK. As stated in the 2018 UN Needs and Priorities, 10.3 million people (41.3 per cent of the population), remain undernourished. There are many complex, intertwined reasons for the high rates of undernutrition in DPRK, including mountainous terrain (only 17 per cent of land is arable), a reliance on traditional farming methods, and a lack of quality seeds, fertilizer and equipment. In addition, changing weather patterns have left DPRK vulnerable to droughts and floods, which can dramatically reduce agricultural production.

The DPRK RCS food security and livelihoods programme will provide expert technical and infrastructure support to communities by assisting them to diversify their livelihoods and reduce their exposure to food insecurity. The food security and livelihoods programme targets people suffering from malnutrition. The primary beneficiaries of the programme are families with children under five years of age, lactating mothers, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and farmers in marginally productive areas (e.g. slope land user groups).

Livelihood interventions are one of the high-priority components of the integrated programme, which will reach 37,200 people in 2019 through the provision of livelihood knowledge and skills training, construction materials for greenhouses, mushroom facilities, fish farming and food processing equipment. This will help to ensure food security and better nutrition intake for the most vulnerable people, contributing to overall community resilience. The introduction of household kitchen gardening greenhouses to the most vulnerable households will be piloted in 2019 to enable them to grow different varieties to increase their intake of green vegetables. Previous project evaluations show that kitchen gardens are a very important source of food for the most vulnerable and that small greenhouses are expected to make an even bigger impact.

PEOPLE REACHED WITH FOOD ASSISTANCE FOR BASIC NEEDS

37,200

HOUSEHOLDS AND PRODUCTIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO APPLY NEWLY ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS TO STRENGTHEN, DIVERSIFY AND PROTECT THEIR LIVELIHOODS

400

OUTCOME

COMMUNITIES, ESPECIALLY IN DISASTER AND CRISIS-AFFECTED AREAS, RESTORE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR LIVELIHOODS.
AREA OF FOCUS

HEALTH

In recent years many public health gains have been achieved in the DPRK, including significant reductions in maternal, under-five and infant mortality rates. Immunization coverage remains high and there have been noticeable improvements in obstetric care. Many parts of the country, however, are ill-equipped and lack trained staff to provide quality health care. Significant disparities in access to services between rural and urban areas persist; under-five mortality rates are 1.2 times higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Diarrhoea and pneumonia remain the two main causes of death among children under five in DPRK. Diarrhoea is caused mainly by a lack of safe potable water, poor sanitation and hygiene practices, and can lead to childhood pneumonia and malnutrition. Epidemics: It is likely that the DPRK will suffer increasing numbers of outbreaks of infectious diseases with climate change, seasonal influenza becoming more common in the region and the shortage of testing equipment, vaccines and adequate infection control at health facilities. In addition, the overall health status of a high percentage of the population make them susceptible to infection. On 22 January 2018, the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), DPR Korea reported a total of 126,574 influenza like illness (ILI) cases for the period from 1 December 2017 to 16 January 2018. Of the reported ILI cases, 81,640 were positive for influenza A (H1N1). Due to the severe cold winter in December there was an upsurge in ILI cases.

Blood provision: Annually, 100,000 people donate approximately 40,000 litres of blood in the DPRK, but there is a pressing need to increase the number of donors and the frequency with which they donate. Road accidents are becoming more frequent and these place a huge demand on blood services.

Health services continue to struggle with investment and capacity challenges. Many health facilities, particularly those at the village level, struggle with maintenance and repairs and lack basic equipment, including beds, particularly in maternity wards. In some locations the temperature can plummet to -30°C in winter and medical staff must operate in sub-zero conditions. This has severe implications for patient safety and recovery. Patients tend not to attend facilities in winter unless they are seriously ill due to the uncomfortable conditions, which can have a big impact on the early detection of serious illness and hamper prevention measures. Capacity building is vital, through strengthening training for household doctors, nurses and midwives.
The DPRK RCS has delivered high-quality health interventions to the population since its establishment and is the nationally recognized lead agency for first aid services and training. The National Society, supported by partners, was, for many years, engaged in a large-scale medicines programme providing essential medicines to over 2,000 health institutions throughout the country. This programme has significantly decreased in recent years, but the National Society still supports national health system strengthening, through the supply of small medicine kits and health equipment, as well as other support and training to 500 health institutions. In addition to established programmes, the National Society has engaged in new approaches, methodologies and activities. Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) is the flagship approach for health in target communities and the National Society has been quick to recognize the importance of epidemic control training, maternal, new-born and child health, nutrition, psychosocial support, blood donor recruitment, road safety and first aid training, including for Ministry of Public Health staff. The integrated approach offers a full package of services to target communities. Currently, health programmes through the integrated programme approach, are being rolled-out in three provinces (North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong). In 2019–2020 health programmes will:

1. Continue to fine-tune and scale up current activities in target communities in North and South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces
2. Develop health programme activities in the North Hamgyong province
3. Reach out to and support health instructions strengthening capacity by providing medicines, training and equipment

| Communities Reached with Comprehensive Health-Awareness Activities | 10 |
| Village-Level Health Facilities Strengthened Through Improved Facilities, Equipment and Training | 5 |
| Health Facilities Supplied with Medicines | 500 |
| Communities with Increased Awareness of Signs and Symptoms of Malnutrition, Provision of Anthropometric Instruments and Increased Awareness of Referral Systems and Treatment Options | 10 |
| Communities Served with First Aid Services Through First Aid Posts | 1,700 |
4. Work in communities and increase the target population by 45 per cent with improved services
5. Combine first aid and road safety education for Red Cross youth members
6. Provide increased training and material for community-level household doctors
7. Procure mobile first aid units to increase first aid reach in emergencies
8. Expand a commercial first aid programme to enhance the profile of the Red Cross
9. Engage in new programme components including epidemic surveillance and psychological support
10. Focus on epidemic control activities, including contingency planning

NEW REGULAR, COMMITTED, ADOLESCENT BLOOD DONORS RECRUITED THROUGH CLUB 25
1,000
CHILDREN REACHED WITH ROAD SAFETY MESSAGES IN 30 SCHOOLS.
3,000

OUTCOME
HEALTHIER, MORE RESILIENT, TARGET COMMUNITIES, AS MEASURED AGAINST CBHFA BASELINE STUDIES

OUTCOME
A REDUCTION IN THE NEED FOR FACILITY-BASED HEALTH INTERVENTIONS THROUGH IMMEDIATE FIRST AID AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

OUTCOME
IMPROVED PRIMARY HEALTH SERVICES THROUGH BETTER EQUIPPED AND CONSTRUCTED HEALTH FACILITIES IN TARGET COMMUNITIES

OUTCOME
AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF REGULAR BLOOD DONORS”, AS RC DOES NOT TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE BLOOD BANKS SAFETY OR BLOOD QUALITY

OUTCOME
A REDUCTION IN ROAD INJURIES AND DEATHS, ESPECIALLY AMONG CHILDREN ATTENDING TARGET SCHOOLS

OUTCOME
IMPROVED PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSIVENESS TOWARDS ANTICIPATED EPIDEMICS, ESPECIALLY SEASONAL INFLUENZA.
AREA OF FOCUS
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

According to the DPRK Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of 2017, nine out of ten people in DPRK have access to basic drinking water. However, in rural areas two in three households have no regular supply of water and the burden of water collection falls primarily on women and children. Around 6 per cent of the population spend more than 30 minutes each day collecting water. Around 80 per cent of the population have access to basic sanitation. However, 16 per cent use unimproved sanitation facilities, with a notable disparity between rural (28 per cent) and urban areas (8 per cent). Some 45 per cent of the population have a sewer connection and 40 per cent have access to improved on-site sanitation. But only 10 per cent of the rural population has a sewer connection, compared with 67 per cent of the urban population, and 3 per cent use a limited shared sanitation service.

Since 1999 the DPRK RCS WASH programme has reached 892,212 people in 245 communities, providing potable water, improved sanitation facilities (latrines and soak pits) and promoting hygiene awareness. Additionally, water supplies to 147 health facilities have been rehabilitated. The programme has also provided educational facilities with solar heating, allowing children in nurseries, kindergartens and schools to wash their hands in warm water. This is especially important during the harsh winter months.

The 2019–2020 operational plan takes an evidence-based approach, assisted greatly by MICS data. The importance of WASH provision and quality will guide the National Society’s approach and priorities.

Note: The WASH programme works in an 18-month cycle, so figures correspond to this period.
AREA OF FOCUS

PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

Building on the work done in gender and diversity mainstreaming in 2018, the IFRC will work with DPRK RCS to also focus on people who face risks of exclusion, discrimination and inequity. This will be ensured more particularly through disaster response operations based on a gender and diversity analysis. The IFRC will also encourage local, evidence-based solutions using research and best practice approaches to advance gender equality and inclusion of people with disabilities. Effort will also be paid to ensure Sex, Age and Disability Disaggregated data collection and analysis through existing data collection mechanisms, enabling research and new learning content and tools to specifically address any risk of exclusion.

OUTCOME

INCLUSIVE, GENDER-SENSITIVE AND PROTECTIVE DISASTER RESPONSE OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT.
STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

In 2019, DPRK RCS, with technical and management support from the IFRC and partner societies, will focus on strengthening the governance and management structures of DPRK RCS, its systems and procedures, and its human resources. According to the 2016–2020 strategic plan, developed after the organizational capacity assessment and certification (OCAC) phase in 2015, the overall strategic direction is to build resilient communities through a responsive and sustainable National Society.

PEOPLE TO BE REACHED
125,000

DPRK RCS 2016–2020 STRATEGIC PLAN TO BE REVIEWED

VULNERABILITY AND CAPACITY ASSESSMENTS TO BE CONDUCTED WITH DEVELOPMENT PLANS PRODUCED FOR 13 NEW COMMUNITIES
13

BASELINE SURVEYS OF 13 NEW COMMUNITIES, AND EVALUATION SURVEYS OF NINE COMMUNITIES FROM THE PREVIOUS PROGRAMME
13

BRANCH OFFICES AND TRAINING ROOMS RENOVATED AND REFURBISHED, INCLUDING IT EQUIPMENT
10

STAFF AND VOLUNTEER LEADERS PROVIDED WITH MOBILITY AND VISIBILITY EQUIPMENT/MATERIAL
200

RED CROSS STAFF AND VOLUNTEER LEADERS TRAINED ON EFFECTIVE LEADERSHIP, BRANCH MANAGEMENT AND VOLUNTEER MANAGEMENT
200

1,445,000 SWISS FRANCS SOUGHT
Through training, coaching, and exchange visits, the IFRC will enhance the organizational and local branch development capacity of the DPRK RCS, together with its planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER) team to conduct assessments. Improved programme management using project/programme monitoring and evaluation guides, as well as the branch organizational capacity assessment tool, will enhance the capacity of its 209 branches. These tools will strengthen the National Society’s efficiency and effectiveness in project and programme management, as well as profiling the DPRK RCS’s humanitarian work. The IFRC will also provide technical guidance and training in finance and logistics to strengthen the National Society’s accountability system and transparency. One key priority will also relate to DPRK RCS resource mobilisation capabilities, with a focus on income generating activities as well as scaling up of communications and marketing capacity of the national society, contributing to both the sustainability of ongoing programmes and DPRK RCS self-reliance. The National Society Development (NSD) programme intends to reach 13 new communities for the 2019–2024 cycle while continuing to support the 34 communities from the previous programme (2015–2018).

**RED CROSS YOUTH TRAINERS (TEACHERS) TO RECEIVE TRAINING IN SAFETY AND SECURITY**
30

**RED CROSS YOUTH DISSEMINATION TEAMS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN SCHOOLS**
12

**MAJOR EVENTS AND A MONTHLY PUBLICATION ON RED CROSS HUMANITARIAN WORK IN THE DPRK TO BE PROFILED THROUGH PRINT AND ELECTRONIC MASS MEDIA**
4

**PHYSICAL REHABILITATION CENTRES AND 3 GREENHOUSES PILOTED FOR RESOURCE MOBILIZATION.**

**OUTCOME**

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY HAS THE NECESSARY LEGAL, ETHICAL AND FINANCIAL FOUNDATIONS, SYSTEMS, STRUCTURES, COMPETENCES AND CAPACITIES TO TO UNDERTAKE ITS MISSIONS EFFICIENTLY AND EFFECTIVELY.

**OUTCOME**

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY HAS DEVELOPED ITS COMMUNICATION CAPACITIES AS WELL AS ITS DOMESTIC RESOURCE BASIS THROUGH ENHANCED INCOME-GENERATING ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION EFFORTS;

**OUTCOME**

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY HAS STARTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF ITS NEW STRATEGIC PLAN TOWARDS 2030..
Thus far in 2018, DPRK has experienced a total of four disasters requiring a combined total DREF spending of 1.2m Swiss francs. It is the view of the DPRK RCS, IFRC and UN agencies that climate change will increasingly affect communities in this region. Skills and knowledge on disaster preparedness and responsiveness will be kept updated through training and sharing learning and experiences. Training for both the DPRK RCS and IFRC human resources will include media work and communications, PMER refresher training and regional disaster response team training. This will strengthen the National Society’s capacity and ability to face large disasters in the future, as well as strengthening the position of IFRC within the Humanitarian Country Team as shelter cluster lead.

Acknowledging that gap between actions to meet humanitarian needs and available resources is growing wider, IFRC will continue providing quality and timely support in mobilizing and coordinating international assistance during disasters, crises, and public health emergencies to enable the National Societies to deliver more effective responses. Such support will include facilitating timely requests for DREF allocations, including Forecast-based Action by the DREF, timely launching of Emergency Appeals as agreed with the National Society.

EFFECTIVE AND COORDINATED INTERNATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE IS ENSURED.
STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS

The country office plays a major role in influencing both existing and new partners on the lifesaving humanitarian work of DPRK RCS. The country office advocates for coordination and collaboration of DPRK RCS with relevant UN organizations and local authorities in the areas of disaster preparedness and responsiveness, water supply, sanitation and health services. The country office also plays an important role linking existing and would-be partners to DPRK RCS, since there are no bilateral partners in the country. Through monthly updates all partners are kept informed of project progress and any emerging humanitarian needs that require international support. The national society’s integrated programming model will be advocated for inclusion of discourse within the sphere of humanitarian actors in DPRK; and externally, IFRC aims to increase highlight on humanitarian consequences of sanctions.

The DPRK RCS Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) is an important tool that brings together all international partners (currently sister National Societies) through the IFRC to work with DPRK RCS in mobilizing financial resources. The current CAS (2016–2018) was reviewed and reconfirmed as the appropriate cooperation platform to operate with shared results and impact in DPRK. It will be further developed through a 5-year strategic plan, instead of the 3-year life cycle.

Inter-Korean dialogue: In 2019, the country office will continue to monitor the humanitarian situation as peace talks take place to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula. A successful peace process would facilitate more partnership agreements, as well as enable the DPRK RCS and IFRC to enhance partnerships and resourcing of the most pressing humanitarian need. In anticipation, the country office and the National Society have developed a scaled-up budget of 12m Swiss francs. The IFRC will also do its utmost to facilitate inter-Korean dialogue and support the current process to advance the building of a humanitarian and resilient community in the Korean Peninsula.

OUTCOME

THE IFRC’S SECRETARIAT, TOGETHER WITH NATIONAL SOCIETIES, TO USE THEIR UNIQUE POSITION TO INFLUENCE THOSE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THE MOST VULNERABLE AT THE LOCAL, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS

THE PROGRAMMATIC REACH OF DPRK RC, IFRC AND RED CROSS RED CRESCENT PARTNERS IS EXPANDED. THE INTER-KOREAN DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION ARE FACILITATED AND SUPPORTED AS REQUIRED

158,000 SWISS FRANCS SOUGHT
STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

ENSURE A STRONG IFRC

To ensure a strong IFRC, efforts will be enhanced to fortify both DPRK RC and the IFRC on key commitments:

1. Compliance with highest accountability standards
2. A results-based approach for all work undertaken in long-term plans and emergency operations
3. Adherence with IFRC’s Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Control policy
4. Strict concession to IFRC’s Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse policy

In 2019 the IFRC country office in DPRK will continue to provide training to DPRK RCS leadership and staff, and technical support to programmes. It will also provide financial and logistical services, advice and international partnership coordination to DPRK RCS through its international and local staff. This will foster a culture of problem-solving, risk management, compliance, accountability and transparency among all programme staff and National Society leadership, which will, in turn, establish the IFRC and DPRK RCS as partners of choice for the donor community. Community engagement and accountability will be prioritized by ensuring that continuous assessments, monitoring and end line evaluations are performed, with results and recommendations shared and implemented to improve future programming.

OUTCOME

THE IFRC ENHANCES ITS EFFECTIVENESS, CREDIBILITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We acknowledge our partners, namely Danish Red Cross, British Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Korean National Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross and New-Zealand Red Cross. With their kind support IFRC and DPRK RCS were able to reach more than 2.5 million men, women and children in DPRK in 2018. As a result, communities now have greater access to health, water and sanitation, volunteers are more effectively managed and DPRK RCS’s capacity to deliver has been positively enhanced. The successful humanitarian relief and development aid provided to DPRK was only achieved through the continuous support of generous partners and donors, allowing us to reach the most vulnerable and make a difference to the communities we serve.
Contact information of the IFRC Country office, for partners who wish to find out more

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