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Democratic People's Republic of Korea Annual Report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**This report covers the
period 1 January
to 31 December 2014**

*2014 Autumn Red Cross Youth Tree
Planting Campaign, November 2014.
Photo: DPRK RCS*



Overview

Through the Long Term Planning Framework (LTPF) 2012-15, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continued to ensure that the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK RCS) is well resourced technically and materially. In order to holistically address the diverse needs of vulnerable communities, the DPRK RCS integrated its community development programme synonymously to resilience programmes in 12 communities across three provinces namely North Phyongan, South Phyongan and South Hamgyong. These three provinces cover 11 counties, reaching out to a population of approximately 200,000, and enabled DPRK RCS to do more, better and reaching further in its humanitarian action. In 2014 a total budget of CHF 6,328,509 million was raised with an expenditure of CHF 6,222,239 being 98 per cent. Through the provision of health services, water and sanitation facilities, community resilience to disasters such as floods and landslides, more than eight million people were reached in 2014.

Emergency Preparedness and response

Emergency preparedness and response capacity of the DPRK RCS has been institutionally strengthened through provision of response tools, including national disaster response team and provincial disaster response team and prepositioned emergency relief resources, with active Red Cross volunteers networks fully adhering to its mission as an independent relief organization.

CBDRR

Community based disaster risk reduction has been transformed into integrated community development program and implemented in the 12 catchment communities, South and North Phyongan provinces. It has enabled the communities exposed to recurring disasters and food insecurity situation to be safer and more resilient by encompassing underlying causes of multiple risks.

Health and care

The health and care programme has been implemented in 56 cities/counties of South Phyongan, North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces, focusing on enhancing the basic medical services and resilience at community level through integration of community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) with other community-based approaches.

Water and sanitation

A total of 34,943 people in eight communities now have easy access to safe water and improved sanitation facilities. Through ongoing dissemination activities of Red Cross volunteers and health workers a total of 200 000 people in 12 integration target communities improved their hygienic knowledge and practice.

OD

OD played the key role in developing the integration programme for 12 target communities and contributed to PMER capacity building and institutional/branch development of the DPRK RCS with cross-cutting interventions like volunteer management and Youth dissemination activities.

Working in partnership

Operational Partners	Agreement
Australian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Turkish Red Crescent, French Red Cross, Iranian Red Crescent	Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS)
Red Cross Society of China	Cooperation agreement between DPRK RCS and Red Cross Society of China (RCSC)
Japanese Red Cross Society	
European Commission	EC Grant Agreement DCI – NSAPVD/2013/4 Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction in DPRK
Swedish Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross	Partnership Agreement between SRC, DRC, FRC, NRC, IFRC and DPRK RCS concerning CBDRR in DPRK Project
Ministry of Public Health	Partnership Agreement between DPRK RCS and MOPH
National Disaster Management Bureau	Collaboration to review and update flood contingency plans
Hydro-meteorological Bureau	Technical support in Community based early warning and evacuation system
Central Statistics Bureau	MOU with DPRK RCS
Ministry of Land and Environment Protection	Technical support in agro-forestry, reforestation, tree nursery management, etc.
Ministry of People's Security	Collaboration for Community based Early Warning and Evacuation System
Education Commission (former Ministry of Education)	
State Academy of Sciences	Technical service agreements for ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ the introduction of agroforestry at the target communities ➤ the establishment of community based early warning and evacuation system at the target communities ➤ the livelihood improvement at the target communities
Anti-epidemic stations	
Cooperative farms	Carry out the implementation with technical support of the DPRK RCS
Youth League	Red Cross Youth for community awareness raising activities.

Progress towards outcomes

Business Line 1: To raise humanitarian standards

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

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1: DPRK RCS thoroughly adhere to the humanitarian spirit of RC Movement in all of its activities.			
% of DPRK RCS organized trainings contains the Fundamental Principles, use of emblem, and IHL.	0	100	100

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

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

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: The DPRK RCS has well defined roles in disaster response and recovery mechanisms.			
1.1. a. # of NDRT and PDRT members trained in disaster relief skill and knowledge.	0	360	136 (113%)
1.1.b.# of people participated in the stakeholder meeting	0	25	25 (100%)
1.1.c.# of branches with updated disaster response and contingency plans	0	9	6 (67%)
Output 1.2: The DPRK RCS has improved human resource capacity to respond to natural disasters.			
1.2.a. % of RC beneficiaries supported within 72 hours in disaster relief operations	0	n/a	n/a
1.2.b. # of RC staff and volunteers trained in response skills	0	1,700	749 (44%)
1.2.c. # copies of emergency response guidelines and handbooks	0	18,000	10,500 (58%)
1.2.d. % of volunteers in the affected communities mobilized in response operations.	0	n/a	n/a
Output 1.3: DPRK RCS has improved material resource for emergency relief for the affected people.			
1.3.a. % of relief stocks covered the need of 20,000 most affected families by disasters and crisis with support of various stakeholders.	0	100	n/a
1.3.b.# of family kits prepositioned	0	20,000	3,348 (17%)
1.3.c. # of hygiene kits prepositioned	0	20,000	10,000 (50%)
1.3.d. # of warehouses renovated	0	7	3 (43%)
1.3.e.# of water treatment units fully operational	6	6	6
1.3.f. # of interagency kits prepositioned	0	n/a	n/a

Output 1.1: The roles and responsibility in national disaster response and recovery mechanisms, DPRK RCS are well defined (refer to table 1.)

The Pre-Disaster Meeting (PDM) 2014 was held from 9-10 July 2014, pre rainy season, with a number of agendas to be discussed to identify priority actions to be carried out for organizational preparedness in dealing with potential disaster events. The PDM 2014 was attended by 25 relevant staff from DPRK RCS, IFRC country delegation and government stakeholders involved in disaster response such as State Committee of Disaster Management,

formally National Disaster Management Bureau, Ministry of People's Security (MoPS), Central Hydro-metrological Bureau (CHB), Central Statistics Bureau (CSB), Ministry of City Management (MoCM) and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH). This PDM 2014 provided a platform for DPRK RCS and its government counterparts to review organizational disaster preparedness capacity in dealing with floods. It provided also common areas for collaboration between DPRK RCS and the government towards institutionalization of the disaster management capacities.

In mid-February, 16 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members were trained in workshop facilitation skills on emergency response and relief by technical support of the IFRC Asia Pacific Zone Office and East Asia Regional Delegation so as to create a pool of facilitators to facilitate the future workshops more professionally.

To develop the provincial contingency plans based on the DPRK RC Flood Contingency Plan, workshops were conducted during January and February. These were attended by 120 Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) members and local stakeholders from 6 disaster prone provinces of North and South Hamgyong, North and South Phyongan, North Hwanghae and Kangwon. With the developed contingency plans, the roles and responsibilities of the PDRTs during emergencies were clarified, thus contributing to strengthened institutional capacity of the DPRK RCS to timely and effectively respond to emergencies at all levels.

Output 1.2: The human resource to respond to natural disasters has improved

There was no major disasters during 2014, and the values for indicators 1.2.a and 1.2.d are not available.

A total of 749 RC staff and volunteers in the disaster prone communities have been trained in different areas of emergency response skills like health in emergency, watsan in emergency and Community Based Early Warning and Evacuation System (CBEWES). In addition, 60 warehouse keepers from the seven RC disaster relief stock warehouses were provided training on IFRC standard warehouse management system. From June to August, 2014, 250 PDRT members were provided with emergency preparedness and response skills through PDRT refreshers and CBEWES trainings, contributing to capacity building of the RC staff to respond to disasters timely and effectively. In the trainings, good practices and challenges faced in 2014 were shared among the participants and action plan for 2015 was developed.

The trainings were followed by the provision of 10,500 copies of technical guidelines and references regarding emergency preparedness and response knowledge and skill published to help their daily performances (refer to table 3). As part of the visibility and communication activity, Red Cross visibility vests, T-shirts and NDRT, PDRT deployment kits (including sleeping bag, mattress, rechargeable flashlight, rain suit, Red Cross jacket and personnel backpack) were developed for distribution among Red Cross volunteers and staff to be used during their deployment in emergencies.

Output 1.3: The material resource to meet emergency needs of the disaster victims has increased.

Adhering to the DPRK RCS Flood Contingency plan to address the basic needs of at least 20,000 families during emergencies, efforts to replenish the RC disaster relief stocks were made with the full support of the IFRC and partner national societies. Along with replenishment, safety measures to keep the non-food item stocks in good order were taken by renovation of three warehouses, relocating one warehouse (from Wonsan to Pyongsong) and provision of 70 fire extinguishers. The activities carried out ensured continuous good condition and quality of material resource, which will enable timely and quality service delivery by the NS to the people affected by disasters. (refer to table 2). There was no activity happened for refilling the interagency kits.

Water and sanitation in Emergency

Capacity of DPRK RCS for emergency Watsan response has been further increased thanks to the pre-positioning of 10,000 boxes of hygiene kit and 12,000 jerry cans, personal kits, spare parts and consumables for six mobile water treatment plants in 2014. Also 50 Red Cross volunteers participated in emergency Watsan response refresher trainings in June prior to flooding season to renew their practical skills and knowledge. The DPRK RCS has newly adapted IFRC standard Hygiene Promotion (HP) Box to the local context and procured two boxes in August. The introduction of the HP Box is anticipated to increase efficiency of hygiene promotion in disaster affected areas. DPRK RCS conducted regular maintenance and repair of mobile water treatment plants and all of 6 water treatment units (three SETA and three EMWAT) are well prepared for prompt response in times of emergency. No major disaster happened during 2014.

Table 1: meetings/trainings carried out in 2014

Month	Events	Venue	# of trained RC staff and volunteers
Feb	NDRT ToT	Pyongyang	16
Jan-Feb	Provincial Contingency Planning workshop	South Hamgyong, Kangwon, South Phyongan, North Hwanghae	120
Feb	Health in Emergency ToT, ToV workshop	South Phyongan Province, North Hwanghae Province	240
May	Emergency shelter training	South Hamgyong Province,	30
June	Watsan in Emergency workshop	South Phyongan Province, South Hamgyong Province	50
July	Pre disaster meeting	Pyongyang	25
Jul-Aug	PDRT refresher workshop	South Phyongan Province, North Phyongan Province, South Hamgyong Province, Kangwon Province	130
Oct	Early warning and evacuation ToT, ToV workshop	South Phyongan Province	159
Nov	Simulation exercise on disaster response	North Phyongan Province	80
Dec	Warehouse stock and management workshop	South Phyongan Province, South Hamgyong Province	60
Total:			910

Table 2: DP stock replenished in 2014

Relief items	Unit	Norwegian RC	German RC	British RC	Canadian RC	Preparedness for # of beneficiaries
Emergency shelter tool kit	Kit	1,948	1,400			3,348 families
Jerri can (10L)	Piece			12,000		12,000 families
Hygiene kit	Kit			10,000		10,000 families
Fire-extinguishers	Piece	70				(7 warehouses)
Renovation of warehouses	warehouse				3	13,410 families

Table 3: Emergency Preparedness and Response Guidelines published in 2014

No	Description	Unit	QTY	Distributed to
1	Emergency Shelter Set-up Guideline	copy	1,500	NDRT, PDRT members, Provincial RC Branches, Communities, Government stakeholders
2	Community Based Early Warning and Evacuation Guideline	copy	2,500	
3	Emergency Response Guideline	copy	1,500	
4	Minimum Standard Non Food Items Pocket Book	copy	5,000	
Total			10,500	

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

Outcome1: To improve the capacity of 350,000 most vulnerable people to cope with negative impact of natural disasters in target communities.

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: Improved knowledge and awareness for disaster risk reduction among community people.			
1.1.a. % of people aware of disaster risks and reduction measures in project communities	0	90	43.3
1.1.a. # of CDMC members and RC volunteers (RCVs) participated in DRR workshops	0	400	119
1.1.b. # of people attended in VCA and DRR awareness activities	0	157,500	88,781
Output 2: Climate smart preparedness and mitigation measures are introduced.			
1.2. a. # RCVs trained in preparedness and mitigation skills	0	360	350
1.2.a. % population took part in early warning evacuation simulation	0	31,000 (90%)	35,650 (104%)
1.2.b. # ha of mountains reforested	0	500	678
1.2.c. % of people protected by mitigation measures	0	40,000 (50%)	37,500 (47%)
Output 3: Food security and livelihood of the most vulnerable people is improved.			
1.3.a. % of the most vulnerable people no longer suffer from food insecurity	0	75%	n/a
1.3.b.# trained in livelihood skills (agro-forestry, vegetable greenhouse, mushroom production, kitchen gardening)	0	2,200	420
1.3.c.% most vulnerable families regularly supported by self-help mechanism	0	80,000(75%)	86,590 (81%)

Output 1.1: Knowledge and awareness for disaster risk reduction among community people is improved.

Community disaster management committees were established in 12 target communities. A total of 64 Community project management committee (CPMC) members participated in the Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA), planning and other PMER workshops and trainings in 2014. Having gained knowledge from aforementioned trainings and workshops, they played a crucial role in participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of community resilience activities including disaster risk reduction.

Approximately 550 RC volunteers were engaged into the above mentioned activities and the various workshops and trainings on disaster risk reduction in communities.

In 2014, 8,781 target community people participated in the VCA/baseline/end line/review activities in order to develop a realistic community disaster risk reduction plans and their implementation strategies

All these trainings, workshop and VCA contributed to a knowledge gain 43.3 % of people in target communities on the concept of community resilience.

Output 1.2: Climate smart preparedness and mitigation measures are introduced

Development of the CBEWES is now vogue across the country to save the lives and to protect the livelihoods exposed to recurring disasters i.e. flood, landslides and cyclones . Simulation and trainings on CBEWES were organized in the target communities and their neighbouring communities with the participation of 170 RC volunteers and local stakeholders from branch offices of the State Committee of Disaster Management, Ministry of People’s Security and Central Hydro-meteorological Bureau. Simulation exercises were joint event of DPRK RCS and the government which provided an opportunity to introduce and replicate the model of CBEWES across the country, which RC and government jointly developed and piloted. Approximately 35,650 community people and RC volunteers living in flood and landslide prone areas attended the simulation exercises before flood season.

Technical trainings on tree seedling production were given to the 120 tree nursery staff and people at the communities to enhance their specific knowledge and skills. In the 12 target communities, community tree nurseries were provided with technical and infrastructure support and approximately 6 million young seedlings were produced in 2014, thereby significantly increased the capacity to sustainable long term reforestation activities. Around 678 hectares of hillside patches become associated with the agro-forestry approach, forming the biological contour belts and micro environment to control soil erosion and to enhance the fertility of the soil, thus boosting the crop production in between the belts.

In the communities, disaster mitigation structures including culverts and embankment were repaired or newly built. This activity was conducted by the communities themselves mobilizing their own human and material sources; approximately 50,700 community people and RC volunteers were mobilized to reduce anticipated impact of natural disasters like flooding and landslides.

Output 1.3: Food security and livelihood of the most vulnerable people is improved

In the communities, 230 people including farmers and women were trained on vegetable and mushroom production to support their daily food security and livelihood activities. During the reporting period, 12 sets of vegetable greenhouses with 6,000m² of total production space were constructed in the 7 communities. The communities through vegetable greenhouse infrastructure were able to produce more than 130 Metric Tons of nutritious vegetables during the critical period of year and distributed to 25,700 community people in 2014. Revenue generated from the surplus of greenhouses were kept into the community reserve fund and utilized for community disaster risk reduction activities.

Communities were provided with 6 sets of food processing machineries in January 2015. The food processing machineries will help around 39,000 community people to process and access nutritious food; processed rice and maize, oil, soya milk, noodles, etc. At the same time, these will help the women in the target areas and the neighbouring communities reducing their heavy burden of house chores. The waste from the processed food is expected to be utilized as the animal fodder thus promoting the animal husbandry at the communities. The food processing machineries will be setup in locations identified by communities themselves as convenient in terms of distance and use. The ownership and management of the provided greenhouses and food processing machineries go to the communities themselves.

In 2014 only, 158 Metric Tons of mushroom were produced in mushroom production facilities in target communities and provided to 21,890 community people, which contributed to dietary diversity of people. In line with infrastructure and technical support provision, technical guidelines on vegetable greenhouse, agro-forestry, mushroom production, etc. were developed and distributed to the community people, with joint efforts of DPRK RCS and the technical institutions and ministries: Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, Mushroom Research Centre, Central Vegetable Research Centre and National Academy of Sciences.

Revenue generated from the vegetable greenhouses and mushroom production facilities enabled the communities to conduct disaster risk reduction activities such as community awareness activities, establishment of early warning and evacuation system, tree planting, and construction of small scale mitigation structures.

Outcome2: The medical services focusing on maternal, newborn, and child health care is improved.

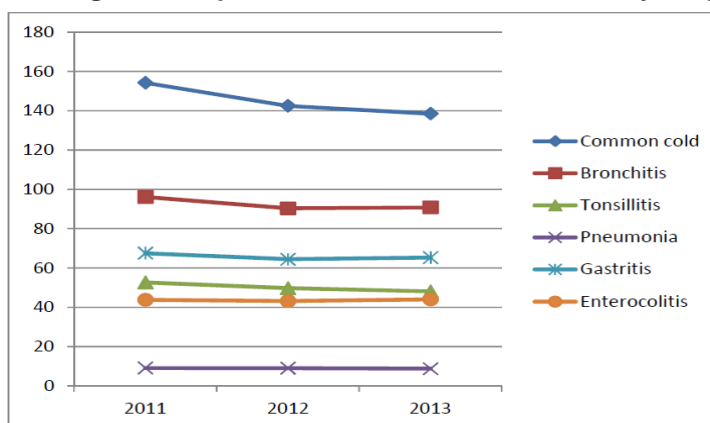
Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 2.1: The health status and access to basic medical services through provision of essential medicines is maintained while scaling down distribution of essential medicines.			
2.1.a. # of essential medicine kits distributed to the RC-supported area	0	4,772	4,772
2.1.b. # of health institutions provided with medical kits	0	1,113	2,028
Output 2.2: The capacity and quality of the primary health care services in supported provinces is improved.			
2.2.a. # of HHDs from RC-supporting health institutions trained with the HHD training package.	0	200	200
2.2.b. # of midwives trained on proper use of delivery kits with basic medical equipment	0	100	
2.2.c. # of health institutions supported with Red Cross training	0	100	

The strengthened public health system;

The health of local populations, particularly among mothers, new-borns and children has been protected and improved thanks to the health and care programme. The supplied medical kits enabled the community health personnel to manage the most common illnesses like acute respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases, most harmful to the health of women and children.

The monitoring reports from national society field monitors indicated that the essential medicines and medical instruments have been effectively used by household doctors, midwives and nurses to diagnose and treat the patients, and the quality of most drugs have been greatly appreciated by medical staff and beneficiary patients with their high curative effects. In particular, the impact assessment conducted during last August – September 2013 by Ministry of Public Health DPRK showed that the essential medicines from Red Cross had brought about the continued reduction in disease incidences and referral rates to upper level health institutions for the most common illnesses.

Incidence rates through the outpatients at Ri level facilities each year (per 1,000 persons)



The key feedback from community health workers about essential medicines can be selected out of many as follows;

“The essential medicines from IFRC gave positive effect to increase the number of facility visits. The essential medicines makes improved the quality and capacity of medical services in the primary health institutions at grass-root levels, resulting in raised utility of public health facilities by more populations. The cases whereas the patients with mild diseases blindly went to county hospital or high level hospital were significantly decreased.”

“The essential medicines from IFRC positively influenced to reduce referral rates from Ri level facilities up to higher level hospitals. Previously, some cases had been referred to county hospital because of lack of medicines available at primary health institutions where essential medicines are supplied from IFRC, resulting in lower referral rates.”

Six national society field monitors have been heavily involved in two types of monitoring visits: warehouse monitoring and institution monitoring. All consignments were inspected by the field monitors at 56 individual local warehouses against quantity and quality soon after being transported from Pyongyang. They also made regular visits to the end-user health institutions to supervise the quantity, quality and usage of supplied items together with collecting the feedbacks from health workers including household doctors and patients.

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment (VNRBD):

The public awareness on the importance of voluntary blood donation has been further increased due to different activities being undertaken. Up to 100 young university students took part in VNRBD training which was conducted through cooperation between Red Cross and National Blood Transfusion Centre in August, 2014. The

workshop topics covered the origin of Red Cross movement, Pledge 25, origin of “World Blood Donor Day”, National Blood Policy and world trend of blood transfusion services, common knowledge of blood donation, action plan for Pledge 25, safe blood donation and its promotion. Along with the above training, the IFRC and DPRK RCS convened the national event of “World Blood Donor Day 2014” in June jointly with the Ministry of Public Health and other international organizations to enhance the public awareness and attention to voluntary non-remunerated blood donation. The VNRBD training for the students has encouraged them to become peer educators in their respective universities.

Outcome 3 : The capacity of DPRK RCS in building community safety and resilience through integrated Community-based health and first aid approach is improved.

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 3.1: The DPRK RCS further increases its capacity on CBHFA approach at national and local levels.			
3.1. a. # of communities has developed a CBHFA plan of action based on the identified priorities.	0	5	4
3.1.b.# of counties conducted CBHFA baseline	0	2	2
Output 3.2: Health and first aid knowledge in CBHFA targeted communities is improved.			
3.2. a. # community people reached by CBHFA.	0	120,000	111,117
3.2.b. # of trained CBHFA volunteers in targeted communities	0	200	200

Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA):

The community based health and first aid (CBHFA) has evolved as a part of Outcome 3 of the integrated programme, which encompasses all the community-based, long term development programmes aiming at building a more resilient community. The capacity of DPRK RCS on CBHFA approach has been increased at national and local levels to enhance the local resilience and empowerment against the priority health risks and challenges, along with other technical components.

In 2014 DPRK RC integrated its community resilience programmes in 12 communities across three provinces namely North Phyongan, South Phyongan and South Hamgyong, covering 11 counties, reaching out to a population of approximately 200,000. Up to 200 facilitators and 1,000 volunteers were trained in first aid, which resulted in 12,965 community people reported receiving first aid services from the volunteers. More than 1,000 first kits were distributed in the month of September to strengthen community capacity and preparedness to respond to an emergency. 200 facilitators and 1,000 volunteers were trained in ARI prevention and management in November and December 2014. This resulted in early identification of ARI cases in the community, which further led to early referral and the cure rate at the ri and dong level health institutions increased, significantly. Thanks to increased dissemination on health and hygiene knowledge and enhancing household knowledge on prevention and management of prevailing diseases, the cases and the impact of infection has decreased significantly. In the two intervention communities, the nutrition programme was also initiated, however no direct outcome has been recorded except a plan has been formulated to train 100 volunteers on diet diversification.

Up to 30 teachers from 11 schools in CBHFA area were trained on First Aid (FA) in November 2014, followed by FA training for 170 schoolchildren. By training teachers, solid foundation was made to reinforce FA education in the school curriculum and to improve FA education in the school.

On the occasion of the WFAD 2014, DPRK RCS organized various first aid activities and events on national level. Many of these activities were covered by mass media arousing big interest and Red Cross reputation among public. On 13 September, 2014(WFAD), an article introducing WFAD was carried in Rodongsinmun, main newspaper in the country. Among many other activities, an event of Red Cross youth FA activities in Pyongsong city, South Phyongan Province, was one of the best programmes, which was attended by 120 Red Cross youth first aiders, representatives from DPRK RCS Headquarters and South Phyongan Provincial Chapter and IFRC DPRK delegation staffs.

CBHFA Training Programmes, January – December 2014

Period	Topics	Participants	Men	Women	Pre-test	Post-test	Change
Jun 14	CBHFA Training of Facilitator	200 facilitators	135	65	55%	95%	40%
Jun 14	Hygiene promotion Training of Facilitator	200 facilitators	135	65	n/a	n/a	n/a
Jul 14	FA Training of Facilitator	200 facilitators	135	65	60%	92%	32%
Aug 14	FA Training of Volunteers	1000volunteers	451	549	46%	83%	37%
Oct 14	First Aid – Master Trainers’ Training	46 MT	29	17	79%	95%	16%
Nov 14	First Aid training for Youth	200 youth	129	71	39%	78%	39%
Nov 14	ARI training for core-facilitator	24 facilitator	19	5	42%	81%	39%
Nov 14	ARI Training of Facilitator	176 facilitator	116	60	37%	70%	33%
Dec 14	First Aid peer education for schoolchildren	500 schoolchildren	276	224	22%	59%	37%
Dec 14	ARI Training of Volunteers	1000 volunteer	451	549	23%	60%	37%

Output 3.3: Regarding the road safety component, DPRK RCS didn’t conduct any activity in 2014.

Outcome 4: Improved access to safe water and sanitation facilities as well as hygiene promotion in target communities.

Indicators	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 4.1: Newly installed or rehabilitated water supply system and sanitation facilities in the selected project communities.			
4.1.a # of beneficiaries in target communities have access to safe water at household level	0	50,000	58,676
4.1.b % of the total population in target communities use new latrines	77.2%	15%	14%
4.1.c % of target households use wastewater disposal systems	76.8%	100%	98%
Output 4.2: Hygiene knowledge and behaviour is improved in the target communities.			
4.2.a % of target population that understand and practice good hygiene behaviour	35.6%	70%	NA

Output 4.1: Newly installed or rehabilitated water supply system and sanitation facilities in the selected project communities.

2013 – 2014 Cycle:

Water and sanitation systems in eight communities of 2013-2014 cycle have been fully completed and 34,943 beneficiaries in these communities have now easy access to enough amount of clean and safe water for drinking, cooking and washing purposes at household level, or at school and health institutions in their communities. This has decreased the heavy physical burden shouldered by women and girls who, in the past, had to fetch water from water sources covering long distance every day. Though it is too early to estimate the overall impact on the health of beneficiaries, the community people reported considerable reduction of water borne disease patients in their families and dramatic improvement in their daily life. The ownership of new water supply and sanitation facilities were handed over to the communities in May and August 2014.

2014 – 2015 Cycle:

New watsan projects in five ICDP communities of 2014-2015 cycle (Jan 2014-June 2015) are in progress according to the plan. By the end of fourth quarter, all 5 communities completed the installation of planned sanitation facilities (latrines for household, school and clinic and household waste water disposal systems) and 3 out of 5 communities completed new water supply systems and remaining 2 communities reached in average 76% of total construction works, which will be finalized during first quarter of 2015.

The early launch of procurement process that was initiated in mid-March provided sufficient time for international tendering, sample evaluation and post-delivery inspection, thus enabling timely arrival of construction materials (pipe and fitting, pumping equipment) in the communities in early August. This gave the project communities enough time to complete the installation of water supply systems as scheduled. (See table below for full overview of project communities)

Watsan technical three day workshop for 29 participants were organised for 5 new project communities of 2014-2015 programme cycle to give necessary knowledge and skills for construction, operation and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. It was facilitated by DPRK RCS Watsan staff and IFRC Watsan delegate during March and April 2014. This was also followed by One day On-site technical support in the 5 communities (Songchon, Sukchon, Taechon, Geumya, Yonggwang), South and North Phyongan province,

In South Hamgyong province facilitated similar workshop was organised for 50 technicians, managers, and technicians from the relevant county authorities, as well as Red Cross branch officers from 5 communities. The workshops addressed technical issues for the construction of water supply systems, operation of equipment and management and maintenance of the water supply systems. Each community brought their technical designs to the workshop for discussion, revision, and final confirmation by the water and sanitation technicians.

Output 4.2: Hygiene knowledge and behaviour is improved in the target communities.

Being responsible for hygiene promotion in line with new integration approach, the watsan project organized the hygiene promotion workshops to train 200 facilitators in 12 integrated programme communities and training of facilitators for schoolchildren and kindergartens was postponed to early next year due to the school vacation. These facilitators in turn will train in total 1,000 Red Cross volunteers in their communities for further dissemination of safe water, hygiene and sanitation in the communities in support of household doctors in the health institutions. Valuable feedbacks were collected from the participants during and after the workshops which will be addressed in the next year's programme.

2,000 copies of IEC materials for Red Cross volunteers (1,000 flipcharts and 1,000 brochures) and 1,000 copies of IEC materials for schools and kindergartens (500 flipcharts and 500 brochures) were printed in December and will be distributed to all the communities in January and February 2015 for the dissemination and education in the communities and schools.

Cycle	No.	Province	City/cou nty	Ri/dong	Water supply		Household waste water collectio n system	Latrine				Status
					No. of famil y	No. of popula tion		Hou se hol d	Publ ic	Clini c	Sch ool	
2013-2014	1	South Pyong an	Pyongso ng	Sangcha district	1,881	7,102			18			All complete, Handed over May 21 2014
	2		Sukchon	Yakjon-ri	823	3,009	400	120		1	1x15 se ats	All complete, Handed over May 22 2014

	3		Pyongwon	Taephung-ri	791	2,968	250	100		1		All complete, Handed over on August 7 2014	
	4		Sinyang	Toyon and Munhwadong	2,876	10,553	300	150			1x15 seats	All complete, Handed over May 20 2014	
	5	North Pyongan	Pakchon	Eup town	980	3,881	500	150		1		All complete, Handed over May 21 2014	
	6	North Pyongan	Tongrim	Jambong-ri	488	1,860	300	100		1	1x15 seats	All complete, Handed over on July 15 2014	
	7	North. Hwanghae	Kaesong	Songnam farm	543	2,163	250	80				All complete, Handed over on July 23 2014	
	8	South Pyongan	Sukchon	Ssangun-ri	881	3,407	300	130		1	1x15 seats	All complete, Handed over on July 16 2014	
	Sub Total					9,263	34,943	2,300	830	18	5	4	
	2014-2015	9	South Pyongan	Songchon	Eup town	3,442	12,766	580	350			2x15 seats	All complete, Handover planned in May 2015
10		Sukchon		Eup town (Songnam district)	2,180	8,300	450	300		1		All complete, Handover planned in May 2015	
11		North Pyongan	Taechon	Eunheung-ri	439	2,064	150	50				Installation of sanitation facilities complete, water supply ongoing	
12		South Hamgyong	Yonggwang	Kisang-ri	655	2,732	240	170		1	1x15 seats	Installation of sanitation facilities complete, water supply ongoing	
13			Keumya	Paeksan-ri	707	2,667	340	130		1		All complete, Handover planned in May 2015	
Sub Total					7,423	28,529	1,760	1,000	0	3	3		
Grand Total					16,686	63,472	4,060	1,830	18	8	7		

Impact Review of old project communities:

DPRK RCS and IFRC carried out impact review in 19 old project communities that were complete and handed over in 2007. The impact review started from February 2014 was combined with the monitoring visit to the ongoing Watsan projects in 2014 and the review in all 19 communities was complete in July. All the water supply and sanitation facilities in the communities are still in regular operation and the target population could keep good management and maintenance of the system by themselves. Most of the communities have sufficient capabilities and resources for minor repair and maintenance of water supply systems and only 3 out of 19 communities requested additional external support for spare parts and pipes. According to the information from the community leaders and health workers, the project has not only reduced the morbidity of water borne diseases in the last 7 years but also contributed to the development of community through improvement of beneficiary's live, especially

women and elderly people. More than 93% of people interviewed had good knowledge and understanding of hygiene and said to practice in their daily life.

Two-day watsan technical refresher workshop was held in, Taechon and Cholsan in North Phyongan Province, 48 technicians, managers, and technicians from relevant county authorities, as well as RC branch people from 12 communities attended. This was for the water supply systems constructed in 2006-2007. Some of the participants had worked on the systems since they were constructed, while others were new in their technical functions. The workshops enabled the participants to get the sufficient knowledge on the maintenance of the systems in order to ensure sustainability of the water supply and sanitation systems.

Outcome 5: DPRK RCS is strengthened through robust organisational structures and systems (human, financial and material) and a wide representation of its stakeholders

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 5.1: The organizational capacity of DPRK RCS is improved with clear strategies, strong staff and branch capacity, and correct understanding of its organizational status.			
5.1.a.% of plans of NS branches are corresponding with NS strategic plan 2016	100	100	100
5.1.b.% of RC branches are doing activities according to the plans	71.3	100	100
5.1.c.% of OCAC process is implemented in DPRK RCS (OCAC assessment done: 50%, peer review done: 100%)	0	50	0
Output 5.2: The DPRK RCS has increased volunteer management capacity with a strong volunteer base, able to better recognize, train and recruit the required volunteers including youth.			
5.2. a. % of increase of regular volunteer annually.	0	10 % (1,000)	1.5% (151)
5.2. b. % of DPRK RCS volunteer database updated.	90	100	100
5.2. c. # of RC Youth volunteers increased annually.	1,781	2000	1954
5.1. c. DPRK RCS is under preparatory phase for the OCAC process. The OCAC orientation workshop was done in 2014 and the DPRK RCS is planning to conduct the OCAC in the middle of 2015.			
5.2.c. DPRK RCS engaged the RC youth volunteers in the community resilience activities by influencing the Education Commission to include RC messages (like FA, and hygiene promotion) into the secondary school curriculum and to organize and activate the RC dissemination teams in the 12 integrated target communities for promotion of tree planting, first aid, hygiene messages among community people. The activities of the RC youth dissemination teams encouraged the secondary school children to volunteer the RC activities in the communities.			

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

Outcome1: DPRK RCS 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	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: DPRK RCS communication capacity is 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.			
1.1. a. % of RC related events involved mass media and broadcasted accordingly.	50	100	100
Output 1.2: The DPRK RCS gains advocacy from relevant authorities like governmental bodies, social organizations, NGOs and GOs through dissemination of RC.			
1.2. a. # of DPRK Red Cross visits to relevant ministries annually for RC dissemination.	0	8	8
1.2. b. % of RC relevant groups, ministries, social organizations and NGOs receive RC publications.	0	100	100

1.1. a. The main events that DPRK RCS organised or participated in 2014 were as follows; the tree planting campaigns for spring and autumn, celebration of the Red Cross day, blood donors' day, TB day, RC foundation day, and World First Aid Day. The events were all broadcasted on central TV channel, newspapers, and magazines.

1.2.a. The Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, Ministry of People's Security, the Education Commission, the State Academy of Sciences, the Central Statistics Bureau, cooperative farms, Anti-epidemic stations and health facilities are the main working partners of DPRK RCS in the country and they kept close contact and collaboration with DPRK RCS in implementation of the Red Cross support projects.

1.2. b. The above mentioned ministries and organizations have all received the Red Cross publications regarding the emergency response and preparedness, DRR, health promotion, first aid, hygiene promotion and livelihood improvement.

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

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 2.1: The DPRK RCS improve the existing source of resource mobilization to meet the need of the vulnerable people in the community.			
2.1. a. % increase of income of Korea RC Foundation.	NA	NA	NA
Output 2.2: The DPRK RCS creates new source of income to serve more people and to bring more income to the society.			
2.2.a.DPRK Red Cross opens and operates 5 RC service centers (1 in HQs and 4 in Chapters) by 2015	0	2	1
2.1. a. The Korea RC Foundation has started its activities and the information on the income is not yet available.			
2.2. a. The DPRK RCS newly opened the RC service centre in Sinuiju in 2014, and it's operating at present. The one in Hamhung is not ready yet.			

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 and with external partners.

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 1.1: DPRK RCS has effective platforms and mechanisms for Federation-wide coordination, such as the CAS mechanism.			
% of DPRK RCS programmes supported through a pooled funding mechanism and meeting commonly agreed performance and accountability criteria.	0	85	-
Output1.2: The DPRK RCS coordinates with other NSs to further their own development and potential.			
<i>Minimum 2 exchange visits between DPRK Red Cross and other NSs per year.</i>	2	2	2

Outcome 2: The DPRK Red Cross staff has mechanisms and systems in place that support good result based programme management, transparency and accountability.

Indicator	Baseline	Annual Target	Year to Date Actual
Output 2.1: The DPRK RCS has increased understanding of PMER tools, have adapted them to local programme context and are able to provide support directly to their counterparts.			
2.1. a. % of DPRK Red Cross programmes operates based on the good PMER system.	-	100	100
Output2.2: Reports, plans and reviews/evaluations are completed and shared in timely manner.			
2.2. a. % of all reports, plans, and reviews/evaluations are submitted before the deadline.	-	100	80

The DPRK RCS started integration of community-based programmes in 2014 and developed PMER mechanism for the Integrated Programme. The NS organised the PMER taskforce consisting of the able staff from each department and conducted meetings and trainings on PMER for project managers from NS at all levels. And there was PMER workshop for NHQ staff in Pyongyang in 2014 facilitated by PMER officer from AP zone office. All of the programme/project managers got refreshed on PMER logic and tools, able to utilize the tools more effectively for the project implementation. The PMER skills and knowledge of the NHQ staff was displayed during preparation of the planning documents of programme integration.

But, there exist some issues in PMER sector of NS, one of which is the human resource and the capacity of the staff on PMER. Lack of PMER skill of staff resulted in delayed reports. This will be addressed through capacity building of the staff, already a coaching programme for six staff members has been planned to be undertaken in 2015.

Stakeholder participation and feedback

DM: The sustainability of the program is ensured by a close cooperation and coordination among the stakeholders at all levels. Community empowerment is ensured by full ownership of the programme by them, having necessary technical and material support from DPRK RCS and the government. At national level, the DPRK RCS coordinates its DM programme with specific counterparts mentioned above.

Health and Care: The health and care programme has been implemented through close partnership among different stakeholders at all levels, both local and external entities including the Ministries of Public Health and Education, WHO, UNICEF, local authorities, RC branches, health institutions and beneficiary populations. Working together at grass-root level has proved very crucial and productive, particularly between health personnel and RC volunteers.

Watsan: Through field technical/monitoring visits and trainings collection of valuable feedbacks from the stakeholders and beneficiaries was ensured that optimum communication is catered for. According to the feedback from the beneficiaries frequent interruption of power supply and shortage of fuel are negative factors that affect normal operation of water supply and personal hygiene during winter period, especially for children and elders. These issues will be addressed by pilot introduction of water supply system run by solar powered pump and by installation of solar water heater in the public bath, kindergartens and childcare centre, latrine combined with bio gas tank in the future.

OD: The Project Management Committees comprising community stakeholders were established in target communities and participated in VCA and M&E process and smoothly implemented the community plans. The provincial level branches conducted BOCA and developed the development plans. The Education Commission gave support in RC Youth activities by empowering the RC youth dissemination teams. The Central Statistics Bureau provided support for baseline survey in target communities.

Key Risks or Positive Factors

Key Risks or Positive Factors	Priority High Medium Low	Recommended Action
DM: Declined capacity of the DPRK RCS to transport the emergency relief goods in the time of emergencies, with 3 trucks over life span.	H	At least one should be replaced for the coming emergency preparedness and relief. Active promotion to the partner national societies is required.
Health Timely delivery of medical kits	H	Pledge should be made early enough to place an order for II Cha kits
Shortage of funding for planned medicine distribution and training	H	Plan and revise the procurement of materials and trainings as per the ensured funding.
Lack of cooperation with governmental agencies including Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Education	M	Arrange for meeting with MoPH and Ministry of Education twice a year to better improve and coordinate the RC support in line with perspective of local government.
Lack of coordination with other international agencies including WHO and UNICEF	M	Actively attend the monthly in-country health thematic meeting to share the on-going health activities among international health related agencies.
Improper capacity of local chapters and branches to apply CBHFA approach into local realities	M	Provide the CBHFA training to selected RC provincial chapters and city/county branches for proper adaption of CBHFA into local realities.
Lack of cooperation between RC volunteers and household doctors	M	Encourage the volunteers to share their plans with household doctors' quarterly basis.
Watsan No major risks were encountered during the implementation		
OD Limited space of provincial/county RC branch offices	M	Branch office equipment/materials to be provided and some offices need renovation.
Lack of coordination capacity of OD for programme departments, especially in coordination of integration programme.	H	Increase the knowledge and skills through implementation, training/workshops, and exchange visits.
Lack of qualified staff (HR)	H	PMER-capacity building
Limited financial resources	H	Fund-raising, coordinated budget allocation for efficient expenditure
Donor support; limited in specific programme or project, challenging in progressing the integration programme.	H	Improve donor communication
Positive factors:		
DM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thanks to the joint collaboration in promoting the CBEWES between the DPRK RCS and the government, CBEWES replication across the country becomes easier and faster than expected. Through wider consultation with the communities, better ideas and feedbacks are collected and triggering the update of the current system and guideline. 		

<p>Watsan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The internal evaluation of “old” project communities showed an average 19% reduction of water borne disease among patients in clinics. The count of coliforms per litre was measured to be below 4 in all cases. • In particular, the physical burden for women and girls is relieved. • The impact of the programmes is evident and easily measurable. <p>OD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NS governance and management gave full support to the integration programme and coordination of all programmes, which created a favourable condition for OD department to take the leading position and role in delivering the RC support to the vulnerable people. 		
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Lessons learned and looking ahead

DM:

The investment in community based early warning system (CBEWS) has improved the resilience of disaster flood prone communities as contextualised in terms of simple technology, dissemination tools and protocols. It is being gradually expanded jointly between DPRK RCS, IFRC and government across the disaster prone provinces.

Implementation of activities related to vegetables greenhouse and food processing machineries had to be postponed due to harsh winter season affecting the quality of construction work. However, implementation started ticking immediately as soon as the temperature increased.

Scaling up of agro-forestry techniques for diversification of crops supplementing the country’s food production will continue. The plantation of trees in bare mountains is increasing benefiting community people from anticipated disaster risk and environment protection. Livelihood opportunities of people increased through provision of vegetable greenhouse, mushroom production facilities and food processing machineries set up in communities.

Health and Care:

Because of long (six months or more) procurement process of medicines needs more attention in getting secure funding in time and a dialogue with donors early enough is needed. A review of IFRC logistics to find another way of procuring the medicine in order to speed up the procurement period is needed. Learning from the health and care programme is to help the government and other partners with a take-over plan before rolling out any phase out strategy.

Watsan:

Since 2014 all the project communities were requested to begin with the construction of sanitation facilities instead of water supply systems as before. The objective was to highlight the importance and significance of sanitation and to increase the balance by giving priority to the procurement of sanitation construction materials. This change has proven to have two benefits. Firstly, DPRK RCS can clearly communicate the prioritized importance of sanitation facilities by making sanitation a prerequisite for the water supply system. Secondly, the construction of both water supply systems and sanitation facilities will be slightly shorter and completed within one calendar year.

OD

Last year, the volunteer retention mechanism within some branches did not work well, which caused confusion and delays in delivering timely service to communities. The OD department learned that appropriate measures should be taken to address the volunteer retention problem and to enhance the volunteer recognition mechanism for keeping the RC volunteers motivated.

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.

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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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