

Plan 2010-2011



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Executive summary

The International Federation has been the largest humanitarian organization in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) for many years, thanks to its close collaboration with the DPRK Red Cross which has allowed for the best possible access and support to the most vulnerable in the country. In the coming years, the DPRK Red Cross, with support from the International Federation, plans to strengthen its current programmes based on existing needs and available funding, with a strong emphasis on long-term development.

Recent encouraging events in the overall fragile political situation on the Korean peninsula could have a positive impact on the International Federation's future work in the country. In spite of current tensions, recent developments on the part of the DPRK government give reason for hope, including the renewed prospect for six-party talks. The DPRK government also announced it would ease restrictions on cross-border traffic with the South imposed last year.

The humanitarian situation remains in dire need of support from the DPRK Red Cross and the International Federation. In March, five US non-governmental organizations were asked to leave the country and at the same time, the World Food Programme (WFP) is downscaling its activities due to delivery problems.

The International Federation, with the DPRK Red Cross, will continue to support the most vulnerable groups, ensuring access to essential drugs and basic health care, to prevent malnutrition and a further deterioration in the overall health situation. The disaster management and health programmes aim to help prevent further loss of life during disasters and health emergencies, promote community resilience and understanding of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement.

The DPRK Red Cross works in the framework of a three-year Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) with ten partner national societies and the International Federation. The current CAS agreement for 2007-09 will be extended up to 2012, to be signed in the next partnership meeting planned for October 2009 in Beijing.

This 2010-2011 plan is based on key priorities set by the DPRK Red Cross, and focuses on expanding the disaster management programme and continuation of the health and care programme, including community-based first aid in over 2,500 first aid stations across the country. A change towards community-based health and first aid is planned with support from the Finnish Red Cross and its government. The disaster management programme will focus on early warning and disaster preparedness.

The 8.5 million target beneficiaries are community residents in rural areas, with focus on the most vulnerable groups.



The DPRK Red Cross's disaster management programme enables the national society to strengthen its national disaster preparedness and response capacities, with focus on local community needs. This includes disaster preparedness stocks for up to 27,000 families, strategically located in seven warehouses throughout the country, for immediate deployment. DPRK Red Cross.

The total budget for 2010 is CHF 10,060,583 (USD 9.75 million or EUR 6.61 million) and for 2011, CHF 8,023,627 (USD 7.77 million or EUR 5.27 million). Partners are welcome to provide financial support, support in services, and in-kind support.

[Click to go directly to the attached budget summary of the plan](#)

Country context

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society has over 60 years of operational history and is today a substantial actor in the humanitarian field in the DPRK. It received consistent support over the last decade from the International Federation, its Red Cross sister societies and their donor governments, as well as from the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC). The national society has a particular mandate for national disaster management, as outlined in the national Red Cross Law of January 2007, and has proven its efficiency during the floods in 2006 and 2007.

The food security situation has further deteriorated, but the absence of significant reliable statistics makes a proper assessment of the situation impossible. A similar tendency in the health situation is noted; many clinics are in urgent need of rehabilitation, and turnover of distributed drugs is higher than before. Heavy rains in late summer endanger yearly agricultural output. Serious flooding in 2006/07 was fortunately not repeated in 2008, but harsh and dry winter conditions put other crops at risk.

In an attempt to boost the overall development of the DPRK by 2012, the entire population is being mobilized during a series of national campaigns. These often physical efforts are on top of the normally expected community work.

The need for humanitarian support through the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other international organizations is still present, particularly in the areas of food, health and disaster management. The World Health Organization (WHO), World Food Programme (WFP- as the United Nations' resident coordinator office), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and a range of smaller international organizations have in-country presence. The World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF and the International Federation are the largest organizations involved in health programmes.

The humanitarian prospects in 2009 have been weak, particularly with regards to food security. A shortage of fertilizer and lack of affordable food on the international market, increased prices and taxes on imports of agricultural materials in 2008/2009 added to an already difficult situation. A large-scale food relief operation carried out by WFP had to be stopped due to serious lack of funding in the beginning of 2009. As a result, WFP is downsizing its entire operation in DPRK. Five non-governmental organizations involved in the operation were asked to leave the country at the end of March 2009.

The relation between DPRK and the Republic of Korea (RoK) deteriorated mid-2009 following the nuclear tests. However, the latest developments are positive: DPRK government announced it would ease restrictions on cross-border traffic with the South imposed last year.

Proper assessment of the overall situation in DPRK for the entire population and particularly the most vulnerable groups remains a main challenge, due to security concerns and absence of permission to access certain areas. All humanitarian organizations work hard on building and maintaining the necessary trust with DPRK government to be able to execute their mandates to support the country. Unlike other international organizations whose offices are all located inside the diplomatic compound, the International Federation's country office is based within the DPRK Red Cross headquarters in the centre of Pyongyang.

DPRK is vulnerable to different kinds of natural disasters, and is in the process of setting up and improving early warning systems and disaster preparedness activities. The goal of DPRK Red Cross is to avoid casualties in a disaster, thanks to a preventive system in place. Besides numerous large-scale disasters affecting the country, many small scale disasters like fires leave over a thousand families homeless on a yearly basis. DPRK Red Cross and the International Federation are providing family kits and other basic needs to these families. DPRK Red Cross has disaster preparedness stocks for up to 27,000 families, strategically located in seven warehouses throughout the country, for immediate deployment.

Health, including water and sanitation programmes, is a strategic Red Cross intervention to support vulnerable groups at the community level in the DPRK. Out of the estimated total population of 23.5 million, 6.8 million are under the age of 18 and approximately 2.1 million under the age of five. Sex-disaggregated population data is currently not available. A comprehensive population census was carried out in DPRK in October 2008, under the coordination of the UNFPA. Expected results are due by the end of 2009. A majority of the population (61 percent) live in urban areas, reflecting the traditional industrial base of the country. Gastrointestinal diseases caused by unsafe drinking water and

consumption of 'inedible' food supplements are common causes of illness during summer. The previously functioning water supply system in the countryside has deteriorated over the last 30 years and recurrent floods have caused further damage to safe water supply in the country. The International Federation has supported DPRK Red Cross to complete over 300 water and sanitation installations in communities over the last ten years and their functionality is being reviewed after five years of operation. This initiative is part of a global campaign launched by the International Federation in 2005, *the 10-Year Global Water and Sanitation Initiative (GWSI)*, aimed to scale up existing water and sanitation capacities with the provision of sustainable water and sanitation as a Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to the Millennium Development Goals. The global objective is to reduce by half those living without sustainable water and sanitation facilities by 2015.

Health improvements have been slowed down by the negative impact of floods, and mother and child healthcare remains a major concern. A national nutritional assessment conducted in mid-2008¹ gave new indications of the deteriorating nutritional status of children in over ten provinces, and general household food security vulnerability. The rates of illness significantly increase during winter months, when temperatures can drop as low as -30° Celsius. Health institutions are severely affected by a lack of heating. As a result, voluntary bed occupancy rates frequently fall below 50 per cent of institutional capacity. Prevalence of severe acute respiratory infections, including pneumonia, is as high as 9.8 per cent among children aged less than 24 months, and are the main cause of morbidity and mortality. Tuberculosis represents a significant health concern for the overall population and is cited as a leading cause of death in the overall population, claiming up to 2,300 lives annually.

An extensive basic health care structure is generally accessible to the population, but insufficient supplies and inadequate distributions leave medical personnel in local health institutions dependent on externally provided essential drugs to supplement traditional medicine to provide health care at community levels. Local production of essential drugs has started; one pharmaceutical factory has received international Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) recognition and has been selected for a small part of the procurement the International Federation is conducting. Overall, the country remains very dependent on international supplies for drugs and medicines. Hospitals in cities and larger towns receive limited quantities of drugs and instruments from government sources, and internationally-assisted medical items supply 60-70 per cent of the total need within primary health institutions. In coordination with the ministry of public health, the Red Cross has agreed to extend drug distributions beyond 2009, as upgrading of national production has been delayed. To give the DPRK government the opportunity to set up their own drug supply system, the International Federation will start downscaling the distribution of specialized (*Jon Mun*) kits to referral hospitals in 2010-2011, in coordination with other UN groups supporting the country with drugs and medical equipment.

While the ministry of public health provides regular health training for doctors, household doctors in remote areas have very limited access to these trainings. DPRK Red Cross fills these gaps with trainings for health personnel at *ri*-level. In addition, DPRK Red Cross runs a total of 2,500 first aid posts which provide first level healthcare complementary to health institutions run by the ministry of public health at *ri*-level. This community-based first aid activity will be supported by the Finnish Red Cross and government and will be modified according to recommendations expected from a review done in June 2009.

National society priorities and current work with partners

The DPRK Red Cross Society has an estimated one million members (including nearly 100,000 volunteers and 300,000 Red Cross Youth) with a network of ten provincial branches (also referred to as chapters) and 200 city/county branches with volunteer bases.

The national society has a strong commitment to the implementation of the Red Cross law across the country at all levels. It hosted its four-yearly congress in late 2008, where a revised constitution was adopted. Its vision is "*a reliable humanitarian organization ready at any time and in any place to protect human life and dignity*".

The DPRK Red Cross core areas are aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda Goals, health care and social welfare services, disaster management, inter-Korean humanitarian services, and promotion of humanitarian values.

The national society will continue to strengthen its organizational structure and national mandate while at the same time increase delivery of humanitarian services to vulnerable people. In total, up to 50 community-based disaster preparedness committees have been trained and established over the past years to consolidate the national society's role in the field of disaster mitigation and preparedness. Specific mitigation activities based on vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCAs) have been carried out.

¹ Source: UNICEF

Another 50 communities have been replicating the community-based disaster preparedness activities with limited material support from DPRK Red Cross. Up to 20,000 volunteers have been trained in community-based disaster management and first aid. These numbers are only expected to increase. DPRK Red Cross has trained 25,000 volunteers on general disaster management, and organizes refresher trainings for 5,000 first aid volunteers each year. Relief items have been strategically prepositioned in seven warehouses for up to 27,000 disaster-affected families in the event of a disaster.

The DPRK Red Cross has a longstanding partnership with the International Federation and ten partner national societies, including the Australian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Netherlands, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross societies, currently in a formal three-year Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) signed in November 2006. The partners have agreed to work based on mutual support and transparency. The CAS partners provide DPRK Red Cross, through the International Federation, technical support in areas of disaster management (Danish Red Cross), reforestation (Norwegian Red Cross), water and sanitation (Swedish Red Cross) and organizational development (Swedish Red Cross). Additionally, the DPRK Red Cross has a cooperation programme with the ICRC. The CAS agreement will be reviewed in 2009 and will be extended up to 2012.

The DPRK Red Cross actively participated in the Asia Pacific Regional Conference in Singapore 2006. The below activities are described in the Singapore Conference Plan of Action:

Disaster management

Intensified global concerns and focus on climate change and environmental impact have emerged as a priority to be addressed in DPRK. DPRK Red Cross aims to improve national disaster response capacities and is actively taking part in disaster response coordination mechanisms, focusing on local community needs.

Health

DPRK Red Cross and the International Federation, in close cooperation with the ministry of public health and international agencies like WHO, UNICEF and European Union Programme Support units, aim to strengthen community-based health activities addressing newly emerging and recurrent endemics, including A (H1N1), avian influenza, tuberculosis, malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhoea, etc. The Red Cross services are widely channelled through the volunteer networks conducting health promotion and public awareness campaigns.

Other

The DPRK Red Cross's newly elected board will continue to implement the International Disaster Response Law (IDRL) in close coordination with the government.

DPRK Red Cross has been participating in all high level meetings in the region in 2009 for continuous knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences.

Secretariat supported programmes in 2010-2011

Disaster management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose: Global Agenda Goal 1
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To reduce the number of deaths and injuries, and the impact from disasters
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The disaster management programme budget for 2010 is CHF 1,417,817 and for 2011 is CHF 1,603,731.

Programme component 1: Disaster management planning
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Outcome: Improve ability to predict and plan for disasters, and to mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities

The disaster management strategy in 2009-2012 will be implemented by incorporating lessons learned from local Red Cross staff and volunteers in disaster preparedness activities.

To facilitate the planning process, the International Federation and DPRK Red Cross will develop disaster management planning guidelines in line with the DPRK Red Cross development strategy 2009-2012, its relevant policies, the upcoming Federation Strategy 2020, and the global disaster management strategy 2007-2012.

In line with this strategy, DPRK Red Cross headquarters, three provincial and 120 county branches will elaborate disaster management plans. This long-term planning process will be carried out in close consultation with Red Cross staff and volunteers. At the branch level, the process will be facilitated by branch staff with the participation of community people and volunteers, and in coordination with relevant local stakeholders.

Contingency planning coordination meetings will be conducted in six provinces, with representatives from relevant local stakeholders and social organizations. The plans will include scenarios for floods, hurricanes and other natural disasters according to identified risks. The contingency planning process will be conducted based on specific local hazards, vulnerability and existing capacities.

Programme component 2: Organizational preparedness

Outcome: Developing human, material and financial resources for effective disaster management
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All headquarters and branch staff will have improved skills and knowledge to plan, implement and evaluate community-based disaster preparedness programmes through workshops and exchange visits. The national headquarters staff will conduct training for up to 180 Red Cross branch staff and volunteers on:

- Updated emergency operational procedures;
- Emergency assessment and planning; and
- Programme management tools

The trained Red Cross staff and volunteers will conduct peer training sessions for 750 local Red Cross volunteers, thus improving the human resource capacity for effective disaster response at branch level.

Up to 1,000 pre-positioned sets of non-food relief items, including tarpaulins and kitchen sets, will be replenished to cover the needs of up to 135,000 people. The warehouse management system will be improved by implementing standard Federation procedures, with 50 warehouse staff trained in line with these procedures. Branch disaster relief funds will be established to meet the needs of disaster victims.

Programme component 3: Community preparedness
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Outcome: Improved self-reliance of individuals and communities to reduce their vulnerabilities to public health emergencies and disasters
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Community-based preparedness aims to increase the resilience of communities by transforming their vulnerabilities into capacities through raising risk awareness, tree planting, and road safety.

Community disaster risk reduction

Approximately 153,000 community people will be better prepared to cope with disasters by reducing their vulnerabilities. Training of around 250 Red Cross staff, volunteers and community people will increase their skills and knowledge for better identification of local vulnerability and capacity, and plan and implement community-based disaster risk reduction activities accordingly. Training of 3,000 Red Cross volunteers and community people will be conducted regularly in:

- Livelihood improvement
- Dyke building
- Stream management
- Volunteer management
- Establishment of early warning systems and contingency planning

Community disaster management committees will be established or strengthened by incorporating different groups of people and representatives from cooperative farms, local government and other organizations. The participatory rural appraisal will be the main tool for identifying local hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities, and to ensure community participation in target communities.

Tree planting

The community-based tree planting project is expected to reach 38 communities vulnerable to floods and landslides, with training, provision of materials and tree planting awareness-building. A total of 160 Red Cross volunteers and technicians will have increased capacity to produce seedlings, plant out and care for the trees. Around 260 Red Cross volunteers will be locally recruited, trained and regularly managed to conduct tree planting activities and awareness campaigns. Up to 16,000 Red Cross youth and community volunteers will continue to participate in tree planting activities in spring and autumn, the national tree planting campaign seasons. Limited material support will be continued to eight nurseries in target counties to increase their capacity to provide more seedlings for the target communities.

Road safety in urban areas

With Red Cross road safety projects in place, it is hoped that incidence of traffic accidents will be decreased in three cities; Pyongyang city and Phyongsong city in south Phyongan province and Hamheung city in south Hamgyong province.

The most at-risk traffic accident areas and the various underlying reasons will be identified in target cities through discussion with local stakeholders. Around 300 Red Cross volunteers will be trained in road safety dissemination and first aid skills to conduct road safety awareness activities and apply first aid in traffic accidents. There will be an increased use of road safety signs in the target areas. Around 7,000 community people, specifically disabled, schoolchildren and elderly people will be safer from possible traffic accidents.

Programme component 4: Disaster response

Outcome: Improved disaster assistance to meet the needs of people affected by disasters

Training for 25 team members will be conducted each year to improve the capacity of the national disaster response team, provincial disaster response teams, and volunteers. An annual simulation exercise will be conducted to test the DPRK Red Cross disaster response capacity. Up to six provincial disaster response teams will be established by training and equipping volunteer members to ensure rapid and effective relief.

Programme component 5: Recovery

Outcome: Restore or improve livelihoods of disaster victims to pre-disaster conditions, and reduce future disasters

Vulnerability reduction in disaster-affected communities focuses on the development of the capacity of the communities and individuals to cope with disasters. A rehabilitation project for disaster victims will be piloted as well as an integrated community development project.

Small and medium disaster recovery project

The project seeks to support up to 1,400 people affected by small and medium disasters such as fires and landslides. Needs and damage assessments will be carried out in line with International Federation emergency assessment tools, to be piloted in three small or medium disasters by the national disaster response team and provincial disaster response teams. With the outcome of the assessment, DPRK Red Cross will facilitate a participatory planning workshop with the people affected by the disaster and local stakeholders, with the aim of supporting the rehabilitation of the livelihoods of the affected.

Integrated community development project

The focus of the project will be on empowering the most vulnerable people, promoting health and hygiene conditions and developing Red Cross volunteering in the target communities. Up to 40 volunteer leaders will be trained in Red Cross volunteer management skills. Direct beneficiaries of this project are 300 people from most vulnerable groups such as elderly, disabled, and women with large number of children. Indirect beneficiaries are 6,000 community people living in two most vulnerable communities in terms of natural, economic and health and hygiene conditions. Up to 70 community people will be invited to attend the community development forum facilitated jointly by seven Red Cross branch staff, volunteers and local organizations.

b) Potential risks and challenges

The greatest challenge facing the DPRK Red Cross disaster management projects is the lack of ownership by the branches due to limited input of branch staff and volunteers in decision-making and project management. Branches tend to regard disaster management to be a headquarters and Federation-driven activity. Sustainability is another challenge. Most people only show commitment during project implementation. Yet another risk is the community's seasonal calendar, seriously hampering project implementation due to lack of resources, inaccessibility because of the monsoon, and harsh winter weather.

Health and Care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose: Global Agenda Goal 2

To reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies

The health and care programme budget for 2010 is CHF 8,338,887 and for 2011 is CHF 6,088,508.

The health and care programme for 2010-2011 will be focused on protecting and improving the health of mothers, newborns and children. Due to their vulnerability in communities, they are more likely to succumb to waterborne diseases, acute respiratory infections, and are in more need for emergency health assistance.

The health of mothers, newborns and children is an increasing concern at global level as well. The United Nations gives priority to this issue in its Millennium Development Goals, to which the DPRK government is a signatory. In DPRK Red Cross and International Federation-supported projects, mothers and children, particularly below the age of five, are the main beneficiaries at the community level.

Programme component 1: Improvement of medical services focusing on maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH)

- Outcome 1:** Community people, particularly mothers, newborns and children maintain their good health and access to basic medical services through the minimum provision of essential drugs
- Outcome 2:** Community health professionals (household doctors and midwives) increased their skills and knowledge on MNCH and rational drug usage of essential medicines
- Outcome 3:** Basic health and social services are strengthened for community people by restoring and rehabilitating the referral and primary health institutions

Health institutions will be supported with essential medicines, instruments, and training for health professionals, and their infrastructure will be rehabilitated, improving the health of beneficiary populations, in particular mothers and children, by increasing their access to medical services at health institutions.

Programme component 2: Community-based health and first aid

- Outcome:** Communities and volunteers are prepared and able to respond to health and injury priorities in the communities by increasing their capacities

Community-based health and first aid activities aim to protect and improve the health of community people. Through the community participatory approach, the community capacity will be increased through properly run Red Cross first aid posts, first aid materials, trained Red Cross volunteers and youth members, and public awareness about prevention and control of waterborne diseases, acute respiratory infections and malaria, and tackling other community health priorities like injuries.

Programme component 3: Public health in emergencies

- Outcome:** Increased capacity of the DPRK Red Cross to meet health needs during disasters and health emergencies

DPRK Red Cross will develop a contingency plan for health in emergencies in collaboration with the ministry of public health and the International Federation disaster management team, increasing the DPRK Red Cross's capacity through training of Red Cross staff and volunteers in emergency health and epidemic control.

Programme component 4: Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation

- Outcome:** Existing volunteers' network of DPRK Red Cross used for promotion of voluntary non-remunerated donation

Voluntary non-remunerated blood donation aims to increase the number of voluntary non-remunerated blood donors, relying on the Red Cross volunteers' network. Specific activities will include training Red Cross volunteers and facilitating their promotional activities among local public such as raising awareness on the importance of voluntary blood donation in saving lives. Promotional leaflets will be printed and distributed, spotlighting *World Blood Donor Day* jointly with the ministry of public health and WHO.

b) Profile of target beneficiaries

The health and care programme for 2010-2011 targets to support 8.5 million beneficiaries in 56 cities and counties of South Phyongan, North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces. Among community populations, the programme will focus on mothers, newborns and children.

Community-based health and first aid

Increased access to improved water and sanitation facilities and provision of health and hygiene education will improve the health status of people in rural areas. An estimated 10,000 rural households will be targeted to receive community health information, to inform parents to continue providing fluids and food to at least 80 per cent of reported sick children with diarrhoea between 0-23 months old. Up to 70 per cent of volunteers trained in first aid will be able to properly apply first aid in at least 80 per cent of all emergency cases.

HIV

To raise awareness of HIV prevention and promotion of HIV counselling and testing, 320 staff and volunteers will be trained and will conduct community HIV outreach



DPRK Red Cross-supported community-based programmes and training such as this participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) workshop in Hamheung City enable communities and volunteers to have better understanding and greater ownership of projects while improving the health status of the communities. DPRK Red Cross.

activities in 52 rural communities. This effort is expected to increase the number of people seeking HIV counselling and testing. A total of ten volunteers will be trained in providing psychosocial support for approximately 50 orphans and vulnerable children.

Emergency health

DPRK Red Cross will elaborate an emergency health contingency plan; up to 15 staff and volunteers will be trained in emergency health and another 20 volunteers in epidemic control. The trained staff and volunteers will reach up to 50 per cent of the targeted rural population.

c) Potential risks and challenges

The International Federation country office will continue to work closely with the national society and the partner national societies to forecast potential risks. Avian/pandemic influenza will continue to be a concern. A service continuation plan has already been drafted although further information sharing and consultation is required. General security regulations will be updated and discussed with all partners.

Programme component 6: Water and sanitation
Outcome 1: Access to safe water and sanitation services improved in the communities preventing outbreak of waterborne illnesses
Outcome 2: Access to safe water and sanitation and other services improved in disaster-affected areas minimizing mortality and morbidity

By the end of 2011, the total number of water and sanitation systems installed in the DPRK since the inception of the water and sanitation programme in 1999 will have amounted to more than 300, reaching approximately 610,000 people. In June and July 2009, 15 to 18 new communities (reaching approximately 50,000 people) will be selected for the next programme cycle. The 2010-2011 programme has an 18-month cycle, starting in January 2010 up to June 2011. The 2009 budget already allows several activities to be implemented for the 2010-2011 programme, such as the selection of the participating communities, the purchase of cement and steel bars, and the organization of a technical workshop. Subject to 18-month funding support, a new 18-month programme cycle is planned to start in July 2011 and run until December 2012, aiming to support between 15 and 18 communities.

The current programme includes household sanitation as well as upgraded sanitation in some *ri* clinics and schools. It has previously been agreed in the water and sanitation programme to supply materials for ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines to at least 10 per cent of the participating communities. In reality, approximately 15 per cent of households in participating communities are supplied with all necessary equipment to construct a VIP latrine, including materials to construct the sub-structure (underground) and the superstructure (above ground) components. The idea is to stimulate those households not participating in the project, to replicate the VIP latrines themselves.

In the upcoming programme cycles, the aim is to increase the number of households supplied with latrine materials to 20 per cent, with support of latrines for 100 per cent of *ri* clinics, and support of latrines for 30 per cent of *ri* schools. Depending on the ability and resources available for the construction of school latrines in communities, it will be decided whether the percentage of *ri* schools supported can be increased.

Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation trainings will continue throughout 2010 and 2011 in the form of 'training of trainers' workshops, targeting kindergarten teachers, nurses, doctors, and hygiene promoters. The training focuses on hygiene awareness and hand washing. Other training topics to be included in the coming two years are awareness of saving water and education about the re-use of faecal matter as fertilizer.

Historically, there have been ongoing issues with power supply for the pumped water supply systems. This is mainly due to interruptions in power supply and low voltage, and has affected the ability of the pump stations to operate. It is desirable to have minimal reliance on municipal power supplies. This can be partly achieved by minimizing the pumped systems installed, and maximizing the number of gravity-fed water supply systems. However there are situations where it is impossible to rely solely on gravity for water supply. In these cases, it may be feasible to instead use alternative energy systems. There are several options for the use of alternative energy, with the main options being solar power and wind power. There are many unanswered questions relating to alternative energy systems so it is envisaged that a feasibility analysis for a pilot scheme would be undertaken in order to answer important questions. Should the feasibility analysis prove favourable, a renewable energy pilot scheme would be planned for 2011, in conjunction with the disaster management programme. The pilot project would include the selection of a community, in which a wind or solar powered system will be installed.

The aims of the pilot study will include:

- Capital costs and ongoing maintenance costs associated with the pilot project
- Reliability of the pilot project, including mechanical and electrical equipment

- Pumping efficiency of the pilot project, including either periods of low/high wind or periods of low/high solar radiation

To complete the feasibility analysis, it will be necessary to engage an external consultant specialized in this field. The consultant will be able to advise on the type of renewable energy. For any pilot programme, the International Federation will prepare a specific proposal detailing the requirements and expected outcomes.

In parallel with the implementation of new project communities, an impact assessment will be done in 40 projects completed in 2004-2005. Based on the results of the assessment, an upgrading programme will be implemented in an effort to assist the long-term sustainability and impact of the systems.

Up to 100 Red Cross volunteers will be trained on how to operate Red Cross emergency water and sanitation response equipment. Consumables required by the emergency response equipment such as chlorine and aluminium sulphate will be supplemented or replaced to ensure they remain viable.

Profile of target beneficiaries (water and sanitation)

Approximately 110,000 people in the target areas are vulnerable to waterborne diseases due to unsafe water and inadequate sanitation. The DPRK Red Cross water and sanitation programme aims to improve the water and sanitation conditions of these people, who reside in coastline, rural, and semi-rural areas of North and South Phyongan, South Hamgyong and South Hwanghae provinces.

Currently, most houses have access to individual traditional pit latrines, which comprise a single collection pit. Faecal matter is routinely used for fertilizer, but too often the faeces used are not yet decomposed enough, increasing the risk of disease transmission.

At villages, women and children commonly fetch water from wells and rivers located at considerable distances from their homes. Fetching water, boiling water and saving the grey water for re-use are daily tasks for village women. Providing 24-hour clean tap water service to the households would improve community health and also release women from these heavy household burdens.

Potential risks and challenges

Delivery of materials is a key challenge in the provision of water supply systems. The agricultural season and cold winters mean that there are only two short seasons in the year when construction work including pipe-laying and construction of wells, pump stations and storage tanks can be undertaken. Any delay in the arrival of materials reduces the construction time available to communities. This is particularly the case in the spring construction season when the materials for pipeline construction must be delivered in time for pipes to be put in the ground before rice transplantation commences.

Fluctuation in voltage and supply of electricity is another threat to water supply systems including pumps, motors, and control boxes. This in turn disrupts water supply service in the communities.

Using renewable energy supplies may solve some of these issues, and it would be desirable to conduct a pilot study for a renewable energy scheme.

Water quality assurances remains a critical area in 2010-2011 and good collaboration with the government authorities is important.

Other challenges include the continuing aim for a 24-hour water supply, which is not yet the case. An important part of the water and sanitation programme includes input and involvement from international water and sanitation delegates, who could offer more assistance to the programme in ensuring the appropriate selection and design has been carried out if there were more access in the selection, assessment and construction phases of the project.

Organizational development/ capacity building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose: Global Agenda Goal 3
Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross/Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

The organizational development budget for 2010 is CHF 303,879 and for 2011 is CHF 331,387.

The organizational capacity of the DPRK Red Cross to address various humanitarian needs in the country has improved remarkably with international input in the past decade. Scores of successful relief operations, small or large, highlighted the Red Cross role and position as a leading humanitarian player. Inspired by its strengthened legal status with the adoption of the DPRK Law on the Red Cross Society in 2007, the national society has further reinforced its strategic and policy directions, revised its statutes in a way that they can better contribute to the International Federation Global Agenda goals and national priorities.

Programme component 1: Strengthening national society foundation and leadership ability to effectively lead the organization and its service delivery

Outcome 1: The DPRK Red Cross integrity has been further assured

Outcome 2: National society overall activities are directed by strong leadership

The 2010-2011 organizational development programme support will focus on concluding the national society's strategic commitment towards the International Federation's Strategy 2010, while exploring new internal strategic directions according to the Federation's Strategy 2020. Up to 1,000 different stakeholders including Red Cross beneficiaries will participate in deciding long-term organizational strategy and policies before having them approved in congress in 2012 which meets every four years. 60 National Society leadership people will have improved their governing role for effective organizational management and scaled up service delivery through the leadership workshops and meetings. All these endeavours will generate more accountable trusteeship on DPRK Red Cross as an efficient long-term auxiliary organization and a reliable partner who strongly advocates for the vulnerable, guided by strategy and capable leadership.

Programme component 2: Upgrading the level and the quality of volunteer service

Outcome 1: Volunteers have become more able to support community needs

Outcome 2: Volunteering in emergencies and volunteering in urban areas are maintained

Outcome 3: Youth volunteer base is strengthened

Up to 5,000 volunteers will actively participate in community vulnerability and capacity building with appropriate skills and basic materials. Volunteering in emergency situations and in urban areas will be introduced and maintained while recognizing 3,000 volunteers who have shown prominent service records both during emergency and non-emergency situations. An additional 200 different volunteer leaders will have improved volunteer management skills and 5,000 volunteers will be directly engaged in addressing daily needs at community levels. Up to 200 Red Cross youth volunteers will provide peer education and training on Red Cross values and volunteering, and approximately 2,000 youth volunteers will actively contribute to help decrease vulnerability of communities. A volunteer-friendly environment will encourage volunteering in urban areas, enabling four city branches to function better. All these efforts will help branches and volunteer leaders to be more effective in volunteer management, and will create a culture of further valuing volunteers' contributions and lead to the improved well-being of communities.

Programme component 3: Increasing capacity at headquarters and branches for scaled up service delivery

Outcome 1: Branches have improved managerial skills

Outcome 2: Headquarters staff have improved professional and communication levels

A total of 60 provincial branch staff and up to 200 city/county branch volunteers will benefit from different trainings, training materials and knowledge sharing by the national headquarters. The headquarters staff in turn will improve their level of professionalism through international training and internal language training. The overall organizational capacity of the national society will be strengthened by skilled managers in terms of effective management of human, financial and material resources with appropriate systems and structures, as well as in initiating and mentoring service-centred activities.

Programme component 4: Improving cooperation and collaboration with stakeholders

Outcome 1: DPRK RCS enjoys improved accountability and partnership with local partners

Outcome 2: Public awareness about Red Cross value and knowledge is increased

Cooperation with different stakeholders will be strengthened through continuous relationship improvement with media, dissemination campaign on major occasions and publication. The national society will continue to inspire public support for those vulnerable groups, while aspiring to further raise its profile and that of the Movement across the country.

b) Potential risks and challenges

One key risk which may affect the organizational development programme is how the programme continues to operate if a disaster strikes. If implemented correctly, organizational development will assist a successful national response to a disaster. However, during a disaster, all organizational resources are mobilized in response, and programme activity will not follow its planned agenda until the relief actions settle down. Anticipating this unpredictable

challenge, the programme work plan will be planned around the high-risk flood season, and the busy rice plantation season.

Leadership at headquarters, provincial and branch levels need to play a crucial role in supporting the aims of the organizational development programme. Training sessions and workshops are required to ensure that the leadership people understand the aims of the organizational development programme, and to encourage them to enthusiastically support our goals. Commitment from leadership is important to ensure that organizational development goals are realized, rather than merely being part of a theoretical plan.

Principles and values

The Principles and Values programme is integrated as a cross-cutting Red Cross implementation theme and modality over the various technical programmes, and only a few examples are given under each programme summary above. The ideal of the Red Cross Red Crescent is inspired by compassion, altruism, humanity and an imperative to alleviate the suffering of all, on the basis of urgency, objective needs and vulnerability, irrespective of sex, age, ethnic origin or other subjective criteria. The DPRK Red Cross works in close cooperation with the ministry of defence and other government authorities and, depending on the needs, its role will continue to evolve in the future. The International Federation and ICRC continue to support the DPRK Red Cross in its programmes and will increase their support as needed and requested by the national society.

Role of the secretariat

This section outlines how the secretariat will support the national society to implement the programmes described in the previous section.

a) Technical programme support

While the DPRK Red Cross Society has a solid reputation of efficient programme implementation, the DPRK programmes are also supported by the International Federation secretariat at various levels: the country office in the DPRK; the East Asia regional office in Beijing; the Asia Pacific zone office (organizational development, finance, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), water and sanitation and logistics); and technical support regarding legal affairs, audit and medical logistics from the secretariat in Geneva. To be able to strengthen all the different programmes it is important for the International Federation to give the national society the possibility of training and capacity building both in Beijing and Kuala Lumpur. Beijing will be the focal point for health training and Kuala Lumpur will be able to provide technical support in water and sanitation, organizational development, logistics and finance. For the next planning period, the country office hopes to strengthen and facilitate the relationship with water and sanitation and logistics expertise available in Kuala Lumpur to enhance the capacity of the national society in these areas. The country office of the International Federation supporting the DPRK Red Cross consists of the following international delegate positions: head of country office, programme coordinator and finance delegate (which are permanent positions), health coordinator, water and sanitation delegate, emergency water and sanitation delegate, and disaster management and logistics delegate. The International Federation office also comprises 13 professional national staff seconded by the national society: finance officer, logistics officer, disaster management officer, health officer, health assistant, water and sanitation officer, reporting officer, fleet manager, office assistant and four drivers. In addition, as mentioned above, within the CAS agreement, partner national societies provide long term peer support to programme planning, implementation and reviews in the areas of disaster management, reforestation, organizational development, community-based first aid, tracing and water and sanitation.

b) Partnership development and coordination

The DPRK Red Cross has a formal three-year CAS agreement with the International Federation and ten partner national societies. The ICRC provides cooperation support to the DPRK Red Cross in addition to the operational activities in the DPRK. The current agreement was signed in November 2006 and lasts until the end of 2009. A review of the current CAS process took place in late 2008 with an objective to extend the agreement until 2012. The International Federation's country office in DPRK expect to sign the next CAS agreement at the second partnership meeting this year, to be held in Beijing in late 2009. The DPRK Red Cross has close national partnerships with various government ministries such as the ministry of public health, ministry of land and environment protection, ministry of defence, ministry of public security as well as with other international organizations in the DPRK, particularly WHO and UNICEF.

c) Representation and advocacy

The International Federation supports the DPRK Red Cross regarding international representation in the DPRK as well as abroad. The International Federation country office participates in all international UN initiated events such as World Water Day, Child Health Day, World Health Day and International Environment Day. In addition, the International Federation and the DPRK Red Cross co-organise events like the World Red Cross Red Crescent Day and World Blood Donor Day for the international community, and programme related briefings for DPRK ministries, international organizations and foreign missions. The International Federation also regularly receives visiting

international missions for programme discussions and briefings as well as hosting visiting delegations from partner national societies. Focus and support will continue in 2010-2011 on national advocacy for the Red Cross Law and the revised statutes of the DPRK Red Cross. The country office will in the next period address the newly adopted humanitarian diplomacy policy of the International Federation, to help the national society in coordinating closer with their government in areas of concern for DPRK Red Cross.

d) Other areas

The DPRK Red Cross has seconded some of their key staff for international relief work to the International Federation. This right and obligation is included in the national Red Cross Law and will continue in the years to follow. The DPRK Red Cross has also been very active in the governance of the International Federation and contributed substantially to the strategic development of the global organization.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

Gender equity in the DPRK is officially fully implemented and the government has ratified all relevant UN conventions. In practice, cultural and traditional practises make the reality more complex. Women with children and elderly women are primary beneficiaries of International Federation supported programmes in the DPRK – such as health and water and sanitation - although formal sex disaggregated data is outdated (the last from UNICEF in 2004). Formal national census data will be available in late 2009 according to UNFPA. Many of the most efficient cooperative leaders who implement Red Cross supported programmes are women.

The DPRK Red Cross has a solid team of women managers and staff, while a better gender balance is still to be achieved at senior management and governance levels. The International Federation had in 2008 a female head of country office for the first time. In 2009, three new women were recruited in the positions of water and sanitation delegate, health coordinator and programme coordinator. Up to 50 per cent of the International Federation's national professional staff are women.

DPRK Red Cross maps out vulnerable groups in the community-based disaster preparedness programme planning process. Vulnerable people at the community level will receive training and become more involved as Red Cross volunteers in the pilot integrated community development programme.

Quality, accountability and learning

Quality and accountability of Federation-supported programmes in DPRK are verified in multiple and comprehensive ways, partly due to the complex political environment combined with relative lack of access to reliable information and data. The Federation-supported programmes in DPRK are probably the most externally reviewed international programmes in the International Federation as a whole. Learning from experience through the programme cycle has become an integrated quality assurance activity. Programme plans are mapped out using Gantt charts with detailed budgets. Each programme manager closely monitors income and expenditure, implementation and changes to the plan for regular reporting.

The finance unit of the DPRK country office ensures full compliance with the International Federation finance and procurement regulations, including international training for finance staff. The International Federation conducts annual internal and external audits of the DPRK programmes including comprehensive management reviews.

All medical supplies, materials for the water and sanitation programme, as well as the components of the disaster preparedness stocks, are procured after an international tender process. The International Federation logistics department is recognized as a humanitarian procurement centre by ECHO. All supplies undergo independent quality inspection before shipment to the DPRK. The accountability of the large drug distribution programme is assumed by the DPRK Red Cross, under the supervision and monitoring of the International Federation. The national society manages the logistics pipeline in-country with its own trucks and staff. The International Federation systemizes quantitative data collected by a team of health monitors, who visit and follow up on the support to all International Federation-supported health institutions over an 18-month period. Updated qualitative data is provided by the ministry of public health twice a year. Efforts will be made in 2010-2011 to continue to express impact of the community-based disaster preparedness programmes, as well as measure impact on behavioural changes of training activities. The water and sanitation installations are reviewed after four to five years of functionality, to assess their status for long-term sustainability. Lessons learnt are integrated into programme planning not only from still fully-functional installations, but from those needing some upgrading, expansions, maintenance and repair. Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation methodology for improved hygiene awareness training has been introduced for the national headquarters staff and is currently being replicated at community levels.

How we work

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to *"improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity"*.

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this report, please contact:

- **The DPRK Red Cross Society:** Ri Ho Rim, Acting secretary general, phone: +85.02.381.4350, fax:+85.02.381.3490
- **International Federation DPRK country office:** Mr. Finn Jarle Rode, Head of country office, email: finnjarle.ode@ifrc.org, phone: +85.02.3814350, fax: +85.02.3813490
- **International Federation East Asia regional office in Beijing:** Mr. Carl Naucler, Head of regional office, email: carl.naucler@ifrc.org phone: +86.10.65327162, fax: +86.10.65327166
- **International Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:** phone: + 603.9207.5700, fax:+603.2161.0670
 - Mr. Jagan Chapagain (deputy head of zone) jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org
 - Ms. Penny Elghady (resource mobilization and planning, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting (PMER) coordinator) penny.elghady@ifrc.org
 - Please send funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

[<map below; click to return to title page>](#)

MAAKP002 - Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Budget 2010 - 2011

Budget 2010

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	617,770	6,166,831	91,000			6,875,601
Land, vehicles & equipment						
Transport & Storage	63,071	447,325	20,297			530,693
Personnel	388,082	937,297	54,358			1,379,737
Workshops & Training	179,873	135,057	84,305			399,235
General Expenditure	76,863	110,349	34,166			221,379
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	92,158	542,028	19,752			653,938
Services						
Contingency						
Total Budget 2010	1,417,817	8,338,887	303,879			10,060,583

Budget 2011

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Care	Capacity Building	Principles and Values	Coordination	Total
Supplies	797,408	4,144,520	88,750			5,030,678
Land, vehicles & equipment						
Transport & Storage	59,296	358,607	20,297			438,200
Personnel	388,082	937,297	54,358			1,379,737
Workshops & Training	177,840	143,482	94,275			415,597
General Expenditure	76,863	108,849	52,166			237,879
Depreciation						
Contributions & Transfers						
Programme Support	104,243	395,753	21,540			521,536
Services						
Contingency						
Total Budget 2011	1,603,731	6,088,508	331,387			8,023,627

