

Development Operational Plan 2014

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

PROGRAMME INFORMATION	
Implementing Secretariat body / host National Society:	Geographical coverage:
DPRK RCS	North Pyongan, South Pyongan, South Hamgyong In case of disasters: any of the affected areas
Number of people to be reached:	
8.25 million	
Business Line:	Budget 2014: *
1 – “To raise humanitarian standards”	-
2 – “To grow Red Cross Red Crescent services for vulnerable people”	155,724
3 – “To strengthen the specific Red Cross Red Crescent contribution to development”	4,937,056
4 – “To heighten Red Cross Red Crescent influence and support for our work”	-
5 – “To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”	508,278
Total annual budget:	5,601,057
Partner National Societies:	
Australian RC, British RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, German RC, Norwegian RC, Spanish RC, Swedish RC, Italian RC, Turkish RC, French RC, Iranian RC	
Other partner organisations:	
ICRC, European Commission, French Cooperation Bureau	

1. Executive Summary

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the largest humanitarian organization in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). In the coming years, the DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS), with support from IFRC, plans to strengthen its programmes based on existing needs and available funding, with a strong emphasis on longer-term development.

Despite the DPRK government's focus on improving people's livelihoods through investments both in industry and agriculture, the humanitarian situation is fragile, while the political situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula remains tense.

The DPRK RCS, with support from IFRC, is focusing on the most vulnerable communities to protect the lives and livelihood from the natural disasters and improve the living condition of the vulnerable people.

Under the IFRC's long term planning framework ([LTPF 2012-2015](#)), the DPRK RCS is approaching the targeted communities under four programmes: 1) disaster management (DM); 2) health and care; 3) water and sanitation (watsan); and 4) organizational development (OD).

Disaster Management

The disaster management (DM) programme has two main components: Emergency response and community-based disaster risk reduction. Over the years, the DPRK RCS has developed a strong capacity on emergency response. In

the last decade (between 2001 and 2010), almost 18 million people were affected in DPRK by different disasters¹. Flash flooding, cyclones and droughts were the leading disasters. IFRC supports the National Society through stocks in seven warehouses in different provinces in the DPRK, with relief items like family kitchen sets, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, blankets and water purification tablets targeting 20,000 families. In 2013, more than 50,112 people were affected by floods and 19,000 people (4,851 families) received immediate relief support from DPRK RCS/IFRC in less than a week after the onset of a disaster. The DPRK RCS with the support of IFRC will further strengthen the emergency response mechanisms by providing capacity building training to national and provincial disaster response teams, planning pre-disaster planning workshops, emergency response/relief and shelter trainings for Red Cross staff and volunteers, and simulation exercises etc.

Linked to the National Society's response capacity, community-based disaster risk reduction has been one of the major components of the DPRK RCS's DM programme. What makes this necessary includes the lack of cohesion and good coordination among existing community-based institutions to implement disaster risk reduction activities; inadequate knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) in terms of disaster preparedness, as well as mitigation and response; poor early warning and evacuation systems; lack of knowledge and skills for hazard monitoring; and limited number of trained people in those areas. All these contribute to the increased number of deaths, injuries and loss of property. In addition, lack of sustainable income, associated with food security, represents a crucial vulnerability to natural disasters.

Deforestation, along with soil erosion constitutes a major factor for increased disaster risk reduction. Deforestation, which also happens as a result of lack of food and fuel has further led to more landslides. Most of the fertile cropland along the streams and rivers are flooded or eroded every year due to a failure to invest in dams and dykes. As a result, farmers and other people in their desperation remove forests to open croplands in hilly slopes and forest areas to meet their household requirements. The combination of factors including reduced income, food insecurity and lack of investment has given rise to increased vulnerability to floods, erosion and drought.

Increased road accidents, especially in the cities, due to increase number of vehicles have also been drawn to the attention of the DPRK RCS. As a minor component of DM programme, the road safety activities are targeting the middle schools for reinforcing and increasing road safety lessons as part of the curricula. The DPRK RCS will continue to maintain close contact with the Education Commission to keep drawing on significant concerns and advocacy on the road safety activities of the DPRK RCS.

Through the disaster risk reduction component, DPRK RCS intends to reach out to about 350,000 people in 2014.

Health and Care

The major component of the health and care programme is community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), which will supplement the primary health care services and decrease the need of health services by promoting empowerment and building community resilience. The target population is approximately 8.25 million. The coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), WHO, UNICEF and other organizations will continue through regular meetings.

DPRK's health system is still fragile. Medicine distribution will continue with reduced resources. Negotiations with other actors, like MoPH and other NGOs, of their possibilities to fill the gap must continue. The growing population of approximately 24 million is still suffering from health problems including diarrhoea due to contaminated water, acute respiratory infections (ARI) outbreaks during long winter months as well as gastritis, anemia and common injuries. The country has approximately 450,000 pregnant women at any given time. The maternal and under-five mortalities remain far from the Millennium Development Goals.

Water and Sanitation

This programme addresses underlying causes of diseases and mortality caused by waterborne diseases. Through a preventive, rather than curative approach, the project targets vulnerable communities as a whole. The solution is two-fold: it needs to address both the water supply and the sanitation aspects in targeted communities. Combining installation of physical structures to improve the water and sanitation situation with emphasis on knowledge to nurture hygienic practices is deemed of utter importance. Water schemes and sanitation and hygiene promotion are implemented in an integrated approach with the CBHFA programme in health and the disaster risk reduction

¹ <http://www.dprkrcs.org/eng/2011/01/2011%20Annual%20Report%20in%20English.pdf>

components, wherever possible. The emergency water and sanitation programme stands as a separate component in the disaster areas.

Targeted communities for 2014 are identified through a vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA) analysis, where the most vulnerable communities, in terms of water quality, are prioritized for support from the Red Cross. The DPRK RCS water and sanitation programme aims to improve the water and sanitation conditions of people, who reside in coastline, rural, and semi-rural areas. The DPRK RCS and IFRC have carried out water and sanitation projects in the DPRK for over a decade, focusing on community involvement, coordination and quality assurance.

The goal of DPRK RCS, as stated in the LTPF is to reach 15 communities annually through the watsan programme. However, despite adequate technical capacity within the DPRK RCS to implement the programme in 15 communities, there is a scaling down to 5-6 communities in the 2014 plan (depending on variations of cost in pipe, fitting, steel bar and cement) due to the outlook funding of 2014. The IFRC and DPRK RCS are jointly striving to secure new funding opportunities and are optimistic that 2014 will see an increase in the available funds. Thus, it is important to underline that the 2014 DOP is adjusted to the currently held view of next year's availability of funds and does not reflect a strategy change to lower the annual target as specified in the LTPF.

Organizational Development (OD)

The DPRK RCS has up to 1.08 million members, 102,574 volunteers and 356,178 youth members under 14 provincial/municipal chapters and 195 county branches. As the main Red Cross elements in the country, around 10,000 regular volunteers are providing Red Cross services in the communities, and in recent five years, the numbers of occasional volunteers have increased during the disaster operations, reaching 92,574 in numbers. Most of the OD work is targeting this group in terms of encouraging them to regularly volunteer their services.

The OD programme of the DPRK RCS is directly involved in making the National Society (NS) stronger to fulfil its mission, strategy and policy, aiming to do more, to do better and to reach further with quality service delivery to the communities.

Under this aim, the OD role in the NS is ensure: better integration and coordination between departmental programmes; capacity building of headquarters/branches; sustainable volunteer management and comprehensive training; and good partnerships with stakeholders through strong advocacy and communication activities.

Through the experience and the activities during 2013, especially after the self-assessment conducted by the DPRK RCS, the OD team realised that the lack of leadership by the Red Cross governance members and the branch management staff, as well as the lack of integration and coordination within the programmes have a demotivating effect on the volunteering community, thus decreasing the positive impact of technical projects. In 2014, the OD intervention will focus on increasing the capacity of the branches and the volunteers through leadership and PMER training, updating the volunteer database, increasing volunteer motivation and resource bases, as well as active advocacy and communication activities for smooth implementation of the Red Cross programmes.

2. The Operation

2.1 Business Line 1: "To raise humanitarian standards"

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
Outcome 1: DPRK RCS is enabled and inspired to increase the magnitude, quality and impact of their services.		
Output 1.1: The DPRK RCS thoroughly adhere to the humanitarian spirit of RC Movement in all of its activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">100% of DPRK RCS-organized trainings contains the Fundamental Principles, use of emblem, and IHL.

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

Emergency response

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
Outcome 1: DPRK RCS is better prepared to respond to disasters and crisis events in a timely manner.		
Output 1.1: The DPRK RCS has a well-defined role and responsibility in disaster response and recovery mechanisms vis-à-vis to the National Disaster Prevention Committee.	PKP011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 of NDRT and 85 PDRT members trained in disaster response (relief, shelter). 25 trained NDRT and (70%) PDRT members who have further conducted two trainings and demonstrated their skills during emergency response. 9 provincial branches with updated disaster response/ contingency plans. 2 coordination meetings held annually between DPRK RCS and National Disaster Prevention Bureau.
Output 1.2: The DPRK RCS has increased its human resource and improved their capacity to respond to natural disasters.	PKP011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of Red Cross beneficiaries supported within 72 hours in disaster relief operations. 200 Red Cross volunteers trained in response skills. 90% of trained Red Cross volunteers members who have further conducted two trainings and have demonstrated their skills during emergency response. 3,000 copies of emergency response guidelines and handbooks printed and disseminated. 90% of volunteers deployed in response operations follow standard operating procedures (SOPs) after receiving disaster alert. 25 new and 25 old roster members are trained in emergency water supply and hygiene promotion.
Output 1.3: DPRK RCS has improved material resource for emergency relief for the affected people.	PKP011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4,000 of family kits prepositioned Two warehouses renovated (as required). All 6 water treatment units are fully operational.

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

Disaster Risk Reduction

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
Outcome 1: To improve the capacity of 350,000 most vulnerable people to cope with negative impact of natural disasters in ten target communities.		
Output 1.1: Improved knowledge and awareness for disaster risk reduction among community people.	PKP160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 % targeted community people are aware of disaster risks and reduction measures. 340 community disaster management centre (CDMC) members and Red Cross volunteers

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
		<p>participated in DRR management workshops.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 99,450 of targeted community people attended VCA and DRR awareness activities.
Output 1.2: Climate smart preparedness and mitigation measures are introduced.	PKP160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90% of the targeted population took part in early warning evacuation simulation. 30% target population protected by small scale mitigation measures. 600 hectares of reforested mountains in targeted communities.
Output 1.3: Food security and livelihood of the most vulnerable people is improved.	PKP160	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75% of the most vulnerable people in targeted communities no longer suffer from food insecurity. 750 community people trained in livelihood skills (agro-forestry, kitchen gardening, vegetable greenhouse, food processing skill training). 75% most vulnerable families in the targeted communities are regularly supported by self-help mechanism through income generation.
Outcome 2: The medical services focusing on maternal, newborn and child health care are improved.		
Output 2.1: Health status and access to basic medical services through provision of essential medicines is maintained while scaling down distribution of essential medicines.	PKP002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of decrease in referral cases in supported areas. 40% decrease in maternal mortality rate (MMR) in supported areas.
Output 2.2: The capacity and quality of the primary health care services in supported provinces are improved.	PKP002	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of births attended by skilled health personnel. 200 household doctors (HHD) are trained with the HHD training package. 100 Club 25 members are trained on healthy lifestyle promotion.
Outcome 3: The capacity of DPRK RCS in building community safety and resilience through integrated community-based health and first aid approach is improved.		
Output 3.1: DPRK RCS staff and volunteers are trained in the use of IFRC community-based tools and methodologies and have adapted and applied them to the local context.	PKP012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of Red Cross branch officers are trained in PMER. 90% of trained CBHFA volunteers active in targeted communities.
Output 3.2: Health and first aid knowledge in CBHFA-targeted communities is improved.	PKP012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5 million of community people reached by CBHFA message. 200 volunteers trained in CBHFA.

Water and Sanitation

Outcome 4: Access to safe water and sanitation services improved in the target communities as well as safe hygiene practice in project communities	PKP010	
Output 4.1: Community water supply system newly installed or rehabilitated with proper management system.	PKP010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 communities have newly installed or rehabilitated water supply system.
Output 4.2: Sanitation facilities newly installed or rehabilitated in households.	PKP010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15% of households in targeted communities receive latrines. All households in targeted communities receive wastewater

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
		system.
Output 4.3: Water and sanitation systems in 5-7 year-old project communities are operational	PKP010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 projects in this category are reviewed and identified actions are taken.
Output 4.4: Improved hygiene knowledge in the project communities.	PKP010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 90% of the population in the targeted communities can correctly identify 3 critical times for hand washing 6 months after hygiene promotion intervention.
Output 4.5: Enhanced hygiene related activities in the community.	PKP010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted communities show a 40% increase in campaigns related to hygiene in the communities.

Organizational Development

Outcome 5 (branch development): The performance of DPRK RCS branches is improved at all levels by better programme management and clear responsibilities between governance and management aligned with NS Strategic Plan 2016.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80% of branches doing activities according to the NS strategy. 30,000 beneficiaries are interested in the Red Cross policies.
Output 5.1: Revised Red Cross statute and NS strategic plans are implemented by all the Red Cross branches.	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95% of branches have revised their activity plans according to the NS strategy. 60% of implementation of revised plans of chapters/branches.
Output 5.2: Red Cross governing board members better represent the community needs in the policies.	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 390 branch members received leadership training/strategic planning training.
Output 5.3: The responsibilities of governance and management in the branches are will defined.	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 meetings were held for governance members and management staff a year.
Output 5.4: The management staff have improved PMER capacity.	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 200 participants obtained good evaluation result after PMER training.
Output 5.5: Improved integration and coordination in programmes by the branches	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 communities benefited from the integrated programmes.
Outcome 6 (volunteer development): The DPRK Red Cross has increased volunteer management capacity with a strong and active volunteer base, able to better recognize, train and recruit the required volunteers.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11,000 regular volunteers. 30% of volunteer database updated.
Output 6.1: Volunteer database system developed.	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of volunteer database input in new computerized system.
Output 6.2: Better volunteer management by trained RC staff/volunteer leaders.	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 of Red Cross staff/volunteer leaders trained annually.
Output 6.3: Better resource base for volunteering.	PKP005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of volunteers provided with better volunteering condition.

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

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
Outcome 1: DPRK RCS is better positioned as a main humanitarian organization through active advocacy and communication activities.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of Red Cross relevant ministries, social organizations especially NDPC and NGOs received Red Cross publication.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 % of RC related events were involved mass media and broadcasted accordingly.

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
positive images of the Red Cross Red Crescent among the general public and back to the communities served.		
Output 1.2: Strong partnership is developed with government and other organizations.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 of relevant ministries regularly contacted with DPRK RC as partners.
Outcome 2: The DPRK RCS develops its potential capacity to increase the social involvement and income sources.		
Output 2.1: The DPRK RCS improve the existing source of resource mobilization to meet the need of the vulnerable people in the community.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% increase of income of Korea Red Cross Foundation.
Output 2.2: The DPRK RCS creates new sources of income to serve more people and to bring more income to the society.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DPRK RCS opens and operates 2 Red Cross service centres.

2.5 Business Line 5 – “To deepen our tradition of togetherness through joint working and accountability”

Objectives	Project Code	Targets for 2014
Outcome 1: DPRK RCS works together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within the Red cross Red Crescent and with external partners.		
Output 1.1: DPRK RCS has effective platforms and mechanisms for Federation-wide coordination, such as CAS mechanism.	PKP001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85% of DPRK RC programmes supported through a pooled funding mechanism and meeting commonly agreed performance and accountability criteria.
Output 1.2: The DPRK RCS coordinates with other NSs to further their own development and potential.	PKP001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 exchange visits between DPRK RCS and other NSs per year.
Outcome 2: The DPRK RCS staff have mechanisms and systems in place that support good result based programme management, transparency and accountability.		
Output 2.1: The DPRK RCS have increased understanding of PMER tools, have adapted them to local programme context and are able to provide support directly to their counterparts.	PKP001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of DPRK RCS programmes operates based on a good PMER system.
Output 2.2: Reports, plans and reviews/evaluations are completed and shared in a timely manner.	PKP001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of all reports, plans, and reviews/evaluations are submitted before the deadline.

3. Programme support strategy

3.1 Finance

Facilitate financial management by providing adequate and monthly financial reports. Train national staff and delegates in finance (financial procedures, structure, coding) to support accurate accounting.

3.2 Administration

Structure the administrative support so all areas are covered, with clear responsibilities and job descriptions.

3.3 Planning, Monitoring, Evaluations and Reporting (PMER)

Based on PMER training provided by IFRC targeting National Society's headquarters' staff, and by the National Society's OD training targeting branch staff at all levels, DPRK RCS continues to increase understanding of PMER tools among its entire staff and adapt them to the local context. Also the NS headquarters are providing more and more space and time for the branch staff on participatory planning and evaluation during annual reviews and the planning sessions. Support is also provided directly to their counterparts by setting up fully functional and decentralized monitoring system to county/provincial branches and through self-monitoring by Red Cross volunteers at the community and branch levels. The NS headquarters is trying to establish better communication system across the country based on the updated volunteer database system.

3.4 Resource Mobilization

Resource mobilization and communication efforts will continue to be undertaken at all levels of the organization to secure resources (through, among others, IFRC/DPRK RCS agreement with CAS partners) which is a requirement to carry out core functions and achieve planned organizational results through securing a stable funding plan.

3.5 IT

In the DPRK there are restrictions to the access of IT but based on what is available, and in coordination with the information systems unit in the Asia Pacific zone office, the IFRC country office strives to maintain and work within the framework where IT and communications resources are available.

3.6 Communications

Meetings and information exchanges with the National Society, region and zone offices (Beijing and Kuala Lumpur), the Geneva secretariat, stakeholders, and local humanitarian organizations along with relevant government agencies are organized and shared on a regular basis. There is also coordination with the East Asia regional communications delegate to highlight achievements and response to disasters through web stories on IFRC's public website.

3.7 Human Resources

The IFRC delegation in DPRK consists of; a head of delegation, four delegates (finance/administration, disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation) and eight national staff (finance, administration, disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, organizational development/reporting, logistics and a fleet manager) with four drivers and six vehicles.

3.8 Logistics

Ensure the timely and efficient procurement of goods and services for programmes and projects as well as arrange for good organization and prompt delivery of goods.

3.9 Security

The traffic situation in DPRK is somewhat precarious. Otherwise, there are no major security issues.

4. Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation will adhere to the IFRC standard monitoring and evaluation guidelines with focus on result-based monitoring system. This process is developing, however, the key approach to monitoring and evaluation will be a participatory process to involve feedback from the beneficiaries and stakeholders.

The participation of the beneficiaries, specifically the most vulnerable including elderly, people with disability, pregnant/lactating women, single women with large families, etc. will be actively ensured throughout all stages of the project, as the beneficiaries will also be the main implementers of activities at community level.

Monitoring and evaluations will be done regularly by National Society staff from the different programmes, field monitors, technicians together with delegates and local staff of the IFRC office, and also by the donors if necessary. Collected data and information will be shared regularly and in a timely manner with all partners.

5. Budget summary

	Project code	2013	2014	2015	Total
BL 1. Humanitarian Standards		0	0	0	0
BL 2. Grow services for vulnerable people		359,402	155,724	250,000	765,126
Outcome 1: Emergency response	PKP011	359,402	155,724	250,000	765,126
BL 3. Contribution to development		5,920,956	4,937,055	4,880,000	15,738,011
Outcome 1: Disaster risk reduction	PKP160	1,864,976	1,961,930	1,600,000	5,426,906
Outcome 2: Health and care (Medical support)	PKP002	2,479,615	1,597,477	1,500,000	5,577,092
Health and care (CBHFA)	PKP012	210,599	301,438	380,000	892,037
Outcome 3: Water and sanitation	PKP010	1,264,817	955,512	1,200,000	3,420,329
Outcome 4: Organizational development	PKP005	100,949	120,699	200,000	421,648
BL 4. Heighten influence and support		0	0	0	0
BL 5. Joint working and accountability		365,466	508,278	508,000	1,381,744
Outcome 1: DPRK RCS works together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within the Red cross Red Crescent and with external partners.	PKP001	365,466	508,278	508,000	1,381,744
Outcome 2: The DPRK RCS staff has mechanisms and systems in place that support good result based programme management, transparency and accountability.					
Total Budget		6,645,824	5,601,057	5,638,000	17,884,881

6. Annexes

1. Logframes
2. Funding plan
3. Workshops and trainings plan
4. Personnel plan
5. Vehicle plan
6. Detailed budget
7. Activity plans