

## Development Operational Report Quarter 3 & 4 2013 Democratic People's Republic of Korea

### DOCUMENT INFORMATION

**Version number** 1

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### PROGRAMME INFORMATION – *this information can be copied and pasted from the operational plan (Plan of Action)*

Implementing Secretariat body/host National Society:		Geographical coverage:	
DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS)		South and North Pyongan, South Hamgyong provinces, Kaesong city, and any other places in emergency situation	
Number of people to be reached:			
8.25 million			
Project manager:	Project Code:	Project title:	Annual budget (CHF):
Kari Isomaa	PKP001	Coordination and Management	365,466
Jari Koiranen	PKP002	Health and Care	2,479,614
Kari Isomaa	PKP005	Organizational Development	100,949
Marianne Steinberg	PKP010	Water and Sanitation	1,264,817
Pamela Meston	PKP011	Emergency Preparedness	359,402
Jari Koiranen	PKP012	Community-based Health and First Aid	210,599
Pamela Meston	PKP160	Disaster Risk Reduction	1,864,976
Total annual budget			6,645,824
Partner National Societies:			
Australian RC, British RC, Canadian RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, German RC, Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, Italian RC, Turkish RC, Iranian RC.			
Other partner organizations:			
ICRC, DG ECHO,WHO, UNICEF, EUPS			

## 1. Executive Summary

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is supporting the Red Cross Society of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK RCS) in strengthening the capacity of DPRK RCS to do more, do better and reach further in providing humanitarian assistance to the people in need based on the community needs and available funding, with a strong emphasis on longer-term development.

The main operations of DPRK RCS supported by IFRC are under two business lines of IFRC's long term planning framework ([LTPF 2012-2015](#)): BL2 - emergency response; and BL3 - strengthening the Red Cross contribution for development. Partnership and coordination interventions are under the other business lines. The main

operations are: 1) disaster management (DM); 2) health and care (health) and 3) water and sanitation (watsan); with the supportive function of organizational development (OD).

**DM:** The DPRK RCS has been implementing the 2013 community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) project in eight catchment communities of Pyongwon, Sinyang, Yangdok, Songchon, Dokchon counties of South Pyongan province, Kujang county of North Pyongan and Yonggwang and Kumya counties of South Hamgyong province with financial support from Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, British RC and the French RC. The CBDRR project through its activities has contributed to improvement of the capacity of the most vulnerable people to cope with negative impact of the disasters in the project communities.

People reached for reporting period								
Direct recipients						Indirect recipients		Total people reached
Male		Female		Total				
Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
20,812	20,902	26,488	25,963	47,300	46,865	100,000	85,955	132,820

Volunteers during reporting period		
Male	Female	Total
2,025	2,192	4,217

**Health:** The health and care programme of IFRC and DPRK RCS has been implemented in 56 cities and counties of South Phyongan, North Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces, with focus on improving the health of women and children. The improvement of maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) is a prominent component of this programme, along with other activities such as community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), health in emergencies (HiE), first aid and voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment (VNRBD). Around 8.25 million people in total have benefited from the supply of essential medicines and medical instruments for local health institutions, providing the medical service for community people, and other interventions like CBHFA have been undertaken in selected communities with engagement of RC volunteers. The IFRC and DPRK RCS have been in both local and external partnerships with various stakeholders concerned in and outside Red Cross Red Crescent movement including Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), WHO and UNICEF for the successful and coherent implementation of the objectives set out under the health sector.

People reached for reporting period (MNCH)								
Direct recipients						Indirect recipients		Total people reached
Male		Female		Total				
Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
NA	NA	NA	NA	8,250,000	8,250,000	NA	NA	8,250,000

People reached for reporting period (CBHFA & others)								
Direct recipients						Indirect recipients		Total people reached
Male		Female		Total				
Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
3,250	3,276	3,253	3,339	6,503	6,615	11,090	112,455	119,070

Volunteers during reporting period		
Male	Female	Total
597	726	1,323

**Watsan:** In 2013, DPRK RCS, with support of IFRC, has been implementing its water and sanitation programme in eight communities (35,304 people) in 2013. These communities are located in Sinyang, Pyongwon, Pyongsong, Sukchon Counties of South Pyongan province and Pakchon, Tongrim Counties of North Pyongan province and

Kaesong City of North Hwanghae province. The last two quarters of 2013 saw the arrival of pipes and fittings and subsequent initiation of construction activities of the water infrastructure in five communities. At year-end, the inhabitants in four out of eight active communities have access to safe piped water in their homes, which also significantly reduce the physical burden in the lives of particularly women and girls. The DPRK RCS and the IFRC watsan sector responded during the July/August floods, providing clean water for affected inhabitants of two towns on the east coast.

People reached for reporting period								
Direct recipients						Indirect recipients		Total people reached
Male		Female		Total				
Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	Planned	Actual	
18,000	18,000	17,304	17,304	35,304	35,304			

**OD:** The IFRC support for OD focused on identifying the role of OD in supporting and coordinating the project teams while improving the planning documents for all national headquarters' programmes in DPRK RCS. This was achieved by working through and completing OD's and other programmes' logical frameworks in the national headquarters. Also, there were efforts by the OD team in raising awareness on OD issues among the national headquarters' staff and IFRC delegation during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> quarters of 2013.

Volunteers during reporting period		
Male	Female	Total
128,224	227,954	356,178

## **Key Accomplishments**

### **DM**

**Emergency preparedness and response:** The third and fourth quarter of the year resulted in carrying out disaster preparedness activities. Two emergency response and relief training for provincial disaster response teams (PDRTs) and volunteer leaders were conducted in Taechon County, North Pyongan Province and Hongwon County, South Hamgyong Province between 2–14 of July 2013. Through the training, participants improved their knowledge and skills on the key components of disaster response with focus on the DM cycle, Red Cross emergency response mechanisms, emergency assessments, relief and distribution of relief items.

In the second week of July, torrential rains resulted in extensive flooding in many parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), especially in South Pyongan, North Pyongan, North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces affecting approximately 5,000 families. The DPRK RCS activated its operation room in early July 2013 and was in close contact with the national disaster prevention committee, which is the national-level coordination body for disaster relief operations in DPRK.

On the onset of flooding, national and provincial disaster response teams (NDRT and PDRTs) were immediately deployed to the affected areas to assess and gather information about the flood damages under the support from local authorities, community leaders, affected people and Red Cross volunteers. Based on the assessment reports, 4,851 family relief items were released from the regional warehouses to support the affected 19,553 people. During the flood response, over 3,385 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized for evacuation, search and rescue, first aid, distribution of relief items to flood-affected people and hygiene promotion among community people to prevent communicable and non-communicable diseases in close collaboration with the local authorities and other public organizations. Approximately 120,000 litres of clean drinking water were produced by the DPRK RCS' water treatment units and delivered to 11,000 people per day in Anju city, South Pyongan province and Taechon county, North Pyongan province.

**Table: DP stock replenished through DREF support**

Relief items	Unit	IFRC (DREF)	German RC	British RC (to be positioned in February 2014)
Tarpaulin	Piece	8,700		

Kitchen set	Set	5,000	7,794	
Hygiene kit	Kit	2,000		10,000
Water purification tablet	Tablet	714, 000		

Thanks to the financial support from IFRC through DREF, British RC and German RC, disaster preparedness stocks distributed during the flood operations have been replenished in the six regional disaster preparedness warehouses to meet the estimated target as per the DPRK RCS contingency plan. The table below shows prepositioned relief items.

A lessons learnt workshop on the flood operation was conducted in Tokchon county, South Pyongan province from 22-23 October 2013. A total of 40 Red Cross staff, volunteers and community leaders from the eight flood-affected communities in South Pyongan and North Pyongan provinces who were involved in the floods operation participated in the workshop. The workshop identified the challenges and gaps as well as provided some recommendations on further improving future response operations.

The regional food assistance advisor from ECHO Bangkok office carried out a field monitoring visit jointly with the IFRC and DPRK RCS from 12-13 November 2013 as part of the DREF contribution. Two of the worst-affected communities in Unsan and Kujan counties, North Pyongan province and a disaster preparedness (DP) warehouse in Pyongyang were visited. Based on his visit, three key feedback were provided for further improvement of future relief operations, especially in these areas: (i) monitoring and evaluation system, (ii) clarification of beneficiary selection criteria and (iii) consideration of cross-cutting issues like gender and age.

Based on challenges and recommendations from lessons learnt workshop and ECHO visits feedback, the DPRK RCS will revise and update its contingency plan in early 2014.

With the funding support from the ministry of foreign affairs and German Red Cross, the disaster preparedness warehouse and stock management workshops have been conducted in Hamhung city in south Hamgyong province, Kaesong city in North Hwanghae province and Sinuiju city in North Pyongan province from 24-25 Dec 2013 covering all seven regional warehouses targeting warehouse managers and keepers. These workshops provided them information on the IFRC standardized procedure and systems as well as practice on warehouse and stock management.

**Community-based Disaster Risk Reduction:** A two-day simulation exercise for community-based early warning and evacuation system was conducted in Kujang county, North Pyongan province in July 2013. A total of 83 participants including CDMC members from seven flood and landslide prone CBDRR project communities and four representatives from the National Disaster Prevention Bureau and Central Hydro-meteorological Bureau attended the simulation exercise. Through this simulation exercise, the newly developed guideline on community-based early warning and evacuation system was tested. Participants who took part in the simulation exercise were able to demonstrate their skills and share the experiences and lessons learnt during the floods in August 2013. As reported during the CBDRR annual review meeting there were no casualties reported in the pilot community where CBEWS was well functioning.

Technical workshops on the construction and management of vegetable greenhouses were held targeting 180 Red Cross staff, volunteers and community people from the eight CBDRR project communities between August and October 2013. Three experts on vegetable greenhouse from the National Academy of Science facilitated the workshops.

The project communities using the skills gained through these training sessions have constructed 16 vegetable greenhouses based on the technical specification and design provided. These greenhouses built under good technical support have been able to produce larger quantities of vegetables.

Similarly, three phases of mushroom production technical workshops were conducted in south Pyongan Tokchon, Sinyang and Yangdok counties, South Phyonan in September, October and December 2013 with the support from the National Academy of Science who facilitated the training. These training sessions were attended by 300 community people from six CBDRR project communities who have been selected as the targets of the food security project. The community people, through these workshops have acquired the knowledge and skills in growing mushrooms in the individual kitchen gardens using spores produced in the mushroom production centres

provided through the CDBRR project. Five new CDBRR communities have been provided with five sets of food processing machines which has helped 14,990 community people with nutritious foods such as soya bean milk, noodles, etc.

A total of 2,000 copies of agro-forestry guideline and 1,000 flipcharts of agro-forestry practice have been developed and printed. These guidelines and flipcharts have been distributed to sloping land user groups in eight target CDBRR communities. In addition, 700 copies of construction and management of vegetable greenhouse guidelines were printed and distributed to community people in the CDBRR project communities.

A three-day CDBRR project review meeting was conducted in Hoechang county of South Pyongan province in November 2013. A total of 30 CDMC members and Red Cross branch staff from eight CDBRR project areas activity participated in the review meeting. The participants identified the achievements, good practices, challenges and lessons learnt during the CDBRR project implementation. The recommendations gathered from this review meeting will be incorporated in 2014 for more effective DRR planning and programme implementation.

**Road Safety event:** “Road safety is No Accident”, a Red Cross youth event was held at the Changdok School in Pyongyang on 20 September 2013. A total of 450 Red Cross youth volunteers participated in this event. Representatives from DPRK RCS, IFRC country delegation, Chinese RC, Norwegian RC, British RC, and Swedish RC visiting the DPRK RCS were invited to observe the event. This event was held to raise road safety awareness among school children in Pyongyang.

## **Health**

**Maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH):** The IFRC and DPRK RCS have contributed to improving and maintaining the quality medical service of about 2,030 health institutions in 56 cities and counties through provision of essential drugs and basic medical instruments. The main supplies for health institutions are “Il Cha Medical kit” and “Small Medicine Kit” which consist of drugs and medical instruments, urgently needed in caring for the health of local people, in particular women and children.

The last consignment of 2,386 Il Cha Medical Kits planned for 2012 arrived at DPRK in January 2013 and was distributed to health institutions in February, along with 2,386 Small Medicine Kits. The first round of 2,386 Il Cha Medical Kits for year 2013 was delivered to the country in February 2014 and distributed to health institutions. This was the last supply of consignments to health institutions providing primary health care, causing a long gap without Red Cross-supported medicines in health institutions across late 2013 and early 2014, due to prolonged procurement process of intended Il Cha Medical Kits abroad. The purchase orders for second and third rounds of Il Cha Medical Kits and Small Medicine Kits were placed in June 2013 right after the pledges were confirmed from donors.

Small Medicine Kits were locally procured by “Pyongsu Pharma” in DPRK with a shorter lead time as compared to Il Cha Medical Kits, and two consignments of 2,386 Small Medicine Kits came to Central Medical Warehouse respectively on 22 July and 15 November. They are still being stored in the Central Medical Warehouse, waiting for Il Cha Medical Kits to be supplied together as one consignment to health institutions.

Six DPRK RCS’s field monitors undertook the regular monitoring trips to the target health institutions, reaching a total of 531 health institutions in Q2 and Q3 (63 city/county hospitals, 59 industrial hospitals, 146 Poly-clinics, 121 Ri-hospitals, 142 Ri-clinics), and they have checked out the adequate acceptance and proper usage of supplied medicines and medical instruments by individual health institutions. They also tried to detect prevailing disease patterns, and collect the opinions and feedback from the medical staff and local people about Red Cross support, through supervision of weekly drug consumption records and interview with household doctors and patients. It has been observed that the peak diseases are different in each season like diarrheal diseases in July and August and increasing acute respiratory illnesses, during winter. Non-communicable diseases including cardiovascular and chronic respiratory cases are significant stresses upon the community health institutions, on top of injuries and maternal illnesses.

The training of household doctors from the Red Cross-supported health institutions was included in MNCH intervention, aiming to improve their professional knowledge and skills for rationally utilizing the supplied medicines and medical instruments for the patients. A total of 250 copies of “Household Doctor’s Manual” have been printed in collaboration with MoPH for the upcoming training sessions in 2014.

**Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA):** A PMER workshop for 40 Red Cross branch staff and CBHFA volunteers selected from CBHFA-targeted branches and community was conducted to properly manage the

CBHFA project in Hamju county of South Hamgyong Province between 1-4 July. This workshop was also a good opportunity to introduce the experiences of individual staff and volunteers from different communities, integrating CBHFA into other sectoral programmes like CBDRR and watsan. The CBHFA workshop was followed by exchange visit to CBHFA-project community in Hamju county of South Hamgyong province for 30 project managers selected from other targeted cities and counties of South Pyongan, North Pyongan and South Hamgyong provinces in September.

The CBHFA manager of NHQ and an IFRC health officer in DPRK participated in the Asia Pacific CBHFA Workshop held in Sri Lanka on 1-5 October to learn about CBHFA updates from IFRC and other national societies and newly revised CBHFA PMER toolkits.

The final evaluation on CBHFA pilot project was made on 11-18 October by two representatives from IFRC and Finnish RC, together with NS health team. They visited the selected CBHFA target communities in Riwon and Hamju counties of South Hamgyong province, interviewing CBHFA volunteers, beneficiary people and health personnel through household visits, visit to Red Cross first aid posts and health institutions and observing the local health promotional campaigns facilitated by CBHFA volunteers. The recommendations were issued from the evaluation for updating CBHFA implementation in the future.

Together with MoPH DPRK, CBHFA baseline preparatory workshops were conducted in South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces to review and update the draft baseline questionnaires among key players such as CBHFA volunteers, household doctors and heads of health institutions from CBHFA communities. The survey experts from MoPH facilitated the workshops with Red Cross staff to brief about the draft questionnaires and collect the feedback from key players in order to make them more user-friendly and locally acceptable.

**First aid and health in emergencies (HiE):** The Red Cross volunteers were engaged at relief activities at flood-affected areas during rainy season, undertaking evacuation and transportation of flood victims, first aid, psychosocial support, health promotion campaign and distribution of relief items. A first aid volunteer from Kumya county, South Hamgyong province said; “..until two years ago I felt stressful and nervous during the floods. I wanted to help the affected but I didn’t know what to do and how to do it. After attending the first aid workshop organized by Red Cross branch here, I obtained first aid knowledge and skill and have been able to help the wounded with first aid and psychosocial support. I’m very proud of myself being a first aid volunteer.”

On the occasion of the “2013 World First Aid Day” (WFAD), IFRC and DPRK RCS headquarters organized a first aid training for 50 traffic officers in Pyongyang, following the theme of 2013 WFAD; “First Aid and Road Safety”, and the reference documents including first aid manuals and road safety pamphlets for 10 commitments were distributed to the participants. Kim Chol Ryong (male, 32, traffic officer) said “I find this Red Cross training very informative and useful. Before I have seen many cars with different Red Cross emblems on the road. Thanks to the Red Cross training, I have better and clearer understanding about the Red Cross - its origin, history and activities. Before the training, I have never thought people like me who has no medical background can ever offer basic first aid to the patients caused by road accidents. Hence each time I encountered a patient due to road accident, all I did was the transport of the patient to the nearby hospital. Now I know what to do in times of emergency on the road.”

A total of 25 Red Cross trainers further enriched their first aid knowledge and training skills by participating in first aid master trainers’ course held on 2-4 October 2013 in Kaesong city, North Hwanghae province and they could also share the experiences and lessons among first aid trainers.

Between 19-29 November 2013, 200 active Red Cross youth members selected from secondary schools in disaster prone areas of Kaesong city, North Hwanghae province and South Phyongan province obtained first aid knowledge and skills and became peer educators on first aid and health promotion both in schools and communities, thanks to the first aid youth training facilitated by DPRK RCS and IFRC. The training sessions were conducted through various training methods such as lectures, practices, group discussions, Q&A sessions and competitions. The main topics of the training were focused around CPR, bleeding, bandaging, shock, hygiene promotion, and road safety and etc.

First aid materials (10,000 compress gauzes, 6,000 elastic bandages and 300 triangular bandages) were procured and stored in Central Medical Warehouse for first aid training and service in emergency at national and local levels in 2014.

Teaching tools on first aid (330 first aid flipcharts and 50 facilitator's manuals and 200 volunteer's manual on psychosocial support) were developed and printed based on the IFRC standards and local realities, and they will be used in future ToT and ToV courses.

A total of 100 Red Cross volunteers selected from flood-prone areas like Sukchon, Pyongwon, Sinyang and Yangdok counties of South Pyongan province possessed profound knowledge on health in emergencies through attending the health in emergencies courses organized by IFRC and DPRK RCS in July and these training sessions covered the function and role of Red Cross volunteers in health aspects of disaster settings. Training of trainers (ToT) course on health in emergencies was also organized for 25 Red Cross local branch trainers with focus on improving the skills on training organization and facilitations combined with technical aspect on emergency responses in health.

A Red Cross volunteer named Ri Pong Gi (male, aged 44) mentioned; "My recent relief work has much benefited from the knowledge and skills of the last workshop on health in emergency. All things like initial assessment, planning and undertaking, were carried out in systematic ways. The recent relief activities gave me the opportunity of further consolidating what I learnt from the health in emergency training."

**Voluntary non-remunerated blood donor recruitment (VNRBD):** Through VNRBD trainings held in September and November at National Blood Transfusion Centre in collaboration with IFRC, DPRK RCS and MoPH, 100 students from Kim Chaek University of Industry and Pyongyang Medical University of Kim Il Song increased awareness about the importance of safe blood and voluntary non-remunerated blood donation and became peer educators to promote the needs of safe blood and VNRBD among co-students and local people.

### **Watsan**

DPRK RCS commenced implementation of watsan projects in eight communities with support of IFRC. By the end of 2013, four of the communities had completed the water supply system, while the remaining average around 80 per cent completion. A total of 19,190 beneficiaries in these four communities (in Sinyang, Sukchon; 2 communities and Tongrim counties) have now easy access to safe water for drinking, cooking and washing purposes at household level, and at school and health institutions in their communities. Access to safe water is instrumental in ameliorating the health status of the population, both by reducing occurrence of water borne diseases and decreasing the heavy physical burden for women and girls to fetch water from the rivers and ponds.

The status on construction of the four ongoing communities is as follows: Pakchon, Pyongwon counties and Pyongsong city project communities have completed 90 per cent, while Kaesong city is experiencing further delays. It is expected that all projects will finish the water supply systems by April 2014.

Pipes, fittings, pump and electric equipment for the water supply systems for five (5) projects arrived at the end of October 2013. All communities were visited around the time of delivery by the DPRK RCS technicians and the IFRC watsan delegate along with Red Cross local branch officers and community leaders to check the quantity and quality of the delivered materials. In addition, the goods were inspected by Commodity Inspection Service (CIS) at the factory, upon loading and arrival in each community.

Upon delivery of materials for the water supply systems in each community, 10 pump operators, electricians and community technicians attended hands-on technical workshops. In these workshops, the participants increased their skills through practical exercises on how to construct and assemble the water supply systems.

The entire community was mobilized for the excavation of trenches for pipe laying and community technicians together with local technicians from county/city authorities who provided technical supervision. The DPRK RCS watsan technicians monitored and supervised the construction of each communities six to seven times and IFRC water and sanitation delegate visited all communities to provide technical support.

The construction of sanitation facilities in two communities (Pakchon and Sukchon) is near completion. The remaining communities will complete the sanitation infrastructure by the first half of 2014. The DPRK RCS requested each community to make one latrine and soak pit according to the standard design in order to show and give necessary training to local technicians and people. The community formed several groups to build sanitation facilities in the households, clinics and schools.

Hygiene promotion training has been given to RC youth in schools in five communities from 6-14 August 2013. A total of 100 students attended one-day hygiene promotion trainings, which emphasized on hand washing. After training the participants carried out peer-to-peer hygiene promotion activities in each class to further disseminate hygiene knowledge and messages to school students. In December, 800 copies of IEC materials for watsan

technical and hygiene promotion was prepared to be distributed to the schools and communities to be used in their hygiene promotion activities and dissemination.

**Emergency Watsan:** Around 11,000 affected people received safe drinking water from two SETA water treatment units operated in Anju city, South Pyongan province from 21 July to 6 August 2013. In addition, one SETA unit was in operation in Taechon County, North Pyongan Province from 21-26 July, providing 5,000 affected people with safe drinking water. The units were operational for as long as 15 to 20 hours per day and produced on average, 120,000 litres of safe water daily.

A total of 19,553 flood affected people (4,851 families) were provided with the following items according to identified needs and selection criteria: 1,173,180 water purification tablets, 2,451 jerry cans and 1,733 hygiene kits. Beneficiaries were trained on how to use water purification tablets. Hygiene promotion sessions and messages encouraging proper personal hygiene and maintaining sanitary environment were widely disseminated along with the distribution of hygiene kits.

Red Cross staff and volunteers regularly provided updates on water and sanitation situation through continued monitoring, and conduct of hygiene promotion activities focusing on proper use of WPTs and safe household water storage and treatment in the affected areas.

The operation in Anju city has been highly appreciated by the local government and people and further increased the profile of Red Cross.

## **OD**

With the decreasing amount of funds from PNSs, the OD team of DPRK RCS was trying to find a way out to overcome this problem, and one of the efforts was setting up a more supportive and coordinative mechanism for projects in OD work with supervision of IFRC AP zone office in KL. After the several discussions within the OD team and consultation with the OD coordinator and PMER key person in KL, the objectives of OD work was revised into three points: a) improved programme management capacity at all levels, b) improved volunteer management capacity, and c) strong advocacy and partnership establishment with relevant stakeholders.

**PMER following-up meeting:** In March 2013, the PMER focal person in AP zone office conducted a PMER training in Pyongyang for the staff of DPRK RCS and IFRC in DPRK and the participants got a better understanding on the PMER tools. Since then each programme in the national headquarters of DPRK RCS has revised the logical frameworks and created monitoring and evaluation plans.

This meeting was to complete the revised logframes and the new monitoring and evaluation plans. All the programmes got discussions on their work with the PMER focal person and finalized the logframes and M&E plans.

**OD coordinator's visit to DPRK from APZ office:** OD/CB refreshment, OCAC introduction, and improvement of the OD plan was the objective of the visit. And the above mentioned OD objectives were completed by the coordinator's visit.

Finally the OD team in national headquarters concluded that integrated programme implementation and better coordination on it is the only way out to raise the positive impact of all the Red Cross activities in the communities, thus fulfilling its role and responsibility.

**Volunteer leaders training (July 2013):** This training was for Red Cross volunteer leaders in four counties in South Pyongan province. The National Society OD team conducted this training with integration of watsan. With additional topic of emergency watsan, all the participants got an opportunity to share more experience on volunteering activities of emergency situation, especially on emergency watsan activities.

## **Key Issues:**

**DM:** Due to the funding gap and delay of financial transaction, some activities like prepositioning of relief items, procurement of food processing machineries, DRR dissemination tools and constructional materials of mitigation structures were delayed while some activities like renovation of disaster preparedness warehouses and procurement of interagency health kits were cancelled.

Flooding in July 2013 has impeded the successful implementation of annual activities. DRR activities such as the construction of community tree nursery and organization of livelihood improvement skill trainings were delayed. As a result, the CDMCs in the CBDRR project communities had to revise and update the action plan to minimize the negative impact on the ongoing DRR activities.

**Health:** IFRC had set up the exit strategy for the supply of medicines, which had been initiated since 2012 and has been followed so far. Since then, the quantity of assisted supplies has been reduced gradually year after year for RC-supported health institutions. However, UNICEF is still maintaining the same scale of medicine provision to their targets. There is currently no solution to fill the gap of non-distribution period of Red Cross essential medicines for targeted communities from MoPH channel and other agencies.

The procurement procedures for II Cha Medical Kits usually takes more than six months, resulting in much delay of medicine supply to health institutions, and Red Cross-supported medicines were not available since late August - early September. The health institutions only used the MoPH-sourced medicines and Koryo traditional medicines from central and local sources for diagnosing and curing the patients. It was observed in monitoring trips of DPRK RCS field monitors that the health institutions expressed the urgent needs of Red Cross-supported medicines, in particular antibiotics and antipyretics against acute respiratory infections over winter months as the drugs from the last distribution had already run out.

**Watsan:** The delivery of pipes and fittings to five communities was delayed by one month and arrived in November 2013. Lack of adequate human resources in the logistics unit in the KL zone office caused an initial minor delay in tendering of the inspection service, which, due to a series of unforeseen circumstances escalated into over a month delay in delivery to the communities. The biggest challenge has been to avoid or minimize delays in the construction of water supply systems in the five project communities that received pipes and fittings in November. The negative effect of the delay is minimal due to a very mild November and December, which allowed construction to carry on longer than initially planned.

The DPRK RCS, IFRC offices in Pyongyang and Kuala Lumpur have addressed the delay experienced in the procurement process jointly through meetings and identification of lessons learnt. The 2014 procurement process will see improvements in communication and resource planning by institutionalizing bi-weekly project meetings and development of joint timelines.

**OD:** Lack of activity funding was the most crucial issue for OD team to implement the annual plan. During the later half of 2013, OD activities like planned workshops, procurement of volunteering items, and printing of volunteer manuals were not possible due to zero remaining funds left for these activities.

The lack of programme management capacity, especially the PMER of the NS staff and the IFRC national staff is a concern in terms of ensuring quality in project implementation and developing community resilience through Red Cross activities. Since PMER capacity contributes to a proper project cycle and better result of all Red Cross projects, it is strongly emphasized in the national headquarters to work on developing this area.

## **Plans for next quarters:**

### **DM**

#### Emergency preparedness

- Prepositioning of relief items
- Provincial level contingency planning workshop
- NDRT ToT
- Printing of emergency response handbook
- Printing of contingency planning guideline
- Emergency shelter training
- Pre disaster meeting with national stakeholder
- Refresher training on Relief and distribution for RC staff and volunteers

#### CBDRR

- CBDRR planning workshop
- National level Early Warning Systems workshop
- Printing of CBDRR guideline
- Tree seedling management training
- Agro-forestry introduction training

- Tree planting campaign

## Health

Maternal, newborn and child health

- Shipment of 20 Ri-hospital Kits and 20 Safe Midwife Kits
- Supply of 20 Ri-hospital Kits and 20 Safe Midwife Kits to Ri-hospitals and clinics
- Shipment of 2,386 Il Cha Medical Kits
- Supply of 2,386 Il Cha Medical Kits and 2,386 Small Medicine Kits to 2,030 health institutions
- Follow-up of impact assessment on medicine support with MoPH and UNICEF
- Household doctor's training
- Midwives' training

CBHFA and others

- Follow-up for integration of CBHFA into other community-based programmes including baseline survey
- ToT and ToV coursed on health in emergencies
- First aid training for DPRK RCS national staff and IFRC local officers
- CBHFA ToT course

## Watsan

- Tender and procurement of the required materials for the sanitation facilities.
- Delivery of materials for the sanitation facilities in six project communities.
- Initiation of the construction phase of the sanitation facilities of the watsan project in six communities.
- Final assessment and handover of the watsan projects to the communities.

## OD

- Introduction of integrated planning tools to the national headquarters and target community people
- Validation of VCA process and community resilience plans of target areas.
- Site selection for integrated community development.
- Setting up coordination mechanism for integrated programme implementation.

## 2. Financial Status

The annual budget 2013 was revised according to the funding situation of all the programmes. The total budget did not increased so much, because some projects did not gain much fund resulting in decrease of the budget, while others increased.

<b>Budget and expenditure analysis (CHF)</b> <i>[3<sup>rd</sup> &amp; 4<sup>th</sup> quarter report]</i>	
A. Annual approved budget	6,645,824
B. Total funding to date	6,746,121
C. Funding to date as % of annual budget (B ÷ A)	101.51%
D. Year To Date Budget	6,645,824
E. Total expenditure to date	4,919,333
F. Expenditure to date as % of YTD budget (E ÷ D)	74.02%
G. Expenditure to date as % of annual budget (E ÷ A)	74.02%

[Click here to go directly to the financial report](#)

### 3. Situation/Context Analysis – (Positive & Negative Factors)

Despite DPRK government's focus on improving people's livelihoods through investments both in light industry and agriculture, the humanitarian situation is fragile because of the sanctions against DPRK and floods occur every year in the DPRK. The political situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula remains tense. Key challenges include:

- ongoing economic difficulties
- sudden disasters due to climate change
- unpredictable situation development in Korean Peninsula.

### 4. Analysis of Implementation

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

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The DPRK RCS is better prepared to respond to disasters and crisis events in a timely manner and effectively								
<b>Output 1.1:</b> The DPRK RCS has well defined roles and responsibility in national disaster response and recovery mechanisms.								
1.1.a. # NDRT and PDRT members trained in disaster relief skill and knowledge	Dec-11	0	30	30	100%	120	110	92%
1.1.b. # of people participated in the stakeholder meeting	Dec-11	0	25	27	108%	40	42	105%
1.1.c. # of branches with updated disaster response and contingency plans	Dec-11	0	100	0	0%	200	0	0%
<b>Output 1.2:</b> The DPRK RCS has improved human resource to respond to natural disasters								
1.2.a. # of RC volunteers trained in response skills	Dec-11	0	60	60	100%	200	155	77%
1.2.b. # copies of emergency response guidelines and handbooks	Dec-11	0	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
1.2.c. # of volunteers mobilized in response operations	Dec-11	0	3,500	3,385	97%	3,500	3,385	97%
<b>Output 1.3:</b> DPRK RCS has increased material resource to meet emergency needs of the disaster victims								
1.3.a.# of family kits prepositioned	Dec-11	0	2,000	5,000	250%	2,000	5,000	250%

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
1.3.b. # of hygiene kits prepositioned	Dec-11	0	2,000	2,000	100%	2,000	2,000	100%
1.3.c. # of interagency kits prepositioned	Dec-11	0	10	-	-	10	-	-
1.3.d. # of warehouses renovated	Dec-11	0	3	-	-	3	-	-
1.3.e.# of water treatment units fully operational	Dec-11	0	4	4	100%	4	4	100%
<p>Indicator variance explanation:</p> <p>Indicator 1.1.c DPRK RCS planned to conduct workshops for contingency planning, but could not be done due to limited funding. Finally, branches failed to update the plans.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2a “# of RC volunteers trained in response skills”: the variance is 33% below the target. This was because there was no enough funding to organize the relief trainings for all RC volunteers.</p> <p>Indicator 1.2.b There was no funding available to implement this task.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3 c and d “# of interagency kits prepositioned”, “# of warehouses renovated”: the variance is 100% below the target. There was no funding available to carry out both these activities to date.</p> <p>Indicator 1.3.d There was no funding available to implement this task.</p>								

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

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			

**Disaster Risk Reduction**

<b>Outcome 1:</b> To improve the capacity of 85,000 most vulnerable people to cope with negative impact of natural disasters in target communities								
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Improved knowledge and awareness for disaster risk reduction among community people								
<i>*The outcome mentioned in the DOP 2013 is inadequate and lacks clarity. Hence the outcomes as well as outputs have been revised and updates have been provided based on the revised outputs and targets as mentioned below.</i>								
1.1.a. # of CDMC members and RC volunteers (RCVs) participated in DRR workshops.	Dec-11	0	260	254	97%	330	318	96%
1.1.b. # of people attended in VCA and DRR awareness activities.	Dec-11	0	16,000	46,000	287%	76,500	80,000	104%
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Climate smart preparedness and mitigation measures are introduced								
1.2.a. # RCVs trained in preparedness and mitigation	Dec-11	0	-	-	-	250	288	115.2%

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
skills								
1.2.b. # Population took part in early warning evacuation simulation	Dec-11	0	38,250	18,000	47%	76,500	78,000	102%
1.2.c. # ha of mountains reforested	Dec-11	0	200	179	89.5%	600	651	108.5%
1.2.d. # people protected by mitigation measures	Dec-11	0	42,500	23,000	54%	42,500	23,000	54%
<b>Output 1.3: Food security and livelihood of the most vulnerable people is improved</b>								
1.3.a.# trained in livelihood skills (agro-forestry, vegetable greenhouse, mushroom production, kitchen gardening)	Dec-11	0	150	310	206%	445	450	101%
1.3.b.# most vulnerable families regularly supported by self-help mechanism	Dec-11	0	11,942	13,400	112%	16,842	15,744	93%
Indicator Variance Explanation The indicator 1.2.d " # people protected by mitigation measures": the variance is 46% below the target because some CBDRR project communities were not provided with essential materials like cement and steel bar for construction of disaster mitigation structures due to the lack of funding.								

Indicators (Examples)	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			

### Health and Care

<b>Outcome 1: Improved medical services focusing on maternal, newborn, and child health care</b>								
<b>Output 1.1: Health status and access to basic medical services through provision of essential medicines is maintained while scaling down distribution of essential medicines.</b>								
1.1.a. # of essential medicine kits distributed to the RC-supported area	Feb-13	0	2,386	0	0%	7,158	4,772	67%
1.1.b. # of health institutions provided with medical kits	Feb-13	112	56	56	0	168	112	67%
Indicator Variance Explanation The indicator 1.1.a " # of essential medicine kits distributed to the RC supported area": the variance is 100% below the target because the project wasn't timely funded and the procurement process for Il Cha Medical Kits took a long time. The consignment is expected to arrive and be distributed to the health institutions in the country early 2014. The indicator 1.1.b. " #of health institutions provided with medical kits" - the variance is 33% below the target								

because the delivery of Il cha medical kits delayed over 6 months.								
<b>Output 1.2:</b> The capacity and quality of the primary health care services in supported provinces is improved								
1.2.a. # of HHDs from RC essential medicine-provided health institutions are trained with the HHD training package	Dec-11	0	0	0	0	300	300	100%
1.2.b. # of club 25 members recruited	Jun-13	150	50	100	100%	150	200	133%
Club 25 workshops for 100 students was held in Central Blood Transfusion Centre in September-October. As a result, the participants could obtain a clear understanding on the importance of blood donation and expressed their willingness to become peer-educators in this activity.								
<b>Outcome 2:</b> The capacity of DPRK RC in building community safety and resilience through integrated community based approach is improved								
<b>Output 2.1:</b> DPRK RCS staff and volunteers are trained in the use of IFRC community-based tools and methodologies, adapted and applied to local context								
2.1.a.# of communities have developed a CBHFA plan of action based on the identified priorities.	Dec-11	0	5	4	80%	5	4	80%
2.1.b.# of counties conducted CBHFA baseline	Dec-11	0	2	2	100%	2	2	100%
2.1.c. # of RC branch officers and volunteers are trained in PMER	Dec-11	0	20	20	100%	20	20	100%
<b>Output 2.2:</b> The capacity and quality of DPRK RC in implementing CBHFA programme is improved								
2.2.a. # of people reached through CBHFA	2Dec-11	0	84,443	75,560	89%	120,000	111,117	92%
2.2.b. # of community members who received basic FA from a CBHFA volunteer trained in basic FA	Dec-11	0	120	120	100%	240	240	100%
2.2.c. # of trained CBHFA volunteers in targeted communities	Dec-11	0	0	0	0	200	200	100%
2.2.d. # of households visited by RC volunteers at least once in the past 12 months	Dec-11	0	284	284	100%	450	450	100%

## Water and Sanitation

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
Outcome1: Access to safe water and sanitation services improved in the target communities								
Output 1.1 Newly installed or rehabilitated water supply system and sanitation facilities to 35, 304 beneficiaries in the 8 project communities								
1.1.a. # of target communities with newly installed water supply systems	Dec-11	0	4	4	100%	8	4	50%
1.1.b.# of new household waste water collection systems in two communities	Dec-11	0	900	660	73%	900	660	73%
1.1.c.# of new household latrines in two communities	Dec-11	0	270	225	83%	270	225	83%
1.1.d.# of health clinics and schools with newly installed or updated latrines in one community	Dec-11	0	2	2	100%	2	2	100%
Output 1.2 Hygiene knowledge and behaviour is improved in the target communities								
1.2.a. # of target population that receive ongoing hygiene promotion in five communities	Dec-11	0	100	100	100%	100	100	100%
1.2.b. # of target population that understand and practice good hygiene behaviour in five communities	Dec-11	0	100	80	80%	100	80	80%
Output 1.3. Risk of waterborne and water related diseases is immediately reduced in disaster affected communities								
1.3.a. # of target population provided with Safe water in accordance with the SPHERE standards during Emergency watsan activity	Dec-11	0	16,000	16,000	100%	16,000	16,000	100%
1.3.b # of target population are provided by hygiene promotion activities during emergency watsan activity	Dec-11	0	1,250	1,250	100%	1,250	1,250	100%
Output 1.4. Capacity of DPRK RCS and local institutions to implement, design, construct and manage water and sanitation facilities is strengthened								

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
1.4.a. # of local technicians trained from technical and on-the-spot technical training in 8 communities	Dec-11	0	50	50	100%	155	155	100%

#### **Indicator Variance Explanation**

Output 1.1:

The indicator 1.1 a “# of target communities with newly installed water supply systems”: the variance is 50% below the target. The projects run over an 18-month project cycle and the annual target of 8 communities is a planning figure inherited from the 2012-2013 project cycle. The initial planning figure of eight communities for 2013 became unrealistic when one of the major donors did not continue their support - and the programme also had to complete communities remaining from 2012. In addition the plans did not sufficiently distinguish between completed communities and on-going communities. These two factors combined explain the deviation.

A total of 35,304 people in 8 communities are in to the process of receiving water supply system and sanitation facilities in their homes. At the end of 2013, 4 communities had completed their activities, which is aligned with our operational plans. The indicator 1.1 b “# of new household waste water collection systems in two communities”; the variance is 27% below the target, and 1.1 c: “# of health clinics and schools with newly installed or updated latrines target communities with newly installed water supply systems in one community”: the variance is 17% below the target. Same reason for the above. This is because the projects run over an 18-month project cycle. The completion of the construction of water supply systems and sanitation facilities is expected to happen next quarter 2014.

#### **Organizational Development**

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
<b>Outcome 1:</b> The DPRK RCS is strengthened through robust organizational structures and systems (human, financial and material) to contribute to building a safe and resilient community.								
<b>Output 1.1:</b> The organizational capacity of DPRK RC is improved with clear strategies, strong staff and branch capacity, and correct understanding of its organizational status.								
1.1.a. % of plans of NS branches are corresponding with NS strategic plan 2016	Dec-11	0	100	100	100%	100	100	100%
1.1.b.% of RC branches are doing activities according to the plans	Dec-11	0	100%	71.3%	71.3%	100%	71.3%	71.3%
1.1.c. % of OCAC process is finished in DPRK RC (OC assessment done:50%, peer review done:100%)	Dec-11	0	0	0	0%	50	0	0%
<b>Output 1.2:</b> The DPRK RCS has increased volunteer management capacity with a strong and active volunteer base, able to better recruit, train and retain the required volunteers including youth								

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
1.2.a.% of regular volunteers increased annually.	Dec-11	0	-		-	10 (1,000)	1.5 (151)	1.5%
1.2.b.% of DPRK RC volunteer database updated.	Dec-11	0	90	90	100%	90	90	100%
1.2.c.# of RC volunteers trained/refreshed by RC annually.	Dec-11	0	5,000	5,000	100%	10,000	9,925	99.3%
1.2.d.# of RC Youth volunteers increased annually.	Dec-11	-	-	-	-	3,500	1,781	50.9%
1.2.e.% of RC volunteer recognition system established	Dec-11	-	-	0	-	50	0	0

#### **Indicator Variance Explanation**

1.1.b. The activities of 56 county branches of North Hamgyong, Jagang, Ryanggang, Kangwon, South Hwanghae provinces failed to report regularly(weekly) on their activities to the provincial chapters, due to bad communication situation.

1.1.c. The DPRK RCS is under preparatory phase for the OCAC process.

1.2.a. The increased number of regular volunteers is only 151 by the end of 2013. The national headquarters finds the reason of this little increase in the poor system of volunteer recognition. DPRK RCS capacity of OD is not reaching further to improve the volunteer recognition system.

1.2.b Since the branch level self-assessment is done, the basic data is updated. But the lack of consistency and insufficiency on the reported data caused some of the database to remain unusable.

1.2.e. With no external funding remained for activities in the latter half of the year, NS OD concentrated on the better coordination and integration of the NS programmes.

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

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			

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

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

1.1.a.% of RC activities and events were broadcasted by mass media	Dec-11	0	50	60	120	50	50	100%
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**Output 1.2:** DPRK RCS gains advocacy from relevant authorities like governmental bodies, social

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
organizations, NGOs and GOs through dissemination of RC.								
1.2.a. # of relevant ministries contacted annually by DPRK Red Cross for RC dissemination.	Dec-11	0	4	4	100%	8	8	100%
1.2.b. % of RC relevant ministries, social organizations especially NDPC and NGOs receive RC publications.	Dec-11	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Outcome 2:</b> DPRK RCS develops its potential capacity to increase the social involvement and income generation.								
<b>Output 2.1:</b> The DPRK RCS improves the resource mobilization to meet the need of the vulnerable people in the community.								
2.1.a. % of DPRK RCS activities supported by the NS resource mobilization and fund raising activities.	Dec-11	0	0	0	0	20	0	0
<b>Output 2.2:</b> DPRK RCS creates new sources of incomes for sustainability of the society.								
2.1.b. # of RC service centers that DPRK Red Cross opens and operates	Dec-11	0	1	1	100	2	2	50
<b>Indicator Variance Explanation</b>								
1.1.a. The main events of DPRK RCS in the later half of 2013 was road safety event, RC foundation day event, and World First Aid Day event. The first two activities were broad casted on central TV, newspaper, and magazine.								
2.1.a. DPRK RCS is not yet benefiting from the independent fund raising activities.								
2.1.b. To open and operate the Red Cross service centres is one of the independent fund raising efforts of DPRK RCS. At the moment the one in Pyongyang, supported by the Norwegian RC is open and operating as a garage service.								

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

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
Outcome 1: DPRK Red Cross works together more effectively in partnerships and alliances within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and with external partners.								

Indicators	Baseline (where available)		Quarter 3 & 4			Annual Target	Year to Date Actual	Year to Date % of target
	Date	Value	Target	Actual	% of Target			
Output 1.1: DPRK RCS has effective platforms and mechanisms for Federation-wide coordination, such as the CAS mechanism.								
1.1.a. % of IFRC operated activities of DPRK Red Cross supported through a pooled funding mechanism.	Dec-11	0	50	-	-	85	57.5	67.7
Output 1.2: DPRK RCS coordinates with other NSs to further their own development and mutual support								
1.2.a. # of exchange visits between DPRK Red Cross and other NSs per year	Dec-11	0	1	1	100	2	2	100
Outcome 2: DPRK RCS staff have mechanisms and systems in place that support evidence based programme management, transparency and accountability.								
Output 2.1: The DPRK Red Cross have increased understanding of PMER tools, have adapted them to local programme context and are able to provide support directly to the partners.								
2.1.a. % of DPRK Red Cross programmes operate based on the IFRC PMER guidelines.	Dec-11	0	100	100	100	100	100	100
Output 2.2: Reports and reviews/evaluations are completed and shared in timely manner.								
2.2.a. % of all reports and reviews/evaluations are submitted before the deadline.	Dec-11	0	100	80	80	100	80	80
Indicator Variance Explanation								
1.1.a. In 2012, the final approved budget was CHF 6.68 million, and the total donated income from CAS members was CHF 4.7 million. In 2013, the Q2 approved budget is CHF 7.3 million, while the income from CAS members is CHF 4.2 million. The donation from the new CAS members; Italian RC & French RC has contributed to the increase of income. The traditional CAS members who are donated incomes are: Finish RC, Swedish RC, British RC and German RC. The specific financial data for Q3 and Q4 is unavailable.								

## 5. Stakeholder Participation & Feedback

### DM

Local stakeholders have established community disaster management committee in the respective target community, and have played key role in project design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and coordination with RC branches, local authorities and technical institutions at county and provincial level. The community disaster management committees and community people have carried out the planned activities with full ownership on the project, providing labor, local materials and technical expertise as well as contributed in some of the financial resources.

During the flood relief operation in July 2013 the DPRK RCS, as an auxiliary to government, immediately responded to reduce the impact of flood in close coordination and cooperation with stakeholders such as National

Disaster Prevention Committee, Ministry of People's Security, Hydro-meteorological Bureau and Central Statistics Bureau for prompt information sharing, damage assessment, and relief measures.

### **Health**

The DPRK RCS and IFRC has closely been cooperating with local and international partners like Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Education DPRK, WHO and UNICEF for adequate coordination and coherence of RC community health intervention with the relevant stakeholders. The systematic operating approach has been maintained through echo-trainings from central down to local levels with ToT and ToV courses and the local authorities concerned were also invited to the introductory and coordination meetings facilitated by RC.

### **WatSan**

All eight communities have functioning special committees, often chaired by the cooperative farm manager. Each committee assigns an engineer and a technician, who in collaboration with specialised engineers at the relevant government authorities and institutes, are responsible for the design and technical implementation. The DPRK RCS at county, provincial and national level is following up communities frequently and are on stand-by.

## **6. Partnership Agreements & Other Key Actors**

### **CAS**

The CAS for DPRK is one of the most successful mechanism of partnership. Every year the CAS partners for DPRK hold a meeting to improve the collaborative work for the DPRK RCS. By 2013, RCs from 11 countries have signed on.

In 2013 the CAS meeting for DPRK RCS was held in Beijing in 23-24 September. The participants were from the following national societies and organizations: Australian RC, British RC, Chinese RC, Danish RC, Finnish RC, German RC, Iranian RC, Norwegian RC, Swedish RC, and four DPRK RCS staff including the secretary general, the outgoing and incoming head of delegation, IFRC and the head of mission from ICRC. During the meeting, achievements and lessons learned, challenges and solutions from the cooperative operations in DPRK were shared. The next CAS meeting for 2014 was decided to be held in Great Britain. The exact date is to be confirmed.

### **DM**

Three technical service agreements between the DPRK RCS with Science and Technical Exchange Office (STEO) of National Academy of Science were implemented. Under these agreement the STEO has provided technical support in the area of introduction of agro-forestry, development of community based early warning and evacuation guideline and livelihood improvement of community people.

Strategic partnership with National Disaster Response Bureau, hydro-meteorological Bureau and Ministry of peoples' security was reinforced during the development and establishment of community based early warning and evacuation system. With technical inputs from these stakeholders, DPRK RCS has developed the guideline on community-based early warning and evacuation system. The guidelines will be rolled out to establish EWS at national level.

MoU has been signed between British Government and IFRC with regard to procurement of DP stocks. In addition, EU Non State Actors(NSA) proposal through the Swedish Red Cross Society for community based DRR has been signed. The project will be effective from February 2014.

### **WatSan**

The DPRK RCS provincial and county-level branches provide technical and logistical support to the communities during the design and construction phases, while its national headquarters in Pyongyang provides overall coordination. The cooperative farms are instrumental for a successful implementation and work in close cooperation with the DPRK RCS and the IFRC. The IFRC is working closely with the DPRK RC and is responsible for technical support in field, the procurement processes, and financial control and reporting to partners.

## **7. Cross-Cutting Issues**

### **DM**

During the project implementation, the primary focus was placed on addressing specific needs of the women during the project design and implementation. The food processing facilities installed and operational in the CBDRR target communities have made a significant contribution in easing their household burden, which helped

to save a lot of time and energy that was previously spent on hand pounding, rice cleaning, milling and noodle making.

Special consideration was given to address the challenges of the elderly, children, people living with disabilities and single women while developing community-based early warning and evacuation system. Red Cross volunteers were identified with specific roles and skills to support those vulnerable people in early warning communication, evacuation and rescue. The participation of community people including the vulnerable groups was actively ensured throughout all activities of the project: planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation with the operation of community disaster management committees. The project beneficiaries are the main implementer of the project activities at community level.

**Health** The involvement of women has been encouraged in whole RC project areas with health and care programme at all levels and female volunteers and trainers have been a core human resource in implementing RC health activities, particularly at community level like CBHFA, health promotion and health in emergencies.

### **WatSan**

The deterioration of the water supply systems has resulted in a heavy workload particularly for women and girls; carrying water from communal sources for domestic use in the households. This often takes up a significant amount of their time each day. In addition, women and girls do washing of clothes outside the home, usually in rivers. Women, more often than not, have the associated task of collecting wood to boil water for drinking where possible – thereby increasing their workload while contributing to deforestation and thereby exacerbating the problem.

Lives of women and girls from the group are most positively impacted by this project. By alleviating the time-consuming and heavy physical burden of fetching water, they have more time to contribute to agricultural activities, childcare and leisure.

### **OD**

Improved volunteer management is one of the three objectives of the OD work in the DPRK RCS. For this, NS OD is giving importance to building capacity of the volunteer leaders for mobilizing volunteers in the community level, while strengthening the volunteer management cycle including volunteer recruitment, training and recognition system. Some volunteer leaders in the disaster prone areas in South Pyongan province were trained/refreshed during reporting period, but the number of trainees were so limited due to the limited funding, and the majority number of volunteers didn't received any training during the year. Branches remarked that provision of training material could increase the number of trained volunteers by training volunteers in the chapter/branch level but it was not possible, because the national headquarters failed to print and provide the planned volunteer manuals during the year. This also related with the lack of funding allocation for the printing of volunteer manual.

## **8. Human Resources**

Jim Dawe, former IFRC's head of delegation in DPRK was replaced with the new head of delegation, Mr. Kari Isomaa who joined the IFRC team in DPRK on 16 September 2013.

## **9. Exit/Sustainability Strategy Summary**

### **DM**

The CBDRR project has been implemented to promote sustainable project impact. The community disaster management committees established in the project communities will continue carrying out regular activities; updating community long-term disaster risk reduction plans and implementing priority disaster reduction activities by mobilizing local resources. Increased food production and diversified income generated as the result of the mitigation measures and livelihood interventions such as food processing machineries, vegetable greenhouses and mushroom production facilities will contribute to the sustainable development of the community. Part of the income generated by livelihood interventions will be saved for the implementation of the DRR activities in the target communities.

### **Health**

The medicine supply, under the health and care programme has been gradually reduced with hope of replacement by other actors like Ministry of Public Health or WHO, but there has been no clear sign of their commitment yet. The RC community health interventions like CBHFA and health promotion have involved the

local leaders, organizations and people from the planning to implementation stage to enhance ownership and sustainability among beneficiaries.

### **WatSan**

Quality, both in selection of materials and construction, is of utter importance to the longevity of the systems. The project makes high quality materials that, when used properly, has a lifespan known to last up to 50 years. Valves and household taps, subject to daily use, are likely to need replacing more often. Inevitably, parts need to be replaced and to counter this, a five per cent surplus of pipe and fittings and essential parts for pumps sets.

In terms of local institutional input to sustainability, routine maintenance of the systems is something at which DPRK technicians, in general, excel. Each community established a management system to set out the responsibilities for day-to-day management and periodic maintenance work. The community technicians are trained in the maintenance and repair of the systems. Every year, an internal evaluation evaluates the long-term impact (five years) of the systems. Their findings show that the systems continue to work well due to the properly trained community technicians. Awareness on health and hygiene has increased to some extent with increased knowledge and skills especially on hand washing, clean water handling, covering buckets while storing water etc. all these changes have positive impacts in people's life.

### **OD**

With integrated approaches of RC to the communities, the OD is trying to increase ownership of the projects in the mind of local government and community people. OD is encouraging the project teams to involve as many local stakeholders as possible from the assessment phase of the project. Since all the RC work is to serve the communities, RC regards it very important to motivate the communities to solve their own problems. As long as there is a good ownership of the community for a project, the community will keep increasing its resilience by implementing the project by themselves.

## **10. Update on Monitoring and Evaluation events**

### **DM**

The mid-term evaluation workshop for the community-based disaster risk reduction (CBDRR) project was conducted in Dokchon city, South Pyongan province from 31 July - 2 August 2013 with the participation of 32 people from provincial RC branches and from the CBDRR target communities. The workshop resulted in identifying the effectiveness and the challenges in implementing the project activities by the participants and recommendations/suggestions were provided to address these challenges for a successful project implementation.

A three-day CBDRR project end review meeting was conducted in Hoechang county of South Pyongan province in November 2013. A total of 30 CDMC members and RC branch staff from CBDRR project communities activity participated in the review meeting. The participants identified the achievements, good practices, challenges and lessons learnt during the CBDRR project implementation. The recommendations gathered from this review meeting will be incorporated in 2014 for more effective DRR programme implementation. A lessons learnt workshop on the flood operation was conducted in Tokchon county, South Pyongan province from 22-23 October, 2013. A total of 40 Red Cross staff, volunteers and community leaders from the eight flood-affected communities in South Pyongan and North Pyongan provinces who were involved in the floods operation participated in the workshop. The workshop identified the challenges and gaps as well as provided some recommendations on further improving the response operations. A joint monitoring visit was also conducted by the Regional Food Assistant Advisor from ECHO Bangkok office in November 2013.

### **Health**

The final evaluation was made on October 11 – 18 of the CBHFA pilot projects. Two representatives from IFRC and Finnish RC, together with NS health team visited the CBHFA targeted communities in Riwon and Hamju Counties in South Hamgyong Province, and interviews were conducted with RC volunteers, beneficiary people and health personnel through household visits, visits to RC first aid posts and health institutions and observing the local health promotional campaigns facilitated by RC volunteers. The draft recommendations were briefed to Secretary General and health team members from NS after the evaluation.

Together with MoPH, CBHFA baseline preparatory workshops were conducted in December in South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces to review and update the draft baseline questionnaires among key players such as RC volunteers, household doctors and heads of health institutions from four CBHFA selected communities.

The survey experts from MoPH facilitated the workshops with RC staff concerned to brief about the draft questionnaires and collect the feedbacks in order to make them more user-friendly and locally-acceptable.

### **Watsan**

The DPRK RCS, IFRC and RC branches have been conducting regular monitoring on the project progress according to the plan for watsan projects during the different stages of project implementation including the monitoring on the delivered construction materials for the water supply systems and sanitation facilities.

In August, DPRK RCS carried out an internal evaluation of 13 “old” communities (5-6 years). The evaluation found that all the systems were properly functioning, and health data show a reduction in waterborne disease among the target population.

### **OD**

DPRK RCS is strengthening the coordination function of OD by integrated approaches for community-based activities. For this the OD team will make one country plan for RC activities involving all the departmental projects and follow the implementation according to this plan. At present, the integration is happening in the community level, but finally it will reach national headquarters’ level. The integration will help to establish the monitoring and evaluation system for general RC activities in the near future.

DPRK RCS acknowledged on the essential need of OCAC introduction into the society, especially after the brief introduction of OCAC concept to the NHQ staff by the OD coordinator from KL. The governance of the DPRK RCS got a willingness to implement the OCAC procedure in the near future.

## **11. Key Lessons**

### **Health**

Procurement of Il Cha kits lasts very long, more than six months. In May 2013, the second quarter consumption were ordered through GVA logistics, but the medicine has not yet been delivered. All the health institutions have run out of stock since August, and there were long-lasting gap of medicine supply, approximately for more than 4 months.

The provision of essential medicines, particularly antibiotics and antipyretics is urgently needed to tackle the acute respiratory infections at the top peak of morbidities during winter months.

As RC youth members are a playing key role in first aid dissemination and hygiene promotion among community people, it is necessary to give priority to the youth in first aid education and activity.

In order to scale up first program at the national level, it is important to provide regularly first aid training materials and first aid kits to the trainers and volunteers as well as first aid training.

### **Watsan**

Limitation in incoming funding resulted in implementation of programme in only three out of eight planned communities. A total of five communities that were part of the 2011-2012-programme cycle were carried over to the 2013-2014 programme cycle (and thus the sum of 2013-2014 watsan projects communities is still 8).

### **OD**

RC projects are growing and seeking ways to solve more problems causing vulnerability in the communities. OD, as the programme-supportive and coordinative body, should have adopted this new demands into its objectives. Individual project has limits in its capacity to meet the complex need of communities and this limitation can be supported by the function of OD.

OD of DPRK RCS is going to focus on better coordination and integration of the projects in 2014.

A lesson learned that OD function should be flexible and timely to be supportive in the various RC activities in the field. Programme support will be a core OD activity.

## 12. Report Annexes

- DM (Annexes listed below are available upon request)

### 1. CBDRR project review



2013 CBDRR review  
and exchange visit re

### 2. Lessons learnt workshop



2013 review meeting  
report PM.pdf

### 3. Picture annexes:

#### Establishing the early warning system



Flood warning indicators in Sinyang county, South Pyongan Province. Photo: DPRK RCS



National Stakeholders meeting on Early warning Systems at the DPRK RCS NHQ, Photo: DPRK RC

#### Livelihood projects



Vegetable greenhouses in Dongyang ri, Yangdok county, South Pyongan Province. Photo: DPRK RCS



Mushrooms produced by the RC supported equipment and facilities. Photo: DPRK RCS

## Road Safety



RC youth members are enjoying the game identifying the correct road signs and words.



RC youth members, competing first aid skills in the road safety event.

## Health and Care



CBHFA exchange visit in South Hamgyong.  
Photo: DPRK RCS



First aid youth training in South Pyongan.  
Photo: DPRK RCS



First aid masters' training in Kaesong City.  
Photo: DPRK RCS

## Watsan



Household visit in Yakjon ri by watsan delegate and the director of watsan dept DPRK RCS, Sukchon County, South Pyongan Province. Photo: DPRK RCS

OD



Volunteer leader's workshop; provincial staff is giving a training for volunteer leaders in Yangdok county, South Pyongan Province. Photo: DPRK RCS



PMER study visit to Nepali RC. Participants are visiting one of the villages in Sindulhi district. Dec 2013 Photo: DPRK RCS