

Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update DPR Korea: Heat Wave

DREF Operation n° MDRKP010	Glide n° HT-2018-000126-PRK
DREF Operation update n° 2; 4 February 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 9 August – 9 January
Operation start date: 9 August 2018	Operation timeframe: 9 months End date: 9 May 2019
Overall operation budget: CHF 213,474	
N° of people being assisted: 13,768 people	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM); UN organizations; European Union Programme Support Units.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The major change to this emergency plan of action is an extraordinary extension of three months of the DREF timeline, until 9 May 2019. The extension is to allow additional time for the delayed replenishment of family tents, onion tanks, and water hoses to DPRK. These items are delayed due to the pending approval for exemption by the 1718 Sanctions Committee. The goods are currently being held in the IFRC warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, ready to be shipped. Just prior to publishing this operations update, on the 31 January 2019, exemption was granted for the items above. These items will therefore be shipped shortly. The extension is still required to allow time for shipping, delivery, and monitoring of the same.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

An emergency situation was declared by the DPRK Government on 2 August 2018 because of unusually hot weather. On the same day, DPRK RCS officially informed IFRC of a developing slow onset emergency in both South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces due to a heat wave affecting the Korean Peninsula that has also severely affected the routine of people's livelihood, agricultural activities and crops. The heat wave, starting as early as 11 July 2018, has brought on record temperatures as high as 40°C across the country, and deaths from the heat wave have been reported. The heat wave has also seriously affected the main agricultural producers in the southern provinces of the country.

No	Name of Community	No. of HH	No. of Population
1	Phungsong-ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong Province	975	4,141
2	Ponghung-ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong Province	581	2,347
3	Tokhung-ri, Singyang county, South Pyongan province	773	3,071
4	Onjong-ri, Songchon county, South Pyongan province	1,044	4,209
Total		3,373	13,768

Postulation of affected population.

It was reported that this heat wave has been caused by the presence of two lingering high-pressure weather systems that have trapped warm and humid air above the region, affecting other countries in the region, i.e. Japan and South

Korea with reported hospital admissions, including deaths of human and livestock.

While there are no deaths (due to the heatwave) officially reported in DPRK, the scenario that has occurred in the two neighbouring countries mentioned indicate a likelihood of some loss of lives in DPRK, where conventional interventions like the provision of air-conditioners or mobile cooling units are not possible due to an unstable electrical grid, and the lack of supporting infrastructure. The absence of these interventions increased the vulnerability of the population but was mitigated by the deployment of family tents where farmers retreated to have some respite from the heat. Already, people’s lifestyles have been altered due to the heat wave, although the impact might also affect DPRK further during next lean season. During the heatwave, farmers changed their working times to the early morning and late afternoon hours to avoid heat exhaustion or worse, heat stroke.

With few other options to intervene with existing resources in-country, the focus by DPRK RCS and the government of DPRK was to concentrate on preserving the crops that were due for harvest in September. Any threat to food security will have a serious effect on an already stressed population in terms of food availability and the risk of increased malnutrition which will affect the most vulnerable sectors of the affected population – children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and those with underlying illnesses.

Initial reports indicate crop damage synonymous with the occurrences of the dry spells of 2014 and 2017.

Province	County	Village (Ri)	Affected Cornfields	Affected Rice Paddies
South Hamgyong	Kumya County	Ponghung-ri	25 hectares	56 hectares
	Kumya County	Phungsong-ri	37 hectares	
South Pyongan	Sinyang County	Tokhung-ri	70 hectares	
	Songchon County	Onjong-ri	136 hectares	

Initial reports of crop damage in the affected provinces.

In 2014, a dry spell that persisted for over 18 months caused drought, affecting agricultural production and access to water, and left 18 million public distribution system (PDS) dependents at risk of food insecurity, malnutrition and illness. In June 2017, the Government declared a national emergency following a dry spell that affected key food producing provinces in the south-west of the country. The 2017 dry spell stressed the early season crops and constrained planting and early growth of main season crops. The Government mobilized communities and resources to provide irrigation, to reduce any impact from the dry spell. Humanitarian partners like European Union Projects (EUPs) and UN agencies also provided support to the responses. Despite these efforts, total food production (in cereal equivalent) in 2017 was 5.45 MT, a 7.42 per cent decrease from the previous year’s 5.89 MT. This means that there is an urgent need to deploy irrigation equipment that will facilitate and sustain agricultural activities to reduce crop failure due to the heat wave. Without water, there will be no food for subsistence farmers, and the lives of these vulnerable communities will be threatened as was in 2017 when the dry spell compounded the undernutrition situation, putting at risk the lives of 782,000 children under five and 313,629 pregnant and lactating women.

The IASC Index for Risk Management (INFORM) ranks DPRK 41 out of 191 countries in terms of disaster risk. Floods and drought regularly strike the country – sometimes both during the same year. An estimated 6.2 million people have been affected by natural disasters between 2004 and 2016. Furthermore, climate change is exacerbating visible impacts, with the degradation of natural resources affecting agricultural production.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

DPRK RCS deployed 20 sets of mobile water pumps, 10 sets of onion tanks, and four staff to the communities of South Pyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces since 3 August. The intention of this deployment was to alleviate the drought-like and high temperature conditions by the provision of water to the communities, and to ensure the survivability of the crops and hence, the livelihoods of the people. 46 community-based volunteers were mobilized in the target area of Kumya, Sinyang and Songchon counties and participated in the operation.

This intervention of irrigating fields during heat waves has been proven¹² to work, and it was vital that DPRK RCS intervened at an early stage before curling and withering of the crops render any further interventions useless.

¹ Sources on disaster event:

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-northkorea-heatwave/sanctions-hit-north-korea-warns-of-natural-disaster-brought-by-heat-wave-idUSKBN1KN1JD>

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2018/aug/03/north-korea-warns-natural-disaster-heatwave-sears-crops>

² <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/2016/impacts-extreme-heat-stress-and-increased-soil-temperature-plant-growth-and-development>

This DREF reimburses this activation of community early warning procedures, the mobilization of the emergency responders and resources, and the replenishment of stocks used for this emergency response.

Through the cooperation with the IFRC CO, DPRK RCS rapidly developed a response plan to assist the national authorities against heatwave in the four disaster affected communities in the South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces. Recognizing the need for scaling up prevention and control messages on heatwave, DPRK RCS quickly mobilized RC volunteers and health workers in the target community to reach out prevention of heatwave threats in the severely affected vulnerable communities. To respond the heatwave, a total of 74 community people and 46 RC volunteer's resident in the target areas were actively conducted health activities such as FA service, referral and health promotion.



DPRK RCS irrigating fields. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

The MoPH had emphasized the need for a significantly scaled up social mobilization effort emphasizing heatwave prevention and it was here that the DPRK RCS through its network of trained volunteers made a significant contribution to decreasing the negative impact of heatwave. With technical support of Institute of Child Nutrition, Academy of Medical Science, DPRK RCS organized training on nutrition and heatwave for 60 RC volunteers and 30 health workers. 800 copies of IEC materials which contents of prevention and control of heatstroke and sunstroke were developed, printed, and distributed to these recently trained RC volunteers and health workers in the local health institutions.

With technical support of the county-level Bureau of Statistics, National Society conducted an assessment of health and nutrition for targeted communities. Following this output, five sets of anthropometric instruments (height, weight scale, MUAC tape) were rapidly procured and distributed to health institutions in four targeted communities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Coordination meetings have taken place between the DPRK RCS and the IFRC CO since 1 August 2018 as the information was being received from the field and the heat wave was soaring. Meetings between the Secretary General (SG) of DPRK RCS and the IFRC Head of country office have agreed on the next steps, including the launch of this DREF to support the DPRK RCS response. In addition, technical meetings between the DPRK RCS Disaster Management (DM) department and the IFRC DM and Programme Coordinator are being held to plan for operations in detail. IFRC CO has also conducted monitoring in the heat wave affected areas.



Red Cross volunteers conducting health promotion for prevention and control on heatstroke and sunstroke in Sinyang county, South Phyongan province in August 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The IFRC is sharing information with the UN OCHA, World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to better understand their planned operations considering the developing situation and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). DPRK RCS is coordinating with the national stakeholders, the State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM) in particular. In case of disasters, SCEDM is the leading government stakeholder. No other organizations in DPRK responded to the heat wave.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Crops are central to the basic needs of the people – they rely on the crops for their daily meals, the produce is a staple in their diet, and abundance of crops are used in local markets where barter systems are practiced in place of a cash system. As these crops are near their harvesting period in late August to September, there is an urgent need to ensure the survivability of crops for this period of heat wave and in turn, ensure the livelihoods of these affected communities. This intervention also provides the most effective means of meeting the immediate needs of the people affected, supports community action, and allows them to build their own recovery.

Chronic food insecurity, early childhood malnutrition and nutrition insecurity are widespread in DPRK. According to the 2017 Global Hunger Index (GHI), which measures and tracks hunger worldwide, DPRK has a score of 28.2, which is classified as 'serious'. Around 10.3 million people, or 41 per cent of the total population, are undernourished. There are

many complex, intertwined reasons for the high rates of undernutrition in DPRK. This includes mountainous terrain, with only 17 per cent of land good for cultivation. Restoring these crops through rapid irrigation efforts will have a positive impact in reversing the withering of crops and would have a follow-on effect on the survivability of the population, and maintenance of livelihoods and dignities.

Farming is largely reliant on traditional farming methods, and a lack of agricultural inputs, such as quality seeds, proper fertilizer and equipment. In addition, changing weather patterns have left DPRK vulnerable to droughts and floods, which often result in reductions in agricultural production. It is therefore important that early warning and early action response be undertaken to support the communities in saving their crops, reduce mortality due to heatstroke as well as provide them with messages and information that can help protect them from the effects and impacts of heat wave.

Operation Risk Assessment

One risk identified earlier was that the heat wave could have continued for weeks, which could have led to the further loss of lives due to heat injuries or heatstroke, and the further withering and loss of crops. People's livelihoods would have been increasingly affected as crops and livestock would have been lost due to excessive heat. This could also restrict the access to the fields by the affected population, as well as pose a safety risk for DPRK RCS staff and volunteers working in the field. It is necessary that all Red Cross teams in the field are aware of the dangers of heatstroke and are well prepared to adopt mitigating actions to counter effects of the heat wave. The heatwave lasted until the 15th of August and according to project communities, the impact of the heatwave was mitigated.

Currently, there is a minor risk for the goods to not be delivered to DPRK within the new extended DREF operation timeframe, until 9th of May. However this will be mitigated through commencing process for shipping immediately in order to minimise risk.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The DPRK RCS, in coordination with IFRC, mobilized 46 RC volunteers and distributed NFIs (jerry cans, water purification tablets, tents, water pumps and accessories) to 3,373 affected families (13,768 people).

The DREF operation was originally planned for four months, with a first extension to six months, and a second exceptional extension to nine months. This second extension is done in order to allow additional time for the delayed replenishment of family tents, onion tanks, and water hoses to DPRK. These items are delayed due to the pending approval for exemption by the 1718 Sanctions Committee. The goods are currently being held in the IFRC warehouse in Kuala Lumpur, ready to be shipped. Just prior to publishing this operations update, on the 31st of January 2019, exemption was granted for the items above. These items will therefore be shipped shortly. The extension is still required to allow time for shipping, delivery, and monitoring of the same.

During the three-month extension, from 9 February until 9 May, the only activities that will take place are shipment, local transportation to warehouses, and monitoring of the delivery of goods. These are thus the only outstanding costs of this operation.

The operation covers the following activities:

- Replenishment of 20 family tents sited at various locations for subsistence farmers to have respite from the sun and heat. The family tents are delayed, pending the approval for exemption by the 1718 Sanctions Committee.
- Deployment of a total of 2,000m delivery hoses used for irrigation and water pumping operations. 1,000m water hoses are delayed, pending the approval for exemption by the 1718 Sanctions Committee. An additional 1,000m water hoses were procured locally and have been delivered.
- Deployment and replenishment of 20 pieces of Onion tanks (10 m³). 10 of the onion tanks, which are being procured internationally are delayed, pending the approval for exemption by the 1718 Sanctions Committee. 10 tanks were procured locally and have been delivered.
- Replenishment of 80 pieces of salometers³ deployed in the emergency response.
- Procurement and issuance of 100 sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers. Each set includes a cap, sunglasses, boots, gloves, and a torchlight.
- Operation of 20 sets of mobile water pumps deployed in the affected areas. These were used to channel water from water sources to 20 onion tanks for water distribution, and for irrigation purposes.
- Procurement and deployment of eight pieces of bicycles for RC volunteers, to be used for assessment missions.
- Training volunteers and beneficiaries on the usage of mobile water pumps.
- Procurement of spare tires for wheeled vehicles due to the high chance of tire blow-outs.

³ A hydrometer for indicating the percentage of salt in a solution.

- Training volunteers on the dissemination of messages for the risks and awareness of heatstroke, symptoms and treatment options.
- Carrying out health and nutrition assessment in affected communities as part of assessment efforts, to further identify vulnerable persons most at-risk.
- Carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion and needs assessments in the affected communities.
- Distribution of WASH items including water treatment tablets and jerry cans to affected families, and the accompanying refresher training for volunteers to teach beneficiaries on the proper use of these items.
- Mobilization of PDRT members, DPRK RCS staff and volunteers, including insurance, transport costs, per diems, and visibility items.
- IFRC operational support, including: logistics, procurement, detailed assessments, monitoring and reporting.
- A lessons learned workshop was also conducted in December and the findings from this will be reflected on in the final report.

Operational support services

Logistics and supply chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The logistics support for this operation will be provided jointly by the DPRK RCS and IFRC logistics teams.

The NS Logistics department, with the support of IFRC DPRK CO logistics and in coordination with IFRC DM Delegate, have been facilitating the in-country transportation and warehousing of NFIs needed for the success of this operation. The relief items with local specification to meet cultural requirements that were not available in DPRK RCS prepositioned stocks were procured locally by IFRC DPRK country office in coordination with DPRK RCS. The IFRC standard relief items requested by the operation but not available in local market were sourced internationally by the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department. The delivery of internationally sourced goods (family tents, onion tanks, and water hoses) are delayed since the importation permit by the UN 1718 sanction committee is still pending.

IFRC OLPSCM in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical support to DPRK RCS and IFRC DPRK country office, as needed.

Communications

To promote the response, a [press release](#) was issued on 10 August 2018 and supported with Twitter [posts](#) and media pitching. Spokespeople were supported with key messages. These activities resulted in strong engagement on social media, with 1,000 mentions linked to the press release. Most Twitter posts concentrated around an article from Reuters: [@Reuters](#) - Red Cross warns of food crisis in North Korea as crops fail in heat (91 retweets). News media coverage included [Al Jazeera](#) (twice), [BBC World](#), [Reuters](#), [Voice of America](#), [the Japan Times](#), [NHK World](#), [the Independent](#), [Mirror Online](#), [Newsweek](#), [Strait Times](#), [CBC News](#), [EFE](#), [Europa Press](#), [Sputnik Mundo](#) and more. A [Reuters piece](#) was picked up by [Sky News](#), [Japan Times](#), [the Sun](#), [Asahi Shimbun](#), [the Straits Times](#), [Globalnews.ca](#) and [yahoo news](#). The IFRC program coordinator was interviewed by [Al Jazeera](#) and the IFRC media and advocacy spokesperson by [BBC](#).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 13,768</p> <p>Male: 6,734</p> <p>Female: 7,034</p>						
<p>Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</p>							
<p>Indicators:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement</td> <td>13,768</td> <td>13,768</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	13,768	13,768
	Target	Actual					
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	13,768	13,768					

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	13,768	13,768
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities completed, as reported in previous operations update dated 16 November 2018.		

 <p>Health People reached: 13,768 Male: 6,734 Female: 7,034</p>		
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	13,768	13,768
Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted based on MoPH, UNICEF and MNCH guidelines	1	1
Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of target communities who have received approved messaging on heat wave prevention, and treatment of heatstroke	4	4
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities completed, as reported in previous operations update dated 16 November 2018.		

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene People reached: 13,768 Male: 6,734 Female: 7,034</p>		
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted based on MoPH, UNICEF and MNCH guidelines	4	4
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) through provision of water purification tablet	13,768	13,768
# of hours for mobile pump operations	5,200	5,200
Output 1.3: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of beneficiaries receiving WPT and jerry cans for water storage	13,768	13,768
# households reached with awareness raising activities on proper use of WPTs and safe water storage practices	3,373	3,373
% of households using items properly	90	91
Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population provided with adequate access and training to safe water generation and management	100	100
Output 2.3: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# community-based water management plans developed	4	4
# of people trained in the operation of mobile water pumps	90	90
% of croplands reached with irrigation means	70	73
# of household surveys conducted	3,373	3,373
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities completed, as reported in previous operations update dated 16 November 2018.		

Strategies for Implementation

People reached: 46 volunteers and 74 community people

Male: 60

Female: 60

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of NS disaster response teams equipped for proper disaster response	N/A	N/A

Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	46	46

Output 1.2: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers equipped with PPE	100	0

Outcome 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of disaster response operation supported by effective maintenance and support services	N/A	N/A

Output 2.1: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of days taken for procurement and receipt of goods or services	N/A	40
# of breakdowns encountered and rectified	0	0

Outcome 3: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operations covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods	100	100

Output 3.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of volunteers properly equipped for visibility purposes</i>	100	53
<i>% of volunteers equipped with proper communication means</i>	8	8
Output 3.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of monitoring visits conducted</i>	10	5
<i>% of operations covered by detailed assessment</i>	100	100
<i>% of NS involved in review and lessons learned workshop</i>	100	100
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>In a total, 300 sets of visibility procured and distributed. Considering 570 RC volunteers in three counties (Songchon, Sinyang and Kumya) were mobilized.</p> <p>Additionally, DPRK RCS conducted lessons learned workshop from 4 to 5 December targeting 70 participants, including provincial and county RC branch staff, RC volunteers, community leaders and community people. The objective of the workshop was to exchange experiences and lessons learnt during the response operation and to identify gaps to be addressed in future operations. During the workshop, the gaps to be addressed in future operations and recommendations from participants were identified. These findings will be further discussed and examined by IFRC and DPRK RCS and reflected upon in the final report.</p>		
		
<p>Presentation on the response operation and experience gained by volunteers. (Photo: DPRK RCS)</p>		

D. BUDGET

CHF 213,474 has been allocated for DPRK RCS to respond to the immediate needs of 13,768 affected people (3,373 families) in South Hamgyong Province. As of 9 February 2019, the operation has utilized CHF 167,111 recording 78.3 per cent utilization of the allocation. The financial report is appended to this narrative report.



- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKP010 - DPR Korea - Heat wave

Timeframe: 09 Aug 18 to 09 Feb 19

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	Programme	MDRKP010
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget			213,474			213,474	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			213,474			213,474	
C4. Other Income			213,474			213,474	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			213,474			213,474	
D. Total Funding = B + C			213,474			213,474	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income			213,474			213,474	
E. Expenditure			-167,111			-167,111	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			46,363			46,363	

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Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)				213,474			213,474	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	7,600							7,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83,380			52,397		52,397		30,983
Medical & First Aid	6,765							6,765
Teaching Materials				479		479		-479
Utensils & Tools	26,600			23,331		23,331		3,269
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	124,345			76,206		76,206		48,139
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	1,200			1,454		1,454		-254
Medical Equipment				3,381		3,381		-3,381
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	1,200			4,835		4,835		-3,635
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage				1,416		1,416		-1,416
Distribution & Monitoring	18,000			12,393		12,393		5,607
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,400			9,015		9,015		1,385
Logistics Services	2,500			3,592		3,592		-1,092
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	30,900			26,417		26,417		4,483
Personnel								
International Staff				124		124		-124
National Staff				434		434		-434
National Society Staff	3,600			3,196		3,196		404
Volunteers	600							600
Other Staff Benefits	5,800							5,800
Total Personnel	10,000			3,754		3,754		6,246
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	18,200			20,864		20,864		-2,664
Total Workshops & Training	18,200			20,864		20,864		-2,664
General Expenditure								
Travel	3,000							3,000
Information & Public Relations	7,000			9,972		9,972		-2,972
Office Costs				6,167		6,167		-6,167
Communications	5,800			5,228		5,228		572
Financial Charges				3,468		3,468		-3,468
Total General Expenditure	15,800			24,835		24,835		-9,035
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	13,029			10,199		10,199		2,830
Total Indirect Costs	13,029			10,199		10,199		2,830
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	213,474			167,111		167,111		46,363
VARIANCE (C - D)				46,363		46,363		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRKP010 - DPR Korea - Heat wave**

Timeframe: 09 Aug 18 to 09 Feb 19

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	Programme	MDRKP010
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Water and sanitation	213,474		213,474	213,474	167,111	46,363	
Subtotal BL3	213,474		213,474	213,474	167,111	46,363	
GRAND TOTAL	213,474		213,474	213,474	167,111	46,363	