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## Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update DPR Korea: Drought and Food Insecurity

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation n° MDRKP013</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">DR-2019-000042-PRK</a></b>
<b>EPoA update n° 1; 27 June 2019</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 6 May – 6 June 2019
<b>Operation start date:</b> 6 May 2019	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 5 months (revised) <b>End date:</b> 6 October 2019
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 249,929 (revised)	
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 34,414 people (revised)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS), the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM)	

### **Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:**

*The major change to this emergency plan of action is a scaled up of the budget, from CHF 76,946 to CHF 249,929 and number of people to be assisted, from 22,129 to 34,414 people. The operation will also be extended by three months (for a total of five months), until 6 October 2019. The extension is to allow sufficient time for implementation through-out the summer agriculture season and for procurement and delivery of goods to DPRK. Additional needs for fertilizers and preventing the spread of waterborne diseases should further be addressed. Due to these circumstances, the IFRC and DPRK RCS are considering scaling up the operation.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

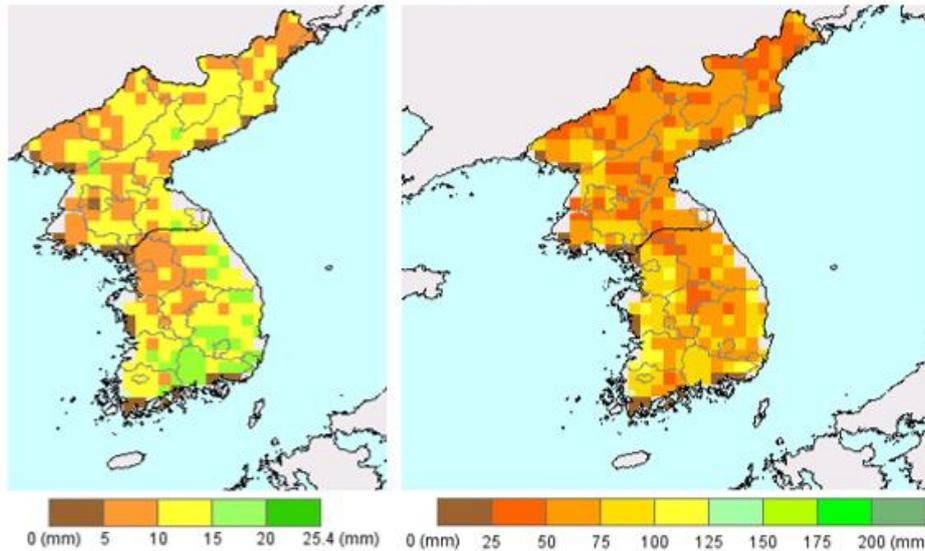
DPRK is currently experiencing a challenging food insecurity situation. The harvest in 2018 was the worst in a decade and unusually little precipitation during the winter and spring, combined with higher than usual temperatures, has resulted in a drought, which is having a negative impact on the early and late crops.

DPRK is suffering from droughts that have occurred consecutively in recent years. In 2014, a dry spell that persisted for over 18 months caused drought, affecting agricultural production and access to water, and left 18 million people who were dependent on the public distribution system (PDS) 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 southwest 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. In 2018, an emergency response was declared due to unusually high temperatures and drought. The response of the Government and the DPRK RCS was focused on preserving the crops from the heatwave and drought-like weather conditions with the IFRC launching a DREF to provide assistance to affected communities within the most affected provinces.

Entering 2019, DPRK has experienced unusually erratic weather conditions with little precipitation, limiting soil moisture for growth in winter and the planting of spring crops, as well as replenishment of water reservoirs for irrigation. Temperatures over the last couple of months have also been higher than normal. Early spring precipitation has so far not been enough to redress the imbalance and only very good late spring/early summer rains will do so. The conditions for soil moisture and irrigation are at an alarming level. The current lack of precipitation and soil moisture will not only

affect winter and spring-planted crops, but also the planting of subsistence crops, as well as the main crop to be harvested in September.

Figure 1: Surface (l) & Subsurface (r) Soil Moisture – as of 4 May 2019



This lack of precipitation has affected the planting of the main crop, since inadequate soil moisture conditions exist across much of the country (optimum: 20 mm at the surface). Subsurface soil moisture conditions are also suboptimal and will not support the full development of the wheat and barley winter crops. The surface anomaly chart supports the Government's announcement of conditions that are much drier than previous years; there is an agricultural drought affecting almost the entire country (**Source: Deutsche Welthungerhilfe**).

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), winter and spring-planted crops are important for the food security in DPRK, although they account for only 8 per cent of total annual cereal production in DPRK. The winter and spring-planted crops back up the food supplies until September, when the main season harvesting begins. Thus, the winter and spring harvest is crucial in the "lean season" summer months. If the early season crop production would suffer, the food insecurity situation in DPRK will be further aggravated.

The report from the Joint FAO and WFP food assessment report <sup>1</sup> states:

- Prolonged dry spells, abnormally high temperatures and floods, coupled with limited supplies of agricultural inputs, had a severe impact on yields of the 2018 main crops harvested last September/October.
- Production prospects for the 2018/19 early season crops – to be harvested in June – are unfavorable due to widespread low rainfall and lack of snow cover, which left crops exposed to freezing temperatures during winter.
- Since January 2019, rations of the Public Distribution System (PDS) have been reduced to 300 grams per person per day (g/pp/day), which compares to 380 grams during the same period in 2018. Rations may decline further during the July to September period, when PDS rations are typically lower compared to other months of the year.
- Overall, it is estimated that 10.1 million people (40 per cent of the population) are food insecure and in urgent need of food assistance. The situation could further deteriorate during the lean season from May to September, if no proper and urgent humanitarian actions are taken.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

Through the 1<sup>st</sup> DREF allocation, DPRK RCS conducted a detailed assessment in coordination with the IFRC Country Office (CO) to verify the results of the initial assessment (conducted on 25 and 26 April 2019 by DPRK RCS in South Hamgyong province) and recommend further actions. The assessment was conducted from 6 to 9 May 2019. The assessment team comprised of two staff from DPRK RCS-HQ DM Department, the IFRC DRM Delegate, and local Red Cross provincial and county staff. The team consulted the Community Programme Management Committees, and Red Cross volunteers. The team also conducted one focus group interview, two household visits, and two additional individual interviews with the affected population. The assessment team also conducted observations in the communities of stunted crops and manual irrigation (with buckets) as well as gravity fed irrigation system, amongst others. The three targeted communities for this assessment, Ryulsong-ri, Jongpyong County, and in Unha-ri and Unpo-ri, were selected based on a number of criteria in the initial assessment, such as soil condition, elevation of the field, more prone to natural disasters than other communities, operational capacity, and availability of water sources (other areas have a better access to rivers, but the targeted communities do not). Additionally, DPRK RCS has a good volunteer network established in these areas. Revisions in this EPoA are based on findings and recommendations from the detailed assessment.

<sup>1</sup> Democratic People's Republic of Korea. FAO / WFP Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment. May 2019

Based on available information, it is clear that the need for irrigation support is urgent, especially to protect subsistence crops. The National Society (NS) has therefore, on the weekend 10 to 12 May 2019, deployed mobile water pumps for irrigation in the most affected communities of Ryulsong-ri, Jongpyong County, and in Unha-ri and Unpo-ri. This was also successfully tried out for the first time during the heatwave in 2018.

Prior to the assessment, the team also coordinated with and consulted the Red Cross branches, local authorities, and the State Hydro-Meteorological Agency. The WFP/FAO Assessment report was published just days before this assessment mission and parts of that report have been reflected in this report. The DPRK RCS continued to meet with government agencies, such as the State Committee for Disaster and Emergency Management (SCDEM), to coordinate activities and better understand the needs and gaps.

In terms of livelihoods and food security, IFRC and DPRK RCS do implement some annual activities through the Integrated Community Resilience Program (ICRP). Such activities primarily include provision of vegetable greenhouses, mushroom production facilities, and relevant trainings. Additionally, through an EU/DevCO-funded pilot project led by the Swedish Red Cross, an exchange program is held between DPRK agricultural experts from Academy of Agricultural Science, State Academy of Science, and Ministry of Environment and Land Protection, as well as four target communities, and agricultural experts at the Research Institutes of Sweden. DPRK RCS is present throughout the country but primarily implements its ICRP in the provinces of North Hamgyong, South Hamgyong, North Phyongan, and South Phyongan. Activities through the ICRP may also start in North Hwanghae in 2019.

Health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) teams are scaling up social mobilization activities geared towards early detection of acute malnutrition supporting the Ministry of Public Health in identification of children who need immediate attention and referral to county health facilities. Reduction of diarrhoeal disease is being targeted through hygiene promotion activities and the NS is emphasising the need to increase rates of breastfeeding in the target areas through household visits with household doctors and Red Cross volunteers promoting its importance.

#### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC has had a country office in DPRK for over twenty years and currently has five delegates in-country, comprising the Head of Country Office, National Society Development/Programme Coordinator, Health and WASH Manager, Finance and Admin Delegate, and Disaster Risk Management Delegate. The ICRC also has an office in DPRK and there is close collaboration between IFRC and ICRC.

IFRC was, together with ICRC and the UN, called to a meeting with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of DPRK on 14 February 2019. In the meeting, the government briefed the delegation on the food production in 2018. According to the government, it was the worst harvest in over a decade, and this was primarily due to the many disasters in 2018. In the meeting, the government requested support from the international organizations to address the situation.

IFRC has monitored the food shortage situation throughout the winter and spring. As it became increasingly clear that the precipitation during winter and spring was far from enough for the coming spring and summer harvest, the efforts by IFRC have increased. The IFRC CO has closely coordinated with IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office and have received advice from the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Climate Centre. RCRC Movement partners have also been briefed regularly.

The IFRC Disaster Risk Management Delegate joined the assessment together with DPRK RCS, and IFRC is continuously coordinating with other international organisations in DPRK, including some of the NGOs and WFP. This coordination is done primarily through the Food Security and Agriculture Sector Working Group, the Interagency meetings, and through bilateral contacts. Coordination is done to share information and to avoid duplication of activities.

#### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The main government actor is the State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM), with whom DPRK RCS is coordinating with. The most important UN actors in this response are the WFP and FAO, and IFRC maintains regular communication with them, as well as with other relevant international organizations in DPRK. A WFP/FAO assessment report on the food shortage was planned published early May and makes clear what FAO and WFP and others will plan any additional activities. A briefing by WFP and FAO in Pyongyang on 29 May 2019 for the diplomatic and humanitarian community. Most discussions in terms of response so far have been around reducing the food shortage through food assistance, while IFRC is the only organization planning irrigation activities to reduce the negative impact that low soil moisture levels will have on the highly important spring harvest.

WHO have published a paper on “Potential Health Impacts of Chronic Food Shortages in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” and have called for a meeting of the Health Working Group on 28 May 2019 to discuss the health effects of the food shortages and assess what needs to be done to protect public health.

The government requested assistance from the international organizations on 14 February 2019 to address the food shortage. The government will also take the following measures<sup>2</sup>:

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<sup>2</sup> Based on information provided by DPRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the 14 February 2019.

1. Import 200,000 MT of food.
2. Concentrate on farming of early crop to produce 400,000 MT.
3. As an emergency measure, to distribute 300 grams of food per person per day, which is less than the level set by the government of 550 grams per person per day. In July, it will be increased by 10 grams, so the ration will be 310 grams/day/person.

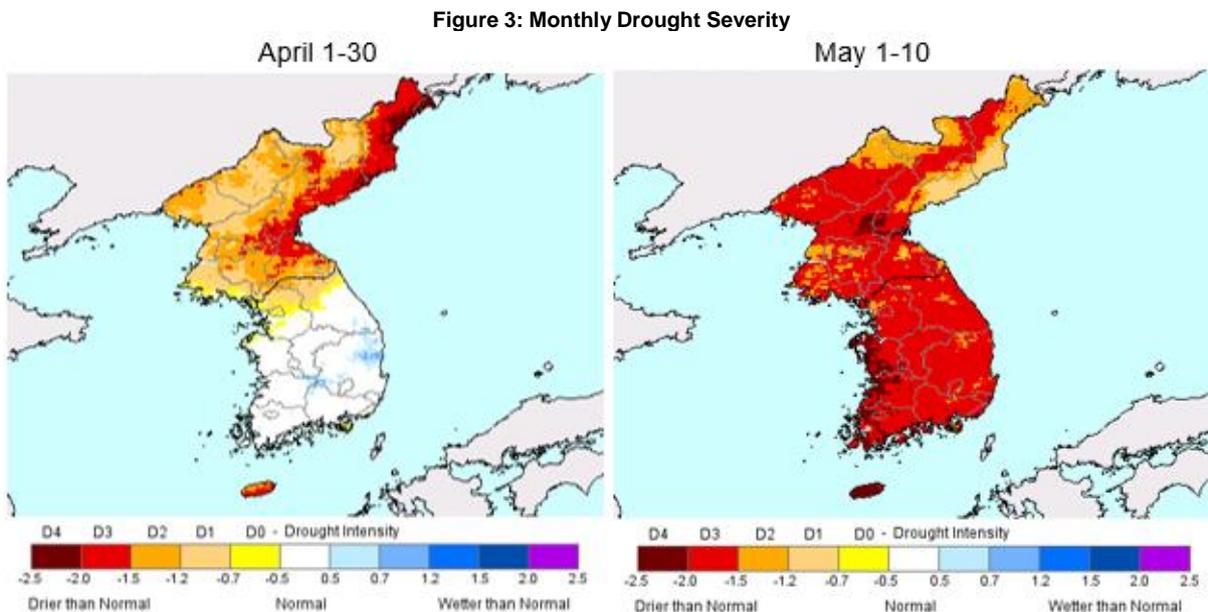
On 17 May 2019, the drought situation was also highlighted in the local newspaper, *Rodongsinmun* in DPRK, stating that the average rainfall throughout country from January until 15 May this year was 56.3 mm, which was only 39.6 per cent of the yearly average and recorded as the lowest level for the same period since 1917. Although some rainfall is expected by the end of May, the potential amount of rain will not be sufficient to overcome the ongoing drought condition, and abnormal climate conditions are expected to continue until the first half of June.

### Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

#### Needs Analysis

The agricultural production this year in DPRK is seriously impacted by the after-effects of the droughts that have occurred consecutively over the past 5 years. To make the situation worse, there was little snowfall last winter and almost no rainfall in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of this year. The unusually low levels of precipitation continued in April and May, combined with higher than usual temperatures. As a result, the water levels in the reservoirs are much lower than normal. As winter and spring crops are important for the daily nutritional intake of the people in DPRK until September, when the main season harvesting begins, there is an urgent need to ensure the productivity of the winter and spring crops. There is also an urgent need to ensure the survivability of the main crops to be sowed, as the humidity of soil is very low in most of the country and there is not enough water for irrigation, which may contribute to a larger medium-term crisis.

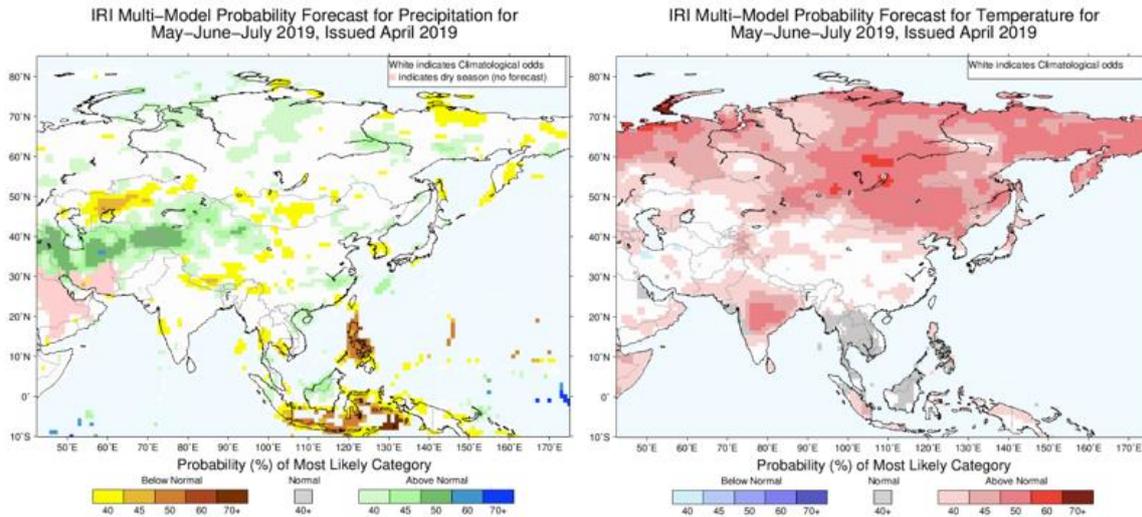
IFRC is continuously monitoring the DPRK weather forecasts by the DPRK State Hydro-Meteorological Agency (SHMA) and through the IFRC/International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI) Helpdesk. Below are the seasonal climate forecasts from IRI, showing that in May-June-July there is a slightly increased chance of drier conditions (compared to usual) over southern areas of DPRK, and slightly increased chance of wetter conditions (compared to usual) over the northern areas. For May-June-July, the data is also showing increased chances of above-average temperatures.



Drought intensity is of great concern because of low rainfall in April, and conditions have worsened in May. Soil will quickly dry out if the trend continues, worsened by plowing that exposes moist soil to the atmosphere and subsequent rapid evaporation.

(Source: *Deutsche Welthungerhilfe*).

Figure 4: Seasonal Climate Forecasts



Chronic food insecurity, early childhood malnutrition and nutrition insecurity are widespread in DPRK. According to the 2018 Global Hunger Index (GHI), which measures and tracks hunger worldwide, DPRK ranks 109 out of 119 qualifying countries. With a score of 34.0, DPRK suffers from a level of hunger that is 'serious'<sup>3</sup>. Around 10.9 million people, or 43 per cent of the total population, are food insecure<sup>4</sup>. There are many complex and intertwined reasons for the high rates of food insecurity in DPRK. This includes mountainous terrain, with only 17 per cent of land good for cultivation. Farming is largely reliant on traditional farming methods and lacks 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.

IFRC and DPRK RCS are conducting irrigation activities to reduce the negative impact the low soil moisture levels will have on the highly important spring harvest. While the spring harvest only accounts for 8 per cent of the annual harvest, it is very important for people's food intake during the lean season. It is intended to address this issue by providing mobile pumps that will be able to pump water from existing canals and channels to where it is most needed – paddy fields and other croplands. Where surface water supply is short, shallow wells will be constructed to pump water to the crops. Medium-term activities (outside this operation) should include tree planting / re-forestation, riverbank reinforcement and clearing water channels / micro-irrigation activities. If the spring harvest would suffer significant damage, the humanitarian situation will be likely to deteriorate significantly. This would be at a time when the country is currently suffering from the worst food shortage in over a decade. Protecting the spring harvest may therefore have a life-saving impact and contribute to averting a bigger crisis.



Kim Yun Hui, 48, has a big family with seven people living in her house, including her mother and father in law, husband and three children (16, 13, and 10 years old). Kim Yun Hui is the only farmer in the family and her husband is a worker. Kim Yun Hui says that she is *very concerned about this situation. Worried that her family will not have enough food for everyone to be full.* Photo: Daniel Wallinder/IFRC, in Unpo-ri, Hongwon County.

<sup>3</sup> Global Hunger Index 2018: <https://www.globalhungerindex.org/north-korea.html>

<sup>4</sup> DPR Korea Needs and Priorities 2019.

The assessment concluded that there is a very challenging situation in terms of food availability in DPRK, with high probability of food insecurity due to the impact of drought to crop production on both the early and late crops if not addressed immediately. There is an urgent need for irrigation support to mitigate the impact the drought is currently having on the early and late crops. There is also a need for fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides. This assessment also found that two out of three communities (Unpo ri and Ryulsong ri) have experienced increased number of diarrhea and colitis cases following the drought, and actions need to be taken to prevent the spread of water-borne diseases (WBD). Some water sources, such as reservoirs, are available, but new ones need to be developed in cooperation with the communities, DPRK RCS WASH Department, and the IFRC Health and WASH Manager. If the current drought continues, it is likely that water sources will become even more scarce. Unpo-ri and Ryulsong-ri already reported cases of WBD as water is scarce and priority is being placed on irrigation. The spread of WBD needs to be prevented through hardware (increased amounts of available potable water) and software (increased hygiene promotion focusing on treatment and safe water storage and handling) approaches. No other international organization or NGO was present in the targeted communities at the time of the assessment, but the operation should be closely coordinated with other organizations present in DPRK, as well as the DPRK Government.



The assessment team interviews Jon So Ryol, 73, in Ryulsong-ri, Jongpyong County. Jon So Ryol has lived in Ryulsong-ri his whole life and said that the community experienced a drought last year too, but this year it is worse. Jon So Ryol rarely eats meat but has 5 hens so he can sell eggs and sometimes eat some too. Photo: IFRC

The recently conducted FAO/WFP joint rapid food security assessment in DPRK has highlighted that prolonged dry spells and abnormally high temperatures had a severe impact on yield across several years and these negative factors have further been compounded with limited supplies of agricultural inputs like mobile pumps, chemicals, fertilizers, and machineries.

The Red Cross branches are strong in the targeted areas, and in general in South Hamgyong and North Phyongan provinces and are thus ready to scale up quickly if resources are available. The current emergency response operation, funded through the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) mechanism, needs to be scaled up and extended to a total timeframe of five months (ending in early October, after the harvest in September). It is recommended that IFRC and DPRK RCS seek further financial support from its RCRC Movement partners.

The total number of affected people, 424,952, is based on the entire population in the three most vulnerable counties; Hongwon Country and Jongpyong County in South Hamgyong province and Unsan County in North Phyongan province.

### Targeting

While North Hamgyong province is generally considered to be the most vulnerable, the northern parts of South Hamgyong province and areas in North Phyongan province are also considered to be particularly vulnerable. The two targeted counties in particular have sandy soil, which requires more frequent irrigation, while North Hamgyong often has a different type of soil, less vulnerable to drought. The two targeted counties also have their fields in an elevated area, compared to the more southern parts of the province, which makes irrigation more difficult. In the flatlands it is easier to use channels for irrigation. The criteria for targeting thus includes soil condition, elevation of the field, more prone to natural disasters than other communities, operational capacity, and availability of water sources (other areas have better access to rivers, but the targeted communities do not). Additionally, DPRK RCS has a good volunteer network and program infrastructure established in the area, which will allow quick and efficient start of activities. The rationale for this targeting was confirmed through the findings in the detailed assessment carried out from 6 to 9 May 2019. The same criteria have been used for further targeting of other communities through field assessments and discussions with other provincial branches.

The provincial branches have identified three most vulnerable communities in South Hamgyong province and two most vulnerable communities in North Phyongan province, as follows: Ryulsong-ri, Jongpyong county, and Unha-ri and Unpo-ri, Hongwon county, in South Hamgyong province; and Sangwon-ri and Pungyang-ri, Unsan County, in North Phyongan province. Through this extended and scaled up operation, the plan is to reach 8,963 households (HH) (34,414 people).

No	Target Province	Target Community	Target Population
1	South Hamgyong Province	Ryulsong-ri, Jongpyong county	5,847
2	South Hamgyong Province	Unha-ri, Hongwon County	3,175
3	South Hamgyong Province	Unpo-ri, Hongwon County	13,106
4	North Phyongan Province	Sangwon-ri, Unsan County	9,186
5	North Phyongan Province	Pungyang-ri, Unsan County	3,100
<b>Total</b>			<b>34,414</b>

## Operation Risk Assessment

There is a risk that the drought conditions will continue in the coming months and that the situation will get worse. The soil conditions and weather and the impact it will have on the food security will be carefully monitored in the coming months.

## B. Operational strategy

### Proposed strategy

The initial DREF allocation of 76,946 CHF was to conduct the detailed assessment and deploy 15 mobile water pumps to start irrigation activities in the three communities. The revisions reflected in this Operations Update are based on the detailed assessment findings and the focus is on scaling up irrigation activities. DPRK RCS are mobilizing field-based volunteers and community people for the response actions.

DPRK RCS and IFRC are also in consultation with its sister National Red Cross Societies, planning to further scale up the operation, beyond what is covered in this Operations Update. This additional scale up would include provision of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides, but also focus on preventing the spread of WBD through provision of water purification tablets, water filters, and hygiene promotion among local populations.

The lessons learned workshop after the heatwave DREF operation in 2018 showed that the operation started a bit late and that it would have been more successful if it had started earlier. Based on that lesson, IFRC and DPRK RCS deemed it necessary to start irrigation activities as soon possible to protect the spring harvest. Volunteers and community members also expressed in the lessons learned workshop that the first training on operating the mobile water pumps was insufficient. Last year the trainings on how to operate these pumps were conducted in two phases, but people expressed that they would have needed the information from the second training already from the start. DPRK RCS has therefore revised the training to be more in depth at an earlier stage. Additional support and guidance for operating the mobile water pumps throughout the operation can also be provided through DPRK RCS, as needed.

The deployment of mobile water pumps will utilize existing water sources, such as reservoirs, rivers, and wells. It is estimated that the water table is three to four metres deep and that this will supply much-needed additional irrigation. These activities are coordinated with the DPRK RCS WASH Department.



Volunteers are deploying mobile water pumps and irrigating barley fields in South Hamgyong Province, May 2019. Photo: DPRK RCS

Based on the detailed assessment, the operation is being planned for five months to cover the following proposed activities:

- Detailed assessment (conducted 6 to 9 May 2019).
- Initial deployment and operation of 15 mobile water pumps (deployed over the weekend 10 May 2019). Pumps will then be stored in the Red Cross warehouses once the operation is over.
- Distribution of 15 family tents for cover for the farmers and RC volunteers operating the mobile water pumps – tents will be stored for future use after this operation.
- Deployment of **additional** five prepositioned mobile water pumps and five family tents from Red Cross warehouse, utilizing all 20 mobile water pumps currently in stock in the RC warehouses.
- Procurement (local in DPRK) of 20 additional mobile water pumps for deployment.
- Deployment of 20 additional family tents for the 20 additional mobile water pumps (total 40 mobile water pumps and 40 family tents).
- Procurement of necessary spare parts, such as fuel and air filters for proper use and maintenance of mobile water pumps.
- Training of volunteers and farmers on the usage and maintenance of mobile water pumps.
- Deployment and maintenance of water onion tanks.
- Mobilization of DPRK RCS staff, PDRT members, and volunteers, including insurance and per diem.
- IFRC operational support including logistics, procurement, detailed assessment, monitoring and reporting.
- Lessons learned workshop.

Early findings from the first month of the operation suggests that the irrigation activities have had a positive impact. The estimated yield was approximately 1.5 – 2 tons per hectare without additional irrigation, slightly varying from community to community according to the conditions of soil, but after irrigating for 30 days, it has increased up to 4 to 4.5 tons per hectare. Actual results can, however, only be found after the first harvest later in June. The irrigation activity has also helped the transplantation of late crops such as maize and rice to rain-dependent and poorly irrigated fields. The sustaining dry spell and unusually strong wind have dried the soil up to 20cm depth and transplantation cannot be done in such conditions. The mobile water pumps together with the onion tanks dispatched have played an essential role for transplantation activities in rain-dependent and poorly irrigated fields. The total area irrigated, as of 10 June 2019, has reached approximately 70 hectares per community, in total 2,250 hectares. The concentration and dispersion method in irrigation as five pumps per community are not enough to irrigate the whole arable land in the community. Irrigation now continues to support the late/main crops to be harvested in September.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources**

The director of the Disaster Management Department of DPRK RCS has overall operational responsibility and reports to the Secretary General. To support DPRK RCS with this operation, the IFRC CO will ensure that the funding and the operations are well coordinated.

### **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 requirement and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The Logistics Department of the DPRK RCS will lead the logistics response in this operation, with the support of IFRC DPRK CO logistics and in coordination with IFRC DRM Delegate, will facilitate the in-country transportation of available resources. The IFRC will consult the DPRK RCS regarding technical specifications of necessary items.

The IFRC Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) Department in Kuala Lumpur will provide technical support to DPRK RCS and IFRC CO, as needed.

### **Security**

The IFRC DPRK Country Office has a standard country security plan in place, including contingency plans for Medevac, Relocation and Critical Incident Management. International delegates and local staff are familiar with the security procedures and contingency plans, which were revised and updated in March/April 2019. The DPRK RCS has easy access to the affected areas and enjoy excellent levels of cooperation with the government. Standard security measures, such as fire extinguishers, fire management and evacuation plans, are maintained in DPRK RCS warehouses.

### **Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)**

Both the DPRK RCS and the IFRC DPRK Country Office have well-functioning PMER processes to support the implementation of this DREF. At least one update will be issued during the operation timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation.

The DPRK RCS and IFRC Disaster Management (DM) team will conduct monitoring visits to the affected areas throughout the operation. A lessons learned workshop on the response will be conducted at the end of the operation.

The DPRK RCS keeps a gender and diversity balance in Human Resources (Red Cross staff and volunteers), making it easier to approach both male and female community members. This also makes it easier to ensure Community Engagement and Accountability in the operation. The DPRK RCS further applies a systematic approach from branches to headquarters (HQ) regarding the reporting system, while Red Cross volunteers are delivering information about feedback and comments from community people to branches via volunteer leaders. The DPRK RCS staff and IFRC delegates have good access to the communities to obtain feedback through household visits for cross-checks, which can be included in the revised operation plan and implementation.

### Administration and Finance

The IFRC CO Finance and Admin (FAD) unit will oversee procurement, quality control of materials, equipment to be procured, and all financial matters and reports. The FAD unit, in coordination with IFRC Asia Pacific regional finance and logistics units, will extend support and guidance to the DPRK RCS logistics department in procurement as per IFRC procurement standards.

### Communications

A Press Release was released, resulting in extensive media coverage in regional and international media i.e. Newsweek, Guardian and ARD), line up of live interviews with BBC and participation live on Al Jazeera. Eight tweets (Impressions: 23.699, Engagement: 322; 60 retweets and 94 likes).

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

 <b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b> People reached: N/A Male: Female:		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of drought-affected people reached with livelihoods and basic needs assistance	22,129	N/A
<b>Output 1.1: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of targeted households that have enough food to meet their survival threshold	8,963 HH	N/A
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A needs assessment has been done.</li> <li>- 15 mobile water pumps have been deployed.</li> <li>- The total area irrigated, as of 10 June 2019, it has reached approximately 70 hectares per community, in total 2,250 hectares.</li> <li>- Actual impact and people reached will be able to be measured after the harvest in late June and again in September.</li> </ul>		

<b>Strategies for Implementation</b>		
<b>Outcome S1.1: 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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of NS disaster response teams equipped for proper disaster response	100%	100%
<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Safety and wellbeing of staff/volunteers are ensured	Yes	Yes

<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of disaster response operation supported by effective maintenance and support services	100%	100%
<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Delivery of procured items according to schedule	Yes	Yes
Demonstrate proper maintenance	Yes	Yes
<b>Outcome S3.1: 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.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of operations covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods	100%	100%
<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of monitoring visits conducted	3	1
# of review and lessons learned workshop conducted	1	N/A
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<i>[Provide an update as appropriate on:</i> - The operation is progressing as planned and necessary support has been provided. - Lessons learned workshop will be conducted at the end of the operation.		

## D. Budget

### DREF OPERATION

17/06/19

MDRKP013 DPR Korea: Drought and Food Insecurity

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	12,000
Other Supplies & Services	175,000
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>187,000</b>
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,000
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>10,000</b>
National Staff	1,000
National Society Staff	8,000
Volunteers	6,075
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>15,075</b>
Workshops & Training	13,600
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>13,600</b>
Travel	4,000
Communications	5,000
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>9,000</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	15,254
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>15,254</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>249,929</b>

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Information bulletin](#)
- [DREF Operation](#)

### For further information related to this operation please contact:

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#### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges

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- Fadzli Saari, acting PMER manager; email: [fadzli.saari@ifrc.org](mailto:fadzli.saari@ifrc.org)

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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 (NGO's) 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.

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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**.

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## Annex 1

### C. Detailed Operational Plan (revised)



#### Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted:** 34,414 people (8,963 HH)

Male: 16,519

Female: 17,895

**Requirements (CHF): 194,200**

**Needs analysis:** DPRK is currently experiencing the worst food shortage in a decade, with over 10 million people in need of urgent food assistance. Unusually little precipitation during the winter and spring so far is posing a serious threat to the spring harvest and if the spring harvests suffers the humanitarian situation will deteriorate further. These interventions are to improve the soil moisture levels to avert crop failures. Any further crop failures 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 of the affected population – children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly, and those with underlying illness. Deployment and operation of mobile water pumps will include distribution of family tents to provide farmers and RC volunteers operating the pumps with a place to retreat and rest, as the pumps should be operated for more than 15 hours a day.

**Population to be assisted:** 34,414 people (8,963 HH)

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** Relevant standards will be adhered to as necessary.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	# of drought-affected people with livelihood and basic needs assistance (Target 34,414)				
	Output 1.1: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)	# of targeted households that have enough food to meet their survival threshold (Target 8,963 HH)				
	Activities planned (month)	1	2	3	4	5
AP026	Deployment and operation of 40 mobile water pumps for irrigation	X	X	X	X	X
AP026	Deployment of water onion tanks	X	X	X	X	X
AP026	Procurement of 20 mobile pumps		X			
AP026	Train Red Cross volunteers and community people on proper use and maintenance of mobile water pumps	X	X			
AP050	Procurement of engine oil for mobile water pumps	X	X			
AP026	Maintenance of pumps and fleet	X	X	X	X	X
AP026	Procurement of spare parts for pumps		X	X		
AP026	Procurement of family tents to replenish stock used in operation			X	X	

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 38,400

P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1: 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</b>	<i>% of NS disaster response teams equipped for proper disaster response (113 volunteers in total) (target: 100%)</i>				
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<i>Safety and wellbeing of staff/volunteers are ensured (target: yes)</i>				
	Activities planned (month)	1	2	3	4	5
AP040	Ensure staff/volunteers' safety and wellbeing (insurance fee)	X				
AP040	Volunteer incentive – daily for snacks and water)		X	X	X	X
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	<i>% of disaster response operation supported by effective maintenance and support services (target: 100%)</i>				
	<b>Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>	<i>Delivery of procured items according to schedule (target: yes) Demonstrate proper maintenance (yes)</i>				
	Activities planned (month)	1	2	3	4	5
AP050	Procurement of fuel for vehicles	X	X	X	X	X
AP050	Maintenance of pumps and fleet	X	X	X	X	X
AP050	Livelihoods coordinator support (travel costs)				X	
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S3.1: 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.</b>	<i>% of operations covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods (target: 100%)</i>				
	<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>	<i>% of volunteers properly equipped for visibility purposes (target: 100%)</i>				
	Activities planned (month)	1	2	3	4	5
AP053	Ensuring effective communications for disaster response	X	X	X	X	X
AP053	Development of communication materials on this emergency operation		X	X		
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	<i># of monitoring visits conducted (target: 3) # of review and lessons learned workshop conducted (target: 1)</i>				
	Activities planned (month)	1	2	3	4	5
	AP055	Monitoring by IFRC CO	X	X	X	X
AP055	Detailed Assessment	X				
AP055	Conduct Review and Lessons Learned Workshop					X