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Final Report

DPR Korea: Drought and Food Insecurity

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRKP013
Date of Issue: 17 January 2020	Glide number: DR-2019-000042-PRK
Operation start date: 6 May 2019	Operation end date: 6 October 2019
Host National Society(ies): The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS)	Operation budget: CHF 249,929
Number of people affected: 424,952 (entire population in the three most vulnerable counties)	Number of people assisted: 34,414 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently 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 involved in the operation: The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM)	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The harvest in 2018 was the worst in a decade and led to a difficult food insecurity situation in 2019 in DPRK. Entering 2019, DPRK 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 in the spring and summer were also higher than normal. The lack of precipitation and soil moisture did not only affect winter and spring-planted crops, but also the planting of subsistence crops, as well as the main crop.

A report from the Joint FAO and WFP food assessment¹ in May 2019 stated that:

- The prolonged dry spells, with erratic 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 – were low compared to the previous years due to low rainfall and lack of snow cover.
- Since January 2019, rations of the Public Distribution System (PDS) were reduced to 300 grams per person per day (g/pp/day), compared to 380 grams during the same period in 2018. It was expected that 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 was estimated that 10.1 million people (40 per cent of the population) are food insecure and in urgent needs of food assistance. The situation could further deteriorate during the lean season months from May to September, if no proper and urgent humanitarian actions are in place.

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. Crops planted during winter and spring are important food reserve and supplies until September. Thus, the winter and spring harvest is crucial to support the “lean season” summer months. However, due to the reduction of the early harvest, the food insecurity situation in DPRK was further aggravated. The drought throughout summer and in the early autumn with less precipitation than normal might increase food insecurity that will result to malnutrition especially amongst children if not responded accordingly.

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

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Through the 1st DREF activation, 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 proneness 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.

Based on available information, it was clear that the need for irrigation support is urgent, especially to protect subsistence crops. The National Society (NS) 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 Unha-ri and Unpo-ri, Hongwon County, South Hamgyong Province. 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.

After the additional allocation of 172,983 CHF by DREF in June, 2 more communities in North Phyongan Province, namely Sangwon-ri and Phungyang-ri of Unsan County were identified as target communities and 5 mobile water pumps in stock were deployed to Sangwon-ri. The operation of mobile water pumps had been continued until the end of August, which was the most crucial period for the growth of the crops. The DPRK RCS strongly encouraged the people in Phungyang-ri, which was not provided with mobile water pumps, to operate the available water pumps in the community with the fuel provided by the Red Cross to irrigate the field. Together with this, it coordinated with the IFRC CO to accelerate the procurement process of the mobile pumps and the newly procured ones were deployed to the field at the end of the operation.

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 has also started in Kaesong Municipality in 2019.

Health, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) teams have scaled 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 been present and active in DPRK for over twenty years and currently has four delegates in-country: The Head of Country Office; Finance and Admin Delegate; Disaster Risk Management Delegate; and Health/WASH delegate. IFRC CO has currently 13 national staff. 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 and drought throughout the winter, spring, and summer of 2019. The IFRC CO has closely coordinated with IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office and has received advice from the Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Climate Centre. RCRC Movement partners have also been briefed regularly.

In May 2019, the IFRC Disaster Risk Management Delegate joined an 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.

A Call for Support was launched on 3 July 2019, asking for financial support from Red Cross and Red Crescent Sister National Societies. The Call for Support was crucial to complement this DREF operation and enabled IFRC and DPRK RCS to scale up its efforts responding to the drought and food insecurity situation. Activities in the Call for Support are, however, not covered in this DREF Final Report.

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. IFRC maintains regular communication with FAO and WFP, as well as with other relevant international organizations in DPRK. A WFP/FAO assessment report on the food shortage was published in May 2019. A briefing by WFP and FAO in Pyongyang on 29 May 2019 for the diplomatic and humanitarian community and most discussions in terms of response so far have been around reducing the food shortage through food assistance, while IFRC early on was the only organization planning irrigation activities to reduce the negative impact that low soil moisture levels would have on the highly important spring harvest. Others later joined these irrigation efforts and all activities were coordinated to avoid duplication.

WHO published a paper on “Potential Health Impacts of Chronic Food Shortages in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea” and 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.

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.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The agricultural production this year (2019) in DPRK was seriously impacted by the after-effects of the droughts that have occurred consecutively over the past 5 years. The situation was worsened by the little snowfall last winter and almost no rainfall in the 1st 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. These conditions have remained the same during the summer months.

The Red Cross branches are strong in the targeted areas, and in general in South Hamgyong and North Phyongan provinces and were thus ready to scale up quickly if resources were available. The emergency response operation, funded through the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) mechanism, has been 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 County and Jongpyong County in South Hamgyong province and Unsan County in North Phyongan province.

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 droughts 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 allowed 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 two additional communities through field assessments and discussions with other provincial branches.

The provincial branches identified the 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 Phungyang-ri, Unsan County, in North Phyongan province. Through this extended and scaled up operation, the plan was 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
Total			34,414

Risk Analysis

A risk identified in the first DREF was that the drought conditions could continue in the summer months and that the situation could get worse. The drought conditions have continued and there was almost no rainfall in the target communities even in the rainy season. In order to cope with such a situation, 5 pumps per community were not enough and more pumps were needed. The target communities mobilized all mobile pumps present in the respective communities and they were run with the diesel provided by the Red Cross.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The initial DREF allocation of 76,946 CHF was to conduct a detailed assessment and deploy 15 mobile water pumps to start irrigation activities in the three communities. A top up and extension of the first DREF allocation was approved on 27 of June. The budget was increased from CHF 76,946 to CHF 249,929 and number of people to be assisted was increased from 22,129 to 34,414. The operation was also extended by three months (for a total of five months), until 6 October 2019. The extension was done to allow sufficient time for implementation throughout the summer agricultural season and for procurement and delivery of goods to DPRK. Additional needs for fertilizers and preventing the spread of waterborne diseases was further addressed through a Call for Support request shared with DPRK RCS and IFRC partners. However, this operation update only reflects the DREF activities.

DPRK RCS has in June, July, and August continued to conduct irrigation activities to reduce the negative impact of the low soil moisture levels.

The DREF operation was conducted for 5 months and covered the following 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).
- Distribution of 15 family tents for cover for the farmers and RC volunteers operating the mobile water pumps
- 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.
- Training of volunteers and farmers on the usage and maintenance of mobile water pumps.
- Deployment and maintenance of water onion tanks.
- Procurement (local in DPRK) of 20 additional mobile water pumps for deployment.
- Replenishment of 20 family tents.
- Procurement of necessary spare parts, such as fuel, lubricant and air filters for proper use and maintenance of mobile water pumps.
- 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.



Irrigation in South Hamgyong Province. (Photo: IFRC)

Findings after the harvest show that the irrigation activities have had a positive impact. Please see the expected harvest and the actual harvest in the table below.

Name of community	Unpo-ri	Unha-ri	Ryulsong-ri	Sangwon-ri	Phungyang-ri
Total arable land (ha)	697	310	566	382	483
Land that requires irrigation (ha)	336	225	317	165	173
Expected harvest early crops without irrigation (mt per ha)	2	2	1.5	N/A	N/A
Actual harvest early crops after irrigation (mt per irrigated ha)	4.8	4.5	3.5	N/A	N/A
Expected harvest late crops without irrigation (mt per ha)	3.5	3	2.5	2	2.5
Actual harvest late crops after irrigation (mt per irrigated ha)	6.5	6.3	6.4	4	4.2



Ri Hak Gu, 53, leader of Community Program Management Committee: "Our community has sandy soil and is vulnerable to droughts. Despite the serious drought this year and thanks to the mobile water pumps supported by the Red Cross, our harvest in June was the best one in 10 years."
(Photo: DPRK RCS)

Operational support services

Human resources

The director of the Disaster Management Department of DPRK RCS had overall operational responsibility. To support DPRK RCS with this operation, the IFRC CO ensured that the funding and the operations were well coordinated.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities aimed 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 led the logistics response in this operation, with the support of IFRC

DPRK CO logistics and in coordination with IFRC DRM Delegate, facilitated the in-country transportation of available resources. The IFRC consulted 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 provided 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. Two updated were issued during the operation time frame. The DPRK RCS and IFRC Disaster Management (DM) team conducted monitoring visits to the affected areas throughout the operation. A lessons learned workshop on the response was conducted at the end of the operation.

The DPRK RCS kept 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 made it easier to ensure Community Engagement and Accountability in the operation. The DPRK RCS further applied a systematic approach from branches to headquarters (HQ) regarding the reporting system, while Red Cross volunteers were delivering information about feedback and comments from community people to branches via volunteer leaders. The DPRK RCS staff and IFRC delegates had good access to the communities to obtain feedback through household visits for cross-checks, which were included in the revised operation plan and implementation.

Administration and Finance

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

Communications

CCST Beijing and the regional office in Kuala Lumpur supported the operation with communications including a [press release](#) at the launch of the DREF, a [press release](#) when a new assessment was published and Twitter posts. Media relations resulted in very wide coverage including [Al Jazeera news](#), [Al Jazeera's website](#), [The Telegraph](#), [The Guardian](#), [Straits Times](#), [The Lancet](#), [Reuters](#), [Voice of America](#) and [NK News](#). IFRC's material was also used by donors and partners such as the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations ([ECHO](#)).

Red Cross and Red Crescent partners were supported with key messages, photos and video clips shared through Newswire.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Livelihoods and basic needs People reached: 34,414 Male: 16,519 Female: 17,895</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of drought-affected people reached with livelihoods and basic needs assistance	34,414	34,414
Output 1.1: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households that have enough food to meet their survival threshold	8,963 HH	8,963 HH

Narrative description of achievements
<i>20 mobile water pumps have been deployed and were operated 20 hours a day in average and the total area irrigated during the operation reached 2,000 hectares per communities in the three target communities in South Hamgyong Province and 920 hectares in the two target communities in North Phyongan Province. At the end of the operation, 20 mobile pumps newly procured were also deployed to the field. After the completion of the operation, the pumps were brought back to the DPRK RCS warehouses and they will be used for future operation. This operation has helped the target communities to raise the agricultural production almost twice the yield expected without irrigation. This has brought about positive impact to the livelihood of the people in the 5 target communities.</i>
Challenges
<i>5 mobile pumps per community were not enough to irrigate the drought affected land regularly and one community out of 5 was not provided with pump as the quantity of mobile water pumps in stock of the DPRK RCS was only 20 at the initial stage of the operation. The DPRK RCS and IFRC CO, in order to cope with such situation, requested to procure 20 mobile pumps with the DREF allocation and provided the above-mentioned community with fuel to run the water pumps available in the community. In other 4 communities provide with mobile water pumps, the DPRK RCS strongly encouraged the communities to operate all the available pumps with the fuel provided by the Red Cross. At the end of the operation, the newly procured mobile pumps were also deployed to be operated in the target communities.</i>
Lessons Learned
<i>As drought is occurring more frequently due to climate change and it has become the major disaster pattern in DPRK, it is crucial for the National Society to reach the optimum level of mobile water pumps in stock in order to provide satisfactory service in case of drought. It is also vital to build water sources like underground water reservoirs and wells that can be used for irrigation purposes. Together with this, the introduction of drought resistant crops is very important to raise the agricultural production.</i>

Strategies for Implementation		
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of NS disaster response teams equipped for proper disaster response</i>	100%	100%
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Safety and wellbeing of staff/volunteers are ensured</i>	Yes	Yes
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of disaster response operation supported by effective maintenance and support services</i>	100%	100%
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Delivery of procured items according to schedule</i>	Yes	Yes
<i>Demonstrate proper maintenance</i>	Yes	Yes
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.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>% of operations covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods</i>	100%	100%
Output S3.1.1: 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%	100%
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of monitoring visits conducted (by IFRC)	3	3
# of review and lessons learned workshop conducted	1	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p><i>One DM staff of DPRK RCS was in the field throughout the operation to ensure successful implementation of the operation and proper maintenance of the mobile water pumps deployed. The IFRC CO also conducted field visits to monitor the process of the operation. Mid-term and final review of the operation was conducted by the NS DM team to evaluate the implementation process and identify possible risks.</i></p> <p><i>Lessons learned workshop was conducted at the end of the operation in order to let the community people and volunteers exchange their experiences and identify the lessons learnt and their future plan to cope with possible droughts.</i></p>		
Challenges		
<p><i>The operation was implemented without major challenges. However, there was a minor challenge faced in the Livelihoods area of focus where timeliness on getting the equipment on time for the implementation of the operation. Fortunately, it was managed and solved accordingly.</i></p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p><i>As drought is occurring more frequently due to climate change and it has become the major disaster pattern in DPRK, it is crucial for the National Society to reach the optimum level of preparedness on different types of emergencies and maintain that capacity to respond.</i></p>		

D. Budget

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. The Netherlands Red Cross and DG ECHO have replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation.

The DREF allocation for this operation was CHF 249,929. Total expenditure was CHF 248,449. Detailed expenditure is outlined in the attached final financial report at the end of this update.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)

For further information related to this operation please contact:

In Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS)

- Kim Chol, DM director; phone: +850 2 4350; email: dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp

In IFRC DPRK country office, Pyongyang

- Mohamed Babiker, head of country office; phone: +850 191 250 1149; email: mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org
- Daniel Wallinder, disaster risk management delegate; phone: +850 191 250 7921; email: daniel.wallinder@ifrc.org

In IFRC Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur

- Mohammed Omer Mukhier, deputy regional director; email: mohammedomer.mukhier@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery (DCPRR) Unit; email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Johanna Arvo, operations coordinator; email: OpsCoord.EastAsia@ifrc.org
- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva

- Tiffany Loh, Operations Coordination Senior Officer; email: tiffany.loh@ifrc.org
- Karla Morizzo, DREF Senior Officer; email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergency coordinator; email: rm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: siewhui.liew@ifrc.org

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.

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**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/5-2019/11	Operation	MDRKP013
Budget Timeframe	2019/5-2019/10	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 08/Jan/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKP013 - DPR Korea - Drought & Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 06 May 2019 to 06 Oct 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	249,929
DREF Allocations	249,929
Expenditure	-248,449
Closing Balance	1,480

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		1,997	-1,997
AOF2 - Shelter			0
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs		3,103	-3,103
AOF4 - Health			0
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	205,119	196,268	8,851
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	205,119	201,368	3,751
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	6,470	6,997	-527
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	21,300	21,904	-604
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	17,040	18,181	-1,141
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	44,810	47,082	-2,272
Grand Total	249,929	248,449	1,480

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/5-2019/11	Operation	MDRKP013
Budget Timeframe	2019/5-2019/10	Budget	APPROVED

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MDRKP013 - DPR Korea - Drought & Food Insecurity

Operating Timeframe: 06 May 2019 to 06 Oct 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	187,000	188,031	-1,031
Shelter - Relief	12,000	10,547	1,453
Other Supplies & Services	175,000	177,484	-2,484
Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,000	17,360	-7,360
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000	17,360	-7,360
Personnel	15,075	13,338	1,737
International Staff		309	-309
National Staff	1,000	261	739
National Society Staff	8,000	6,198	1,802
Volunteers	6,075	6,570	-495
Workshops & Training	13,600	9,760	3,840
Workshops & Training	13,600	9,760	3,840
General Expenditure	9,000	4,796	4,204
Travel	4,000		4,000
Communications	5,000	4,796	204
Indirect Costs	15,254	15,164	90
Programme & Services Support Recover	15,254	15,164	90
Grand Total	249,929	248,449	1,480