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DREF final report

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Floods



DREF Operation n° MDRKP007	Glide n° FL-2015-000113-PRK
Date of issue: 24 May 2016	Reporting period: 21 August 2015 to February 2016
Operation start date: 21 August 2015	Operation end date: 21 February 2016 (4 months)
DREF budget: CHF 461,689 (include CHF 200,673 of first DREF allocation, 21 August 2015)	Current expenditure: CHF 427,533
Total number of people affected: 22,000 people	Number of people assisted: 9,364¹ (2,208 families)
National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) branches south Hwanghae and north and south Hamgyong in coordination with headquarters have been providing assistance to flood affected people. The provincial branches have deployed 30 Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) and 162 Red Cross Youth volunteers in providing evacuation services and relief distributions. The Headquarters have deployed 5 National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) to reinforce capacity of local branches in emergency response activities. An emergency WatSan team comprising of one technical officer and technicians from headquarters and 15 local Red Cross volunteers were deployed to operate two water treatment units for safe and clean water supply to flood affected people in Rason city.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM), Meteorological Bureau, Ministry of People's Security and City Management Authorities of DPRK, UN Agencies and INGOs.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Between 1 and 5 August 2015, torrential rains have caused floods in several Ri-s (villages) and in the outskirts of cities of south Hwanghae and north and south Hamgyong provinces of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). According to the State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM), the Government of DPRK and the DPRK Red Cross Society (RCS), the floods affected 3,541 people, claimed 24 lives and 9 people are reported missing in more than 20 affected cities/counties. The floods have destroyed 714 houses and further damaged 276 houses. In addition, 4,011 hectares of crops, 4,930 m² of roads, 632 m of bridges, 1,976 m² of railway tracks and 5 km of water supply canals were damaged by the floods.

Hard on the heels of severe drought (reportedly the worst in a century) impacted dry rivers, estuaries, canals could not drain the huge volume of water and overflowed causing floods in settlements, cultivated areas and the destruction of properties and infrastructure. During the third quarter of the August, the country experienced a second round of flooding following Typhoon Goni. Although the country was not directly hit by the typhoon, many parts of the country were affected by heavy rainfall and flash floods brought by the system on 22 and 23 August. The greatest impact was felt in the northeastern city of Rason, near the border of Russia and China.

In two different major floods occurred during the first and fourth week of August, in 2015, DPRK received more than half of its annual average rainfall(321mm) causing wide spread damage and loss to lives, properties and belongings. According to UNOCHA snapshot information, approximately 22,000 were affected, 14,500 people were displaced, 118 people confirmed dead, and 6,473 houses were either destroyed or partly damaged, 5,399 families had lost access to safe drinking water and 125 hectares of farmland and at least 375 MT of crops were lost in Rason area.

¹ Approximately 10,000 people were reached with safe drinking water provided through the water treatment units, refer to the [WASH sector](#).

The IFRC supported DREF operation concluded on 21 February 2016, with an unspent balance of CHF 34,157 which will be returned to the DREF pot. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), on behalf of the DPRK Red Cross Society, would like to thank DG-ECHO for the generous contribution to the replenishment of this DREF.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the initial response, the DPRK Red Cross Society in coordination with IFRC has mobilized 30 PDRT members, 5 NDRT members and 162 Red Cross Youth volunteers to deliver humanitarian assistance to a total of 2,208 families (9,364 people) affected by two spells of floods. Non-food items (NFIs) have been mobilized from the DPRK RCS's pre-positioned stock and distributed to the affected people within 72 hours of flood events. The NFIs consisted of emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins and shelter tool kit), family tents, quilts, cooking sets, hygiene kits, water jerry cans and water purification tablets. A summary of the relief distribution can be seen in [Table 1](#).

Furthermore, DPRK RCS reinforced government efforts of rehabilitation damages shelters by deploying 3,800 Red Cross volunteers from flood affected and its neighboring provinces.

In addition to the NFIs distribution, DPRK RCS had deployed two water treatment units with one technical officer and technicians from headquarters and 15 local Red Cross volunteers on 8 September 2015 in Rason city to supply safe drinking water to affected people for 1 month. These water treatment units collectively produced an average of 90,000 to 110,000 litres of water and met the daily needs of around 10,000 people, which is within the SPHERE standards. SPHERE standards recommend the basic water needs at 7.5-15 litres/person/day, while the operation provided up to 9–10 liters/person/day.



Temporary shelters provided by DPRK RCS in Sonbong District, Rason City.
Photo by IFRC

The DPRK RCS and IFRC's emergency shelter and associated items and safe water assistance were found relevant in preventing flood affected people from potential water and vector borne diseases and providing protection against the harsh winter condition until more permanent houses are provided. Hygiene promotion activities have been implemented as a complimentary approach of the WASH intervention in the DREF operation.

Being auxiliary to the public authorities, DPRK RCS has also been engaged in delivering government supported emergency and rehabilitation assistance to flood affected people. The government has extended the use of railway transportation for the NFIs distribution carried out by the DPRK RCS. In addition, DPRK RCS and IFRC have collated relevant data and shared with the humanitarian community in the country to formulate emergency response decision. The DPRK RC and IFRC have also provided technical guidance to the State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCDEM) in establishing national disaster preparedness strategies, plans, and early warning system.

Majority of NFIs replenishment has been completed by end of January 2016, with the exception of the replenishment of quilt and water purification tablets. These items were delayed due to lengthy procurement and inspection process. A two-month no-cost extension of operation timeframe was obtained to accommodate the replenishment of these items.

A lessons learned workshop (LLW) of the DREF operation took place on 28-29 October 2015. The LLW provided a platform for the DPRK RCS, SCDEM, government relevant departments and Red Cross volunteers to do a self-reflection of the flood operation. It has revealed that compare to previous operations, this flood response was timely in delivering items from the pre-positioned stock. The LLW highlighted that stock of non-food items saves lead time in reaching affected people with immediate assistance. It has further reiterated that DPRK RCS is a first responder for being able to deploy its trained volunteers network and emergency assistance. The LLW provided a set of recommendations, including review the NFI package to be gender, children and diversity inclusive, promote multi-sectoral needs assessment, strengthen coordination with government and replication of community based early warning across the disaster prone provinces.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) both have in-country presence. IFRC is working with Partner National Societies (PNSs) through the Cooperation Agreement Strategy² (CAS), and regular update on the situation and actions taken by DPRK RCS have also been shared through this arrangement.

The IFRC country office has supported in coordination, technical assistance and information sharing of the NS's relief operation. This was further supported by the various technical teams in IFRC Asia Pacific regional office.

Since the onset of the floods, the IFRC country office have been closely monitoring and working with the DPRK RCS in responding to the floods situation. Following the coordination meeting between DPRKRCS and IFRC, NFIs from the NS's DP stock were released for immediate relief distribution to the flood affected people.

During the relief response period, DPRK RCS and the IFRC country office jointly conducted detailed needs assessment in the flood affected areas. The joint assessment in Rason City was the basis of rapid inter-agency assessment of flash flood of humanitarian partners.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In addition to DPRK RCS and IFRC-supported actions, UN agencies and INGOs have contributed to the government emergency and recovery efforts of Rason city's flood operation. UN agencies alone have launched an appeal to support government's flood response.

UNOCHA has developed an overview of assistance provided by humanitarian agencies, including DPRK RCS and IFRC, WPF, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, FAO, INGOs to flood affected people. According to the [UNOCHA overview](#), 11,100 people have received emergency shelter and NFIs, of which 80 per cent was provided by DPRK RCS and IFRC. An estimated 11,000 people have received health care services, and similar number of people has also received high energy biscuits. Over 24,000 people have received water, sanitation and hygiene supplies (41 per cent from DPRK RCS and IFRC), of which 3,000 women have received hygiene and dignity kits. Over 24,500 people have benefited from water treatment interventions and over 12,500 children from kindergartens, primary and middle schools received emergency classroom supply kits.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The rapid joint needs assessment carried out by the DPRK RCS and the IFRC country office between 12 and 14 August 2015 provided recommendations for further response and recovery actions. The rapid assessment revealed that 3,541 affected people are living in the family tents (of which 3,322 have been assisted by the DPRK RCS), with host families or pre identified public facilities, and are unable to return home until their houses are rebuilt or repaired. People living in these locations do not have proper access to safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, hygiene materials and health care. The potential outbreak of water and vector borne diseases are likely to spread in situations where there is no, or limited access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities.

Risk Analysis

Transportation of non-food items were delayed in remote villages as they were not accessible by road. The challenge was overcome by government providing delivery service through the railway transportation. Most of houses in flood affected villages of Rason city were either partially or fully destroyed. Thus, it took time to evacuate a large number of people to safer places. However, the local authorities, with support of Red Cross volunteers and community people, successfully moved the flood affected people to host families and public places that serve as safer shelter within a short span of time.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The flood operation was launched to address emergency needs of flood affected people through provision of emergency shelter and essential household items, hygiene promotion and distribution of safe water.

Proposed strategy

DPRK RCS mobilized and deployed its trained volunteers networks (NDRT and PDRT) and grass root level Red Cross volunteers to conduct rapid assessment to inform emergency response assistance for flood affected people. In addition, the NDRT together with PDRT has conducted safe evacuation, first aid and reinforced local authorities' capacity in setting up emergency shelter, distribution of food and non-food items, health care and hygiene promotion.

² The CAS members include Australian, British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, French, Iran, Netherlands, German, Norwegian, Spanish, and Swedish Red Cross together with International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the DPRK Red Cross. Chinese RC are likely to join CAS. Affiliates of CAS: Austria, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, New Zealand, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Singapore and Turkey. Observer: ICRC.

DREF was launched to provide the following humanitarian assistance:

- 2,208 families (9,364 people) were provided with emergency shelter and essential household items within 3 weeks of flood.
- Improved sanitation practice hygiene knowledge and behaviour of 8,000 people through hygiene orientation session and dissemination of IEC materials by the Red Cross volunteers.
- Around 10,000 people provided with safe water on a daily basis (9–10 liters/person/day) for 1 month.
- Replenishment of relief items dispatched from the pre-positioned stock.

The Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) of 2015 RC flood relief operation and recent monitoring visit on 3rd February 2016 to flood affected areas suggest that in most of the places RC assistance reached within 24hr-72hr of the disaster events and particularly women, children and elderly have benefited from water and vector borne diseases, in makeshift shelter and exposed to unsafe condition in terms of hygiene, water, sanitation, privacy, schooling of children and restoring livelihoods.

The monitoring visit has proved that all families lost their houses of Byoksong county, South Hwanghae province were provided new apartments/dwellings houses by the government in places far away(3KM-4KM) from the flood risk zone. Households visited in Byoksong County reported that they are happy to have received new apartments within 1 to 2 months of disasters. The below quote by a family received RC assistance provides testimony of how it helped affected people survive the floods.

"We were evacuated by RC volunteers and authorities to a temporary shelter during heavy rain on 3 August. We have received relief items including shelter materials (tarpaulins and tool kits), cooking sets, quilts, jerry can, hygiene kit and water purification tablets from DPRK RCS within 3 days since the flood occurred. They were useful to prevent potential diseases. Thanks to DPRK RCS for its timely and effective assistance."
– Ham Myong Sun, 53 year, UP 223, Byoksong County, South Hwanghae Province.

Table 1: Summary of NFIs distributed by DPRK RCS (updated on 10 September 2015)

Province	Affected City/ County	Quilts	Cooking set	Tarpaulin	Jerry can (20L)	Water purification tablets	Hygiene kit	Family tent	Shelter tool kit	Distribution completion date
South Hamgyong	Toksong	96	32	64	32		32			5 August
North Hamgyong	Kimchaek	1,086	291	582	291	65,160	291	25	25	11 August
	Kilju	133	34	68	34	7,980	34			
	Myongchon	690	177	354	177	41,400	177	17	17	
	Hwadae	421	108	216	108	25,260	108	10	10	
Rason	Rason	6,042	1,300	2,600	1,300	223,360	1,300	50	300	7 September
South Hwanghae	Haeju	376	116	232	116	22,560	116	12	12	10 August
	Byoksong	520	150	300	125	31,200	150	15	15	
Grand Total		9,364	2,208	4,416	2,208	416,920	2,208	129	379	

Table 2: Summary of NFIs replenishment (updated by January 2016)

Pyongyang DP warehouse	1,370	2,210	1,982	2,140	420,000		130		
Hamhung DP warehouse	3,000		2,305	133		2,210			
Pukchang DP warehouse			133	52					
Kaesong DP warehouse	3,000								
Sinyuiju DP warehouse	2,000								
Total	9,370	2,210	4,420	2,325	420,000	2,210	130	-	

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

The provincial branches deployed 30 Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) members and 162 Red Cross Youth volunteers in providing evacuation services, rescue, first aid, relief distributions and hygiene promotion. The Headquarters deployed 5 National Disaster Response Team (NDRTs) members to reinforce capacity of local branches in emergency response activities. An emergency WATSAN team comprising of one technical officer and technicians from headquarters and 15 local Red Cross volunteers were deployed to operate two water treatment units for safe and clean water supply to flood affected people in Rason city.

In addition, IFRC Disaster Management Delegate, Head of Country Office and Finance and Administration Delegate provided guidance and monitoring of implementation of DREF activities.

Logistics and supply chain

The Logistics department, in coordination with IFRC DM delegate, has facilitated procurement, the shipment, transportation and warehousing of NFIs following IFRC standard logistics and procurement systems and procedures. The IFRC country office in coordination with DPRK RCS has conducted procurement of NFIs via the Asia Pacific Regional Logistic Unit. The majority of the relief items were dispatched from the KL warehouse, with the exception of the quilts and water purification tablets were sent directly from existing local suppliers. Rest of the items such as cooking utensils, hygiene kits and shelter tool kits appropriate to local context were procured locally with technical guidance of KL Regional Logistic Unit.

Communications

The DPRK RCS has prepared and shared updates on its response with the IFRC country office for further circulation to different stakeholders. The IFRC HoD or the DM delegate together with the Secretary General of DPRK RCS has managed communications with the government and external agencies including Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), DPRK based Sectoral working groups, and general operational updates.

IFRC PMER department has assisted in the preparation of 2 operation updates, stories and reports.

Security

The IFRC country office is Security Compliant, has standard security procedures in place and the international delegates and local staff are familiar with the security procedures. The DPRK RCS has easy access to the affected areas and enjoy excellent levels of cooperation with government. Standard Security measures such as fire extinguishers, fire management and evacuation plans are maintained in DPRK RCS warehouses. In addition, volunteers deployed to operate water treatment units maintained safety measures.

No security incident reported during the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

The PMER units in the DPRK RCS and the IFRC country office have provided support to develop reports, updates and communication materials as necessary. IFRC Asia Pacific regional office's PMER team has extended technical support in issuing monthly updates.

Prior to distribution of non-food items, volunteers were provided with a short orientation on emergency shelter setup, distribution of items, and coordination with other agencies. Refreshers training of NDRT and volunteers was held on how to operate water treatment unit.

A lessons learned workshop (LLW) of the DREF operation took place on 28-29 October 2015. The LLW provided a platform for the DPRK RCS, SCEDM, government relevant departments and Red Cross volunteers to do a self-reflection of the flood operation. It was a good opportunity to compare to previous operations, this flood response was timely and effectively in delivering items from the pre-positioned stock. The LLW has offered a set of recommendations and key issues for DPRK RCS and IFRC to consider for improved emergency response, as follows:

- NFIs should be revised to include additional and context appropriate items considering gender, diversity, age and disability. Recommendations include the provision of different size and special tents for the family with disability, old age people and children, lighting for night time access to toilets and washing facilities, etc. Taken these recommendations into account, DPRK RCS and IFRC will review the NFIs package and include

items as appropriate. In addition, *the IFRC Minimum Standard Commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming* can be promoted through various trainings (NDRT and PDRT) and pre disaster meeting.

- While it has evidenced that NFIs pre-positioned in strategic locations of disaster prone provinces reduces the response time gap, recommendation is made to review the process for localized pre-positioning.
- All road transportations from to flood affected provinces were blocked. Government has provided railway transportation for delivering the NFIs (provided by DPRK RCS and IFRC) to affected people. This support needs to be translated into further cooperation through provision of contingency plans, disaster law, pre-disaster agreement, etc. in dealing with emergency response.
- DPRK RCS, with support of IFRC, has introduced Community based Early Warning model specific to community context in terms of geography, exposure to hazard events, evacuation facilities, etc. The model can be replicated across the disaster prone provinces. Rason City, being a special economic zone, has triggered DPRK RCS to consider establishing the model to minimize the impact of future disaster in the area.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Needs assessment
The DPRK RCS and IFRC country office has conducted rapid and detailed needs assessment from 1-4 September 2015 in Rason City. The joint needs assessment team has established coordination with government, UN and NGOs joint mission conducting assessment in order to get a global picture of the situation and inform response actions.
Achievements
Given its nationwide network and auxiliary status, the DPRK RCS together with IFRC were provided access to conduct initial needs assessment. DPRK RCS and IFRC becomes an information hub to channelize damage statistics and situation update for humanitarian community to quick/ timely response actions. The initial needs report was the basis of inter-agency response strategy for launching request for humanitarian assistance. This is how IFRC become actively engaged in Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) towards a common and interoperable response strategy. This reinforces the importance of building on pre-defined roles i.e. DPRK RCS with local authorities, communities, etc. and IFRC with community and RCRC network to fast track and quality humanitarian assistance.
Challenges
There was no trained PDRT member in Rason City as this was not a disaster prone area. Mobilization of assessment team from neighbouring DPRK RCS provincial chapters and HQs took time. Thus, the damage information flow from affected areas to DPRK RCS was slow.
Lessons Learned
Need assessment team should include people with multi-sectoral expertise to inform an inclusive emergency response operation. The current format of the rapid assessment needs to be reviewed for making it more representative to address greater scope (e.g. health, WatSan, etc.). DPRK RCS is planning to organize a technical NDRT training focusing on multi-sectoral needs assessment approach. Thus, coordination between DRPK RCS, IFRC and SCEDM needs to be further strengthened through contingency planning, pre-disaster meeting, etc. to discuss about the delivery of quality data, updates and analysis to inform an inter-operable humanitarian response strategy.

Shelter and Settlements

Outcome: DPRK RCS stocks are replenished and the NS is well prepared for future disasters, with minimum prepositioned stock available for rapid deployment when needed		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
2,208 emergency shelter and essential household items are replenished at DPRK RCS warehouse	Replenishment of 2,208 emergency shelter and household kits following standard procurement procedures and standards (through RLU)	100%
	Transportation of procured items at DPRK RCS warehouses	100%
	Final inspection on the replenished items	100%

Achievements
All 2,208 targeted families have received emergency shelter and essential household kits by mid-September 2015. Replenishment of emergency shelter materials (tarpaulins, family tents and shelter tool kits), cooking sets, hygiene kits and water jerry cans, quilt and water purification tablets by January 2016.
Challenges
Delivery of humanitarian aid to DPRK is becoming time consuming due to effect of Sanctions. Although, Sanctions exclude humanitarian aid, quite often this is wrongly interpreted and levelled ineligible. Under the DREF operation, replenishment of NFIs was delayed as some of them items such as water purification tablets were marked ineligible to Sanctions.
Lessons Learned
Having experienced this, DPRK RCS and IFRC under disaster management legal framework i.e. disaster law will organize dialogue through Red Cross network with transit countries, including China, to build awareness about principles, purpose and use of humanitarian aid.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: The risk of water and sanitation related diseases in targeted communities reduced.		
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned	Implementation (%)
Improve sanitation practice hygiene knowledge and behaviour of up to 8,000 people	Mobilization and orientation of volunteers for hygiene promotion activities	100%
	Conduct awareness raising and hygiene promotion activities	100%
Up to 4,700 people is provided with daily access to safe water which meets Sphere standard.	Deploy water treatment unit to Rason City	100%
	Collaborate with the relief sector in providing safe water storage containers to target families	100%

Achievements
<p>During September and October 2015, 84 Red Cross volunteers (35 women and 49 men) were trained in hygiene promotion in South Hwanghae Province. The training included topics on hygiene behavior, safe water and sanitation, diarrhea prevention, etc. IEC materials on hygiene were distributed to community people for public awareness. In addition, Red Cross Youth dissemination teams were mobilized to conduct performance on hygiene campaign in school and communities.</p> <p>DPRK RCS and IFRC in collaboration with local authority had deployed two water treatment units in Paekhak-dong, Sonbong district under Rason City on 8 September 2015 for one month. An emergency WatSan response team, consisting of one technical officer and technicians from headquarters and 15 local Red Cross volunteers, operated the water treatment units for a period of 18 to 20 hours each day to produce in average 90,000 to 110,000 litres of water. This is sufficient to meet the daily basic needs of 10,000 people (9–10 litres/person/day).</p> <p>The local government provided transports i.e. water trucks and fire brigade trucks to deliver the safe drinking water to the emergency shelters and the health institutions, kindergartens and nursery schools, etc. Approximately 30,000 people living in emergency shelters or host families also received safe water for drinking and domestic use.</p> <p>Considering the amount of water produced was insufficient to meet the needs of the overall affected communities in Rason City, DPRK RCS had distributed 223,000 water purification tablets to the remaining affected families who have access to wells and boreholes in the surrounding areas of the city in order to prevent water borne diseases. Relevant education and hygiene promotion materials were distributed to the affected population on the use of water purification tablets, proper hand washing, environmental and sanitation hygiene.</p>
Challenges
Deployment of water treatment unit was delayed due to rough weather and damaged road condition. Identification of water sources at flood affected sites and neighbouring areas was difficult as water sources were contaminated by flood. Organization of water distribution from water treatment unit to affected people took time due to distance.
Lessons Learned
Additional training of volunteers on water treatment unit needs to be conducted across the disaster prone provinces for timely deployment and delivery of water supply. The local government provided transports i.e. water trucks and fire brigade trucks to deliver the safe drinking water to the emergency shelters and the health institutions, kindergartens and nursery schools, etc.

Contact information

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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 Disaster 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:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKP007 - DPR Korea - Floods

Timeframe: 21 Aug 15 to 21 Feb 16

Appeal Launch Date: 21 Aug 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/4	Programme	MDRKP007
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/2	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		461,690				461,690	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		461,690				461,690	
C4. Other Income		461,690				461,690	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		461,690				461,690	
D. Total Funding = B + C		461,690				461,690	

* 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		461,690				461,690	
E. Expenditure		-427,533				-427,533	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		34,157				34,157	

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Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/4	Programme	MDRKP007
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-2016/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	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)			461,690			461,690		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	111,769		111,769			111,769	0	
Construction Materials	3,554		3,554			3,554	0	
Clothing & Textiles	140,000		135,808			135,808	4,192	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	28,628		28,628			28,628	0	
Utensils & Tools	54,999		54,999			54,999	0	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	338,950		334,758			334,758	4,192	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	306		306			306	0	
Distribution & Monitoring	23,489		17,586			17,586	5,903	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	20,997		6,845			6,845	14,152	
Logistics Services	21,838		17,508			17,508	4,330	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	66,630		42,245			42,245	24,385	
Personnel								
National Staff	729		729			729	0	
National Society Staff	12,975		10,986			10,986	1,989	
Total Personnel	13,704		11,715			11,715	1,989	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	9,215		9,215			9,215	0	
Total Workshops & Training	9,215		9,215			9,215	0	
General Expenditure								
Travel	831		831			831	0	
Information & Public Relations	1,519		1,519			1,519	0	
Communications	41		41			41	0	
Financial Charges	2,623		1,117			1,117	1,506	
Total General Expenditure	5,013		3,507			3,507	1,506	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	28,178		26,094			26,094	2,085	
Total Indirect Costs	28,178		26,094			26,094	2,085	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	461,690		427,533			427,533	34,157	
VARIANCE (C - D)			34,157			34,157		