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# Emergency appeal operations update

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea / North Hamgyong Province: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>Emergency Appeal n° MDRKP008</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">FL-2016-000097-PRK</a></b>
<b>Operations update n° 2:</b> 27 October 2016	<b>Reporting period:</b> 24 September to 10 October 2016
	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 31 August 2016
<b>Operation start date:</b> 2 September 2016	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 August 2017 (12 months)
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 15,199,723	<b>DREF allocation:</b> CHF 506,810
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 600,000 people	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 330,000 people
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM), UN Organizations, European Union Programme Support Units	

### The response to date

**29-31 August 2016:** More than 300mm of rain reported in North Hamgyong Province, coupled with impact of Typhoon Lionrock, resulted in flooding of the Tuman River and its tributaries around the Chinese-DPRK border and other areas in the Province.

**1 September:** DPRK RCS mobilized staff and volunteers for rapid initial assessment, early warning and evacuation, search and rescue, first aid, psychosocial support, etc.

**2 September:** 2,500 non-food items (NFIs) released from DPRK RCS warehouses. Additional 2,500 NFIs and 2,000 NFIs released on 5 and 12 September respectively.

**3 September:** an [Information Bulletin](#) issued.

**4 September:** First Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meeting took place. A joint assessment of the international organizations in DPRK conducted on 6-9 September.

**13 September:** 506,810 Swiss francs allocated from the IFRC's [Disaster Relief Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) to meet the humanitarian needs of 20,000 people.

**14 September:** 138 deaths reported, 400 missing persons, 68,094 displaced persons, and 600,000 people affected by the floods.

**20 September:** IFRC issues [Emergency Appeal](#) for 15,199,723 Swiss francs for 28,000 people for 12 months.



7,000 families received NFIs including Kitchen-Sets, Hygiene Kits, Water Purification Tablets, Quilts, Jerry Cans, Tarpaulines and Shelter Tool Kits. Temporary shelter were built up to protect the beneficiaries from the starting winter season. Photo: DPRK RCS/ IFRC



**23 September:** [Operation update no. 1](#) issued

**26 September:** IFRC Shelter delegate arrived in DPRK.

**27–30 September:** Shelter field assessment conducted in Hoeryong City and Musan County

### **Resource mobilization of the Emergency Appeal:**

IFRC is continuing to support the DPRK RCS in exploring further resources for the Appeal. Due to the low funding coverage of the appeal, there may be a need to revise the Appeal in the coming weeks. Meantime the operation team is prioritizing the available fund to meet the immediate needs of the most vulnerable. The condition of the affected population is anticipated to be worsen during the winter season if humanitarian aid (including winterization aid) is not readily available. Partners and donors are encouraged to pledge support to the Appeal's funding gap.

## **A. Situation analysis**

### **Description of the disaster**

From 29 August to 31 August, heavy rainfall occurred in North Hamgyong Province, DPRK – in some areas more than 300 mm of rain were reported in just two days, causing the flooding of the Tumen River and its tributaries around the Chinese-DPRK border and other areas in the province. Within a particularly intense time period of four hours in the night between 30 and 31 August 2016, the waters of the river Tumen rose between six and 12 metres, causing an immediate threat to the lives of people in nearby villages. Over the three days, 193 mm of rain deluged Hoeryong City. Beyond the rise of the Tumen River and its tributaries that would be vulnerable under such conditions, at least one pulse of water also flowed down the Tumen flood plain and made the flood even worse. These floods were further intensified due to Typhoon Lionrock which hit the coast and prevented the dissipation of the flood waters from excessive precipitation. Therefore the water was locked in the riverbed, and the surrounding areas were flash-flooded.

At least 140,000 people have been severely affected across six counties in the province of North Hamgyong in the northeast of the country. Over 30,000 houses have been damaged, submerged or completely destroyed and close to 70,000 people remain displaced.

Up to now, there have been 138 deaths reported, with a further 400 people missing and presumed dead. The number of injured people remains unknown. The flooding occurred during the night time and hit the population while they were sleeping. Natural disasters are an unusual event in this part of DPRK and the population in the affected areas were relatively unprepared, although the national early warning system was activated and people were warned of the flooding risk, many people did not leave their houses due to lack of awareness to the danger.

The latest official governmental data update was given to the international community on 14 September. Since then no new official updated numbers are available.

Winter starts early in this region – now, in the beginning of October the population is already facing sub-zero temperatures during night time. The cold temperatures are often combined with high snow fall and iced roads, further impacting the access to the affected areas.

### **Summary of current response**

#### **Overview of Host National Society**

The DPRK RCS was the first humanitarian actor to respond the floods when phone calls about heavy rains and an ongoing flooding situation in North Hamgyong Province reached DPRK RCS Headquarters on 31 August 2016. The Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) was mobilized by the Branch on the next day to conduct an initial assessment.

Up to 1,782 Red Cross volunteers were mobilized to support efforts in early warning and evacuation, search and rescue, first aid, hygiene promotion, psychological support and distribution of emergency relief items to the affected people in close cooperation and coordination with the local authorities and other public organizations.

DPRK RCS branches in the affected counties activated their early warning systems, alerting the population of the upcoming rains, based on data provided by the national early warning mechanism. Their volunteers communicated emergency information and early warning messages and supported the evacuation, especially targeting the most vulnerable people. Flood victims were provided with First Aid services including injury treatment, patient transportation, and hygiene promotion for epidemic disease control.

In addition, during the first week of the response, DPRK RCS has mobilized, in 3 batches, non-food items (NFI) for 7,000 families (28,000 people) from their warehouses in Hamhung City (South Hamgyong Province) and Pyongyang.

The NFI distribution is coordinated by the local DPRK RCS branch in cooperation with GoDPRK authorities. The beneficiary selection has focused on targeting support to the most vulnerable including displaced and non-displaced families in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong County, Kyongheun County and Kyongwon County affected by the flood.

Due to the strong focus of the government to construct 20.000 houses until the end of October NFIs from different organizations (including Red Cross) are stuck on railway stations and warehouses. The priority is to transport construction materials first and limited capacity in the province is available to conduct the distributions. This issue was raised with DPRK RCS and alternatives were developed as transportation by road distributions with the support of the NS NDRT members.

DPRK RCS Headquarters activated the flood contingency plan - establishing a task force to coordinate its response activities and convening a coordination meeting with the GoDPRK, IFRC and ICRC. NDRT members are travelling regularly to the affected areas for monitoring and assessment of the different sectors.

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

In DPRK the movement includes DPRK RCS, IFRC and ICRC. No PNSs has a delegation in country but some PNSs are supporting in an CAS-agreement the work of IFRC and DPRK RCS financially.

Regular coordination meetings have been conducted between the DPRK RCS and the IFRC Country Office since the floods hit the country focusing on the situation and to guide the floods response. Technical meetings between the DPRK RCS disaster management (DM) department and the IFRC disaster risk management (DRM) delegate have been held regularly to discuss operational issues and details.

The IFRC Secretary General visited DPRK from 29 August to 1 September and received firsthand information from DPRK RCS senior management about the floods as initial reports came to hand and he has been kept informed of the evolving situation.

ICRC is supporting DPRK RCS in the health operation and is supporting the Emergency Appeal with a contribution of 500.000 CHF for roofing materials.

From October 1st to October 10th China celebrated national holidays and therefore no transportation or procurement was possible from Chinese side. This brought a delay in the planned CGI-sheets procurement activities, as all providers are based in China and the transportation of the items will be via the Chinese-DPRK borders as it is (even including the 10 days closing) the fastest solution. No further delays should take place as winter is coming and the need for the roofing materials becomes higher every day. The whole IFRC logistics team is working hard to ensure a fast as possible delivery of the items to DPRK. 7200 sheets are planned to arrive in the middle of October while the remaining sheets will arrive from end of October to the middle of November.

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

IFRC was invited to co-lead a joint GoDPRK and HCT assessment of flood affected communities that was conducted from 6 to 9 September. A total of 22 national and international staff from 13 organizations, including the DPRK RCS participated in the mission. The assessment was coordinated by GoDPRK and the assessment report was released on 16 September.

Humanitarian agencies in DPRK are visiting North Hamgyong Province during 20-23 September 2016 together with the government authorities to monitor the situation and to coordinate the relief efforts.

On 19 September, the international community was able to access Yonsa county for the first time. An assessment visit was conducted jointly by the government, UNICEF, WFP, and WHO representing the HCT. The findings confirm the need for proper and good access to food, nutrition, clean water, health and proper sanitation facilities, and the urgent need for shelter in those locations.

Up to date field teams from different organizations are visiting the affected areas weekly and are sharing their experience and observations in the HCT meetings. A second joint mission of all international stakeholders is in discussion for middle of November.

Information about relief items distributed and other actions being taken or planned are shared and coordinated amongst all HCT members. A series of Sector Working Groups (SWGs) support HCT activities are established and focus on Food Security and Nutrition, Health, Shelter and WASH. IFRC chairs the Shelter SWG which was inaugurated after the disaster was first reported and has weekly meetings. In those meetings the procurement of CGI sheets as well as challenges/experiences in logistics are discussed and shared with all included international stakeholders.

DPRK RCS maintains good coordination with the national stakeholders, particularly the State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM), enjoying a close and fruitful relationship with the SCEDM. In case of disasters, SCEDM is mandated as the leading GoDPRK agency.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Risk Analysis

Further rain is another threat which can lead to additional landslides and roadblocks in the affected area. It is necessary that all DPRK RCS teams in the field are aware of this risk and are well prepared in case they get stuck on the road. Furthermore, the typhoon season has started in Asia Pacific region in October and needs to be observed closely.

Winter starts early in this region – local reports indicate that sub-zero overnight temperatures are commonplace in October. The cold temperatures are often combined with high snow fall and iced roads, further impacting the access to the affected areas. This could affect the distribution of relief items and the transportation of construction materials.

DPRK is subject to UN Security Council sanctions that potentially will increase delivery time of humanitarian aid associated with the flood operation as all import items have to be crosschecked with the sanction items list. A provision for this has been included in the planning to date.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The overall objective of the operation is to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 7,000 families in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong County, Kyonghung County and Kyongwon County in North Hamgyong Province which were affected by the floods are met in a timely, effective and efficient way.

### Proposed strategy

The operation consists of closely integrated sectors aiming to provide:

- **Health and Care:** The need for medicine and medical instruments appears to be high, but given indications that at least some of these needs will be met by UN and other international DPRK RCS and IFRC will give priority to the following areas:
  - supply of solar heating systems to the health institutions for appropriate health services in winter
  - supply for household doctors- and midwife kits as well as sterilizers and autoclaves for damaged health institutions
  - supply of FA kits for volunteers
  - Trainings of FA and Health in Emergency (HiE) for trainers and volunteers.
  - Printing and distribution of FA manuals, health message cards and health promotion materials for volunteers and the affected population.
- **WASH:** In Musan the water supply system has been badly damaged with two water pumping stations destroyed and a large section of pipeline lost. Efforts will focus on providing pipes and fitting for the damaged pipeline and reconstruction of emergency water points. The DPRK RCS mobile water treatment units and temporary latrines will be installed to ensure adequate access to safe water for the affected population but also for the high number of workers that have been mobilized by GoDPRK to support rehabilitation efforts in the affected communities – reportedly GoDPRK has mobilized 200,000 people to support this work. Hygiene promotion activities will be provided for 40,000 people including the training of volunteers, hygiene promotion sessions, printing and distribution of IEC materials, etc. In addition 30 solar heating systems will be installed in kindergartens, nurseries and public baths to provide warm water for hand washing and bathing.
- **Shelter:** In the floods at least 29,839 houses have been damaged, submerged or completely destroyed. Therefore, the need for shelter activities is extremely high and urgent. GoDPRK has prioritized the rebuilding of houses as early as possible before winter as other solutions are not considered appropriate given the extreme weather conditions that prevail in winter and cultural sensitivities. However, the capacities of the country in terms of roofing materials (CGI sheets) are limited. IFRC has mobilised a shelter delegate for a short term mission to give technical support to DPRK RCS and IFRC and to provide technical assistance to other organizations engaged in shelter activities on their request, delivering IFRC's mandated shelter cluster lead responsibilities. He is also supporting the CGI procurement process.
- **Relief items distribution and replenishment:** During the flood operation relief items for 7,000 families were distributed to the most vulnerable people affected by the floods. Those items nearly exhausted the NFI stock in terms of tarpaulins, kitchen sets, water purification tablets (WPTs) and quilts of DPRK RCS and therefore a

quick replenishment of those is necessary to ensure a level of preparedness and the response capacity for any further disaster. Due to lack of funding the replenishment of other distributed items is not possible in the moment but should be included as soon as enough funds are available. However, DPRK RCS still has enough stocks from the remaining items to be prepared for the next disaster.

- **Winterization:** As winter is rapidly approaching winterization is an essential part of the flood response. Therefore the following activities for 7,000 families are proposed:
  - Distribution of coal as the primary heating and cooking material for 5 months
  - Distribution of extended hygiene kits for 5 months
  - Distribution of winter clothes (jackets, pants, boots, underwear)
  - Distribution of winter quilts
  - Food distribution (maize) for 1 month (450g person/day)
  - Water purification tablets for 5 months

Those procurement activities have to start as soon as the funding is confirmed. The winterization items are connected in the budget to their respective sector, but should be seen as separated package for the affected population.

- **DRR:** To ensure that the affected communities will become more resilient towards disaster after following activities will be conducted in the targeted communities in three counties:
  - Establishment of a community based early warning and evacuation system (CBEWES)
  - Evacuation simulation exercise
  - Conduct small scale mitigation measures for a better disaster prevention
  - Emergency relief skill training for DPRK RCS Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) and volunteers

## Operational support services

### Human resources

One IFRC shelter expert is deployed on September 26th for a short term mission to give technical support for the shelter activities in this operation. Furthermore, he is leading the shelter working group in the international community and supports as well the winterization discussions.

Additional national staff positions have been provided for to ensure sufficient capacity to address increased activities in logistics, fleet, administration, monitoring and evaluation, communications, etc.

### Logistics and supply chain

The IFRC country office in DPRK, in coordination with the DPRK RCS, is conducting local procurement of winter hygiene kits, shelter tool kits, kitchen sets and hygiene kits as well as clothing's taking in to account of context specific specification from DPRK RCS to ensure local and cultural contextual aspects.

IFRC's Asia Pacific regional logistic unit (RLU) in Kuala Lumpur already dispatched the tarpaulins to replenish the in-country stocks distributed during the immediate relief phase. The purchase order to supply Corrugated Iron Sheets (CGI's) for shelter support has been already placed by the RLU and supplier is currently preparing first batch to reach DPRK by first week of November 2016. Additionally, purchase order to supply 5m Water purification tablets has been placed and tablets estimated to arrive in DPRK at the end of November. Further KL RLU has existing relief stocks available in Kuala Lumpur to immediately dispatch remaining NFI's to replenish in-country stocks. The last is subject to available funds.

Existing IFRC in-country Logistics staff, in coordination with IFRC DRM delegate, facilitates the in-country transportation and warehousing activities.

As the situation continues to evolves, KL RLU is maintaining close coordination with the IFRC country office and the DPRK RCS in regards to supply and technical support.

### Information technologies (IT)

To support DPRK RCS North Hamgyong branch in the relief and NFI distribution activities and associated logistics, monitoring and evaluation, reporting and communications activities the procurement of new computers and printers is provided for. Furthermore, a higher amount of pre-paid telephone 'scratch cards' is needed to cover all communication costs within the country. A mobile internet device that allows delegates to have access to the internet outside Pyongyang is also essential to ensure good communication from the field.

### Communications

Since the floods first struck, proactive media relations has resulted in extensive coverage for the IFRC / DPRK Red Cross response in the international media. Three press releases have been issued which have been picked up widely

by newswires including AP, Reuters and AFP as well as mainstream media. The IFRC's head of delegation has given numerous interviews with international broadcasters including BBC, CNN and Al Jazeera. Coverage of the Red Cross operation was boosted considerably when IFRC was able to release video footage from a field mission to Musan County and Hoeryong City on September 30<sup>th</sup>. This was the first independent video material to be shared and it was broadcast by numerous media outlets. Over the course of September IFRC media relations efforts resulted in **2,806 mentions** in traditional media and social media.

In October the IFRC produced a variety of new communications materials aimed at positioning the response operation with key stakeholders and boosting fundraising efforts. These include a [reactive Q&A](#), new [Key Messages and Talking Points](#). A range of new audio-visual materials are also available. New [video](#) material can be found in the IFRC's video newsroom and a short 40 second [video](#) has been produced that is available on the IFRC's YouTube page. New [photos](#) have been added to the IFRC's image library and a [photo-gallery](#) has been posted on ifrc.org. A Shorthand Social [multimedia](#) has also been produced on the Red Cross response to the floods.

### Security

The IFRC Delegation 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 enjoys excellent levels of cooperation with GoDPRK relevant authorities. Standard security measures such as fire extinguishers, fire management and evacuation plans are maintained in DPRK RCS warehouses

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Both DPRK RCS and the IFRC country office have well-functioning PMER to support the development of reports, updates and communication materials as necessary. Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC Emergency Appeal minimum reporting standards. At least two operation updates will be issued within the first 30 days of the appeal launch. Subsequently at least two updates are required each year at six and 12 months. A final report will be issued within three months of the operation end date.

The DPRK RCS and IFRC will conduct regular monitoring visit in the affected area during the whole operation period. As guided by the IFRC framework for evaluations, at least one evaluation will be conducted for the operation. A review workshop will take place after the sixth and twelfth month to monitor and evaluate the ongoing operation and to analyze challenges to inform future programming and ensure an improved performance in future disasters.

### Administration and Finance

The IFRC delegation Finance and Administration (FAD) unit will oversee procurement, quality control of NFIs, 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 the replenishment of NFIs.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan

### Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Insert programming area			
Outcome 7: Continuous assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 7.1: Management of the operation is informed by continuous assessments and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Monitoring field visits by joint teams of DPRK RCS headquarters and IFRC	X		20%
Review workshops	X		Not started
Progress towards outcomes			
Since the beginning of the operation three monitoring visits were conducted by different IFRC and DPRK RCS sector experts including WASH, shelter, health and DM analysing they respective activities. Two more monitoring visits are planned in the coming weeks.			

## Health & care

**Needs analysis:** The needs analyzed by the DPRK RCS, joint assessment and monitoring visits provided a clearer picture of the health situation in the affected population. As the temperature in the region continues to drop, the numbers of respiratory infections are observed to be on the rise, coupled with the rise in number of diarrhea cases by children and adults, mainly attributed to the inadequate health/hygiene practices. As the Government is taking care of the building rehabilitation, WHO and UNICEF are covering some provision of the medical supplies and essential medicines.

To prevent the spread of communicable diseases, community based health promotion amongst the affected population is essential. The local RC branch needs to strengthen their basic health response capacity to be able to promote first aid in the communities and to have a better response portfolio in the case of a new disaster. Relevant IEC materials are also needed for wider sensitization and dissemination.

With the approaching winter, additional needs may arise such as solar heating systems, to meet the inadequate electricity supply in the health institutions to ensure health services continue to be made available. Furthermore, there is a need to stock up on *ri* hospital kits /midwife kits including sterilizers.

**Population to be assisted:** Depends on available funds. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable including children, elderly persons and PLWs.

Health & care			
Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procurement of 200 FA kits for volunteers		X	0%
Trainings of FA and Health in emergency(HiE) for 200 trainers and volunteers		X	0%
Printing and distribution of 500 FA manuals and 500 health message cards to the trainers, volunteers and affected population.		X	0%
Mobilize trained volunteers to provide community-based first aid, disease prevention and health promotion		X	0%
<b>Output 1.2 Health institutions are supported to continue providing appropriate health services in winter time.</b>			<b>0%</b>
Procurement and supply of solar heating systems to 18 health institutions		X	0%
Procurement and distribution of <i>ri</i> hospital kits/midwife kits to 18 health institutions		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
So far no progress due to lack of funding.			

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Needs analysis:** In the first weeks of the disaster WASH related NFIs for 7,000 families were distributed in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong County, Kyonghung County and Kyongwon County. However due to upcoming winter additional hygiene-kits and WPTs for five months are needed.

As analyzed by both assessment teams, the rehabilitation of the water supply systems in Musan County is a high priority in the relief operation to ensure the availability of water during the winter months. Construction material and technical training is needed for this activity. To prevent waterborne diseases, hygiene promotion needs to be conducted in the affected communities.

**Population to be assisted:** 7000 families (28,000 people) received WASH NFIs and will receive winterized WASH items as well. The targeted county for the rehabilitation activities is Musan County. 200 volunteers will be trained in hygiene promotion and 30 volunteers will receive technical input for water and sanitation (WatSan) facilities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 2: The immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in affected population.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Target population is provided with hygiene items which meet Sphere standards		50%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of hygiene kits and WPTs (distributed during initial phase of the disaster)	X		100%
Procure and distribute hygiene items (body and laundry soap, tooth paste, sanitary pad, toilet paper) to 7,000 families for additional 5 months.	X		10%
<b>Output 2.2: Safe water and latrine solutions which meet Sphere and WHO standards are provided to target population as damaged systems are restored</b>			<b>10%</b>
Provide safe drinking water to flood affected families by deploying mobile water treatment units.		X	Not started
Elaborate appropriate designs for water supply systems and bill of quantities based on the detailed field survey.	X		80%
Procure and deliver necessary construction materials (cement and reinforcement steel bar, pipes and fittings) to target communities.	X		Not started
Conduct two-day WatSan technical workshops to train 30 volunteers on the construction, operation, and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in the target community.	X		Not started
Procurement and Installation of 5000 temporary latrines		X	Not started
Procurement and distribution of WPTs for 7000 families for 5 months	X		80%
Install solar water heater in the kindergartens, children's nurseries and public bath for provision of warm water for hand washing and bath.		X	Not started
Monitor and evaluate the process of rehabilitation of water supply systems by DPRK Red Cross.	X		20%
<b>Output 2.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>			<b>0%</b>
Conduct training of volunteers (ToV) for 200 volunteers in hygiene promotion.	X		Not started
Print and distribute 1,000 packages of IEC materials on hygiene promotion to be used in the training.	X		Not started
Hygiene promotion activities by trained volunteers	X		Not started
Undertake baseline and end line surveys to determine the change in awareness and practice in communities reached	X		Not started
Progress towards outcomes			
The distribution of WASH NFIs is finalized and the specifications for additional hygiene items for 3,000 families were received. Additional WPTs are procured and are on their way to DPRK.			
It was decided to change the location for rehabilitation of the water supply system from Hoeryong City to Musan County and the design will be developed within the coming weeks.			

## Shelter and settlements

**Needs analysis:** In the first weeks of the disaster NFIs for 7,000 families were distributed in Hoeryong city. The 7,000 targeted families are also in need for winterized items as winter clothes- and boots as well as winter quilts as all

their belongings are lost and the cold seasons starts already in October with temperature below 0 degrees. The households also require coal for cooking and heating as all the stocks are washed away.

The shelter constructed by the government are in need for roofing materials, as GoDPRK does not have the capacities to provide them. Therefore the international communities was requested to provide CGI sheets for 10.000 houses until the end of October.

**Population to be assisted:** The distributed NFIs are supporting 7,000 families (28,000 people) in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong county, Kyongheun County and Kyongwon County. The same people will be supported with the winterization items for the upcoming winter. The red cross will provide CGI sheets for at least 2500 houses (10.000 people).

Shelter and settlements			
Outcome 4: The immediate and medium-term household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4.1: 7,000 families provided with essential household items	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Distribution of emergency shelter and household items, including cooking items	X		100%
<b>Output 4.2: 7,000 families provided with winterized items</b>			<b>10%</b>
Procurement and distribution of winterized items on national level following IFRC logistics standards.	X		10%
<b>Output 4.3 Medium-term and durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to the target families</b>			<b>50%</b>
Technical Support from IFRC Shelter expert	X		100%
Shelter activities	X		50%
<b>Output 4.4 Orientation/awareness on safer shelter provided to xxx families in target communities</b>			<b>0%</b>
Safe Shelter Training (PASSA)	X		Not started
Print and distribute shelter awareness guidelines	X		Not started
<b>Output 4.5 7,000 families provided with shelter winterization materials</b>			<b>0%</b>
Procurement and distribution of coal for cooking and heating		X	Not started
Progress towards outcomes			
All target population have received the NFIs from DRPK RCS relief distribution. and well received from the population.			
The IFRC shelter delegate is supporting the CGI procurement process and providing technical input for alternative solutions if the GCI sheets could not be delivered before the winter starts.			
The procurement of winterized items) will start as soon as the funding is confirmed.			

## Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

**Needs analysis:** During the assessments the high need for winterization was identified especially as the cold season already starts in a couple of weeks. Therefore food support should be given for one month to the targeted families as they cannot grow new food items during the winter season and are depending on the governmental food distribution system.

**Population to be assisted:** The targeted population will be 7,000 families (28,000 people).

## Food security, Nutrition, and Livelihoods

Outcome 3: Immediate and medium-term food needs of the disaster affected population are met	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 3.1: 7,000 families provided with food stocks for winter	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Procurement and distribution of maize		X	0%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
This activity is delayed as the available funds are limited and the governmental food distribution system is targeting the affected families. Therefore there is no immediate need for this activity.			

## National Society capacity building

National Society capacity building			
Outcome 6: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services is strengthened.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 6.1: Increased material and HR capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programs and services.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Replenishment (requisition + shipping) of tarpaulins, , blue quilts and kitchen-sets and WPTs with standard procurement procedures (through RLU and in country procurement)	X		25%
Provide essential equipment and vehicles for North Hamgyong flood operation	X		5%
<b>Output 6.2: Increased skill sets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.</b>			<b>0%</b>
Conduct technical trainings branch staff and community leader in PMER	X		Not started
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>			
The replenishment of kitchen-sets, tarpaulins, WPTs and nearly half of the quilts have started. Additional funding is still required to ensure 100% of the replenishment is met.			
Basic equipment such as video camera and mobile internet device for communication activities has been procured to support the North Hamgyong monitoring missions from DPRK RCS and IFRC.			

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

**Needs analysis:** The communities have no capacities in disaster response and are therefore relying completely on external support. Training in Community Based Early warning and Evacuation Systems as well as the installation of mitigation structures is needed to strengthen the community resilience towards disasters.

**Population to be assisted:** Community members from Hoeryong City, Musan County and Yonsa County counties in North Hamgyong Province.

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

<b>Outcome 5: Communities are more resilient towards disasters</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		<b>% of achievement</b>
	<b>Output 5.1: Volunteers from the community are trained as first responders .</b>		0%
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Is implementation on time?</b>		<b>% progress (estimate)</b>
	<b>Yes (x)</b>	<b>No (x)</b>	
Volunteers and community people are trained in community based disaster response (Community Based Early Warning and Evacuation)	X		Not started
Procurement and Distribution of Early Warning Materials	X		Not started
Emergency relief skill training for PDRTs and volunteers	X		Not started
Install disaster Mitigation structures in the affected communities	X		Not started
Progress towards outcomes			
All activities are planned for next year, if funding is available.			

Reference documents



Click here for:

[Emergency Appeal](#)

[Operation Update no.1](#)

[Interim Financial](#)

## Contact Information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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

- Kim Jong Ho, DM director, phone: +850 2 4350, email: [dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp](mailto:dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp)
- Pak Un Suk, emergency relief coordinator; email: [dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp](mailto:dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp)

### IFRC DPRK country office, Pyongyang

- Chris Staines, head of country office; phone: +850 2 381 4350; +850 191 250 1149; email: [chris.staines@ifrc.org](mailto:chris.staines@ifrc.org)
- Marlene Fiedler, DRM delegate, phone: +850 191 250 7921, email: [marlene.fiedler@ifrc.org](mailto:marlene.fiedler@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Regional Office for Asia Pacific, Kuala Lumpur

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- Timothy Lam, operations coordinator; mobile: +60 13 360 0366; email: [timothy.lam@ifrc.org](mailto:timothy.lam@ifrc.org)
- Patrick Fuller, communications manager; email: [patrick.fuller@ifrc.org](mailto:patrick.fuller@ifrc.org)

### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Diana Ongiti, resource management manager, emergencies; email: [diana.ongiti@ifrc.org](mailto:diana.ongiti@ifrc.org)

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; mobile: +6012 298 9752; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Peter Ophoff, head of PMER; email: [peter.ophoff@ifrc.org](mailto:peter.ophoff@ifrc.org)

### IFRC Geneva

- Cristina Estrada, response and recovery lead; phone: +412 2730 4260; email: [cristina.estrada@ifrc.org](mailto:cristina.estrada@ifrc.org)
- Susil Perera, senior officer, response and recovery; phone: +412 2730 4947; email: [susil.perera@ifrc.org](mailto:susil.perera@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.

**Disaster Response Financial Report****MDRKP008 - DPR Korea - Floods**

Timeframe: 12 Sep 16 to 31 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Sep 16

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2016/8-2016/9	Programme	MDRKP008
Budget Timeframe	2016/8-2017/8	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
<b>A. Budget</b>		15,199,723				15,199,723	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<b>Cash contributions</b>							
<i>Austrian Red Cross</i>		10,891				10,891	
<i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>		25,058				25,058	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		96,579				96,579	
<i>Thai Government</i>		29,119				29,119	
<b>C1. Cash contributions</b>		<b>161,647</b>				<b>161,647</b>	
<b>Other Income</b>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		506,810				506,810	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		<b>506,810</b>				<b>506,810</b>	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		<b>668,457</b>				<b>668,457</b>	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		<b>668,457</b>				<b>668,457</b>	

\* 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>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		668,457				668,457	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-19,987				-19,987	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		<b>648,470</b>				<b>648,470</b>	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRKP008 - DPR Korea - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Sep 16 to 31 Aug 17

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Sep 16

Interim Report

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2016/8-2016/9	Programme	MDRKP008
Budget Timeframe	2016/8-2017/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>15,199,723</b>			<b>15,199,723</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	3,269,000						3,269,000	
Construction Materials	99,000						99,000	
Clothing & Textiles	7,714,000						7,714,000	
Food	189,000						189,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	900,800						900,800	
Medical & First Aid	175,000						175,000	
Teaching Materials	27,000						27,000	
Utensils & Tools	171,500						171,500	
Other Supplies & Services	546,000						546,000	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>13,091,300</b>						<b>13,091,300</b>	
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	131,000						131,000	
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>131,000</b>						<b>131,000</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	210,000		2,409			2,409	207,591	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	30,000		5,037			5,037	24,963	
Logistics Services	54,640						54,640	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>294,640</b>		<b>7,446</b>			<b>7,446</b>	<b>287,194</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	148,000		258			258	147,742	
National Staff	10,500		488			488	10,012	
National Society Staff	197,400		4,556			4,556	192,844	
Volunteers	52,000						52,000	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>407,900</b>		<b>5,302</b>			<b>5,302</b>	<b>402,598</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	70,000						70,000	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>70,000</b>						<b>70,000</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	101,400		1,507			1,507	99,893	
Information & Public Relations	130,000						130,000	
Office Costs	25,800		504			504	25,296	
Communications	20,000						20,000	
Financial Charges			2,341			2,341	-2,341	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>277,200</b>		<b>4,353</b>			<b>4,353</b>	<b>272,847</b>	
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions			1,666			1,666	-1,666	
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>			<b>1,666</b>			<b>1,666</b>	<b>-1,666</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	927,683		1,220			1,220	926,463	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>927,683</b>		<b>1,220</b>			<b>1,220</b>	<b>926,463</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>15,199,723</b>		<b>19,987</b>			<b>19,987</b>	<b>15,179,736</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>15,179,736</b>			<b>15,179,736</b>		