


www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

# Emergency Appeal Final Report

## Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) / 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>Date of Issue: 26 March 2018</b>   | <b>Date of disaster: 31 August 2016</b>                                  |
| <b>Operation start date: 2 September 2016</b>   | <b>Operation end date: 31 December 2017</b>                              |
| <b>Host National Society: Red Cross Society of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK RCS)</b>   | <b>Operation budget: CHF 5,037,707</b>                                   |
| <b>Number of people affected: 600,000 people</b>  | <b>Number of people assisted: 110,000 people<br/>(27,500 households)</b> |
| <b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> 19 National Societies: Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Bulgarian Red Cross, China Red Cross, Hong Kong and Macau branches, Czech Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Finnish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, New Zealand Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Swiss Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Netherlands Red Cross, the Republic of Korea National Red Cross.<br>The Governments of Austria, Denmark, Finland, Malaysia, Netherlands, Switzerland and Thailand, the European Commission - DG ECHO, and Czech private donors, the Korea NGO Council for Cooperation with North Korea, Movement of One Korea, National YWCA of Korea and the WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief Fund have contributed financially to the operation. |  |
| <b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> The State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM), ICRC, UN Organizations, European Union Programme Support Units   |  |

### Summary:

This report gives an account of the humanitarian situation and the response carried out by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) during the period between 12 September 2016 and 31 December 2017, as per revised Emergency Operation Appeal (EPOA) with the support of International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to meet the needs of floods affected families of North Hamgyong Province in DPRK.

The Emergency Appeal was revised on 26 October 2017, and the Revised Emergency Appeal No. 2 sought to raise CHF 5,037,707 (reduced from CHF 15,199,723) to enable the IFRC to support the DPRK RCS in delivering relief assistance and support to 110,000 people (27,500 households, reduced from 330,000 people) affected by the floods for 16 months. The revision was due to only 33 per cent of requested fund being raised for the original appeal budget of CHF 15.2 million.

The flood response operation focused on health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); shelter (including household non-food items); disaster risk reduction (DRR) and National Society capacity building. The revised appeal focused on provision of health activities such as Household First Aid Kits and refresher First Aid training for volunteers.

### Appeal History:

**13 September 2016** – the Emergency Plan of Action for allocation for the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (**DREF**) was launched to support 20,000 people for 6 months with CHF 506,810 to ensure that the immediate needs of flood-affected population were met through provision and replenishment of essential household and shelter items.

**20 September 2016** – an **Emergency Appeal** was launched to support 28,000 people for 12 months with provision of health and care, WASH, Shelter, replenishment of essential household items that had been distributed initially, winterization and DRR /Capacity building assistance. The IFRC initially sought CHF 15,199,723 to support the operation.

**23 September 2016 – Operation Update No. 1** was issued which outlined the financial support and detailing the immediate humanitarian needs of 28,000 people (7,000 families) in North Hamgyong Province, highlighting the programmes and services under this operation to directly support the affected communities across the Province.

**27 October 2016 – Operation Update No. 2** was published reflecting the progress on relief activities that were being conducted by DPRK RCS and highlighted the lack of funds preventing implementation of numerous planned activities that could not be executed.

**5 January 2017 – Emergency Appeal Revision No.1** was made to prioritize the activities based on immediate needs. The IFRC sought CHF 7,421,586 to support 330,000 people for 12 months with provision of assistance across all sectors of the operation.

**27 April 2017 – Operation Update No. 3** was published to reflect the progress on relief and rehabilitation activities conducted by DPRK RCS during the first seven months of the emergency appeal operation.

**15 July 2017 – Operation update No.4** was issued, informing the extension of the operation timeframe from 12 to 16 months to support 110,000 people until 31 December 2017.

**26 October 2017– Emergency Appeal Revision No.2** was issued to support 110,000 people for 16 months based on reduced appeal (5,037,707 CHF).

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

From 29 to 31 August 2016, heavy rainfall occurred in North Hamgyong Province of DPRK, causing unprecedented massive flood in Tumen River and its offshoots around the Chinese-DPRK border and other areas across the province. The flooding in North Hamgyong Province was described as the largest natural disaster in northern part of DPRK in almost a century and was declared a national emergency of highest priority.

A huge quantity of water flowed down the Tumen flood plain, creating a violent torrent of water that washed away people, buildings, gardens and crops. This situation was further aggravated due to Typhoon Lionrock which simultaneously hit the coast of North Hamgyong Province. The winds and increased sea levels caused by the typhoon prevented the flood waters pouring down the Tumen River from discharging into the East Sea. The water was effectively locked in the riverbed, resulting in widespread flash-flooding and inundation sweeping cities and towns across the North Hamgyong Province.



Flood affected area of Musan County, North Hamgyong Province. 05/09/2016. (Photo: DPRK RCS branch in Musan County)

The flooding occurred during the night and hit the population while they were sleeping. Natural disasters were 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, yet many people did not leave their houses due to lack of awareness and a sense of complacency to the danger.

According to the government official figures, 138 deaths were reported with 400 people missing and at least 667,715 people affected across all six counties in North Hamgyong Province. Over 30,000 houses were damaged, submerged or destroyed, resulting in nearly 70,000 people being displaced. Statistics on flood damages from the government on 6 February 2017 reported that around 3,187 buildings were completely damaged.

Emergency shelter and non-food items were identified as immediate needs of flood affected communities of North Hamgyong Province. Construction or rehabilitation of houses was prioritized, keeping in mind that the northern part of the DPRK is extremely cold (-37 degree Celsius) in Winter.

The Government of DPRK (GoDPRK) requested immediate support from the international community to provide emergency shelter, non-food items, rehabilitation of water supply system and support to provide CGI aluminum sheets for rehabilitation and reconstruction of new houses. As a result, a well-coordinated operation was initiated by mobilizing the available stock instantly.

The government of DPRK mobilized approximately 370,000 people (140,000 soldiers and 230,000 civilians) to construct new houses for displaced people and supplied winter clothes, heating and basic household materials for flood victims. Through the efforts of GoDPRK, 11,928 families were relocated in new houses, and 57 kindergartens and nurseries, 13 hospitals, 18kms of river embankment, 131kms of road and 318 hectares of arable land were rehabilitated by 19 November 2016.

To respond to the disaster, DPRK RCS and the IFRC implemented Shelter activities for displaced people, distributed emergency non-food items (NFIs) and water purification tablets (WPTs) to flood victims and conducted hygiene promotion activities for them. Activities were also planned in the areas of Health and Water and Sanitation to support gaps and needs of the affected population and as articulated in the relevant sections of this report.

## **Summary of response**

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

The DPRK RCS was the first humanitarian actor to respond to 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 the next day and commissioned to conduct an initial assessment.

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 for injuries and patient transportation while hygiene promotion for the prevention of communicable diseases was another priority activity delivered by the volunteers.

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

In addition, during the first weeks of the response, DPRK RCS released in three phases, non-food items (NFI) for 7,000 families (approximately 28,000 people) from their warehouses in Hamhung City (South Hamgyong Province) and Pyongyang.

The NFI distribution was coordinated by the local DPRK RCS branch in cooperation with GoDPRK authorities. The beneficiary selection 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.

As the harsh winter conditions in the affected areas did not allow construction activities, the rehabilitation of houses was conducted in 2 phases. DPRK RCS supported the shelter rehabilitation activities with the procurement of 52,200 CGI sheets that were delivered to the affected area. In the first phase from September 2016 to November 2016, 10,200 CGI sheets were used in Yonsa County to provide roofing for 422 housing units, giving a safe, warm and dry home for 1,688 people. The remaining 42,000 CGI sheets were consumed for reconstruction or repairing of 1,758 damaged houses in Hoeryong City and Kyonghung County in the second phase of reconstruction from Spring 2017 to November 2017.

DPRK RCS also supported the affected people with additional NFIs, providing 4.2 million additional water purification tablets (WPTs) that were distributed in December of 2016 to support 7,000 families with safe water for 5 months. Locally known "winter hygiene kits" were distributed as well, replenishing consumable items of the standard hygiene kits, e.g. body and laundry soap, toilet paper, sanitary items, etc. and complimenting the hygiene promotion activities that continued to be delivered in the affected areas. Through the implementation of EA, the awareness on disaster risk reduction was

prominently enhanced among the population and the capacity of RC branches in North Hamgyong Province was considerably improved.

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

In DPRK, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement comprises DPRK RCS, IFRC and ICRC. While no PNS has a delegation in the country, many PNS support the humanitarian work of the DPRK RCS technically and financially through a CAS-agreement.

Regular coordination meetings were conducted between the DPRK RCS and the IFRC Country Office and mainly focused on sharing information about situation, guiding and coordinating the emergency response. Technical discussions between program teams of DPRK RCS (Health, WASH, DM & OD) and IFRC Country Office (CO) were regularly held to discuss and coordinate operational issues and details.

The IFRC Secretary General visited DPRK from 29 August to 1 September 2016 and received firsthand information from DPRK RCS senior management about the floods as initial reports came to hand - he was well informed of the evolving situation.

ICRC was quick to give support to DPRK RCS in the health operation and contributed to Emergency Appeal with a direct financial contribution of CHF 500,000 for shelter activities.

From 3 December until 13 December 2016, the President of the IFRC visited DPRK and spent three days travelling in Musan County and neighboring Hoeryong City, both of which were badly affected by the floods. The President witnessed ongoing reconstruction efforts and met with local people, DPRK Red Cross staff and volunteers and government officials. During his visit to DPRK, the IFRC President also met with senior officials of the DPRK RCS in Pyongyang and with government officials to discuss the wider humanitarian situation in the country.

From 5 to 12 April 2017, a joint monitoring team consisting of representatives from Netherlands RC, Canadian RC, Swedish RC and IFRC visited beneficiary households, health institutions, kindergartens and DP warehouses in Musan and Yonsa county, and Hoeryong City and Chongjin City.

From 8 to 15 December 2017, independent consultant from IFRC conducted the final evaluation through visits to RC branches, water pumping station, DP warehouses, nurseries, kindergartens, Ri-hospitals<sup>1</sup> and First Aid Posts in Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa counties of North Hamgyong Province.

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

The IFRC was invited to co-lead a joint GoDPRK and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) assessment of flood-affected communities conducted from 6 to 9 September 2016. 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 2016.

Field teams from different organizations visited the affected areas regularly and shared their experience and observations in the interagency meetings. Information about relief items distributed and other actions taken or planned were shared and coordinated amongst all HCT members. The HCT, in its meeting of 13 March 2017, agreed on three action points; a joint follow up mission, a lesson learnt and a wrap up strategy.

A series of Sector Working Groups (SWG) supported the HCT activities, focusing on Food Security and Nutrition; Health; Shelter and NFIs; and WASH. IFRC chaired the Shelter and NFI, SWG which was inaugurated only after the disaster was reported. In the Shelter working group meetings the procurement of CGI sheets as well as challenges/experiences in logistics were discussed and shared with all international stakeholders.

DPRK RCS maintained close coordination with 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 a leading agency in GoDPRK.

---

<sup>1</sup> Ri is a rural community or village, as the lowest administrative unit in DPRK. Ri-hospital is the public health institution in rural area.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Health

The needs analyzed by the DPRK RCS and joint assessment provided a clear picture of health support on distinct levels (village or community, County and Province). In severely affected areas, 18 health institutions (7 in Hoeryong City, 6 in Musan County and 5 in Yonsa County) were destroyed or partially damaged. The GoDPRK was responsible for the building rehabilitation activities while WHO and UNICEF provided some of the medical supplies and essential medicines. WFP and UNICEF provided food and nutritional support, particularly targeting children under 5 years old, reflecting concerns about the incidence of malnutrition and the vulnerability of children to malnutrition and diseases in North Hamgyong (both existing before the floods and after the floods struck).

Additional needs such as solar heating and hot water systems for clinics, kindergartens, schools, etc. remained unmet. As the winter was extremely cold and the electricity supply was not stable, the delivery of health services in the unheated health institutions was compromised as people were reluctant to attending with medical conditions and complaints. Furthermore, there was a need for Ri hospital kits /midwife kits including sterilizers and other basic medical equipment.

To prevent the spreading of diseases including diarrhea, acute respiratory infections and pneumonia following the floods and during winter, community-based health promotion in the communities and schools was essential. To make the individual households more resilient it was planned to distribute basic household First Aid kits along with FA training to ensure that people could treat minor injuries themselves. The RC branches' health response capacity was weak, hence there was a need to provide First Aid kits, refresher training of volunteers and IEC materials supporting the delivery of First Aid and health promotion activities.

Based on these needs assessments, health program planning was targeted to the following:

- Training DPRK RCS trainers and volunteers in First Aid and Public Health in Emergency (PHiE).
- Supplying First Aid kits to a) DPRK RCS trained volunteers and b) to each relocated household.
- Printing and distributing First Aid manuals, relevant IEC materials (e.g. health message cards and health promotion pamphlets, etc.) for DPRK RCS volunteers and the affected population.
- Conduct Health Dissemination activities by RC volunteers and RC youth members.
- Supply solar heating and hot water systems to health institutions – improving conditions in the institutions for patients and practitioners alike.
- Supply Ri hospital kits and IEC materials; midwife kits and essential medical equipment (e.g. sterilizers, autoclaves, thermometers, stethoscopes, etc.) for health institutions where this equipment was lost.

Although there was a little change in quantity of procurement based on confirmed budget, these needs assessments and scenario planning were appropriate. By the monitoring result in November 2017, the severe cold weather (-30°C) and early & prolonged winter season in these areas caused high morbidity of respiratory diseases and often fractures due to icy road among the population. Little sunshine in these areas and poor heating insulation of health institutions could not maximize the effectiveness of installed solar heating systems.

Based on these, additional health-oriented scenario planning was directed to the following:

- Increase the procurement quantity of FA kits for volunteers from 200 sets to 400 sets.
- Provide technical support to the relevant health institutions during winter to maximize the effectiveness of the system, with good support from the Academy of National Science.
- Encourage RC youth members to conduct health dissemination activities, targeting more community people.

### WASH

In the first weeks following the disaster an initial distribution of essential WASH NFIs for 7,000 families was delivered in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong County, Kyonghung County and Kyongwon County. Considering the severe winter season in these areas, additional hygiene kits, replacement of consumable items and water purification tablets (WPT) were needed. It was proposed to extend the scale of this activity from the 7,000 families that were supported initially to all 11,928 families relocated to new or repaired houses.

The WASH assessment teams confirmed the rehabilitation of the pumping stations in Hoeryong City and Musan County were high priorities - to ensure the availability of safe water in those communities. Also, in some smaller Ris, gravity fed water supply systems needed to be rehabilitated or constructed as alternatives to shallow wells that were contaminated and rendered unsafe and/or unusable by the floods. Construction materials, technical training and support were required to carry-out this activity.

Hygiene promotion (HP) was an urgent and high priority need in the flood affected communities, particularly until the water supply and sanitation systems returned to safe functioning levels. In this viewpoint, there were insufficient human and material resources to conduct HP activities. This Plan of Action proposed that volunteers be recruited, trained, equipped and supported to deliver hygiene and other health promotion messages throughout the affected areas. Also, active engagement of RC Youth members was identified as an effective method to disseminate HP messages to more community people.

Although, the buildings of nurseries, kindergartens and public bath were rehabilitated by government before the severe winter season yet warm water was needed to be provided for children and community people to ensure proper personal hygiene, because there was a shortage of fuel and electricity in these areas.

The Plan of Action also called for the replacement of one SCAN EMWAT 4000 Mobile Water Treatment Unit, in the DPRK RCS fleet of three units. These highly visible, portable and flexible units have proven their value in many disasters – able to be quickly deployed and rapidly set up to deliver 4,000 litres of safe water per hour – sufficient to meet the needs of 4,000 people each day. The age of the equipment, scarcity of spare parts and the increasing maintenance and repair costs were critical factors in seeking to replace this equipment.

Severe cold weather gave negative impact on ensuring personal hygiene and sanitation among flood victims. The rehabilitation or construction period of 3 water supply systems in Musan County and Hoeryong City were delayed due to harsh winter season in North Hamgyong Province. There was a growing demand of family hygiene kits among the flood victims and the needs to access safe drinking water before the rehabilitation of water supply system was finalized in November 2017. The WASH team updated the contents of family hygiene kit, consulting the feedback from beneficiaries and considering the severe cold due to geographical condition and the shortage of fuel and electricity in these areas. One of the problems was lack of hygiene consumables for flood victims during the winter season. The other was insufficient numbers of trained volunteers to conduct HP to flood affected people.

Based on the needs, WASH-oriented scenario planning was directed to the following:

- Construct one gravity-fed water supply system in Songhak ri of Hoeryong City and rehabilitate two water pump stations in Yuson District of Hoeryong City and Eup town in Musan County to provide clean water for community people.
- Supply 17 solar water heaters to 11 nurseries and kindergartens and three public baths in eight communities.
- 4.2 million of WPTs were distributed to 7,860 households for additional five months in Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa.
- Procure and distribute 12,000 additional winter hygiene family kits (consists of 25 body soaps, 35 laundry soaps, five (5) tooth pastes, 30 sanitary pads, 20 toilet papers, five (5) tooth brushes) for another five months to affected population.
- Increase the number of trained volunteers to conduct HP from 200 to 500.
- Provide package of IEC materials on HP.
- Encourage RC youth members, while mobilizing RC volunteers for HP.

### **Shelter and NFIs**

In the first weeks of the disaster NFIs were distributed to 7,000 families in the flood-affected areas. In the first months there was an immediate need for a quick shelter solution which was the highest priority of the GoDPRK. A technical shelter expert was deployed from the IFRC Philippines office to guide IFRC & DPRK RCS operations and to provide support to other international humanitarian agencies engaged in Shelter activities - reflecting IFRC's global lead responsibility for Shelter in the cluster system. IFRC and DPRK RCS procured 52,200 CGI sheets to provide roofing for housing units being constructed by the GoDPRK.

As the harsh winter conditions in the affected areas did not allow construction activities, the rehabilitation of houses was conducted in 2 phases. DPRK RCS supported the shelter rehabilitation activities with the procurement of 52,200 CGI sheets that were delivered to the affected area. In the first phase from September 2016 to November 2016, 10,200 CGI sheets were used in Yonsa County to provide roofing for 422 housing units, giving a safe, warm and dry home for 1,688 people. The remaining 42,000 CGI sheets were planned for reconstruction or repairing of 1,758 damaged houses in Hoeryong City and Kyonghung County in the second phase of reconstruction from Spring 2017 to November 2017.

Based on the needs, shelter-oriented scenario planning was directed to the following:

- Supply NFIs to 7,000 affected families (28,000 flood affected people) to meet the immediate and medium-term household, shelter and settlement needs.
- Deliver procured 52,200 CGI sheets along with other roofing material for reconstruction/rehabilitation of 2,180 houses in affected communities in Hoeryong, Yonsa and Kyonghung.

### **Disaster preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR)**

The communities had very limited preparedness for a disaster and even less capacity in disaster response as they were not exposed to disasters in recent history, this was reportedly the worst disaster in the affected areas in more than 70 years. The need to deliver some basic disaster preparedness and DRR activities was a clear priority.

A risk-mapping exercise was proposed for each affected community as a priority, to ensure that the community and authorities were aware of, and informed about, the hazards and risks present in their locations. This was particularly vital for those communities that were relocated to new sites and are unfamiliar with their new locale. This activity was extended to other communities in the province at marginal expense.

Following this exercise, a range of specific interventions were designed at the individual community level, responding to the identified risks and hazards in each location, e.g. through small scale mitigation structures. A range of programmes and activities that were relevant and delivered across the province included: establishing community based early warning and evacuation systems; developing and exercising evacuation plans; safe shelter awareness, training and capacity building. All these activities strengthened the underlying community resilience towards future disasters. Additionally, disaster preparedness and DRR awareness raising and dissemination activities were required to compliment and ensure sustainability of the proposed DRR initiatives.

DPRK RCS has an established disaster response mechanism with disaster response arrangements established at the national, provincial and Red Cross branch level. As North Hamgyong Province had not been a traditional disaster hot spot, over the years, scarce resources have been directed to developing the capacity of other more 'at risk' provinces. The impacts of climate change and changing weather patterns, reflected in the 2015 Rason City flood and the 2016 North Hamgyong Floods, confirmed the need to invest in developing, preparing, training equipping and supporting DPRK RCS volunteers across the North Hamgyong province.

### **National Society capacity building**

The branch capacity of North Hamgyong province was comparatively lower than South Hamgyong and South Pyongan provinces where the integration programme of community-based projects were actively conducted in last few years. The insufficient branch capacity was characterized by low level of quantity and variety of relief items prepositioned, poor volunteer management capacity, inexperience of disaster relief operation and limited public awareness on Red Cross due to inactive communication activities.

The revised needs assessments have been described more in detail, in **Section C** (detailed operational plan) of this report.

### **Risk Analysis**

In 2016, the winter started in November which was early for this region. The cold temperatures were combined with high snow fall and iced roads, further impacting access to the affected areas. This difficult situation impacted negatively on the distribution of relief items as well as the movement of volunteers. DPRK is subject to UN Security Council sanctions which increased delivery time of humanitarian aid associated with the flood operation as all import items had to be crosschecked for the sanction items list.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY AND PLAN**

### **Overall Objective**

The original Emergency appeal aimed to meet the immediate humanitarian needs of up to 330,000 people in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong County, Kyonghung County and Kyongwon County in North Hamgyong Province affected by the floods. The revised emergency appeal No.1 aimed to strengthen DPRK RCS capacity in disaster management, particularly at the community, branch and provincial levels.

Due to inadequate funding (5,037,707 CHF reduced from 15,199,723 CHF), the proposed interventions and number of target beneficiaries had to be revised in consultation with DPRK RCS. The revised emergency appeal No.2 aimed to meet the humanitarian needs of up to 110,000 people in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong County, Kyonghung County and Kyongwon County in North Hamgyong Province affected by the floods in a timely, effective and efficient way. Priority was given to the most vulnerable households identified in the target municipalities, as well as individual vulnerable person or specific groups.

## Summary of key achievements in EA operation.

| Sector                                    | Achievements   |
|---|--|
| <b>Shelter and NFIs</b>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7,000 affected families (28,000 flood affected people) assisted with Non- Food Items to meet the immediate and medium-term household, shelter and settlement needs.</li> <li>▪ 52,200 CGI sheets along with other roofing material contributed to reconstruction of 2,180 houses for affected communities in Hoeryong, Yonsa and Kyonghung.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>WASH</b>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 7,000 affected families assisted with 646,180 water purification tablets for additional 5 months and 7,000 hygiene kits in the initial phase from 2<sup>nd</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> September 2016.</li> <li>▪ 10,675 affected families assisted with winter hygiene kits to reduce the immediate risk of waterborne diseases in affected counties.</li> <li>▪ 4.2 million of WPTs were distributed to 7,860 households for additional 5 months in Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa.</li> <li>▪ 1 gravity-fed water supply system in Songhak ri of Hoeryong City was newly constructed and 2 water pump stations in Yuson District of Hoeryong City and Eup town in Musan County were rehabilitated to provide clean water for community people.</li> <li>▪ 40 volunteers received specialized technical training to support their ongoing management and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>▪ 17 solar water heaters were supplied to 11 nurseries and kindergartens and 3 public baths in 8 communities.</li> <li>▪ 2,800 packages of IEC materials on hygiene promotion have been printed and distributed to health institutions and volunteers to deliver hygiene and other health promotion messages in the affected areas.</li> <li>▪ 500 volunteers trained in HP activities and have started delivering hygiene messages in the communities.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Health</b>                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 500 volunteers received two days First Aid Trainings that reduce the immediate and medium-term risks to health of affected populations.</li> <li>▪ 300 volunteers trained in Health in Emergencies (HiE)</li> <li>▪ 1,000 flipcharts, 500 copies of manuals on FA and 500 sets of health message cards were printed and distributed to trainers, volunteers and Red Cross youths.</li> <li>▪ 400 first aid kits were procured and distributed to 400 RC volunteers.</li> <li>▪ 8,675 household FA kit were procured and distributed to 8,675 families in Hoeryong City, Yonsa, Musan, Kyonghung, Kyongwon and Onsong counties</li> <li>▪ 18 solar heating systems were supplied to 18 health institutions in Musan, Yonsa and Hoeryong</li> <li>▪ 50 people in 18 health institutions were trained for maintenance of solar heating system.</li> <li>▪ 18 Ri-hospital kits were procured and distributed to 18 health institutions.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 505 staff and volunteers received two days training on early warning and evacuation that enhanced the community's resilience towards disasters.</li> <li>▪ 1,000 copies of community-based early warning and evacuation guidelines have been printed.</li> <li>▪ 200 NDRT/PDRT members, branch staff and Red Cross volunteers were equipped with emergency deployment kits.</li> <li>▪ Eight (8) early warning kits and evacuation materials procured and were distributed to eight targeted flood affected communities in Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa counties of North Hamgyong province.</li> <li>▪ 40 trainers improved their knowledge and skills of the key components of disaster response with the focus on assessment, relief, distribution, monitoring and evaluation and reporting.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>National Society Capacity Building</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Disaster Preparedness Stock (NFI) for 7,000 families has been prepositioned to strengthen the National Society's level of preparedness for future disaster.</li> <li>▪ 40 staff and volunteers received two days PMER training that enhanced the National Society's level of HR preparedness to respond to future disaster.</li> <li>▪ Red Cross Youth dissemination materials (musical instruments and visibility uniforms) were procured and distributed to 30 secondary schools in Hoeryong city, Musan county and Yonsa county of North Hamgyong province.</li> <li>▪ Five Red Cross branches (4 County-level RC branches in Musan, Yonsa, Hoeryong and Kyonghung and 1 provincial RC branch in North Hamgyong Province) were supported with office equipment and furniture to strengthen the organizational bases in the affected area.</li> <li>▪ Volunteer management training was conducted for 60 branch staff and volunteer leaders in Hoeryong City, Musan and Yonsa counties in North Hamgyong Province.</li> <li>▪ Chongjin disaster preparedness (DP) warehouse was renovated.</li> <li>▪ Two land cruisers and one truck were procured and provided to national society.</li> <li>▪ Communication department was equipped with one camera and one camcorder.</li> <li>▪ Video clip titled "Voluntary activities of DPRK RCS" was made.</li> <li>▪ 400 copies of revised volunteer management (VM) guidelines were printed.</li> <li>▪ 1680 copies of diary were printed and distributed to 1680 RC volunteer leaders and RC branch staff in North Hamgyong Province.</li> <li>▪ 4,000 copies of desk calendars were distributed to RC branches and relevant stakeholders to disseminate RC message and raise RC image among the public.</li> </ul> |

## Proposed strategy

Due to low appeal coverage, the original proposed interventions were revised in consultation with DPRK RCS. Priority was given to the most vulnerable households identified in the target municipalities, as well as vulnerabilities of individual or specific groups. In addition, food interventions were removed as WFP and UNICEF continued to provide food and nutritional support, particularly targeting children under five years of age, reflecting concerns about the incidence of malnutrition and the vulnerability of children in North Hamgyong, both existing before and after the floods struck. The revised operation enabled the DPRK RCS to ensure the humanitarian needs of up to 110,000 people in Hoeryong City, Musan County, Yonsa County, Onsong County, Kyonghung County and Kyongwon County in North Hamgyong Province affected by the floods were met in a timely, effective and efficient way.

### **Health and Care**

The need for medicine and medical instruments was reported to be high by the authorities and confirmed by WHO and UNICEF that gave active support to Health activities in the flood-affected communities. The DPRK RCS and IFRC prioritised the following activities that were identified through consultation with the communities and local authorities:

- Training DPRK RCS trainers and volunteers in First Aid and Health in Emergency (HiE).
- Supplying First Aid kits to a) DPRK RCS trained volunteers and b) to each relocated household.
- Printing and distributing First Aid manuals, relevant ICE materials (e.g. health message cards and health promotion pamphlets, etc.) for DPRK RCS volunteers and the affected population.
- Conduct Health Dissemination activities, e.g. through Red Cross Youth activities and performances.
- Supply solar heating and hot water systems to health institutions – improving conditions in the institutions for patients and practitioners alike.
- Supply household doctor's kits and materials; midwife kits and essential medical equipment (e.g. sterilizers, autoclaves, thermometers, stethoscopes, etc.) for health institutions where this equipment was lost.

### **WASH**

Recognising the importance of good hygiene in preventing the spread of communicable diseases, particularly during winter when people remained in close contact with each other and are susceptible to communicable diseases, additional hygiene kits and consumable items were distributed to ensure the affected people have sufficient essential items during the winter season. Additional WPTs were provided to 11,928 families (approximately 47,000 people) across the affected counties.

In Musan Eup (town) the water supply system was badly damaged with two water pumping stations destroyed and a large section of pipeline lost in the flood waters. DPRK RCS and IFRC focused on providing pipes and fittings for the damaged pipeline and reconstruction of emergency water points. This work was undertaken in close coordination with UNICEF and complimented the efforts of local City Management office. In areas outside the urban centres gravity fed water supply systems were established to replace damaged and contaminated shallow wells.

HP activities were provided for 330,000 people through activities including the training of volunteers, HP awareness raising sessions, dissemination activities delivered by DPRK RCS adult volunteers and Red Cross Youth teams and printing and distribution of IEC materials. Attention was paid to activities during March (World Water Day) and October (World Hand Washing Day) when there were national campaigns associated with safe water, hygiene, sanitation and hand-washing.

Solar heating and hot water systems were installed in kindergartens, nurseries and public baths to heat the centres and to provide warm water for hand washing and bathing. These activities were targeted to reach the most vulnerable (children under 5 years of age in kindergartens and nurseries and patients of health institutions) and to have maximum reach in the communities by being available to the general population of the community through the public baths.

Spare parts for the DPRK RCS mobile water treatment unit were procured and one SCAN EMWAT 4000 Mobile Water Treatment unit was replaced.

### **Shelter and NFIs**

According to the original plan, it was planned to provide affected people with coal for heating and winter clothes. But it was cancelled, because the government provided new houses and heating materials such as coal and chopped wood to the displaced people.

In the first phase of rehabilitation activities, 10,200 CGI sheets were used for the roofing of new houses. In the second phase (from spring 2017 to November 2017), Shelter activities continued, supporting the rehabilitation of up to 1,758 damaged houses in Hoeryong City and Kyonghung County.

### ***Disaster preparedness and risk reduction***

To ensure that the affected communities became more resilient towards disasters, the following activities were planned to be conducted in the targeted counties of Hoeryong City, Musan and Yonsa counties:

- Community based risk-mapping exercises in each flood-affected community.
- Specific small-scale interventions/mitigation schemes designed for individual communities, responding to the identified risks and hazards in each location, e.g. structures such as check dams, levy banks, etc.
- Establishing community-based early warning and evacuation system (CBEWES).
- Evacuation simulation exercises.
- Safe Shelter awareness raising and skill trainings.
- Develop, prepare, train and equip Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Teams and volunteers.

## **Operational support services**

To ensure effective and efficient technical coordination, the following programme support functions were put in place: human resources, logistics and supply chain, information technology (IT), information management (IM), communication, security, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), partnerships and resource development, finance and administration, legal and risk management.

### **Human resources**

The requirement for additional international surge support staff was included in the initial phase of the operation and was dropped in the second phase during the revised appeal. In the initial appeal there was a provision for one operation manager for three months, one WASH delegate for 12 months as well as two national staff for logistics and DRM.

One IFRC shelter advisor was deployed on 26 September 2016 for a short-term mission to give technical support for the shelter activities. Furthermore, the shelter advisor led the shelter working group in the international community and supports the winterization discussions as well.

One emergency operations manager was selected from regional disaster response team (RDRT) roster and was deployed on 30 January 2017 for three months to support the operation. One WASH delegate was appointed for one year from January 2017 to support WASH programme for the appeal and for the long-term WASH implementation as well.

Two DPRK RCS national staff positions were assigned to IFRC country office to ensure sufficient capacity to address increased activities in logistics and EA activity implementation.

### **Logistics and supply chain**

Logistics activities have aimed to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, customs clearance, fleet, storage and transportation to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures were initiated.

The IFRC country office in DPRK, in coordination with the DPRK RCS, conducted local procurement of 10,675 winter hygiene kits, 1,500 shelter tool kits and 7,000 kitchen sets, considering the context of specific specification from DPRK RCS to ensure local and cultural contextual aspects. 7,000 hygiene kits, Health, WASH materials, branch office equipment and musical instruments, 18 solar heating systems and 17 solar water heaters were also procured locally jointly by the IFRC CO and DPRK RCS.

IFRC's Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department in Kuala Lumpur (KL) dispatched the tarpaulins from its prepositioned stocks in KL to replenish the in-country stocks distributed during the immediate relief phase. 52,200 CGI sheets and additional 5 million WPT had procured internationally by AP OLPSCM and delivered at DPRK in November 2016. Emergency WASH equipment including spares were also procured internationally and delivered in May 2017 by IFRC AP OLPSCM. The procurement of pipes and fittings for the rehabilitation of water supply was completed by mid-July 2017. Finnish Red Cross in close coordination with IFRC AP OLPSCM procured and delivered NFIs (28,000 quilts, 150 tents and 7,000 jerrycans) to replenish DPRK RCS in-country stocks.

8,675 Household FA Kits, 400 FA Backpacks, 18 sets of Ri-hospital/midwife kits, two land cruisers and one truck, a camera and camcorder for communication were procured for capacity building of DPRK RCS with the support of IFRC Geneva global logistics management department and with close coordination with Country cluster supporting team(CCST) in Beijing.

IFRC in-country Logistics staff, in coordination with IFRC DRM delegate, facilitated the in-country transportation and warehousing activities. IFRC AP OLPSCM maintained close coordination with the IFRC country office and the DPRK RCS regarding supply and technical support throughout the operation.

## Communications

Since the floods first struck, proactive media relations have resulted in extensive coverage for the IFRC / DPRK Red Cross response in the international media. Three press releases were issued which were 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 could release video footage from a field mission to Musan County and Hoeryong City on 30 September 2016. 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.

In December 2017, the Communication Department of DPRK RCS made one-hour long video clip "*Volunteer activities of DPRK RCS*" to raise the RC image, and to give better understanding of RC voluntary service to the public, as well as encourage RC volunteers in DPRK.

## 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 had easy access to the affected areas and enjoyed excellent levels of cooperation with GoDPRK and 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 was carried out in accordance with the IFRC Emergency Appeal minimum reporting standards. Two operation updates to cover the first 38 days of the appeal launch were issued.

A two-day PMER workshop was conducted on 18 -19 January 2017 in Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province for 40 RC branch staff and volunteers from the three most affected counties (Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa).

The DPRK RCS and IFRC conducted regular monitoring visits in the affected area during the relief operation.

In February 2017, a mid-term review was conducted in Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province, with the objective of "An opportunity to reflect on overall response operation with a view to identify actions that can be replicated in the future, and areas that needs strengthening to improve future response operations of DPRK RCS".

Recommendations of the Mid Term Review workshop contributed to:

- Development of DPRK RCS Contingency Plan for 2017.
- The evaluation of the DPRK RCS Floods 2016 response operation Review of DPRK RCS response system.
- Review of DPRK RCS DP Stock Contents.

Final review workshop in December 2017 was conducted to measure and share the key achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations/suggestions of the flood operation, North Hamgyong Province among the flood affected local stakeholders, RC branch staff and volunteers. These mid-term / final review workshops of flood operation have also provided the opportunity of sharing the good practices, experiences and relief skills to strengthening the disaster preparedness and protection capacity with local stakeholders, NDRT, PDRT members, RC branch staff, volunteers and partners.

External final evaluation was conducted from 5 to 27 December 2017 to determining to what degree the humanitarian objectives of the relief and recovery interventions were achieved and providing recommendations on how the capacity could be further strengthened at both DPRK RCS Headquarters and Provincial Branch levels. Key findings and recommendations from the final evaluation are outlined in Annex 1.

DPRK RCS will consider lessons learnt and recommendation to improve capacity on disaster response and preparedness and valuable experiences in emergency appeal 2016 will contribute to updating contingency plan 2018 and operational plan 2018.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Health and Care

**Needs analysis:** The massive flood caused loss of lives, injuries to the people, damage to health institutions and limited access to appropriate health services - resulting in substantial health consequences. One of the findings from the assessment in Hoeryong City, Yonsa and Musan counties (most severely affected areas), found that 18 health institutions were completely or partially destroyed by the disaster. Considering that GoDPRK was responsible for building new health facilities and other UN organizations such as WHO and UNICEF responsible for the supply of essential medicines, DPRK RCS and IFRC planned to cover other additional priority needs such as the supply of basic medical kits and solar heating system.

The supply of solar heating system aimed at providing heating, hot water and light was seen to be urgent and crucial given that the country has a long and extremely cold winter and experiences insufficient power supply. The supply of basic medical kits such as Ri-hospital kits and midwife kits were the top priority in ensuring appropriate health service to the community people, particularly women and children.

Most of the health activities reflected in the operational plan were implemented covering the health needs of the target population in general. What remained unmet was the supply of household first aid kits (HH FA kits) to the local people. Initially, we planned to provide 12,000 HH FA kits to 12,000 individual households affected by flood, however, due to the funding constraints, we supported only 8,675 individual households.

**Population to be assisted:** Under the health and care program, more than 100,000 people were assisted in the six cities and counties in the North Hamgyong province with the supply of FA backpacks, household (HH) FA kits, Ri hospital and Midwife kits and FA/health in emergency (HiE) trainings and publications.

| <b>Health and Care</b>  |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 1: The immediate and medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.</b>  |                         |
| <b>Output</b>   | <b>Achievements (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 1.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases.</b>  | <b>100</b>              |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>  | <b>% of Progress</b>    |
| <i>Procure and distribute 400 first aid kits for volunteers.</i>  | 100                     |
| <i>Procure and distribute 12,000 household first aid kits.</i>  | 100                     |
| <i>Conduct first aid training (500 people) and health in emergency (PHiE) training (300 people) for trainers and volunteers.</i>  | 100                     |
| <i>Printing and distribution of 500 first aid manuals, 500 sets of health message cards and 1,000 first aid flip charts to trainers, volunteers, Red Cross Youth and affected population.</i>   | 100                     |
| <i>Mobilize trained volunteers to provide community-based first aid, disease prevention and health promotion.</i>   | 100                     |
| <b>Achievements</b>   |                         |
| 60 local trainers and 440 community volunteers were trained on FA including principles & steps of FA, psychological FA, CPR, recovery position, FA actions for bleeding, burns and fracture. At the same time, 30 local trainers and 270 community volunteers were trained on PHiE with focus on roles of volunteers in health in emergency and epidemic control. |                         |
| Table below shows the details of the training:  |                         |

| Topic | Type of training             | Period         | Length of training | Gender breakdown (%) (male/female) | Residential area   |
|-------|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| FA    | ToT (training of trainers)   | Jan 2017       | 3 days (18hrs.)    | 60:40<br>(60 people)               | Hoeryong city<br>Yonsa county<br>Musang county<br>Kyonghung county<br>Kyongwon county<br>Onsong county |
|       | ToV (training of volunteers) | Feb 2017       | 2 days (12hrs.)    | 52.5:47<br>(440 people)            | Hoeryong city<br>Yonsa county<br>Musang county   |
| HiE   | ToT                          | May 2017       | 3 days (18hrs.)    | 60:40<br>(30 people)               | Hoeryong city<br>Yonsa county<br>Musang county   |
|       | ToV                          | June-July 2017 | 2 days (12hrs.)    | 54.8:45.2<br>(270 people)          | Hoeryong city<br>Yonsa county<br>Musang county   |

Along with the training, the trained trainers and volunteers received health publications such as FA manual, FA flip chart and health message cards from the RC for daily use in updating their knowledge and delivering messages to their community people. In all, 500 copies of FA manuals and health message cards respectively and 1,000 copies of FA flip charts were printed and distributed.

Table below shows the detailed distribution list:

| Title of publication | Period   | Quantity | Target people/area  |
|----------------------|----------|----------|---|
| FA manual            | Mar 2017 | 500      | 500 trainers and adult volunteers in Hoeryong city, Yonsa and Musang counties                       |
| FA flip chart        | Mar 2017 | 1,000    | 500 trainers and adult volunteers/500 youth volunteers in Hoeryong city, Yonsa and Musang counties. |
| Health message card  | Mar 2017 | 500      | 500 trainers and adult volunteers in Hoeryong city, Yonsa and Musang counties                       |

A total of 400 IFRC standard FA backpacks were procured and distributed to the trained trainers and volunteers in the target communities in November 2017. The initial plan for distribution was August, however, due to the delay of transport by sea, it reached the RC trainers and volunteers three months later. Despite late delivery, FA backpacks were much appreciated by the local trainers and volunteers and are in constant use for FA service in the communities. In winter, the need for FA services grew in most of the target communities with an increased number of accidents such as falls on the icy road and the fractures. Thus, FA backpacks were used very effectively to save lives and treat injuries in the Winter period.

With an aim to protecting themselves and others from injuries, 8,675 household FA kits were procured and distributed to 8,675 individual households in the six cities and counties in the North Hamgyong Province. The distribution took place in two different stages, the first one in June with 6,200 HH FA kits and the second one in December with 2,475 HH FA kits. This specific activity was initially planned to support 12,000 individual families, but due to funding shortages, the number of beneficiaries was reduced.

Table below shows the details of distribution of FA backpacks and HH FA kits:

| Item              | Distribution date     | Target people                           | Target area  |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|--|
| FA backpacks      | Nov 2017              | RC trainers and volunteers              | Hoeryong city, Musang county, Yonsa county   |
| Household FA kits | June 2017<br>Dec 2017 | Individual households affected by flood | Hoeryong city, Musang county, Yonsa county, Kyonghung county, Kyongwon county, Onsong county |

With the help of IEC material and FA materials provided by the RC, RC trainers and volunteers actively conducted health promotion for the local population with a focus on women, children and the elderly throughout the year. The key topics for health promotion covered basic FA, diarrhea, acute respiratory infection, nutrition and epidemic control. They also offered basic FA service to the injured people in the most effective and prompt way.

Through running these activities successfully, many achievements were made in the capacity building of the volunteers and saving lives and preventing diseases among population through increased health awareness and quality FA service. Thanks to the health trainings and the supply of health training material the capacity of community volunteers in health in emergency was significantly enhanced. An increased number of volunteers are now better prepared to respond to any disasters. With a strong network of qualified volunteers, the local chapter reached a much wider population in health promotion as well as FA service. Almost 50,000 people benefited by both health education and FA services during the duration of the operation leading to life-saving behavior changes. As a result, the medium-term risks to the health of the affected populations are now reduced.

| Output   | Achievements (%)     |
|--|----------------------|
| <b>Output 1.2: Health institutions are supported to continue providing appropriate health services in winter time.</b> | <b>100</b>           |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>   | <b>% of Progress</b> |
| <i>Procurement and supply of solar heating systems to 18 health institutions</i>                                       | 100                  |
| <i>Conduct technical skill training on installation of solar heating systems in 18 health institutions</i>             | 100                  |
| <i>Procure and distribute Ri hospital kits/midwife kits to 18 health institutions</i>                                  | 100                  |

### Achievements

To provide continued and appropriate health service even in the harsh winter, 18 health institutions affected by flood, received solar heating systems in September with support from the RC. The installation was followed by technical training on the proper maintenance of the equipment. In all, 50 people working in the 18 health institutions were trained on this specific knowledge and skills. Several technicians from the Academy of National Science were mobilized to facilitate the training as well as technical service for installation.

These health institutions also received a set of Ri hospital kit / midwife kit in early November 2016. The initial plan for distribution was August, however, with the delay of transport by sea, it reached the end beneficiaries only in November (three months after the initial plan). The delay was mainly caused by escalating UN sanctions against DPRK. To be more specific, these kits were held in Dalian port (China) for about three months, simply because the sterilizer (an item that belongs to the Ri hospital kit) is made of aluminum. Thanks to the good support from the IFRC Country Cluster Team in Beijing, these kits were released and distributed to the target people.

Table below shows the details of the distribution of medical kits and solar heating systems:

| Target institution        | Medical kit<br>(Ri hospital/midwife kit) | Solar heating system |
|---------------------------|--|----------------------|
| Kangan-clinic             | 1  | 1                    |
| Songhak ri-hospital       | 1  | 1                    |
| Songbuk ri-clinic         | 1  | 1                    |
| Ingye ri-hospital         | 1  | 1                    |
| Changhyo ri-hospital      | 1  | 1                    |
| Nammun dong-polyclinic    | 1  | 1                    |
| Dongmyong dong-polyclinic | 1  | 1                    |
| Chayu ri-hospital         | 1  | 1                    |
| Sangchang ri-hospital     | 1  | 1                    |
| Rimgang ri-hospital       | 1  | 1                    |
| Sambong ri-polyclinic     | 1  | 1                    |
| Obong ri-clinic           | 1  | 1                    |
| Phungsan ri-clinic        | 1  | 1                    |
| Namjak ri-clinic          | 1  | 1                    |
| Yonsu ri-clinic           | 1  | 1                    |
| Soksu ri-clinic           | 1  | 1                    |
| Kwangyang ri-hospital     | 1  | 1                    |
| Phalso ri-clinic          | 1  | 1                    |

The RC supply of medical kits and solar heating system meant a lot to the local population as well as health workers. With the use of basic medical kits, the quality of health service in the target health institutions was enhanced and thus resulted in the improved health of the people and reduction of the referral cases. The simple Midwife Kit contributed much to saving lives and promoting maternal and child health.

With the solar heating system, health professionals (family doctors) continued to provide universal health care service such as diagnosis and treatment in their health institutions even in harsh winter conditions. This was almost impossible when they had no heating and no power supply. According to the information collected by local volunteers, the number of visits to the health institutions from November to December 2017 was two or three times more than that of previous years and the main visitors were women, children and the elderly. The Red Cross assistance to the Ri health facilities meant that people living in the remote areas who would normally have to walk a long distance (usually more than one or two hour) in harsh winter to reach upper level health institution for health service could now be treated much closer to their homes.

| Output   | Achievements (%)     |
|--|----------------------|
| <b>Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population.</b> | <b>100</b>           |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>   | <b>% of Progress</b> |
| <i>Mobilize RC youth to conduct health dissemination activities</i>  | <b>100</b>           |

### **Achievements**

With the purpose of disseminating RC key messages to the community people, DPRK RCS organized 30 RC youth dissemination teams in Hoeryong City, Musan and Yonsa Counties. Their dissemination activities are usually done in combination with art performance. Keeping this in mind, the RC provided musical instruments and RC youth uniform to these teams and organized RC youth dissemination workshop to streamline and standardize the performance.

The RC youth dissemination teams in the North Hamgyong Province actively conducted RC message dissemination activities targeting their community people, with the subjects of first aid, water sanitation and hygiene, road safety and disaster risk reduction. The musical instruments, RC youth uniform and FA flipcharts were very effective to draw the public attention, raise RC image and improve awareness of community people on health, Wash and others. Community people highly appreciate simple and clear health messages delivered by their children and this leads to better behavior change among the population. RC youth dissemination activities combined with art performance has become very popular in many of the communities.

### **Challenges**

- When the disaster occurred the FA service was organized but the skills of volunteers were quite poor and they had no FA materials. However, with good support from the community health workers (family doctors in the health institutions), RC volunteers continued to provide FA service to the injured and sick people.
- Since initially there was no funding for the health sector, this specific program started to be implemented only after five or six months after the operation started. Therefore, we had little health activities in the response phase but more in the recovery phase.
- The IFRC standard procurement process took a long time posing negative impact on stabilizing the lives of the most vulnerable people and on timely implementation of the emergency operation. The procurement of medical kits (Ri-hospital. Midwife kit) and FA backpacks procured by IFRC Geneva logistics took almost six months. Both DPRK RCS and IFRC CO made concerted efforts to make sure this takes place within six months in close cooperation with IFRC Geneva logistics.
- The long procurement of medical kits was further delayed because of the imposed sanctions on DPRK. These kits were held up at Dalian port (China) for three months and all RC partners including DPRK RCS, IFRC CO, IFRC County Cluster Team in Beijing and Geneva logistics worked hard to get them released and finally distributed them to the end beneficiaries.
- The solar heating system in the health institutions brought about a big difference in the lives of the community people living in the remote areas. However, it is not that effective in some of the target institutions. The main reasons for this, is extreme cold weather in the northern part of the country, little sunshine (sometimes one or two hours per day), poor building condition (no insulation) of health institution and little confidence of health workers to run the system. Keeping this in mind, DPRK RCS, with good support from the Academy of National Science, continued to provide technical support to the staff at relevant health institutions during winter to maximize the effectiveness of the system.

**Lessons learned**

- To be better prepared for future disasters, every volunteer should be equipped with FA knowledge and skills. To do so, FA training for volunteers should be obligatory and constant efforts should be made on ensuring quality training.
- To preposition FA kits in DP warehouses is essential and crucial to save lives and protect health of the people in any disasters.
- We need to advocate more for health planning and activities highlighting the importance of health activities as a core RC activity.
- It would be good if IFRC could consider developing other options of procurement for emergency setting.
- The RC should work together more closely to deliver strong message to the international community that humanitarian assistance should not be affected by political matters.
- To ensure the maximum impact of the solar heating systems, RC needs to work more closely with the Academy of National Science for better design and technical support.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

**Needs analysis:** The WASH assessment teams confirmed that the rehabilitation of the pumping stations in Hoeryong City and Musan County were high priorities - to ensure the availability of safe water in those communities. Also, in some communities, gravity fed water supply systems needed to be rehabilitated or constructed as alternatives to shallow wells that were contaminated and rendered unsafe and/or unusable by the floods. Total number of beneficiaries in three identified communities was 11,928 families (approximately 47,800 people). However, there were still unrehabilitated water points that need small scale repairs. Hygiene promotion was an urgent and high priority in the flood affected communities, particularly until the water supply and sanitation systems returned to safe functioning levels.

**Population to be assisted:** 7000 families (28,000 people) received WASH NFIs and winterized WASH items as well. 11,928 households (47,800 people) were benefitted from water supply schemes. 500 volunteers were trained in hygiene promotion and 40 volunteers received technical input for water and sanitation (WatSan) facilities. 8 communities benefited from solar water heaters installed in nurseries, kindergartens and public baths.

| <b>Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion</b>  |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in affected population.</b>  |                        |
| <b>Output</b>   | <b>Achievement (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 2.1: Target population is provided with hygiene items which meet Sphere standards</b>   | <b>100</b>             |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>  | <b>% of progress</b>   |
| <i>Distribution of hygiene kits and WPTs (distributed during initial phase of the disaster).</i>  | 100                    |
| <i>Procure and distribute hygiene items (body and laundry soap, tooth paste, sanitary pad, toilet paper) to 7,000 families for additional 5 months.</i> | 100                    |

### Achievements

During the initial phase of the disaster between 2 and 12 September 2016, 7,000 families were provided with 7,000 emergency family hygiene kits (for one-month use), 7,000 jerry cans and 646,180 WPTs from prepositioned NFI stocks. This helped a lot in reducing the immediate risk of water borne and water related diseases when the water supply was totally or partially interrupted, and sanitation facilities were not functioning properly. Table below shows the distribution table showing the beneficiaries of WPTs and emergency family hygiene kits.

| No.          | City/County                                  | Households   | WPT            | Hygiene kit/jerrycan |
|--------------|--|--------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1            | Musan  | 2,395        | 200,000        | 2,395                |
| 2            | Hoeryong                                     | 2,000        | 200,000        | 2,000                |
| 3            | Onsong                                       | 50           |                | 50                   |
| 4            | Kyongwon                                     | 50           |                | 50                   |
| 5            | Kyonghung                                    | 50           |                | 50                   |
| 6            | Yonsa  | 2,405        | 246,180        | 2,405                |
| 7            | Chongjin, Kimchaek, Kilju, Hwadae, Kyongsong | 50           |                | 50                   |
| <b>Total</b> |  | <b>7,000</b> | <b>646,180</b> | <b>7,000</b>         |



Monitoring by leader of RC branch in Hoeryong City on distribution of family hygiene kit through household visit. July 2017. (Photo: DPRK RCS branch in Hoeryong City)

As there was a growing demand of family hygiene kits among the flood victims, the operation provided additional hygiene consumables (consists of 25 body soaps, 35 laundry soaps, 5 tooth pastes, 30 sanitary pads, 20 toilet papers, 5 tooth brush) for another 5 months to affected population. Hence, a total of 10,675 kits (out of planned 12,000) were procured and distributed to the most affected population of Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa between December 2016 and June 2017. Below is the distribution table showing the beneficiaries over the period.

| No.              | Community | 1 <sup>st</sup> distribution<br>(Dec 2016) | 2 <sup>nd</sup> distribution<br>(Feb 2017) | 3 <sup>rd</sup> distribution<br>(Jun 2017) | Sub Total     |
|------------------|-----------|--|--|--|---------------|
| 1                | Hoeryong  | 1,000                                      | 1,400                                      | 1,500                                      | 3,900         |
| 2                | Musan     | 1,000                                      | 1,300                                      | 1,500                                      | 3,800         |
| 3                | Yonsa     | 800  | 1,175                                      | 1,000                                      | 2,975         |
| <b>Sub Total</b> |           | <b>2,800</b>                               | <b>3,875</b>                               | <b>4,000</b>                               | <b>10,675</b> |

The operation also provided the flood victims with additional 5-month supply of WPTs to ensure that they drink safe water until the water supply systems were rehabilitated and made safe. A total of 4.2 million WPTs were procured and distributed to 7,860 families in Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa in March 2017. In close collaboration with local authorities, the provincial Red Cross Chapter made sure that the WPTs were distributed to the target beneficiaries with the messages of its correct usage. Table below shows the distribution list of WPT in March 2017:

| No.          | City/ county | WPTs             | Families     |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1            | Musan        | 1,500,000        | 3,078        |
| 2            | Hoeryong     | 1,500,000        | 3,607        |
| 3            | Yonsa        | 1,200,000        | 1,175        |
| <b>Total</b> |              | <b>4,200,000</b> | <b>7,860</b> |

| Output   | Achievement (%)      |
|--|----------------------|
| <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>100</b>           |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>   | <b>% of progress</b> |
| <i>Elaborate appropriate designs for water supply systems and bill of quantities based on the detailed field survey.</i>   | 100                  |
| <i>Procure and deliver necessary construction materials (cement and reinforcement steel bar, pipes and fittings) to target communities.</i>  | 100                  |
| <i>Procurement of spare parts for mobile water treatment units and replacement of one unit.</i>  | 100                  |
| <i>Conduct two-day WatSan technical workshops to train 40 volunteers on the construction, operation, and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities in the target community.</i> | 100                  |
| <i>Procurement and distribution of WPTs for 7000 families for 5 months.</i>  | 100                  |
| <i>Install 17 solar water heater in the kindergartens, children's nurseries and public bath for provision of warm water for hand washing and bath.</i>                               | 100                  |
| <i>Monitor and evaluate the process of rehabilitation of water supply systems by DPRK Red Cross.</i>   | 100                  |

#### **Achievements:**

When the flood hit North Hamgyong Province, the DPRK Red Cross Society and government institutions mobilized all its resources to focus on emergency response and rehabilitation activities in the disaster affected areas within a brief period of time.

In December 2016, field surveys were conducted, and discussions were made on the rehabilitation plan with local people. Upon elaborating appropriate designs for water supply systems, the IFRC WASH delegate and DPRK Red Cross Society staff made field visits to finalize the Bill of Quantity for procurement of needed construction materials in February 2017. Cement, steel bars and pump facilities were delivered to the respective communities in April 2017, and pipes and fittings for water supply were delivered in July 2017.

The DPRK RCS and IFRC WASH team kept close contact with the branches on the ground and arranged



Wash WASH staff of DPRK RCS giving technical support on the construction of water reservoir in Songhak ri, Hoeryong City. September 2017, (Photo: DPRK RCS)

regular field monitoring visits during the implementation of activities. The field monitoring not only focused on the progress of activities but also on the wide collection of reflection and feedback from distinct groups of beneficiaries as well as from branches to identify unmet or unexpected needs.

The water supply system rehabilitation was completed In October, with one gravity-fed water supply system in Songhak ri and two pumped water supply systems in Yuson district and Musan Eup town. The operation also supported the individual households and institutions with piped link to these water systems. A total of 47,801 people of 11,958 households and 14 public institutions are now directly benefitting from improved access to safe water. This was also complemented with WASH technical workshop which targeted 40 technicians and it supported their ongoing management and maintenance of water and sanitation facilities. Topics Construction of water supply systems, assessment, design of systems, operation and maintenance of the mobile water treatment units. Technicians were from the affected area. Table below shows the beneficiary numbers with improved access to safe water:

| No. | Community    | No. of beneficiary | No. of HH     | No. of public bath | No. of hospital | No. of clinic | No. of school | No. of nursery | No. of kindergarten |
|-----|--------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 1   | Songhak ri   | 1,358              | 341           | 0                  | NA              | 1             | 1             | 1              | 1                   |
| 2   | Yuson Dist.  | 14,422             | 3,612         | 0                  | NA              | 1             | 0             | 1              | 1                   |
| 3   | Musan Eup    | 32,021             | 8,005         | 1                  | 1               | 1             | 1             | 2              | 1                   |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>47,801</b>      | <b>11,958</b> | <b>1</b>           | <b>1</b>        | <b>3</b>      | <b>2</b>      | <b>4</b>       | <b>3</b>            |

One unit of EMWAT, a mobile water treatment unit and spare parts were procured and delivered to the warehouse of DPRK Red Cross for future emergency operation. The operation also supported the communities with the installation of 17 solar water heaters in 8 communities of flooded areas that provide warm water all the year round. As North Hamgyong Province is situated in high mountainous areas, the weather is extremely cold and there is shortage of fuel and electricity to boil water. The solar water heaters provide warm water for hand-washing and bathing to kindergartens, nurseries and public baths. This contributed greatly to improving personal hygiene conditions and is very much appreciated by the community people.



DPRK RC staff monitoring on the regular use of solar water heaters installed in kindergarten in Eup Town of Musan County, (*Photo: DPRK RCS branch in Musan County*)

Table below shows the installation of solar water heaters:

| No.          | City/county              | Target   | Quantity (unit) |
|--------------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 1            | Hoeryong City            | Songhak ri kindergarten, nursery               | 2               |
| 2            |                          | Yuson district kindergarten, nursery           | 2               |
| 3            |                          | Changhyo ri kindergarten, nursery, public bath | 4               |
| 4            |                          | Kangan dong public bath                        | 2               |
| 5            | Eup town of Musan County | Eup kindergarten, nursery, public bath         | 4               |
| 6            |                          | Sambong district kindergarten                  | 1               |
| 7            |                          | Tokso ri kindergarten                          | 1               |
| 8            |                          | Minbong ri kindergarten                        | 1               |
| <b>Total</b> |                          |  | <b>17</b>       |

| Output  | Achievement (%)      |
|---|----------------------|
| <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>100</b>           |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>  | <b>% of progress</b> |
| <i>Conduct training of volunteers (ToV) for 500 volunteers in hygiene promotion.</i>  | 100                  |
| <i>Print and distribute 2,800 packages of IEC materials on hygiene promotion to be used in the training.</i>  | 100                  |
| <i>Hygiene promotion activities by trained volunteers.</i>  | 100                  |
| <i>Undertake baseline and end line surveys to determine the change in awareness and practice in communities reached.</i>  | 100                  |

**Achievements:**

The operation aimed to enhance knowledge, attitude and practice on protecting safe water, sanitation and hygiene in schools and communities. In this regard, dissemination materials including musical instruments and uniforms were provided to Red Cross Youth and volunteers were trained on HP.

The RCY dissemination team made tours around their communities to deliver HP messages through the live music performances they give, and they tried to convince the audience that behavior changing in proper hygiene is directly linked to good health. To equip the bands, we gave branches a set of musical instruments consisting of 2 guitars, 1 drum set, 1 audio and hi-fi set, 5 microphones, 1 accordion, 5 Korean drums, 1 trombone, 1 trumpet, 20 t-shirts, uniform (jackets and trousers) that the operation provided. The messages they delivered included causes and prevention of water borne and water related diseases, importance of drinking boiled water, critical times of handwashing, personal hygiene and environmental hygiene.



Hygiene promotion activities conducted by trained DPRK RCS volunteer in July 2017, (Photo: DPRK RCS)

A total of 500 volunteers of Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa were trained on HP between 15 May 15 and 10 August 2017. These volunteers went back to their communities and helped local health institutions in their recovery activities. They promoted good hygiene behaviors, sanitation improvements and sustainable management of WASH facilities by the communities. It contributed to empowering communities to manage their water and to control sanitation-related diseases by promoting health awareness and understanding, leading to environmental and behavioral improvements. HP activities of RCY and RC volunteers were complemented by 2,800 packages of IEC materials provided to health institutions, schools and volunteers.



Hygiene promotion training for DPRK RCS volunteers conducted in August 2017, (Photo: DPRK RCS)

The IEC material focused on proper handwashing geared towards school children and adults, proper maintenance of wells, protection and types of water sources, water-borne diseases (typhoid, cholera, worms, intestinal parasites, symptoms and prevention of water-borne diseases and treatment including ORS and home storage of drinking water and water treatment in the home (filtering, boiling, vector control, personal hygiene, food hygiene, environmental hygiene, common hygiene etiquette among other topics. Table below shows the distribution list of IEC materials:

| No. | Community    | Flipchart for volunteers | Flipchart for school children and manuals (set) |
|-----|--------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1   | Hoeryong     | 500                      | 400   |
| 2   | Musan        | 300                      | 400   |
| 3   | Yonsa        | 250                      | 300   |
| 4   | Onsong       | 150                      | 100   |
| 5   | Kyongwon     | 100                      | 100   |
| 6   | Kyonghung    | 100                      | 100   |
|     | <b>Total</b> | <b>1,400</b>             | <b>1,400</b>                                    |

## **Challenges**

WPTs which were distributed at the initial phase of the disaster was a bit of challenge. Firstly, the population was not familiar with WPT and the smell of chlorine in the tablets made them reluctant to use. Moreover, the different dose of WPTs provided by different international organizations made them rather confused.

The DPRK RCS mobilized volunteers to convince the population to use the tabs as being safe and would provide clean drinking water by demonstrating in front of them. They also provided brochures which clearly showed the usage of the tabs and made sure that all the beneficiaries are aware of how to use tablets.

## **Lessons learned**

One of the findings is that hardware support will only be effective when software complements it. For example, providing safe and clean water could not eradicate all water-borne diseases. Hygiene promotion was of great importance in terms of improving behavioral change.

The other finding is that the external factors should be taken into consideration when designing the project. The solar water heaters provided were of great efficiency in most of the beneficiaries, whereas some of them could not benefit that much due to the water pipes being frozen when the outside temperature was extremely low.

## Shelter

**Needs analysis:** In the first weeks of the disaster, NFIs for 7,000 families were distributed in the affected areas. In the first months, there was an immediate need for a quick shelter solution. For this a technical shelter expert was deployed in DPRK and 52,200 CGI sheets were procured to support the rehabilitation of this need.

DPRK RCS and IFRC implemented Shelter activities in close cooperation with the GoDPRK and DPRK RCS to support the construction of up to 2,000 new houses in Hoeryong City, Yonsa county and Kyonghung county of North Hamgyong Province replacing badly damaged houses that require significant further attention.

**Population to be assisted:** The initial distribution of NFIs supported 7,000 families (approx. 28,000 people) in Hoeryong City, Musan county, Yonsa county, Onsong county, Kyonghung county and Kyongwon county. The CGI sheets covered about 2,000 households.

| <b>Shelter</b>  |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 3: The immediate and medium-term household, shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met</b>  |                        |
| <b>Output</b>   | <b>Achievement (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 3.1: Provision of essential household items to 7,000 affected families</b>  | <b>100</b>             |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>  | <b>% of progress</b>   |
| <i>Distribution of emergency shelter<sup>2</sup> and household items<sup>3</sup>, including cooking items</i>   | 100                    |
| <b>Achievements</b>   |                        |
| <p>A total of 7,000 flood affected families (28,000 people) have received emergency relief items according to their needs and selection criteria in Hoeryong city, Musan county, Yonsa county, Onsong county, Kyongwon county and Kyonghung county of North Hamgyong province. 150 tents, 14,000 tarpaulins, 28,000 quilts, 7,000 cooking sets, 7,000 jerry cans, 7,000 hygiene kits, 646,180 water purification tablets and 1,500 shelter tool kits were distributed by the DPRK RCS to the flood affected people. These beneficiaries included the most vulnerable people: children, the aged, pregnant and lactating women. The support has been focused on the immediate need of these targeted beneficiaries in a timely manner, contributing to alleviating their sufferings and saving lives in the critical period during the floods. The relief items have been replenished through the emergency appeal fund and pre-positioned at the regional disaster preparedness warehouses for future disaster.</p> |                        |
| <p>Beneficiaries had been identified with a selection and registration process. The process was facilitated by mobilizing trained 1,800 Red Cross volunteers to the flood-affected areas. The quality and transparency of relief operation had been ensured through regular monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems was carried out by NDRT and PDRT members and Red Cross volunteers of DPRK RCS. The emergency response capacity of the DPRK RCS was demonstrated not only by the timely assessment, planning, and well-functioned network to ensure implementation of the relief delivery.</p>  |                        |



DPRK RCS volunteers distributing the emergency NFIs to the beneficiaries in Yonsa county, North Hamgyong Province in September 2016, (Photo: IFRC CO and DPRK RCS)

<sup>2</sup>tarpaulins (2 per family), and tent (150 only).

<sup>3</sup>cooking set, quilts (4 per family), jerry can, and hygiene kit.

Table below show the impact and response data of the support given by DPRK Red Cross Society and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies:

| Name of Counties                             | No. of assisted families | Quilts        | Cooking Set <sup>4</sup> | Hygiene Kit <sup>5</sup> | Tent       | Shelter toolkit <sup>6</sup> | Jerry Cans   | Tarpaulin Sheets | Water purification tablets |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| Musan County                                 | 2,395                    | 9,580         | 2,395                    | 2,395                    | 0          | 550                          | 2,395        | 4,790            | 200,000                    |
| Hoeryong City                                | 2,000                    | 8,000         | 2,000                    | 2,000                    | 0          | 650                          | 2,000        | 4,000            | 200,000                    |
| Onsong County                                | 50                       | 200           | 50                       | 50                       | 50         | 10                           | 50           | 100              |                            |
| Kyongwon County                              | 50                       | 200           | 50                       | 50                       | 50         | 10                           | 50           | 100              |                            |
| Kyonghung County                             | 50                       | 200           | 50                       | 50                       | 50         | 10                           | 50           | 100              |                            |
| Younsa County                                | 2,405                    | 9620          | 2,405                    | 2,405                    | 0          | 260                          | 2,405        | 4,810            | 246,180                    |
| Chongjin, Kimchaek, Kilju, Hwadae, Kyongsong | 50                       | 200           | 50                       | 50                       | 0          | 10                           | 50           | 100              |                            |
| <b>Total</b>                                 | <b>7,000</b>             | <b>28,000</b> | <b>7,000</b>             | <b>7,000</b>             | <b>150</b> | <b>1,500</b>                 | <b>7,000</b> | <b>14,000</b>    | <b>646,180</b>             |

| Output  | Achievement (%)      |
|---|----------------------|
| <b>Output 3.2: Medium-term and durable shelter solutions that meet agreed standards are provided to target families</b> | <b>100</b>           |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>  | <b>% of progress</b> |
| <i>Technical support from IFRC shelter expert.</i>  | 100                  |
| <i>Shelter activities.</i>  | 100                  |

#### Achievements:

To support the emergency appeal, an IFRC shelter advisor was deployed to DPRK RCS for one month to give technical input and to provide the best shelter solutions with available funds. In mid-September, the Government of DPRK requested the international community to support it with CGI sheets for shelter roofing materials as the production capacity in country was limited. With the support of the shelter advisor. A total of 52,200 high quality CGI sheets were procured and handed over to the DPRK government. In the first phase of shelter construction programme by 19 November 2016, the GoDPRK took lead for reconstruction of 422 housing units in Yonsa County with the donated 10,200 CGI sheets from Red Cross. The remaining 42,000 sheets were transported to Hoeryong City and stored at the government warehouse for construction and rehabilitation of other damaged houses.



DPRK RCS supported CGI sheets used for permanent shelter roofing in Hoeryong city, North Hamgyong Province in November 2017, (Photo: IFRC and, DPRK RCS)

The second phase of reconstruction and rehabilitation started from July 2017. As per the DPRK RCS, a total of 2,180 households have been benefited through reconstruction and repairing house buildings in Hoeryong City, Kyonghung county and Yonsa County in North Hamgyong province, which greatly contributed with the Red Cross CGI sheets to increase their resilience.

To ensure the quality of shelters being built, trained volunteers were mobilized to monitor shelter construction works, with the technical support and guidance of DPRK RCS staff and IFRC delegates across the operational areas.

#### Challenges

Though a considerable number of volunteers were mobilized in North Hamgyong flood response, many of them lacked specific skills for relief and recovery operation. That caused some challenges in providing timely, efficient and up to standard services. This was discussed and reviewed in the mid-term review workshop in February 2017 and final review workshop in December 2017, which has been supported by the DPRK RCS and IFRC. In the workshops, participants emphasized the need of providing effective trainings to the volunteers in specific skills including shelter set up as well as procedures in effective distribution of relief items.

<sup>4</sup> Cooking set contents: Rice-cooking pot, soup-cooking pot, rice-bowl, soup-bowl, plates, cups, table spoons, chopsticks, soup ladle, knife, bucket and scouring pad, designed for a family of five.

<sup>5</sup> Hygiene kit contents: Bathing soap, laundry soap, sanitary pads, hand towel, mirror, toilet paper, toothpaste, toothbrush, razor and comb, designed for a family of five.

<sup>6</sup> Shelter toolkit contents: Rope, handsaw, cutting pliers, shovel, nail, tie-wire, claw hammer and ruler.

In the first week of the disaster, it was a challenge accessing the affected communities as roads were destroyed or blocked by landslides. During winter, the weather condition was a challenge for the distribution as roads were often blocked by snow/ice and therefore delays were occurred.

Procurement of CGI sheets was a challenge – due to a national celebration in China, there was a lockdown for 10 days during October 2016 for the celebration. As CGI sheets were procured from China so no activity could be done, as result delaying delivery of CGI sheets.

Time taken for procurement of quality CGI sheets took longer than expected and building or rehabilitation of permanent shelter was temporarily stopped due to the severe cold winter. So only 10,200 CGI sheets out of total amount of procured 52,200 CGI sheets were utilized until November 2016 by government, and the other remaining CGI sheets were used for shelter roofing materials in 2017.

In the beginning of 2017, the GoDPRK focused their rehabilitation activities on mitigation measures to protect the population from the upcoming rainy season, thus, the rehabilitation and repair of damaged houses was delayed and finalized by end of 2017.

### **Lessons learned**

The shelter program provided a good learning opportunity in the context of a large-scale emergency relief operation. This has resulted in preparing a pool of local RC branch staff and volunteers with emergency and recovery shelter programming knowledge and skills, which is an important asset for future DRR initiatives.

## Disaster risk reduction

The communities had very limited preparedness for a disaster and even less capacity in disaster response as they were not exposed to disasters in recent history, and this is reportedly the worst disaster in the affected areas in more than 70 years. The need to deliver some basic disaster preparedness and DRR activities was a clear priority.

A risk-mapping exercise was proposed for each affected community as a priority, to ensure that the community and authorities are aware of, and informed about, the hazards and risks present in their locations. Those activities have been fulfilled.

DPRK RCS has developed disaster response mechanism which is established at the National, Provincial and Red Cross Branch level. As North Hamgyong Province has not traditionally been a disaster-prone area over the years, scarce resources have been directed to developing the capacity of other more 'at risk' provinces. The impacts of climate change and changing weather patterns, reflected in the 2015 Rason City flood and the 2016 North Hamgyong floods, confirm the need to invest in developing, preparing, training equipping and supporting DPRK RCS volunteers across the North Hamgyong Province.

**Needs analysis:** To ensure that the affected communities will become more resilient towards disaster, the following activities were conducted in the targeted communities in three counties:

- Community based risk mapping exercise in each flood-affected community;
- Establishing community-based early warning and evacuation system (CBEWES);
- Evacuation simulation exercises;
- Safe Shelter awareness raising and skill trainings;
- Develop, prepare, train and equip Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) and Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRT) and volunteers.

**Population to be assisted:** DRR activities supported all residents (approx. 110,000 people) of the three worst affected counties of Hoeryong City, Musan County and Yonsa County.

| <b>Disaster risk reduction</b>   |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 4: Communities are more resilient towards disasters</b>   |                        |
| <b>Output</b>  | <b>Achievement (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 4.1: Volunteers from the community are trained as first responders</b>   | <b>100</b>             |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>   | <b>% of progress</b>   |
| <i>Conduct community-based disaster response (Community Based Early Warning and Evacuation) training for 500 volunteers and community members.</i>   | 100                    |
| <i>Procure and distribute early warning materials.</i>   | 100                    |
| <i>Skills training for provincial disaster response teams, branch disaster response teams and volunteers</i>   | 100                    |
| <i>Procure PDRT/NDRT deployment kits.</i>  | 100                    |
| <i>Conduct DRR and disaster preparedness awareness raising activities.</i>   | 100                    |
| <i>Conduct Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) training targeting volunteers and community members.</i>  | 100                    |
| <b>Achievements</b>  |                        |
| <p>A total of 505 participants (308 men and 197 women) including community Red Cross branch staff, volunteers, stakeholders and community people were trained in two-days Community Based Early Warning and Evacuation trainings with simulation exercises in Hoeryong City, Musan and Yonsa County from March to May 2017.</p> <p>Eight sets of early warning and evacuation materials were procured and distributed to targeted flood affected communities in Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa county in the first week of June 2017.</p> |                        |

A two-days of ToT PDRT Relief skill training was conducted in North Hamgyong province for 40 participants (35 men and 5 women). It provided an overview of the key components of disaster response with the focus on assessment, relief, distribution, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, and SPHERE. After the flood operation midterm review was conducted in February 2017. The result was to increase the number of people in emergency response to improve the capacities in North Hamgyong to respond to future disasters. Therefore, additional emergency relief skill trainings targeting 460 branch staff, Red Cross volunteers and community people was conducted in June and July 2017. 200 NDRT/PDRT members, branch staff and Red Cross volunteers in the affected communities were given one sleeping mattress, one rechargeable flashlight, one rain suit, one Red Cross jacket and one backpack.



DPRK RCS volunteers discussing the impact of hazards to shelters in ToV, PASSA training, Hoeryong city, North Hamgyong Province, (Photo: IFRC and DPRK RCS)



DPRK RCS volunteers conducting community risk mapping in the flood affected areas, Musan county, North Hamgyong Province, (Photo: IFRC and DPRK RCS)

Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter and Settlement Awareness (PASSA) training conducted from August – November 2017 targeting 400 community stakeholders, RC staff and volunteers. A thousand (1,000) copies of Community Based Early Warning and equipped with emergency deployment kits to respond to future disasters.

Evacuation (CBEWE) Guidelines were printed and distributed to the affected communities to deliver lifesaving awareness messages in North Hamgyong Province.

### Challenges

Due to funding constraint, no funds were allocated for mitigation measures. Thus, small scale mitigation program was removed from the emergency appeal revision.

### Lessons learned


Building systematic analysis into the programme is useful to guiding strategic decision-making. This flood operation was lacking a process to gather information, and update ongoing needs, and analyzing the detailed assessment, M&E data during the appeal implementation between HQs, provincial branch and target community level.

Poor communication has been identified among the local RC staff, volunteers and beneficiaries due to the infrastructure damage and shortage of local resources.

## National Society capacity building

**Needs analysis:** To ensure the disaster preparedness of DPRK RCS the replenishment of emergency items consistent with the local context, customs, and IFRC disaster catalogue standards was essential. Additional equipment, including vehicles, computers, communication support and trained, prepared and equipped surge staff were required to support the required scaling up of the DPRK RCS and IFRC capacities to respond to the scale and scope of this disaster.

The branches needed to rehabilitate or renovate the offices since they were damaged by the flood, and the branch staff and the volunteer leaders needed to be trained to fulfil their tasks and needed refresher trainings in PMER, volunteer management and youth dissemination to increase their capacities for the next disaster. DPRK RCS needed to promote their activities not only at national level but also to other Red Cross partners internationally. Therefore, the newly developed communication department was equipped to ensure professional communication activities in future disasters.

| <b>National Society capacity building</b>  |                        |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
|--|------------------------|--|-------------|--|------|-----|-----|-----------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------------|-----|-------|-------------|-----|-------|-----------|-------|-------|----------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-------|
| <b>Outcome 5: National Society level of preparedness for future disasters and capacity to deliver sustainable programming and services is strengthened</b>   |                        |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <b>Output</b>  | <b>Achievement (%)</b> |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <b>Output 5.1: Increased material and human resource capacity is available for the National Society to respond to future disasters, deliver programs and services.</b>   | <b>100</b>             |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>   | <b>% of progress</b>   |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <i>Replenishment of family tents, jerry cans, tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, blue quilts, cooking/hygiene kits and WPTs targeting for 7,000 families</i>   | 100                    |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <i>Procurement of warehouse renovation material for Chongjin disaster preparedness warehouse</i>   | 100                    |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <i>Provide two vehicles and one truck to support the implementation of emergency flood operation in North Hamgyong province</i>  | 100                    |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <i>Support five Red Cross branches with office equipment and furniture to strengthen the organizational bases in the affected area</i>   | 100                    |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <i>Communication department to be equipped with professional communication materials including a Camera and a Camcorder.</i>   | 100                    |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <b>Achievements</b>  |                        |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <p>During the first week of rapid response to flood operation in North Hamgyong Province, pre-stocked NFI materials including family tents, tarpaulins, family kitchen sets, Hygiene kits, WPTs, jerrycans, quilts, etc. in DP warehouses in Pyongyang and Hamhung were directly transported to flood affected areas and distributed to 7000 families (some 28,000 flood-affected people). So, replenishment of NFI materials for 7000 families in DP warehouses was a high priority to prepare for future natural disasters. And pre-stocking NFIs in Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province was identified as an important factor to ensure a rapid and effective response to the disaster affected people in North Hamgyong Province, considering the difficult access to these areas due to poor road condition.</p> |                        |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <p>With the emergency appeal fund support, NFI materials for 7,000 families including tents, tarpaulins, cooking sets, quilts, jerry cans, family hygiene kits, water purification tablets and shelter tool kits were procured and disaster preparedness (DP) warehouse in Chongjin City was renovated in September 2017. The procured NFI materials (7,000 families) were stored as disaster preparedness stock in three regional DP warehouses in Pyongyang, Hamhung and Chongjin cities. Table below shows disaster preparedness stock replenished through the emergency appeal support:</p>  |                        |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
|   |                        |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <p>NFIs stockpiled in renovated DP warehouse, Chongjin City, North Hamgyong Province, (Photo: IFRC and DPRK RCS)</p>   |                        |  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Relief Item</b></th> <th><b>Unit</b></th> <th><b>DP stock procured from Emergency appeal</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tent</td> <td>Set</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tarpaulin</td> <td>Piece</td> <td>14,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quilt</td> <td>Piece</td> <td>28,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kitchen set</td> <td>Set</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hygiene kit</td> <td>Kit</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jerry can</td> <td>Piece</td> <td>7,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water purification tablets</td> <td>Tablet</td> <td>5,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shelter tool kits</td> <td>Kit</td> <td>1,500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>   |                        | <b>Relief Item</b>                             | <b>Unit</b> | <b>DP stock procured from Emergency appeal</b> | Tent | Set | 150 | Tarpaulin | Piece | 14,000 | Quilt | Piece | 28,000 | Kitchen set | Set | 7,000 | Hygiene kit | Kit | 7,000 | Jerry can | Piece | 7,000 | Water purification tablets | Tablet | 5,000,000 | Shelter tool kits | Kit | 1,500 |
| <b>Relief Item</b>   | <b>Unit</b>            | <b>DP stock procured from Emergency appeal</b> |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Tent   | Set                    | 150  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Tarpaulin  | Piece                  | 14,000   |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Quilt  | Piece                  | 28,000   |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Kitchen set  | Set                    | 7,000  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Hygiene kit  | Kit                    | 7,000  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Jerry can  | Piece                  | 7,000  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Water purification tablets   | Tablet                 | 5,000,000                                      |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |
| Shelter tool kits  | Kit                    | 1,500  |             |  |      |     |     |           |       |        |       |       |        |             |     |       |             |     |       |           |       |       |                            |        |           |                   |     |       |

During the implementation of the EA operation, field visits and transport to flood affected communities in North Hamgyong Province which is in the northern end of DPRK were big challenges, due to adverse accessibility condition and insufficient capacity of NS vehicles.

**Two land cruisers and one truck** were procured and donated to the DPRK RCS to support the implementation of emergency flood operation in North Hamgyong Province. These improved and will continue to contribute to improve operational capacity of DPRK RCS. With the EA fund support, DPRK RCS gave support to rehabilitating or renovating four County level RC branches in Musan County, Hoeryong City, Yonsa County and Kyonghung County, and one provincial RC branch in North Hamgyong Province by providing office equipment.

#### **Printing updated volunteer management guideline**

The OD intervention was limited to the three most affected counties and the provincial branch, due to limited resources. Traditional disaster risk reduction was not included in the RC training package for volunteer management, only FA, hygiene and other health related topics are covered. Considering the current trend of increased natural disasters in these areas, RC HQ updated the volunteer management manual with inserting the DRR concept in the package and disseminate it to all the branches and volunteers in North Hamgyong province. The updated volunteer management guidelines were printed with the support of EA fund. Organizational Development/Programme Coordination department distributed these guidelines to RC branches and this will help to improve the volunteer management considerably from 2018.

#### **Procurement of digital camera and camcorder**

Procurement process of digital camera and camcorder for communication with EA fund support was completed and delivered to the Communication/Resource mobilization Department of DPRK RCS in December. These instruments will contribute to capacity building of the communication department of the DPRK RCS as well as helping to raise RC image among the public and draw the public attention on RC/RC movement.

#### **Printing and distribution of diary and desk calendars (2018)**

With EA fund support, 1,680 copies of diary and 4,000 copies of RC desk calendar were printed and distributed to RC branches, relevant stakeholders and local authorities at the end of December 2017. These materials will encourage and motivate RC staff and RC volunteers as the materials assist in dissemination and contribute to raising RC image among the public and giving better understanding of RC/RC movement and RC messages to all people in DPRK.

| <b>Output</b>  | <b>Achievement (%)</b> |
|--|------------------------|
| <b>Output 5.2: Increased skill sets available for the National Society to respond to future disasters and deliver programmes and services.</b>                     | <b>100</b>             |
| <b>Activities planned:</b>   | <b>% of progress</b>   |
| <i>Provide training to 40 branch staff and community leaders on planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</i>   | 100                    |
| <i>Conduct logistics capacity building workshop for 25 NDRT members of DPRK RCS at headquarters</i>  | 100                    |
| <i>Conduct volunteer management training &amp; exchange visit for branch staff and volunteer leaders from Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa counties in North Hamgyong</i> | 100                    |
| <i>Conduct Red Cross youth dissemination training</i>  | 100                    |

#### **Achievements**

To enhance the capacity of DPRK RCS's staff and volunteers in planning, monitoring, evaluation and Reporting, a 2 days' workshop was conducted on 18 -19 Jan 2017 at North Hamgyong Province. 40 staff and volunteers participated from all 3 most affected counties (Musan, Yonsa and Hoeryong City). All the participants were involved in operation during assessment, relief management, organization of RC youth activities, health and hygiene promotion activities and monitoring activities. The training was based on PMER cycle and focused on assessment, baseline and Planning.

Red Cross Youth dissemination materials (musical instruments and visibility uniforms) were procured and distributed to 30 secondary schools in Hoeryong city, Musan county and Yonsa county of North Hamgyong province. These schools organized the RC youth dissemination teams and promoted the RC messages on hygiene, first aid, disaster risk reduction and other health issues through art performances and other kinds of promotion sessions.

DPRK RCS organized 2 rounds of workshop in North Hamgyong Province, 1st round in Chongjin City from 23 to 25, September and 2nd round in Hoeryong City from 26 to 28, September 2017 to standardize key RC messages and methodologies for art performance of RC youth dissemination teams. With the material support, the RC youth dissemination teams conducted various dissemination activities with the topics of first aid, hygiene, health care, safe water, tree planting and other RC messages reaching approximately 28,000 community people.



DPRK RCS Youth dissemination team's art performance in North Hamgyong Province on 28 September 2017, (Photo by: DPRK RCS)

The volunteer management training for North Hamgyong and three counties were conducted for 60 branch staff and volunteer leaders in May 2017. The training contributed to improvement of understanding on volunteer management cycle and the skills for recruiting, retention of volunteers, mobilizing, monitoring and reporting on volunteers' activities.

### Challenges

Delivery of humanitarian aid to DPRK was time consuming because of UN sanctions. Although, sanctions exclude humanitarian aid, quite often this is wrongly interpreted and material is deemed ineligible. Under the emergency flood operation, some logistics procurement process was delayed as those items were marked ineligible to sanctions.

The branch staff and volunteers in North Hamgyong province could not conduct voluntary services for flood affected people more effectively because they had not received sufficient training for disaster response, preparedness and recovery. Especially country-level branches did not organize effective volunteer management in emergency operation including evacuating community population, providing shelter for the displaced people, distributing NFIs to the beneficiaries, etc.

### Lessons learned

Having experienced this emergency operation, DPRK RCS and IFRC under disaster management legal framework i.e. disaster law should be improved through Red Cross network with transit countries, including China, to build awareness about principles, purpose and use of humanitarian aid.

Community communication approaches needs to be improved to ensure that community feedback should be connected directly into ongoing programme reviews and evaluations. Effective resource mobilization is crucial to strengthening of resilience, improving the capacity for recovery through better coordination mechanism, joint planning, assessments and the sharing of data at the National, Provincial and county levels.

| <b>Quality programming (areas common to all sectors)</b>  |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>Outcome 6: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation.</b>       |                        |
| <b>Output</b>   | <b>Achievement (%)</b> |
| <b>Output 6.1: Management of the operation is informed by continuous assessments and a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system</b> | <b>100</b>             |
| <b>Activities planned</b>   | <b>% of Progress</b>   |
| <i>Monitoring field visits by joint teams of DPRK RCS headquarters and IFRC</i>   | 100                    |
| <i>Review workshops</i>   | 100                    |
| <i>Final evaluation of the implementation of emergency appeal</i>   | 100                    |
| <b>Achievements</b>   |                        |

Given its nationwide network and auxiliary status, the DPRK RCS together with IFRC were granted access to conduct the regular monitoring and field evaluation. DPRK RCS and IFRC played an important role in sharing statistics and situation updates of the emergencies with the humanitarian community to facilitate 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) to fast track and ensure quality humanitarian assistance in the emergency response.

The DPRK Red Cross Society in close coordination with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, DPRK country Office, State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM) and North Hamgyong Provincial RC branch conducted the mid-term review workshop in Feb 2017 and final review workshop in Dec 2017. This was to measure and share the key achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and recommendations/suggestions of the flood operation in North Hamgyong Province among the flood affected local stakeholders, RC branch staff and volunteers. The mid-term / final review workshops of flood operation have also provided the opportunity of sharing the good practices, experiences and relief skills in disaster preparedness and protection capacity with local stakeholders, NDRT, PDRT members, RC branch staff, volunteers and partners. The results from these reviews were reflected in the updated multi-hazard plan for DPRK RCS.



RC volunteers finding the key achievements, challenges and lessons learnt of flood operation in final review workshop, Chongjin city, North Hamgyong Province on 13 December 2017, (Photo: IFRC and DPRK RCS)

External final evaluation was conducted from 5th December to 27th December 2017 for the purpose of determining to what degree the humanitarian objectives of the relief and recovery interventions were achieved and providing recommendations on how the capacity could be further strengthened at both DPRK RCS Headquarters and Provincial Branch levels. The evaluation team was led by Mr. Yvan, Consultant from IFRC and included 2 staff from IFRC Co and DPRK RCS who did not engage in the flood operation. During field visit to North Hamgyong Province, the team assessed the extent to which interventions under the operation achieved and the capacity of the DPRK RCS to deliver relief and recovery assistance during field monitoring and provided recommendations on how this capacity can be further strengthened. Thanks to the effort of Consultant and full support from DPRK RCS, final evaluation report was finalised and posted. Key findings and recommendations from the final evaluation are outlined in Annex 1.

### Challenges

There were some challenges to mobilize trained PDRT members and volunteers in North Hamgyong Province as its affected communities were not disaster-prone areas in the previous years. Mobilization of assessment team members from neighboring provincial branch and HQs took time for effective field deployment. Information flow from the affected areas to DPRK RCS HQ was not timely in the first phase of the relief operation.

### Lessons learned

Need assessment team should include people with multi-sectoral expertise to form an inclusive emergency response operation. The current format of the rapid assessment needs to be reviewed to make it more representative to cover all areas (e.g. Shelter, Health, WatSan, DRR and branch capacity). Thus, coordination between DPRK RCS, IFRC and SCEDM needs to be further strengthened through contingency planning, pre-disaster meeting to improve information sharing. Key findings and main recommendations from the external final evaluation of the floods operations is outlined in Annex 1.

## D.THE BUDGET

The Emergency Appeal sought CHF 5,037,707 of which CHF 4,813,857 was raised. The total expenditure recorded was CHF 4,793,360 (99.6 per cent of income), leaving a balance of CHF 20,496 as of February 2018. The balance income will continue to fluctuate daily as there is an outstanding pledge from Japanese RC for JPY 10,000,000mil (CHF 86,000). This is due the Japanese Government abiding to economic sanction against DPR Korea. Only once Japanese RC have paid the pledge the balance funds will be transferred to Operational Plan 2018 for the IFRC DPRK country office to enable the country office to continue to support DPRK RCS long-term programmes. Details of the expenditure are outlined in the attached final financial report.

## Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operation](#)
- [Emergency Appeal](#)
- [Operation Updates](#)

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

### **In the 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)

### **In the IFRC DPRK country office, Pyongyang**

- Gwendolyn Pang, acting head of country office; phone: +850 2 381 4350; email: [gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org](mailto:gwendolyn.pang@ifrc.org)
- Joseph Muyambo, NSD & programme coordinator; phone: +850 191 250 7921; email: [joseph.muyambo@ifrc.org](mailto:joseph.muyambo@ifrc.org)

### **Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur**

- Martin Faller, deputy director; email: [martin.faller@ifrc.org](mailto:martin.faller@ifrc.org)
- Nelson Castano, head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery (DCPRR), email: [nelson.castano@ifrc.org](mailto:nelson.castano@ifrc.org)
- Johanna Birgitta Arvo, operations coordinator; mobile: +60192726114; email: [johanna.arvo@ifrc.org](mailto:johanna.arvo@ifrc.org)
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: [riku.assamaki@ifrc.org](mailto:riku.assamaki@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC communications enquiries**

- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC resource mobilization and pledges support**

- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: [sophia.keri@ifrc.org](mailto:sophia.keri@ifrc.org)

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

- Marie Manrique, interim PMER manager; email: [marie.manrique@ifrc.org](mailto:marie.manrique@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

- Susil Perera, operations coordinator; phone: +41-2-2730-4947; email: [susil.perera@ifrc.org](mailto:susil.perera@ifrc.org)
- Ruben Romero, response and recovery lead; email: [ruben.romero@ifrc.org](mailto:ruben.romero@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**.

---

# Annex 1: External Final Evaluation of DPRK Floods Operations

## **Written by:**

Yvan GRAYEL, Evaluation Team Leader, Independent Consultant

*Final Version – January 2018*

## **Key Findings**

### **(1) Relevance/Appropriateness and Coherence**

Beneficiaries' selection criteria were appropriately designed, focusing on families who suffered most from flooding. The nature of special attention to the most vulnerable persons could have been better clarified from the programming phase, for clearer guidance, systematic inclusion and ease of monitoring. Overall, the Flood Operation activities were adapted to the needs which vary depending on phases (Emergency or Recovery approaches).

Selected approaches and technical solutions of the Flood Operation are relevant, with satisfactory quality materials and equipment, as well as a suitable range of associated training/workshops and messages dissemination. From a programming perspective, the Flood Operation worked out satisfactory planning to deliver goods and services related to emergency needs.

The Final Evaluation interviews gather very high regards expressed by the affected population towards *DPRK RCS* support. Emergency Response and Recovery activities were in line with Government policies and *DPRK RCS* & *IFRC* strategies. *IFRC* and *DPRK RCS* are considered as a major Disaster Risk Management actor by the international community based in Pyongyang.

The Flood Operation implemented some suitable Emergency interventions with respect to gender-based considerations. The absence of related indicators makes difficult any in-depth analysis of how this was applied.

### **(2) Coverage**

The Flood Operation was a large-scale intervention to respond to a massive natural disaster. While selection criteria are clear and special attention to provide to the most vulnerable groups of population was acted, there is little related disaggregated information in donor reports. Reported data about beneficiaries bring some confusions regarding calculation of total beneficiaries and associated analysis. A thorough analysis approach, based on collected disaggregated data, would be useful in the development of sources of information related to knowledge management for next operations. It also gives valuable potential for more contextualized (i.e. referring to specific location and timing) evidence-based decision-making (rather than standard assessment).

### **(3) Effectiveness (and Accountability)**

The Flood Operation reached a good level of outcomes' achievement. The absence of a detailed logical framework, with SMART indicators of performance and associated sources of verification, is detrimental to performance measurement of the Flood Operation.

Considering the significant scale of interventions in a short period of time and with limited initial local capacity, this is quite a remarkable achievement.

The Flood Operation is defined by 2 different implementation phases (with different perspectives and approaches): 1- Emergency Phase, starting right after the flood and lasted approximatively 3-4 months; 2- Recovery Phase, looking more at disaster preparedness and long-lasting benefits for the affected population.

### **(4) Efficiency (and Monitoring)**

The Flood Operation was a large-scale intervention, with significant resources. Some aspects or activities of the Flood Operation (data analysis, knowledge management) could have benefited for greater allocation of resources, using part of remaining budget for it. 95% of total budget has been spent during the Flood Operation.

In terms of logistics, *DPRK RCS* prepositioning stocks in other provinces was a clear asset for rapid response despite huge logistics constraints to access affected areas. All levels of *DPRK RCS* & *IFRC* played active roles in the Flood Operation implementation. There have been significant efforts on *RCS* capacity building.

The Flood Operation implemented in a same program Shelter, WASH and Health, as well as related capacity building. The WASH approach used during the Flood Operation mainly focused on Water and Hygiene. The Flood Operation Integrated Disaster Preparedness activities after the first phase of responding to emergency needs. *DPRK RCS* & *IFRC* had very good collaboration, with both appreciation of respective cooperation and management support.

#### **(5) Impact**

The Flood Operation has been a grasped opportunity to largely strengthen the Provincial & County *RCS* capacity. The outcomes assisted the affected populations in maintaining and resuming basic dignity; they also assisted them in resuming life in normal conditions with safe housing and basic facilities. The Flood Operation is considered by all stakeholders as a successful Disaster Response and Recovery operation. However, it remains difficult to measure produced evidence-based effects, with detailed indicators of performance.

#### **(6) Sustainability.**

The Provincial Branch long-term capacity seems to be very linked to regular support from the national level (with or without *IFRC* support).

### **10 Main recommendations**

#### **1- Building up based on sharing of experiences: develop a plan to transfer lessons learnt on Disaster Preparedness & Response Capacity to other provinces**

- Exchange workshop between North Hamgyong Province & the 2 other provinces where *DPRK RCS/IFRC* programs (both Disaster Response and Development): sharing of experiences with previous interventions
- Planning deployment of Early Warning & Evacuation mechanisms in other counties and provinces, including more field-based Disaster Preparedness simulation exercises
- Support of *IFRC* to *DPRK RCS* Contingency Plan revision

#### **2- Reporting and documenting**

- Provide detailed monitoring information about actual use of CGI sheets (80% from 2016 supply)
- Share lessons learnt to HCT and Sector Working Groups (workshop if possible) for increased advocacy on enhanced Disaster Response and Preparedness capacity in country

#### **3- Increase evidence-based decision-making process**

- More technical advocacy about the high importance of flies control (Emergency Sanitation) during emergency phases, for further Outbreak Prevention & Control interventions when needed

#### **4- Strengthen some activities programming**

- Develop clear objectives for increased gender considerations and specific attention to the most vulnerable groups
- More Disaster Preparedness simulation exercises in the field (and specific focus on mitigation measures against flash floods)
- Strengthen *DPRK RCS/IFRC* strategy for long-lasting Behaviour Change, with priority focus on identification of determining factors

#### **5- Linking Disaster Preparedness and Response with Disaster Risk Reduction efforts**

- Priority focus on integrated DRR activities, linked with *DPRK RCS* areas of expertise: tree planting near water sources, pumping stations location in non-flooded areas, extreme cold temperature protection in bathrooms & valves chambers, etc.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRKP008 - DPR Korea - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Sep 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Sep 16

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

|                         |                |           |          |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/9-2018/2  | Programme | MDRKP008 |
| Budget Timeframe        | 2016/9-2017/12 | 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>   |                              | <b>3,055,989</b>                          | <b>1,981,718</b>                             |   |                                  | <b>5,037,707</b> |                 |
| <b>B. Opening Balance</b>  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <b>Income</b>  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <b>Cash contributions</b>  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <i>Austrian Red Cross</i>  |                              |   | 10,864                                       |   |                                  | 10,864           |                 |
| <i>Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)</i>                                |                              | 52,417                                    |  |   |                                  | 52,417           |                 |
| <i>British Red Cross</i>   |                              | 120,344                                   | 122,501                                      |   |                                  | 242,846          |                 |
| <i>Bulgarian Red Cross</i>   |                              | 1,096                                     |  |   |                                  | 1,096            |                 |
| <i>China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch</i>   |                              |   | 25,405                                       |   |                                  | 25,405           |                 |
| <i>China Red Cross, Macau Branch</i>   |                              |   | 15,000                                       |   |                                  | 15,000           |                 |
| <i>Czech Red Cross (from Czech private donors*)</i>                                  |                              | 7,829                                     |  |   |                                  | 7,829            |                 |
| <i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>                                    |                              | 100,000                                   |  |   |                                  | 100,000          |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i>   |                              | 75,691                                    |  |   |                                  | 75,691           |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross (from European Commission - DG ECHO*)</i>                       |                              | 174,826                                   |  |   |                                  | 174,826          |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)</i>                                  |                              |   | 274,947                                      |   |                                  | 274,947          |                 |
| <i>German Red Cross</i>  |                              | 107,248                                   |  |   |                                  | 107,248          |                 |
| <i>ICRC</i>  |                              | 500,000                                   |  |   |                                  | 500,000          |                 |
| <i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>  |                              | 94,080                                    | 87,662                                       |   |                                  | 181,742          |                 |
| <i>KNCKC:Korea NGO Council for Coop.with N.Korea</i>                                 |                              | 184,227                                   |  |   |                                  | 184,227          |                 |
| <i>Malaysian Government</i>  |                              | 20,543                                    |  |   |                                  | 20,543           |                 |
| <i>Movement of One Corea</i>   |                              | 20,220                                    | 80,879                                       |   |                                  | 101,099          |                 |
| <i>National YWCA of Korea</i>  |                              | 9,932                                     |  |   |                                  | 9,932            |                 |
| <i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>   |                              | 13,704                                    |  |   |                                  | 13,704           |                 |
| <i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>   |                              | 179,016                                   |  |   |                                  | 179,016          |                 |
| <i>Other</i>   |                              | 31  | 259  |   |                                  | 290              |                 |
| <i>Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran</i>                          |                              | 10,000                                    |  |   |                                  | 10,000           |                 |
| <i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>   |                              | 32,566                                    |  |   |                                  | 32,566           |                 |
| <i>Spanish Red Cross</i>   |                              | 21,432                                    |  |   |                                  | 21,432           |                 |
| <i>Swedish Red Cross</i>   |                              | 291,442                                   | 154,290                                      |   |                                  | 445,733          |                 |
| <i>Swiss Red Cross</i>   |                              | 14,000                                    |  |   |                                  | 14,000           |                 |
| <i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</i>                                      |                              | 186,000                                   |  |   |                                  | 186,000          |                 |
| <i>Thai Government</i>   |                              | 29,119                                    |  |   |                                  | 29,119           |                 |
| <i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>  |                              | 128,946                                   | 23,569                                       |   |                                  | 152,515          |                 |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government*)</i>                      |                              | 321,061                                   | 749,143                                      |   |                                  | 1,070,204        |                 |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i> |                              | 65,648                                    |  |   |                                  | 65,648           |                 |
| <i>The Republic of Korea National Red Cross</i>                                      |                              | 100,000                                   | 188,126                                      |   |                                  | 288,126          |                 |
| <i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>   |                              | 3,500                                     |  |   |                                  | 3,500            |                 |
| <b>C1. Cash contributions</b>  |                              | <b>2,864,920</b>                          | <b>1,732,646</b>                             |   |                                  | <b>4,597,566</b> |                 |
| <b>Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <i>Finnish Red Cross</i>   |                              | 125,091                                   |  |   |                                  | 125,091          |                 |
| <b>C2. Inkind Goods &amp; Transport</b>  |                              | <b>125,091</b>                            |  |   |                                  | <b>125,091</b>   |                 |
| <b>Inkind Personnel</b>  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                  |                 |
| <i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>   |                              |   | 91,200                                       |   |                                  | 91,200           |                 |
| <b>C3. Inkind Personnel</b>  |                              |   | <b>91,200</b>                                |   |                                  | <b>91,200</b>    |                 |
| <b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>   |                              | <b>2,990,011</b>                          | <b>1,823,846</b>                             |   |                                  | <b>4,813,857</b> |                 |
| <b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>   |                              | <b>2,990,011</b>                          | <b>1,823,846</b>                             |   |                                  | <b>4,813,857</b> |                 |

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRKP008 - DPR Korea - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Sep 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Sep 16

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

|                         |                |           |          |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/9-2018/2  | Programme | MDRKP008 |
| Budget Timeframe        | 2016/9-2017/12 | Budget    | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y              | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              | *              |           |          |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**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                        |                              | 2,990,011                                 | 1,823,846                                    |   |                                  | 4,813,857  |                 |
| E. Expenditure                   |                              | -2,971,018                                | -1,822,343                                   |   |                                  | -4,793,360 |                 |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) |                              | 18,993                                    | 1,503  |   |                                  | 20,496     |                 |

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRKP008 - DPR Korea - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Sep 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Sep 16

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

|                         |                |           |          |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/9-2018/2  | Programme | MDRKP008 |
| Budget Timeframe        | 2016/9-2017/12 | 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>3,055,989</b>                          | <b>1,981,718</b>                             |   | <b>5,037,707</b>                 |                |          |
| <b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>      |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Shelter - Relief                                 | 1,201,773        |                              | 1,147,773                                 | 54,000                                       |   | 1,201,773                        | 0              |          |
| Construction - Facilities                        | 11,898           |                              | 11,898                                    | 36,217                                       |   | 48,115                           | -36,217        |          |
| Construction Materials                           | 36,000           |                              |   |  |   |                                  | 36,000         |          |
| Clothing & Textiles                              | 331,175          |                              | 331,175                                   |  |   | 331,175                          | 0              |          |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                      | 814,487          |                              | 67,548                                    | 641,736                                      |   | 709,284                          | 105,203        |          |
| Medical & First Aid                              | 477,986          |                              | 36,026                                    | 370,009                                      |   | 406,035                          | 71,952         |          |
| Teaching Materials                               | 107,199          |                              |   | 107,199                                      |   | 107,199                          | 0              |          |
| Utensils & Tools                                 | 122,040          |                              | 122,040                                   |  |   | 122,040                          | 0              |          |
| Other Supplies & Services                        | 62,779           |                              | 62,779                                    | 52,061                                       |   | 114,840                          | -52,061        |          |
| <b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>     | <b>3,165,338</b> |                              | <b>1,779,240</b>                          | <b>1,261,221</b>                             |   | <b>3,040,461</b>                 | <b>124,877</b> |          |
| <b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>            |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Vehicles   | 169,250          |                              | 96,088                                    |  |   | 96,088                           | 73,162         |          |
| Computers & Telecom                              | 827              |                              | 10,765                                    |  |   | 10,765                           | -9,937         |          |
| Office & Household Equipment                     | 11,000           |                              |   |  |   |                                  | 11,000         |          |
| <b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>      | <b>181,077</b>   |                              | <b>106,853</b>                            |  |   | <b>106,853</b>                   | <b>74,224</b>  |          |
| <b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>        |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Storage  | 16,109           |                              | 20,071                                    | 11,601                                       |   | 31,671                           | -15,563        |          |
| Distribution & Monitoring                        | 67,384           |                              | 55,745                                    | 26,217                                       |   | 81,962                           | -14,578        |          |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs                       | 76,165           |                              | 44,342                                    | 7,211  |   | 51,553                           | 24,612         |          |
| Logistics Services                               | 119,058          |                              | 92,736                                    | 32,209                                       |   | 124,945                          | -5,887         |          |
| <b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>  | <b>278,716</b>   |                              | <b>212,894</b>                            | <b>77,238</b>                                |   | <b>290,132</b>                   | <b>-11,416</b> |          |
| <b>Personnel</b>                                 |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| International Staff                              | 206,236          |                              | 59,491                                    | 174,022                                      |   | 233,513                          | -27,277        |          |
| National Staff                                   | 37,075           |                              | 35,953                                    | 3,134  |   | 39,087                           | -2,012         |          |
| National Society Staff                           | 53,063           |                              | 19,504                                    | 14,077                                       |   | 33,581                           | 19,482         |          |
| Volunteers                                       | 47,829           |                              |   |  |   |                                  | 47,829         |          |
| Other Staff Benefits                             |                  |                              | 47,829                                    |  |   | 47,829                           | -47,829        |          |
| <b>Total Personnel</b>                           | <b>344,204</b>   |                              | <b>162,777</b>                            | <b>191,233</b>                               |   | <b>354,010</b>                   | <b>-9,807</b>  |          |
| <b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>       |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Consultants                                      | 15,000           |                              | 13,572                                    |  |   | 13,572                           | 1,428          |          |
| <b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b> | <b>15,000</b>    |                              | <b>13,572</b>                             |  |   | <b>13,572</b>                    | <b>1,428</b>   |          |
| <b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>                  |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Workshops & Training                             | 280,046          |                              | 152,431                                   | 82,539                                       |   | 234,971                          | 45,075         |          |
| <b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>            | <b>280,046</b>   |                              | <b>152,431</b>                            | <b>82,539</b>                                |   | <b>234,971</b>                   | <b>45,075</b>  |          |
| <b>General Expenditure</b>                       |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Travel   | 67,077           |                              | 51,071                                    | 7,221  |   | 58,292                           | 8,785          |          |
| Information & Public Relations                   | 164,809          |                              | 95,399                                    | 53,000                                       |   | 148,399                          | 16,410         |          |
| Office Costs                                     | 17,977           |                              | 34,180                                    |  |   | 34,180                           | -16,203        |          |
| Communications                                   | 10,037           |                              | 8,481                                     | 769  |   | 9,250                            | 787            |          |
| Financial Charges                                | 65,638           |                              | 70,649                                    | 8,087  |   | 78,736                           | -13,099        |          |
| Other General Expenses                           |                  |                              | 0   | 0  |   | 0                                | 0              |          |
| Shared Office and Services Costs                 | 120,051          |                              | 83,680                                    | 25,944                                       |   | 109,624                          | 10,427         |          |
| <b>Total General Expenditure</b>                 | <b>445,590</b>   |                              | <b>343,462</b>                            | <b>95,021</b>                                |   | <b>438,483</b>                   | <b>7,107</b>   |          |
| <b>Indirect Costs</b>                            |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Programme & Services Support Recover             | 306,148          |                              | 179,745                                   | 105,043                                      |   | 284,789                          | 21,359         |          |
| <b>Total Indirect Costs</b>                      | <b>306,148</b>   |                              | <b>179,745</b>                            | <b>105,043</b>                               |   | <b>284,789</b>                   | <b>21,359</b>  |          |

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRKP008 - DPR Korea - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Sep 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Sep 16

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

|                         |                |           |          |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/9-2018/2  | Programme | MDRKP008 |
| Budget Timeframe        | 2016/9-2017/12 | 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>3,055,989</b>                          | <b>1,981,718</b>                             |   | <b>5,037,707</b>                 |                |          |
| <b>Pledge Specific Costs</b>       |                  |                              |   |  |   |                                  |                |          |
| Pledge Earmarking Fee              | 20,188           |                              | 14,463                                    | 7,828  |   | 22,290                           | -2,102         |          |
| Pledge Reporting Fees              | 1,400            |                              | 5,580                                     | 2,220  |   | 7,800                            | -6,400         |          |
| <b>Total Pledge Specific Costs</b> | <b>21,588</b>    |                              | <b>20,043</b>                             | <b>10,047</b>                                |   | <b>30,090</b>                    | <b>-8,502</b>  |          |
| <b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>       | <b>5,037,707</b> |                              | <b>2,971,018</b>                          | <b>1,822,343</b>                             |   | <b>4,793,360</b>                 | <b>244,347</b> |          |
| <b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>            |                  |                              | <b>84,971</b>                             | <b>159,375</b>                               |   | <b>244,347</b>                   |                |          |

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRKP008 - DPR Korea - Floods

Timeframe: 12 Sep 16 to 31 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 20 Sep 16

Final Report

**Selected Parameters**

|                         |                |           |          |
|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe     | 2016/9-2018/2  | Programme | MDRKP008 |
| Budget Timeframe        | 2016/9-2017/12 | Budget    | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y              | Project   | *        |
| Subsector:              | *              |           |          |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

| Business Line / Sub-sector                                | Budget           | Opening Balance | Income           | Funding          | Expenditure      | Closing Balance | Deferred Income |
|---|------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>    |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                 |
| Disaster management                                       | 1,396,509        |                 | 1,327,154        | 1,327,154        | 1,326,463        | 690             |                 |
| Shelter   | 1,659,480        |                 | 1,662,857        | 1,662,857        | 1,644,555        | 18,302          |                 |
| Subtotal BL2  | 3,055,989        |                 | 2,990,011        | 2,990,011        | 2,971,018        | 18,993          |                 |
| <b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b> |                  |                 |                  |                  |                  |                 |                 |
| Water and sanitation                                      | 1,981,718        |                 | 1,823,846        | 1,823,846        | 1,822,343        | 1,503           |                 |
| Subtotal BL3  | 1,981,718        |                 | 1,823,846        | 1,823,846        | 1,822,343        | 1,503           |                 |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>  | <b>5,037,707</b> |                 | <b>4,813,857</b> | <b>4,813,857</b> | <b>4,793,360</b> | <b>20,496</b>   |                 |