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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK): Heat wave

International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n° MDRKP010	Glide n° HT-2018-000126-PRK
Date of issue: 9 August 2018	Expected timeframe: 4 months Expected end date: 9 December 2018
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 213,474	
Total number of people affected: 13,768 people	Number of people to be assisted: 3,373 households (13,768 people ¹)
Host National Society(ies) presence (105,609 volunteers, 173 staff, 209 branches): The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS), with its auxiliary mandate to the public authorities in humanitarian affairs, has a presence across the country through its 17 permanent branches (9 provincial, 5 municipal, 3 county branches), and has approximately 200 non-permanent county level branches and volunteer network (approximately 105,609), including 25 National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and 95 Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM); UN organizations; European Union Programme Support Units.	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

According to the DPRK state media, Korean Workers' Party newspaper [Rodong Sinmun](#), an emergency response was declared on 2 August 2018 because of unusually hot weather. On the same day, DPRK RCS officially informed IFRC of a developing slow onset emergency in both South Pyongan and South Hamgyong provinces due to a heat wave affecting the Korean Peninsula that has also severely affected the routine of people, agricultural activities and crops. The heat wave, starting as early as 11 July 2018, has brought on record temperatures [as high as 40°C](#) across the country, and deaths from the heat wave have been [reported](#). The heat wave has also seriously affected the main agricultural producers in the southern provinces of the country. Monitoring reports from health centres and detailed assessments by the DPRK RCS are expected soon.

No	Name of Community	No. of HH	No. of Population
1	Phungsong-ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong Province	975	4,141
2	Ponghung-ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong Province	581	2,347
3	Tokhung-ri, Singyang county, South Pyongan province	773	3,071
4	Onjong-ri, Songchon county, South Pyongan province	1,044	4,209
Total		3,373	13,768

Postulation of affected population.

¹ The rationale of a complete coverage of the affected population is due to unique arrangements in DPRK where certain regions are relegated to the Red Cross for categorical interventions.

It was reported that this heat wave has been caused by the presence of two lingering high-pressure weather systems that have trapped warm and humid air above the region, affecting other countries in the region, i.e. Japan and South Korea with reported hospital admissions, including deaths of human and livestock.

While there are no deaths (due to the heatwave) officially reported in DPRK, the scenario that has occurred in the two neighbouring countries mentioned indicate a likelihood of some loss of lives in DPRK, where conventional interventions like the provision of air-conditioners or mobile cooling units are not possible due to an unstable electrical grid, and the lack of supporting infrastructure. The absence of these interventions increases the vulnerability of the population but have been mitigated by the deployment of family tents where farmers may retreat to have some respite from the heat. Already, people's lifestyles have been altered due to the heat wave. Currently, farmers have changed their working times to the early morning and late afternoon hours to avoid heat exhaustion or worse, heat stroke. This change has also been applied to farmers' markets that are now opening in the late afternoon instead of the usual early afternoon.

Nevertheless, the full extent is still pending ongoing assessments by DPRK RCS.

With few other options to intervene with existing resources in-country, the focus by DPRK RCS and the government of DPRK is to concentrate on preserving the crops that are due for harvest in September. Any threat to food security will have a serious effect on an already stressed population in terms of food availability and the risk of increased malnutrition which will affect the most vulnerable sectors of the affected population – children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and those with underlying illnesses.

Initial reports indicate crop damage synonymous with the occurrences of the dry spells of 2014 and 2017.

Province	County	Village (Ri)	Affected Cornfields	Affected Rice Paddies
South Hamgyong	Kumya County	Ponghung-ri	25 hectares	56 hectares
	Kumya County	Phungsong-ri	37 hectares	
South Pyongan	Sinyang County	Tokhung-ri	70 hectares	
	Songchon County	Onjong-ri	136 hectares	

Initial reports of crop damage in the affected provinces.

In 2014, a dry spell that persisted for over 18 months caused drought, affecting agricultural production and access to water, and left 18 million public distribution system (PDS) dependents at risk of food insecurity, malnutrition and illness. In June 2017, the Government declared a national emergency following a dry spell that affected key food producing provinces in the south-west of the country. The 2017 dry spell stressed the early season crops and constrained planting and early growth of main season crops. The Government mobilized communities and resources to provide irrigation, to reduce any impact from the dry spell. Humanitarian partners like European Unit Projects (EUPs) and UN agencies also provided support to the responses. Despite these efforts, total food production (in cereal equivalent) in 2017 was 5.45 MT, a 7.42 per cent decrease from the previous year's 5.89 MT. This means that there is an urgent need to deploy irrigation equipment that will facilitate and sustain agricultural activities to reduce crop failure due to the heat wave. Without water, there will be no food for subsistence farmers, and the lives of these vulnerable communities will be threatened as was in 2017 when the dry spell compounded the undernutrition situation, putting at risk the lives of 782,000 children under five and 313,629 pregnant and lactating women.

The IASC Index for Risk Management (INFORM) ranks DPRK 41 out of 191 countries in terms of disaster risk. Floods and drought regularly strike the country – sometimes both during the same year. An estimated 6.2 million people have been affected by natural disasters between 2004 and 2016. Furthermore, climate change is exacerbating visible impacts, with the degradation of natural resources affecting agricultural production.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

DPRK RCS has deployed 20 sets of mobile water pumps, 10 sets of onion tanks, and four staff to the communities of South Pyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces since 3 August. The intention of this deployment was to alleviate

the drought-like and high temperature conditions by the provision of water to the communities, and to ensure the survivability of the crops and hence, the livelihoods of the people.

This intervention of irrigating fields during heat waves has been [proven](#) to work, and it was vital that DPRK RCS intervened at an early stage before curling and withering of the crops render any further interventions useless.

This DREF would reimburse this activation of early community early warning procedures, the mobilization of the emergency responders and resources, and the replenishment of stocks used for this emergency response. Ongoing assessments are being conducted to identify other needs within the communities.

This DREF would also fund ongoing assessments and will be covered in detail in the operational plan.



DPRK RCS irrigating fields. (Source: DPRK RCS)

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement in country

Coordination meetings have taken place between the DPRK RCS and the IFRC CO since 1 August 2018 as the information was being received from the field and the heat wave was soaring. Meetings between the Secretary General (SG) of DPRK RCS and the IFRC Head of country office have agreed on the next steps, including the launch of this DREF to support the DPRK RCS response. In addition, technical meetings between the DPRK RCS Disaster Management (DM) department and the IFRC DM and Programme Coordinator are being held to plan for operations in detail.

Overview of non- Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) actors in country

The IFRC is sharing information with the UN OCHA, World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to better understand their planned operations considering the developing situation and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). DPRK RCS is coordinating with the national stakeholders, the State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM) in particular. In case of disasters, SCEDM is the leading government stakeholder.

Risk Assessment

The prevalence of rainless days is of great concern, affecting people in their routine activities, and placing people at high risk of heat injuries and possibly fatal heatstroke. In addition, food security will be threatened as the annual production will be compromised, thereby reducing the individual allocation of the public distribution system (PDS), as well as households' individual livelihoods. Failure to intervene in the preservation of crops would have a cascading effect on the quality of life and survival of the populace.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Crops are central to the basic needs of the people – they rely on the crops for their daily meals, the produce is a staple in their diet, and abundance of crops are used in local markets where barter systems are practiced in place of a cash system. As these crops are near their harvesting period in late August to September, there is an urgent need to ensure the survivability of crops for this period of heat wave and in turn, ensure the livelihoods of these affected communities. This intervention also provides the most effective means of meeting the immediate needs of the people affected, supports community action, and allows them to build their own recovery.

Chronic food insecurity, early childhood malnutrition and nutrition insecurity are widespread in DPRK. According to the 2017 Global Hunger Index (GHI), which measures and tracks hunger worldwide, DPRK has a score of 28.2, which is classified as 'serious'. Around 10.3 million people, or 41 per cent of the total population, are undernourished. There are many complex, intertwined reasons for the high rates of undernutrition in DPRK. This includes mountainous terrain, with only 17 per cent of land good for cultivation. Restoring these crops through rapid irrigation efforts will have a positive impact in reversing the withering of crops and would have a follow-on effect on the survivability of the population, and maintenance of livelihoods and dignities.

Farming is largely reliant on traditional farming methods, and a lack of agricultural inputs, such as quality seeds, proper fertilizer and equipment. In addition, changing weather patterns have left DPRK vulnerable to droughts and floods, which often result in reductions in agricultural production. It is therefore important that early warning and early action response be under taken to support the communities in saving their crops, reduce mortality due to heatstroke

as well as provide them with messages and information that can help protect them from the effects and impacts of heat wave.

Targeting

The provincial branches have identified four affected subsistence-farming communities with 3,373 beneficiary households (13,768 people) for intervention. In consultation with communities, crop irrigation was identified as the most urgent need for these four communities. This would be achieved by the provision of water pumping machines to irrigate the fields and to provide for drinking water to the populace. Doing so would avert a total loss of the crops and prevents worsening drought-like conditions from further aggravating the lives of the communities.



DPRK RCS drawing water using water pumps (Source: DPRK RCS)

Scenario planning

As the heat wave continues without additional rainfall, the demand for more water from the reservoirs and rivers where the water is being drawn from for irrigation will increase. According to the IFRC CO, plans have been put in place where the government of DPRK would transport water to these water bodies to prevent the reduction of water tables to dangerous levels. This possible draining of water sources will be closely monitored by the National Society (NS) during the implementation of these operations and may be adjusted in accordance to continual assessments.

In addition, the heat wave is also expected to last throughout August, and the high heat would have an impact on machinery and equipment, including modes of transportation. Contingencies like the provision for additional fuel, engine oil and spare parts for both machines and transportation must be planned for.

Due to the expected delays in the procurement and delivery of relief items caused by existing sanctions and restrictions, the three-month operation will be planned with a four-month window to cater for these delivery timelines. As these procurements are for replenishing stocks, they would not have a drastic effect on the planned activities.

Operation Risk Assessment

If the heat wave continues in the coming days and weeks, this can lead to the further loss of lives due to heat injuries or heatstroke, and the further withering and loss of crops. People's livelihoods will be increasingly affected as crops and livestock will be lost due to excessive heat. This can also restrict the access to the fields by the affected population, as well as pose a safety risk for DPRK RCS staff and volunteers working in the field. It is necessary that all Red Cross teams in the field are aware of the dangers of heatstroke and are well prepared to adopt mitigating actions to counter effects of the heat wave.

As there is a need to operate during the cooler parts of the day, there may be a probability that working in the dark may occur and may be compounded by the absence of street lighting or a stable electrical network. As such, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and essential tools for operations in the field environment will have to be planned and catered for.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The DREF operation aims to ensure that immediate humanitarian needs of 3,373 families (13,768 people) affected by the heat wave in DPRK are met through the provision of essential non-food items (NFIs) including jerry cans, water purification tablets, water pumps, fuel and accessories, bicycles and tents, and health promotion activities.

Proposed strategy

The DPRK RCS, in coordination with IFRC, has mobilized and is distributing NFIs (jerry cans, water purification tablets, tents, water pumps and accessories, and tents) to 3,373 flood affected families (13,768 people). This response is based on the initial assessment conducted by DPRK RCS local branches. The proposed action has already been implemented, and focuses on early warning, disaster response preparedness, and emergency response. This DREF seeks support for operational costs incurred for the emergency response actions, and for further planned interventions and assessments.

The DREF operation is planned for four months (to cater for expected delays in procurement and delivery of goods due to existing sanctions and import restrictions) and covers the following proposed activities:

- Replenishment of 20 family tents sited at various locations for subsistence farmers to have respite from the sun and heat.
- Replenishment of 80 pieces of salometers² deployed in the emergency response.
- Procurement and issuance of 100 sets of personal protective equipment (PPE) for volunteers. Each set includes a cap, sunglasses, boots, gloves, and a torchlight.
- Continued operation of 20 sets of mobile water pumps deployed in the affected areas. These would be used to channel water from water sources to onion tanks for water distribution, and for irrigation purposes.
- Deployment of a total of 1,000m delivery hoses used for irrigation and water pumping operations.
- Deployment and replenishment of 10 pieces of Onion tanks (10 m³).
- Procurement and deployment of eight pieces of bicycles for RC volunteers, to be used for assessment missions.
- Training volunteers and beneficiaries on the usage of mobile water pumps.
- Procurement of spare tires for wheeled vehicles due to the high chance of tire blow-outs.
- Training volunteers on the dissemination of messages for the risks and awareness of heatstroke, symptoms and treatment options.
- Carrying out health and nutrition assessment in affected communities as part of assessment efforts, to further identify vulnerable persons most at-risk.
- Carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion and needs assessments in the affected communities.
- Distribution of WASH items including water treatment tablets and jerry cans to affected families, and the accompanying refresher training for volunteers to teach beneficiaries on the proper use of these items.
- Mobilization of PDRT members, DPRK RCS staff and volunteers, including insurance, transport costs, per diems, and visibility items.
- IFRC operational support, including: logistics, procurement, detailed assessments, monitoring and reporting.

Operational support services

Human resources

The director of the disaster management department of DPRK RCS has overall operational responsibility to coordinate with logistics and procurement colleagues and reports to the secretary general. To support DPRK RCS with this operation, the IFRC CO will ensure that funding and the operations are well coordinated through the Programme Coordinator.

Logistics and supply chain

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

The NS Logistics department, with the support of IFRC DPRK CO logistics and in coordination with IFRC DM Delegate, will facilitate the in-country transportation and warehousing of NFIs. The IFRC DPRK CO in coordination with DPRK RCS will conduct local procurement, while procurement of the IFRC standard NFIs requested by the operation will be procured internationally by the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department. The IFRC will consult DPRK RCS regarding technical specifications of NFIs to maintain local and cultural context.

IFRC OLPSCM in Kuala Lumpur will provide the technical support to DPRK RCS and IFRC DPRK CO, as needed.

Security

The IFRC CO, has a standard a country Security Plan in place, including contingency plans for Medevac, Relocation and Critical Incident Management. These will be updated to reflect the specificity of the heat wave impact on individuals and the measures to be taken in order to avoid becoming negatively affected by the heat. International delegates and local staff are familiar with the security procedures and contingency plans. The DPRK RCS has easy access to the affected areas and enjoy excellent levels of cooperation with the government. Standard security measures such as fire extinguishers, fire management and evacuation plans are maintained in DPRK RCS warehouses.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

² A hydrometer for indicating the percentage of salt in a solution.

Both the DPRK RCS and the IFRC CO have well-functioning PMER processes to support the development of reports, updates and communication materials as necessary. Reporting on the operation will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC DREF minimum reporting standards. At least one update will be issued during the operation timeframe and a final report within three months of the end of the operation.

The DPRK RCS and IFRC DM team will conduct a monitoring visit in the affected area after the NFIs are distributed. A lessons' learned workshop on the response will be conducted at the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

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

[illegible]



Health

People targeted: 13,768

Male: 6,734

Female: 7,034

Requirements (CHF): 15,765

Needs analysis: DPRK RCS will immediately assess the health impact of the heat wave on the affected communities to propose needs and interventions. Key messaging on how to prevent negative health impacts of the heat wave including heat exhaustion and heatstroke will be disseminated. Increased attention will be paid to indications of acute malnutrition in <5 years old in target communities, and for the elderly aged >60 years old – especially those with pre-existing conditions like cardiovascular diseases. Anthropometric equipment and training in their use and referral to Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Centers will be carried out in target communities.

Population to be assisted: 3,373 households in target communities in South Hamgyong and South Pyongan will benefit from these health interventions.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Standards are based on MoPH and UNICEF nutrition and MNCH outcomes.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced								# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors									
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines								# of assessments conducted based on MoPH, UNICEF and MNCH guidelines									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Health and nutrition assessments carried out in four target communities		x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population								# of target communities who have received approved messaging on heat wave prevention, and treatment of heatstroke									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	Sensitization in effects & prevention of heatstroke and exposure to elevated temperatures given to target communities		x	x	x	x												
AP011	IEC material developed with Ministry of Public Health and distributed to affected population		x	x	x	x												
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.6: Severe Acute Malnutrition is addressed in the target population.								# of people referred and treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM)									
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	Procurement of anthropometric material and distribution to health facilities in target communities		x	x	x													
AP082	Training in screening and referral for malnutrition for RC volunteers and Household Doctors of MoPH			x	x	x												
AP014	Screening of children <5 years old in target areas for signs of acute malnutrition					x	x	x	x	x								



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 13,768

Male: 6,734

Female: 7,034

Requirements (CHF): 120,680

Needs analysis: A needs assessment will be immediately carried out by the DPRK RCS WASH Unit to assess water requirements in the affected communities. While the current focus would be on the two target communities in South Pyongan Province (targeting a total of 7,280 people), the provision of these interventions not only ensure WASH outcomes are met but would also be used for field irrigation purposes to ensure the survivability of the crops and the population in the affected communities.

Population to be assisted: 3,373 households in target communities in South Hamgyong and South Pyongan will benefit from these WASH interventions.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere standards will be met in respect of amount of potable drinking water supplied to affected households and individuals.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of assessments conducted % of population reached with monitoring activities															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct baseline survey of the WASH situation in targeted communities	x	x														
AP055	WASH Needs Assessment carried out in target communities	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Continuously monitor the WASH situation in targeted communities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) # of hours for mobile pump operations															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Deployment and maintenance of onion tanks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Deployment and operations of mobile water pumps	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Provide safe water to targeted households through distribution points, and from household water treatment	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population								# of beneficiaries receiving WPT and jerry cans for water storage # households reached with awareness raising activities on proper use of WPTs and safe water storage practices % of households using items properly								
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Distribute water treatment tablets, sufficient for three months to targeted population.	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Distribute jerry cans, sufficient for three months to targeted population	x	x	x	x												
AP029	Teach community on proper use of water purification tablets, and safe water storage and usage practices	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase								% of targeted population provided with adequate access and training to safe water generation and management								
	WASH Output 2.2: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population								# community-based water management plans developed # of people trained in the operation of mobile water pumps % of croplands reached with irrigation means # of household surveys conducted								
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP001	Support availability of water for irrigation to severely affected arable land to reduce the risk of crop failure	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Train water committees in management of water supplies and operation and maintenance of mobile water pumps	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Monitor use of water for irrigation purposes through household surveys.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 56,400

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform									% of NS disaster response teams equipped for proper disaster response							
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected									# of volunteers insured							
	Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured	x															
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.7: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened								# of volunteers equipped with PPE % use of bicycles for assessments								
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP002	Procurement of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for volunteers	x	x														
AP002	Procurement of bicycles for RC to conduct assessments	x	x														
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured								% of disaster response operation supported by effective maintenance and support services								
	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards								# of days taken for procurement and receipt of goods or services # of breakdowns encountered and rectified								
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP050	Procurement of spare tires as contingency for tire blow-outs	x															
AP050	Procurement of engine oil for mobile water pumps	x					x				x						
AP050	Procurement of fuel for vehicles and mobile water pumps	x					x				x						
AP050	Maintenance of pumps and fleet	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP050	Procurement and transportation of replenishment stocks	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.								% of operations covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods								
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues								% of volunteers properly equipped for visibility purposes % of volunteers equipped with proper communication means								
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Proper equipping and identification of volunteers	x	x														
AP053	Ensuring effective communications for disaster response	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.								# of monitoring visits conducted % of operations covered by detailed assessment % of NS involved in review and lessons learned workshop								
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP055	Monitoring by IFRC CO	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP055	Detailed Assessment									x	x	x	x				

AP055	Conduct of Review and Lessons Learned Workshop											x	x				
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Budget

DREF OPERATION

06-08-2018

MDRKP010 DPR Korea : Heat Wave

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	7,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83,380
Medical & First Aid	6,765
Utensils & Tools	26,600
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	124,345
Vehicles	1,200
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	1,200
Distribution & Monitoring	18,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,400
Logistics Services	2,500
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	30,900
National Society Staff	3,600
Volunteers	600
Other Staff Benefits	5,800
Total PERSONNEL	10,000
Workshops & Training	18,200
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	18,200
Travel	3,000
Information & Public Relations	7,000
Communications	5,800
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	15,800
Programme and Services Support Recovery	13,029
Total INDIRECT COSTS	13,029
TOTAL BUDGET	213,474

Contact Information

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for Information Bulletin

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct](#) for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 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.



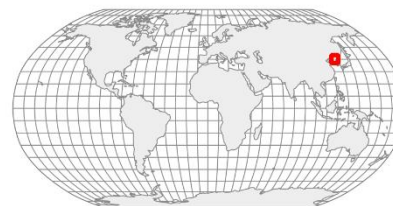
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
 Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
 Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
 الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Heat Wave: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

3 August 2018 • HT-2018-000126-PRK



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