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DREF Operation Update

DPR Korea: Typhoon Soulik

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRKP011	Glide n° TC-2018-000138-PRK
Operation update n° 1; 7 September 2018	Timeframe covered by this update: 23 August to 31 August 2018
Operation start date: 23 August 2018	Operation timeframe: 5 months and end 23 January 2019
Revised DREF budget: CHF 342,046	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 50,960
N° of people being assisted: 42,500 direct beneficiaries, 12,000,000 people (indirect beneficiaries, through early warning actions)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: The National Society works with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM)	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This operations update is issued to inform stakeholders on the 2nd allocation for the DREF from CHF 50,960 to CHF 342,046. Based on the current needs and a rapid assessment, the number of people to be assisted has been revised to 42,500 direct beneficiaries, and focus in two provinces, namely Kangwon and South Hamgyong. Due to the upscale of operation, the operation timeframe has been extended from one to five months.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Tropical Storm Soulik was formed off the coast of Guam on 16 August 2018 as a small storm and gradually grew to a medium-sized typhoon. As of 23 August 2018, 6 a.m. local time, Typhoon Soulik has begun arcing towards the Korean Peninsula. According to the Korea Meteorological Administration, Soulik struck the southern island of Jeju in South Korea in the early morning on 23 August 2018, causing heavy rain and gale force winds.

Although Typhoon Soulik weakened after making landfall in South Korea, the rain belt caused by the Typhoon brought unstable weather and heavy downpour in DPRK. Heavy rainfall spreading across the Korean Peninsula lead to flash flooding and mudslides across the rugged terrain in Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces, with close to 60,000 people being displaced.

NDRT members and local Red Cross branches conducted rapid assessment over the weekend on 24 – 26 August 2018. The initial findings show that on 24 August, DPRK experienced unprecedented floods in Kangwon and South Hamgyong Provinces due to torrential rains and tidal wave caused by Tropical Storm Soulik. In Munchon and Wonsan Cities, Kangwon Province and Kowon County, South Hamgyong Provinces, 300-600mm of rain was recorded within 24 hours, which is more than half of its annual average rainfall. This caused wide spread damages and loss of lives, properties and belongings. While in the worst affected city, Munchon City, Kangwon Province, more than 600mm of rainfall was recorded within 24 hours causing floods where 10 people were reported to have lost their lives and 60 people missing. Search and Rescue volunteers, including Red Cross volunteers, are still (as of the 30 August) searching for the missing people. There has been no reported loss of lives in Kumya and Kowon Counties, South Hamgyong Province.

DPRK has already been suffering from heat waves since mid-July, affecting 13,768 people in South Hamgyong and

South Phyongan Provinces. Many people have not recovered from the heat waves, and the rains following the typhoon destroyed many crop fields, in particular maize fields, and further increased the food insecurity. In order to better prepare for the potential risk, and to allow immediate disaster response, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS), with support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), requested an imminent crisis DREF allocation of CHF 50,960, to provide early warning actions, mobilization of volunteers and staff, needs assessment, and provision of non-food relief items (NFIs). The operation timeframe was initially one month. Following the rains and floods in Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces, as well as further assessments, the plan of action and budget has been revised.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The DPRK RCS branches mobilized 435 Red Cross volunteers (295 in Munchon City and 140 in Kowon County) to provide the early warning and assist in evacuation after receiving the warning of tropical storm from the government. The early warning and evacuation activity provided by the Red Cross volunteers saved lives of many people as they were not prepared for disaster since these areas had not experienced natural disasters of this scale in the past. The Red Cross volunteers are also mobilized to assist the relief activities of the government and they have played an active role in the search and rescue, first aid, psychological support and hygiene promotion activities.

The DPRK RCS dispatched National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) for assessment within 12 hours after the disaster. Based on the report from the provincial Red Cross branch, after the Typhoon made landfall, the National Society has distributed NFIs for 800 households.

Below were the activities taken by DPRK RCS prior to the Typhoon made landfall:

- National Disaster Response Teams (NDRT) and Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRT) were alerted and on 24 hours standby, ready to provide timely and efficient response.
- Hurricane warning was conveyed to 14 provincial/city branches across the country and five provincial branches in North & South Hwanghae, Kangwon and North & South Hamgyong provinces, where Typhoon Soulik was likely to pass.
- More than 90 county-level Red Cross branches in the above five provinces took necessary measures to respond to it, in close cooperation with local government, giving priority in the following order:
 - Discussions on preventing loss of life, potential damage to dwelling houses and public buildings, croplands
 - Red Cross volunteer mobilization plan with more than 42,000 people, and prioritized activity designation
 - Re-establishment or review of community-based early warning and evacuation systems
 - Re-confirmation of evacuation routes and sites at community-level
 - Early warning and evacuation simulation exercises at community-level
 - Preparedness of Red Cross intervention including Search and rescue, First aid and dissemination on water-borne diseases to community people.
 - Stock check and preparation for distribution NFIs ¹ currently prepositioned in DPRK RCS disaster preparedness (DP) warehouses.

WASH

To cope the threat of water-borne disease the DPRK RCS has mobilized two water treatment units to Eup town of Munchon City. Each mobile water treatment units can supply 4,000 liters of potable water per hour or 80,000 liters each over a 20-hour period. The units are regularly maintained, and simulation exercises were held before the flooding season in July and early August. The National Society also has a stockpile of water purification tablets, buckets and jerry cans to assist in the event of an emergency and has started distributing these items to the affected population. DPRK RCS has distributed 1,500 copies of emergency WASH leaflet that explains the storage and treatment of water at household level and the method of using the water purification tablets. 70 trained volunteers are working at the community and household emphasizing the importance of personal hygiene and especially handwashing with an emphasis being placed on educational establishments and temporary shelters. DPRK RCS has also built temporary latrines with 50 prepositioned squatting plates to provide the affected population with access to safe excreta disposal².

Health

125 DPRK RCS volunteers are working with the affected population offering first aid and treatment for injuries including broken limbs, cuts and other traumas. 190 RC volunteers received training in psychosocial support. Health promotion activities are being carried out with household doctors from the MoPH emphasizing the prevention and early treatment of communicable diseases. This training is being carried out by DPRK RCS volunteers and community volunteers trained in the Community Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) methodology.

¹ NFIs prepositioned in DPRK warehouses include tarpaulin, hygiene kits, jerry cans, quilts, tarpaulins, shelter toolkit, kitchen set and water purification tablets.

² National Society still has available stocks, hence replenishment not required.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has a country office in DPRK for over twenty years and currently has five delegates in-country comprising of the Head of Country Office, National Society Development/Programme Coordination, Health/WASH, Finance, and Disaster Risk Management Delegate. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also has an office in DPRK and there is close collaboration between IFRC and ICRC.

IFRC is carefully monitoring the current situation together with DPRK RCS. IFRC is also coordinating with other international organisations, including the UN.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The main government actor is the State Committee for Emergency Disaster Management (SCEDM), with whom DPRK RCS is coordinating with. The most important UN actor is the UNDP, and IFRC maintains regular communication with them in updating different kinds of emergencies in country. IFRC is also the co-chair of Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and a part of the DRR Working Group in which IFRC participates in the weekly meetings where updates of emergencies and disasters are shared.

The DPRK Government gave early warning in response to the Tropical Storm Soulik and attempted to mitigate the impact of flood. It is sending relief items to meet the primary needs of the affected people. It is mobilizing professional rescue teams for the search and rescue of the people and also taking measures such as provision of temporary shelter, first aid and evacuation of injured, supply of food, rehabilitation of dwelling houses and infrastructure to stabilize the lives of the flood affected people and to rehabilitate the flood affected areas.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Rain in the most heavily affected areas

Place	Precipitation (24 hours)
Munchon City, Kangwon Province	607mm
Wonsan City, Kangwon Province	337mm
Chonnae County, Kangwon Province	298mm
Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province	457mm
Kumya County, South Hamgyong Province	194mm

Damage to dwelling houses and No. of people displaced

The situation is still volatile. Many houses in these areas are built with local materials, often clay, and partially damaged houses may suffer further damage once the clay dries. Thus, the number of displaced people may increase. Most of the displaced people are staying in schools, stadiums, and other evacuation centers. Some are staying with their friends or family. The destroyed houses will be reconstructed by the government. The most vulnerable households, including those with fully destroyed houses will be targeted. Additionally, the selection criteria include single headed households, households with many children, and households with elderly, or pregnant members.

No.	Place	Total No. of household affected	Totally destroyed (HH)	Partially destroyed (HH)	Submerged (HH)	No. of population displaced
1.	Munchon City	14,675	352	-	14,318	56,205
2.	Kowon County	2,297	27	510	1,760	1,938

Damage to public buildings and agricultural land

Many public buildings including schools, clinics, nurseries and kindergartens are partially destroyed or submerged in the floods. Thousands of hectares of agricultural lands are flooded that will seriously affect the livelihood of the people in the region.

Damage to infrastructure

The main water supply system in Munchon City was destroyed and seriously affecting the people in the city. Tens of thousands of people do not have access to safe water and they draw water from the river and streams which are polluted due to the floods. Consumption of polluted water could heighten this risk of water-borne diseases outbreak in the city.



Red Cross volunteer who is rescuing trapped people from a damaged house. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



NDRT member is conducting needs and damage assessment. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



Flooded fields. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



Damaged water dam. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

WASH

The immediate threat is the potential outbreak of water-borne diseases in rural and urban areas as floods contaminate water sources from wells, rivers and streams. The risk is further heightened due to the damage of water infrastructures and latrines in residential, nurseries, kindergartens, schools and health facilities including ri (village) clinics. As people begin to consume polluted water from these sources, it is expected that diarrheal disease will disproportionately affecting children under the age of 5, elderly and people with chronic illnesses.

Affected people in the urban areas are also facing risk of water-borne diseases the damaged of main water pipeline in Munchon City. While in the rural areas, the floods have caused overflow of latrines and polluting shallow wells that are being used as their main source for drinking water.

Health

The main health threat is injuries caused by falling masonry to those who are living in destroyed and partially destroyed buildings. This includes people who are prone for injuries due to falls and extreme weather. The assessment reports also suggest that the affected population are traumatized and at the same time facing increasing risks of communicable diseases including water-borne diseases, respiratory tract infections and nutritional issues because agricultural lands and household-level gardens are destroyed and inaccessibility to markets due to destroyed roads.

Operation Risk Assessment

There is an ongoing risk of more heavy rains. In case of heavy rainfall in these areas, it may cause further delays of the operation due to inaccessibility to the affected areas. DPRK RCS will work closely with local authorities and local emergency management agency to ensure accessibility to the affected areas.

In addition, lengthy procurement procedures due to the necessary approvals by the UN sanctions committee may delay the procurements for this operation. To mitigate this risk, this DREF operation is requesting for extension of this operation to five months.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The initial DREF with the amount of CHF 50,960, was aimed at providing early warning action, mobilization of volunteers and staff, needs assessment, and provision of non-food relief items (NFIs). DPRK RCS aimed at targeting approximately 12 million people in five higher risk provinces namely South and North Hwanghae, Kangwon, South and North Hamgyong through early warning messages. After typhoon made landfall, 800 families (3,200 people) were reached directly through the provision of NFIs.

The population needs are clearer after rapid assessment was conducted as the rain and winds from Typhoon Soulik passed. With this second DREF allocation, this operation revises the people to be assisted to 10,625 affected households (approximately 42,500 people) focusing on Munchon City in Kangwon Province and Kowon County in South Hamgyong Province, which are the most affected, through provision of NFIs, water and sanitation support, and hygiene activities.

Proposed strategy

DPRK RCS are scaling up activities in the affected areas. 800 households have received NFIs (an increase of 200 households from the originally planned). Affected people whose houses are completely destroyed will be targeted as priority. Additionally, the selection criteria include single headed households, households with many children, and households with elderly, displaced, or pregnant members. 9,000 people will be targeted through provision of two water treatment units that have been deployed. This operation is also aiming at providing chlorines to clean and restore the water supply system in Munchon City to benefit 40,000 people. In Kowon County, 2,500 people will be reached through the activities listed below:

Completed activities

- Early warning dissemination.
- Stock check and distribution of 800 NFIs.

Ongoing/ Planned activities

- Deployment and Operation of Water Treatment Unit.
- Replenishment of NFIs.
- Replenishment of water purification tablets.
- Distribution of soaps for institutions (kindergarten, schools, health institutions).
- Printing and distribution of materials on safe shelter awareness.
- Printing and distribution of First Aids manuals, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) materials.
- Replenishment of First Aid Kits for First Aid posts at community level.
- Training of volunteers on First Aid, ECV with focus on water borne diseases and nutrition in Munchon City.
- Distribute Chlorine for rehabilitation of water supply system in Munchon City.
- Refresher training for volunteers on hygiene promotion and conduct session for schools and communities.
- Printing and distribution of IEC materials on hygiene promotion for schools and volunteers.
- Visibility materials for volunteers.
- Volunteer deployment kit and Red Cross jacket.

Two NDRT relief teams, with five members in each, were deployed to the two targeted areas on Monday 28 August. One of the team will handle the operation of the two water treatment units and the other team will provide support, monitoring and set up the activities above. The number of volunteers who are involved in relief activity will be collected by the NDRT relief teams.

No	Description of relief items	Number of items distributed
1	Tarpaulin	1,600 sheets
2	Kitchen set	800 sets ³
3	Quilt	3,200 sheets
4	Hygiene kit	800 boxes
5	Jerry can	1,600 cans
6	Water purification tablets	58,000 tablets
7	Shelter tool kits	160 sets
No	Description of relief items	Number of items to be distributed
8	Soaps	10,000 pieces

³ Five families are sharing one set of shelter tools kits.

SHELTER

More than 800 houses are either destroyed and damaged, for the destroyed houses which will be reconstructed by the government. Displaced people are either staying in temporary shelter or relatives' houses. The DPRK RCS have distributed 1,600 tarpaulins and 160 shelter tools kits for the displaced people. 800 copies of safer shelter awareness materials will be printed and distributed to them, to raise awareness of shelter safety.

WASH

The DPRK RCS will continue to supply potable water to the affected population through the deployment of the mobile water treatment units and the distribution of water purification tablets. The DPRK RCS will provide chlorine for cleaning and restoring the water supply system in Munchon City. An increasing focus will be placed on hygiene promotion activities at household, schools, nurseries and kindergartens and health facilities. Soap will be procured and distributed to educational and health establishments and children instructed on correct hand washing techniques. Information, educational and communication material on hygiene promotion including on correct handwashing will be printed and distributed and volunteers will carry out targeted training in nurseries, kindergartens and schools.

Health

The emphasis will be placed on continuing first aid interventions whilst limiting the possible spread of communicable diseases emphasizing prevention through CBHFA and a scaling up of the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) approach. Affected health facilities will be supported through strengthening health systems approach then infrastructural support, training, medicines, consumables, and educational materials to replace those were destroyed and damaged due to the floods.

Main activities such as trainings of volunteers in First Aid and providing them with First Aid Kits replenishments of the kits will be increased during the initial stages of this operation. First Aid kits at DPRK RCS First Aid Posts in affected areas will be replenished. Training will also be conducted in Epidemic Control for Volunteers in affected communities including the printing of manuals and toolkits.

Operational support services

Human resources

DPRK RCS is coordinating with central and local governments through its headquarters in Pyongyang and branches in the affected areas. So far, more than 435 volunteers have been involved in this operation. All departments in DPRK RCS and IFRC DPRK Country Office are involved in this operation.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities aim 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 the IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures. The DPRK RCS logistics team is supported by the IFRC DPRK Country Office logistics officer to meet operational needs and ensure timely logistics support for the success of the operation. No international logistics HR required for this operation support.

The supply strategy to source relief items required to support this operation is being split between local and international sourcing. The IFRC DPRK Country Office in coordination with DPRK RCS will conduct local procurement for items with local specification to meet cultural requirements, while procurement of the IFRC standard NFIs, such as tarpaulins, shelter tool kits, jerry cans, quilts and water purification tablets will be procured internationally by the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department. The National Society has existing fleet (light & heavy) and enough warehousing capacity across the country to meet operational needs. The National Society Logistics Department, with the support of IFRC DPRK Country Office logistics and in coordination with IFRC DM delegate, will facilitate the in-country transportation and warehousing of NFIs.

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

Security

The IFRC DPRK Country Office has a standard a country security plan in place including contingency plans for Medevac, Relocation and Critical Incident Management. International delegates and local staff are familiar with the security procedures and contingency plans. The DPRK RCS has easy access to the affected areas and enjoy excellent levels of cooperation with the government. Standard security measures such as fire extinguishers, fire management and evacuation plans are maintained in DPRK RCS warehouses.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

Both the DPRK RCS and the IFRC DPRK Country Office have well-functioning PMER processes to support the 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 visits to the affected areas after distribution of the NFIs. A lessons-learned workshop on the response will be conducted at the end of the operation.

The DPRK RCS keeps a gender and diversity balance in Human Resources (Red Cross staff and volunteers), making it easier to approach both male and female community members. This also makes it easier to ensure Community Engagement and Accountability in the operation. The DPRK RCS further applies a systematic approach from branches to HQs regarding reporting system, while Red Cross volunteers are delivering information about feedback and comments from community people to branches via volunteer leaders. The DPRK RCS staffs and IFRC delegates have good access to the community to obtain feedback through household visits for cross-checks which can be included in the revised operation plan and implementation.

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.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction People targeted: Around 12,000,000 people in five higher risk provinces Male: (figures unavailable) Female: (figures unavailable) Requirements (CHF): 11,000</p>	
<p>DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p><i># of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)</i></p>	<p>2,400</p>	<p>3,200</p>
<p>DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p><i># of volunteers mobilized for early warning campaigns</i></p>	<p>435</p>	<p>435</p>
<p><i># people reached with early warning campaigns</i></p>	<p>12,000,000</p>	<p>12,000,000 indirect</p>
<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>		
<p>The DPRK RCS branches mobilized the 435 Red Cross volunteers (295 in Munchon City and 140 in Kowon County) to provide the early warnings and assist in evacuation after receiving the warning of tropical storm from the government. The plan was initially to disseminate early warnings in five predicted affected provinces.</p>		
<p>The early warnings and evacuation activities provided by of the Red Cross volunteers saved many people's lives because they were unprepared for the disaster since those areas has not experienced natural disasters of such scale previously. The Red Cross volunteers are also mobilized to assist government's relief activities and they are playing active roles in the search and rescue, first aid, psychological support and hygiene promotion activities.</p>		
<p>NDRT and PDRTs are on standby across the country. Two members from NDRT were dispatched to affected areas immediately after disaster happened and conducted field assessment in close cooperation with PDRTs and branch staff/volunteers and local governments. Their initial report helped DPRK RCS to take effective and immediate measures to respond to the disaster immediately, such as distribution of NFIs which pre-stocked in DP warehouses, WPTs and deployment of mobile water treatment unit. The deployment of NDRT and PDRT will last until this operation ends.</p>		
<p>Based on the report from the provincial Red Cross branch, the National Society has distributed NFIs for 800 households (3,200 people), 200 more households reached compared with the original plan.</p>		



Shelter

People targeted: 3,200 people
 Male: 1,472
 Female: 1,728
 Requirements (CHF) 153,360

Shelter Outcome 2: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	3,200	3,200

Shelter Output 2.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people received non-food items	3,200	3,200
# of copies of safer shelter awareness distributed	800	0
# of shelter tool kits replenished	160	0
# of quilts replenished	3,200	0
# of kitchen sets replenished	800	0
# of tarpaulin replenished	1,600	0

Progress towards outcomes

800 households (3,200 people) were reached through provision of NFIs. 160 sets of shelter tool kits were distributed where five households will be sharing one set of the shelter toolkit. The replenishment process will begin once the 2nd DREF request is approved.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 40,000 people
 Male: 18,400
 Female: 21,600
 Requirements (CHF) 44,160

WASH Outcome 3: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

WASH Output 3.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water in targeted communities through pipeline rehabilitation, mobile water treatment plant and household water treatment	40,000	8,000
Distribute of water purification tablets	58,000	58,000
# of people of targeted communities trained on safe use of water treatment products-WPT	2,700	2,700
# (tons) of Chlorine will be provided for cleaning and restoring the water supply system	2	0

WASH Output 3.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan	100	0
Print # copies of IEC materials (for both volunteers and schools)	200	0

WASH output 3.3: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Distribute 800 hygiene kits for each household	3,200	3,200
Train # of population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits	3,200	3,200

Progress towards outcomes

At the initial phase of the disaster, the DPRK RCS distributed 58,000 water purification tablets for 2,700 people. At the same time, they have distributed 1,500 copies of emergency WASH leaflets that explain the storage, treatment of water at household level and correct method of using WPTs. 64,000 tablets⁴ will be replenished under this DREF.

The DPRK RCS later deployed two EMWAT mobile water treatment units to Munchon County on 27 August. Currently, the EMWAT is providing safe and clean water to 8,000 people at least 20 hours a day. 15 trained volunteers are mobilized to operate the water treatment units. The mobile water treatments will end its service once the water supply system is rehabilitated to its original standards.

The main pipelines were cut out during the disaster and the local government has just completed the rehabilitation of the pipelines and the chlorination is requested to remove the remnants remaining inside the pipes.

The DPRK RCS has built 50 temporary latrines by using its own stock, with the prepositioned squatting plates to provide the affected population with proper sanitation conditions in public places.

Prior assessing the needs of the population in hygiene conditions, the DPRK RCS has distributed hygiene kits for one-month use for 800 families. The DPRK RCS staff is monitoring the use of the hygiene kits distributed item.



Health

People targeted: 13,529 people
Male: 6,250
Female: 7,279
Requirements (CHF) 43,500

Health Outcome 4: Vulnerable people's health and dignity are improved through increased access to appropriate health services.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Number of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors</i>	13,529	0

Health Output 4.1: Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychological needs during an emergency

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>Number of Red Cross volunteers newly trained on FA, ECV, with focus on WBD, and nutrition</i>	60	0
<i>Number of people reached by FA service and health promotion</i>	13,279	0

Progress towards outcomes

190 DPRK RCS volunteers are working with the affected population offering first aid and treatment for injuries including broken limbs, cuts and other traumas. On the other hand, specially-trained volunteers are offering psychological support. Health promotion activities are being carried out with household doctors from the MoPH emphasizing the prevention and early treatment of communicable diseases.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1: NS have trained and skilled human resources for better implementation

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of volunteers trained, informed and equipped for operations</i>	100	43

Output 1.1: NS have effective and motivated volunteers

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of Volunteers provided with deployment kit/ Red Cross jackets</i>	100	0
<i># of volunteers ensure to be properly trained on Shelter, Hygiene promotion and FA</i>	100	60

⁴ 16,000 tablets in one box, so 64,000 tablets should be replenished.

Progress towards outcomes

After the heavy rains and landslides, 435 alerted volunteers (295 in Munchon City and 140 in Kowon County) were briefed on their safety, risks and responsibilities before rapidly mobilized to their affected areas for early warning and evacuation. Procurement of 100 sets of deployment kits/Red Cross jackets for volunteers is ongoing.

To provide shelter service to the displaced people, 60 volunteers were briefly trained on emergency shelter (how to set up tents by tarpaulin) on the spot by two NDRT members and eight branch staff. At the current stage of this operation, psychological support, first aid and hygiene promotion trainings for mobilized volunteers are needed. These trainings will be facilitated by DPRK RCS Health and WASH teams.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC**Outcome S4: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i>One lesson learnt workshop is organized</i>	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

Lesson learned workshop will be conducted at final stage of this operation with participation of NDRT/PDRT members, Red Cross branch staff/ volunteers and relevant stakeholders.

DREF OPERATION

06-09-2018

MDRKP011 DPR Korea: Typhoon Soulik (with 2nd Allocation)

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	24,960
Clothing & Textiles	80,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,280
Medical & First Aid	13,500
Utensils & Tools	22,080
Other Supplies & Services	2,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	168,820
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	7,000
Distribution & Monitoring	1,500
Transport & Vehicle Costs	35,000
Logistics Services	6,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	49,500
National Society Staff	10,000
Volunteers	19,650
Total PERSONNEL	29,650
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	17,200
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	17,200
Travel	6,000
Information & Public Relations	46,000
Communications	4,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	56,000
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0
Programme and Services Support Recovery	20,876
Total INDIRECT COSTS	20,876
TOTAL BUDGET	342,046

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [DREF Operations](#)

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

In the IFRC DPRK country office, Pyongyang

- Mohamed Babiker, head of country office; phone: +850 191 250 1149; email: mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org
- Joseph Muyambo, NSD & programme coordinator; phone: +850 191 250 7710; email: joseph.muyambo@ifrc.org
- Daniel Wallinder, disaster risk management delegate; phone: +850 191 250 7921; email: daniel.wallinder@ifrc.org

Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur

- Martin Faller, deputy director; email: martin.faller@ifrc.org
- Necephor Mghendi, head of disaster and crisis prevention, response and recovery (DCPRR); email: necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org
- Alice Ho, operations coordinator; email: alice.ho@ifrc.org
- Riku Assamaki, regional logistics coordinator; email: riku.assamaki@ifrc.org

For IFRC communications enquiries

- Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For IFRC resource mobilization and pledges support

- Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: sophia.keri@ifrc.org

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

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

In IFRC Geneva

- Nelson Castano, Manager Operations Coordination; email: nelson.castano@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.**
