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Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) DPR Korea: Floods and landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRKP012	Glide n° FL-2018-000144-PRK
Date of issue: 17 September 2018	Expected timeframe: 5 months Expected end date: 17 February 2019
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 383, 123	
Total number of people affected: 581,268	Number of people to be assisted: approximately 24,000 people (6,000 families)
Host National Society's presence (105,609 of 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)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy downpours which started on 28 August have caused large-scale flooding and land slides to low-lying areas in North and South Hwanghae province of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). According to the government report, a total of 76 people are confirmed dead and 75 are still missing, most of them were children presumably drowned and swept away in the currents. Over 3,200 houses are destroyed in addition to clinics, schools and kindergartens. Over 10,000 people have been made homeless due to their houses being destroyed, partially destroyed or submerged. Significant damage has been done to water supply systems and clean water is now being trucked in. The persistent heavy rains (such as 100 mm/ hr for several hours) over a 48-hour period caused flash floods in five counties in North Hwanghae and four counties in South Hwanghae province, which are located in the south-west part of DPRK.



Destroyed dwellings in Eup Town, Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

A total of 3,237 houses have been affected in the North and South Hwanghae province with some partially damaged, some completely destroyed, and others still submerged in the floodwater, where the most affected area is Kumchon County in North Hwanghae province. It is estimated that around 10,681 people have been displaced and are living with family, neighbours or in temporary shelters. The entire communities have been affected especially those whose houses were close to the river. In Eup Town, Kumchon Country a landslide destroyed several houses and in the nearby valley, over 77 houses were washed away with a significant loss of life. There are indications of other affected villages but as roads are blocked, it's not possible to assess the damage and the needs at the moment. The government has provided population figures for the affected counties indicating that a total of 581,268 people are affected – North Hwanghae (308,070) and South Hwanghae (273,198).

Currently, DPRK is also affected by a series of weather-related disasters. The country has suffered from heat waves since mid-July, affecting 13,768 people in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan Provinces damaging crops and causing health issues associated with heatstroke. Typhoon Soulik made landfall on 24 August bringing further rain and winds leading to severe flooding to South Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces, displacing close to 60,000 people. The combined effects of these events now quickly followed by the flooding in North and South Hwanghae will have a significant negative effect on the harvests with potentially high impact on nutrition and health. Three operations are therefore being carried out in separate locations by DPRK RCS.

To allow for immediate disaster response, DPRK RCS with support from IFRC is requesting a DREF allocation of CHF 383,123. This operation will be focusing on supporting DPRK RCS in disaster response activities, by mobilizing volunteers and staff in conducting needs assessment and provision of non-food items (NFIs), health and water and sanitation interventions and providing first aid and psychosocial support. The operation will last for five months, longer than the standard DREF operation. This is to allow time for potentially lengthy procurement processes for DPRK.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

DPRK RCS volunteers trained in first aid were the first to respond to the floods along with provincial, county and municipal authorities in both North and South Hwanghae Provinces. Mrs. Yu Sun Hung, Vice Chairperson of County People's Committee in Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province praised the DPRK RCS for their immediate action in search and rescue, first aid and transporting injured to the county hospital. Since onset of the disaster, RC volunteers have continued to support the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) and other authorities in offering assistance to the affected population by offering first aid and treatment for injuries including broken limbs, cuts and other traumas. Specially trained volunteers are offering psychological support. This is particularly important bearing in mind the number of casualties and the number of people including children who are missing, presumed drowned but washed away in the floods. 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.



Significant damage to Houses in Eup Town, Jangpung County
(Photo: John Fleming/IFRC)

To cope with the threat of water-borne disease, the DPRK RCS has a stockpile of buckets and jerry cans to assist in the event of an emergency and has started distributing these items to the affected population. DPRK RCS will soon begin distributing 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. Trained volunteers are working at the community and household emphasizing the importance of personal hygiene especially handwashing with an emphasis being placed on educational establishments and temporary shelters. Since the government is supplying some communities with spring water distributed from water trucks, the National Society will concentrate on those areas which will not be served by these trucks. An assessment team consisting of the Director of the WASH Department and two technicians left for North Hwanghae on 7 September to carry out a more detailed assessment of the situation and will report back in a few days. The team reported that the government and local authorities have managed to repair the water supply systems in the most affected urban areas but there are still needs in more rural communities. The provincial authorities and international agencies have been very appreciative of this immediate support in the WASH sector.

Additionally, DPRK RCS has distributed the NFIs to assist the affected population. These activities are all covered under this DREF operation. DPRK RCS is also coordinating with local stakeholders while IFRC is responsible for coordinating with the other international organisations.

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.

Since 3 September, the IFRC DPRK Country Office has been engaging in the disaster response, together with the DPRK RCS. IFRC participated in the joint field assessment with the NS and other agencies on 4 September, attended the interagency meeting and sectoral working group meeting, which were Health, WASH, Shelter and DRR.

IFRC continues to closely coordinate with the DPRK RCS and other actors in the country to respond to the needs and avoid duplication of activities.

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 initial assessment team which visited the affected areas on 4 September included WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, WHO, FAO, Concern Worldwide, Handicap International and representatives from diplomatic missions. Sectoral Groups from health, WASH, shelter, DRR, Food Security and Nutrition were convened with IFRC part of the health, WASH, shelter and DRR groups. A comprehensive consolidated report was compiled (dated 10 September) and presented to the government. The government is studying the report with a view to further inform the international community where gaps exist.

UNICEF immediately, along with DPRK RCS, released contingency stock mainly non-food items and WASH materials including water purification tablets. UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA donated medical supplies to two county hospitals in the most affected areas.

Close coordination is maintained with all agencies including sharing plans and distribution lists in order to avoid duplication.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The floods and landslides were devastating for many people and currently there are about 15 to 22 Ri's (communities) which are still inaccessible and further assessments are needed to determine their needs. The precipitation was intense over the lap of 30 hours, and as shown below, Kumchon county received the most rain by far.

Table 1: Precipitation record between 12:00 hrs on August 28 and 19:00 on August 29, 2018

Province	County	Precipitation (mm)
North Hwanghae	Kumchon	678
	Thosan	380
	Jangpung	373
	Kaesong	367
	Kaepung	367
	Pongchon	557
South Hwanghae	Paechon	248
	Sinwon	243
	Pyoksong	238
	Haeju	184

Preliminary findings from the joint assessment show that North Hwanghae province and Kumchon county being the most affected. The assessment also indicates that there is great need across all sectors:

DRR

The floods are part of a general and worrying trend in the past few years of extreme and highly volatile weather events, including a higher number of heat waves, typhoons and torrential rains that can lead to human casualties, widespread damage of infrastructure and loss of agricultural production. The findings from the joint assessment under DRR indicate that:

- Early warning systems require further improvements including greater community training and production of training material.
- Although geographically dispersed, the damages to infrastructures and land generally occurred often in foreseeable high-risk areas defined by adjacency to streams and waterways with lack of sufficient reinforced embankments, near unprotected and/or deforested slopes, unprotected gullies without measures to slow water flow and regulate flow.
- River embankments in several areas were insufficient to protect the bursting of the banks. Means and techniques employed for river embankments must be enhanced. Otherwise repetition of damage remains likely in future events.

- Gully protection through check dams or soil bio-engineering methods was generally not much applied, although these techniques have proven to be successful in reducing water-related risks.
- With forest depletion and degradation, sloping fields are especially prone to land erosion and if cultivated in unsustainable ways degrade further year after year and further exacerbate water-related risks. These risks can concretely be mitigated by agroforestry and forestry initiatives in the disaster-prone areas.
- Looking at the volatility of the weather conditions and the upcoming winter season it would be an imperative to ensure that all supports (Shelter, WASH and NFIs) are considered with provision for winterization to address the vulnerability; especially for women and children.

The DRR activities mentioned above will not be covered under this DREF but to be included in the Operational Plan of DPRK Country Office, which is seeking funding.

Shelter

IFRC is lead for the shelter sector working group and has consolidated the report for shelter. The consolidated data from the joint assessment of the impact of the floods in North and South Hwanghae provinces shows that the following number of residential houses have been damaged:

Table 2: Details of damaged houses

City/Province	Total		Complete Damage		Partial Damage		Submerged		Displaced people
	Building	Household	Building	Household	Building	Household	Building	Household	
Haeju City	49	76	23	35	26	41	0	0	186
Taetan County	9	13	5	7	4	6	0	0	34
Sinwon County	25	54	6	16	16	35	3	3	112
Pongchon County	302	383	224	280	0	0	78	103	1,269
Chongdan County	166	237	40	54	126	183	0	0	441
S. Hwanghae	551	763	298	392	172	265	81	106	2,042
Pyongsan County	481	861	73	111	0	0	408	750	2,330
Kumchon County	267	882	79	156	0	0	188	726	2,442
Jangpung County	459	731	289	511	170	220	0	0	2,238
Kaesong City	431	649	14	24	37	59	380	566	1,631
N. Hwanghae	1,638	23,123	455	802	207	279	976	2,042	8,641

Additionally, public buildings and kindergartens were also destroyed. There are also reports on damaged Ri Clinics but there is no information available yet on the exact numbers.

Many houses and buildings are either completely washed away or partially destroyed as a result of the landslides and flash floods. People now reside in shelters, with relatives, and with neighbors. The assessment also shows that there is a need for tents, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, shelter tool kits, as well as for NFIs, including cooking sets, hygiene kits, and blankets. The number of people in need of temporary shelter is unclear and DPRK is a country known for strong social networks and friends and families hosting each other. Previous disasters, however, such as the floods in North Hamgyong or the more recent floods and landslides following typhoon Soulik in South Hamgyong and Kangwon provinces, show that there is a need for temporary shelter in addition to the social networks.

The assessment teams were not able to visit all affected areas since they were still blocked and inaccessible. Mostly access was blocked by landslides, damaged roads and destroyed and partially destroyed bridges. All findings in this report are subject to revision following more careful assessments.

In conclusion, shelter is highlighted as one of the main issues since so many houses and buildings were destroyed in the floods and landslides. It is still unclear what the shelter needs are, and more detailed information is required. The area may also be prone to future disasters and there is a need for shelter awareness trainings and a focus on building back better. Most households have also lost non-food items, such as cooking utensils, hygiene items, and clothes. It is of essence that these items are distributed to the affected population as quickly as possible and in preparation for the winter.

WASH

It was reported that provision of potable and safer water supply was a major problem. Spring water which may be polluted and contaminated is being provided and is not purified by chlorination. No proper disease surveillance system was in place. However, it was reported that there was an increase of diarrhea cases by 45 per cent but it was not known relative to what statistics this increase was measured. In Kumchon County the water supply is a major concern and water is supplied by trucks. The source of water is streams and water purification are reportedly not being performed. As per the opinion of the key interviewees, hygiene kits, medicines and tents are the major requirements.

Health

In Jangpung county, North Hwanghae province it was reported that 15 Ri clinics were damaged and that routine primary health care services have been disrupted since the flood and no mobile services were existent. It was reported that 2,238 people have been displaced and only for 10 per cent tents were available. However, the team did not have the opportunity to visit the places where the displaced populations were located. A total of 17 villages (ri's) are affected by flood and heavy rain and among the total displaced population, 115 people displaced are with disabilities. The assessment teams were unable to assess aggregated information on vulnerable groups among displaced population such as the number of children, pregnant women and lactating women, elderly and disabled. Jangpung county hospital has been affected by the flood. It was reported that there is damage to the roof and water leaking from the roof. It was reported that there is a shortage of antibiotics, intravenous solutions, medicines required for surgeries and surgical supplies.

Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province is the county that is the most affected with 2,442 displaced people, 42 deaths, 31 missing and 42 injured (11 persons have severe injury) due to massive landslides. Injured individuals have been transferred to the provincial hospital for further treatment. Around 87 houses and the Ri clinic of the Wolam Ri had been washed away. Since the Ri is in a deep ravine, access to the population is challenging. The people remained there with disrupted primary health care services. The assessment teams found it heartening to note that the local Red Cross volunteers were the one who had provided the immediate and early first aid support to the victims. Kumchon county hospital was slightly damaged. There was a water leakage from the roof. The operation theater was not functioning. Small operations were performed even though the infection control practices were compromised. The hospital has 100 beds and 60 staff including doctors. There were 63 pregnant women and 3 lactating women who received services from the county hospitals. Antibiotics, oral rehydration solutions and water purification tablets were reported as immediate needs. It was reported that electricity supply was disrupted, and electricity was provided through generators. The team did not visit the hospital to minimize the cross-infection as surgical patients were receiving in-patient care.

Food Security and Nutrition

The Food Security and Nutrition sector working group has not finalized its report yet but preliminary findings from the joint assessment show significant damage to crop land in the affected areas. This might not just have an impact on the immediately affected areas in North and South Hwanghae provinces, but also on the country as a whole. The agricultural sector in DPRK has already suffered from a heatwave and floods following typhoon Soulik this season.

Table 3: Damage of arable land (hectare)

Indicators	Data
Damage of arable land (hectare)	16,809
S. Hwanghae Province	7,540
<i>Haeju City</i>	56
<i>Taetan County</i>	2,337
<i>Sinwon County</i>	41
<i>Chongdan County</i>	1,409
<i>Pongchon County</i>	3,697
N. Hwanghae Province	9,269
<i>Pyongsan County</i>	643
<i>Kumchon County</i>	3,004
<i>Tosan County</i>	2,616
<i>Kaesong City</i>	1,648
<i>Jangpung County</i>	1,358
Paddy Rice (hectare)	7,946



Destroyed Farmland and Houses. (Photo: John Fleming/IFRC)

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 a five months' timeframe for implementation.

B. Operational strategy

This operation will be focusing on supporting DPRK RCS in disaster response activities, by mobilizing volunteers and staff in conducting needs assessment and provision of NFIs, shelter, health and water and sanitation interventions and providing first aid and psychosocial support.

Kumchon county will be targeted through the WASH and Health activities. Both North and South Hwanghae provinces will be targeted through the NFI distributions and shelter activities, although North Hwanghae will be prioritized. Kumchon County is being targeted since it has suffered the most damage and loss of life. The government has indicated that the DPRK RCS to focus on Kumchon county and leaving other locations for other agencies.

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, or pregnant members.

Shelter

DPRK RCS will conduct further assessments on the shelter needs and provide temporary shelter. Meanwhile, DPRK RCS have distributed all the stocks they had in the warehouse. Around 24,000 people are reached through the distribution.

Table 4: Total distribution plan

No	Item	S. Hwanghae	N. Hwanghae	Total	Remarks
1	Tarpaulin	0	1200	1,200	2 per family
2	Blanket	6,300	17,417	23,717	4 per family
3	Blanket cover	303	684	987	1 per family, will target the most vulnerable
4	Hygiene kit	23	477	500	1 per family
5	Jerrycan	2,659	4,608	7,267	2 per family
6	Kitchen set	295	692	987	1 per family

WASH

Besides jerry cans and hygiene kits, 10,000 pieces of soap will be procured and distributed to schools and health facilities. Health care facilities and buildings used as temporary shelters for displaced populations and hygiene promotion will be conducted by RC volunteers in these areas. DPRK RCS will also provide chlorine for cleaning and restoring the water supply system in Kumchon County. Other WASH needs will be addressed by government and other agencies.

Health

The DPRK RCS will focus their activities in North Hwanghae Province where assessments were carried out by DPRK RCS and IFRC along with WHO, UNICEF and other actors on 4 September in Jangpung County and Kumchon County which are the most affected.

The needs that Red Cross can immediately address are continuously providing first aid services and psychological support to survivors and families of casualties and the missing and working at the community level to prevent outbreaks of communicable diseases such as water borne illness through training in Epidemic Control for Volunteers. This will be achieved through provision of additional training and material and replenishing first aid kits which have been used in the immediate response. DPRK RCS can also play a significant public health role in surveillance through monitoring for evidence of infectious diseases, vector borne diseases and skin infections and referring cases to health centers. The same applies to cases of acute malnutrition which will be referred to the closest health facilities and/or Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Centers (CMAMs).



DPRK RCS Volunteers offering First Aid to Persons Injured during Floods and Landslides in Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province, DPRK. (Photo. DPRK RCS)

Community Management of Acute Malnutrition Centers

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. 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, jerry cans, quilts and water purification tablets. 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



Shelter

People targeted: 24,000 people

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF) 218,500

Needs analysis: The preliminary rapid assessments show that 3,237 houses have been affected in the two affected provinces (South and North Hwanghae) with some partially damaged, some completely destroyed, and others still submerged in the floodwater. Around 10,681 people have been displaced and are living with host families. Therefore, shelter is a key priority to address.

Population to be assisted: 24,000 people (6,000 families of four members each) will be assisted where 23,717 blankets to be distributed (four blankets per family).

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Relevant standards will be adhered as necessary.*

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	# of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement					
	Shelter Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households	# of people received non-food items					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP005	Conduct needs assessment		x				
AP005	Provision of non-food relief items		x				
AP005	Mobilization of volunteers for relief distribution		x				
AP005	Conduct post-distribution monitoring		x	x			
AP005	Replenishment of tarpaulin (1,200 pieces)		x	x	x	x	
AP005	Replenishment of blanket (10,000 pieces) ¹		x	x	x	x	

¹ 10,000 blankets are the minimum quantity that the NS would like to replenish, even though nearly 24,000 pieces are distributed.

AP005	Replenishment of kitchen Set (1,000 set)	x	x	x	x	
AP005	Print and distribute of safe shelter awareness guideline	x	x			
AP005	Print and distribute of temporary shelter setup guideline	x	x			



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 11,000 people

Male: to be determined

Female: to be determined

Requirements (CHF) 51,500

Needs analysis: The immediate threat is an outbreak of water borne disease in rural and urban areas as flood waters contaminate wells, damage water infrastructure and destroy latrines in households, educational institutions and health facilities, which local government is addressing it. Diarrhoeal disease will disproportionately affect children under the age of 5, the elderly and those with chronic illness. With the main water pipeline into Kumchon City destroyed there is a risk of water borne disease within the urban area. In rural areas the flood waters have caused latrines to overflow and pollute shallow wells dramatically increasing the likelihood of drinking water becoming contaminated. Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure in educational establishments including nurseries, kindergartens and schools and health facilities including ri (village) clinics and hospitals has increased the likelihood of water-borne illness for the young, elderly and chronically ill.

Population to be assisted: 11,000 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Relevant standards will be adhered as necessary.*

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 3: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services	% of population in affected communities using appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services on humanitarian context.					
	WASH Output 3.1: Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water.	# of HH-s provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific context.					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP026	Procurement and distribution of water purification tablets (WPTs) (300,000 ea)		x	x	x	x	x
AP026	Replenishment of jerrycans (7,000 pieces)		x	x	x	x	x
AP026	Procurement of HTH Chlorine to flush out the dirt in the rehabilitated water supply pipes			x	x		

AP026	Monitoring of distributed items and delivery of goods (Jerry cans and Hygiene kits)		x	x	x	x	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 3.1.3: NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.	# HHs reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene.					
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP030	Replenishment of hygiene kits (500 set)		x	x	x		
AP030	Procurement and distribution of soaps for institutions (kindergarten, schools, health institutions)		x	x			
AP030	Conduct Hygiene Promotion trainings for volunteers		x	x			
AP030	Print and distribute IEC materials for RC volunteers		x	x			
AP030	Print and distribute IEC materials for schoolchildren		x	x			
AP030	Volunteers conduct hygiene promotion in affected areas		x	x	x	x	



Health

People targeted: 10,650 people

Male: 4,899

Female: 5,751

Requirements (CHF) 30,090

Needs analysis: Health care services have been disrupted since the flood and no mobile services were existent. The preliminary assessments are stating that there are 15 health facilities damaged as well. Emergency and psychosocial first aid is therefore identified as an urgent need to address, as well the sensitization of the displaced people on communicable disease (refer to needs analysis section above for more details).

Population to be assisted: 10,650

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4:	# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors				
	Health Output 4.1: Communities are supported by NS to effectively respond to health and psychological needs during an emergency	# of people reached by FA service and health promotion Number of RC volunteers newly trained on FA, Psychological FA and ECV				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4

AP022	Printing of FA manuals	x				
AP022	Printing of FA flipchart	x				
AP022	Training of volunteers on FA, Psychological FA and ECV	x				
AP022	Printing of ECV manuals and toolkit	x				
AP022	Distribution of First Aid Kit to RC volunteers	x	x			
AP022	Procurement and distribution of FA consumables for FA posts	x	x			
AP022	Health Promotion conducted by RC volunteers	x	x	x	x	x

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF) 59,650

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	<i>% of volunteers trained, informed and equipped for operations</i>				
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i># of volunteers briefed and trained</i>				
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained	x	x	x	x	x
AP040	Ensure volunteers are insured	x	x	x	x	x
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>% of operations where coordination mechanisms are optimized</i>				
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i># of PDRT and NDRT deployed</i>				
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5
AP046	Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for the host National Society	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.	<i>IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and seen to be effective in the disaster response</i>				
	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	<i>Lesson learned workshop conducted and video produced.</i>				
	Activities planned	Month	1	2	3	4
AP055	Surge support from IFRC Communications Delegate to highlight and advocate work of NS.		x			
AP046	Lessons learned workshop					x

Budget

DREF OPERATION

14/09/18

MDRKP012 DPR Korea: Flooding and Landslides

Budget Group	DREF Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	18,000
Clothing & Textiles	145,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,500
Medical & First Aid	7,950
Teaching Materials	15,840
Utensils & Tools	41,600
Other Supplies & Services	2,000
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	248,890
Storage, Warehousing	7,000
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,000
Logistics Services	5,000
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	32,000
National Staff	1,500
National Society Staff	10,000
Volunteers	14,150
Total PERSONNEL	25,650
Workshops & Training	17,500
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	17,500
Travel	6,000
Information & Public Relations	23,700
Communications	6,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	35,700
Programme and Services Support Recovery	23,383
Total INDIRECT COSTS	23,383
TOTAL BUDGET	383,123

Reference documents



Click here for:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in 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.**