

# Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

## DPR Korea: Heat Wave

<b>DREF Operation n° MDRKP010</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">HT-2018-000126-PRK</a></b>
<b>EPoA update n° 1; 16 November 2018</b>	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 9 August – 9 October
<b>Operation start date:</b> 9 August 2018	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 6 months <b>End date:</b> 9 February 2019
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 213,474	
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 13,768 people	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM); UN organizations; European Union Programme Support Units.	

### **Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:**

The major change to this emergency plan of action is an extension of two months, until 9<sup>th</sup> of February 2019. The extension is to allow sufficient time for expected delays in procurement and delivery of goods to DPRK.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

An emergency situation was declared by the DPRK Government on the 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 Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces due to a heat wave affecting the Korean Peninsula that has also severely affected the routine of people's livelihood, 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.

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
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,373</b>	<b>13,768</b>

Postulation of affected population.

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.

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 Union 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 current response

### Overview of Host National Society

DPRK RCS 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. 46 community-based volunteers were mobilized in the target area of Kumya, Sinyang and Songchon counties and participated in the operation.

This intervention of irrigating fields during heat waves has been proven<sup>1</sup> 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 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.

<sup>1</sup> <https://cropwatch.unl.edu/2016/impacts-extreme-heat-stress-and-increased-soil-temperature-plant-growth-and-development>

Through the cooperation with the IFRC CO, DPRK RCS rapidly developed a response plan to assist the national authorities against heatwave in the four disaster affected communities in the South Phyongan and South Hamgyong provinces. Recognizing the need for scaling up prevention and control messages on heatwave, DPRK RCS quickly mobilized RC volunteers and health workers in the target community to reach out prevention of heatwave threats in the severely affected vulnerable communities. To respond the heatwave, a total of 74 community people and 46 RC volunteer's resident in the target areas were actively conducted health activities such as FA service, referral and health promotion.



DPRK RCS irrigating fields. (Source: DPRK RCS)

The MoPH had emphasized the need for a significantly scaled up social mobilization effort emphasizing heatwave prevention and it was here that the DPRK RCS through its network of trained volunteers made a significant contribution to decreasing the negative impact of heatwave. With technical support of Institute of Child Nutrition, Academy of Medical Science, DPRK RCS organized training on nutrition and heatwave for 60 RC volunteers and 30 health workers. 800 copies of IEC materials which contents of prevention and control of heatstroke and sunstroke were developed, printed, and distributed to these recently trained RC volunteers and health workers in the local health institutions.

With technical support of the county-level Bureau of Statistics, National Society conducted an assessment of health and nutrition for targeted communities. Following this output, five sets of anthropometric instruments (height, weight scale, MUAC tape) were rapidly procured and distributed to health institutions in four targeted communities.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent 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. IFRC CO has also conducted monitoring in the heat wave affected areas.



Red Cross volunteers conducting health promotion for prevention and control on heatstroke and sunstroke in Sinyang county, South Phyongan province in August 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

### Overview of non-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. No other organizations in DPRK responded to the heat wave.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### 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 undertaken 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.

### **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. The heatwave lasted until the 15<sup>th</sup> of August and according to project communities, the impact of the heatwave was mitigated.

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 was procured by the end of September.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Proposed strategy**

The DPRK RCS, in coordination with IFRC, has mobilized 46 RC volunteers and is distributing NFIs (jerry cans, water purification tablets, tents, water pumps and accessories) to 3,373 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 six months and covers the following 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 salometers<sup>2</sup> 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 m<sup>3</sup>).
- 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.


<sup>2</sup> A hydrometer for indicating the percentage of salt in a solution.

## Communications

To promote the response, a [press release](#) was issued on 10 August and supported with Twitter [posts](#) and media pitching. Spokespeople were supported with key messages. These activities resulted in strong engagement on social media, with 1,000 mentions linked to the press release. Most Twitter posts concentrated around an article from Reuters: [@Reuters](#) - Red Cross warns of food crisis in North Korea as crops fail in heat (91 retweets). News media coverage included [Al Jazeera](#) (twice), [BBC World](#), [Reuters](#), [Voice of America](#), [the Japan Times](#), [NHK World](#), [the Independent](#), [Mirror Online](#), [Newsweek](#), [Strait Times](#), [CBC News](#), [EFE](#), [Europa Press](#), [Sputnik Mundo](#) and more. A [Reuters piece](#) was picked up by [Sky News](#), [Japan Times](#), [the Sun](#), [Asahi Shimbun](#), [the Straits Times](#), [Globalnews.ca](#) and [yahoo news](#). The IFRC programme manager was interviewed by [Al Jazeera](#) and the IFRC media and advocacy spokesperson by [BBC](#).

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p><b>Shelter</b>            People reached: 13,768            Male: 6,734            Female: 7,034</p>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	13,768	13,768
<b>Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	13,768	13,768
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
Due to the lack of infrastructure and lack of a stable electrical grid, conventional interventions for mitigating the heat wave through the establishment of air-conditioned shelters are not possible. Hence, the deployment of family tents was an interim measure for subsistence farmers to retreat to in the field to have some respite from the heat and to rest.		

 <p><b>Health</b>            People reached: 13,768            Male: 6,734            Female: 7,034</p>		
<b>Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	13,768	11,867
<b>Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of assessments conducted based on MoPH, UNICEF and MNCH guidelines	1	1
<b>Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of target communities who have received approved messaging on heat wave prevention, and treatment of heatstroke	4	4

## Progress towards outcomes

DPRK RCS organized training on nutrition and heatwave for RC volunteers and health workers of local health institutions resident in the targeted 4 communities in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan province. Total of 60 volunteers and 30 health workers were trained and they were mobilized to prevent the negative impact of heatwave in their community. 800 copies of IEC materials on heatwave were printed and distributed to trained RC volunteers and local health institutions.

An assessment of health and nutrition in the target communities was conducted. To support the assessment of health and nutrition in the target communities, five sets of anthropometric instruments were procured and distributed to local health institutions in the reporting period.

In the initial plan, one indicator on treating Severe Acute Malnutrition was accidentally added to the plan. This activity was never budgeted or planned. Therefore, that indicator has been removed from this update.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 13,768

Male: 6,734

Female: 7,034

#### Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	13,768	N/A

#### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted based on MoPH, UNICEF and MNCH guidelines	4	4

#### 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards) through provision of water purification tablet	13,768	N/A
# of hours for mobile pump operations	5,200	5,200

#### Output 1.3: 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
# of beneficiaries receiving WPT and jerry cans for water storage	13,768	13,768
# households reached with awareness raising activities on proper use of WPTs and safe water storage practices	3,373	3,373
% of households using items properly	90	91

#### Outcome 2: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of targeted population provided with adequate access and training to safe water generation and management	100	100

#### Output 2.3: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# community-based water management plans developed	4	4
# of people trained in the operation of mobile water pumps	90	90
% of croplands reached with irrigation means	70	73
# of household surveys conducted	3,373	3,373

## Progress towards outcomes

Rapid assessment was carried out by provincial chapter officials of both South Phyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces together with county branch staff to assess water requirements in the affected communities. The assessment results were reported back to DPRK RCS HQs with findings that Sinyang and Songchon County of South Phyongan Province and Kumya County of South Hamgyong Province were ones of the most severely affected by high temperature and drought caused by heatwave across the region. The heatwave not only affected the agricultural production of the crops but also the daily lives of the population with scarce safe water. Hence, the feedback from communities was requesting water purification tablets as they were using different types of water sources and jerry cans to fetch water from distances for daily consumption. The provision of safe water services was not needed as they had enough water sources to fetch from certain distances. The main problem was in the quality assurance of the new water sources they chose. The existing Community Program Management Committees in the communities immediately developed their own water management plans in line with the heatwave situation to provide safe water services to population while delivering hygiene messages.

A total of 6.5 million water purification tablets for the entire target population of 13,768 people to use for driest 2 weeks were distributed to the heatwave affected communities. And 1,700 jerry cans were distributed to 1,700 families to assist them in fetching water from distant sources when the old water sources nearby were all dry due to the heatwave. After distributing the WPTs and jerry cans, the DPRK RCS also distributed 1,700 copies of the emergency WASH leaflets to those households which explains in detail the storage and treatment of water during emergencies including the use of WPT. At the same time, a refresher training was organized for 90 community volunteers to conduct safe water management practices. The trainings were divided in 2 sessions- one in South Hamgyong and the other one in South Phyongan Province. The trained volunteers went back to their respective communities to raise the awareness of the population to conduct safe water management at household and communal levels in the period of heatwave. as a result, thanks to the IEC materials and hygiene promotion trainings, 91 per cent of the population were trained in the use of the distributed items.



Explaining on the emergency WASH leaflet at HP ToV in Kumya County, Sep 12, 2018. (Photo: IFRC)



Explaining the use of WPT at HP ToV in Sinyang County, Sep 18, 2018. (Photo: IFRC)

Monitoring was conducted and feedback collected from beneficiaries through household surveys on the distributed items and one of them was that the volunteers faced challenges in persuading population to use WPTs to treat unsafe water as the smell of chlorine made them reluctant to use. It was discussed in the trainings and a good example of demonstrating the drinking of treated water before people was well recognized and well used in other communities. In the future, it is recommended that even in normal lives population should be well aware of these simple methods of treating water through daily hygiene promotion activities by volunteers so that they do not face such challenges in times of disasters.

## Strategies for Implementation

People reached: 46 volunteers and 74 community people

Male: 60

Female: 60

**Outcome 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**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of NS disaster response teams equipped for proper disaster response	N/A	N/A

<b>Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers insured	46	46
<b>Output 1.2: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers equipped with PPE	100	0
<b>Outcome 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of disaster response operation supported by effective maintenance and support services	N/A	N/A
<b>Output 2.1: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of days taken for procurement and receipt of goods or services	N/A	40
# of breakdowns encountered and rectified	0	0
<b>Outcome 3: 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.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of operations covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods	100	100
<b>Output 3.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of volunteers properly equipped for visibility purposes	100	17
% of volunteers equipped with proper communication means	8	8
<b>Output 3.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of monitoring visits conducted	10	5
% of operations covered by detailed assessment	100	100
% of NS involved in review and lessons learned workshop	100	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>Three county level branches and two provincial branches were involved in this operation. The county branch staff mobilized the community-based volunteers and the inhabitant for the heat wave relief operation. The 46 RC volunteers in the affected area were participated in the relief operation since the early stage and they kept full-time operation of the mobile pumps for watering the dry fields with cooperation of community people. Around 120 volunteers and community people were involved in this operation. This relief operation planned to protect mobilized volunteers and the community people from the high temperature by provision of PPE (personal protective equipment), bicycles and RC visibility materials. The procurement process started in August and supposed to be finalized by the end of September.</p> <p>For procurement, international procurement is still ongoing but most time-consuming procurement in DPRK took 40 days.</p> <p>The operation was covered by proper-decision, making, monitoring and evaluation methods. DPRK RCS responded to the needs raised by the affected communities and coordinated its response nationally. IFRC coordinated with international stakeholders but DPRK RCS was the only responding organization.</p> <p>Several of the indicators choses in the initial DREF request were not relevant in the end and will thus not be reported on. For the indicator under outcome 1, the NS disaster response teams were never equipped. The activity described under the indicator for outcome 2 was also not done.</p>		

## 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 logistics support for this operation will be provided jointly by the DPRK RCS and IFRC logistics teams.

The NS Logistics department, with the support of IFRC DPRK CO logistics and in coordination with IFRC DM Delegate, have been facilitating the in-country transportation and warehousing of NFIs needed for the success of this operation. The relief items that were not available in DPRK RCS prepositioned stocks were procured locally by IFRC DPRK country office in coordination with DPRK RCS. The relief items requested by the operation but not available in local market were sourced internationally by the Asia Pacific Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department. The internationally sourced items are on pipeline and expected to arrive DPRK before the end of the year.

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

## D. 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
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>124,345</b>
Vehicles	1,200
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>1,200</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	18,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	10,400
Logistics Services	2,500
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>30,900</b>
National Society Staff	3,600
Volunteers	600
Other Staff Benefits	5,800
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>10,000</b>
Workshops & Training	18,200
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>18,200</b>
Travel	3,000
Information & Public Relations	7,000
Communications	5,800
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>15,800</b>
Programme and Services Support Recovery	13,029
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>13,029</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>213,474</b>

## Contact Information

Reference documents



Click [here](#) for Information Bulletin

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

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

- Kim Jong Ho, disaster management director; phone: +850 2 4350; email: [dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp](mailto:dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp)
- Kang Chang Hyok, emergency relief coordinator; phone: +850 2 4350; email: [dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp](mailto:dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp)

### **In IFRC DPRK Country Office, Pyongyang**

- Mohamed Babiker, head of country office; phone: +850 2 381 4350; mobile: +850 191 250 1149; email: [mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org](mailto:mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org)
- Daniel Wallinder, Disaster Risk Management Delegate; phone: +850 191 250 7921; email: [daniel.wallinder@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.wallinder@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office, Kuala Lumpur**

- Johanna Arvo, operations coordinator; email: [johanna.arvo@ifrc.org](mailto:johanna.arvo@ifrc.org)
- Rosemarie North, regional communications manager; email: [rosemarie.north@ifrc.org](mailto:rosemarie.north@ifrc.org)

### **For Resource Mobilization and Pledges**

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Sophia Keri, resource mobilization in emergencies coordinator; email: [sophia.keri@ifrc.org](mailto:sophia.keri@ifrc.org)

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

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@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 (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.



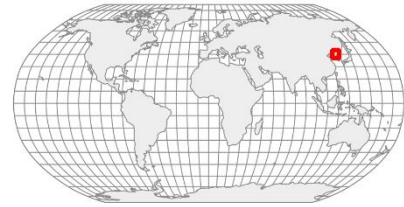
Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Map data sources: OCHA, OSM Contributors, ICRC, IFRC.

0 60 120 km



## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRKP010 - DPR Korea - Heat wave

Timeframe: 09 Aug 18 to 09 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 18

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/09	Programme	MDRKP010
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>			213,474			213,474	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			213,474			213,474	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>			213,474			213,474	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>			213,474			213,474	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>			213,474			213,474	

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

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>			213,474			213,474	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>			-83,200			-83,200	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>			130,274			130,274	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

### MDRKP010 - DPR Korea - Heat wave

Timeframe: 09 Aug 18 to 09 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 18

Interim Report

#### Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/09	Programme	MDRKP010
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>				<b>213,474</b>			<b>213,474</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	7,600							7,600
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83,380			20,529		20,529		62,851
Medical & First Aid	6,765							6,765
Teaching Materials				479		479		-479
Utensils & Tools	26,600			21,601		21,601		4,999
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>124,345</b>			<b>42,608</b>		<b>42,608</b>		<b>81,737</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Vehicles	1,200							1,200
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>1,200</b>							<b>1,200</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Distribution & Monitoring	18,000			1,630		1,630		16,370
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,400			6,114		6,114		4,286
Logistics Services	2,500							2,500
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>30,900</b>			<b>7,745</b>		<b>7,745</b>		<b>23,155</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff				124		124		-124
National Staff				434		434		-434
National Society Staff	3,600			1,593		1,593		2,007
Volunteers	600							600
Other Staff Benefits	5,800							5,800
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>10,000</b>			<b>2,151</b>		<b>2,151</b>		<b>7,849</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	18,200			14,206		14,206		3,994
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>18,200</b>			<b>14,206</b>		<b>14,206</b>		<b>3,994</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	3,000							3,000
Information & Public Relations	7,000			4,067		4,067		2,933
Communications	5,800			5,228		5,228		572
Financial Charges				2,116		2,116		-2,116
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>15,800</b>			<b>11,412</b>		<b>11,412</b>		<b>4,388</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	13,029			5,078		5,078		7,951
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>13,029</b>			<b>5,078</b>		<b>5,078</b>		<b>7,951</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>213,474</b>			<b>83,200</b>		<b>83,200</b>		<b>130,274</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>				<b>130,274</b>		<b>130,274</b>		

**Disaster Response Financial Report**

MDRKP010 - DPR Korea - Heat wave

Timeframe: 09 Aug 18 to 09 Dec 18

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Aug 18

Interim Report

**Selected Parameters**

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/09	Programme	MDRKP010
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development</b>							
Water and sanitation	213,474		213,474	213,474	83,200	130,274	
Subtotal BL3	213,474		213,474	213,474	83,200	130,274	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>213,474</b>		<b>213,474</b>	<b>213,474</b>	<b>83,200</b>	<b>130,274</b>	