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DREF Operation Update

DPR Korea: Typhoon Soulik



DREF n° MDRKP011	Glide n° TC-2018-000138-PRK
Operation update n° 2; 8 January 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 23 August to 15 November 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 provide an update on the implementation of the DREF Operation for Typhoon Soulik. The DREF operation was previously revised on 7 September through a 2nd DREF allocation. The number of people to be assisted at that time was also revised to 42,500 direct beneficiaries. The operation is on track and procurement processes are ongoing.

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. On 23 August 2018, 6 a.m. local time, Typhoon Soulik began 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 of 23 August, 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 led to flash flooding and mudslides across the rugged terrain in Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces, with close to 60,000 people displaced.

DPRK already suffered from a heatwave in July and August, affecting 13,768 people in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan Provinces. Many people had not recovered from the heatwaves at the onset of the rains following typhoon Soulik. The typhoon therefore further increased the food insecurity, not just in the affected areas, but also in the entire country which is dependent on the Public Distribution System and agricultural outputs throughout the country. 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, and further assessments, the plan of action and budget was revised. A 2nd DREF allocation of an additional CHF 291,086 was approved, bringing the total budget to CHF 342,046. Based on the needs and a rapid assessment, the number of people to be assisted was revised to 42,500 direct beneficiaries, with a focus in two provinces; Kangwon and South Hamgyong. Due to the requirement to scale up the operation, the operation timeframe was extended from one to five months.

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 are 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, public buildings and 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: NFIs¹ currently prepositioned in DPRK RCS disaster preparedness (DP) warehouses.

Since the floods following Typhoon Soulik on the 23 of August, NFIs have also been distributed and procurement to replenish the NFIs is ongoing and on track. Additional WASH and Health activities have also been conducted, as described below.

WASH

To combat the threat of water-borne disease the DPRK RCS mobilized two water treatment units to Eup town of Munchon City. Each mobile water treatment units supplied 4,000 liters of potable water per hour or 80,000 liters each over a 20-hour period. The units were regularly maintained, and simulation exercises were held before the flooding season in July and early August. The National Society also distributed the 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 for using the water purification tablets. Around 70 trained volunteers are working at the community and household levels emphasizing the importance of personal hygiene and especially handwashing with an emphasis being placed on educational establishments and temporary shelters. DPRK RCS also built temporary latrines with 50 prepositioned squatting plates to provide the affected population with access to safe excreta disposal².

HEALTH

In the early stage of emergency situation, 190 RC volunteers were mobilized to assist the disaster victims offering first aid for bleeding, fracture and cuts with psychological support and providing health messages on communicable diseases. Recognizing the need to scale up health interventions and build up capacity of local branches, DPRK RCS conducted a number of different health activities such as training of additional 60 RC volunteers on FA, nutrition and ECV, printing of IEC materials including FA manuals, FA flip charts and ECV manuals & toolkits and distribution of FA consumables to the FA posts as well as RC volunteers. In total, 250 RC volunteers were actively engaged in health interventions for the affected population through first aid service including psychological support, health education/promotion and surveillance. And most of these interventions were made in close collaboration with the community health workers.

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 had 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 sent relief items to meet the primary needs of the affected people. Professional rescue teams were mobilized for the search and rescue of the people and also took 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.



RC volunteer delivering health messages to her community people in Munchon city, Kangwon Province, October 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

Needs analysis and scenario planning

NDRT members and local RC branches conducted rapid assessment over the weekend of 24-26 August. 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. There has been no reported loss of lives in Kumya and Kowon Counties, South Hamgyong Province.

Rain in the most heavily affected areas

Rain precipitation in the most heavily affected areas is as shown in below table:

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 remained volatile for several weeks. Many houses in these areas are built with local materials, often clay, and partially damaged houses may suffer further damage once the clay dries. 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.

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	-	14,580	56,205
2.	Kowon County	2,297	27	510	1,760	1,938
Total		16,972	379	510	16,340	58,143

Damage to public buildings and agricultural land



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)

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

Damage to infrastructure

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



Flooded fields. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



Damaged water dam. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

WASH

The immediate threat was identified as the potential outbreak of water-borne diseases in rural and urban areas as floods contaminated water sources from wells, rivers and streams. The risk was further heightened due to the damage of water infrastructures and latrines in residencies, nurseries, kindergartens, schools and health facilities including village clinics. As people began to consume polluted water from these sources, it was expected that diarrheal disease would disproportionately affect children under the age of 5, elderly and people with chronic illnesses.

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

Health

The main health threat was 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 suggested that the affected population were traumatized and at the same time faced increasing risks of communicable diseases including water-borne diseases, respiratory tract infections, as well as nutritional issues because agricultural lands and household-level gardens were destroyed. The markets were further inaccessible 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 has been extended to five months.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall objective

The initial DREF approved on 23 August 2018 was targeted to assist approximately 12 million people in five higher risk provinces namely South and North Hwanghae, Kangwon, South and North Hamgyong through early warning activities.

The population needs became clearer after a rapid assessment was conducted as the rain and winds from Typhoon Soulik passed. With the second DREF allocation, this operation revised 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

Through the second DREF allocation, DPRK RCS scaled up activities in the affected areas. 800 households received NFIs (an increase of 200 households from the numbers originally planned). Affected people whose houses are completely destroyed were 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 were targeted through provision of two water treatment units that have been deployed. This operation also provided chlorine to clean and restore the water supply system in Munchon City to benefit 40,000 people. In Kowon County and Munchon City, 42,500 people have been reached through the activities listed below:

Completed activities

- Early warning dissemination.
- Stock check and distribution of 800 NFIs.
- Deployment and Operation of Water Treatment Unit.
- Printing and distribution of IEC materials on hygiene promotion for schools and volunteers.
- Refresher training for volunteers on hygiene promotion and session for schools and communities.
- Distribution of chlorine for rehabilitation of water supply system in Munchon City.
- Distribution of soaps for handwashing in educational and health facilities.
- Printing and distribution of materials on safe shelter awareness.
- Replenishment of First Aid Kits for First Aid posts at community level.
- Printing and distribution of First Aids manuals, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) materials.
- Training of volunteers on First Aid, ECV with focus on water borne diseases and nutrition in Munchon City.

Ongoing/ Planned activities

- Replenishment of NFIs.
- Replenishment of water purification tablets.
- 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 2018. One of the team handled the operation of the two water treatment units and the other team provided support, monitoring and set up the activities above. A total of 295 volunteers were actively involved in the operation in Munchon City and 140 volunteers in Kowon County. Out of the 295 volunteers in Munchon City, 15 volunteers were mobilized for the running of mobile water treatment units for 2 weeks. The distribution of relief items is as shown below:

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

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

No	Description of relief items	Number of items distributed
4	Hygiene kit	800 boxes
5	Jerry can	1,600 cans
6	Water purification tablets	58,000 tablets
7	Shelter tool kits	160 sets
8	Soaps	10,000 pieces

WASH

The DPRK RCS continued to supply potable water to the affected population through the deployment of the mobile water treatment units for two weeks, in addition to the distribution of water purification tablets. A total of two EMWAT mobile water treatment units were mobilized and two NDRT members and 15 local volunteers were involved in running the units for two weeks between 27 August and 11 September 2018. They produced 90 cubic meters of water each day for 10,000 disaster victims and to public institutions. The local government authorities supported with water trucking to provide water to those in remote areas. As they could not meet the entire demand of the victims, the DPRK RCS distributed 58,000 pcs of water purification tablets, 1,600 jerrycans and 800 family hygiene kits to suburban area victims who drank water from contaminated wells and handpumps thus preventing the risk of water borne diseases. RC volunteers were mobilized to explain to the beneficiaries on the use of the items distributed. On the other hand, to prevent the contamination of environment from human excreta, the DPRK RCS provided 50 squatting plates to build temporary latrines with collaboration with the local authorities. The local government rehabilitated the destructed water supply systems and the DPRK RCS provided two tons of chlorine for cleaning and restoring the water supply system in Munchon City. As a result, the total population is now being provided with clean and safe water at their individual households. An increased focus was placed on hygiene promotion activities at household, schools, nurseries and kindergartens and health facilities. Hygiene promotion training for 50 RC volunteers was conducted in Hamhung City on 26 and 27 September 2018. These trained volunteers went back to their respective communities and trained another 50 community members on hygiene promotion. A total of 10,000 bars of soaps were procured and distributed to educational and health establishments and children were given instructions on correct hand washing techniques. Information, educational and communication material on hygiene promotion including on correct handwashing was printed and distributed. Trained volunteers also carried out targeted training in nurseries, kindergartens and schools.

Health

The emphasis was placed on continuing first aid interventions whilst preventing the possible spread of communicable diseases emphasizing prevention through CBHFA and Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) approach.

Around 60 volunteers were newly trained on FA, nutrition and ECV. They are playing an important role in delivering key health messages to their community people with focus on mothers, children, elderly, injured and the disabled. A total number of 250 copies of IEC materials such as FA manuals, FA flip charts and ECV manuals and toolkits were printed and distributed to 250 RC volunteers (old and new) for their refreshment and as the means for the health education for the community people. In addition, each of these volunteers received one set of FA kit and best utilized them for the injured and the sick people. Approximately 12 FA posts in the disaster affected areas became fully operational post disaster and FA consumables replenishment and the FA training for first aiders.

All these activities contributed much to quality FA for the injured people and to reduction of distress and anxiety among affected population. As of today, more than 9,769 people in the target communities received key health messages by RC trained volunteers and this undoubtedly made tangible contribution to the prevention of communicable diseases.

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, jerry cans, 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 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.


The DPRK RCS and IFRC DM team conducted 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 oversees 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, has extended support and guidance to the DPRK RCS logistics department in the replenishment of NFIs.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>People reached: around 12,000,000 (with early warning campaigns)</p> <p>Male: figures not available</p> <p>Female: figures not available</p>									
<p>DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</p>										
<p>Indicators:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)</td> <td>2,400</td> <td>3,200</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	2,400	3,200			
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# of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)	2,400	3,200								
<p>DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.</p>										
<p>Indicators:</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Target</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td># of volunteers mobilized for early warning campaigns</td> <td>435</td> <td>435</td> </tr> <tr> <td># people reached with early warning campaigns</td> <td>12,000,000</td> <td>12,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Target	Actual	# of volunteers mobilized for early warning campaigns	435	435	# people reached with early warning campaigns	12,000,000	12,000,000
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<p>Progress towards outcomes</p>										
<p>The DPRK RCS branches mobilized 435 Red Cross volunteers (295 in Munchon City and 140 in Kowon County) to provide 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 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</p>										

scale previously. The Red Cross volunteers are also mobilized to assist government's relief activities and they have played active roles in the search and rescue, first aid, psychological support and hygiene promotion activities.

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.



Shelter

People reached: 3,200

Male: 1,472

Female: 1,728

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	800
# 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

A total of 800 households (3,200 people) were reached through provision of NFIs. Some 160 sets of shelter tool kits were distributed where five households shared one set of the shelter toolkit. The replenishment process for shelter tool kits, quilts, kitchen sets, and tarpaulin, is ongoing and on track.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 40,000

Male: 18,400

Female: 21,600

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	40,000
# of water purification tablets distributed	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	2

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
<i>Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.</i>	100	100
<i>Print # copies of IEC materials (for both volunteers and schools)</i>	200	200

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
<i>Distribute 800 hygiene kits for each household</i>	3,200	3,200
<i>Train # of population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits</i>	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 distributed 1,500 copies of emergency WASH leaflets that explain the storage, treatment of water at household level and correct method of using WPTs. A total of 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. The EMWAT provided safe and clean water to more than 10,000 people at least 20 hours a day. An estimated 4,000 litres of potable water each per hour or 80,000 litres each over a 20-hour period have been provided. Some 15 trained volunteers were mobilized to operate the water treatment units. The mobile water treatments ended its service when the water supply system was rehabilitated to its original standards on 11 September 2018.

The main pipelines were cut out during the disaster and the local government completed the rehabilitation of the pipelines and the chlorination was supported by Red Cross 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.

The DPRK RCS developed a hygiene promotion communication plan and trained 50 RC volunteers on hygiene promotion and these volunteers were involved in delivering hygiene related messages in times of emergencies in close collaboration with local authorities.

They used the IEC materials that the DPRK RCS provided. They include HP manuals and flipcharts for community and school. At the same time, the DPRK RCS provided 10,000 bars of soaps for handwashing to health and educational facilities.

Prior to 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 monitored the use of the distributed hygiene kit items.



Beneficiaries collect water from water points, August 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



DPRK RCS Running EMWAT units, September 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



Building temporary latrines, September 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)

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



Hygiene promotion in communities by RC volunteer, September 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



Handwashing soaps used in nurseries, October 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



Health

People reached: 9,769

Male: figures not available

Female: figures not available

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	13,529	9,769

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Red Cross volunteers newly trained on FA, ECV, with focus on Water Borne Diseases, and nutrition and psychological support.	60	60

Progress towards outcomes

A two-day training on FA, nutrition and ECV for 60 RC volunteers took place in Kowon county, South Hamgyong Province and Munchon city, Kangwon Province in early October. In addition, 250 copies of IEC materials such as FA manuals, FA flip chart and ECV manuals & toolkits were printed and distributed to the RC volunteers in the middle of October. At the end of October, 250 FA kits for volunteers and 12 sets of FA consumables were procured and supplied to RC volunteers as well as FA posts in the target communities. According to the reports from the local branches, more than 9,769 people in the affected communities benefited from health interventions such as FA service and health education as of 15 November.

Strengthen National Society

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained, informed and equipped for operations	100	435 ⁵

Output 1.1: NS have effective and motivated volunteers

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Volunteers provided with deployment kit/ Red Cross jackets	100	0
# of volunteers ensure to be properly trained on Shelter, Hygiene promotion and FA	100	170

⁵ 435 informed (briefed on operational requirements) 170 trained

Progress towards outcomes

After the heavy rains and landslides, 435 volunteers (295 in Munchon City and 140 in Kowon County) were mobilized and briefed on safety, risks and responsibilities before being deployed to the affected areas for early warning and evacuation. In total, 100 sets of deployment kits/Red Cross jackets for volunteers were procured to be distributed for the purpose of ensuring personal protection and RC profile in emergency operation.

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. In early October 2018, 60 volunteers (30 in Munchon City, 30 in Kowon County/ male: 27, female: 33) were trained on psychological support and First aid to ensure more qualified FA service to community people. A number of 50 volunteers (26 in Munchon City, 24 in Kowon County/male: 32, female: 18) were trained on hygiene promotion in late September 2018. These trainings considerably contributed to improving volunteers' capacity on disaster response, which will provide more effective and qualified RC service to the disaster affected community people and raise the RC image among the public. Gender balance in training volunteers will ensure the more diversified community people benefited, especially women and encourage female RC volunteers to engage in disaster operation.

The reason why an additional 70 RC volunteers were trained is because 60 volunteers received shelter training on the method of how to set up tents/tarpaulin on the spot and five branch staffs in Munchon City (3 persons) and Kowon County (2 persons) participated in both FA and Hygiene promotion trainings.

The deployment kits for volunteers are still under procurement process.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# lesson learnt workshop organized	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.		

D. Budget

CHF 342,046 has been allocated for DPRK RCS to respond to the needs of 42,500 affected people (10,625 households) 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. The financial report as of 30 November 2018 is appended to this operation update.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information related to this operation please contact:

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For IFRC resource mobilization and pledges support

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

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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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKP011 - DPR Korea - Typhoon Soulik

Timeframe: 23 Aug 18 to 23 Jan 19

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/11	Programme	MDRKP011
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/1	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
A. Budget			342,046			342,046	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>			342,046			342,046	
C4. Other Income			342,046			342,046	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)			342,046			342,046	
D. Total Funding = B + C			342,046			342,046	

* 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. Opening Balance							
C. Income			342,046			342,046	
E. Expenditure			-109,192			-109,192	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)			232,854			232,854	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKP011 - DPR Korea - Typhoon Soulik

Timeframe: 23 Aug 18 to 23 Jan 19

Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/11	Programme	MDRKP011
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/1	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	
BUDGET (C)				342,046			342,046	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	24,960							24,960
Clothing & Textiles	80,000							80,000
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,280			12,908		12,908		13,372
Medical & First Aid	13,500			13,381		13,381		119
Teaching Materials				10,743		10,743		-10,743
Utensils & Tools	22,080							22,080
Other Supplies & Services	2,000							2,000
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	168,820			37,033		37,033		131,787
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	7,000							7,000
Distribution & Monitoring	1,500							1,500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	35,000			2,621		2,621		32,379
Logistics Services	6,000			500		500		5,500
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	49,500			3,121		3,121		46,379
Personnel								
National Society Staff	10,000			3,836		3,836		6,164
Volunteers	19,650			11,980		11,980		7,670
Total Personnel	29,650			15,816		15,816		13,834
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	17,200			8,997		8,997		8,203
Total Workshops & Training	17,200			8,997		8,997		8,203
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,000							6,000
Information & Public Relations	46,000			36,547		36,547		9,453
Communications	4,000							4,000
Financial Charges				1,013		1,013		-1,013
Total General Expenditure	56,000			37,559		37,559		18,441
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	20,876			6,664		6,664		14,212
Total Indirect Costs	20,876			6,664		6,664		14,212
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	342,046			109,192		109,192		232,854
VARIANCE (C - D)				232,854		232,854		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRKP011 - DPR Korea - Typhoon Soulik

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Appeal Launch Date: 23 Aug 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2018/11	Programme	MDRKP011
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/1	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
BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development							
Disaster risk reduction	342,046		342,046	342,046	109,192	232,854	
Subtotal BL3	342,046		342,046	342,046	109,192	232,854	
GRAND TOTAL	342,046		342,046	342,046	109,192	232,854	