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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

DPR Korea: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRKP012	Glide n° FL-2018-000144-PRK
EPoA update n° 1: 11 January 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 17 September to 17 November 2018
Operation start date: 14 September 2018	Operation timeframe: 5 months Expected end date: 14 February 2019
Overall operation budget: CHF 383,123	
N° of people being assisted: approximately 24,000 people (6,000 families)	
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)	

This operations update is issued to provide an update on the implementation of the DREF Operation for Floods and Landslides in DPRK. The operation is on track and procurement processes are ongoing.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Heavy downpours, which started on 28 August 2018, caused large-scale flooding and landslides to low-lying areas in North and South Hwanghae provinces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). A total of 76 people is confirmed dead and 73 were reported missing just after the disaster. Three people were later located, the 70 people still missing are presumed dead. Among missing people, 3 are identified to be alive and the others identified as died. Over 3,200 houses were destroyed in addition to clinics, schools and kindergartens. Over 10,000 people became displaced since their houses were fully destroyed, partially destroyed, or submerged. Significant damage was also done to the water supply systems. 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 provinces, which located in the south-west part of DPRK.

A total of 3,237 houses were affected in the North and South Hwanghae provinces with some partially damaged, some completely destroyed, and others submerged in the floodwater, where the most affected area is Kumchon County in North Hwanghae province. In total, it is estimated that around 10,681 people were 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 County a landslide destroyed several houses and in the nearby valley, over 77 houses were washed away with a significant loss of life. The government has provided population figures for the affected counties indicating that a total of 581,268 people was affected – North Hwanghae (308,070) and South Hwanghae (273,198).

At the time of this disaster, DPRK was also affected by a series of weather-related disasters. The country suffered from a heatwave in July and August, affecting 13,768 people in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan provinces, damaging crops and causing health issues associated with heatstroke. Additionally, 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 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.



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

To allow for immediate disaster response, DPRK RCS with support from IFRC requested a DREF allocation of CHF 383,123. This operation is 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 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. The 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 providing 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 distributed 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. 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 and the replenishment process is ongoing now. DPRK RCS is also coordinating with local stakeholders while IFRC is responsible for coordinating with the other international organisations.

To raise the awareness of the community people on safe shelter, 1,000 copies of Participatory Approach of Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) guideline were printed and distributed and these guidelines were contributed to increase the technical knowledge and skills to build the dwelling houses coping with the natural disasters in line with the technical requirement.

DPRK RCS conducted a monitoring mission to Kumchon county, North Hwanghae Province on 16 November 2018 with IFRC Country Office in DPRK. DPRK RCS Disaster Management (DM) team was joined by DM, WASH, Health and National Society Development (NSD) delegates from the IFRC. One of the key issues found during the monitoring mission was that the county had not suffered from landslides before and therefore some people didn't take the early warning messages seriously. In particularly some elderly people didn't take the warning seriously and therefore were evacuated very last minute. As a result, some of the people trying to evacuate the elders were trapped during the flash floods and landslides and lost their lives. The mission shows the need to strengthen the awareness on the risks and to conduct more frequent early warning and early action trainings.

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 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 lead shelter meetings and co-lead DRR together with UNDP.

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. 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 Disaster Risk Reduction (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 2018) 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 and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The floods and landslides were devastating for many people. The precipitation was intense for more than 30 hours, and as shown below, Kumchon county received the most rain by far.

Table 1: Precipitation record between 12:00 on 28 August and 19:00 on 29 August 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
	Haaju	184

Findings from the joint assessment show that North Hwanghae province, and Kumchon county in particular was the most affected county. The assessment also indicates that there is great need across all sectors:

Disaster Risk Reduction (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, in combination with increased vulnerability due to deforestation and other factors, 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 IFRC is seeking funding for.

Shelter

IFRC is lead for the shelter sector working group and consolidated the assessment 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
Total	2,189	23,886	753	1,194	379	544	1,057	2,148	10,683

Additionally, public buildings and kindergartens were also fully and partially destroyed due to the landslides and floods. There are also reports on damaged Ri Clinics but there is a lack of information on the exact numbers.

Many houses and buildings were either completely washed away or partially destroyed as a result of the landslides and flash floods. People took shelter in temporary shelters, with relatives or with neighbors. The assessment also showed that there was a need for tents, tarpaulins, plastic sheeting, shelter tool kits, as well as for NFIs, including cooking sets, hygiene kits, and blankets.

Shelter was highlighted as one of the main issues since so many houses and buildings were destroyed in the floods and landslides. IFRC and DPRK RCS responded to these needs through the distribution of NFIs:

WASH

During the assessment, it was also reported that provision of potable and safer water supply was a major problem. Spring water which likely was polluted and contaminated was still provided but not purified by chlorination. No proper disease surveillance system was in place either. However, it was reported that there was an increase of diarrhea cases by 45 per cent but it is 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 were raised as the major requirements.

Health

Through the assessment, it became clear that Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province was one of the most affected areas with 42 deaths, 42 injured and 31 missing, mainly children taken in the current. Several health institutions of Ri level were completely or partially destroyed resulting in no access to appropriate health services for the local people. Thus, many individual injured people were transported to the county hospital to receive the treatment. At least 18 clinics and 1 hospital were damaged in the floods in North and South Hwanghae provinces.

At the early stage of flood, already 75 RC volunteers were mobilized to offer FA and disease prevention centered health messages to the disaster victims, however this was not enough when considering the growing risks of injuries, concerns and anxiety and potential outbreak of communicable diseases among flood victims living in temporary shelters.

The general situation required scaling up health activities such as training of RC volunteers on FA, and psychological support, distribution of FA kits and IEC materials to the frontline RC volunteers and supply of FA consumables to the FA posts which played crucial role in addressing immediate health needs of the community people. In full consideration of the existing capacity (human, material and financial resources) of the NS, DPRK RCS and IFRC CO planned to target only Eup area, Kumchon county for health interventions under DREF.

Food Security and Nutrition

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. Estimations talk about a 30-50% loss of harvest in 2018 but that figure is yet to be confirmed.

Table 3: Damage of arable land (hectare)

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



Destroyed Farmland areas. (Photo: John Fleming/IFRC)

Operation Risk Assessment

At the early stages of this operation, there was risk of more heavy rains and landslides. In case of heavy rainfall in these areas, it was believed that this could cause further delays of the operation due to inaccessibility to the affected areas. DPRK RCS worked closely with local authorities and local emergency management agency to ensure accessibility to the affected areas and it was reported that Red Cross volunteers walked for over six hours to deliver NFIs to areas which were cut off by the floods and landslides.

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 requested a five months' timeframe for implementation. At the time of writing this operations update, it is expected that replenished items will arrive within this timeframe.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

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

Kumchon county was targeted through the WASH and Health activities. Both North and South Hwanghae provinces were targeted through the NFI distributions. The decision to focus on these areas were made in coordination with the government to avoid duplication by other organisations.

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, or pregnant members.

Shelter

DPRK RCS distributed all the stocks they had in the warehouses. Around 24,000 people were reached through the distribution of the following items:

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.	Jerry can	2,659	4,608	7,267	2 per family
6.	Kitchen set	295	692	987	1 per family

DPRK RCS printed and distributed 1,000 copies of PASSA guideline to the flood affected areas in North and South Hwanghae Provinces.

WASH

Besides jerry cans and hygiene kits, 10,000 pieces of soap was procured and distributed to schools and health facilities. Hygiene promotion was conducted by RC volunteers in the targeted areas. DPRK RCS also provided chlorine for cleaning and restoring the water supply system in Kumchon County. On the other hand, the government undertook rehabilitation of the damaged water supply pipelines and water trucking.

Health

Based on the learnings and the lessons learned from the previous disasters, DPRK RCS together with the IFRC CO made immediate and prompt health interventions such as search and rescue, FA with psychological support, referral and health promotion on epidemic prevention and control.

A total of 90 RC volunteers were newly trained on First Aid (FA) including psychological first aid (PFA) and Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) and 165 copies of IEC materials (FA flip chart, FA manual, ECV manual & toolkit each) were printed and distributed to the 165 RC volunteers (75 existing and 90 new) mobilized in emergency response. These volunteers also received a FA kit to be utilized for any emergencies. In addition, six FA posts in the target areas became fully operational with the supply of FA consumables such as FA kits, bandage, stretcher and FA backpack.

With new and updated knowledge and skills from the RC training and the supply of health materials, our RC volunteers were able to do more and do better in reaching the most vulnerable people of disaster victims through health interventions. As at mid-December, more than 10,052 people in the target areas were benefited by RC health interventions and this accounted for 90 per cent of the total number of RC beneficiaries.

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 were made

internationally, such as tarpaulins, jerry cans and water purification tablets, supplied directly from OLPSCM KL warehouse. 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 Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) in Kuala Lumpur provides technical support to DPRK RCS and IFRC DPRK Country Office.

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. 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 has conducted monitoring visits to the affected areas after distribution of the NFIs. A lessons-learned workshop on the response will be conducted towards 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 HQ regarding reporting system, while Red Cross volunteers are delivering information about feedback and comments from community people to branches via volunteer leaders. The DPRK RCS staffs and IFRC delegates have good access to the community to obtain feedback through household visits for cross-checks which can be included in the revised operation plan and implementation.

Administration and Finance

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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter People reached: 24,000 people Male: 10,800 Female: 13,200</p>	
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		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement</i>	24,000	24,000
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
<i># of people received non-food items</i>	24,000	24,000
Progress towards outcomes		
Around 6,000 households (24,000 people) were reached through provision of NFIs like tarpaulin, blanket, hygiene kit, jerry can, kitchen set, etc. The replenishment process of NFIs is ongoing and on track. A total of 1,000 copies of PASSA guideline were printed and distributed.		



Health

People reached: 10,650 people

Male: 4,899

Female: 5,751

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	10,650	10,052

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RC volunteers newly trained on FA, ECV and Psychological support	90	90
# of people reached by FA service and health promotion	10,650	10,052

Progress towards outcomes

In all, 165 RC volunteers (75 existing and 90 new) were mobilized in emergency health responses and 90 RC volunteers were newly trained on FA including psychological support and ECV.

A total of 165 FA kits were procured and distributed to 165 RC volunteers who worked in the front line to offer FA, psychological support to the injured people, help sick people referred to the county hospital and deliver health messages with focus on injury prevention and prevention of communicable diseases, such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infections. Also 165 sets of IEC materials such as FA flip chart, FA manual and ECV manual & toolkit were printed and distributed to the above volunteers for refreshing the knowledge and as key means for health promotion. With the supply of FA consumables, six FA posts already existed in the target areas became fully operational and able to offer quality FA service to the people in need.

Thanks to active and energetic devotions of the RC volunteers, more than 10,052 local people in the target areas were benefited by RC health interventions.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 11,000¹ people

Male:4950

Female:6050

Outcome 3: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of population in affected communities using appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services on humanitarian context	90	90

Output 3.1: Communities are provided by NS with improved access to safe water

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of WPT procured and distributed	304,000	0
# of HHs provided with jerry cans to collect water	3,500	3,500
# of HHs provided with safe water in targeted communities through chlorination of the rehabilitated pipelines	11,000	11,000

Output 3.1.3: NS promote positive behavioural change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of hygiene communication plan developed	3	3
# of RC volunteers trained to implement activities from communication plan	30	30

¹ Disaggregated data will be confirmed for the final report

# of family hygiene kits distributed and replenished	500	500
# of health and educational institutions provided with soaps for handwashing	25	25
# of IEC materials for RC volunteers printed	100	100
# of IEC materials for schoolchildren printed	100	100

Progress towards outcomes

The DPRK RCS conducted detailed assessment between 7 and 9 September to find out the needs. The main water supply pipelines (7,000 meters) were cut out and the government provided water trucking and rehabilitated the pipelines at the same time. At the initial phase of the disaster, there was a certain level of diarrheal cases, however, the MoPH provided prompt anti-typhoid and paratyphoid vaccinations to all groups of people. The community was requesting jerry cans, buckets and hygiene kits. Chlorine was needed to flush away the remnants in the pipes.



1 Jerry cans used at temporary shelters, Wolam ri, Kumchon County, (Photo: DPRK RCS)

DPRK RCS distributed the affected families with 7,267 jerry cans to 3,633 families and 500 boxes of hygiene kits (for one-month use, consists of body soaps, laundry soaps, toothpaste and toothbrush, towels and toilet paper, sanitary pads, mirror and comb, nail clipper) and trained them on the use of the items by mobilizing its volunteers.

Hygiene promotion training for 30 RC volunteers were held in Kaesong City between 11-12 October 2018 to raise the awareness of the participants in the importance of personal and community hygiene in times of disaster. In addition to that, 100 sets of flipcharts and manuals on hygiene promotion for RC volunteers and schoolchildren were distributed to affected communities.



RC volunteer explains the use of hygiene kit, (Photo: DPRK RCS)

The trained RC volunteers implemented HP activities in respective communities from the developed communication plan. The focus on hygiene promotion was put on prevention of water-borne diseases and environmental contamination to avoid the secondary disaster. A total of 10,000 bars of soaps were distributed to 25 health and educational institutions including the clinics, nurseries, kindergartens and schools to enable the vulnerable population have access to frequent handwashing. An estimated two tons of HTH chlorine was provided to the affected community.

As a result, the population now have access to safe and clean water through rehabilitated pipelines. Additionally, procurement of WPT is ongoing but international procurements to DPRK take time.



1HP messages delivered by RC volunteer, Kumchon County, North Hwanghae Province, (Photo: DPRK RCS)



3HP training for RC volunteers, Kaesong City, (Photo: DPRK RCS)

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of 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.

Strengthen National Society

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 RC volunteers trained on FA and Hygiene promotion for more effective volunteer engagement in emergencies.	120	120

Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers provided with deployment kit/RC jackets	150	150

Progress towards outcomes

A total number of 150 deployment kits for RC volunteers were procured and distributed. These deployment kits will be contributed to improving the working conditions and ensuring the quality of volunteer's activities.

D. BUDGET

A total of CHF 383,123 has been allocated for DPRK RCS to respond to the needs of approximately 24,000 people (6,000 families). Through assessment, North and South Hwanghae was identified as the interventions area for NFIs distributions with Kumchon County focusing on WASH and Health activities. The financial report as of 30 November 2018 is appended to this operation update.

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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For IFRC communications enquiries

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Rosemarie North, communications manager; email: rosemarie.north@ifrc.org

For IFRC resource mobilization and pledges support

- **In IFRC Asia Pacific Regional Office:** Nabila Nasir-Myers, coordinator, marketing and partnerships; email: nabila.nasirmyers@ifrc.org

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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

MDRKP012 - DPR Korea - Floods and Landslides

Timeframe: 17 Sep 18 to 17 Mar 19

Appeal Launch Date: 17 Sep 18

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/9-2018/11	Programme	MDRKP012
Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2019/3	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		383,123				383,123	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		383,123				383,123	
C4. Other Income		383,123				383,123	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		383,123				383,123	
D. Total Funding = B + C		383,123				383,123	

* 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		383,123				383,123	
E. Expenditure		-95,832				-95,832	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		287,292				287,292	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2019/3	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)			383,123			383,123		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	18,000						18,000	
Clothing & Textiles	145,000						145,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,500		9,027			9,027	9,473	
Medical & First Aid	7,950		7,945			7,945	5	
Teaching Materials	15,840		22,110			22,110	-6,270	
Utensils & Tools	41,600						41,600	
Other Supplies & Services	2,000						2,000	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	248,890		39,083			39,083	209,807	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	7,000						7,000	
Distribution & Monitoring	10,000		10,809			10,809	-809	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000		684			684	9,316	
Logistics Services	5,000		500			500	4,500	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	32,000		11,993			11,993	20,007	
Personnel								
National Staff	1,500		458			458	1,042	
National Society Staff	10,000		1,131			1,131	8,869	
Volunteers	14,150		15,204			15,204	-1,054	
Total Personnel	25,650		16,793			16,793	8,857	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	17,500		7,817			7,817	9,683	
Total Workshops & Training	17,500		7,817			7,817	9,683	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,000		931			931	5,069	
Information & Public Relations	23,700		12,305			12,305	11,395	
Communications	6,000						6,000	
Financial Charges			1,060			1,060	-1,060	
Total General Expenditure	35,700		14,296			14,296	21,404	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	23,383		5,849			5,849	17,534	
Total Indirect Costs	23,383		5,849			5,849	17,534	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	383,123		95,832			95,832	287,292	
VARIANCE (C - D)			287,292			287,292		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRKP012 - DPR Korea - Floods and Landslides**

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2018/9-2018/11	Programme	MDRKP012
Budget Timeframe	2018/9-2019/3	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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Shelter	383,123		383,123	383,123	95,832	287,292	
Subtotal BL2	383,123		383,123	383,123	95,832	287,292	
GRAND TOTAL	383,123		383,123	383,123	95,832	287,292	