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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

DPR Korea: Typhoon Soulik

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	DREF n° MDRKP011
Date of Issue: 19 May 2019	Glide n° TC-2018-000138-PRK
Operation start date: 23 August 2018	Operation end date: 23 January 2019
Host National Society: Democratic People's Republic of Korea Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS)	Operation budget: CHF 342,046
Number of people affected: 58,143	Number of people assisted: 42,500 directly; 12,000,000 indirectly (through early warning actions)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: DPRK RCS	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM)	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Tropical Storm Soulik formed off the coast of Guam on 16 August 2018 as a small storm and gradually grew to a medium-sized typhoon moving towards the Korean peninsula. According to the Korea Meteorological Administration, Typhoon Soulik struck the southern island of Jeju in South Korea in the early morning of 23 August 2018 causing heavy rain and gale-force winds. Typhoon Soulik weakened after making landfall in South Korea and eventually changed its direction without crossing DPRK directly. However, the rain belt caused by the Typhoon brought unstable weather and heavy downpours to DPRK. Heavy rainfall across the Korean Peninsula led to flash flooding and mudslides along the rugged terrain in Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces with close to 60,000 people displaced.

DPRK had already suffered from a heatwave in July and August 2018 which affected 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 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 response

Overview of Host National Society

The DPRK RCS branches mobilized 435 volunteers (295 in Munchon City and 140 in Kowon County) to provide early warning actions and assist in evacuations after receiving the warning of Tropical Storm Soulik from the government. The early warning and evacuation activities provided by the DPRK RCS volunteers saved the lives of many people as they were not prepared for disaster since these areas had not experienced natural hazard events of this scale in the

past. The DPRK RCS volunteers were also mobilized to assist with the relief activities of the government and they played an active role in search and rescue, first aid, psychological support, and hygiene promotion activities. Prior to the typhoon making landfall, the following activities were undertaken by the DPRK RCS:

- The NDRT and Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRT) were alerted and on 24-hour standby, ready to provide timely and efficient response.
- A typhoon warning was conveyed to 14 city/county branches across the country and 5 provincial branches in North and South Hwanghae, Kangwon, and North and South Hamgyong where Typhoon Soulik was likely to pass.
- More than 90 county-level branches in the above 5 provinces took necessary measures to respond, in close cooperation with local government, giving priority in the following order:
 1. Discussions on preventing loss of life and potential damage to dwellings, public buildings and croplands.
 2. Volunteer mobilization plan for more than 42,000 people and prioritized activity designation.
 3. Review and update of the current community-based early warning and evacuation systems.
 4. Re-confirmation of evacuation routes and sites at community level.
 5. Early warning and evacuation simulation exercises at community level.
 6. Preparedness of DPRK RCS interventions including search and rescue, first aid, and dissemination on water borne diseases to communities.
 7. Stock check and preparation for distribution of NFIs¹ currently prepositioned in DPRK RCS disaster preparedness (DP) warehouses.



Photo of the temporary shelter on top and condition in the temporary shelter. Right: NFI items distributed to the beneficiaries. (Photo: IFRC)

After the typhoon made landfall, the DPRK RCS dispatched the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) for assessment within 12 hours of the disaster. Following the needs assessment after the floods and mudslides and based on the report from the provincial Red Cross branch, the DPRK RCS distributed household items to 800 households. Water, sanitation and hygiene, and health activities were also conducted as described below.

WASH

To tackle the threat of water-borne disease, the DPRK RCS mobilized two water treatment units to Eup town of Munchon City. Each mobile water treatment unit supplied 4,000 litres of potable water per hour, or 80,000 liters per 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 has prepositioned WASH-related relief items such as water purification

¹ WASH, shelter and household items prepositioned in DPRK warehouses include hygiene kits, water purification tablets, jerry cans, tarpaulins, shelter toolkit, kitchen sets and quilts.

tablets (WPTs), emergency family hygiene kits, and jerry cans in its regional DP warehouses to be used in the event of an emergency. These items were immediately distributed to the affected population based on the rapid damage and needs assessment. DPRK RCS has distributed 1,500 copies of emergency WASH leaflets that explain safe storage and treatment of water at household level and the method for using the WPTs. Around 70 trained volunteers worked at community and household levels emphasizing the importance of personal hygiene, especially handwashing with an emphasis placed on educational establishments and temporary shelters. In order to augment handwashing practice among the target population, 10,000 body soaps were procured and distributed to health institutions, schools and kindergartens in the affected areas. DPRK RCS also built temporary latrines with 50 prepositioned squatting plates to provide the affected population with access to safe excreta disposal².



DPRK RCS providing 160,000 litres of potable water per day in Munchon City. (Photo: IFRC)

Health

In the early stage of the emergency, 190 volunteers were mobilized to assist people affected by the disaster, providing first aid (FA) for bleeding, fractures and cuts, psychological support, and health messages on communicable diseases. Recognizing the need to scale up health interventions and build capacity of local branches, DPRK RCS conducted several different health activities, such as: training of 60 additional volunteers on FA, nutrition, and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV); printing information, education and communication (IEC) materials including FA manuals, FA flip charts, and ECV manuals and toolkits; and distributing FA consumables to the FA posts and volunteers. In total, 250 volunteers were actively engaged in health interventions for the affected population through first aid service including psychological support, health education/promotion, and surveillance. Most of these interventions were made in close collaboration with community health workers.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC has had a country office in DPRK for over 20 years and currently has 5 delegates in-country comprising of the Head of Country Office, National Society Development/Programme Coordinator, Health/WASH Delegate, Finance Delegate, and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) 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 has supported the operation together with DPRK RCS, and has also coordinated 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. The main UN actor is the UNDP, and IFRC maintains regular communication with them in relation to emergencies in-country. IFRC is also the co-chair of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and a part of the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Working Group in which IFRC participates in weekly meetings where updates of emergencies and disasters are shared.

The DPRK government provided early warning in response to Tropical Storm Soulik and attempted to mitigate the impact of floods. It provided relief items to meet the primary needs of affected people. Professional rescue teams were mobilized for search and rescue of people and for provision of temporary shelter, first aid and evacuation of the

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

injured, supply of food, and rehabilitation of dwellings and infrastructure to stabilize the lives of flood-affected people and rehabilitate flood-affected areas.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

NDRT members and local branches conducted rapid assessments over the weekend of 24-26 August 2018. The initial findings showed that on 24 August 2018, DPRK experienced unprecedented floods in Kangwon and South Hamgyong provinces due to torrential rains and tidal waves caused by Typhoon Soulik. In Munchon City and Wonsan City, Kangwon Province, and Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province, 300-600mm of rainfall was recorded within 24 hours, more than half of annual average rainfall. This caused widespread damage and loss of lives, properties and belongings. In the worst-affected area – Munchon City, Kangwon Province – more than 600mm of rainfall was recorded within 24 hours causing floods where 12 people were reported to have lost their lives and 58 people were missing, who are now presumed to be dead. There were no reported losses of lives in Kumya and Kowon Counties, South Hamgyong Province.

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

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

The situation remained volatile for several weeks. Many houses in these areas are built with local materials, often clay, and partially damaged houses later experienced further damage because the clay walls were completely wet. Most of the displaced people stayed in schools, stadiums, and other evacuation centers. Some also stayed with their friends or family. The destroyed houses were reconstructed by the government.

The table below indicates the number of households affected and the number of people displaced.

No.	Place	Total No. of households affected	Totally destroyed (HH)	Partially destroyed (HH)	Submerged (HH)	No. of people displaced
1.	Munchon City	14,675	352	-	14,323	56,205
2.	Kowon County	2,297	27	510	1,760	1,938
Total		16,972	379	510	16,083	58,143

Many public buildings including schools, clinics, nurseries, and kindergartens were partially destroyed or submerged in the floodwaters. Thousands of hectares of agricultural lands were flooded, seriously affecting the food security of the people in the region.

The main water supply system in Munchon City was damaged, which seriously affected the people in the city. Tens of thousands of people did not have access to safe water, and therefore drew water from rivers and streams, which were polluted due to the floods. Consumption of polluted water increased the risk of water-borne disease outbreak in the city, as well as in rural areas where the floods caused latrines to overflow, polluting shallow wells, which are used as the main source of drinking water.

The immediate concern was identified as the potential for outbreak of water-borne diseases in urban and rural areas as floodwaters contaminated water sources such as wells, rivers and streams. The concern was



Damages observed in Munchon City, Kangwon Province. Top right: IFRC delegate conducting monitoring visit. (Photo: IFRC)

further heightened due to the damage of water infrastructure and latrines in residences, nurseries, kindergartens, schools, and health facilities including village clinics. As people began to consume water from these contaminated sources, it was expected that diarrheal disease would disproportionately affect children under the age of five, the elderly, and people with chronic illnesses.

Another main health concern was identified as injury due to collapsing masonry for those who were living in destroyed and partially-destroyed buildings. This included people who were prone to injury due to falls and extreme weather. The assessment reports also indicated that the affected population was traumatized and, at the same time faced increasing risks of communicable diseases including water-borne diseases, respiratory tract infections, and nutritional issues because agricultural lands and household-level gardens were destroyed. Furthermore, the markets were also inaccessible due to destroyed roads.

Risk Analysis

A risk of more heavy rains was identified, and although more rains did follow, the communities and volunteers managed to cope with this.

In addition, lengthy procurement procedures due to the necessary approvals by the 1718 Sanctions Committee were identified as a risk since they could delay procurements for the operation. To mitigate this risk, the operation was extended to five months. Further mitigations were taken through local procurements, and eventually the IFRC did not need to seek any exemptions for this operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The initial DREF approved on 23 August 2018 targeted approximately 12 million people in 5 provinces through early warning activities. Based on the rapid assessment conducted as the rain and winds from Typhoon Soulik passed, the operation was revised on 7 September 2018 to assist 10,625 most-affected households (approximately 42,500 people) focusing on Munchon City in Kangwon Province and Kowon County in South Hamgyong Province, through provision of NFIs, WASH support, and hygiene activities. Through the second DREF allocation, DPRK RCS scaled up activities in the affected areas.

Affected people whose houses were completely destroyed were targeted as priority. Additionally, the selection criteria included single women-headed households, households with many children, and households with elderly, displaced, or pregnant women. A total of 800 households received NFIs (an increase of 200 households from the original plan). Around 9,000 people were targeted through the provision of 2 water treatment units. Chlorine was provided to clean and restore the water supply system in Munchon City to benefit 40,000 people. In Kowon County and Munchon City, a total of 42,500 people were reached through the following activities:



DPRK RC volunteer in Munchon City, Kangwon province.
(Photo: IFRC)

- Early warning campaigns
- Stock check and distribution of NFIs
- Deployment and operation of water treatment units
- Printing and distribution of IEC materials on hygiene promotion for schools and volunteers
- Refresher training for volunteers on hygiene promotion and sessions for schools and communities
- Distribution of chlorine for rehabilitation of water supply system in Munchon City
- Distribution of soap for handwashing in educational and health facilities
- Printing and distribution of materials on safe shelter awareness
- Replenishment of FA kits for FA posts and volunteers at community level
- Printing and distribution of FA manuals, FA flipcharts, and ECV materials
- Training of volunteers on FA and ECV with focus on water-borne diseases and nutrition
- Replenishment of shelter and household items
- Replenishment of WPTs
- 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 28 August 2018. One of the teams handled the operation of the two water treatment units and the other team was mobilized to conduct a second assessment and support and monitor the remaining activities listed above. Around 295 volunteers were actively involved in the operation in Munchon City while 140 volunteers were actively involved in Kowon County. Out of the 295 volunteers in Munchon City, 15 volunteers were mobilized to run the mobile water treatment units for 2 weeks.

The distribution of relief items was completed as shown in the table below.

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

WASH

The DPRK RCS supplied potable water to the affected population through the deployment of two mobile water treatment units for two weeks, in addition to the distribution of WPTs. A total of two “EmWat 4000” 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 80 to 90 cubic meters of water each per day for 10,000 affected people and to public institutions. The local government authorities supported with water trucking to transport and distribute water to those in remote areas.

As the entire demand of those affected could not be met through the water treatment unit production and distribution, the DPRK RCS also distributed 58,000 WPTs, 1,600 jerry cans, and 800 family hygiene kits to affected people in suburban areas who were using contaminated wells and handpumps to prevent the risk of water borne diseases. Volunteers were mobilized to explain to those affected on the use of the items distributed. To prevent contamination of the environment from human excreta, the DPRK RCS provided 50 squatting plates to build temporary latrines in collaboration with local authorities. The local government rehabilitated the damaged 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.



Beneficiaries collecting water from one of the tap stands. (Photo: IFRC)

An increased focus was placed on hygiene promotion activities at households, schools, nurseries and kindergartens, and health facilities. Hygiene promotion training for 50 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 soap were procured and distributed to educational and health establishments, and children were given instructions on correct handwashing techniques. IEC materials on hygiene promotion, including correct handwashing techniques, were printed and distributed. Trained volunteers also carried out targeted training in nurseries, kindergartens and schools.

Health

An emphasis was placed on continuing first aid interventions whilst preventing the possible spread of communicable diseases through a community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and ECV approach.

In total, 60 volunteers were newly-trained on FA, nutrition and ECV. The volunteers played an important role in delivering key health messages to their communities with a



First aid post. (Photo: IFRC)

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

focus on mothers, children, elderly, injured, and the disabled. A total number of 250 copies of IEC materials such as FA manuals, FA flipcharts, and ECV manuals and toolkits were printed and distributed to 250 volunteers (existing and new) for health education for communities. In addition, each of these volunteers received one FA kit for providing first aid to injured and sick people. Approximately 12 FA posts in the disaster-affected areas became fully operational post-disaster, and FA consumables were replenished for the FA post and first aiders.

All these activities contributed to quality FA for the injured people and to reduction of distress and anxiety among the affected population. 13,529 people in the target communities received key health messages from trained volunteers and this undoubtedly made tangible contributions to the prevention of communicable diseases.

The DPRK RCS mobilized volunteers to collect feedback from those provided with NFIs and targeted with activities aimed to save lives and livelihoods of disaster-affected people. Feedback was also collected from the participants of the Lessons Learned Workshop, which was conducted in the final stage of the operation. The main purpose of the workshop was to let the participants share their experiences and lessons learned from the emergency operation and to collect their feedback on the activities. The collected information will be used to improve on future emergency operations.

One of the participants of the workshop, a staff member of the local government authority, Munchon City, Kangwon Province, mentioned that the work of the DPRK RCS and its volunteers is very much appreciated by the government and the public for its prompt action and beneficiary engagement.



RC volunteer serving first aid to injured person in Munchon City, Kangwon Province, Oct 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)



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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>People reached: 12,000,000 (with early warning campaigns)</p> <p>Male: N/A</p> <p>Female: N/A</p>	
<p>Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p># of people reached through RCRC programmes for DRR and community resilience (excluding public awareness and education campaigns)</p>	<p>2,400</p>	<p>3,200</p>
<p>Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters</p>		
<p>Indicators:</p>	<p>Target</p>	<p>Actual</p>
<p># of volunteers mobilized for early warning campaigns</p>	<p>435</p>	<p>435</p>
<p># people reached with early warning campaigns (indirect)</p>	<p>12 million</p>	<p>12 million</p>
<p>Narrative description of achievements</p>		
<p>The DPRK RCS branches mobilized 435 volunteers (295 in Munchon City and 140 in Kowon County) to activate community-based early warning systems in place after receiving the warning of Tropical Storm Soulik from the</p>		

government and to assist in evacuation. The initial plan was to disseminate early warnings including timing, location, scale, probability, impact of the hazard, actions to take in five predicted provinces at risk.

The RC volunteers waged observation activities in the areas of high risk and delivered early warning messages in time through the emergency communication network and this saved many people's lives because the people were unprepared for the disaster since those areas had not previously experienced natural hazard events of such scale. The DPRK RCS volunteers were also mobilized to assist the government's relief activities, and they played active roles in search and rescue, first aid, psychological support, and hygiene promotion activities.

Two members from the NDRT were dispatched to affected areas immediately after the disaster happened and conducted field assessments in close cooperation with PDRTs, branch staff/volunteers, and local governments. Their initial report helped DPRK RCS take effective and immediate measures to respond to the disaster, such as distribution of NFIs pre-stocked in DP warehouses and WPTs, and deployment of two mobile water treatment units.

Challenges

The challenge was that the community people were reluctant to leave their homes even after the early warning was given to them as they had not experienced natural hazard events of this scale in the past. The volunteers mobilized for early warning campaigns and evacuation persuaded many people to evacuate to safe places, which contributed to reducing casualties.

Lessons Learned

This emergency operation showed that revitalizing the community-based early warning system was of great importance to saving the lives of the people. It also showed that awareness-raising activities should be conducted to help community people understand more about natural hazard events and their aftereffects, and to help them change chronic attitudes that natural hazard events will not occur in their communities.



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 household items	3,200	3,200
# of copies of safer shelter awareness distributed	800	800
# of shelter tool kits replenished	160	160
# of quilts replenished	3,200	3,200
# of kitchen sets replenished	800	800
# of tarpaulins replenished	1,600	1,600

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 800 households (3,200 people) were reached through provision of emergency shelter and household items. 160 sets of shelter tool kits were distributed where five households shared one set of the shelter toolkit. The NDRT field team gave on-site training to volunteers and community people on the installation of temporary shelter and distributed 800 copies of safer shelter awareness guidelines to build back safer (BBS). The NFIs distributed were all replenished internationally by the IFRC Asia Pacific (AP) Operational Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management (OLPSCM) department and delivered to their final destinations.

Challenges

There were some difficulties installing temporary shelters for people affected by the floods as there were not enough volunteers who had been trained in emergency shelter installation.

Lessons Learned

The operation showed that awareness-raising activities should not only target volunteers but also community people to ensure prompt action when disasters occur. The DPRK RCS will ensure in the future that trained volunteers disseminate their knowledge and skills in BBS to people of their respective communities.



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 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, is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained to implement activities from communication plan	100	100
# of copies of IEC materials printed (for both volunteers and schools)	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 target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of hygiene kits distributed (1 kit for each household)	800	800
# of population of targeted communities trained in use of distributed hygiene kits	3,200	3,200

Narrative description of achievements

At the initial phase of the disaster, the DPRK RCS distributed 1,600 jerrycans, 800 family hygiene kits and 58,000 WPTs for 2,700 people. At the same time, 1,500 copies of emergency WASH leaflets were distributed to explain proper storage and treatment of water at the household level, and the correct method of using WPTs. A total of 64,000 tablets⁴ were replenished by AP OLPSCM under this DREF.

The DPRK RCS later deployed two "EmWat 4000" mobile water treatment units to Munchon City on 27 August 2018. The units provided safe and clean water to more than 10,000 people for at least 20 hours per day. An estimated 4,000 litres per hour (or 80,000 to 90,000 litres per 20-hour period) of potable water was provided by each of the units. Around 15 trained volunteers were mobilized to operate the water treatment units. The mobile water treatment ended its service when the water supply system was rehabilitated to its original standards on 11 September 2018.

The main pipelines were cut during the disaster and the local government completed the rehabilitation of the pipelines. Chlorine (2 tons) was supplied by the DPRK RCS to disinfect the pipelines.

The DPRK RCS built 50 temporary latrines by using its existing stock. Prepositioned squatting plates were used to provide the affected population with proper sanitary conditions in public places. These temporary latrines were dismantled and the fecal waste in the pits were properly managed upon completion of the operation. The local anti-epidemic station made sure that these were done under their supervision.

The DPRK RCS developed a hygiene promotion communication plan and trained 50 volunteers on hygiene promotion. These trained volunteers then went back to their respective communities and trained another 50 community members on hygiene promotion. The volunteers were also involved in delivering hygiene-related messages during the emergency in close collaboration with local authorities targeting mainly schoolchildren and villagers. The DPRK RCS provided IEC materials including HP manuals and flipcharts (100 sets each for RC volunteers and schoolchildren) for communities and schools. 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 had distributed hygiene kits (towel, body soaps, laundry soaps, toilet paper, sanitary pad, nail clipper, razor, mirror and comb) for one-month use to 800 families and trained the population on the use of the received kits. The DPRK RCS staff monitored the use of the distributed hygiene kit items.

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

Challenges

The DPRK RCS has six mobile water treatment units but is not equipped with vehicles to distribute produced water to affected populations in remote areas. Therefore, the local government provided support to the DPRK RCS by mobilizing tankers and fire brigade trucks. However, these vehicles could not operate at maximum capacity due to shortages of fuel.

Lessons Learned

The DPRK RCS should have water tankers for distribution of water to disaster-affected populations and the necessary amount of fuel for mobilization of tankers/trucks. The distribution of water should be planned and budgeted in future emergency WASH activities.



Health

People reached: 13,529

Male: 6,250

Female: 7,279

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	13,529

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 a focus on water-borne diseases, nutrition, and psychological support	60	60

Narrative description of achievements

A three-day training on FA, nutrition, and ECV for 60 volunteers (male 26 and female 34) took place in Kowon County, South Hamgyong Province and Munchon City, Kangwon Province in early October 2018. In addition, 250 copies of IEC materials such as FA manuals, FA flip charts, and ECV manuals and toolkits were printed and distributed to the volunteers in the middle of October 2018. At the end of October 2018, 250 FA kits and 12 sets of FA consumables were procured and supplied to volunteers and FA posts in the target communities. According to the reports from the local branches, 13,529 people in the affected communities benefited from health interventions such as FA services and health education.

Challenges

In the early period of the disaster, health interventions such as first aid services were conducted in affected areas by volunteers, but first aid materials such as FA kits and consumables were not supplied to the volunteers and FA posts in time.

Lessons Learned

In the future, emergency materials for health activities should be stocked in local branch warehouses, and first aid consumables should be supplied daily to FA posts.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1: NS has 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 jacket	100	250
# of volunteers properly trained on shelter, hygiene promotion and FA	100	170

Narrative description of achievements

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. Due to some savings in the overall budget, 250 volunteers were provided with deployment

⁵ 435 informed (briefed on operational requirements); 170 trained

kits instead of just 100, for the purpose of ensuring personal protection and Red Cross visibility during the emergency operation.

To provide shelter services to the displaced people, 60 volunteers were trained on emergency shelter (how to set up tents using tarpaulins) on the spot by 2 NDRT members and 8 branch staff. In early October 2018, 60 volunteers (30 in Munchon City, 30 in Kowon County, including 27 males and 33 females) were trained on psychological support and FA to ensure more qualified FA services were provided to community people. A total of 50 volunteers (26 in Munchon City, 24 in Kowon County, including 32 males and 18 females) were trained on hygiene promotion in late September 2018. These trainings considerably contributed to improving volunteers' capacity on disaster response, which provided more effective and qualified services to the disaster-affected communities and raised the image of Red Cross among the public. Gender balance in training volunteers ensured a more diversified community benefited from the operation, especially women, as female volunteers were encouraged to engage in the operation.

The reason why an additional 70 volunteers were trained is because 60 volunteers received shelter training on the method of how to set up tents/tarpaulins on the spot, and 5 branch staffs – 3 in Munchon City and 2 in Kowon County – participated in both FA and hygiene promotion trainings.

Challenges

The mobilized volunteers were exposed to hard working conditions during the relief operations. In order to assist the people affected by the disaster, the volunteers had to be provided with proper working supplies. There was a concern regarding the protection of volunteers from potential hazards such as collapse of damaged houses/buildings, unidentified traps caused by damaged infrastructure, and harsh weather conditions. The DPRK RCS national headquarters provided the volunteers with supplies necessary for the fieldwork by distributing the deployment kits.

Lessons Learned

The provision/distribution of the deployment kits occurred at the end of the operation because the local procurement took some time. The deployment kits could not be used during the most active period of the operation. To increase the efficiency of relief activities, some deployment kits need to be prepositioned in the DP warehouses.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of lesson learned workshops organized	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

A lesson learned workshop was conducted at the final stage of the operation and the purpose of the workshop was to let the participants share their experiences and lesson learnt from the operation. The participants themselves identified the gaps in their disaster preparedness and response and sorted out the measures to be taken for future disaster response operations.

Challenges

These are the challenges faced by the operation:

- Community people were reluctant to leave their homes even after the early warning.
- Lack of trained volunteers for emergency shelter installation.
- Lack of water tankers to transport clean water produced from the water treatment units to affected populations in remote areas.
- No prepositioned First Aid materials closed to the DP warehouse in the affected area.

Lessons Learned

The lessons learned workshop was very useful in analysing the challenges and success for both the NS HQ and branches. The workshop provided not only a good platform for the NS HQ to adapt for the future, but also a chance for the branches to reflect and adapt for future disasters.

D. THE BUDGET

CHF 342,046 was 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 were the most affected, through provision of NFIs, water and sanitation support, and hygiene activities. Upon the end of the

operational timeframe, a total of CHF 282,685 has been utilized, equivalent to 83 per cent of the budget. The balance of CHF 59,361 will be reimbursed to DREF. A financial report is appended to this narrative report. [click [here](#)]

Budget/Expenditure Analysis

All activities from the emergency plan of action were completed as planned for the DREF operation. Most budget lines have a positive variance, with the exception of one strategy for implementation – strengthening national societies (procurement of volunteer deployment kits), as due to some savings in the overall budget, 250 volunteers were provided with deployment kits instead of just 100. A deficit is also shown in the financial report under Teaching Materials, for Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA) guidelines, which had been budgeted for under Information & Public Relations, but later booked to Teaching Materials. The PASSA guidelines were printed for slightly less than budgeted for. For the relief items, all items were procured as planned but at cheaper prices than budgeted for. The expenditure for Other Supplies & Services (i.e., soap) was booked under WASH. Some funds were also saved under Logistics, Transport and Storage, thanks to joint shipping and storage of items over two different DREF operations. Vehicle maintenance costs were also lower than estimated, and savings were realized on fuel and travel through shared costs of joint monitoring visits over several DREF operations. Some costs were incurred under Financial Charges due to bank fees and currency revaluation.

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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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**.

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2019/4	Operation	MDRKP011
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/May/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKP011 - DPR Korea - Typhoon Soulik

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2018 to 23 Jan 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	342,046
DREF Allocations	342,046
Expenditure	-282,685
Closing Balance	59,361

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	47,925	39,044	8,881
AOF2 - Shelter	163,328	141,708	21,620
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	46,328	41,306	5,021
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	47,030	43,948	3,082
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	304,611	266,007	38,604
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	15,070	16,678	-1,608
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	22,365		22,365
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	37,435	16,678	20,757
Grand Total	342,046	282,685	59,361

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2019/4	Operation	MDRKP011
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/1	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 16/May/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKP011 - DPR Korea - Typhoon Soulik

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2018 to 23 Jan 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	168,820	171,857	-3,037
Shelter - Relief	24,960	23,959	1,001
Clothing & Textiles	80,000	78,704	1,296
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	26,280	24,746	1,534
Medical & First Aid	13,500	13,381	119
Teaching Materials		10,743	-10,743
Utensils & Tools	22,080	20,324	1,756
Other Supplies & Services	2,000		2,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage	49,500	13,332	36,168
Storage	7,000	218	6,782
Distribution & Monitoring	1,500	1,334	166
Transport & Vehicles Costs	35,000	10,239	24,761
Logistics Services	6,000	1,542	4,458
Personnel	29,650	16,716	12,934
National Society Staff	10,000	4,735	5,265
Volunteers	19,650	11,980	7,670
Workshops & Training	17,200	15,208	1,992
Workshops & Training	17,200	15,208	1,992
General Expenditure	56,000	48,319	7,681
Travel	6,000		6,000
Information & Public Relations	46,000	41,467	4,533
Communications	4,000	3,937	63
Financial Charges		2,914	-2,914
Indirect Costs	20,876	17,253	3,623
Programme & Services Support Recover	20,876	17,253	3,623
Grand Total	342,046	282,685	59,361