

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

DPR Korea: Heat Wave

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRKP010
Date of Issue: 28 July 2019	Glide n° HT-2018-000126-PRK
Date of disaster: 2 August 2018	
Operation start date: 9 August 2018	Operation end date: 9 May 2019
Host National Society: Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK RCS)	Operation budget: CHF 213,474
Number of people affected: 13,768 people	Number of people assisted: 13,768 people
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM).	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

An emergency situation was declared by the DPRK Government on 2 August 2018 because of unusually hot weather. On the same day, DPRK RCS officially informed IFRC of a developing slow onset emergency in both South Phyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces due to a heat wave affecting the Korean Peninsula that has also severely affected the routine of people's livelihood, agricultural activities and crops. The heat wave, starting as early as 11 July 2018, had brought on record temperatures [as high as 40°C](#) across the country, and deaths from the heat wave had been [reported](#). The heat wave had also seriously affected the main agricultural producers in the southern provinces of the country.

No	Name of Community	No. of HH	No. of Population
1	Phungsong-ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong Province	975	4,141
2	Ponghung-ri, Kumya county, South Hamgyong Province	581	2,347
3	Tokhung-ri, Singyang county, South Pyongan province	773	3,071
4	Onjong-ri, Songchon county, South Pyongan province	1,044	4,209
Total		3,373	13,768

Postulation of affected population. (Source: DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics)

It was reported that this heat wave had been caused by the presence of two lingering high-pressure weather systems that had trapped warm and humid air above the region, affecting other countries in the region, i.e. Japan and South Korea with reported hospital admissions, including deaths of human and livestock.

While there were no deaths (due to the heatwave) officially reported in DPRK, the scenario that had occurred in the two neighboring countries mentioned indicated a likelihood of some loss of lives in DPRK, where conventional interventions like the provision of air-conditioners or mobile cooling units were not possible due to an unstable electrical grid, and the lack of supporting infrastructure. The absence of these interventions increased the vulnerability of the population but had been mitigated by the deployment of family tents where farmers might retreat to have some respite from the heat.

People's lifestyles had been altered due to the heat wave and farmers had changed their working times to the early morning and late afternoon hours to avoid heat exhaustion or worse, heat stroke. This change had also been applied to farmers' markets that opened in the late afternoon instead of the usual early afternoon.

With few other options to intervene with existing resources in-country, the focus by DPRK RCS and the Government of DPRK was to concentrate on preserving the crops that were due for harvest in September. Any threat to food security would have a serious effect on an already stressed population in terms of food availability and the risk of increased malnutrition which would affect the most vulnerable sectors of the affected population – children, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and those with underlying illnesses.

Initial reports indicated crop damage synonymous with the occurrences of the dry spells in 2014 and 2017.

Province	County	Village (Ri)	Affected Cornfields	Affected Rice Paddies
South Hamgyong	Kumya County	Ponghung-ri	25 hectares	56 hectares
	Kumya County	Phungsong-ri	37 hectares	
South Pyongan	Sinyang County	Tokhung-ri	70 hectares	
	Songchon County	Onjong-ri	136 hectares	

Initial reports of crop damage in the affected provinces. (Source: DPRK RCS)

In 2014, a dry spell that persisted for over 18 months caused drought, affecting agricultural production and access to water, and left 18 million public distribution system (PDS) dependents at risk of food insecurity, malnutrition and illness. In June 2017, the Government declared a national emergency following a dry spell that affected key food producing provinces in the south-west of the country. The 2017 dry spell stressed the early season crops and constrained planting and early growth of main season crops. The Government mobilized communities and resources to provide irrigation, to reduce any impact from the dry spell. Humanitarian partners like European Unit Projects (EUPs) and UN agencies also provided support to the responses. Despite these efforts, total food production (in cereal equivalent) in 2017 was 5.45 MT, a 7.42 per cent decrease from the previous year's 5.89 MT. This meant that there was an urgent need to deploy irrigation equipment that would facilitate and sustain agricultural activities to reduce crop failure due to the heat wave. Without water, there would be no food for subsistence farmers, and the lives of these vulnerable communities would be threatened as was in 2017 when the dry spell compounded the undernutrition situation, putting at risk the lives of 782,000 children under five and 313,629 pregnant and lactating women.

Map of the affected areas is available [here](#).

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

DPRK RCS deployed 20 sets of mobile water pumps, 20 sets of onion tanks, and four staff to the communities of South Pyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces since 3 August 2018. The intention of this deployment was to alleviate the drought-like and high temperature conditions by the provision of water to the communities, and to ensure the survivability of the crops and hence, the livelihoods of the people. 46 community-based volunteers were mobilized in the target areas of Kumya, Sinyang and Songchon counties and participated in the operation.

This intervention of irrigating fields during heat waves has been proven to be effective based on the [research](#) conducted by University of Nebraska-Lincoln Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and it was vital that DPRK RCS intervened at an early stage before curling and withering of the crops render any further interventions useless.



DPRK RCS irrigating fields. (Source: DPRK RCS)

The DREF has supported the activation of community early warning procedures, the mobilization of the emergency responders and resources, and the replenishment of stocks used for this emergency response.

Through the cooperation with the IFRC Country Office (CO), DPRK RCS rapidly developed a response plan to assist the national authorities against heat wave in the four disaster affected communities in the South Phyongan and South Hamgyong Provinces. Recognizing the need for scaling up prevention and control messages on heat wave, DPRK RCS quickly mobilized Red Cross volunteers and health workers in the target community to reach out prevention of heatwave

threats in the severely affected vulnerable communities. To respond to the heat wave, a total of 74 community people and 46 Red Cross volunteer's resident in the target areas actively conducted health activities such as first aid (FA) service, referral and health promotion.

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

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

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Coordination meetings had taken place between the DPRK RCS and the IFRC CO since 1 August 2018 as the information was being received from the field and the heat wave was soaring. Meetings between the Secretary General (SG) of DPRK RCS and the IFRC Head of Country Office had agreed on the next steps, including the activation of this DREF to support the DPRK RCS response. In addition, technical meetings between the DPRK RCS Disaster Management (DM) Department and the IFRC DM and Programme Coordinator were held to plan for operations in detail. IFRC CO had also conducted monitoring in the heat wave affected areas.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The IFRC shared information with the UN OCHA, World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to better understand their planned operations considering the developing situation and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). DPRK RCS coordinated with the national stakeholders, the State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM) in particular. In case of disasters, SCEDM is the leading government stakeholder. No other organizations in DPRK responded to the heat wave.



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

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Crops are central to the basic needs of the people – they rely on the crops for their daily meals, the produce is a staple in their diet, and abundance of crops are used in local markets where barter systems are practiced in place of a cash system. As these crops were near their harvesting period in late August to September, there was an urgent need to ensure the survivability of crops for this period of heat wave and in turn, ensure the livelihoods of these affected communities. This intervention also provided the most effective means of meeting the immediate needs of the people affected, supported community action, and allowed them to build their own recovery. In that sense, the early needs assessment turned out to be correct.

Chronic food insecurity, early childhood malnutrition and nutrition insecurity are widespread in DPRK. According to the 2017 Global Hunger Index (GHI), which measures and tracks hunger worldwide, DPRK has a score of 28.2, which is classified as 'serious'. Around 10.3 million people, or 41 per cent of the total population, are undernourished. There are many complex, intertwined reasons for the high rates of undernutrition in DPRK. This includes mountainous terrain, with only 17 per cent of land good for cultivation. Restoring the crops through rapid irrigation efforts brought about a positive impact in reversing the withering of crops.

Farming is largely reliant on traditional farming methods, and agricultural inputs, such as quality seeds, proper fertilizer and equipment are lacking. In addition, changing weather patterns have left DPRK vulnerable to droughts and floods, which often result in reductions in agricultural production. It was therefore important that early warning and early action response was undertaken to support the communities in saving their crops and reducing mortality due to heatstroke as well as messages and information that could help protect them from the effects and impacts of heat wave were provided.

Risk Assessment

At the early stage of the operation it was believed that the heat wave would continue in the coming days and weeks, and this could lead to the further loss of lives due to heat injuries or heatstroke, and the further withering and loss of crops. The DPRK RCS made it sure that all Red Cross teams in the field were aware of the dangers of heatstroke and were well prepared to adopt mitigating actions to counter effects of the heat wave. The heat wave lasted until 15 August 2018 and according to project communities, the impact of the heat wave was mitigated.

As there was a need to operate during the cooler parts of the day, the Red Cross volunteers and farmers worked during the late afternoon and night times and this posed risk to them due to absence of street lighting or a stable electrical network. As such, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and essential tools for operations in the field environment was procured and distributed to the Red Cross volunteers.

In addition, lengthy procurement procedures due to necessary approvals by the 1718 Sanctions Committee were identified as risk since it could delay the procurements for this operation. This risk materialized and the operation had to be extended for a total of nine months.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The DPRK RCS, in coordination with IFRC, had mobilized 46 Red Cross volunteers and distributed non-food items (NFIs) (jerry cans, water purification tablets, tents, water pumps and accessories) to 3,373 affected families (13,768 people). This response was based on the initial assessment conducted by DPRK RCS local branches. This DREF sought support for operational costs incurred for the emergency response actions, and for further planned interventions and assessments.

The DREF operation was planned for nine months and covered the following activities:

- Replenishment of 20 family tents sited at various locations for subsistence farmers to have respite from the sun and heat.
- Replenishment of 80 pieces of salometers¹ deployed in the emergency response.
- Procurement and issuance of 100 sets of PPE for volunteers. Each set includes a cap, sunglasses, boots, gloves, and a torchlight.
- Continued operation of 20 sets of mobile water pumps deployed in the affected areas. These were used to channel water from water sources to onion tanks for water distribution, and for irrigation purposes.
- Replenishment of a total of 2,000m delivery hoses used for irrigation and water pumping operations. 1,000m of delivery hose has been locally procured and delivered. Another 1,000m has been procured through international procurement and delivered to final destination.
- Deployment and replenishment of 20 pieces of Onion tanks (10 m³). 10 pieces of onion tanks have been procured locally and another 10 pieces through international procurement.
- Procurement and deployment of eight pieces of bicycles for Red Cross volunteers, to be used for assessment missions.
- Training volunteers and beneficiaries on the usage of mobile water pumps.
- Procurement of spare tires for wheeled vehicles due to the high chance of tire blow-outs.
- Training volunteers on the dissemination of messages for the risks and awareness of heatstroke, symptoms and treatment options.
- Carrying out health and nutrition assessment in affected communities as part of assessment efforts, to further identify vulnerable persons most at-risk.
- Carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion and needs assessments in the affected communities.
- Distribution of WASH items including water treatment tablets and jerry cans to affected families, and the accompanying refresher training for volunteers to teach beneficiaries on the proper use of these items.
- Mobilization of PDRT members, DPRK RCS staff and volunteers, including insurance, transport costs, per diems, and visibility items.
- IFRC operational support, including logistics, procurement, detailed assessments, monitoring and reporting.

Communications

To promote the response, a [press release](#) was issued on 10 August 2018 and supported with Twitter [posts](#) and media pitching. Spokespeople were supported with key messages. These activities resulted in strong engagement on social

¹ A hydrometer for indicating the percentage of salt in a solution.

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

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 Shelter People reached: 13,768 Male: 6,734 Female: 7,034		
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
# of people targeted/reached with safe and adequate shelter and settlement	13,768	13,768
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	13,768	13,768
Narrative Description of Achievements		
Due to the lack of infrastructure and lack of a stable electrical grid, conventional interventions for mitigating the heat wave through the establishment of air-conditioned shelters were not possible. Hence, the deployment of 20 family tents was an interim measure for subsistence farmers to retreat to in the field to have some respite from the heat and to rest. It is estimated that the family tents provided cover from the sun for the entire community populations.		
Challenges		
The replenishment of the family tents was delayed due to the UN sanctions as it included the metal framework. The operation was extended twice due to the lengthy procurement period and the procurement was finalized after the exemption was approved by the UN Sanctions Committee.		
Lessons Learned		
For future operations, those items which fall under UN sanction should be planned earlier and procured locally.		

 Health People reached: 13,768 Male: 6,734 Female: 7,034		
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	13,768	13,768
Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted based on MoPH, UNICEF and MNCH guidelines	1	1
Output 1.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

# of target communities who have received approved messaging on heat wave prevention, and treatment of heatstroke	4	4
Narrative Description of Achievements		
At early stage, general health assessment of the local population was conducted by community health workers and Red Cross volunteers. The assessment clearly indicated that the local people, mainly farmers, were seriously affected by heat wave causing an increase in diarrhea, fever, dehydration, digestive disorder, cardiovascular and skin diseases. The most vulnerable people identified during the assessment were pregnant and lactating women, children, the aged, the disabled and those with chronic diseases. It was evident that if the situation continued, it could face immediate risk of malnutrition, particularly among children under five. Along with increased prevalence of diseases, the visit cases to the health institutions grew higher than usual. Since local people had no experience of heat wave, many of them did not know what to do about it and showed their big concern on their lives and crop production. In response to the situation, DPRK RCS immediately carried out health interventions focusing on prevention and cure. Sixty Red Cross volunteers and 30 health workers in the four target communities were trained on nutrition and heat wave mitigation knowledge and skills. New IEC materials on preventing sunstroke and heatstroke were developed with technical support from the MoPH and 800 copies were printed and distributed to targeted communities for health awareness. With knowledge and skills from the Red Cross trainings and the best use of IEC materials, trained Red Cross volunteers and health workers actively conducted health education and promotion through household visits, focus group discussions and as well as one-to-one dialogue. In the meantime, five sets of anthropometric instruments (height and weight scale, MUAC) were procured and distributed to the health institutions in the target communities for early detection of malnutrition. As a consequence, many local people came to know simple preventive and curative measures against heat wave related diseases, and this led to behavior changes and reduced concern and anxiety on heat wave among community people. Eventually, Red Cross health interventions contributed to reducing negative impact of the heat wave.		
 Training of volunteers on nutrition and heatwave related diseases mitigation messages on 22-24 August 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)	 IEC material on heat wave developed in August 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)	 Red Cross volunteer delivering key messages on heatstroke and sunstroke to community people in Kumya county, South Hamgyong Province in August 2018. (Photo: DPRK RCS)
In the initial plan, one indicator on treating Severe Acute Malnutrition was accidentally added to the plan. This activity was never budgeted or planned. Therefore, that indicator has been removed from this report.		
Challenges		
Since heat wave was not a common disaster in the country, people had little understanding about it and were not ready to cope with it. With sudden increase of diseases such as diarrhea, fever, dehydration, cardiovascular and skin diseases, people started to feel anxious and stressed without taking any simple measures that can save lives and prevent diseases.		
Lessons Learned		
With regards to the increase impact from climate change, it is likely that heat wave will occur more often in the country. Thus, it is important to build up the capacity of DPRK RCS volunteers in this specific area. In case of similar emergencies in the future, Red Cross volunteers need to work closely with the health workers. Only by doing so, we can minimize health impact of the disasters.		



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 13,768

Male: 6,734

Female: 7,034

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

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

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

Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

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

Output 1.3: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population

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

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

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

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

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

Narrative Description of Achievements

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

A total of 0.65 million water purification tablets (WPTs) for the entire target population of 13,768 people to use for driest two weeks were distributed to the heat wave affected communities. And 1,700 jerry cans were distributed to 1,700 families to assist them in fetching water from distant sources when the old water sources nearby were

all dry due to the heat wave. After distributing the WPTs and jerry cans, the DPRK RCS also distributed 1,700 copies of the emergency WASH leaflets to those households which explains in detail the storage and treatment of water during emergencies including the use of WPTs. At the same time, a refresher training was organized for 90 community volunteers to conduct safe water management practices and to operate the mobile water pumps. The trainings were divided in two sessions - one in South Hamgyong and the other one in South Phyongan Province. The trained volunteers went back to their respective communities to raise the awareness of the population to conduct safe water management at household and communal levels in the period of heatwave. As a result, thanks to the IEC materials and hygiene promotion trainings, 91 per cent of the population were trained in the use of the distributed items.

Monitoring was conducted and feedback collected from beneficiaries through household surveys on the distributed items and one of them was that the volunteers faced challenges in persuading population to use WPTs to treat unsafe water as the smell of chlorine made them reluctant to use. It was discussed in the trainings and a good example of demonstrating the drinking of treated water before people was well recognized and well used in other communities. In the future, it is recommended that even in normal lives population should be well aware of these simple methods of treating water through daily hygiene promotion activities by volunteers so that they do not face such challenges in times of disasters. 80 salometers (a hydrometer for indicating the percentage of salt in a solution) were also replenished for monitoring the percentage of salt in the water.

Twenty mobile water pumps were deployed, and 236 hectares of affected field were irrigated during the operation. According to the feedback from the county Red Cross staff and leaders of the communities concerned, the operation helped prevent decrease in the yield to a certain extent and contributed to the livelihood of the community people. Deployment and replenishment of 20 pieces of onion tanks (10 m³) was also done. Ten pieces of onion tanks have been procured locally and another 10 pieces through international procurement.



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



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

Red Cross volunteers and farmers attended field trainings for proper operation and maintenance of the mobile water pumps and there were no reports of pump breakdown during the operation. After the operation, detailed training was organized for 90 Red Cross volunteers and farmers from the target communities on the proper operation and maintenance of the mobile pumps.

Challenges

It took a few days to start the operation of the mobile water pumps in the field after the deployment of the mobile water pumps, since the operators had not received the technical training on maintenance and operation of the mobile water pumps.

Lessons Learned

As lessons learned, in future, it is important to provide technical training for the operators in advance to respond to drought or other situations when the mobile water pumps to avoid unnecessary delay of the operation.

Strategies for Implementation

People reached: 46 volunteers and 74 community people

Male: 60

Female: 60

Outcome 1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of NS disaster response teams equipped for proper disaster response	100	100

Output 1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	46	46

Output 1.2: NS capacity to support community-based disaster risk reduction, response and preparedness is strengthened

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers equipped with PPE	100	100

Outcome 2: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of disaster response operation supported by effective maintenance and support services	N/A	N/A

Output 2.1: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of days taken for procurement and receipt of goods or services	N/A	40
# of breakdowns encountered and rectified	0	0

Outcome 3: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of operations covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods	100	100

Output 3.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers properly equipped for visibility purposes	100	100
% of volunteers equipped with proper communication means	8	8

Output 3.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits conducted	10	5
% of operations covered by detailed assessment	100	100
% of NS involved in review and lessons learned workshop	100	100

Narrative Description of Achievements

Three county level branches and two provincial branches were involved in this operation. The county branch staff mobilized the community-based volunteers and the inhabitant for the heat wave relief operation. The 46 Red Cross volunteers in the affected area participated in the relief operation since the early stage and they kept full-time operation of the mobile pumps for watering the dry fields with cooperation of community people. Around 120 volunteers and community people were involved in this operation. The relief operation was planned to protect mobilized volunteers and the community people from the high temperature by providing them with PPE and eight bicycles, including Red Cross visibility materials. The procurement process started in August and was supposed to be finalized by the end of September. All the PPE items were distributed to the volunteers and staff.

For procurement, international procurement was finalized by February/March 2019, but it was most time-consuming procurement in DPRK which took 40 days.

The operation was covered by proper decision-making, monitoring and evaluation methods. DPRK RCS responded to the needs raised by the affected communities and coordinated its response nationally. IFRC coordinated with international stakeholders but DPRK RCS was the only responding organization.

Challenges

Volunteers' protection from the severe weather condition was an issue to be addressed for proper implementation of the operation. PPE items were provided to the volunteers but it could not be done during the high time of the operation because those items were not prepositioned in the stocks.

Lessons Learned

A lesson learned workshop was conducted in December 2018 in Hamhung City, South Hamgyong Province targeting 70 provincial and county Red Cross branch staff, volunteers, community leaders and people of targeted communities. The purpose of the workshop was to enable participants to share their experiences and lessons learned from the operation. Participants involved identified the gaps in their disaster preparedness and response and sorted out the measures to be taken for future disaster response operations.

In the future, PPE items for volunteers should be prepositioned or procured at the earliest stage for effective usage of the items. For better protection of the volunteers, more PPE items need to be identified and developed further based on the need and the feedback from the volunteers.

D. BUDGET

The approved Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) amounting CHF 213,474 was allocated for DPRK RCS to respond to the needs of 13,768 affected people in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan provinces. Upon the end of the operational timeframe, a total of CHF 200,764 has been utilized, equivalent to 94 per cent of the budget. The balance of CHF 12,710 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Budget/Expenditure Analysis for the operation

All activities from the emergency plan of action were completed as planned for the DREF operation. Most budget lines have a positive variance. For relief items, all items were procured as planned but some at cheaper prices than budgeted for. For medical equipment, thanks to savings under the budget, the operation could procure five sets of Anthropometric Materials to monitor the nutritional status in the communities. Some funds were saved under Distribution and Monitoring thanks to joint monitoring of operations, but storage was more costly than planned for as well as logistics services since some shipments had to be done separately due to the lengthy approval process for exemptions by the 1718 Sanctions Committee (import of family tents, water onion tanks, and water hoses). Savings were also done under personnel and could be used for information, setting up the necessary communications network, and financial charges due to bank fees and currency revaluation.

Detailed expenditure of the operation is attached at the of this final report.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, and Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions. The KNRCS has replenished the DREF in the occasion of this operation.

Contact information

Reference documents



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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.



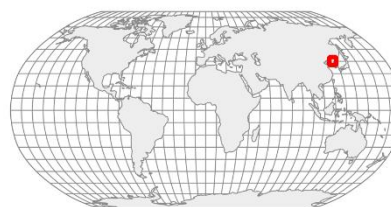
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Heat Wave: Disaster Relief Emergency Fund

3 August 2018 • HT-2018-000126-PRK



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

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2019/6	Operation	MDRKP010
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22/Jul/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKP010 - DPR Korea - Heat wave

Operating Timeframe: 09 Aug 2018 to 09 May 2019

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	213,474
DREF Allocations	213,474
Expenditure	-200,764
Closing Balance	12,710

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	8,094	13,708	-5,614
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	16,790	14,972	1,818
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	98,278	86,021	12,257
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	123,162	114,702	8,460
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	39,405	70,297	-30,892
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	19,064	2,599	16,465
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	31,844	13,167	18,676
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	90,312	86,063	4,249
Grand Total	213,474	200,764	12,710

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/8-2019/6	Operation	MDRKP010
Budget Timeframe	2018/8-2019/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 22/Jul/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRKP010 - DPR Korea - Heat wave

Operating Timeframe: 09 Aug 2018 to 09 May 2019

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	124,345	97,647	26,698
Shelter - Relief	7,600	7,431	169
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83,380	66,407	16,973
Medical & First Aid	6,765		6,765
Teaching Materials		479	-479
Utensils & Tools	26,600	23,331	3,269
Land, vehicles & equipment	1,200	4,835	-3,635
Vehicles	1,200	1,454	-254
Medical Equipment		3,381	-3,381
Logistics, Transport & Storage	30,900	35,978	-5,078
Storage		1,416	-1,416
Distribution & Monitoring	18,000	15,397	2,603
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,400	9,688	712
Logistics Services	2,500	9,477	-6,977
Personnel	10,000	4,100	5,900
International Staff		124	-124
National Staff		506	-506
National Society Staff	3,600	3,471	129
Volunteers	600		600
Other Staff Benefits	5,800		5,800
Workshops & Training	18,200	20,864	-2,664
Workshops & Training	18,200	20,864	-2,664
General Expenditure	15,800	25,087	-9,287
Travel	3,000		3,000
Information & Public Relations	7,000	9,972	-2,972
Office Costs		6,167	-6,167
Communications	5,800	5,228	572
Financial Charges		3,719	-3,719
Indirect Costs	13,029	12,253	776
Programme & Services Support Recover	13,029	12,253	776
Grand Total	213,474	200,764	12,710