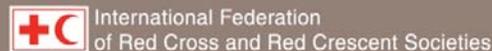


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# Final Report

## DPR Korea: Typhoon Lingling



<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>DREF n° MDRKP014</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 23 July, 2020</b>	<b>Glide n° <a href="#">TC-2019-000102-PRK</a></b>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 6 September 2019	<b>Operation end date:</b> 6 May 2020
<b>Host National Society(ies): Red Cross Society of Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK RCS)</b>	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 423,443
<b>Number of people affected:</b> Approx. 5.3 Million people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 27,801 (7,377 households)
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> The National Society has been supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in this operation.	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> State Committee for Emergency and Disaster Management (SCEDM)	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

Typhoon Lingling formed on 2 September 2019 as a tropical depression and strengthened quickly into a tropical storm and then as a typhoon. On 7 September 2019, 14:00 local time, Typhoon Lingling struck the Kangryong Peninsula in South Hwanghae Province of DPRK with heavy rains and gale force winds.

Although Typhoon Lingling was weakened after making landfall, the rain belt caused by the Typhoon brought unstable weather, heavy downpour and unusually strong winds in DPRK. The wind speed was recorded to be more than 30 meters per second in many regions of the country. In some regions of Pyongyang City, South and North Hwanghae provinces, North Phyongan Province and South Hamgyong Province, there was heavy downpour which exceeds more than 30mm per hour and 57-92cm high tidal wave in the eastern coastal areas of the country. In total, 6,362 people were displaced throughout the country. The rains led to destruction of houses in Yonggwang, Yodok, and Jangjin Counties, and Tanchon City in South Hamgyong Province. As more information has been made available, through assessments by the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) of the DPRK RCS and figures released by the government, 1,292 households and 492 dongs<sup>1</sup> were displaced in South Hamgyong Province and the number of people displaced reached 4,636. The unusual strong wind caused by Typhoon Lingling damaged 75,226 hectares of crops in many parts of the country.

### Summary of response

#### Overview of Host National Society

On 6 September 6 2019, the Central Military Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea urgently convened an emergency enlarged meeting to prevent the damage by Typhoon No. 13 (Lingling) which was expected to seriously influence the whole area of the DPRK and discussed the state emergency measures for preventing disaster. The meeting heard a report on the analysis of the intensity, estimated course and character of the typhoon rapidly moving towards the Korean peninsula, vulnerable areas and extent of the expected damage and discussed the issue of taking

<sup>1</sup>A dong is normally a one-story building shared by two or more households.

state emergency measures to cope with the disaster. Based on the measures taken by the government and the regular updates on the up-coming Typhoon, the DPRK RCS Headquarters alerted the provincial, city and county branches to be prepared and to mobilize the volunteers for dissemination of early warning and early action messages among the community people. It saved lives of the people who have not experienced such emergency situation in the past and there wasn't a single casualty in the above-mentioned counties and city. The DPRK RCS volunteers were also mobilized to assist the relief activities of the government and they played an active role in the psychological support and hygiene promotion activities.

Below activities were conducted by DPRK RCS prior to the Typhoon made landfall:

- NDRTs and Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRT) were alerted on 24 hours standby, ready to provide timely and efficient response.
- Typhoon warning was conveyed to seven provincial branches in North and South Hwanghae, North and South Phyongan, Jagang and North and South Hamgyong provinces, where Typhoon Lingling was likely to impact on.
- More than 110 county-level DPRK RCS branches in the above seven provinces took necessary measures to respond to it, in close cooperation with local government, giving priority in the following order:
  - Discussions on preventing loss of life, potential damage to dwelling houses and public buildings, croplands.
  - Red Cross volunteer mobilization plan and prioritization of activity designation.
  - Re-establishment or review of community-based early warning and evacuation systems.
  - Re-confirmation of evacuation routes and sites at community-level.
  - Early warning and evacuation simulation exercises at community-level.
  - Preparedness of Red Cross intervention including search and rescue, first aid and dissemination on waterborne diseases to community people.
  - Stock check and preparation for distributing essential household items currently prepositioned in DPRK RCS disaster preparedness (DP) warehouses.

The DPRK RCS dispatched NDRT assessment team within 24 hours after the disaster. Based on the report from the provincial DPRK RCS branch and NDRT assessment teams, it was decided to distribute essential household items for 1,292 households. The DPRK RCS coordinated with the relevant government agencies regarding the transportation of the relief items and the relief items were transported by the local authorities to the final destinations and distributed by DPRK RCS to the people affected by the flood. During the transportation of relief items, the Red Cross volunteers and people of the recent villages who were mobilized for the rehabilitation of the destroyed roads carried the relief items on their backs as these items were urgently needed in the disaster affected villages to stabilize the livelihood of the disaster victims.

### **WASH**

To combat the threat of water-borne diseases, immediately after the disaster, the DPRK RCS distributed 1,292 emergency family hygiene kits, 701,400 water purification tablets for 1,292 households for three months and two jerry cans each for 1,292 households to the affected population from its prepositioned stocks while assessments were being conducted at the same time. The DPRK RCS distributed 3,200 copies of emergency WASH leaflet, 20 copies of emergency WASH response manual and 50 sets of IEC materials for hygiene promotion. Trained volunteers worked at the community and household levels emphasizing the importance of personal hygiene and especially hand washing with an emphasis being placed on educational establishments and temporary shelters.

### **Health**

Since onset of the disaster, DPRK RCS volunteers were immediately mobilized to assist the disaster victims offering first aid for bleeding wounds, cuts and other injuries in addition to psychological support. At the same time, DPRK RCS volunteers assisted transport of injured people particularly children, women, people with disabilities and the elderly to the health institution and initiated health and hygiene promotion in collaboration with community health workers.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

The IFRC DPRK country office (CO) has been present and active in DPRK for over twenty years and during response period had three delegates in-country: Head of Country Office, Finance and Admin Delegate and Disaster Risk Management Delegate. IFRC CO also had 14 national staff. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) also has an office in DPRK and there is close collaboration between DPRK RCS, IFRC and ICRC.

Prior to and after the Typhoon made landfall in DPRK, the IFRC CO coordinated with all actors present in DPRK through emergency coordination meetings. IFRC also participated in a Joint Interagency Assessment Mission to South Hwanghae Province on 10 September. IFRC CO coordinated and kept relevant Partner National Societies in the loop as the situation developed. Together with the Communications Team in Kuala Lumpur, IFRC CO responded to several media requests.

IFRC coordinated closely with the DPRK RCS and other actors in the country to respond to the needs, avoid duplication, and optimize use of resources.

## Overview of other actors in country

The main government actor is the SCEDM, with whom DPRK RCS is coordinating. Several UN organizations, such as UNDP, WFP, FAO, WHO and UNICEF are also present in DPRK and IFRC maintains regular communication with them and NGOs present in the country. IFRC is also a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT). There is also close coordination between the different Sector Working Groups (SWG). IFRC chairs the shelter SWG when this is set up, and co-chairs the DRR and WASH SWGs.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

Rapid assessment was conducted by NDRT members and local Red Cross branches. The initial findings showed that the South Hamgyong Province experienced torrential rain and tidal wave caused by Typhoon Lingling. In some parts of the province, there was heavy rain of more than 200mm in just three hours as a result of which the water level of the streams raised more than 50 cm during just an hour. Additional data showed that a total of 6,362 people was displaced, of which a majority, 4,636 were displaced in South Hamgyong Province.

**Table 1: Household damage<sup>2</sup> in house**

Location	Total		Complete damage		Partial Damage		Submerged		Displaced persons
	House	Household	House	Household	House	Household	House	Household	
<b>Total</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>1774</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>6362</b>
<b>S. Hwanghae</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>			<b>176</b>
Haeju	11	11			11	11			21
Pyoksong	2	2	2	2					8
Ongjin	5	5	5	5					19
Taetan	4	4			4	4			8
Samchon	4	4			4	4			8
Unchon	15	17			15	17			32
Sinchon	6	6	6	6					23
Jaeryong	7	7			7	7			13
Pongchon	6	6	5	5	1	1			21
Paechon	12	12			12	12			23
<b>S.Hamgyong</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>1292</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>4636</b>
Yonggwang	201	456	93	233	57	123	51	100	1499
Yodok	149	393					149	393	1493
Tanchon	41	82	5	9	10	21	26	52	272
Jangjin	101	361	35	71			66	290	1372
<b>N. Hamgyong</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>408</b>					<b>164</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>1550</b>
Kilju	149	393					149	393	1493
Myonggan	15	15					15	15	57

## Damage to public buildings and agricultural land

Public buildings including schools, clinics, nurseries and kindergartens were partially destroyed or submerged. Several hundred hectares of agricultural land were flooded or washed away, and this affected the livelihood of the people in the region.

## WASH

The immediate threat identified was an outbreak of water borne disease in rural and urban areas as flood waters contaminated wells, damaged water infrastructure and destroyed latrines in households, educational institutions and health facilities. Diarrheal disease usually disproportionately affects children under the age of five, the elderly and those with chronic illness. The flood water caused latrines to overflow and polluted shallow wells, dramatically increasing the likelihood of drinking water becoming contaminated. Damage to water and sanitation infrastructure in educational establishments including nurseries, kindergartens and schools increased the likelihood of water-borne illness for the young, elderly and chronically ill. It took at least three months before the displaced people moved into new permanent

<sup>2</sup> Information provided by DPRK Government

houses, therefore there was a need to support women and adolescent girls with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) materials and information on MHM.

## Health

Through assessments, it was identified that the main threats to health in the affected communities were injuries, diarrheal diseases, skin diseases and distress caused by destruction of infrastructure such as buildings, water supply system and toilets and loss of homes and livelihoods. It was also foreseen that the crop damage and reduction in harvest could affect those dependent on the collective farms and Public Distribution System (PDS), worsening the nutritional status amongst some groups, mostly children under five, pregnant and lactating women due to submergence of arable land. In addition, with change of the season, acute respiratory infections (ARI) were likely to occur among local population, particularly those living in temporary shelter.

## Risk Analysis

A risk identified in the risk assessment was that the roads damaged by the rain could cause delays of the operation due to inaccessibility to the affected areas. DPRK RCS therefore worked closely with the IFRC security focal point, local authorities and local emergency management agency to ensure safety and accessibility to the affected areas.

Impact of UN sanctions and subsequent blockage of bank transfers caused delay in project implementation. The COVID-19 outbreak blocked physical transfer of funds into the country leading to further delay of the DREF implementation. In order to avoid delay in procurement due to communication gap with logistics, the National Society Logistics and APRO logistics must be involved from the early planning and implementation process. In order to overcome the cash liquidity issue because of unavailability of regular bank transfers, the ceiling of physical cash transfer during any visit to the country (currently limited to EUR 500,000/ CHF 530,000) should be increased to ensure sufficient cash to implement DREF operation and other programmes (GVA approval is needed to increase this limit), IFRC CO Finance & Admin should ensure adequate cash in hand before any new request of funds arrives and work with Programme closely to ensure accurate projection on procurement and other services, thereby ensuring sufficient cash flow. Together with this, a ceiling should be put under which we have to request the National Society to assist in delaying payment for suppliers and service providers. An agreement should also be imitated between IFRC and ICRC at global level through which lending money, if available in country, from ICRC to IFRC is possible if needed. Advocacy/diplomacy should be continued to relax sanctions on fund transfers for humanitarian work.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The initial DREF for imminent crisis allocated on 6 September 2019 targeted approximately 16.6 million people in six higher risk provinces namely South and North Hwanghae, South and North Phyongan, South and North Hamgyong, especially through early warning actions. As the rain and winds from Typhoon Lingling passed, and after a rapid assessment was conducted, a second DREF allocation was requested. Through this second DREF allocation, the people to be assisted was set to 7,377 affected households (approximately 27,801 people). 27,801 people were reached through the early warning messages disseminated by the DPRK RCS. The same 27,801 people were also reached through the provision of safe water through provision of High-Test Hypochlorite (HTH) chlorine powder which was used for the disinfection of contaminated water sources and pipelines after rehabilitation. Out of these, 4,636 (1,292 households) people were assisted with essential household items and health and WASH activities. Since South Hamgyong Province was most badly affected, DPRK RCS and IFRC focused its activities on Yonggwang County, Jangjin County, Tanchon City, and Yodok County, in South Hamgyong Province. In order to ensure continuity of project implementation and overcome the unavailability of cash transfer from the IFRC CO, the National Society agreed to complete pending payments, procurements and remaining activities using its own resources and reach agreements with service providers/supplier for delayed payments on IFRC behalf.

A total of 1,292 households were targeted with emergency shelter materials and essential household items. The households whose houses were completely destroyed were targeted as a priority. Additionally, the selection criteria included single headed households, households with many children (three or more), and households with elderly, displaced, or pregnant members.

Recognizing the need to scale up health activities and build up capacity of local branches, DPRK RCS also conducted a training of 92 Red Cross volunteers on first aid (FA) and epidemic control for volunteers (ECV), printing and distribution of FA flip charts and ECV toolkits to the newly trained volunteers, distribution of FA refill kits to the FA posts and supply of household FA kits to the individual households. All these health activities contributed to addressing immediate health risks, saving lives and preventing further injuries and the spread of communicable diseases such as diarrhoea and acute respiratory infection. Further, it contributed to building sustainability and resilience of the affected communities as well as local Red Cross branches.

27,801 people were reached through the following activities:

- Disseminate early warning and early action messages.
- Assist relief activities such as evacuation activity.
- Distribution and monitoring the usage of essential household items for 1,292 households.
- Distribution of WPTs (6 tablets/HH/day totaling 540 tablets for 3 months/HH; each tablet is used to disinfect 10 liters of water) and jerry cans for 1,292 households (2 jerry cans/HH with a capacity of 10 liters).
- Distribution of printed materials for promotion activities by Red Cross volunteers.
- Replenishment of essential household items for 1,292 households.
- Replenishment of WPTs, tarpaulins, jerry cans and household hygiene kits.
- Printing of materials on safer shelter awareness.
- Printing of emergency shelter setup guideline.
- Procurement of chlorine for disinfection of water supply pipeline.
- Procurement of soap for public institutions such as health institutions, schools and kindergartens.
- Printing of emergency WASH response manual.
- Printing of HP leaflet - HH water treatment and safe storage.
- Procurement of disposable MHM kits and on-site trainings.
- Printing of volunteer IEC materials on hygiene promotion.
- Printing of school Children IEC materials on hygiene promotion.
- Printing and distribution of First Aid flipchart.
- Training of Red Cross volunteers on FA & ECV.
- Printing and distribution of ECV toolkits.
- Distribution of Household first aid kits.
- Distribution of FA refill kits to FA posts.
- Procurement of RC backpack
- Transportation of Essential Household items for rebalancing stocking of DP warehouses
- Lessons Learnt Workshop

**Table 2: Distributed essential household items**

No	Description of essential household items	Number of items distributed
1	Tarpaulin	2,584 sheets
2	Kitchen set	1,292 sets
3	Quilt	5,170 sheets
4	Hygiene kit	1,292 boxes
5	Jerry can	2,584 cans
6	Water purification tablets	701,400 tablets
7	Shelter tool kits	324 sets
8	Household tents for FA posts	28 tents

During this response operation, the National Society also learnt the lessons to further enhance its capacity for effective emergency preparedness and response in different thematic areas, resulting in more solid conclusion of evaluating the National Society's existing strength against the evolving operational environments with present and emerging hazards and risks.

In December 2019, the self-assessment and planning process of Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) was conducted with support from experts of IFRC and partner national societies like British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross to assess the present capacity of the National Society and plan for further improvement in area of emergency preparedness and response. Two full weeks were dedicated to brainstorming and deep analysis of operational contexts, National Society's mandate and performance, needs for enhancement through participation of management leaders and programme staff across all relevant sectors.

The draft work-plan developed from this PER process has been more consolidated with inputs from the experiences and lesson across the COVID-19 preventive work of the National Society.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <b>Disaster Risk Reduction</b> People reached: 27,801 Male: 13,186 Female: 14,615		
<b>Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disasters</b>		
<b>Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers mobilized for early warning campaigns	92	92
# people reached with early warning campaigns	27,801	27,801
Narrative description of achievements		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <b>Volunteer mobilization for early warning campaigns:</b> The DPRK RCS branches mobilized the 92 Red Cross volunteers (57 in Eup town, Jangjin County, 14 in Pungho-ri, Yonggwang County, 9 in Songchon-ri, Yodok County and 12 in Muhak-dong, Tanchon City) to disseminate the early warning messages and assist in evacuation after receiving the warning of Typhoon Lingling from the government. The early warning and evacuation activity provided by the Red Cross volunteers contributed to saving the lives of many people as they were not prepared for disaster since these areas had not experienced natural disasters of this scale in the past. The Red Cross volunteers were also mobilized to assist the relief activities of the government and they have played an active role in the search and rescue, first aid, psychological support and hygiene promotion activities.         </li> <li> <b>Carry out early warning campaigns and dissemination to approximately 16,600,000 people in six higher risk provinces:</b> Initially, DPRK RCS was ready to support with Early Warning messages to 16.6 million people in six provinces. The DPRK Government did, however, reach most of these people and DPRK Red Cross complemented the government activities by mobilizing Red Cross volunteers for early warning message dissemination through megaphones and emergency information sharing network and ensured an additional 27,801 people, who were difficult to reach, receive the early warning messages.         </li> </ul>		
Challenges		
<p>The UN sanctions and subsequent blockage of bank transfers caused delay in project implementation. This situation further aggravated due to travel restriction caused by the COVID-19 resulting in cash constraints. The COVID-19 outbreak blocked physical transfer of funds into the country leading to further delay and the implementation period had to be extended to finalize the payment of 170 Red Cross backpacks.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>This emergency operation showed that revitalizing the community-based early warning system was of great importance to save the lives of the people. It also showed that awareness-raising activities should be conducted to help community people understand more about natural hazard and their aftereffects, and to help them change chronic attitudes that natural hazard will not lead to disaster in their communities.</p> <p>The DPRK RCS learnt a lesson that a perfect operation guidance mechanism is necessary for rapid and effective response to future disasters.</p> <p><b>During a monitoring mission to Yonggwang County on 23 September 2019</b> by IFRC DRM Delegate, IFRC DRM Officer, and DPRK RCS DM Director, it was found that the Early Warning and Early Action trainings held in Yonggwang County in 2015 had been key to preparing the community for the disaster and for people to know what to do once they received the early warning messages. Although some people were injured during the floods, Early Warning and Early Action trainings protected lives and there were no casualties in the county.</p>		



## Shelter

People reached: 4,636 people (1,292 households)

Male: 2,249

Female: 2,387

**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**

**Shelter Output 2.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people received essential household items	4,636	4,636
# of people received technical support on safer shelter awareness	4,636	4,636

Narrative description of achievements

A total of 4,636 people (1,292 households) were reached through provision of emergency shelter materials and essential household items. The DPRK RCS distributed 324 shelter tool kits, 2,584 sheets of tarpaulin, 1,292 kitchen sets and 5,170 sheets of quilt to the target people in Eup-town, Jangjin County, Pungho-ri, Yonggwang County, Songchon-ri, Yodok County and Muhak-dong, Tanchon City, South Hamgyong Province in close collaboration with Red Cross Volunteers, community people and local authorities. It has also distributed 300 copies of safer shelter awareness guidelines to those community people and Red Cross volunteers who were mobilized for building new dwelling houses. The tarpaulins were replenished through Regional Office and the other items were replenished locally. All replenished items were delivered to the final destinations. The DPRK RCS organized the transportation of essential household items stocked for many years in Pyongyang, Pyongsong, Sinuiju and Pukchang warehouses to Hamhung DP warehouse situated in the eastern coastal area where different natural disasters like typhoon, flood and drought occur more frequently.

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.

The people who lived in the temporary shelters were not comfortable during the night due to the cold ground. The awareness of the displaced population on the waste management was very low and this brought about another challenge during the response phase of the operation.

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 to people of their respective communities.

The DPRK RCS recently repositioned sleeping mats with good insulation that can be distributed in future emergency response operations.

A lesson was learnt that training should be conducted targeting the Red Cross staff and volunteers to raise their awareness on the importance of environmental protection in emergency operations and measures to introduce green response in future emergency operations.



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 27,801

Male: 13,186

Female: 14,615

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of HHs provided with safe water in targeted communities through chlorination of the rehabilitated pipelines	7,377	7,377
# of people reached with water purification tablets and jerry cans sufficient for three months	4,636	4,636

**WASH output 3.3: NS promote positive behavioral change in personal and community hygiene among targeted communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with 1,292 hygiene kits, sufficient for 1 month(s)	4,636	4,636
# of people reached with hygiene promotion messages and proper use of water purification tablets	4,636	4,636
# of households with women and adolescent girls provided with menstrual hygiene management (MHM) materials and information for three months	1,292	1,292
# of public institutions (schools, kindergartens, clinics) provided with soaps for handwashing for 3 months	40	40
# of people reached with awareness on emergency WASH response activities	4,636	4,636
# of people reached hygiene promotion messages by Red Cross volunteers and schoolchildren	27,801	27,801
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>To combat the threat of water-borne disease the DPRK RCS distributed essential household items including 701,400 WPTs which is sufficient for 3 months use (for 10 liter, 6 tablets for 1 family per day, 540 tablets for one family for three months), 2,584 pieces of 10-liter jerry cans (two pieces per each displaced family) and 1,292 boxes of household hygiene kits to the displaced population due to the disaster (one box per family) mainly targeting 1,292 families that were displaced after the disaster.</p> <p>For the rehabilitation of damaged water supply pipes, 4.6 tons of chlorine powder were used to disinfect contaminated water sources and pipelines in the affected counties and communities. This has contributed to providing 7,377 households with increased access to safe and clean water. Immediately after the disaster the DPRK RCS distributed 3,200 copies of emergency WASH leaflets, 20 copies of Emergency WASH Response Guideline and 50 sets of IEC materials for hygiene promotion that had been prepositioned in the warehouses. With these IEC materials the local Red Cross volunteers could work at the community and household emphasizing the importance of personal hygiene and especially hand washing with an emphasis being placed on educational establishments and temporary shelters.</p> <p>With allocated funds additional 150 copies of Emergency WASH Response Guideline and 300 sets of hygiene promotion IEC materials including flipcharts and manuals targeting community people and schoolchildren were printed and distributed to raise the awareness among affected population of 27,801 people on the importance of keeping personal and communal hygiene during emergency through community and school hygiene promotion campaigns.</p> <p>In addition, 40 public institutions including child, healthcare and educational institutions were provided with 30,000 bars of body soaps for regular handwashing.</p> <p>The replenishment of emergency family hygiene kits, jerry can and WPT was completed by the end of January 2020.</p> <p><b>Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):</b> Through early monitoring on 23 September 2019 by joint monitoring team of DPRK RCS staff and IFRC CO DRM Delegate, it was found from the beneficiary feedback that the number of sanitary pads included in the family hygiene box was insufficient for some households as the primarily distributed hygiene items was for one month use only. Therefore, additional MHM kits including sanitary pads, body soaps, underwear and carry pouch for extra 2 months were procured and distributed to the target families, which was well received by the female beneficiaries.</p> <p>Some beneficiaries mentioned that washing powder could be distributed instead of laundry soap (or both) in the future. In the replenishment of the family hygiene kits, both washing soap and washing powder were therefore included.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>At the initial stage of relief operation, the Red Cross branches in the affected areas did not have enough trained volunteers and IEC materials on hygiene promotion. It caused negative impact on the prompt mobilization of volunteers and materials for hygiene promotion in the affected areas. However, distribution of IEC materials that were prepositioned at the headquarters enabled the launch of hygiene promotion activities in the affected areas.</p>		
Lessons Learned		
<p>The training of volunteers in the disaster-prone areas and pre-positioning of sufficient amount of IEC materials and promotion equipment, such as loudspeakers and means of vehicles at the county level is important for future Red Cross relief operation.</p>		



## Health

People reached: 4,636

Male: 2,249

Female: 2,387

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

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of FA posts	4	11
# of households who receive household First Aid kits	1,292	1,292

### Narrative description of achievements

Since the onset of the disaster, Red Cross volunteers were fully mobilized to assist the disaster victims through prompt and quality lifesaving first aid service including psychological first aid (PFA). At the same time, Red Cross volunteers assisted referral of injured people with focus on children, women, people with disabilities and the elderly to the health institutions and actively conducted health promotion on basic first aid including PFA and epidemic control, in close collaboration with household doctors (community health workers).

A two-day **training on First Aid with psychological support and ECV** was organized in South Hamgyong Province from 28 to 31 October 2019. In total, 92 Red Cross volunteers from the affected areas in South Hamgyong Province participated in these trainings. Several topics such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, concept, steps and principles of basic FA, CPR, psychological first aid (PFA), recovery position, basic FA for injuries, definition of epidemic, principles and actions of epidemic control with focus on water borne diseases (WBD) and BCC (behavior change communication) were covered at the training. Four local trainers in the South Hamgyong Province and two medical professors from Pyongyang Doctor's Refresher University and health staff from NHQs of DPRK RCS facilitated these trainings.

In total 92 copies of FA flipcharts and ECV toolkits were printed and distributed to 92 RC volunteers newly trained on FA and ECV as a refreshment and tools for health education for the affected people. Additionally, 1, 292 household FA kits were purchased and distributed to 1, 292 individual households in the four target counties who lived in the temporary shelters due to the loss of their homes with 11 FA refill kits including FA backpack and stretchers were procured and distributed to 11 first aid posts established in the remote areas far from the health institutions.

It was reported by the local RC branches that these emergency health interventions were much appreciated by the community people as well as local authorities. According to focal group discussion (FDG) and individual dialogue, local community shared that RedCross volunteers played a crucial role during emergencies meant a lot to them, it was about life – saving, injury prevention, health awareness raising and positive behaviour changes, sustainability and resilience building that contribute to ensuring healthy and safe living.

### Challenges

Red Cross volunteers in the areas affected by disaster conducted health interventions such as basic FA service and health promotion. Particularly, they offered basic FA service to victims with injury, fracture, bleeding and cut in the early of the disaster. But first aid materials such as FA kits and FA post refill kits were not supplied to the volunteers in time. They were not able to function properly during disaster, simply due to shortages of FA consumables.

### Lessons Learned

To be able to respond more effectively and efficiently to future disasters, emergency materials for health activities should be stocked in local branch warehouses, and first aid consumables should be supplied on a regular basis to FA posts.

## Strengthen National Society

**S1.1: 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 volunteers trained, informed and equipped for operations (disaggregated by type of training)	92	92

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers briefed and trained, including on FA and ECV	92	92

**Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of PDRT and NDRT deployed	23	23

**Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Lesson learned workshop conducted	1	1
# of video clip produced	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

In the period 6 September – 6 November 2019, 92 Red Cross volunteers were trained, informed and equipped for this operation. These volunteers were also trained in FA and ECV, please see the Health section above for more information. 23 PDRT and NDRT members were also deployed. The volunteers, PDRT, and NDRT, enabled a rapid response and enabled a successful implementation of the remaining activities of the operation.

A lessons learnt workshop was conducted from 21 to 22 January 2020 and the purpose of the workshop was to let the participants share the experiences and lessons learnt during response operation and to identify the gaps in the preparedness and response to typhoon and flood for the future natural disaster operation. The feedbacks from the participants were to put the first priority to raise the awareness of the community people on various types of natural disasters and their impacts, to train the volunteers on regular basis to let them acquire the relief skills, to improve the current community based early warning system and conduct simulation exercises regularly involving all community people and to improve the material preparedness of the community to respond the future natural disasters.

Challenges

- In the early stage of this operation, there was a trend to deal with this type of climate-related event as routine, since they experienced the similar cases almost every year. The DPRK RCS with the local government enhanced the public alert by disseminating the stronger messages on Typhoon Lingling highlighting the danger and the severity of the damage scale, At the same time, the National Society and the local government made the communities to conduct the close assessment repeatedly to identify the risky and vulnerable parts against the heavy rain and storm. Volunteers and the community people were much alerted and made the damage preventive measures as much as possible.
- Due to the cash constraint in January 2020 before the outbreak of COVID-19, the training expenses could not be advanced to the DPRK RCS and it had to be borne by the national society.

Lessons Learned

- NS acknowledged the value of the close information for surveillance sharing during the period of extreme climate event. The prompt and live information can easily convince the people to be mobilized to disaster risk reduction activities. In this sense, the National Society and the Hydro-meteorological Administration will strengthen the cooperative relationship and the interaction during the emergency operations.
- Need to mainstream and integrate Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) throughout the preparedness and response activities of the National Society so as to ensure that the needs of the most vulnerable members of the community are met.
- The ceiling of physical cash transfer during any visit to the country (currently limited to EUR 500,000 /CHF 530,000) should be increased to ensure sufficient cash to implement DREF operation and other programmes.

## D. Financial Report

In response to Typhon Lingling CHF423,443 was allocated from the DREF for DPRK RCS to respond to the immediate needs of 27,801 affected people (7,377 households) in Yonggwang County, Jangjin County, Tanchon City, and Yodok County, in South Hamgyong Province. At the end of the operational timeframe, a total of CHF 385,096 has been utilized, equivalent to 91 percent of the total budget. The balance of CHF 38,347 is returned to the IFRC DREF pot.

### ***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 due to less prices though some activities are in negative however overall saving is more than the extra spending on some of the activities. For the relief items, all items were procured as planned however there has been saving of CHF 38,347 in procurement of water purification tablets, family tents, shelter tool kits, jerry cans, blankets, tarpaulin, household First Aid kits due to cheaper market prices.

Refer to the [attached](#) financial report.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

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

- Kim Kwang Son, DM Director; phone: +850 2 4350; email: [dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp](mailto:dprk-rc@star-co.net.kp)

### **In IFRC DPRK country office, Pyongyang**

- Mohamed Babiker, head of country office; phone: +850 191 250 1149; email: [mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org](mailto:mohamed.babiker@ifrc.org)
- Dr. Muhammad Khalid Khadim, acting DRM Delegate/Health & WASH Manager; phone: +850 191 250 7988; email: [muhammad.khalid@ifrc.org](mailto:muhammad.khalid@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Asia Pacific regional office, Kuala Lumpur**

- Xavier Castellanos, acting regional director; email: [xavier.castellanos@ifrc.org](mailto:xavier.castellanos@ifrc.org)
- Necephor Mghendi, head of DCPRR Unit; email: [necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org](mailto:necephor.mghendi@ifrc.org)
- Johanna Arvo, operations coordinator; email: [OpsCoord.EastAsia@ifrc.org](mailto:OpsCoord.EastAsia@ifrc.org)
- Antony Balmain, communications manager; email: [antony.balmain@ifrc.org](mailto:antony.balmain@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer; email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)
- Karla Morizzo, DREF Senior Officer; email: [karla.morizzo@ifrc.org](mailto:karla.morizzo@ifrc.org)

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

- Alice Ho, partnership in emergency coordinator; email: [rm.asiapacific@ifrc.org](mailto:rm.asiapacific@ifrc.org)

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

- Liew Siew Hui, PMER manager; email: [siewhui.liew@ifrc.org](mailto:siewhui.liew@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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/9-2020/6	Operation	MDRKP014
Budget Timeframe	2019/9-2020/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRKP014 - DPR Korea - Typhoon Lingling

Operating Timeframe: 06 Sep 2019 to 06 May 2020

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>423,443</b>
DREF Allocations	423,443
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-385,096</b>
Closing Balance	<b>38,347</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	74,228	54,161	20,067
AOF2 - Shelter	170,128	168,619	1,509
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs		128	-128
AOF4 - Health	74,018	70,041	3,977
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	93,354	83,248	10,106
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>411,728</b>	<b>376,197</b>	<b>35,531</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies			0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	11,715		11,715
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC		8,899	-8,899
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>11,715</b>	<b>8,899</b>	<b>2,816</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>423,443</b>	<b>385,096</b>	<b>38,347</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/9-2020/6	Operation	MDRKP014
Budget Timeframe	2019/9-2020/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30/Jul/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRKP014 - DPR Korea - Typhoon Lingling

Operating Timeframe: 06 Sep 2019 to 06 May 2020

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>290,231</b>	<b>260,177</b>	<b>30,054</b>
Shelter - Relief	60,155	53,396	6,759
Clothing & Textiles	62,040	66,887	-4,847
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	51,868	55,995	-4,127
Medical & First Aid	59,380	43,214	16,166
Teaching Materials	5,250	5,286	-36
Utensils & Tools	39,538	35,400	4,138
Other Supplies & Services	12,000		12,000
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>		<b>3,127</b>	<b>-3,127</b>
Office & Household Equipment		3,127	-3,127
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>37,085</b>	<b>3,915</b>
Storage	5,000	229	4,771
Distribution & Monitoring	20,000	3,615	16,385
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,000	26,949	-16,949
Logistics Services	6,000	6,292	-292
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>16,698</b>	<b>6,545</b>	<b>10,153</b>
International Staff		120	-120
National Staff	1,500	338	1,162
National Society Staff	10,000	6,087	3,913
Volunteers	5,198		5,198
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>11,900</b>	<b>12,766</b>	<b>-866</b>
Workshops & Training	11,900	12,766	-866
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>37,770</b>	<b>41,892</b>	<b>-4,122</b>
Travel	5,000		5,000
Information & Public Relations	26,770	18,941	7,829
Communications	6,000	10,419	-4,419
Financial Charges		12,531	-12,531
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>25,844</b>	<b>23,504</b>	<b>2,340</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	25,844	23,504	2,340
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>423,443</b>	<b>385,096</b>	<b>38,347</b>