

OPERATIONS UPDATE



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: FLOODS

Appeal no. MDRKP001
15 November 2007
[Glide no: FL-2007-000126-PRK](#)

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 186 countries.

In Brief

Operations Update no. 4; Period covered: 01 October to 15 November, 2007; Appeal target: CHF 6,272,038 (USD 5,356,138 or EUR 3,778,336); Appeal coverage: 90%; Outstanding needs: CHF 631,617 (USD 559,384 or EUR 383,074)

[<Click here for the revised appeal budget>](#)

[<Click here to go directly to the live donor response list available online>](#)

Appeal history:

- Launched on 20 August 2007 for CHF 6,619,166 (USD 5,481,948 or EUR 4,074,586), for six months to assist 3.7 million beneficiaries
- Operations Update 3 revised appeal and budget on 1 October 2007 for CHF 6,272,038 (USD 5,356,138 or EUR 3,778,336); for six months to assist 3.7 million beneficiaries
- Operation Update 4 covers the operational period from 1 October to mid-November 2007
- Final report is due on May 2008
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated: 15 August 2007, for CHF 250,000 (USD 205,572 or EUR 153,355), and refunded

Operational Summary:

In early August, torrential rains and floods affected nine provinces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The DPRK Red Cross Society (DPRK RCS) mobilized tens of thousands of volunteers to evacuate and assist in the impending flooding, and immediately responded with relief supplies for those severely hit. The emergency appeal, which was launched on 20 August, aims at improving basic health care by providing emergency health kits, cholera kits, first aid kits and other medical items to selected health care facilities. It also includes chlorine to purify water for 22 counties, health promotion and education activities. Non-food relief items from the emergency stock were immediately distributed to 22,899 families. Work to replenish this emergency relief stock, which has proven effective in the relief effort, is underway.

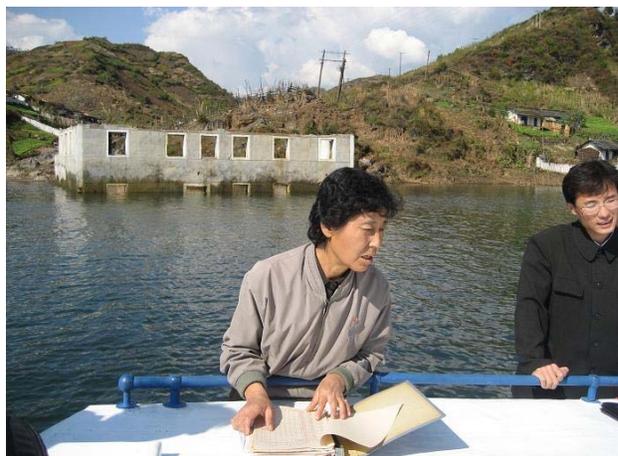
Three days of additional rains on 18-21 September, with precipitation over 200 mm a day, aggravated the situation in the west part of the DPRK. According to quick assessments conducted by the DPRK RCS, an additional 2,000 families in 15 counties were left homeless and in need of assistance. The relief equipment that had just arrived at that time, which was originally to be used to increase the relief stock, was rapidly distributed to 1,649 families in 15 counties. The items included blankets, water containers, water purification tablets and kitchen equipment.

With aid coming in through different channels and a clear indication of the effects of the disaster on the country, the International Federation, in cooperation with the DPRK RCS, adjusted the appeal objectives and budget related to the health components of the relief operation. In consideration of the actual amount of interagency emergency health kits that could be procured in the global market in a timely manner and the early arrival of the Federation's regular medical supplies in the country, the appeal, originally released on 20 August, was revised on 1 October and adjusted to match actual needs, shifting its focus from drug supplies to refurbishing destroyed clinics and providing new basic equipment that was lost in this year's flood. The distribution of the regular medical kits has been completed and in parallel with the assessment of the needs of the health institutions, procurement is underway for medical equipment and furniture.

Background

In early August, eight provinces and the capital, Pyongyang were hit with torrential rains that caused devastating floods and landslides in many areas of the DPRK. It is estimated that 454 people were killed and around 170,000 people were left homeless with tens of thousands living in temporary shelters.

The DPRK Red Cross was able to take action immediately, mobilizing volunteers and distributing relief items from their disaster preparedness warehouses. On 20 August, an appeal was sent out for international support. A serious lack of medical supplies and health infrastructure leaves the population vulnerable to consequential public health emergencies. The government has taken action to repair transport routes and began rebuilding houses. In September, the United Nations launched a flash appeal as well.



The Red Cross chairperson in Nyongwon county, South Phyongan province working 15m above the flooded agricultural field. A ruined clinic stands in the background. Peter Kurlandsky/Federation

Supported by early generous donor response, the Federation was able to immediately procure and ship 55 interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) and 250 basic health kits for immediate distribution. Subsequently, the international market was depleted of these kits, affecting their timely delivery. Continued support from donor contribution has allowed the DPRK Red Cross to reach many of the affected populations. This includes a generous donation received by the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea.¹ The expected results related to health in this appeal have been adjusted accordingly as reflected in the following section on health in this report.. In the meantime, there continues to be ongoing coordination between the Federation, the ministry of health and the UN agencies currently coordinating efforts in the DPRK.

The new torrential rain which occurred in mid-September aggravated the situation and relief items were rapidly distributed to 6,596 people in 15 affected counties.

Operational developments

During the emergency recovery phase, numerous reconstruction activities were taking place in the flood-affected areas. However, many health care facilities, as well as family homes demolished due to the flooding, stand only partly finished. Some reasons for the delay are the lack of essential components like doors and windows, and that the work force in rural areas is heavily occupied gathering remaining crops from the fields. Thus, even the repair and reconstruction of health clinics have to be put on hold.

¹ Donors to the Red Cross Society of the Republic of Korea include: Mr. Sung-Hak Kim, the Saegil Church, Rolex Korea, Woori Bank, Dachan Tongwoon Express, Zain Primary Church, Mr. Byung-Kyu Park, and the YMCA Korea Association.

DPRK: Floods (MDRK001); Operations Update no. 4

One of the reasons for so many totally collapsed buildings is a lack of reinforced building material. The traditional way of building is using mud bricks which easily disintegrate when in contact with water, which can cause a collapse. Unfortunately, due to a lack of cement in several areas, the repetition of the same traditional building method is used, often at the same location as previous collapses.

Between 17 and 20 September, torrential rains again struck areas already seriously affected. The DPRK RCS, with the Federation delegation, agreed to respond to this secondary flooding with supplementary disaster preparedness stocks, which fortunately had arrived in the country as part of the regular implementation of the annual disaster management programme in 2007. Based on a rapid assessment, it was determined that relief supplies (kitchen sets, blankets, water containers and water purification tablets) could be distributed to an additional 1,649 homeless families (6,596 family members) in 15 counties in the four provinces. This distribution was completed by 10 October.

An extensive assessment of destroyed primary health facilities was carried out by the DPRK RCS supported by the Federation in the provinces of South Phyongan, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong, which cover 15 per cent (30 primary health institutions) of the total number of institutions to be supported within the Federation programme. Simultaneously, a Federation assessment team consisting of the Federation relief delegate, health officer and disaster management (DM) officer, made assessments to different randomly selected locations where damaged clinics were reported to be located. During the field trips, the Federation team also witnessed the distribution of medicines, medical supplies and general relief items.

Half of the 22 flood-affected counties within the Red Cross medical-supported areas have now been visited by the Red Cross. An additional 12 primary hospitals destroyed by floods were assessed for their needs. 32 individual families supported by the Red Cross operation were interviewed by the Federation team during the reporting period. Their testimonies speak of the impact of the DPRK RCS and relief items provided:

“The DPRK RC and its volunteers helped my family tremendously, giving us an early warning and then assisting us in carrying some of our few belongings to a safer place, before the entire house collapsed as my husband was working on the field.”

“We could barely save anything before our house was submerged and was totally destroyed, the cooking set has come in very handy and the quilts are really of a good quality.”

“The Red Cross volunteers did such an amazing job; though at times, it was at risk for their own life. Even with both roads and bridges destroyed, they still were able to deliver essential "household items" to us. You can see for yourself, they are all displayed on our shelf over there, they are used with gratefulness.”

“Yes we were warned by the RC volunteers but we have been living in this house and this location for the last 34 years and did not feel any fear. But we should have listened, now we had to leave all our property behind, so the support the Red Cross gave us came really in handy, I would like to mention the quilts they are even better than our old ones.”

Operational monitoring by the Federation team has been done by examining the waybills, distribution lists to the counties, to the districts and the final distribution to beneficiaries. After examining the documentation, random visits have been carried out to the beneficiaries. During the monitoring and assessment field trips, three different areas for information were covered:

- a) Flood relief monitoring (non food items)
- b) Rapid assessment of destroyed primary health facilities
- c) Impact monitoring (medicine, instrument and health)

Red Cross and Red Crescent action - objectives, progress, impact

Health

Objective 1: The capacity of primary and secondary health care facilities to provide curative and preventive services for 3.7 million people living in affected areas is improved and the capacity to respond to the outbreak of waterborne diseases and manage minor injuries in selected hospitals in the country is strengthened.

Expected Results:

1. Improved access to basic healthcare services in 22 counties/cities
2. Up to 200 restored primary health facilities

Activities:

- Procure and distribute 55 emergency health kits and 250 basic kits (instead of 130 emergency health kits) to 22 flood-affected counties and cities in identified provinces, which will cover medical and other needs for 800,000 people for three months.
- Distribute 20 cholera kits and 500 cartons of dressing materials already positioned in coordination with the ministry of public health (MOPH), World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- Distribute 150 first aid kits to first aid posts in the selected provinces.
- Procure and distribute medical equipment and furniture for up to 200 rural primary health care facilities, based on individual damage assessments (equipment will be selected from the list agreed upon ([see annex 3 in Operation Update 3](#))).
- Replenish and maintain stock with 20 cholera kits, 500 cartons of dressing materials and 150 first aid kits.
- Monitor and evaluate the drugs and equipment distribution and utilization as well as clinic restoration completion.



IEHK and basic units at Onchon county, South Phyongan province.
Peter Kurlandsky/Federation



The national society and Federation joint team confirms the arrival of the IEHK and basic units at Onchon county medical warehouse, South Phyongan province. DPRK RCS

Progress/Achievements

The final 15 interagency emergency health kits (IEHK) arrived at Pyongyang airport on 16 October. According to the distribution plan agreed upon between the Federation delegation and the DPRK RCS, all 55 interagency emergency health kits and 250 basic units were distributed from the central medical warehouse (CMW) to the 22 local medical warehouses on 2-20 October.

DPRK: Floods (MDRK001); Operations Update no. 4

Immediately after the kits arrived at the local medical warehouses, distribution monitoring was done by six national society field monitors to verify the arrival. The Federation relief delegate, health delegate, health officer and DM officer were also involved in the monitoring during the assessment of the health facilities.

Soon after the verification, all of the basic units in the IEHK and 250 basic units were delivered to the selected primary health institutions in the 22 flood-affected cities/counties of South Phyongan, South Hamgyong and North Hwanghae provinces ending on 24 October. At the same time, the supplementary units in the IEHK were distributed to the secondary health institutions for the treatment of the referral patients. Each provincial hospital in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan provinces also received three kits and 5 basic units. ([Annex 1](#))

Distribution of 150 first aid kits, 500 dressing materials and 20 cholera kits:

- 130 first aid kits out of 150 have been distributed to 130 first aid posts in the selected 22 cities/counties at the end of August to enable the first aid volunteers to provide immediate service to the people injured during the floods. The remaining 20 first aid kits were taken aboard the vehicles of the Federation delegation and the national society.
- In coordination with the MOPH, WHO and UNICEF, 350 dressing materials have been immediately distributed to 22 flood-affected cities/counties in August and the remaining 150 cartons of dressing materials were also distributed in the middle of October. These dressing materials were effectively used to treat wounded patients in the damaged primary health institutions where all medicines and consumables were either lost or soaked with water and rendered unusable.
- 20 cholera kits which had been kept in the CMW as an emergency reserve for a possible outbreak of diarrhoea were also completely distributed to the selected 18 most affected areas and 2 provincial hospitals during the period of 11-16 October. ([Annex 2](#))

Procurement and distribution of medical equipment and furniture for up to 200 rural primary health care facilities, based on individual damage assessment:

- The national society received a list of the 165 damaged primary health facilities in South Hamgyong and South Phyongan province from the Red Cross branches after their assessment. The information from North Hwanghae province is yet to be confirmed. ([Annex 3](#))
- In cooperation with the MoPH and DPRK RCS, the lists of medical equipment and furniture to be procured for 150 Ri² clinics were finalized.
- Medical equipment will be delivered in-kind by the middle of April and the furniture will be delivered by the end of February through local procurement.

Monitoring and Assessment

An extensive assessment of the destroyed primary health facilities was carried out by the DPRK RCS in the three provinces: South Phyongan, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong, which covered 15 per cent of the total reported number of institutions, including 30 primary health institutions: 23 totally destroyed and 7 partly damaged. At least one or two primary health facilities in each of the flood-affected counties were visited for rapid need assessment.

Simultaneously the Federation assessment team (consisting of the Federation relief delegate, health officer and DM officer) made random assessments to different locations where damaged clinics were located. During the field trips the Federation team monitored the receipt and distribution of the medicines, both medical and relief items. ([Annex 4](#))

During the monitoring and assessment field trips, two different aspects of information were covered with regard to health issues:

² The term “Ri” refers to the lowest administrative level, or grassroots community level.

- A rapid assessment of the current situation of the destroyed primary health facilities was done by collecting general data on the size of the buildings, number of staff, lost medicines, equipment and furniture.

- Impact monitoring was done by gathering information on the distribution and impact of medicine and medical instruments as well as disease prevalence trends and outbreaks.

Half of the 22 flood-affected counties within the Red Cross medical supported areas have, to date, been visited and an additional 15 destroyed primary hospitals have been visited by the Federation team during this reporting period.

In some areas, clinics have been totally destroyed and everything has been lost. The only items remaining, in some cases, were the saved personal “health cards” which by the time of the assessment by the Federation team were still wet and full of mould, hard to open and read.

Furthermore, some of the temporary clinics set up within the buildings using supplies borrowed from local authorities are very basically equipped with hardly any electricity and no running water.



The Ryohyon ri hospital in Kaesong: everything has been lost in the flood save patient health cards which are wet and mouldy.
Peter Kurlandsky/Federation

Water and Sanitation

Objective 2: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through provision of improved access to safe drinking water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion and education to 3.7 million flood-affected people in 22 flood-affected counties and cities (South Hamgyong, South Phyongan provinces and Kaesong Municipality in North Hwanghae)

Expected Results: Access to sustainable safe water and hygiene awareness among the affected populations.

Activities:

- Procure and distribute 99 metric tons of chlorine to county/ri water storage facilities.
- Hygiene promotion and health education by the DPRK Red Cross volunteers in communities and at first aid posts.
- Training of Red Cross volunteers in communicable disease prevention and control, including community-based first aid (CBFA).

Progress/Achievements

The regional logistics unit in Kuala Lumpur procured the chlorine without delay. However, the first load consisting of 54 tonnes out of the total 100 tonnes which arrived from China on 18 September was an erroneous product. The mistake was discovered before the product was delivered to the national society warehouse and the local supplier took the full responsibility, later delivering the correct chlorine without additional charges, but with some time lost.

In the meantime, in order not to delay the chlorine distribution, negotiations were made with UNICEF to borrow 16 tonnes of chlorine for distribution in the affected area under Federation support by the end of September. The distribution of the total quantity of chlorine was finalized on 29 October according to the original distribution plan. ([Annex 5](#))

It has been reported by the Ri-clinic health professionals and the county Red Cross branch that the immediate surge in diarrhoeal diseases after the floods has been gradually reduced. This gradual decline is attributed to Red Cross volunteers' hygiene promotion, Red Cross distribution of water purification tablets and the improved

DPRK: Floods (MDRK001); Operations Update no. 4

weather conditions contributing to early rehabilitation and chlorination of community water supplies. It might be early to assess the impact of chlorination on decreased incidence of waterborne diseases but it certainly has contributed in re-establishing a sense of normality in those communities where community water supplies have been restored. The European Community Humanitarian Aid department (ECHO) was a generous contributor to the chlorine component of these operations.

Training materials in communicable disease prevention have been developed in cooperation with the ministry of public health and is now in the process of being printed. Training for 200 Red Cross volunteers and community members from the 22 selected counties will be held in December.

Non-food items

Objective 3: The capacity of 21,000 flood-affected families to cope with the disaster is improved through provision of non-food relief items for three months. (Kangwon, North Hwanghae, South Hwanghae, South Phyongan, South Hamgyong provinces and Kaesong municipality)

Expected Results: Targeted/identified flood-affected families have received essential non-food items and have mechanisms to cope with their situation

Activities:

- Identify, register and verify beneficiaries.
- Mobilize Red Cross volunteers to register beneficiaries and to distribute family kits.
- Distribute 21,038 family kits (consisting of four blankets, one 20-litre water container, one 4x6 m plastic sheet, 300 water purification tablets and one set of basic kitchen equipment) to 21,038 affected families in identified areas.
- Distribute relief items (four blankets, one 20-litre water container, 300 purification tablets and one set of basic kitchen equipment) to an additional 1,650 affected families.
- Monitor distribution and carry out ongoing assessment to establish further non-food item needs.
- Purchase 23,000 family kits as replenishment of distributed stock.

Progress/Achievements:

The Federation Team, comprising a relief delegate, health officer and DM officer, continues to monitor the impact of relief items distributed to the affected families. Simultaneously, the team is conducting damage and needs assessments at primary and secondary health institutions which were completely or partially destroyed according to the revised appeal, in order to gather relevant information for the refurbishment of the primary health institutions. Half of the 22 flood-affected counties within the Red Cross medical-supported areas have been visited and 12 destroyed primary hospitals were assessed, 32 Red Cross beneficiary families were interviewed by the Federation Team in the reporting period.

분배 번호	세대주 이름	가족 수	부업시간 (초)	모모 (매)	물 통 (개)	천 락 (개)	물정리 알 약	수표	비
86	송형식	7	1	7	1	1			
87	리영호	7	1	7	1	1	420	송형식	
88	김영관	4	1	4	1	1	420	송형식	
89	리영숙	8	1	8	1	1	740	송형식	
90	리영규	4	1	4	1	1	440	송형식	
91	유희철	5	1	5	1	1	740	송형식	
92	유세정	6	1	6	1	1	300	송형식	
93	박승문	6	1	6	1	1	360	송형식	
94	박환수	5	1	5	1	1	360	송형식	
95	정동철	7	1	7	1	1	300	송형식	
96	김용순	6	1	6	1	1	300	송형식	
97	김영술	4	1	4	1	1	300	송형식	
98	박종식	5	1	5	1	1	240	송형식	
99	조영일	4	1	4	1	1	300	송형식	
100	김영선	5	1	5	1	1	740	송형식	
101	차재석	4	1	4	1	1	300	송형식	
102	박경남	7	1	7	1	1	420	송형식	

A distribution list to the beneficiaries in Kaesong shows in columns the items received per family. Peter Kurlandsky/Federation

During the monitoring and assessment field trips, the following areas of information were covered with regard to non-food items:

- I. General information of the county;
- II. Damage report; information on the damage, clinics, houses, roads, etc; information of the number of bridges, dams, etc;
- III. Relief report; information about the number of affected families, when the relief items arrived, when distributed, number of beneficiaries and interviewed beneficiaries

Between 17 and 20 September, torrential rains again struck the already seriously affected areas. The DPRK RCS with the Federation delegation, agreed to respond to this secondary flooding with disaster preparedness (DP) stocks which fortunately had already arrived in the country. These items were a part of the regular implementation of the annual support of the Federation to the DPRK in 2007. A rapid assessment was done and relief items comprising kitchen sets, blankets, water containers and water purification tablets were distributed to 1,649 homeless families (6,596 family members) in 15 counties in the four provinces of North and South Hwanghae, South Phyongan and Kangwon. The Federation team monitored the distribution of relief items to victims in four counties in South Hwanghae province from 23 to 25 October. The distributed DP items to the flood victims are as follow:

DP items	Beneficiary Provinces and Quantities of DP items				Total
	North Hwanghae	South Hwanghae	South Phyongan	Kangwon	
Cooking sets	304	991	211	143	1,649
Blankets	1,216	3,964	844	572	6,596
Water containers	608	1,982	422	286	3,298
Water Purification Tablets	72,960	237,840	50,640	34,320	395,760

Federation Coordination

Good coordination is one of the main priorities for the international relief organizations residing in the DPRK (the Federation, UNICEF, World Food Programme, WHO and European Union Programme support units). The distribution of relief items, as well as support to different communities, is the focus among stakeholders. Maximum efforts are made to ensure the aid arrives to those who are most affected. Some of the non-residing agencies (i.e. World Vision) have shared the contents of their donations with the international agencies.

A health and nutrition coordination committee, with one or two key persons from the WHO, UNICEF, EUPS units One and Two, and the Federation, are conducting regular meetings. The MOPH representative also participates to provide information about recent developments and needs on flood relief activities. A water and sanitation coordination committee meets on a weekly basis. The programme coordinator or the relief delegate as well as the water sanitation officer of the delegation represent the International Federation at these meetings.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - Principles and initiatives

The flood relief activities of the DPRK Red Cross Society, with international support of the Federation, are in accordance with the principles of the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and the rules and regulations for disaster relief. Beneficiaries are selected through criteria that ensure the Red Cross meets the needs of the most vulnerable.

National Society Capacity Building

Capacity building in disaster management is integrated in the operation. It is also a standard component of the regular annual programmes, involving provincial Red Cross branches and their staff and volunteers, and has clearly contributed to the effectiveness of the relief operation. For more information, please refer to [Programme Update no. 6](#). The total replenishment of the emergency stock includes a small increase in the size of the stock, as was foreseen in 2007.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The DPRK Red Cross Society facilitated journalists of the local press to visit some of the areas that received support from the International Federation. This resulted in articles in the local newspaper. A media consultant had been supporting the DPRK flood operation from the regional office in Beijing. A [photo gallery](#) on the website of the International Federation shows pictures of the flooding and the Red Cross activities. Al-Jazeera broadcasted an item on the relief efforts with a focus on the International Federation's relief goods arriving in Pyongyang. The

news item was put on the internet by YouTube and can be viewed at the following internet address:
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1JfhoWcJCYk>.

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned with under a Global Agenda, which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[Click here to return to the title page.](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKP001 - Dpr Korea - Floods 2007

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/8-2007/10
Budget Timeframe	2007/8-2008/2
Appeal	MDRKP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		6,272,038				6,272,038
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
<u>Cash contributions (received)</u>						
<i>Australian Red Cross</i>		776,400				776,400
<i>British Red Cross</i>		72,600				72,600
<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>		403,275				403,275
<i>Czech Government</i>		29,674				29,674
<i>Danish Red Cross</i>		163,840				163,840
<i>ECHO</i>		131,520				131,520
<i>German Red Cross</i>		143,324				143,324
<i>Japanese Red Cross</i>		310,500				310,500
<i>Korea Republic Red Cross</i>		118,722				118,722
<i>Lichtenstein - Private Donors</i>		50,000				50,000
<i>Netherlands Red Cross</i>		65,760				65,760
<i>New Zealand Red Cross</i>		415,114				415,114
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		624				624
<i>On Line donations</i>		37				37
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		720,000				720,000
C1. Cash contributions		3,401,391				3,401,391
<u>Outstanding pledges (Revalued)</u>						
<i>ECHO</i>		33,460				33,460
<i>German Red Cross</i>		180,953				180,953
<i>Monaco Red Cross</i>		25,095				25,095
<i>Singapore Red Cross</i>		85,143				85,143
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		19,200				19,200
C2. Outstanding pledges (Revalued)		343,851				343,851
<u>Inkind Goods & Transport (received)</u>						
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		9,600				9,600
C4. Inkind Goods & Transport		9,600				9,600
<u>Inkind Personnel</u>						
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		8,360				8,360
C5. Inkind Personnel		8,360				8,360
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		3,763,202				3,763,202
D. Total Funding = B + C		3,763,202				3,763,202

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		3,763,202				3,763,202
E. Expenditure		-1,258,414				-1,258,414
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		2,504,788				2,504,788

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRKP001 - Dpr Korea - Floods 2007

Interim Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2007/8-2007/10
Budget Timeframe	2007/8-2008/2
Appeal	MDRKP001
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		6,272,038					6,272,038	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	460,000						460,000	
Clothing & textiles	920,000						920,000	
Water & Sanitation	253,446		170,647			170,647	82,799	
Medical & First Aid	2,612,207		666,046			666,046	1,946,161	
Utensils & Tools	690,000						690,000	
Total Supplies	4,935,653		836,694			836,694	4,098,960	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	2,500						2,500	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	2,500						2,500	
Transport & Storage								
Storage	37,000		256			256	36,744	
Distribution & Monitoring	792,803		284,994			284,994	507,809	
Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,000		1,089			1,089	4,911	
Total Transport & Storage	835,803		286,339			286,339	549,464	
Personnel								
International Staff Payroll Benefits	30,000		13,918			13,918	16,082	
National Staff	5,000		1,771			1,771	3,229	
National Society Staff	9,900		637			637	9,263	
Consultants	15,000		8,331			8,331	6,669	
Total Personnel	59,900		24,657			24,657	35,243	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	14,000		2,829			2,829	11,171	
Total Workshops & Training	14,000		2,829			2,829	11,171	
General Expenditure								
Travel	5,000						5,000	
Information & Public Relation	6,000		310			310	5,690	
Communications	5,000						5,000	
Financial Charges	500						500	
Total General Expenditure	16,500		310			310	16,190	
Programme Support								
Program Support	407,683		107,586			107,586	300,097	
Total Programme Support	407,683		107,586			107,586	300,097	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	6,272,038		1,258,414			1,258,414	5,013,625	
VARIANCE (C - D)			5,013,625			5,013,625		

**Distribution Plan of 55 Full Interagency Emergency Health Kits and 250
Basic Units of Interagency Emergency Health Kits for Flood Operation
(September 2007)**

No	Province	Affected city/county	No of full kits	No of Basic units
1	South Phyongan	Provincial Hospital	3	5
2		Pyongsong	4	25
3		Onchon	1	5
4		Taedong	1	5
5		Anju	3	10
6		Sinyang	2	5
7		Yangdok	3	20
8		Sunchon	2	5
9		Eunsan	3	15
10		Pukchang	2	5
11		Maengsan	3	25
12		Tokchon	3	10
13		Nyongwon	3	5
14	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	2	5
15	South Hamgyong	Provincial Hospital	3	5
16		Hamju	1	5
17		Yonggwang	3	10
18		Sinheung	3	10
19		Jongpyong	3	25
20		Keumya	3	25
21		Hongwon	1	5
22		Riwon	1	8
23		Pukchong	1	7
24		Rakwon	1	5
Total			55	250

**Distribution Plan of 20 Cholera Kits and 150 Dressing Material Kits for Flood
Operation (October 2007)**

No	Province	Affected city/county	Cholera kits		Dressing material kits		Remarks
			No. of kits	No. of cartons	No. of kits	No. of cartons	
1	South Phyongan	Provincial Hospital	1	38	3	3	
2		Pyongsong	1	38	15	15	
3		Onchon			3	3	
4		Taedong	1	38	3	3	
5		Anju	1	38	6	6	
6		Sinyang	1	38	3	3	
7		Yangdok	1	38	12	12	
8		Sunchon	1	38	3	3	
9		Eunsan	1	38	9	9	
10		Pukchang	1	38	3	3	
11		Maengsan	1	38	15	15	
12		Tokchon	1	38	6	6	
13		Nyongwon			3	3	
14	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	1	38	3	3	
15	South Hamgyong	Provincial Hospital	1	38	3	3	
16		Hamju			3	3	
17		Yonggwang	1	38	6	6	
18		Sinheung	1	38	6	6	
19		Jongpyong	1	38	15	15	
20		Keumya	1	38	15	15	
21		Hongwon	1	38	3	3	
22		Riwon	1	38	4	4	
23		Pukchong	1	38	5	5	
24		Rakwon			3	3	
Total			20	760	150	150	

Name list of damaged health facilities assessed by National Society

No	Province	City/county	Name of Health Facilities	Type of damage	Remarks
1	South Phyongan	Pyongsong	Hwapo Ri Hospital	Totally	
2			Hadan Ri Clinic	Totally	
3		Onchon	Songhyon Ri Clinic	Totally	
4		Taedong	Up Polyclinic	Partly	
5		Anju	Songdo Ri Hospital	Partly	
6			Deungbansandong Clinic	Totally	
7		Sinyang	Up Polyclinic	Totally	
8		Yangdok	Samgye Ri Clinic	Totally	
9		Sunchon	Pukchang Ri Clinic	Totally	
10		Eunsan	Miljon Ri Clinic	Totally	
11			Up Polyclinic No 1	Totally	
12		Pukchang	Hoesan Ri Clinic	Totally	
13		Maengsan	Jeungheung Ri Clinic	Partly	
14			Maehyang Ri Clinic	Totally	
15		Tokchon	Muchang Ri Clinic	Partly	
16			Yongeung-Ri Wonryogiji Clinic	Totally	
17		Nyongwon	Seungdong Ri Clinic	Totally	
18	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	Ryohyon Ri Hospital	Totally	
19	South Hamgyong	Hamju	Puheung Ri Clinic	Totally	
20		Yonggwang	Sanjeung Ri Clinic	Totally	
21			Jondong Ri Hospital	Totally	
22		Sinheung	Kirin Ri Clinic	Totally	
23			Yonggo Ri Clinic	Totally	
24		Jongpyong	Sinsang Ri Clinic	Totally	
25			Kuchang Ri Clinic	Totally	
26		Keumya	Songjae Ri Clinic	Partly	
27		Hongwon	Ponghwa Ri Hospital	Totally	
28		Rakwon	Sinjon Ri Clinic	Partly	
29		Riwon	Kiam Ri Hospital	Totally	
30		Pukchong	Raheung Ri Clinic	Partly	

Monitoring and Assessment trips by Federation Team, October – November 2007

Date	Ri/City	County	Province	Team members
October 8	Up	Onchon	South Phyongan	Emergency relief delegate, Federation DM officer, Federation Health officer
October 9	Jong-dong	Jongpyong	South Hamgyong	
October 11	Chang dong	Yonggwang	South Hamgyong	
October 16	Jangsan	Nyongwon	South Phyongan	
October 17	Pong gue	Yangdok	South Phyongan	
October 17	Kwang Hung	Sinyang	South Phyongan	
October 18	San Yung	Jongsan	South Phyongan	
October 23	UP	Taetan	South Hwanghae	Emergency relief delegate, Federation DM officer, National society officer
October 24	Up	Sinchoan	South Hwanghae	
October 24	Up	Songhwa	South Hwanghae	
October 25	Yon Rung	Kaesong	South Hwanghae	
October 26	Ryo Hyon	Kaesong	South Hwanghae	
November 7	Up	Anju city	South Hwanghae	
November 7	Up	Sunchon	South Hwanghae	
November 8	Jangsan dong	Eunsan	South Phyongan	Emergency relief delegate, Federation DM officer, Federation Health officer

Distribution plan of HTH chlorine to flood affected areas

No	Province	Affected City/County	No of drums of Chlorine
1	South Pyongan	Pyongsong	130
2		Taedong	16
3		Onchon	16
4		Yangdok	126
5		Eunsan	116
6		Pukchang	84
7		Maengsan	126
8		Nyongwon	6
9		Anju	130
10		Sinyang	136
11		Sunchon	80
12		Tokchon	30
13	South Hamgyong	Jongpyong	86
14		Keumya	86
15		Hongwon	86
16		Pukchong	6
17		Riwon	6
18		Hamju	76
19		Yonggwang	76
20		Sinheung	66
21		Rakwon	46
22	North Hwanghae	Kaesong	150
	UNICEF		320
	Total		2000

* One drum contains 50kg of Chlorine

Federation has already borrowed 16 tonnes (equivalent to 320 drums) of chlorine from UNICEF.

Distribution plan of HTH chlorine to flood affected areas

No	Province	Affected City/County	Metric ton	Drum
1	South Pyongan	Pyongsong	1	20
2		Taedong	0.7	14
3		Onchon	0.7	14
4		Yangdok	0.7	14
5		Eunsan	0.7	14
6		Pukchang	0.8	16
7		Maengsan	0.7	14
8		Nyongwon	0.7	14
9		Anju	1	20
10		Sinyang	0.7	14
11		Sunchon	1	20
12		Tokchon	1	20
13	South Hamgyong	Jongpyong	0.7	14
14		Keumya	0.7	14
15		Hongwon	0.7	14
16		Pukchong	0.7	14
17		Riwon	0.7	14
18		Hamju	0.7	14
19		Yonggwang	0.7	14
20		Sinheung	0.7	14
21		Rakwon	0.7	14
Total			16	320

UNICEF agreed to distribute 16 metric tons of HTH chlorine to IFRC areas on 24 Sept 2007