

Situation Report #2:

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Flooding

13 August 2012



This report is produced by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 - 13 August 2012

HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

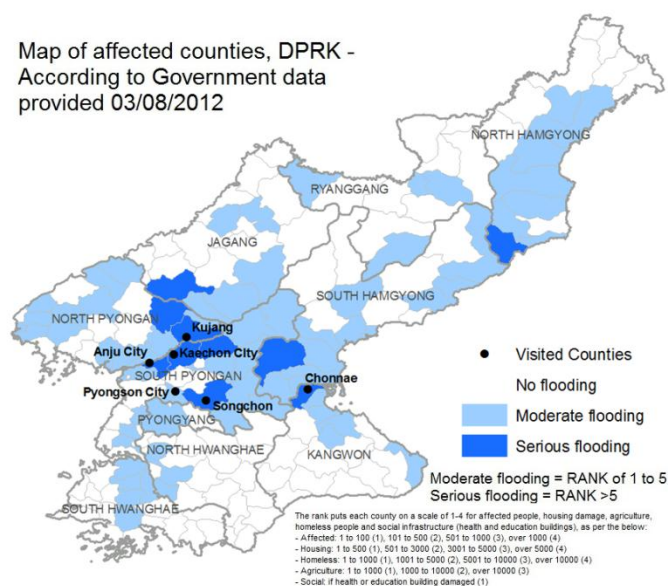
- The UN agencies and partners have mobilized emergency support to address the immediate needs. Key priority is now to ensure that the interruptions and instability caused by the heavy rain and floods to people's well-being, livelihoods, and access to basic services in the aftermath do not result in a further deterioration of the humanitarian situation.
- Access to food, clean water and health care remain high priorities over the coming month to ensure appropriate nutritional intake and to avoid outbreak of diseases and increased cases of diarrhea. Further field visits have substantiated the need for emergency water, hygiene, sanitation and health provisions in the worst affected areas.

1. SITUATION OVERVIEW

Heavy rainfall (including cyclone KHANUN) on 18-19 July and on 23-24 July caused flash flooding and landslides, with severe damage reported across the country. A heavy downpour on 29-30 July, coupled with heavy thunderstorms, worsened the flood situation for DPRK particularly in the provinces of North and South Pyongan. Since 30 July, sparse sporadic rainfall has been recorded, causing no further damage.

Revised data, shared by the Government on 3 August, showed a worse situation compared to the initial set of data shared with the UN on 30 July 2012. Floods and damages to private houses, agricultural fields and infrastructure (bridges, dams, public buildings, etc.) have been reported in 61 counties in 10 provinces (South and North Pyongan, Jagang, Nampo, South and North Hwanghae, Kangwon, South and North Hamgyong and Ryanggang). The total number of households affected rose from 18,856 to 60,096. About 212,204 people are homeless, an increase of 149,315 people. A further 81 deaths have been recorded, bringing the total to 169. A total of 400 people have been reported missing. The Government reports further infrastructure damage affecting roads and bridges and water supply, as well as over 65,000 hectares of arable land affected, with crops (mainly rice and maize) either submerged or washed away more than doubling the previous estimate. The total number of public health and education buildings affected increased from a total of 13 to a total of 208. A total of 41 water supply sources in 9 counties (in 6 provinces) have been damaged affecting around 71 km of water pipes.

Map of affected counties, DPRK -
According to Government data
provided 03/08/2012



While the physical damages in counties that have been visited by the assessment team are evident, it is not possible for the UN resident agencies and its partners to independently verify the totality of figures provided by the Government.

Humanitarian agencies and organisations based in DPRK have responded with the provision of food, non-food relief items, medicines, other health items and consumables, and Water and Sanitation needs, and will continue to respond according to the needs of the people.

A total of about US\$3.7 million is needed to address food, health and water and sanitation activities in the aftermath of the flooding.

2. HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND RESPONSE

FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURE

Needs:

WFP has responded to the immediate food needs (two weeks) of about 102,000 people by providing about 570 mt of cereals. Further, 3,000 metric tons of cereals are needed to assist 102,000 people in the affected areas for a longer time.

Additional 2,000 metric tons of cereals are needed for small-scale high impact Food For Community Development (FFCD) for schemes focusing on rehabilitation of embankments and roads, restoration of communication, slope protection, erosion control, restoration/re-building of houses, etc. These activities will also support flood affected food-insecure households in targeted communities with temporary employment for the building of flood-protection structures to improve agricultural production.



Affected maize field, Songchon 31.7.12

Response:

With targeted food assistance for the worst affected counties, where 100 or more people are left homeless, WFP commenced the delivery of food assistance across affected counties. The release of 336 metric tons of maize (grain) to the most affected people in 16 counties was followed by a further release of 234 metric tons of maize (grain) to the most affected people in additional 7 counties, after an analysis of the updated (3 August) Government figures on flood damages. This brings the total to around 570 metric tons of maize in 23 counties, serving 101,782 flood affected people. Monitoring teams are in the field to ascertain that the food assistance has reached the intended beneficiaries.

Summary of response for Food Security:

AGENCY	ITEMS	BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION
WFP	336 metric tons of maize (grain)	59,989 people will receive 400 g maize per day for the next 14 days - most affected people in 16 counties	S.PYONGAN (Songchon, Sinyang, Meangsan, Nyongwon) N.PYONGAN (Yomju, Unsan) KANGWON (Wonsan, Munchon, Chonnae) S.HAMGYONG (Tanchon, Sinhung, Pukchong) N.HAMGYONG (Orang, Kim Chaek, Pohang Dist. (Chongjin City)) RYANGGANG (Unhung)
WFP	234 metric tons of maize (grain)	41,793 people will receive 400 g maize per day for 14 days - the most affected people in additional 7 counties	S.PYONGAN (Meangsan, Anju, Kaechon, Mundok, Tokchon, Pyongsong) N.PYONGAN (Yomju, Pakchon, Kujang)

Gaps & Constraints:

While WFP has released emergency food from its own stocks, around 5,000 MT cereals (US\$ 2.6 million) would be required to continue emergency food distribution, pre-positioning of food stocks and early recovery (FFCD) projects.

It is difficult to determine the longer term prospects of food security. The Crop and Food Security Assessment (CFSAM), scheduled for September/October 2012, will be able to assess the situation.

HEALTH & NUTRITION

Needs:

According to the latest Government data, the number of damaged health facilities increased from 8 to 69. These hospitals left more than 700,000 of their catchment population without primary and secondary health care. The Health and Nutrition Cluster conducted a further assessment, on Monday 6 August. The team visited Kaechon coal-mine county hospital, Pongchon Dong Polyclinic at the same county and South Pyongan Provincial Pediatric Hospital in Pyongsong city



Injuries braced with makeshift splints, Kaechon 6.8.12

Those hospital buildings visited were completely or partially damaged, including damage and loss of essential equipment, stocks of essential drugs, blankets and bed-sheets. The team recorded wounded people, children with diarrhea and malnutrition, people with acute respiratory infections (ARI) and other infections.

The total number of health beneficiaries cannot be fully determined and can be considered to be much greater than any reported figures due to those remaining in damaged housing or losing their access to local health facilities. Homeless people are living in temporary tents and hosted by other families in shared dwellings. There were reported increases in diarrheal diseases and respiratory infection. Health authorities anticipate further increase in infectious diseases and unsafe home deliveries due to road conditions and lack of hospital care over the coming months.

The assessment identified priorities: A lack of essential drugs, mainly antipyretics and antibiotics, ORS and Zinc as well as hospital consumables, splints, bandages and essential equipment, safe delivery kits observed everywhere. There is also need for water testing kits for anti-epidemic stations, and logistic support to mobile teams for surveillance control.

It has been reported an increase in acute malnutrition among children under five most likely due to diarrhea. A nutrition survey being conducted by CBS, UNICEF, WFP and WHO in September/October 2012 will shed light on the overall situation.

Response:

National, provincial, and county health authorities mobilised more than 1,500 health workers for mitigation and public health activities, surveillance control and prevention of diseases outbreak. Rehabilitation of several hospitals initiated.

Based on essential health needs of affected population ten Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits were distributed (2 by WHO, and 8 by UNICEF) to ten most affected counties. 10 Emergency Reproductive Health Kits (individual clean delivery kits and kit for midwives) delivered by UNFPA. The IFRC has

already delivered one Emergency Kit to Songchon. Regular medicine distribution by DPRK Red Cross Society, supported by IFRC, is already scheduled in August, and a revision of this distribution prioritises flood-affected areas.

Summary of response for Health:

AGENCY	ITEMS	BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION
IFRC	1A Emergency Health Kit		Songchon (there is also some distribution of medicines in other flood hit areas, which is regular IFRC work and not directly part of Emergency response)
UNFPA	10 Emergency RH Kits (kits for individual clean delivery and kits for midwives).	The kits can be used by individual for 3 months for 10,000 women	Songchon, Anju, Kaechon, Kujang.
UNICEF	8 1A Emergency Health Kits	One kit is sufficient for primary health care for 10,000 affected population for 3 months	Chonnae, Kosan, Sinyang, Songchon, Yangdok, Tokchon, Sudong and Kumya Counties (2 kits distributed on 01 August and 6 kits distributed on 07 August)
WHO	2 1A Emergency Health Kits	One kit is sufficient for primary health care for 10,000 affected population for 3 months	One distributed on 1 August to Anju county; the second kit on 7 August to Kaechon.

Gaps & Constraints:

In spite of coordinated efforts by national health authorities, UN agencies and IFRC there is a need for essential drugs, laboratory reagents, hospital consumables and clean delivery kits for population in all affected areas. Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) mobile teams require logistic support for their daily activities in attending emergencies, and the prevention of epidemic outbreak of diseases.

WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE

Needs:

The major concerns continue to be lack of access to clean water, increasing the risk of diarrhea outbreak. The WASH Cluster on 10 August visited Kujang County in North Pyongan Province and found the need of clean water is one of the top priorities, particularly in the town where distribution pipeline for 7,000 people is washed away by the flood of 30 July. Means to deal with the current situation for many are water purification tablets and hygiene kits, until access to clean water can be resumed. Households continue to use alternative sources, boiling water and using springs, tube and dug wells. The spreading of hygiene education needs to be continued. Other priority is to disinfect the dug wells that are contaminated by the flood.

Response:

The IFRC has now distributed 9,244 household kits (including water and hygiene) to the homeless families, as well as running 2 (SETA type) mobile water purifying units in Anju city covering the needs of the hospital and other institutions.

UNICEF has distributed total of 3,650 water and hygiene kits and 1.17 million water purification tablets to affected areas. UNICEF is working with Ministry of City Management (MoCM) to dispatch further hygiene kits to different parts of the affected areas.

Save the Children is dispatching 3,228 hygiene kits to 6 counties in South Hamgyong Province. The Swiss Development Cooperation Office (SDC) in DPRK is assessing the situation of Anju city for the possible support to restoration of damaged water supply system.

Summary of response for WASH:

AGENCY	ITEMS	BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION
UNICEF	80 water and hygiene kits		Songchon, Chonnae
UNICEF	120 water and hygiene kits		Anju City
UNICEF	1.17 million water tablets		Anju City
UNICEF	156 Purification tab/ carton. Total water and hygiene kits, 3650:3650 buckets, 7300 Jerry cans, 73000 Soaps (and IEC materials in each kit)		Anju (4 Kit per each 25 institutions), Kaechon, Nampo, Unchon, Pakchon, Sakju, Songchon, Uiju, Nyongbyon, Chonnae,
IFRC	2 water purification units (SETA type)	Each provide about 90m3 of fresh water every day	Anju City
IFRC	982 National Red Cross volunteers are conducting hygiene promotion in affected areas		N & S Pyongan, N & S Hamgyong, Kangwon, Ryanggang, Jagang Provinces
Save the Children (EUPS 2)	3228 Family Hygiene Kits		Yonggwang, Tanchon, Jangyong, Sinpho, Hongwon, Sinhung

Gaps & Constraints:

The WASH cluster is currently assessing the affected area of heavily Kujang County, North Pyongan. The outcomes and finding will direct any changes to the response plan.

EDUCATION**Needs:**

Schools remains closed for summer vacation and hence no loss of school hours. The DPRK Education Commission has not reported concentration of children anywhere. As such, there is no request for setting up transitional schools. A needs assessment for overall recovery is being carried out by Education Commission. As per Government report 9 school buildings in 4 counties have been completely destroyed, and 26 buildings in 10 counties have been partly damaged. They will need rehabilitation before they reopen after summer vacation in September.

Response:

No immediate response is proposed. The pre-positioned supply of ECD kits, stationary kits and recreational kits will be mobilised where any need is highlighted in the detailed assessment of the Education Commission. UNICEF has pre-positioned supply to cover the early recovery needs after the schools reopen. UNICEF has budget already allocated in 2012 for replenishment of the pre-positioned supplies for education facilities.

Gaps & Constraints:

The further assessment of the Government will provide more details.

SHELTER**Needs:**

With number of affected people at over 200,000, 49 counties/districts/cities across all ten provinces have reported damaged or submerged houses. At least 7,888 households have been affected by completely destroyed shelters, 8,434 households by partially destroyed shelters and 43,774 households by submerged shelters, more than three times the number of those reported by the previous Government figures, 31 July.

Those who lost shelter are taking refuge in schools and public buildings, being hosted by neighbours, and the majority using temporary shelters provided by Red Cross.

In the longer-term, the community will need support with construction materials such as cement, steel, tiles, timber, wall and floor paper, paints. It is envisaged that technical support to identify safer and disaster-resilient locations for their new shelters would also be useful. They are hoping to receive some construction materials from the local government shortly.

Response:

The IFRC together with the DPRK Red Cross Society have now reached 9,244 families in 23 affected counties, across 6 provinces, supplying relief items (quilts, cooking sets, tarpaulin, jerry cans, water purification tablets, hygiene kits). 36 families have received family tents.



Damaged building, Kaechon 6.8.12

The DPRK Red Cross Society has sent several National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and Provincial Disaster Response Teams (PDRTs) to continually assess the affected counties and communities. Findings and recommendations from these assessment teams have been used to finalise the distribution plans of relief items.

Over 4,000 Red Cross volunteers have been mobilised by the DPRK Red Cross Society, providing first aid, promotion of hygiene, and the distribution of relief items. More than 500 of these volunteers are also supporting the authorities in tracing missing people.

Summary of response for Shelter:

AGENCY	ITEMS	BENEFICIARIES	LOCATION
IFRC	Household kits: tarpaulin, quilts, cooking sets, jerry can, hygiene kit, water purification tablets.	9244 families	S. Hamgyong (Sinhung, Toksong, Rakwon, Pukchong, Tanchon, Hamju) S. Pyongan (Nyongwon, Songchon, Sinyang, Anju, Kaechon, Tokchon) Kangwon (Wonsan, Munchon, Chonnae) N. Hamgyong (Orang, Kim Chaek) N. PYONGAN (Unsan, Yomju, Taegwan, Kujang, Nyongbyon) JAGANG (Tongsin)
IFRC	Family Tents	36 Families	As above
Shelter Box	270 tents		Not specified - distributed via Korea-Canada Cooperation Agency
Save the Children (EUPS 2)	650 Emergency Household Kits		Yonggwang, Tanchon, Jangyong, Sinpho, Hongwon, Sinhung

Gaps & Constraints:

IFRC report it is likely that once basic infrastructure, including water and sanitation, is back in place, individual shelter reconstruction would get a priority focus. People are desperate to repair/rebuild their houses as soon as possible, and wait for the government response. Furthermore, as weather conditions are hot and humid, it is difficult for elderly people and children to continue to stay at temporary shelters.

3. COORDINATION

In support of the Government efforts to respond, the humanitarian and early recovery agencies coordinate their activities through the Inter-Agency Emergency Coordination Group (IAECG), which is led by WFP and Save the Children International under the auspices of the UN Resident Coordinator (RC). The IAECG comprises all UN agencies (WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA and FAO), IFRC/ICRC, The Swiss Development Cooperation and the six resident NGOs (Premiere Urgence, Save the Children International, Concern Worldwide, WelthungerHilfe, Triangle, and Handicap International).

Assessment missions are conducted together with Government representatives (National Coordination Committee (NCC) for the UN, the Korean European Cooperation Coordination Agency (KECCA) for resident NGOs and DPRK Red Cross Society for IFRC).

4. FUNDING

While the Government has requested the UN to release the pre-positioned emergency stocks in-country, including food and fuel, further assessments and revised Government figures have prompted a reassessment of the needs in response to the floods. The cost of responding to the effects of flooding is summarised in the following table:

Funding situation (in US\$)

Sector	Requirements	Funded	Gaps
Food Security	2,600,000	370,000	2,230,000
Health	1,400,000	326,000	1,074,000
WASH	700,000	300,000	400,000
Total	4,700,000	996,000	3,704,000

Most of the requirements already funded reflect the value of prepositioned stocks released to address the immediate needs of the affected population.

As for the response of the DPRK Red Cross Society supported by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), a total of CHF 300,969 has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support delivery of immediate assistance to some 2,500 families.

5. CONTACT

For more information, please contact:

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For more information about the response of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), including shelter, please visit

<http://www.ifrc.org/docs/Appeals/rpts12/KPfl30071201.pdf>

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