

DPRK Floods: Humanitarian Dashboard

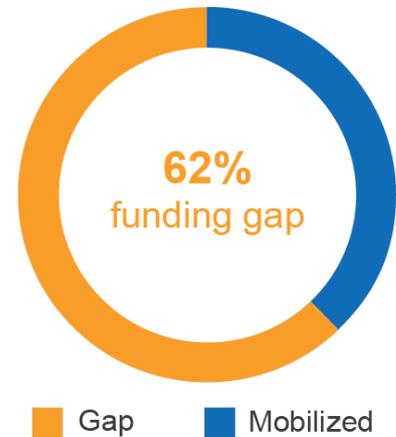
(as of 10 December 2016)



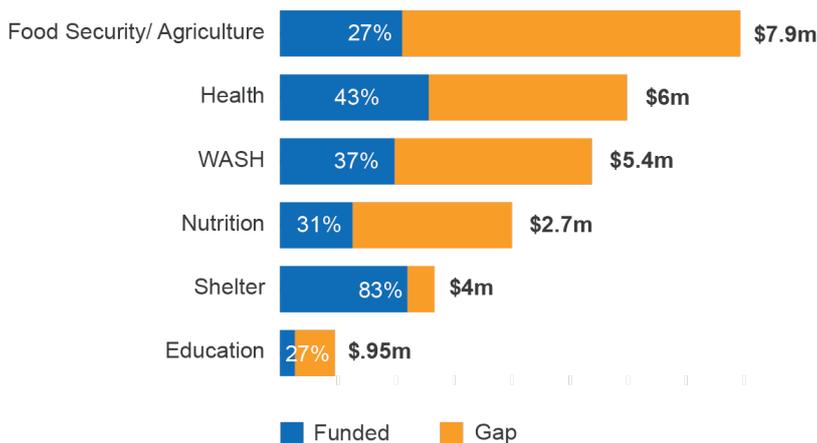
SITUATION OVERVIEW

The remnants of Typhoon Lionrock, when passing DPRK on 31 August - 01 September 2016, wreaked havoc on people and property in North Hamgyong province. At least 140,000 people were severely affected, including 138 people killed and almost 70,000 people displaced. In total, more than 600,000 people were affected by the disaster.

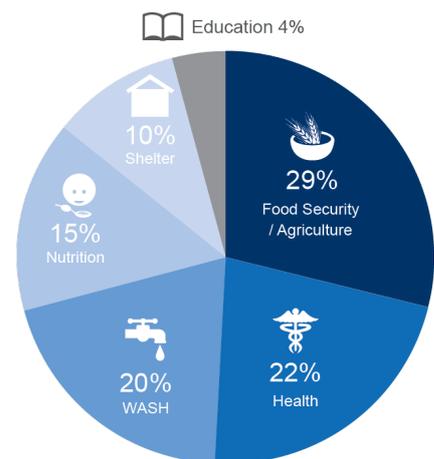
The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) in DPRK has conducted two joint missions with the Government to assess the situation and support the response. A Flood Emergency Response Plan targeting 600,000 people in food security; nutrition; health; water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) was released on 19 September 2016. The current document outlines progress to date against the plan.



FUNDING RECEIVED PER SECTOR



SECTORAL REQUIREMENT



KEY FIGURES

People in need

667,700
live in the six most affected counties.

140,000
people severely affected.

600,000
people in need of assistance having lost access to safe water and basic services.

Most vulnerable counties in North Hamgyong Province

Nutrition

108
Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) sites established in affected areas.

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SECTORAL RESPONSE

HEALTH

600,000 people targeted

43%
funding received



\$6 million required

Situation

- Structure and function of health sector was disrupted and more than 45 health facilities were damaged by flood waters, including central warehouse in Yonsa county.
- Large influx of workers to support construction effort added pressure on limited health resources.
- Number of under-five children with diarrhea has decreased, but the acute respiratory tract infections have increased, as weather gets colder.
- Stocks of essential medicines running low.

Response/Planned

- 750 Household doctors equipped with essential kits to treat 100,000 people.
- ORS and diarrhea kits to treat up to 100,000 cases of diarrhea distributed.
- 1,381 clean delivery kits distributed, along with clinical delivery assistance equipment, and oxytocin supplies.
- Tetanus toxoid vaccination provided to 195,500 construction workers to prevent tetanus among the high-risk group.
- Training on management of acute respiratory infections organized for County and Ri level doctors.
- 24,451 school children received winter clothes.

NUTRITION

113,000 people targeted

31%
funding received



\$4 million required

Situation

- Many families' food supplies were washed away along with crops and kitchen gardens.
- Public Distribution System remains below target levels (380 grams compared to target of 573 grams) and not sufficiently diverse to cover nutrition requirements.
- Number of undernourished under-five children remains high.

Response/Planned

- 30,818 children and pregnant and lactating women were reached monthly since October with a total of 417 MT of fortified biscuits and fortified blended foods.
- 108 Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) sites established.
- 44,706 children in affected counties screened for malnutrition.
- More than 6,000 SAM and MAM children treated.

FOOD SECURITY

143,000 people targeted

27%
funding received



\$7.9 million required

Situation

- More than 27,000 hectares of arable land was inundated by floodwaters.
- Near-to-harvest crops, kitchen gardens were destroyed and many livestock killed.
- Reconstruction of homes and public facilities before the winter took precedence over land rehabilitation, which will commence in earnest in early 2017.

Response/Planned

- 793 MT of pulses, 43 MT of oil and 145 MT of fortified high-energy biscuits for 143,330 people distributed.
- Delivery of a total of 72 ready-to-install greenhouses and 1,200 rolls of plastic sheets started to support production of vegetables in winter for 30,982 families
- Pre-assessment and mid-term assessment for food in exchange for work activities carried out. Activities include rehabilitation of river embankments in three counties.

WASH

140,000 people targeted

37%
funding received



\$5.4 million required

Situation

- An estimated 600,000 people were affected by disruption of water supply and damage to sanitation facilities.
- Affected communities continue to depend on hand pumps, dug wells and water purification tablets.
- Most newly constructed housing still has limited access to clean and healthy water.

Response/Planned

- 15,800 families received water purification tablets.
- 24,000 more people received water and sanitation items, including jerry cans, soap and squatting pans.
- Emergency latrines, water pumps and hand washing facilities delivered to benefit 14,500 people.
- Ten solid waste cleaning disposal kits delivered to serve 6,000 people.
- 2,000 additional hygiene kits delivered to cover the needs of 7,700 more people.

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SHELTER

80,000 people targeted

83% funding received



\$2.7 million required

Situation

- Around 30,000 households suffered partial or complete loss of their homes.
- Government of DPRK responded by constructing over 3,000 new buildings to house almost 12,000 families.
- Further construction is planned for 2017.

Response/Planned

- 20,000 additional people have received kitchen sets.
- An additional 14,000 people received shelter kits.
- CGI sheets have been delivered to cover needs for both family houses and public buildings that have been destroyed.

EDUCATION

32,000 people targeted

27% funding received



\$950,000 required

Situation

- Government of DPRK has constructed 57 new schools, kindergartens and nurseries to replace those lost in the floods.
- School equipment and supplies have been replaced with support of international community.

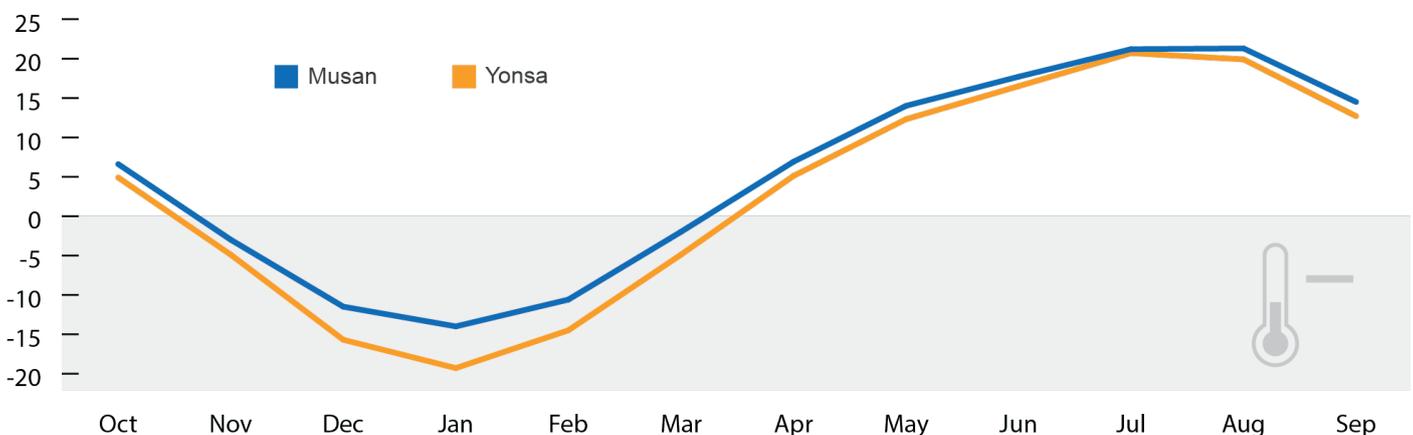
Response/Planned

- 1,500 children received Back-to-School kits.
- 30 kindergartens provided with child-friendly space kits.
- 11 schools received emergency classroom kits.
- Assessment on education needs and child protection issues conducted.

CRITICAL RESPONSE WINDOW

Response and reconstructive activities all critical as temperatures drop and hit below freezing by early November.

Average temperatures in Musan and Yonsa



(source: Norwegian Meteorological Institute)