

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

FLOODS

2007



FLASH  
APPEAL

**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

FLOODS

2007



Muhammad Khalid / International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJ	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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**Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>**

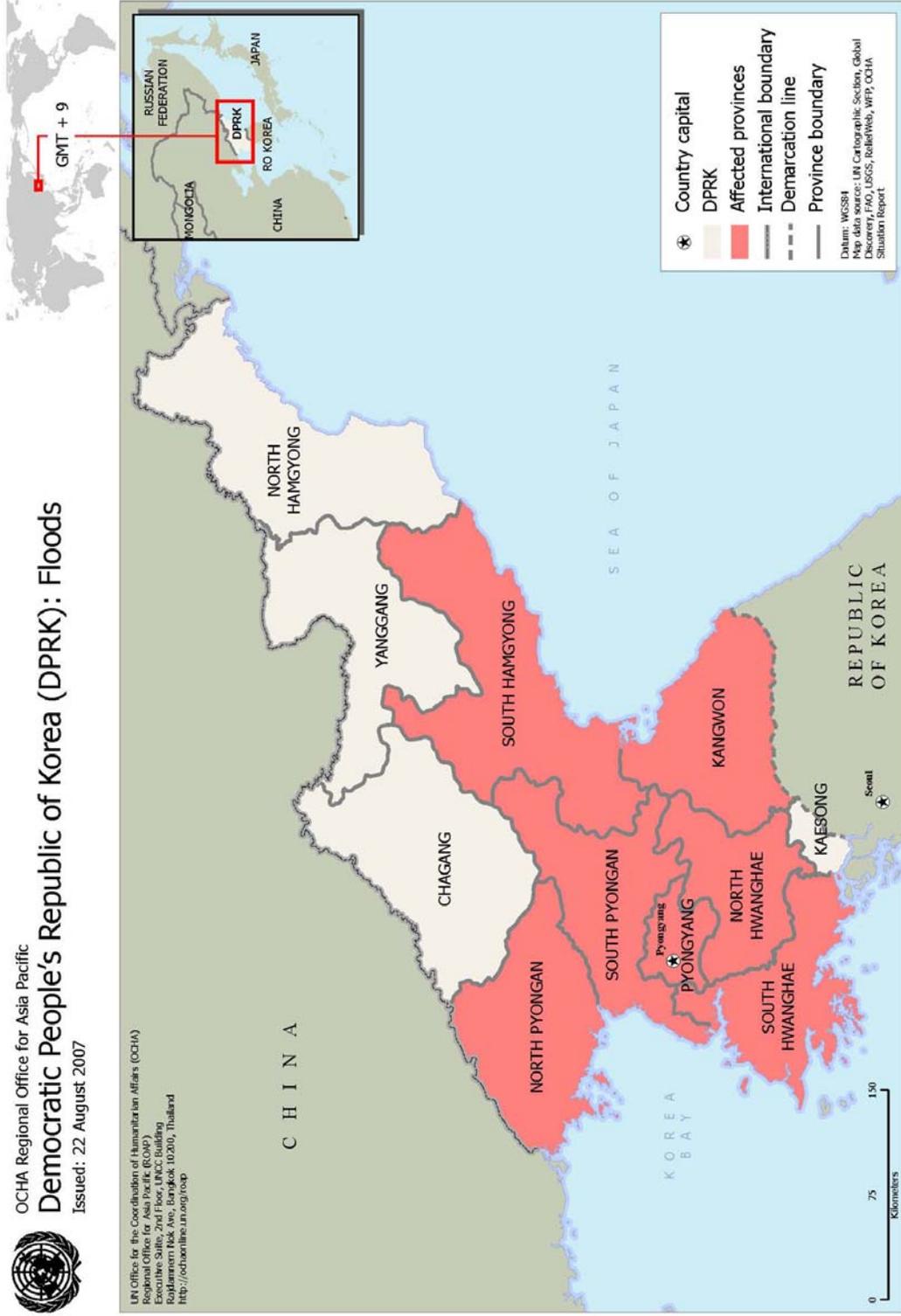


OCHA Regional Office for Asia Pacific

# Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK): Floods

Issued: 22 August 2007

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The names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Map Ref: OCHA, PRK, Flood\_v3\_070822

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Torrential rains between 7 and 14 August 2007 caused severe flooding in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), killing over 450 people and affecting over 960,000. Nine provinces in central and northern DPRK are worst affected, as well as the capital Pyongyang. Nearly 170,000 people have been made homeless.

Preliminary assessments have identified major damage to key transport and communications infrastructure, medical services and power supply. Over 240,000 homes have been destroyed or are badly damaged. Significant damage to crops has been reported, adding to ongoing concerns regarding food insecurity.

Priority needs include essential medicines, clean water, and food for the worst-affected communities. With tens of thousands of people living in temporary shelters, urgent concerns have been expressed over supplies of potable water and preventing further cases of waterborne disease. However, the Government of DPRK has not requested assistance with shelter materials or non-food items (NFIs).

Support must be provided to ensure access to basic essential medicines, to strengthen disease surveillance and outbreak response. Measures need to be taken immediately to provide the most vulnerable with basic food items and to prevent malnutrition.

Assistance is needed immediately in order to ensure an early recovery of cereal production and thereby farmer's ability to supplement winter crops. Flood-damaged schools will reopen in early September and assistance will be required to repair them in time and to ensure that children have the supplies they need.

This Flash Appeal includes 11 projects in six sectors, submitted by United Nations agencies and European Union Programme Support Units (EUPS)<sup>1</sup> operating in DPRK. Aiming to complement and coordinate with the response by national Government and other bilateral support pledged, the Appeal requests a total amount of **US\$<sup>2</sup> 14,102,922** to address the most pressing needs of the worst-affected people over the next three months.

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<sup>1</sup> See page 14, footnote 6

<sup>2</sup> All dollar figures in this document are United States dollars. Funding for this appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, [fts@reliefweb.int](mailto:fts@reliefweb.int)).

**Korea DPR Flash Appeal: Floods Emergency 2007**  
 Summary of Requirements by Sector  
 as of 27 August 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation .

<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Original Requirements (\$)</b>
AGRICULTURE	800,000
EDUCATION	1,000,000
FOOD	4,652,922
HEALTH	6,660,000
WATER AND SANITATION	990,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,102,922</b>

**Korea DPR Flash Appeal: Floods Emergency 2007**  
 Summary of Requirements - By Appealing Organisation  
 as of 27 August 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

<b>Appealing Organisation</b>	<b>Original Requirements (\$)</b>
EUPS 1	720,000
EUPS 2	650,000
FAO	800,000
UNFPA	480,000
UNICEF	4,200,000
WFP	4,652,922
WHO	2,600,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,102,922</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 27 August 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## 2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

### 2.1 CONTEXT

Torrential rains between 7 and 14 August 2007 caused severe flooding, land- and mudslides in nine provinces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in its capital, Pyongyang, and have affected over 960,000 people. Given the damaged water supply systems and interrupted basic medical services across the country, the number of flood-affected communities goes far beyond those considered directly affected, i.e. families whose houses were destroyed, damaged or submerged.

Waters have receded in many locations, but whilst major damage to key transport and communications infrastructure, along with interruptions to power supply and basic medical services, has hampered collection of impact data and emergency assistance efforts, it is clear that the humanitarian needs are very great.

Many affected communities are in need of essential medicines, clean water, food or shelter. With some tens of thousands of people living in temporary shelters, concerns are growing over supplies of potable water and prevention of further cases of waterborne disease. Urgent repairs need to be carried out to homes, roads and bridges, health facilities and schools, especially in view of the impending fall and winter seasons. Significant damage to crops across the affected regions has also been reported.

<b>Impact</b>	<b>Data (DPRK Govt figures as on 22 August)</b>
<b>Casualties</b>	454 people killed
<b>Missing</b>	156 people
<b>Injured</b>	4,351 people
<b>Affected provinces</b>	149 counties in 9 provinces (Pyongyang, South Pyongan, South Hwanghae, North Hwanghae, South Hamgyong, Kangwon, North Pyongan, Ryanggang, Jagang)
<b>Directly affected</b>	960,000 people
<b>Homes completely destroyed, partly damaged or submerged</b>	170,000 of these are homeless - homes completely destroyed
<b>Public buildings completely destroyed, damaged or submerged</b>	2,781
<b>Farmland inundated</b>	10% of total 223,381 ha of crops (rice, maize, other) 488 key agricultural structures destroyed or badly damaged

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) responded swiftly to the situation, mobilising civilian and military resources in rescue operations, road clearance and relief distribution. Flood recovery operations are being led by the National Defence Committee (NDC), the highest decision-making body in DPRK, itself an indication of the magnitude of the disaster and response required. Furthermore, the DPRK Red Cross National Society has mobilised over 14,000 Red Cross volunteers for hazard monitoring, evacuation, rescue and first aid services in the affected areas, as well as carrying out assessments.

The Government, notably through its Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York, has welcomed offers of international assistance, particularly regarding supplies of essential medicines and food assistance. At its invitation, United Nations agencies, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), diplomatic missions and other international actors have participated in or undertaken in a total of 40 assessment missions to a number of locations in the affected provinces, since 14 August.

United Nations agencies were able to rely on pre-positioned stocks of essential medicine kits, family hygiene kits, food rations, and schools-in-a-box, which are now being delivered to the most vulnerable in partnership with the Ministries of Public Health, Education, and others. IFRC launched an Appeal on 20 August, in the amount of \$ 5.48 million. This aims to mobilise resources to fund essential medical supplies, NFIs, and hygiene promotion activities to assist 3.7 million beneficiaries for six months.

Consultations with other international organisations based in the country and involved in flood impact assessments are held on a regular basis through a standing Inter-Agency Forum, chaired by the *ad interim* UN Resident Coordinator. Ad-hoc coordination meetings between United Nations agencies, IFRC, Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) and European Union Programme Support Units<sup>3</sup> are also held. New information is regularly exchanged through the office of UN Resident Coordinator, and agencies are working closely with their Government counterparts.

The United Nations agencies and EUPS Units that received Government agreement for assistance, have jointly prepared this Flash Appeal, which aims to support Government efforts in addressing the most pressing needs of the most vulnerable over the next three months. As usual for Flash Appeals, numbers and budgets might vary in order to reflect the evolution of the situation, and according to new needs information received.

## **2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES AND NEEDS ANALYSIS**

### **Water and Sanitation**

Prior to the floods the population relied on pump-based pipe systems for drinking water in most of the affected counties. These water supply systems were submerged in floodwaters and ceased to function. As a result people have been using alternative sources such as rivers and open wells, which do not provide safe water: many affected counties report increases in diarrhoea, especially among children. IFRC has reported an increase of 20% in diarrhoea cases, which has been confirmed by many of the rapid assessments conducted by agencies. This situation is particularly serious in light of the fact that diarrhoeal diseases have long been one of DPRK's leading causes of mortality of children under-five.

Authorities at county level require assistance with restoring damaged water supply and sanitation systems, many of which were submerged, contaminated, damaged or washed away: disinfectant is required along with spare parts for the pump systems. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) World Health Organization (WHO), and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) have provided some emergency assistance, distributing stocks of water containers and water purifying tablets, which were pre-positioned in-country. However, the quantities are insufficient to meet the urgent need to provide safe drinking water to affected families as well as to replenish emergency preparedness stocks.

### **Health and Nutrition**

The Government of DPRK has identified health needs as the key priority for international assistance. Government counterparts have emphasized the need for essential medicines, medical supplies, basic medical equipment and restoration of basic health services to the affected population as a key aspect of flood relief efforts. Based on field assessments, IFRC reported that 30-40% of health institutions and local medical warehouses in the flooded areas were submerged or severely damaged. The destruction of health facilities and loss of medical stocks is on such a scale that a substantial proportion of the affected population were left with very limited access to basic health services.

The overall deterioration in the hygiene situation, lack of potable water and lack of basic medical services can dangerously increase the risk of outbreaks of diarrhoea, malaria, acute respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and malnutrition, as well as maternal and child mortality, and morbidity. It will also exacerbate maternal and child malnutrition, which has long been a serious problem in DPRK with high rates of wasted and underweight children and women and rates of anaemia exceeding permissible standards. The number of children suffering from severe malnutrition is likely to increase as a result of the floods.

The capacity to determine the number of children currently affected, where they are located, and the nature of the problems they face, necessitates increased collection of nutrition data. Unfortunately, comprehensive Government data on flood impact on the health sector is scheduled to arrive after this Appeal is finalised. These data will be reviewed with regard to the impact on the health status of the affected population, and relief operations planned under this Appeal will be re-programmed or the Appeal amended if required.

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<sup>3</sup> International NGOs in DPRK.

**Food Security**

Against a background of pre-flood food shortages, and with the floods causing significant damage to crops, agricultural assets, and livestock, the affected population, especially those living in temporary shelters, has now been rendered even more vulnerable. World Food Programme (WFP) assessments indicate that a number of affected counties have lost their Public Distribution Centre (PDC) food stocks; while in other Centres Government food distribution for the first half of the month had been completed before the floods. Some counties have received Government food to cover assistance for 2-3 days, while others are reported to be expecting deliveries. The Government is using food from PDC stocks and cooperative farms for the affected population.

WFP has received a request from the Government for assistance to 37 counties in six provinces, and conducted rapid assessments in 25 counties in the most severely-affected provinces, visiting both urban and rural areas. Assessment findings and reports from national and provincial authorities support the need for food aid to avert hunger and maintain nutritional levels in the flood-affected districts in the immediate term. Despite strong commitment on the part of the Government, local capacity to provide assistance is limited.

**Agriculture**

The rains arrived when the main (summer) 2007 season cereal crops, mostly rice and maize, were at the critical development stage, resulting in floods severely damaging the agriculture sector throughout the country. The greatest impact has been on the southern provinces, including key agricultural production regions. The hardest-hit provinces include the main cereal producing areas of the country, namely South Pyongan, North and South Hwanghae and Kangwon.

The summer crops, normally harvested from October to November, account for some 87% of the country's annual production of cereals, the main staple crops in DPRK. Estimates provided by the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) indicate that the damage to arable land cultivated with rice, maize, soya bean and other crops totals 223,381 hectares, accounting for more than 20% of overall paddy cultivation and 15% of maize cultivation.

<b>Damage to Arable Land (as of 16.08)</b>	
Paddy	132,032
Maize	73,349
Soya bean	6,769
Other	11,231
<b>Total Arable Land, ha</b>	<b>223,381</b>
<i>Official Government of DPRK data</i>	

On average, domestic production accounts for 73% of total cereal consumption, suggesting that the damage will result in further aggravation of DPRK's food deficit. Yield is expected to be dramatically low; 20-30% of the norm based on the most optimistic estimates. The current season is also crucial for the pollination of rice and maize. Now that these crops are submerged, they need to be removed urgently to prevent further rot. Furthermore, many of the farms have lost their seed stocks of wheat and barley, as well as the required fertiliser and plastic sheeting. The urgent assistance requested will help to mitigate the problem by permitting extended cropping under the winter crop (known as 'double cropping').

**Education**

Many schools and kindergartens were damaged by the floods, especially in rural areas. In some cases, the damaged structures are reported to be beyond repair and the schools will need to be entirely rebuilt. In others, only buildings in areas more exposed to the waters have collapsed and will need to be rebuilt. The Ministry of Education (MoE) is currently conducting an assessment of the number of damaged schools and local authorities are taking temporary measures to enable affected schools to resume the school year, such as organising double shifts to make up for the loss of classrooms.

The immediate priority is to provide basic school material support in the form of stationery supplies and basic furniture. UNICEF had pre-positioned 20 school-in-a-box kits at the MoE to meet small-scale emergencies, and these kits are being distributed to areas where UNICEF operated a regular education programme. However, given the magnitude of the floods, considerable additional funds are required to support school re-entry in all affected areas. UNICEF is the only resident agency involved in the educational sector in DPRK.

**Shelter and Non-Food Items**

Within the framework of this Appeal, international agencies will not be requesting assistance for shelter and NFIs as the DPRK Government has not requested such support.

However, flood damage to houses and public buildings has resulted in tens of thousands of people being displaced, with almost 170,000 people reported homeless. South Hamgyong, Kangwon, North Hwanghae and South Pyongan provinces suffered the highest loss of residential homes. People are living in tents, schools, workplaces, or public buildings, or are staying with relatives and friends.

To meet current needs, the DPRK Red Cross Society, with IFRC support, is distributing 21,000 family kits (each containing blankets, water containers, plastic sheeting, water purification tablets, and kitchen sets. EUPS Unit 4 is also providing NFIs such as hygiene items, kitchen utensils, winter clothes, tools) as part of their emergency response in focus counties under ongoing programmes.

### 3. SECTOR RESPONSE PLANS

This response is based primarily on the existing implementation capacity of international humanitarian organisations resident in the DPRK. Response plans are realistic and quantified, with project budgets being based on the capacity of agencies to absorb funds and implement projects within the timeframe of this Appeal.

The projects in this Appeal address the following six sectors: water and sanitation, health and nutrition, food security, agriculture and livelihoods, education and emergency shelter. All sector objectives and activities support the overall goal of preserving lives and promoting the well-being of vulnerable populations, including children and women, affected by this natural disaster. The response plans have endeavoured to improve mainstreaming of cross-cutting issues into the response plans and activities of the various organisations working in the DPRK.

#### 3.1 WATER AND SANITATION

**Sector lead: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)**

##### Objectives

1. Ensure adequate quantity and quality of water for affected families in assisted communities through the provision of emergency assistance for the collection and purification of drinking water.
2. Support targeted communities and local water authorities to be able to restore water supply systems in their areas of responsibility through the provision of emergency equipment and supplies.

In the immediate aftermath of the flooding, the humanitarian agencies, in cooperation with the Ministry of City Management (MCM), responded to the immediate water and sanitation needs of the affected population using pre-positioned relief items.<sup>4</sup> Despite this initial response, large numbers of people in the affected areas remain without access to adequate quantities of safe water. To meet the above objectives, the sector has formulated an inclusive strategy drawing on the capacities of all partners working in the sector.

UNICEF will be responsible for providing technical assistance to relevant ministries and working to ensure that the response frameworks for humanitarian response in the sector are pragmatic, transparent, and developed through consultative processes with partners. UNICEF is working in partnership with the MCM and local authorities to determine the emergency needs and coordinate international assistance.

Operationally, UNICEF will address the immediate water supply needs of populations in selected locations in the affected areas. This will be as part of a more integrated approach with support for essential health and nutrition and education services, alongside the water and sanitation action, for a synergistic impact. The MCM will undertake the distribution of calcium hypochlorite and pump spare parts to the affected areas.

In recognition of their implementation strengths, EUPS Unit 2 will seek to improve water supply systems, in a smaller number of locations, through support for emergency repairs and the provision of spare parts to repair the water systems damaged by the recent flooding.

Emergency water and sanitation assistance will be coordinated through the Inter-Agency Water and Sanitation Sector Group, and in particular with IFRC, who is actively involved in emergency assistance in the area of water and sanitation. IFRC works through the DPRK Red Cross, which has an impressive network of volunteers present at both county and *ri* levels. As a result, the IFRC and the National Society will continue to improve water supply systems at the *ri* and *dong* levels, through the

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<sup>4</sup> IFRC, through the DPRK Red Cross, distributed over 21,000 household kits in 6 provinces and one city. Each kit contains: water buckets and water purifying tablets, plastic sheets, blankets and basic cooking utensils. UNICEF distributed through the MoCM emergency water kits to 5,000 families in five provinces, (each kit contains: jerry cans, water purifying tablets and soap). WHO has also received additional water purification tablets from its regional office, which will be distributed through the Ministry of Public Health's network. EUPS Unit 2 will also provide chlorination tablets and containers to 50,000 people.

capacity building of counterparts, hygiene education activities, as well as the procurement and distribution of 99 metric tonnes (MTs) of chlorine to county/ri water storage facilities. To support the disinfection and emergency rehabilitation of existing water supply and sanitation systems; UNICEF re-allocated 100 MTs of calcium hypochlorite and pump spare parts from their regular water programme to the affected areas. UNICEF is therefore seeking funding to replace these stocks, which will be used for the ongoing rehabilitation of existing water supply and sanitation systems.

Longer-term rehabilitation needs will be addressed through the normal Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Programme of various agencies.

**Expected Outputs**

- 100,000 people including around 50,000 children have improved access to water through chlorination and essential repairs to water supply systems.
- 30,000 families, i.e. 120,000 people, receive water purification tablets.
- Existing water supply and sanitation systems are disinfected and rehabilitated in flood-affected counties in 50 counties in six provinces.
- Procurement of emergency response stocks for future emergencies: 2,500 emergency water kits for a population of 25,000 families i.e. 100,000 people.

<b>Water and Sanitation - Lead agency: UNICEF</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>EUPS 2 DPRK-07/WS01</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Water and Sanitation provision to four counties of South Hamgyong seriously affected by floods.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Improve access to clean water for approximately 20,000 families, including at least 50,000 children affected by the severe flooding in South Hamgyong Province, DPRK through the provision of chlorination for the cleansing of water and essential repairs to the water supply system.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 100,000 people including around 50,000 children</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Korean European Cooperation Coordination Agency (KECCA) and the Provincial City Management</p>	<b>250,000</b>
<b>UNICEF DPRK-07/WS02</b>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency assistance in water and sanitation.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide water purification to 30,000 families;</li> <li>• To pre-position emergency water kits for 25,000 families;</li> <li>• To support emergency rehabilitation of existing water supply systems;</li> <li>• Provide assistance to 500 schools and hospitals for fumigation of water facilities;</li> <li>• Printing and distribution of a leaflet on diarrhoea prevention and management;</li> <li>• Help restart non functional water systems by supply of pump spare parts and calcium hypochlorite and temporary assistance for implementing the interventions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Up to 6.5 million persons directly and indirectly affected.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of City Management, National Coordinating Committee for UNICEF, Local Authorities. Inter Agency WASH Group</p>	<b>740,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>990,000</b>

**3.2 HEALTH**

**Lead agency: World Health Organization (WHO)**

**Objectives:**

1. Reinforce the health care system to be able to deliver essential services to the affected population by providing a supply of essential drugs, additional basic medical equipment, and medical supplies;
2. Strengthen the capacity and the capabilities of the public health system to monitor, prevent and respond to disease outbreaks.

In the immediate aftermath of an emergency of this nature, international assistance in the health sector is vital to saving lives. Therefore the overarching goal of this sector response plan is to save

lives and promote the well being of vulnerable populations, including children, women and the disabled by reducing excess morbidity and mortality in the affected population. This is reflected in the following sector activities and expected results.

In the first two months of the response plan, the activities of sector members will be aimed at re-establishing and strengthening the existing health system capacities to provide the basic health services to the affected population. Partners will seek to replenish destroyed and damaged medical supplies and equipment, as well provide additional inputs to support the prevention of disease in health facilities. Items to be procured include: emergency reproductive health kits, and emergency medical kits (containing medicine, medical materials, equipment and consumables, water chlorination tablets).

In the third month of the response plan, the health cluster partners will endeavour to revitalise the damaged health facilities, especially at the primary health care level, as well as restore core functions of the health system at both county and provincial level.<sup>5</sup> Ensuring the function of these facilities require the essential medicines and medical supplies. This is a core objective of this phase of the response. Throughout the immediate and late response, the health cluster partners will support water quality control and strengthening of disease surveillance and outbreak response.

There is a history of excellent collaboration and coordination between the health partners in DPRK. The health cluster partners comprise three United Nations agencies and two EUPS. In designing their individual activities, the partners will put into consideration the relative capacity of each organisation, as well as pre-emergency geographical coverage.

**Expected Outputs**

- 11 hospitals and linked communities in six flood-affected provinces provided with essential medical supplies and health kits.
- Health facilities in targeted provinces, counties and *ri*'s, have been equipped with basic reproductive health equipment, and other essential supplies.
- Capacity of targeted anti-epidemic stations and health facilities upgraded in affected areas to prevent, detect and respond to disease outbreaks.

Health- Lead agency: WHO		US\$
EUPS Unit 1 DPRK-07/H01	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Emergency medical support to six provinces affected by floods.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To provide prevention support and emergency medicines for waterborne diseases to 11 hospitals and linked communities in six provinces affected by the floods</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 520,000 in six provinces.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Korean European Cooperation Coordination Agency [KECCA]) and Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)</p>	720,000
EUPS Unit 2 DPRK-07/H02	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Essential health support to families affected by the severe flooding in four counties of South Hamgyong Province, DPRK.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Improve access to primary health care for approximately 800,000 beneficiaries affected by the severe flooding in South Hamgyong Province, through the provision of essential health kits at family, <i>ri</i> and county level.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Approximately 800,000 in 4 counties of South Hamgyong Province. It is expected that at least 400,000 of these will be children</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> KECCA and the Provincial City Management</p>	400,000
UNFPA DPRK-07/H03	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Emergency Reproductive Health Services</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce maternal mortality and morbidity among the flood affected population by ensuring clean and safe delivery at the primary health care (<i>ri</i>) and referral (county) level;</li> <li>• Ensure uninterrupted reproductive health, including family planning services;</li> <li>• Rebuild the capacity for basic emergency obstetric care (EmOC) at <i>ri</i> level.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 80,000 directly affected and one million indirectly</p>	480,000

<sup>5</sup> Assessment of damaged health facilities and procurement of rehabilitation materials will occur in the first two months of the response plan.

**DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007**

<b>Health- Lead agency: WHO</b>		<b>US\$</b>
	affected women of child-bearing age <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Public Health	
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>DPRK-07/H04</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency assistance in health <b>Objectives:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To provide essential medicines kits to health facilities at county and <i>ri</i> level in flood affected areas;</li> <li>• To provide essential drugs, including doctors bags with emergency equipment to Section Doctors;</li> <li>• To provide temporary assistance for supervision of the emergency assistance.</li> </ul> <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Health institutions covering population of up to 6.5 million in affected areas <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Public Health, National Coordination Committee for UNICEF; in coordination with WHO, DPRK Red Cross	<b>1,560,000</b>
<b>WHO</b> <b>DPRK-07/H05</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Strengthen provision of essential health services for the flood affected population. <b>Objective:</b> To contribute to the provision of essential primary health care services: curative, preventive and health promotion for people affected by floods, including disease surveillance, outbreak response, water quality monitoring, and provision of essential medicines and basic commodities. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Health institutions covering population of up to 6.5 million in affected areas <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Public Health, UNICEF, UNFPA, DPRK Red Cross.	<b>2,600,000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,760,000</b>

### 3.3 NUTRITION

**Lead agency: UNICEF**

**Objectives:**

1. Support the emergency nutrition rehabilitation of severely malnourished children in targeted health facilities and residential care centres for infants without primary care givers, using approved protocols, through the provision of uninterrupted supplies of therapeutic food;
2. Reduce micronutrient deficiencies in the affected areas among children under five, pregnant and lactating women, and other vulnerable groups through the provision of micronutrient supplements.

The main role of the organisations implementing the nutrition component of the response plan will be to provide sufficient quantity of therapeutic foods and milk, as well as micronutrient supplements to maintain and/or improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups, in particular young children and women of childbearing age, in the affected areas. Existing delivery mechanisms, notably the national network of childcare facilities, will need to be built on, and nutritional surveillance increased. This will be complemented by an increased emphasis on infant and young child feeding, including the promotion of breastfeeding combined with targeted therapeutic feeding both at the facility and home with specialised therapeutic foods.

**Expected Outputs**

- Planned quantities of therapeutic food procured and distributed to targeted health and childcare facilities.
- Planned quantities of micronutrient supplements procured and distributed to targeted vulnerable groups.
- Targeted health facilities and childcare providers capacity for nutrition monitoring and rehabilitation is increased.

Nutrition Lead agency: UNICEF		US\$
UNICEF DPRK-07/H06	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Assistance to respond to nutritional needs: Emergency assistance for management of severe acute malnutrition through supply of therapeutic foods and milk, provision of micronutrient supplements, improvement of infant and complementary feeding and temporary assistance for implementation of the interventions.</p> <p>This will be supported by a rapid screening of under 5 children to better target activities</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Nutritionally vulnerable groups in all flood affected areas</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Public Health, National Coordination Committee for UNICEF.</p>	900,000
<b>Total for Nutrition Sub-Sector</b>		<b>900,000</b>
<b>Total for Health and Nutrition Sector</b>		<b>6,660,000</b>

### 3.4 FOOD SECURITY

**Lead agency: World Food Programme (WFP)**

#### Objectives

1. Help save lives of vulnerable groups affected by the floods by providing emergency food relief to cover their immediate food needs.
2. Help prevent deterioration in the nutritional status of vulnerable groups, in particular women and small children, through the provision of nutritiously adequate meals.

WFP is one of the few external providers of food assistance in the country, with years of experience of working in the DPRK and with both the capacity and knowledge to mount an efficient emergency response to this disaster. WFP assistance is well suited to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable, due to its comprehensive nutritional value and more stringent targeting and monitoring requirements.

WFP's ongoing Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) has been severely under-funded, with pipeline breaks regularly experienced since its launch in May 2006. It is essential that WFP is able to provide emergency assistance to flood-affected populations, while at the same time maintaining regular WFP programme activities such as school feeding, supplementary feeding/mother child nutrition, and food for community development for the most vulnerable groups.

For the emergency assistance under this response plan, WFP and the Government will programme food assistance in the targeted areas on the basis of official Government requests, as well as the findings of WFP assessment missions. WFP will be responsible for procurement of commodities, and their international sea and rail transport to the entry point in the DPRK. The commodities will then be transferred to the Government, which will be responsible for internal transport, storage and handling.

Distribution plans for every food shipment will require joint agreement by WFP and the Government. WFP will insist that regular conditions of assessments, monitoring and evaluation by international staff are maintained. The long-standing principle of "no access-no food" will continue to be upheld and food assistance will only be provided to counties/districts that WFP is able to visit. WFP will complement its existing staffing levels to ensure adequate capacity to ensure the ability to assess distributions and evaluations as required.

German Agro-Action (DWHH/GAA) will be also providing food (mainly rice, fortified oil, high energy biscuits) as part of an emergency response in focus counties of the regular ongoing programmes of EUPS Unit 4 (i.e. GAA outfit in the DPRK) and with funds raised outside the current appeal. Activities will be coordinated through the Sectoral Group on Food Security chaired by WFP.

**Expected Output:** 215,000 beneficiaries supplied with food.

Lead agency: WFP		US\$
<p><b>WFP</b></p> <p><b>DPRK-07/F01</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Emergency assistance to flood-affected population.  <b>Objective:</b> Distribution of basic food basket of wheat flour, soya beans, vegetable oil and sugar (equivalent to 1,900 kcal) to the flood-affected populations in need.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 215,000 people  <b>Partners:</b> National Coordinating Committee (NCC) for WFP</p>	<p><b>4,652,922</b></p>

### 3.5 EDUCATION

Lead agency: UNICEF

#### Objectives

1. Provide a set of basic school materials for 100,000 children in the affected areas.
2. Provide 500 schools with basic school furniture (desk and chairs).

The Government's commitment to basic education for all remains very strong and has resulted in the early prioritisation by the MoE of re-establishing functioning schools in the flood-affected areas. Because the magnitude of the flooding has affected approximately 500 schools, coupled with the need to re-open schools as soon as possible, international cooperation to address the situation is required. In doing so, international organisations seek to supplement, not replace national efforts.

The overall goal of the education sector response plan is therefore to support the MoE re-open schools after the summer break in flood-affected areas. Rapid assessments conducted by the different agencies confirm that many schools have suffered partial or serious damage as result of the floods. It is estimated that up to 500 schools and kindergartens may have been affected by the floods, impacting the education of around 100,000 children. UNICEF is working with the MoE in preparing an assessment of affected schools and kindergartens/day care centres, including the number of classrooms and children affected and the need for school supplies and furniture to support school re-entry.

UNICEF has started visiting affected schools to determine the type of damage and losses suffered by schools and the needs to support the school re-entry. For planning purposes, based on the results of preliminary rapid assessments, it is assumed that the within each county there will be ten affected schools and kindergarten, with an average of four classrooms per school. This figure may be revised pending further assessments.

Based on the results of the assessments, UNICEF plans to procure school supplies and furniture either locally or in China. Distribution of the supplies and furniture will be undertaken by the MoE with UNICEF monitoring. In addition to the regular programme focus on quality of education, UNICEF will also be working with the MoE and local authorities to strengthen the preparedness and response capacity of education departments at provincial and county level in case of future emergencies.

#### Expected Outputs

- An estimated 100,000 children in flood-affected schools receive school supplies for the resumption of the school year.
- An estimated 500 schools are provided with basic school furniture (desk and chairs) to replace furniture damaged or lost in the floods.
- Emergency preparedness and response capacity of MoE officials at central, provincial and county level is strengthened.

Lead agency: UNICEF		US\$
<p><b>UNICEF</b></p> <p><b>DPRK-07/E01</b></p>	<p><b>Project:</b> Support School Re-entry.  <b>Objective:</b> Procure and distribute school furniture and supplies to 500 flood affected schools and kindergarten.  <b>Beneficiaries:</b> 100,000 children  <b>Partners:</b> MoE, NCC for UNICEF, Local Authorities</p>	<p><b>1,000,000</b></p>

### 3.6 AGRICULTURE

Lead agency: FAO

**Objective:**

1. To improve cereal crop production in flood affected areas through provision of emergency agricultural inputs; including fertiliser, seeds, tools and plastic sheeting;
2. To procure and distribute wheat and barley seeds to replace destroyed seed stocks.

The overarching strategy for achieving this sector's response plan objectives is to help the Government develop a rapid and viable approach to enabling early recovery of cereal production as a result of loss or damage to floods. This is reflected in the following response activities:

- Procurement of wheat and barley seeds to replace stocks lost as a result of sprouting due to high humidity and sudden inundation;
- Procurement and timely distribution of essential fertilizer;
- Procurement of plastic sheeting (a reserve has already been mobilized for temporary shelter and covering the warehouses, etc. and needs to be replaced urgently);
- Procurement and distribution of tools; and
- Procurement of lime and sulphur mixture to treat rice fields that have been infected by rice leaf blight and rice plant fever due to inundation.

**Expected Outputs**

- Improved 2007cereal production in the affected provinces by providing the means for extension of the winter crop;
- Wheat and barely seed stocks in the affected farms restored;
- Infection of rice fields with rice leaf blight and rice plant fever controlled.

Lead agency: FAO		US\$
<b>FAO</b>  <b>DPRK-07/A01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Response to Damage to Arable Land as a Result of Floods <b>Objective:</b> Enabling early recovery of cereal production as a result of loss or damage due to floods <b>Beneficiaries:</b> worst-affected farms in South Pyongan, North and South Hwanghae and Kangwon provinces <b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Agriculture	<b>800,000</b>

#### 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Government is actively leading the flood response. All efforts of the humanitarian community, as outlined in this Appeal, are undertaken in close collaboration with, and in support of, the Government. Two Government entities provide overall coordination of the humanitarian community's efforts. The National Coordinating Committees (NCCs), under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are working with the agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, while the Korean European Cooperation Coordination Agency (KECCA) coordinates the response of the EUPS Units<sup>6</sup>.

Under the Resident Coordinator *a.i.*, United Nations agencies are coordinating closely among each other and with resident EUPS Units currently engaged in the response effort. This is accomplished through regular and *ad hoc* coordination meetings involving the broader Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) membership (Inter-Agency Forum).

In light of the limited scale of the resident international response in relation to Government and bilateral efforts, and the short duration of the immediate emergency phase, it has been determined that an implementation of the cluster approach is not warranted. Nonetheless, the response of the humanitarian community is guided by the principles of inclusive coordination and predictable leadership.

As such, established Sector Working Groups on food security, health, water and sanitation and agriculture provide fora for sectoral response planning, strategic prioritisation and information exchange. Consultations within these Working Groups and with the relevant Government counterparts form the basis for this Appeal and will guide the implementation of its projects. In addition to existing Working Groups, sector leadership has been established in the education and nutrition sectors for the ongoing flood response (see summary table below).

Relief efforts will be complemented by activities carried out under Agencies' regular programmes in DPRK.

The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and Sector Focal Agencies will facilitate operational coordination between resident and non-resident partners providing emergency assistance. In connection, in order to ensure the management requirements and the swift and effective implementation of the Flash Appeal, it is foreseen that a temporary Coordination Support Officer (at the L4 level) will be fielded for three months to support the office of the UN Resident Coordinator *a.i.*.

Cluster/Sector	Focal Agency	Partners
Water and Sanitation	UNICEF	Ministry of City Management, WFP, DPRK Red Cross, EUPS Units 2, 3, 5
Health	WHO	Ministry of Public Health UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, DPRK Red Cross, EUPS Units 1,2
Nutrition	UNICEF	NCC, Institute of Child Health, State Planning Committee, Grand People's Study House, WFP
Food Security	WFP	NCC for WFP, EU Food Security Unit, FAO, SDC, EUPS Units 2,3,4
Agriculture	FAO	SDC, EUPS Units 3, 4 and 5', WFP
Education	UNICEF	EUPS Unit 2, UNESCO (non-resident)

<sup>6</sup> European Union Programme Support Units' or PSUs are the names given to non-Governmental organizations operating in DPRK. The EUPS designation is normally used rather than NGO full titles.

EUPS Unit 1 – Première Urgence.

EUPS Unit 2 – Save the Children UK.

EUPS Unit 3 – Concern.

EUPS Unit 4 – German Agro Action/ Deutsche Welthungerhilfe.

EUPS Unit 5 – Triangle.

EUPS Unit 6 – *currently vacant*.

EUPS Unit 7 – Handicap International.

**Table II: Korea DPR Flash Appeal: Floods Emergency 2007**  
 List of Projects - By Sector  
 as of 27 August 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

Page 1 of 1

Project Code	Appealing Agency	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
<b>AGRICULTURE</b>			
DPRK-07/A01	FAO	Emergency Response to Damage to Arable Land as a Result of Floods	800,000
<b>Subtotal for AGRICULTURE</b>			<b>800,000</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
DPRK-07/E01	UNICEF	Support School Re-entry	1,000,000
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>1,000,000</b>
<b>FOOD</b>			
DPRK-07/F01	WFP	Emergency assistance to flood-affected population	4,652,922
<b>Subtotal for FOOD</b>			<b>4,652,922</b>
<b>HEALTH</b>			
DPRK-07/H01	EUPS 1	Emergency medical support to 6 provinces affected by floods	720,000
DPRK-07/H02	EUPS 2	Essential health support to families affected by the severe flooding in four counties of South Hamgyong Province, DPRK	400,000
DPRK-07/H03	UNFPA	Provision of Emergency Reproductive Health Services	480,000
DPRK-07/H04	UNICEF	Emergency assistance in health	1,560,000
DPRK-07/H05	WHO	Strengthen provision of essential health services for the flood affected population	2,600,000
DPRK-07/H06	UNICEF	Emergency Assistance to respond to nutritional needs	900,000
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH</b>			<b>6,660,000</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
DPRK-07/WS01	EUPS 2	Water and Sanitation provision to four counties of South Hamgyong seriously affected by floods	250,000
DPRK-07/WS02	UNICEF	Emergency assistance in water and sanitation	740,000
<b>Subtotal for WATER AND SANITATION</b>			<b>990,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>14,102,922</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 27 August 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: Korea DPR Flash Appeal: Floods Emergency 2007**

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
as of 27 August 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing organisation.

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Project Code	Sector Name	Sector/Activity	Original Requirements (\$)
<b>EUPS 1</b>			
DPRK-07/H01	HEALTH	Emergency medical support to 6 provinces affected by floods	720,000
<b>Sub total for EUPS 1</b>			<b>720,000</b>
<b>EUPS 2</b>			
DPRK-07/H02	HEALTH	Essential health support to families affected by the severe flooding in four counties of South Hamgyong Province, DPRK	400,000
DPRK-07/WS01	WATER AND SANITATION	Water and Sanitation provision to four counties of South Hamgyong seriously affected by floods	250,000
<b>Sub total for EUPS 2</b>			<b>650,000</b>
<b>FAO</b>			
DPRK-07/A01	AGRICULTURE	Emergency Response to Damage to Arable Land as a Result of Floods	800,000
<b>Sub total for FAO</b>			<b>800,000</b>
<b>UNFPA</b>			
DPRK-07/H03	HEALTH	Provision of Emergency Reproductive Health Services	480,000
<b>Sub total for UNFPA</b>			<b>480,000</b>
<b>UNICEF</b>			
DPRK-07/E01	EDUCATION	Support School Re-entry	1,000,000
DPRK-07/H04	HEALTH	Emergency assistance in health	1,560,000
DPRK-07/H06	HEALTH	Emergency Assistance to respond to nutritional needs	900,000
DPRK-07/WS02	WATER AND SANITATION	Emergency assistance in water and sanitation	740,000
<b>Sub total for UNICEF</b>			<b>4,200,000</b>
<b>WFP</b>			
DPRK-07/F01	FOOD	Emergency assistance to flood-affected population	4,652,922
<b>Sub total for WFP</b>			<b>4,652,922</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 27 August 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

**Table III: Korea DPR Flash Appeal: Floods Emergency 2007**

List of Projects - By Appealing Organisation  
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<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector Name</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements (\$)</b>
<b>WHO</b>			
DPRK-07/H05	HEALTH	Strengthen provision of essential health services for the flood affected population	2,600,000
<b>Sub total for WHO</b>			<b>2,600,000</b>
<b>Grand Total:</b>			<b>14,102,922</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 27 August 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

## ANNEX I.

### IFRC EMERGENCY APPEAL – SUMMARY

IFRC launched an emergency appeal on 20.08 in the amount of CHF 6,619,166 (USD 5,481,948) in cash, kind, or services to assist 3.7 million beneficiaries for six months. The appeal seeks to provide the most vulnerable with essential medical supplies and NFIs, as well as hygiene promotion and health education to prevent the further spread of disease. These interventions will be implemented by the DPRK Red Cross Society.

#### **Operational Summary**

Record high torrential rains have flooded many regions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), severely damaging or destroying infrastructure and agriculture. The floods have left at least 89,000 people completely homeless, 221 dead and tens of thousands living in temporary shelters.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Red Cross Society has been responding to the disaster with relief supplies and the mobilisation of volunteers. It has now requested further international support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Risks of consequent health emergencies are high and serious damage to the health service infrastructure, and lack of medical supplies, leaves millions vulnerable to diseases. A priority of the national society is to immediately distribute emergency health kits to primary and secondary health care facilities in order to meet the most basic needs of the affected populations.

Furthermore, as the national society continues to care for those left vulnerable by these floods, it is critical that the emergency disaster preparedness stock are replenished to allow the national society to rapidly respond to the continuation of this operation as well as new emergencies. This emergency appeal seeks to provide the national society, and thus vulnerable populations, with essential medical supplies and non-food relief items, as well as provide hygiene promotion and health education to prevent the further spread of disease in the aftermath of these floods.

#### **Objectives and activities**

##### **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 Activities**

Improved access to basic healthcare services in 22 counties/cities:

- Procure and distribute 130 emergency health kits to 22 flood- affected counties and cities in identified provinces.
- Distribute positioned 20 cholera kits<sup>1</sup> and 500 cartons of dressing materials 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 targeted provinces.
- Replenishment and maintenance of stock with an additional 20 emergency health kits, 20 cholera kits, 500 cartons of dressing materials and 150 first aid kits.
- Monitor and evaluate the drug distribution and utilisation.

##### **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 population in 22 flood affected counties and cities (South Hamgyong, South Pyongan provinces and Kaesong Municipality in North Hwanghae)

##### **Expected Results Activities**

Access to sustainable safe water and hygiene awareness among the affected populations

- Procure and distribute 99 metric tons of chlorine to county/Ri water storage facilities.

- Hygiene promotion and health education by the Red Cross volunteers in communities and at first aid posts.
- Training of Red Cross volunteers in communicable disease prevention and control, including CBFA.

**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. (Kangwan, North Hwanghea, South Hwanghea, South Pyongan, South Hamgyong provinces and Kaesong Municipality)

**Expected Results Activities**

Targeted/Identified flood affected families have received essential non-food items and have mechanisms to cope with their situation

- Identification, registration and verification of beneficiaries
- Mobilise Red Cross volunteers to register beneficiaries and to distribute family kits
- Distribute 21,038 family kits (four blankets, one 20-litre water container, one 4x6m plastic sheet, 300 water purification tablets and one set of basic kitchen equipment) to 21,038 affected families in identified areas
- Monitor the distribution and carry-out ongoing assessment to establish further non-food item needs
- Purchase 21,000 family kits as replenishment of distributed stock

## ANNEX II.

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Dong	Small (below county level) administrative entity (urban)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DWHH/GAA	Die Deutsche Welthungerhilfe / German Agro-Action
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid
EmOC	Emergency Obstetric Care
EU	European Union
EUPS	European Union Programme Support Unit
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GAA	German Agro-Action
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
KECCA	Korean European Cooperation Coordination Agency
MCM	Ministry of City Management
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MT	Metric Tons
NCC	National Coordinating Committee
NDC	National Defence Committee
NFIs	Non-Food Items
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PDC	Public Distribution Centre
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
PU	Première Urgence
RCS	Red Cross Society
RH	Reproductive Health
ri	Small (below county level) administrative entity (rural)
SC	Save the Children UK
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
UN	United Nations
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollars
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 September 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

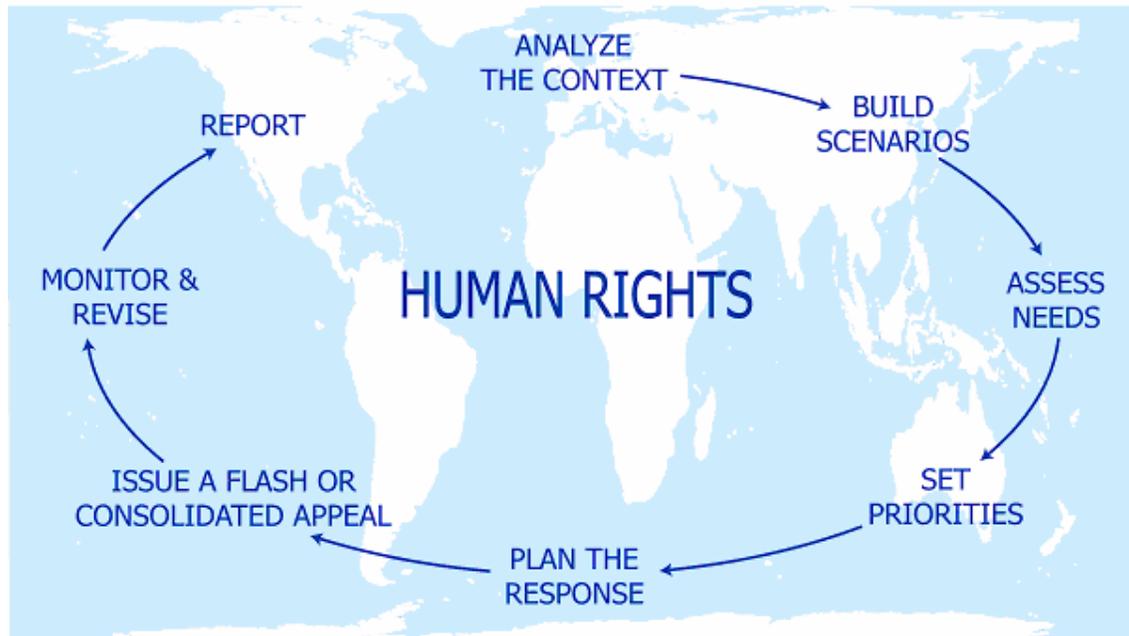
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title & Organisation:

Email Address:

## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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