Operational Context

WFP has been present in DPR Korea since 1995, providing humanitarian assistance to vulnerable women and children, and working to build resilience to climate-related risks.

Food insecurity and malnutrition in DPR Korea are chronic and widespread, disproportionately affecting vulnerable women and children. Recurrent natural disasters limited arable land, low mechanization and lack of quality inputs hamper food production.

Unfavourable climatic conditions coupled with limited supplies of agricultural inputs had a severe impact on the yields of the 2018 harvest.

WFP and FAO joint rapid Food Security Assessment conducted in April 2019 estimated that 10.1 million people (40 percent of the population) are in urgent need of food assistance, and country's uncovered food deficit is estimated at a level of about 1.36 million mt. The initial indication of the early crop harvest of potatoes, wheat and barley are positive. However, the weather conditions may have negatively affected the main crops, which will be harvested in September/October. Post-harvest losses are also expected to be higher than usual due to shortages of fuel and electricity.

Operational Updates

- WFP nutrition programmes assisted 6,316 children in boarding schools, 324,996 children in nurseries, 101,100 children in kindergartens, 2,972 children in paediatric wards/hospitals, 114,513 pregnant and breastfeeding women, and 8,034 Tuberculosis (TB) patients. Nutritional support is focused on areas of the country where food security and nutrition are fragile and reaches 60 counties across nine provinces every month.

- Operational plans are currently being reviewed based on the findings of the rapid food security assessment that was conducted in April 2019. WFP has engaged with the Government and the donor community regarding its plans to assist more people, focusing on the most vulnerable children and pregnant and breastfeeding women.

- WFP urged donors to support humanitarian needs in DPR Korea, estimating that 300,000 mt of food is needed in support of those most affected by ongoing food shortages.

- In August, WFP conducted a technical mission to assess the existing capacity of facilities producing corn soya blend for nutrition programmes. The findings of this assessment will help to determine what resources are needed to maintain the production line over the next 10 years. WFP was accompanied on the mission by the manufacturer of the production equipment.

In Numbers

US$ 16 million September 2019 – February 2020
Net Funding Requirements

557,930 people assisted
in August 2019

1,425 mt of food
distributed in August 2019

Population: 25 million
Life expectancy: 71.6 years
Income Level: Low
Chronic malnutrition: 19% of children between 6-59 months (MICS 2017)

Photo Caption: WFP/Nguyenduc Hoang
WFP Country Strategy

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

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<td>161 m</td>
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**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** People vulnerable to disasters and food insecurity in targeted areas are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and after shocks and stresses by 2021.

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

**Activities:** Provide conditional gender-responsive resilience-building support for disaster-prone communities in WFP-targeted areas.

**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Everyone has access to food

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

**Activities:** Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls and people infected with TB, and strengthen the capacity of local food processors

**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 3:** People vulnerable to disasters and food insecurity in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.

**Focus area:** Resilience Building

**Activities:** Provide emergency in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people in the event of humanitarian crises.

Challenges

- Disruption to banking channels limits access to cash for operations. To mitigate this, WFP minimizes the amount of in-country expenditure and procures all required food and non-food commodities internationally. Unintended impacts of sanctions include the delays in the transportation of vital goods to the country as ship owners are reluctant to send vessels to DPR Korea because of lengthy cargo inspections, fines and the risk of being embargoed from other ports.
- While the strong partnership with the Central Bureau of Statistics has facilitated better access to data on vulnerability and humanitarian needs, the operating environment remains challenging in this regard. This partnership was particularly appreciated during the recent rapid food security assessment.

Monitoring

- Monitoring missions continued throughout August, visiting FFA and nutrition programme sites. In total, WFP visited 95 institutions in 16 counties. During monitoring visits, international field monitors met with local officials, institution staff and beneficiaries. In addition, WFP had access to supported institutions such as nurseries, boarding schools, hospitals, TB sanatoriums and food production factories.

Partnerships

- Despite the unstable political context surrounding the Korean peninsula, WFP has intensified collaboration with the host government and outreach to donors to build new partnerships and mobilize additional resources to address the worsened food security situation in DPRK.
- WFP co-chairs the Food Security and Agriculture Sector Working Group with FAO and the Nutrition Sector Working Group with UNICEF. The Sectors include humanitarian actors such as the UN, resident and non-resident NGOs.

Donors

WFP’s resource partners in DPR Korea include Canada, France, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland and private sector partners.