According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, around 16 million people in North Korea are chronically food insecure, and 28 percent of children under 5 are chronically malnourished. The official public distribution system is inadequate, and only provides 310 grams of cereal a day (approximately 1,250 kilocalories). To supplement their daily diet, private citizens plant risky hillside crops that go directly to their families, unlike state-run farm harvests that mostly are turned over to the State. They are deforesting lands that have a greater than 15 degree slope and are planting their own crops, according to the UN FAO/WFP. Despite the shallow soil, accelerated erosion, low yield expectations, poor seed quality, and the fact that most of the hillside cultivators do not necessarily have an agricultural background, private citizens continue to deforest hillsides in order to supplement their diet and provide for their families. According to geospatial analysis, there are over 250,000 hectares of sloped agriculture in North Korea. The highest prevalency of the hillside farming is in the central mountainous region where flat agricultural land is scarce. The pervasive use of hillsides to plant crops in the central mountainous area is an indicator that the people in those areas do not have ready access to sufficient food from the public distribution center, and therefore have to plant risky hillside plots.