

World Food Programme DPR Korea 2019-2021

ADDRESSING HUMANITARIAN NEEDS AND
UNDERNUTRITION, REDUCING DISASTER RISK
AND RESPONDING TO CRISES



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Addressing humanitarian needs and undernutrition,
reducing disaster risk and responding to crises

Chronic and widespread undernutrition continues to push large portions of the population in DPR Korea into humanitarian need.

Despite recent improvements in malnutrition at the national level (from 28% in 2012 to 19% last year according to the 2017 Multi Indicator Cluster Survey), more than 10 million people – or 40% of the population – are undernourished and require humanitarian assistance. Many rural areas continue to face a nutrition crisis and require urgent and sustained support; five provinces face serious chronic malnutrition, with some rates as high as 40%. Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly in iron, zinc, vitamin A and iodine, are common and rates of anaemia among pregnant women stand at 31.2%. There is also an established relationship between poor nutrition and increased susceptibility to diseases including Tuberculosis (TB), which poses a major public health risk in DPR Korea.

More frequent and severe natural hazards in DPR Korea mean that communities' coping capacities are stretched to the limit, and the risks of humanitarian catastrophes are real.

Floods, drought and heatwaves affect the country, sometimes in the same year, destabilising agricultural production and

affecting food security in the long term. Communities in disaster-prone areas are continuously threatened by both chronic malnutrition and shocks associated with disasters, putting immense strains on their already limited coping capacities.

The threat of humanitarian crises in the DPR Korea is ever present, and emergency response capacity is a critical need.

Major droughts occurred in 2014 and 2015, when humanitarian partners responded providing life-saving assistance to 1.3 million people. The country also saw severe flooding in August 2015 and August 2016, requiring significant humanitarian interventions.

WFP Value proposition: Since 1995, WFP has delivered 4.6 million mt of food to the DPR Korea through emergency and relief operations, helping feed millions during and after the famine years. WFP DPR Korea's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2021 shows how the organization will continue its crucial humanitarian work towards zero hunger, in a manner that protects the food security and nutrition gains made so far, while preventing undernutrition, especially among those most at risk. Specifically, the ICSP outlines three strategic outcomes to contribute to SDG 2 (zero hunger).



1 – Children under 7 years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and Tuberculosis patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.



2 – People vulnerable to disasters and food insecurity in DPR Korea are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and after shocks and stresses by 2021.



3 – Humanitarian crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.

The WFP Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2021 for DPR Korea will also plan for assessments on vulnerability and humanitarian needs that integrate gender and age, using a tiered approach to conducting assessments and analysis, and engage with the Government in multi-disciplinary areas relevant to food security, such as disaster risk reduction, climate change and the environment.

WFP's added value in DPR Korea includes providing humanitarian and nutrition assistance to children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and


TB patients, and providing training to local fortified food processors through technical support to food factories; providing targeted, gender-informed humanitarian support for vulnerable food insecure communities at heightened risk of disasters; and providing life-saving food assistance to people affected by humanitarian crises.



WFP's locally-produced fortified blended cereals and biscuits provide vital nutrition to children under seven who face humanitarian needs.

Photo: WFP/Colin Kampschoer

WFP DPR Korea Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

2 ZERO HUNGER  SDG Target		SDG 2.1 End hunger by 2030 and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.	SDG 2.2 By 2030 end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and older persons.
WFP Strategic Outcomes			
WFP Strategic Outcome	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 1 Children under 7 years of age, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and Tuberculosis patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 2 People vulnerable to disasters and food insecurity in DPRK are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and after shocks and stresses by 2021.	STRATEGIC OUTCOME 3 Crisis-affected people in DPRK have access to food all year.
Activity	ACTIVITY 1 Provide nutrition assistance to children, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and Tuberculosis patients, and strengthen the capacity of local food processors.	ACTIVITY 2 Provide conditional, gender-informed livelihood support for food-insecure population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	ACTIVITY 3 Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.