

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan

2019 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

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# Summary

In 2019, WFP commenced the implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for 2019-2021 in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea). This ICSP mainly follows the logic of previous operations, placing a focus on humanitarian assistance, while also incorporating activities that assist in building resilience for households and communities. WFP's assistance complements government safety net schemes with targeted interventions, particularly by aiming to reduce maternal and child undernutrition, with an emphasis on the critical first 1,000 days of life. In the area of resilience, WFP helps to build and rehabilitate assets with protective and productive purposes, while improving the food security and nutrition situation of beneficiaries.

Despite low wasting prevalence among children aged 6-59 months in recent years, [1] overall progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (zero hunger) is slow and uneven. The undernutrition rate increased from 43.4 percent in 2018 to 47.8 percent in 2019, reflecting chronic food insecurity, strong correlation with weather patterns and high elasticity of food consumption. In 2019 the food security and nutrition situation deteriorated compared to previous years, largely due to 2018's unfavourable harvest. WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) conducted a joint Rapid Food Security Assessment Mission (rFSAM) in April 2019 upon the Government's request. This assessment estimated that 10.1 million people (39 percent of the population) were in urgent need of food assistance, and that the uncovered food deficit for the entire 2019 was projected at 1.4 million mt.

In this context, WFP managed to mobilize additional resources and strengthen its response. The ICSP covered 60 counties across nine provinces (almost 30 percent of the country's area). This reached 896,000 beneficiaries, representing a 29 percent increase compared to 2018.[2] The beneficiaries included pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), children in nurseries, patients in paediatric wards in WFP-supported hospitals and tuberculosis (TB) patients. WFP also resumed support to kindergartens, assisting 101,100 kindergarten children (13,812 children in kindergartens were new beneficiaries that did not receive support in nurseries) out of a targeted 202,000 children.

WFP resumed and substantially expanded food assistance-for-assets activities in 2019, having mobilized double the amount of resources compared with 2018. As a result, WFP distributed 5,251 mt of maize for asset creation works, reaching over 268,080 beneficiaries. [3]

The ICSP maximized the contribution towards SDG 2 through a focus on the first 1,000 days of life and other nutrition activities, supporting the reduction of wasting, low birthweight, stunting, anaemia and immune deficiency diseases, as well as contributing to longer-term health, cognition and socio-economic outcomes. The food assistance-for-assets activities, in addition to contributing to SDG 2 outcomes, also contributed towards SDG targets 2.4 and 13.1, by strengthening sustainable food production systems and disaster risk management capacity. In accordance with WFP's Gender Policy 2015-2020, the ICSP placed an emphasis on supporting women's empowerment and gender equality. This is demonstrated in the targeted support to PLWG, which supports women's health and covers the energy costs and micronutrient needs associated with pregnancy and lactation. Similarly, the institutional meals for children helped to reduce the burden placed on women by young dependents.

While the National Coordinating Committee remained the lead cooperating partner, WFP developed the Multi-Disciplinary Project Management Team to foster partnerships beyond existing channels. This team serves as an inter-sectoral coordination framework, engaging with line ministries and counterpart institutions. In addition, strengthened collaboration with the Central Bureau of Statistics helped WFP to access and analyse additional food security and nutrition data, which complemented the field data collection results. As a co-chair of the food security and agriculture sector and the nutrition sector, as well as a participant of the monitoring and evaluation, and data management working groups, WFP promoted a coordinated approach to the implementation of SDG 2-related interventions. This included support in the formulation of the 2020 DPR Korea Needs and Priorities document, with direct objectives on food security and nutrition.

# 896,017



62%  
female

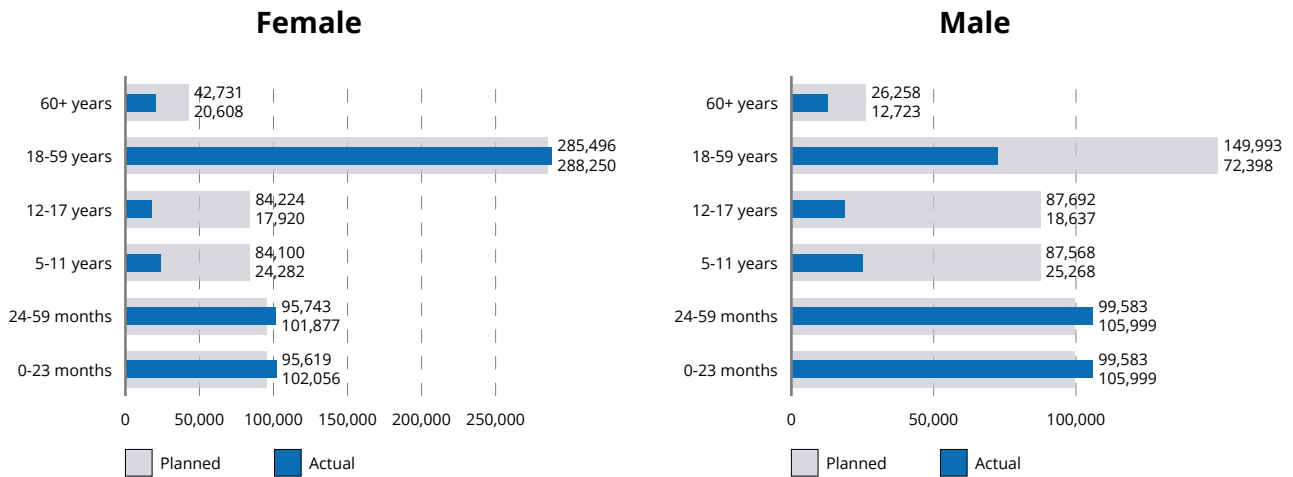


38%  
male

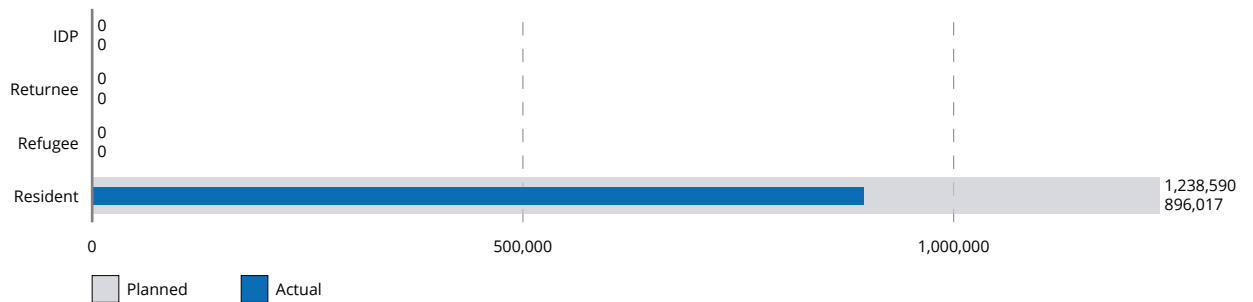
Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 67,273 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (50,234 Female, 17,039 Male)

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

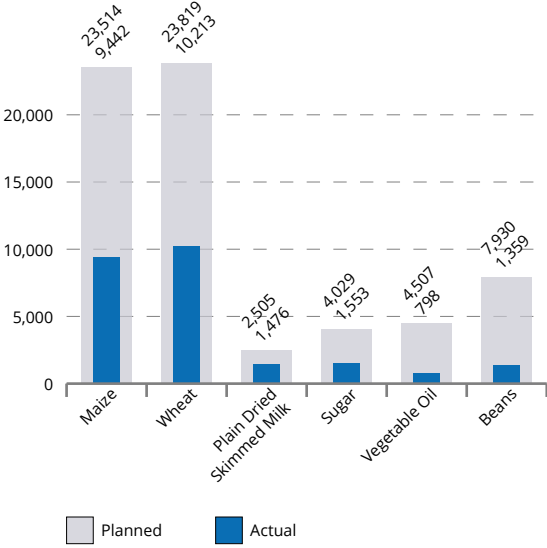


## Total Food and CBT

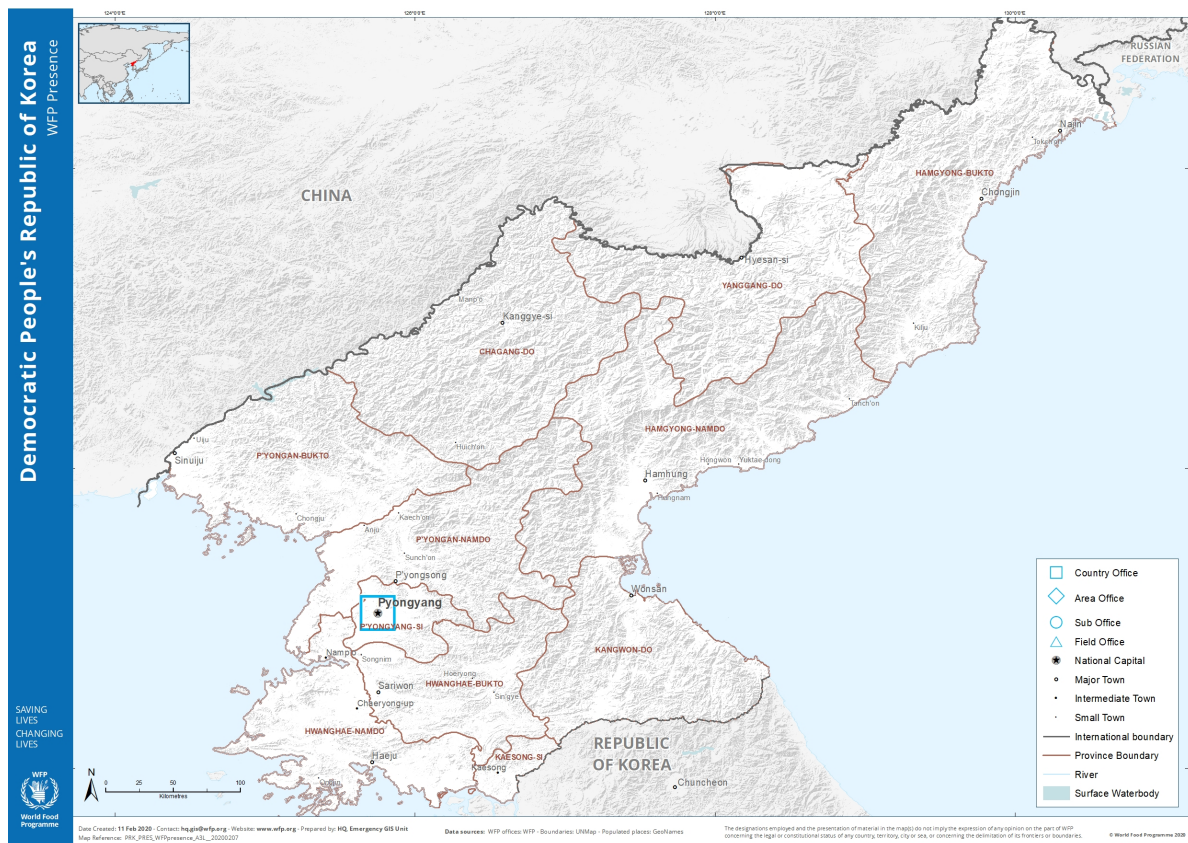


24,840 mt  
total actual food transferred in 2019  
of 66,305 mt total planned

### Annual Food Transfer



# Context and Operations



Despite recording low wasting prevalence, DPR Korea faces insufficient food production. Exacerbated by a lack of diverse diet, this results in chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, which is reflected in an increased prevalence of undernourishment, and high rates of stunting and anaemia. These challenges are compounded by the increase in climate-related disasters, which have profound humanitarian impacts for the country's food security and nutrition.

## *Chronic food insecurity:*

While making significant efforts to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency, DPR Korea does not consistently produce enough food. Low mechanization, limited arable land, lack of quality inputs and fertilizers are some of the key factors hampering agricultural productivity. Unfavourable climatic conditions had a severe impact on the 2018 harvest. The WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) joint Rapid Food Security Assessment Mission (rFSAM) conducted in April 2019 estimated that 10.1 million people (39 percent of the population) are food insecure and require humanitarian assistance, while only 7 percent of the population had an acceptable diet with frequent intake of high-protein foods and vegetables.[1]

## *Undernutrition:*

In the 2019 Global Hunger Index (GHI), DPR Korea was ranked 92 out of 117 qualifying countries, with a level of hunger qualified as serious.[2] Chronic food insecurity and poor dietary diversity were the major contributors to undernutrition. There were also persistent gaps in the nutritional status between rural and urban populations.

The number of undernourished people in 2019 was estimated at 12.2 million (47.8% of the population).[3] The prevalence of anaemia among reproductive-age women was 32.5%.[4] Among children under 5, the prevalence of stunting was estimated at 19.1%, and anaemia at 27.9%.[5]

## *Natural disasters:*

DPR Korea is highly vulnerable to increasing climate risks and recurrent natural disasters. Drought, heat waves and flash floods have a severe impact on agricultural production, undermining progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2. The INFORM Global Risk Index ranked DPR Korea at position 39 out of 191 countries in terms of their level of disaster risk.[6]

In September 2019 tropical cyclone Lingling made landfall as a Category 1 from the southwest of the country, inflicting heavy winds and rain damages on the main cereal-producing areas across three provinces. The cyclone damaged infrastructure and 46,200 hectares of arable land.

## *Political context:*





While the regime of sanctions expressly exempts humanitarian assistance, there are still some unintended impacts. The lack of banking channels complicates access to cash for operations, while the import of non-food items requires lengthy approval procedures. Suppliers are averse to reputational risks, which results in a more limited choice of procurement and logistics options. WFP has tailored its supply chain solutions to this context, in many cases reducing the lead time compared to previous years, while ensuring a consistent pipeline for the implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2021.

*Operations:*

WFP supports the DPR Korea Government's efforts in contributing to SDG 2, achieving zero hunger and in addressing the first strategic priority (food and nutrition security) of the United Nations Strategic Framework 2017–2021 for the country.

The ICSP 2019-2021 is designed to contribute towards three Strategic Outcomes:

- Strategic Outcome 1: Children under 7, pregnant and lactating 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 DPR Korea are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and after shocks and stresses by 2021;
- Strategic Outcome 3: Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.

WFP, under Strategic Outcome 1, provides nutrition assistance in the form of fortified cereals and biscuits. The focus of this outcome is placed on the first 1,000 days, which are a critical period for a child's physical and mental development, as well as supporting children above 2, women and people affected by diseases. WFP also integrates elements of capacity strengthening into local food production and institutional meals activities to improve food safety and quality.

WFP addresses Strategic Outcome 2 through the provision of conditional food assistance for the creation of productive and protective assets that contribute to enhancing livelihoods, improving food security and nutrition and reducing the risk of disasters.

Strategic Outcome 3 is designed for the provision of assistance during and immediately after emergencies. The activity under this outcome is a contingency and therefore, will be activated when emergencies occur.

# CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP mobilized 85 percent against the year's requirement of USD 54 million. This included funds confirmed in the end of 2018, resource transfers and country stocks carried over from the previous year.

Out of all allocated funds in 2019, 85 percent were allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 in support of nutrition, and 15 percent to Strategic Outcome 2, in support of resilience-building activities. While nutrition remained a priority, resilience activities received a three-fold increase compared to 2018, translating to an expanded programme. The lower expenditure against available resources under Strategic Outcome 1 can be attributed to lengthy commodity lead times and in-country production. This was also complicated by the need to match available contributions, which were tied to specific commodities, with other ingredients required to produce the finished products. Lower expenditure under Strategic Outcome 2 can be attributed to delayed receipt of resources, impacting the seasonal implementation of food assistance-for-assets activities. Strategic Outcome 3, focusing on crisis response in the event of natural disasters, was not activated this year and received no resources.

Flexible resources represented nearly a third of all funds received in 2019, a significant portion of which came from multilateral funds. Resources earmarked at the Strategic Outcome level also represented about a third, while the remaining portion was tied to specific commodities. The relatively large proportion of tied contributions increased the need for multilateral and flexible contributions. Such flexible cash resources were critical for pipeline and supply chain management, allowing WFP to procure the wide commodity range required to complement tied resources.

WFP significantly expanded the donor base from eight donors in 2018 to 14 in 2019. The overall level of mobilized resources represented a 100 percent increase from 2018. This greater volume of resources enabled WFP to resume coverage of kindergartens and to increase daily rations of fortified cereals and biscuits to targeted levels for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and children in nurseries.

Switzerland, Russia and Sweden are WFP's critical resource partners, which continuously provide assistance to WFP in DPR Korea. Much-needed flexible funding was also allocated from Canada, France and Liechtenstein. Norway provided its first contribution to WFP in DPR Korea since 2014, while Bulgaria allocated its first ever grant to WFP in this country. In 2019, the Republic of Korea re-engaged as a substantial donor, allocating funds through its Ministry of Unification and the Seoul Metropolitan Government. There was also a renewed interest for support from the Republic of Korea's private sector donors. WFP engaged with Southern partners, mobilizing a contribution from India. In response to tropical cyclone Lingling, WFP received funding from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support nutrition and food assistance for assets activities.

WFP's partnerships and resource mobilization strategy focuses on developing a compelling value proposition based on robust data and evidence, emphasizing sustainable partnerships with host government institutions and international donors. WFP engages with a wide range of donors, maintaining dialogue with government and non-government stakeholders in Pyongyang and key donor capitals. Seeking to familiarize donors with the work and operational environment in DPR Korea, WFP organized partnership activities, including field trips for delegations from various governments, as well as external auditors to operational sites.

DPR Korea's Government is an important cooperating partner for implementation. The National Coordinating Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides national staff, assets (such as factories for food transformation, warehouses and office space) and services (transportation from port to the factories and food distributions to WFP-supported institutions). Estimated host-government support in the form of logistics and technical assistance amounts to USD 6-7 million annually.



# Programme Performance

## Strategic outcome 01

Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$35,677,582	\$27,175,811	\$33,131,877	\$23,725,990

In 2019, WFP provided nutrition assistance to 662,573 beneficiaries, with children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) as the largest categories. This nutrition assistance also reached children in kindergartens and boarding schools, patients at paediatric wards in hospitals, and tuberculosis (TB) patients. Children supported by WFP constitute over 80 percent of all children aged 6-59 months residing in 60 WFP-assisted counties. WFP provided nutrition assistance to 20,606 TB patients in four provinces of the country. WFP also continued to support the Government in strengthening food production capacity.

WFP expanded its nutrition assistance in 2019, having mobilized more resources than in 2018. This allowed for a 33 percent increase in production of fortified cereals, including cereal milk blend and corn soya milk, as well as fortified biscuits in local factories compared to 2018. The highest growth was achieved in the production of biscuits (56 percent) and cereal milk blend (33 percent).

The increased resources also enabled WFP to resume its assistance to kindergartens, reaching 101,000 children. Starting from November, WFP also increased daily rations of fortified cereals for PLWG from 132 to 200 grams and added 60 grams of biscuits to the ration of children in nurseries, meeting the targets in the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for these categories.

### Activities

#### *Nutrition Assistance*

WFP provided beneficiaries with nutritious fortified cereals and biscuits which help to prevent malnutrition by providing for their macronutrient and micronutrient needs. The food items distributed in the children's institutions are consumed as snacks in-between main meals and are usually prepared as bread, pancakes and porridge depending on the children's preferences. Similarly, TB patients' preferences were considered while preparing their meals. The food distributed to PLWG complemented their regular diets to meet their daily nutrient requirement for healthy growth and development.

In addition, WFP distributed hygiene and nutrition-related messages, printed on PLWG beneficiary cards and WFP logbooks, to beneficiary institutions in order to increase beneficiary understanding on healthy diets and hygiene practices.

#### *Capacity Strengthening for Food Safety and Quality*

In 2019, WFP implemented various capacity strengthening activities under this Strategic Outcome to address the challenges related to food processing. Local food production remains a substantial contribution in supporting the Government to achieve SDG2 through food fortification.

WFP also provided training to government staff on nutrition, health and hygiene messages, to improve understanding and further dissemination to beneficiaries. Similarly, WFP conducted training of trainers for 148 officials from Kangwon, Ryanggang, North and South Hamgyong provinces, on nutrition for TB patients, together with the National Coordinating Committee and the Ministry of Public Health. The training helped to strengthen capacity for implementation of activities for TB patients and to increase their general nutrition understanding.

### Outputs and Outcomes

Under this Outcome WFP was able to reach 662,573 women and children (90 percent of all targeted beneficiaries), having increased the size of the rations provided to PLWG and children in nurseries to the level envisaged in the ICSP. WFP also resumed support to kindergartens, assisting 101,100 children in kindergartens. As WFP didn't receive all the required resources to reach the full caseload of children in kindergartens, WFP prioritized the provinces with the poorest nutrition indicators according to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2017.

Since WFP only commenced the TB intervention in 2019, it did not reach all planned TB patients. WFP agreed with the Government to first implement in four provinces and review progress, before expanding it further. WFP conducted trainings for 22 government staff from the planned 37 due to logistical and operational constraints.

WFP's ability to transfer the full food value for this Strategic Outcome was complicated by the lengthy commodity lead times and in-country production processes. This was also complicated by the need to match available contributions



which were tied to specific commodities, with the other ingredients required to produce the finished products. These factors were also the main reasons for WFP's expenditure under this Strategic Outcome being lower compared with available resources.

As part of regular monitoring, in the second half of 2019 WFP interviewed PLWG receiving WFP's rations through the public distribution centres, selected using a random sampling approach. Through this regular monitoring, WFP also collected data on children aged 6-59 months from all sixty counties which was later used to compare against WFP's actual beneficiary data for children aged 6-59 months. This monitoring found that WFP had exceeded targets in terms of coverage and regularity of distributions to populations which required assistance.

### Partnerships

To effectively implement the nutrition assistance activities, WFP continued to foster its partnerships. The partnership with the National Coordinating Committee facilitated WFP's access to 60 counties across nine provinces, representing almost 30 percent of the country's territory. In partnership with the Government, WFP produced fortified blended foods and fortified biscuits in eleven factories in eight provinces and cities.

In 2019, WFP also partnered with the Ministry of Public Health for the nutrition support to TB patients in hospitals and in households. This cooperation enabled WFP and the Government to implement the activity and draw out lessons for further nutrition support to TB patients.

Besides the well-functioning cooperation with the Government, WFP also co-chaired the Nutrition Working Group, working closely with other United Nations agencies and international non-governmental organizations in the country, for smoother implementation and coordination of WFP's operations. This working group helped in coordinating inputs to the national strategy on nutrition, and the DPR Korea Needs and Priorities document.

### Gender and Age Marker Monitoring

Gender was partially integrated in the activities under Strategic Outcome 1, resulting in a Gender and Age Marker of 3. WFP put in place plans to ensure the use of sex-disaggregated data in analyses, while supporting women's participation in capacity strengthening activities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen the capacity of local food processors.	1

## Strategic outcome 02

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$11,943,065	\$3,126,501	\$5,845,307	\$2,933,898

DPR Korea is highly vulnerable to climate risks and natural hazards. In 2018-2019, climate challenges further contributed to a worsening of the food security situation. Due to low snow coverage, crops planted in autumn 2018 were exposed to freezing temperatures, and melt-water reservoirs could not replenish in spring, resulting in a lack of soil moisture. In early September 2019, Typhoon Lingling significantly affected productive assets, inundating thousands of hectares of farmland and crops, and causing serious damage to irrigation infrastructure, human settlements, rail-tracks, roads, schools and hospitals.

In consideration of these shocks and stresses, WFP significantly expanded its food assistance-for-assets activities in 2019 compared to previous years. Strategic Outcome 2 received USD 5.8 million. These resources allowed WFP to resume activities suspended since autumn 2018 and distribute 5,251 mt of maize, which included some food accumulated in late 2018. In total, WFP reached 268,080 people (76 percent of targeted beneficiaries) through food assistance-for-assets activities.

### Activities



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provided conditional food transfers in the form of maize rations, in return for participation in asset creation activities. The created assets served both protective and productive purposes, reducing the risk and negative effect of disasters, while the distributed food assistance contributed to enhancing livelihoods, improving food security and nutrition. The projects were identified by the counties through community participation and then prioritized through a consultative process between WFP, the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection and the National Coordinating Committee. Before the selection discussions, WFP conducted pre-assessments in all the project sites, which informed the decisions on which activities would be implemented. Under these activities, WFP assisted efforts to rehabilitate damaged river embankments, desilt riverbeds and community water reservoirs, restore adequate irrigation water for agriculture production and protect public infrastructure and communities living along the rivers. In addition, WFP programmes included fruit and wood tree planting to support the diversification of agricultural production and prevent soil erosion. During the last quarter of the year, WFP implemented five more such projects in the areas most hit by Typhoon Lingling. WFP also provided working tools to participants of these activities. In 2019, WFP provided around 25% of working tools against the requirement, with the remaining 75% provided by the Government as a complementary contribution. To ensure the quality of these projects, WFP conducted pre-assessments of all submitted projects to assess their feasibility and sustainability. Together with the Government, WFP also conducted mid-term and project completion assessments before organizing food distribution.

### **Outputs and Outcomes**

WFP's food assistance provided through the 68,739 participants of the food assistance-for-assets activities helped to improve the food security situation to 268,080 household members. Through the programme, 3,949 hectares of agricultural land benefitted from rehabilitated irrigation schemes, and 12.94 million fruit and wood trees were planted across 3,350 hectares, reaching targets.

These activities supported national efforts in disaster risk reduction, as is reflected in the newly approved National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019-2030. WFP's activities contributed to the increase in the volume of irrigation water available in reservoirs, which resulted in increased productivity of land and additional acreage for cultivation. It is estimated that in total, WFP's rehabilitation activities enabled the production of an extra 20,700 mt of the main crops.

In total, WFP conducted 114 monitoring visits to asset-creation activity sites in 2019. Monitoring of this Strategic Outcome included multiple visits to all supported sites for identification, pre- and post-distribution assessments. These visits confirmed the appreciation that communities place on these activities and validated the impact on disaster risk reduction. Based on WFP's monitoring data, food assistance-for-assets activities contributed to a significant reduction in the level of stress faced by households as a result of food shortages.

WFP could not reach all planned beneficiaries because some of the resources were only received after the identification of autumn projects. This impacted the results, as the implementation of food assistance-for-assets activities in spring and autumn is affected by this seasonality. WFP's lower expenditure against available resources can also be attributed to this factor.

### **Partnerships**

WFP's primary partner for this Outcome was the National Coordinating Committee, which coordinates with the Ministry of Food Administration and the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection, county officials and communities while providing logistics and technical support.

It was observed that government and community ownership of the assets created was very high. WFP monitoring visits revealed that benefiting communities were independently maintaining and operating the assets. This finding was corroborated by donors who visited project sites. This is considered a success factor for food assistance for assets in the context of DPR Korea.

WFP also provided support to government training conducted for local authorities on project formulation, design and implementation. Before beginning the food assistance-for-assets projects, the counties trained the participants about work norms, their entitlements, the supporting organization, safety measures and other construction-related activities of the projects.

As the co-chair of the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group, WFP collaborated with United Nations agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), NGOs and donors to coordinate complementary approaches and share practices, thereby, enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of WFP assistance.

### **Gender and Age Marker Monitoring**

The participation of women under this Strategic Outcome was high. In 2019, 51 percent of the food assistance for assets participants were women, and nearly 60 percent of the project leadership positions belonged to women. All women participants also received training on project implementation. Gender was fully integrated into the

implementation of Strategic Outcome 2 with a Gender and Age Marker of 3.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-insecure population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	3

### Strategic outcome 03

Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$569,259	\$0	\$0	\$0

DPR Korea was affected by drought and typhoons in 2019. The most severe was Typhoon Lingling, affecting the provinces of South Hwanghae, North Hwanghae and South Hamgyong. WFP and other United Nations and NGO partners conducted a joint assessment of the damage caused by the typhoon. While WFP continued its regular operations in the targeted counties of the affected provinces, it was not requested to mobilize further and therefore did not implement emergency activities under Strategic Outcome 3 in 2019.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide unconditional in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	N/A

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In DPR Korea, gender equality, particularly in terms of participation in work, education and health, is guaranteed through its Constitution and related legislation. Notably, the Law on Sex Equality (1946) and The Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Women (2010) establish equal rights for men and women, which includes among others, property and inheritance rights, free marriage, divorce and division of marital property during divorce. There is also the Socialist Women's Union of DPR Korea, a nation-wide mass organization with the role of promoting gender equality and increasing women's political participation.

Despite the sound legal and institutional framework, some gender and social inequalities persist. Traditional division of roles and responsibilities still impede opportunities for women, who are yet to equally hold positions of leadership. The Gender Inequality Index indicates the relatively low representation of women in parliament (16 seats) and in the labour force, with a participation rate of 74.3 percent for women vs. 84.3 for men.[1]

In accordance with WFP's Gender Policy 2015-2020, the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) helps to address some aspects of gender inequality in DPR Korea. Under Strategic Outcome 1, approximately 66 percent of WFP's nutrition assistance beneficiaries are women and girls. The distribution of WFP's rations to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) supports women's health, addressing their micronutrient needs, as well as largely covering the extra dietary energy costs associated with pregnancy and lactation.[2] Moreover, WFP's support through institutional meals for children helps to reduce the burden placed on women by caring for young dependants.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP also placed emphasis on women, who constitute over 51 percent of all beneficiaries and participants of the food assistance-for-assets activities, while about 60 percent of project leadership positions belong to women. The participation of women in food assistance-for-assets activities is well accepted by communities and husbands. WFP also prioritized women in distributing non-food items.

WFP supported managerial positions, as well as decent jobs, increasing work participation for women. 63 percent of all staff working in WFP-supported factories are women. WFP also promoted training for women, ensuring 57 percent of participants in the tuberculosis (TB) workshop were women. As part of capacity strengthening efforts, WFP participated in UN Country Team System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) Gender Equality Scorecard assessment, which facilitated coordination and improved joint planning towards gender equality.

In 2019, WFP increased investment towards gender equality, having conducted a gender analysis mission in March which examined the challenges and opportunities for integration of the gender equality and women's empowerment agenda into WFP activities, as well as recommending a set of gender-specific programmatic measures.

## Protection

### Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

WFP's assistance in DPR Korea is guided by principles of protection, adapted to the particular needs of women, men, girls and boys, with consideration of people with disabilities.

In 2019, under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP visited randomly selected pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) beneficiary households. Having added protection and safety specific questions to the monitoring checklists in July, WFP found that 100 percent of PLWG reported having received WFP's assistance without any protection or safety challenges. Similarly, 100 percent stated that they had unhindered access to WFP programme and were served in a dignified manner.

In DPR Korea, WFP food distributions to PLWG always take place within the premises of the government public distribution centres which is where beneficiaries collect their bi-weekly food allowance. No incidents related to protection were reported during the field monitoring visits conducted in 2019 for both the nutrition assistance programme and the food assistance-for-assets activities.

WFP also found that among targeted beneficiaries, 100 percent of inpatients in the paediatric wards and children in the boarding schools reported receiving WFP support. Similarly, WFP supported 95 percent of the children in the nurseries and 50 percent of the PLWG against the Global Implementation Plan with fortified cereals throughout the year. The remaining 50 percent of PLWG in the Global Implementation Plan will be reached by the Government, as agreed.

WFP's partner for food assistance-for-assets activities, the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, was responsible for ensuring that protection-related needs of the participants were safeguarded. WFP worked with the counterpart government institutions and county officials to ensure proper and fair division of labour among participants, particularly for women. Specific measures for women also included the provision of tents for breastfeeding. The respective county authorities provided medical facilities with nurses and doctors for the workers in the field. Additional safety measures such as provision of boots, gloves and proper working tools for participants were

also taken. No accident was reported over the year 2019.

### Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP used a variety of methods to monitor assistance, ensure community consultation, inform beneficiaries and collect feedback. Monitoring tools used for institutions and households' visits incorporated questions on quality and quantity of food, on protection and awareness of complaints and feedback opportunities. Potential concerns raised during field monitoring visits were clarified on the spot by field monitoring teams, be it at the household or institutional level.

WFP ensured county officials, who are primarily responsible for the local level management of WFP's assistance, were duly informed of any change relating to WFP activities. In DPR Korea, they are subsequently responsible for disseminating the information further to the beneficiaries across WFP activities. In each of the 60 counties where WFP is active, WFP held meetings with county officials twice a year to monitor and verify deliveries, collect feedback, as well as to analyse supply chain, storage and distribution concerns. The process was similar for the randomly selected kindergartens and nurseries (WFP conducted 122 visits in 2019). The checklists used at the household level for pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) randomly selected in 2019 also included questions to ensure that WFP monitoring teams are being informed of potential issues faced by beneficiaries.

The managers of institutions, and staff working in nurseries, kindergartens and hospitals provide regular feedback on the quality and timeliness of provided food assistance supplies, as well as best recipes, opportunities for improvement and capacity strengthening requirements. Most of the feedback received was related to requests for additional support or provision of additional supplies.

Thanks to additional resources mobilized in 2019, WFP was able to respond to requests such as the resumption of support for kindergartens and the provision of full rations to institutions and PLWG from November 2019. This information is aggregated at the country office level to inform programmatic decisions and make necessary adjustments.

Additionally, WFP received feedback from focus group discussions during mid-term assessments for food assistance-for-assets activities, as well as from the county's food assistance-for assets management committees. This feedback will inform programme design and implementation. WFP also ensured that these community members and beneficiaries were informed about the details of the activities, including the type of work, entitlements and duration of assistance. Food management committees provided orientation to team leaders who informed participants about the work modality, food entitlements per workday or attendance registers on which food entitlements are calculated.

### Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Extreme weather frequently affects DPR Korea, impacting nutrition and food security, while threatening local populations through the degradation of natural resources. In 2019 the impact of droughts and heatwaves in 2018 was exacerbated, and winter was characterized by a widespread lack of snow. The situation deteriorated from January to May 2019 with the average precipitation in the country being the lowest since 1982. Numerous rivers ran dry and irrigation reservoirs could not replenish adequately. Considerable efforts were directed towards maintenance and repair of irrigation equipment, and populations were mobilized to spray crops in the evenings across vast agricultural areas. This was aimed at securing paddy and maize crops, which are the main staples contributing to the public distribution system and the country's food security. Nevertheless, some communities reported crop losses of up to 30 percent.

In early September, Typhoon Lingling passed over the Korean peninsula. According to state media, it resulted in five casualties, more than 6,000 displaced, and 460 houses damaged or destroyed. It flooded 46,200 ha of farmland in three breadbasket provinces of the country. The Government organized and led a multi-agency evaluation mission to some of the most affected areas.

As these extreme weather conditions continued to hit the country, and deforestation posing further environmental threats, WFP engaged in disaster risk reduction during 2019, with food assistance-for-assets activities in seven counties. These activities, including riverbed excavations and embankment rehabilitation, tree plantations and agroforestry, aimed to protect the environment while building community resilience and enhancing food security. WFP implemented an additional five such projects in the areas affected by Typhoon Lingling.

The DPR Korea government places a strong emphasis on the protection of the environment. One such example is the well-established and rapidly growing collaboration with WFP, through the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, relating to food-assistance-for assets activities. Most recently, following the launch of the National Environment Protection and Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy 2019-2030, WFP has initiated a dialogue with the State





Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management to jointly identify cooperation projects in emergency preparedness and response.

In DPR Korea, provincial authorities submit proposals for potential food assistance-for-assets projects twice a year to WFP for implementation. WFP's review process includes environmental criteria using parameters such as flood prevention, arable land stabilization, agricultural surface and yield improvement, livelihoods and community assets safeguarding. Onsite pre-visits and meetings with county representatives also help determine whether each project will reach vulnerable populations and be sustainable.

## Summary

- [1] Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, DPR Korea 2017. Central Bureau of Statistics of DPR Korea/UNICEF, June 2018.
- [2] The total figure excludes overlap between beneficiaries of different activities, as over 34,600 people were beneficiaries of both nutrition and food-for-asset activities.

In the absence of updated country information on disability, the number of people with disabilities has been calculated for several beneficiary groups using the global disability population percentage.

## Context and operations


- [1] FAO/WFP Joint Rapid Food Security Assessment, May 2019.
- [2] 2019 Global Hunger Index: The Challenge of Hunger and Climate Change, Concern Worldwide, Welthungerhilfe, A peer-reviewed publication, Dublin/Bonn, October 2019.
- [3] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019: Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns, Rome, FAO, 2019.
- [4] FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019: Safeguarding against economic slowdowns and downturns, Rome, FAO, 2019.
- [5] DPR Korea Central Bureau of Statistics.
- [6] The INFORM Global Risk Index is a collaboration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee Reference Group on Risk, Early Warning and Preparedness and the European Commission, INFORM GRI 2020.  
<https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/Countries/Country-Profile-Map#>

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Gender Inequality Index, Human Development Reports, 2019, UNDP, Table 5.
- [2] The specific energy costs of pregnancy and lactation for undernourished women are usually estimated to increase the consumption by 920 kcal/day and 675 kcal/day, while WFP's ration provided in 2019 an average 530 kcal/day.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			47.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	137,525	130,555	268,080	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	137,525	130,555	268,080	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	3	2	2.5	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	427,887	220,700	648,587	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	427,887	220,700	648,587	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	19.9	18.3	19.1	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	427,887	220,700	648,587	

## Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	550,677	341,024	62%
	female	687,913	554,993	81%
	total	1,238,590	896,017	72%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	99,583	105,999	106%
	female	95,619	102,056	107%
	total	195,202	208,055	107%
24-59 months	male	99,583	105,999	106%
	female	95,743	101,877	106%
	total	195,326	207,876	106%
5-11 years	male	87,568	25,268	29%
	female	84,100	24,282	29%
	total	171,668	49,550	29%
12-17 years	male	87,692	18,637	21%
	female	84,224	17,920	21%
	total	171,916	36,557	21%
18-59 years	male	149,993	72,398	48%
	female	285,496	288,250	101%
	total	435,489	360,648	83%
60+ years	male	26,258	12,723	48%
	female	42,731	20,608	48%
	total	68,989	33,331	48%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,238,590	896,017	72%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	9,294	4,191	45%
Wheat	23,720	10,213	43%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	2,501	1,476	59%
Sugar	4,013	1,553	39%
Vegetable Oil	2,426	798	33%
Beans	3,097	1,359	44%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	13,500	5,251	39%
Vegetable Oil	2,025	0	0%
Beans	4,725	0	0%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	720	0	0%
Wheat	99	0	0%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	5	0	0%
Sugar	16	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	56	0	0%
Beans	108	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01		Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.							- Resilience Building		
Activity 01	Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual					
Output A	Targeted children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients receive high-quality, nutrient-dense foods that improve their nutrition status										
Output B	Local factories benefit from improved infrastructure and capacity to produce safe, good-quality foods										
Output C	Local food production factories to improve quality and safety of locally produced food.										
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	30,013 28,487 58,500	10,571 10,035 20,606					
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	282,528 294,062 576,590	208,802 217,323 426,125					
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	135,500 0 135,500	215,842 0 215,842					
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	45,051	19,590					
A.6	<b>Number of institutional sites assisted</b>										
	Number of existing nurseries supported		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>nursery</b>	6,575	6,575					
	Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>school</b>	8	8					
B.1	<b>Quantity of fortified food provided</b>										
	Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Mt</b>	35,383	17,139					
C.4*	<b>Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>										
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>individual</b>	37	22					
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	<b>individual</b>	148	148					



C.5*	<b>Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		HIV/TB Care& treatment;	<b>training session</b>	6	6		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
Children under 5; Korea, Democratic Republic								
<b>Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	81.70	>81.70	>81.70	95	
PLWG; Korea, Democratic Republic								
<b>Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)</b>								
	Act 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	<b>Female</b> <b>Male</b> <b>Overall</b>	0	>66	>66	98.20	

<b>Strategic Outcome 02</b>	<b>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.</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>						
Activity 02	Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, D	Food-insecure people benefit from gender-responsive, livelihood support that enhances their self-reliance, reduce risks and supports stability							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	180,063 170,937 351,000	137,525 130,555 268,080		
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	20,250	5,251		
D.1	<b>Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>							
	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	3,949	3,949		
	Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)		Food assistance for asset	<b>m3</b>	321,343	321,343		

	Hectares (ha) of community woodlots		Food assistance for asset	<b>Ha</b>	3,350	3,350		
	Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	<b>Km</b>	8	8		
	Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes created		Food assistance for asset	<b>meter</b>	16,150	16,150		
<b>Outcome results</b>				<b>Baseline</b>	<b>End-CSP Target</b>	<b>2019 Target</b>	<b>2019 Follow-up value</b>	<b>2018 Follow-up value</b>
People vulnerable to disaster; Korea, Democratic Republic								
<b>Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)</b>								
	Act 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	Food assistance for asset	<b>Female Male Overall</b>	13.82	<13.82	<13.82	0.50	

<b>Strategic Outcome 03</b>	<b>Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>						
Activity 03	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis-affected people receive food that meets their basic food needs (Strategic Result 1)							
A.1	<b>Beneficiaries receiving food transfers</b>	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	60,021 56,979 117,000			
A.2	<b>Food transfers</b>			<b>MT</b>	1,004	0		

## Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLWG; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLWG; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLWG; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable HH's disaster-prone areas; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population									
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable HH's disaster-prone areas; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	Food assistance for asset		Overall	56.39	>56.39	>56.39	59.77	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Vulnerable HH's disaster-prone areas; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	Food assistance for asset	Decisions made by women	Overall	43.60	≤30	≤30	61.80	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	5.10	≤15	≤15	0	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	51.30	≥55	≥55	38.20	

### Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
PLWG; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	<b>86.40</b>	≥90	≥90	96.87		
Vulnerable HH's disaster-prone areas; Korea, Democratic Republic	Act 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	<b>100</b>	=100	=100	100		

## **World Food Programme**

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Children play at nursery in Ryanggang

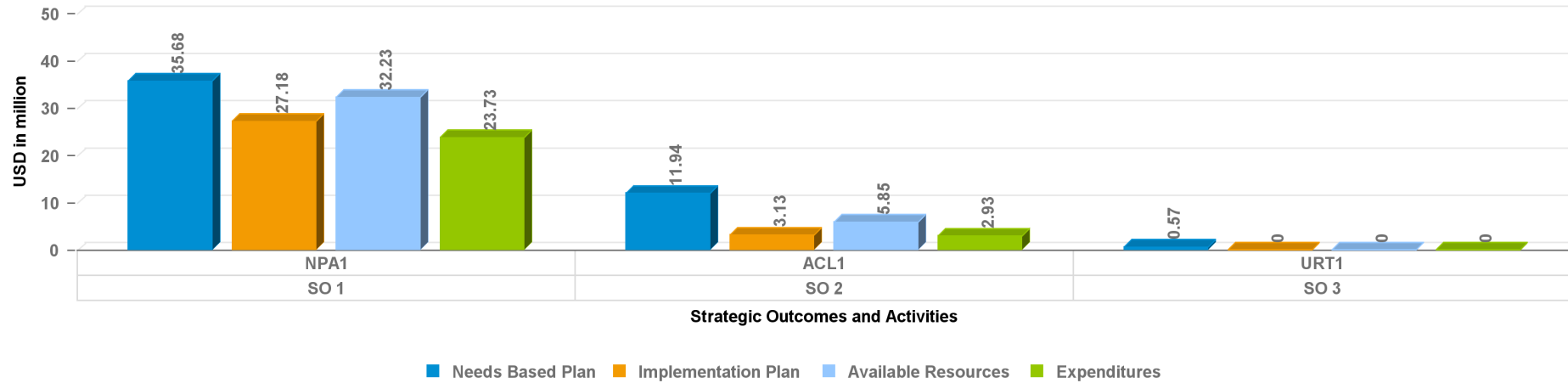
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# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.
SO 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.
SO 3	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.
NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors
URT1	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.



# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.	Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	35,677,582	27,175,811	32,230,796	23,725,990
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	901,081	0
	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	569,259	0	0	0
	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.	Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	11,943,065	3,126,501	5,845,307	2,933,898
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>48,189,906</b>	<b>30,302,312</b>	<b>38,977,184</b>	<b>26,659,888</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	716,687	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>716,687</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>48,189,906</b>	<b>30,302,312</b>	<b>39,693,871</b>	<b>26,659,888</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,257,394</b>	<b>2,257,238</b>	<b>3,072,809</b>	<b>1,473,985</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>50,447,299</b>	<b>32,559,550</b>	<b>42,766,680</b>	<b>28,133,873</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,279,074</b>	<b>2,116,371</b>	<b>2,096,494</b>	<b>2,096,494</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>53,726,374</b>	<b>34,675,920</b>	<b>44,863,174</b>	<b>30,230,367</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

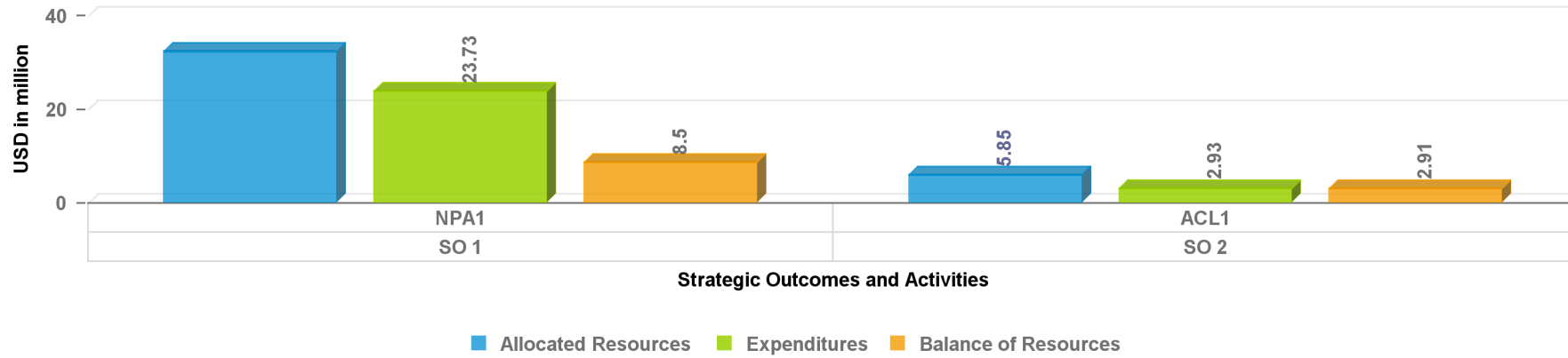
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.
SO 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.
SO 3	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.
NPA1	Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors

# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.	Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors	35,677,582	32,232,602	0	32,232,602	23,727,795	8,504,807
		Non Activity Specific	0	901,081	0	901,081	0	901,081
	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	569,259	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	11,943,065	5,845,307	0	5,845,307	2,933,898	2,911,409
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>48,189,906</b>	<b>38,978,989</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,978,989</b>	<b>26,661,693</b>	<b>12,317,296</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	716,687	0	716,687	0	716,687
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>716,687</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>716,687</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>716,687</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>48,189,906</b>	<b>39,695,676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39,695,676</b>	<b>26,661,693</b>	<b>13,033,983</b>

# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			2,257,394	3,072,809	0	3,072,809	1,473,985	1,598,824
			50,447,299	42,768,485	0	42,768,485	28,135,678	14,632,807
			3,279,074	2,586,221		2,586,221	2,586,221	0
			53,726,374	45,354,707	0	45,354,707	30,721,900	14,632,807

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures