

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES



# Democratic People's Republic of Korea

## Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan

2019 - 2021



World Food  
Programme

# Table of contents

<b>2020 Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations &amp; COVID-19 response</b>	<b>6</b>
Risk Management	7
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Programme Performance</b>	<b>11</b>
Strategic outcome 01	11
Strategic outcome 02	13
Strategic outcome 03	15
<b>Cross-cutting Results</b>	<b>16</b>
Progress towards gender equality	16
Protection and accountability to affected populations	17
Environment	18
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>20</b>
WFP contribution to SDGs	20
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	20
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	21
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	21
Annual Food Transfer	21
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	23
Cross-cutting Indicators	26

## 2020 Overview

In 2020, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea) WFP implemented the second year of its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), originally planned for 2019-2021, and now extended until 2022. Similar to previous WFP's operations, this ICSP focuses 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 government reports of a very high harvest of over 6.6 million mt in 2019 (exceeding previous year averages by 20 percent), the food production levels fluctuate from year to year, resulting in slow and uneven progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger. The number of undernourished people, as reported in The State of Food Security and Nutrition 2020 report, was 12.2 million (or 48 percent of the entire population), and the prevalence of anaemia among reproductive-age women was 33 percent. Among children under 5, the prevalence of stunting was estimated at 19 percent.(1)

The Government reported no cases of COVID-19 in the country, but the global pandemic had a negative impact on the implementation of the ICSP. It was among the first countries to introduce prevention measures. Border closures, temporary elimination of travel and other movements in-country, extended holidays for schools, kindergartens, nurseries and other public institutions were put in place. In addition, imports to DPR Korea, including humanitarian goods, were restricted, which hampered supply chains and food systems, and further interrupted activities. In this context, with the support of its donors and partners, WFP coordinated with the Government at various levels to adapt to the situation.

Amid these challenges, WFP reached 623,960 women and children with its nutrition activities and distributed 7,225 mt of various fortified food commodities. The distributions of fortified cereals and biscuits took place in January-February and then resumed in July and August. From October to December due to the challenges associated with the import of micronutrient premixes and some other ingredients, WFP distributed part of the food as raw commodities without food transformation. Through its food assistance for asset activities implemented in the beginning of the year WFP distributed 1,830 mt of cereals, directly benefitting 118,940 people. With the resources available, WFP was able to assist the government to support climate shock-affected vulnerable communities through these activities, excavating riverbeds and rehabilitating 12.8 km of embankments, which protect about 7,000 ha of farmlands and are expected to enable an increase of 5,500 mt in food production. These initiatives help to protect essential roads, railways, homes, bridges and public buildings (such as schools, nurseries, kindergartens and clinics).



# 727,533



61% female

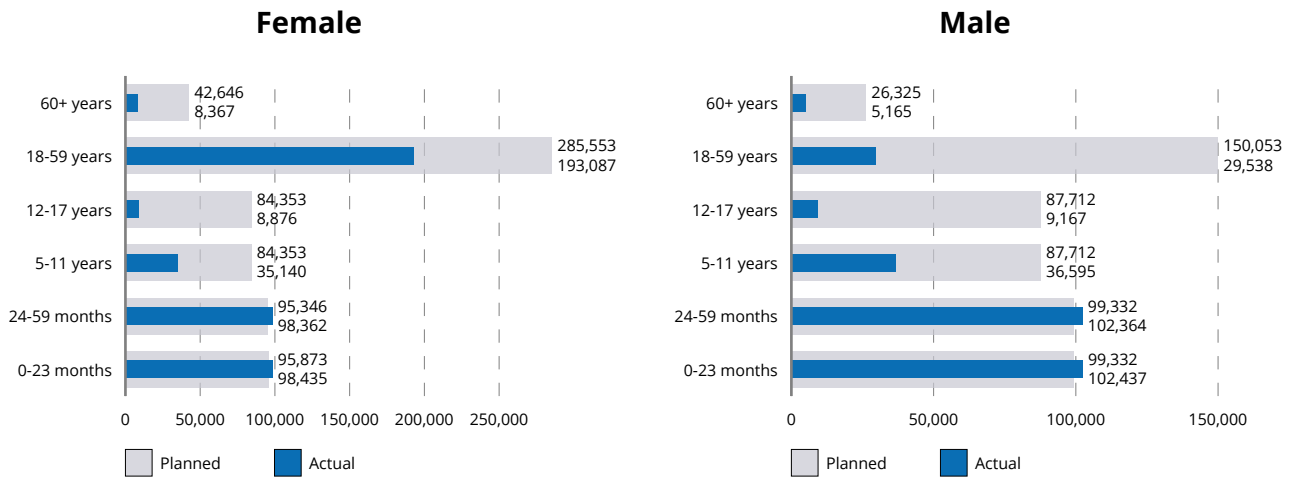


39% male

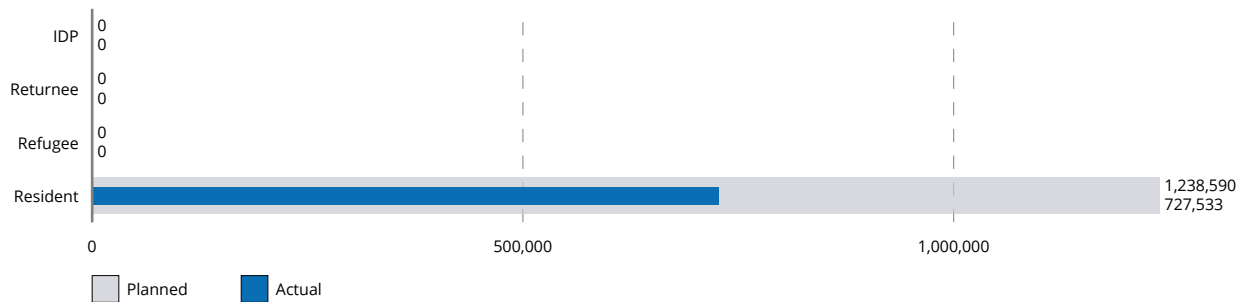
Total Beneficiaries in 2020

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 38,893 (82% Female, 18% Male)

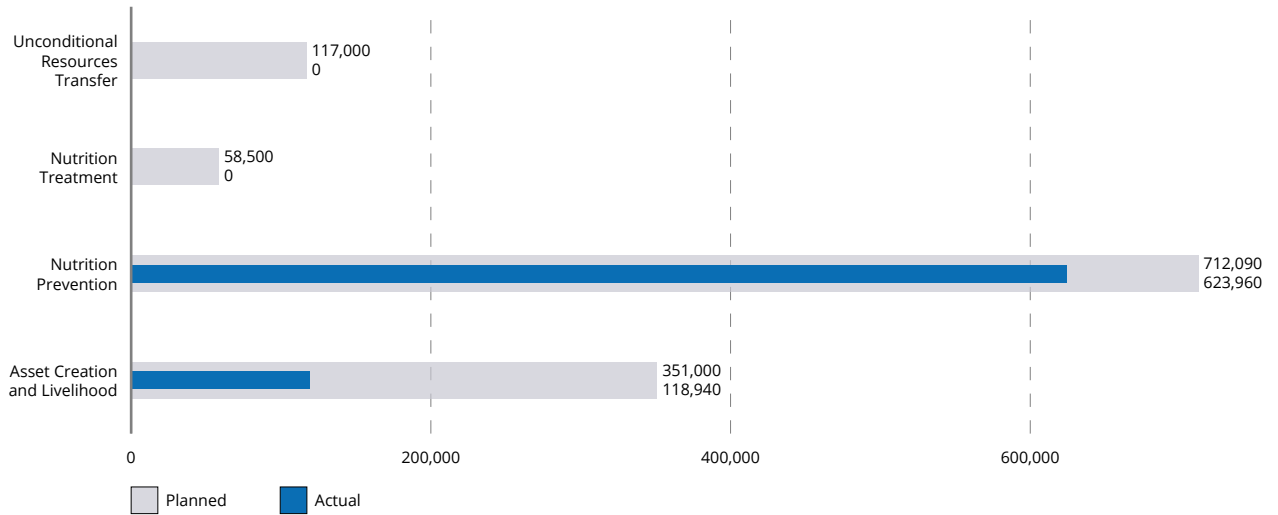
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Total Food and CBT

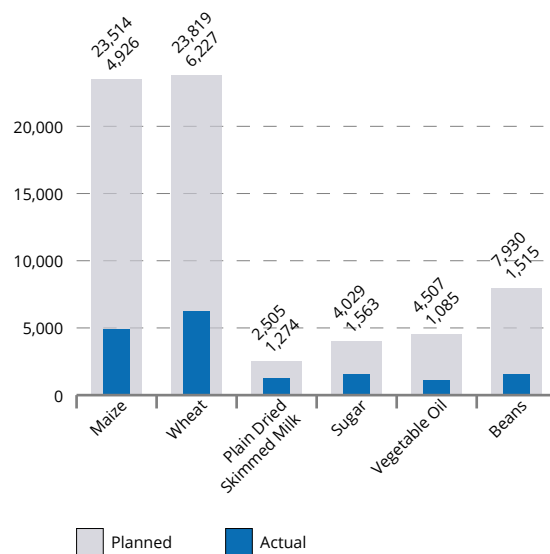


16,590 mt

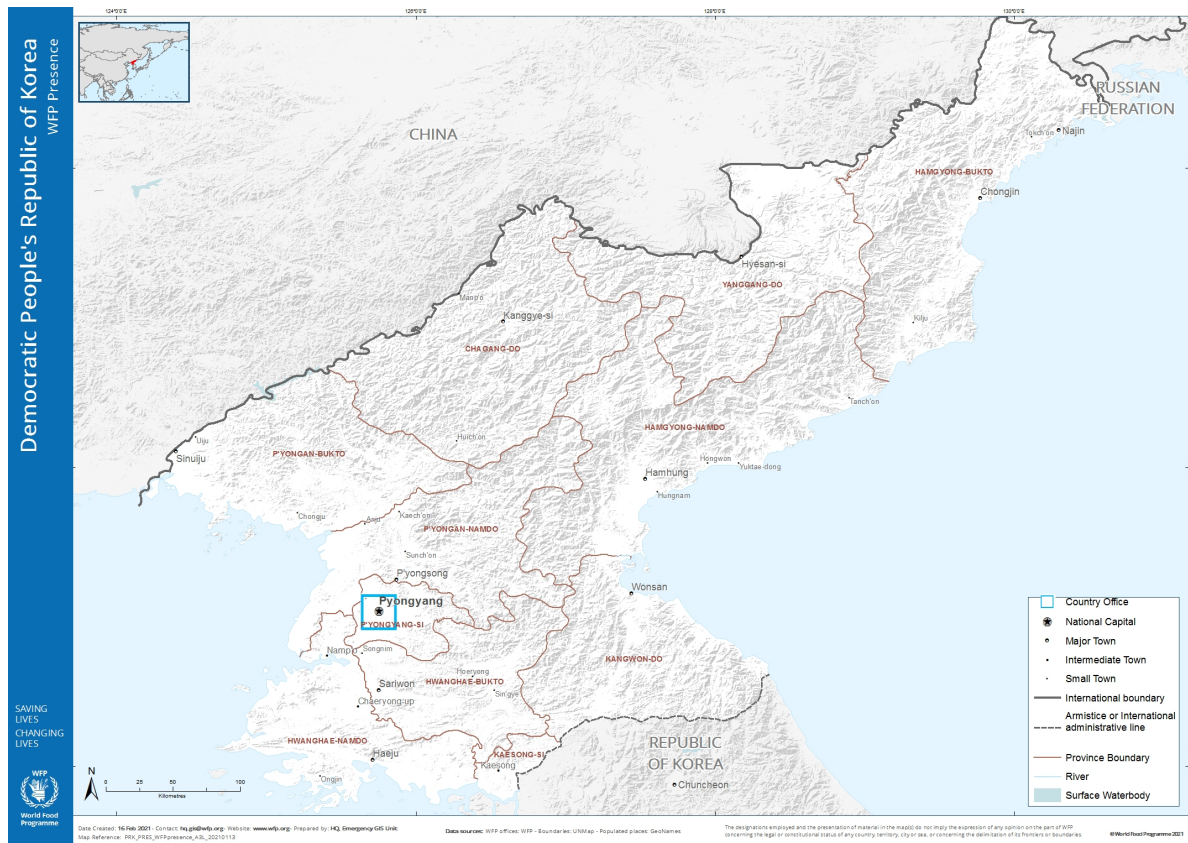
total actual food transferred in 2020

of 66,305 mt total planned

## Annual Food Transfer



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



## Context

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

DPR Korea does not consistently produce a sufficient quantity and range of food for adequate energy intake and dietary diversity. Despite government efforts to mitigate the effect of deficits through the Public Distribution System, these deficiencies result in chronic food insecurity and malnutrition, translating to high rates of prevalence of undernourishment, stunting and anaemia, requiring the support of international partners. These challenges are exacerbated by the increase in climate-related hazards, which have profound humanitarian impacts on both food production and access.

### COVID-19 preventive measures:

The chronic and widespread food insecurity and malnutrition situation in DPR Korea has been further compounded by the effects of the global COVID-19 pandemic. DPR Korea was among the first countries to introduce prevention measures, with measures such as border closures, temporary elimination of travels and other movements in-country, extended holidays for schools, kindergartens, nurseries and other public institutions put in place. Throughout 2020, imports to DPR Korea, including of humanitarian goods, were restricted, which hampered supply chains and food systems. There were also some unintended impacts of the sanctions on humanitarian operations, further exacerbated by the effects of COVID-19. In particular, the absence of banking channels in the context of travel restrictions hindered access to cash for WFP's operations. Furthermore, the associated travel restrictions, departure of international field monitors, and limited windows for field monitoring further impacted WFP's ability to collect data on its operations.

### 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. Food production levels fluctuate from year to year. The Government reported a total yield harvested in 2019 of over 6.6 million mt (exceeding previous year averages by 20 percent). While the results of the main crop harvest of 2020 (autumn season) are not yet reported, 2020 early spring crop data indicated a harvest in line with previous years.

### Undernutrition:



Chronic food insecurity and poor dietary diversity are the major contributors to undernutrition. There were also persistent gaps in the nutritional status between rural and urban populations. The average annual number of undernourished people in the period between 2017-2020 was estimated in the 2020 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World joint report at 12.2 million (48 percent of the population). The prevalence of anaemia among reproductive-age women was 33 percent. Among children under 5, the prevalence of stunting was estimated at 19 percent.

#### *Natural hazards:*

DPR Korea is highly vulnerable to increasing climate risks and recurrent natural hazards. 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 29 out of 194 countries in terms of their level of disaster risk.

During the 2020 monsoon season in August and September typhoons Bavi, Maysak and Haishen, as well as torrential rains hit DPR Korea, flooding hundreds of houses and vast areas of agricultural land in southern rice-producing areas. In particular, the provinces of North and South Hwanghae, North and South Pyongan and Kangwon were affected. The Government responded with domestic resources, deploying shelters for displaced people and distributing grain from internal reserves.

#### **Operations:**

WFP supports the DPR Korea Government's efforts in contributing to SDG 2 on 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 original duration of WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) was 2019-2021, however, due to multiple challenges presented by the COVID-19 pandemic, the UN Strategic Framework has been extended for another year, and the duration of WFP's ICSP was accordingly extended until 2022, which will provide more room for the preparation of a new programme of work.

The ICSP 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 is a critical period for a child's physical and mental development, as well as supporting children aged 24-59 months, 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 hazards. 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.

## **Risk Management**

The COVID-19 pandemic compounded many existing risks around political context, unintended impacts of sanctions and natural hazards. Borders closure hindered supply chains and imports, while in-country travel restrictions complicated monitoring activities. To address these challenges, WFP conducted extensive negotiations with the host government and mitigated many of these risks by designing protocols for remote monitoring, distributing raw food commodities where necessary, and advocating with the international community for flexibility and sustainability of the humanitarian assistance.



# Partnerships

In 2020, WFP focused on adapting to the context of COVID-19 and preventive measures. WFP worked with its full range of partners to mitigate the impact of COVID-19, intensively interacting with the host Government to create conditions for continued operational response, as well as with the international donor community to retain support levels and ensure the flexibility of this assistance in the challenging circumstances of 2020.

## *Host Government Partners*

The National Coordinating Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is WFP's direct counterpart and main cooperating partner, playing a coordinating role for WFP's engagement with the Government. Throughout the entire year WFP worked with the Committee to adapt to COVID-19 preventive measures such as closed borders, and to help resolve the most acute challenges. To support the implementation of WFP's activities, the Committee continued to provide various resources, such as national staff, and also coordinated with regional and county government institutions that support WFP operations through the provision of assets (factories for food transformation, warehouses and office space) and services (transportation from port to the factories and food distributions to WFP-supported institutions). The estimated value of host government support in the form of logistics and technical assistance amounts to about USD 2 million in 2020.

## *United Nations*

Following the introduction of the COVID-19 preventive measures, the United Nations community worked together to ensure a coordinated approach. Due to challenges in the regular rotation of staff throughout 2020 there was a gradual reduction of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) international presence in-country. By the end of 2020, WFP remained the only agency with international staff still in-country and WFP therefore played a key role in the work of the UNCT, serving as country security focal point while also developing a medical evacuation plan together with other members. Most of the year, WFP also acted as the interim representative for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the country. The DPR Korea Government has formally approved an extension of the UN Strategic Framework for 2017-2021 by an additional year, to 2022.

## *Government and Private Sector Partners*

Despite unfavourable circumstances, WFP mobilized over USD 13 million of new resources, having received assistance from key traditional donors to WFP DPR Korea, including Switzerland, Russia, Sweden and Canada. A Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocation of USD 1.9 million was also received under the Underfunded Emergencies window. There were also continued contributions from newly engaged partners, such as Norway, the private sector and Bulgaria.

## *All donors to the CSP*

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the Interim Country Strategic Plan 2019-2021. Bulgaria; Canada; France; India; Liechtenstein; Norway; Republic of Korea; Russian Federation; Sweden; Switzerland; UN CERF; as well as Private Sector donors (E-Land Welfare Foundation, Community Chest of Korea, and Save the Children Korea).





# CSP Financial Overview

















Due to movement restrictions and school closures linked to COVID-19 preventive measures, WFP was unable to conduct the assessments, reviews, and government and partner consultations to inform the scale and direction of a new country strategic plan for 2022-2024. Through a budget revision, WFP therefore extended its current Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP), originally planned for 2019-2021, by another year. The budget revision increased the overall ICSP budget by USD 20 million. The extension is expected to provide WFP sufficient time to prepare a new phase of its engagement in the DPR Korea. It will also enable WFP to align its ICSP with the work of other agencies and the United Nations Strategic Development Framework (2017-2021), which was also extended for another year.

Despite unfavourable circumstances, WFP mobilized over USD 13 million of new resources throughout 2020, having retained regular funding levels from key traditional donors.

Out of all mobilized funds in 2020, 86 percent was in flexible funding, while the remaining 14 percent received from CERF was earmarked between Strategic Outcome 1 (75 percent) for nutrition and Strategic Outcome 2 (25 percent) in support of resilience-building activities. Nutrition remained a priority, while asset creation activities also received periodic support for implementation. Strategic Outcome 3, focusing on crisis response in the event of natural disasters, was not activated this year and received no resources.

In 2020, thanks to these funds, WFP managed to reach a substantial number of children and women at risk of malnutrition; however due to border closures, schools and other child institutions' extended holidays and movement restrictions, operations were intermittent and a large part of resources were therefore not utilized. The large balance has been transferred to 2021.

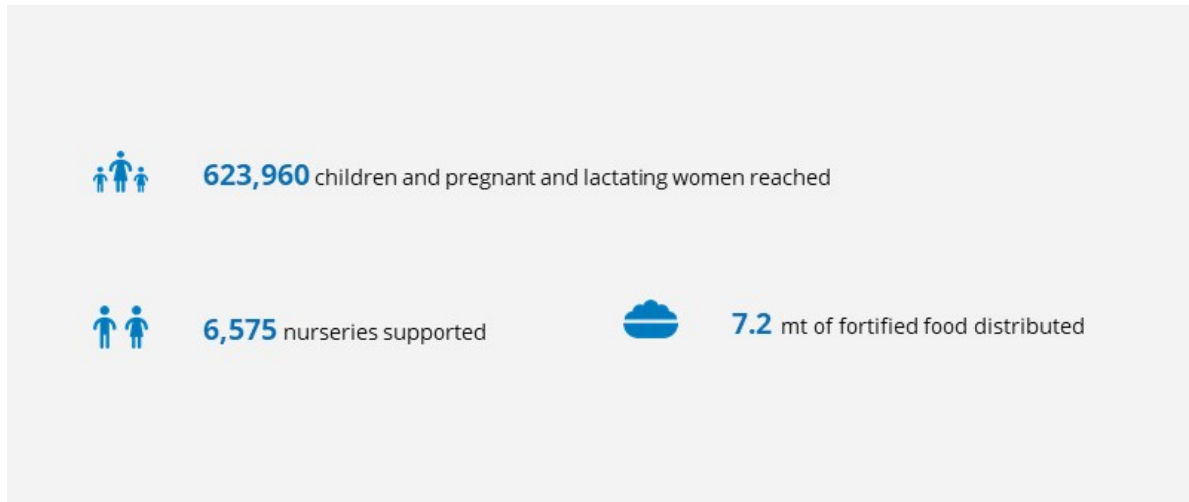
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.	 35,640,283	 33,143,934	 18,148,193	 8,410,552
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.	 11,904,745	 3,063,346	 3,107,440	 2,002,037
03: Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	 566,873	 566,872	 0	 0
Total:	 48,111,901	 36,774,152	 21,255,633	 10,412,589

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 2020.

# 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.**



Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provides nutritious fortified cereals and biscuits to help prevent malnutrition, by providing for macronutrient and micronutrient needs. The food items distributed in the children's institutions are consumed as snacks in between main meals and prepared as bread, pancakes and porridge depending on the children's preferences. The food distributed to pregnant and lactating women (PLW) complements their regular diets to meet daily nutrient requirements for healthy growth and development.

Throughout 2020, WFP provided intermittent nutrition assistance to children and PLW. WFP began distribution of nutritious food in the beginning of the year from January to February. However, following the introduction of the COVID-19 preventive measures, the Government placed child institutions (including nurseries, kindergartens and schools) on extended holidays. The movement restrictions further complicated distributions for other beneficiary groups, including PLW, TB patients, and hospitals. As a result, WFP was unable to conduct food distributions from February to July.

WFP resumed some activities in July after the reopening of nurseries and other public child institutions, with additional monitoring mechanisms (e.g. phone surveys, photos) in place for oversight. WFP provided full rations of fortified foods to vulnerable groups in July and August, including for PLW, children in nurseries, and beneficiaries in pediatric wards, hospitals and boarding schools.

From September to November, border closures continued to prevent the import of critical commodities and complicate implementation. As a result, from October to December, WFP distributed only partially fortified foods, as well as raw commodities not transformed into nutritious products.

As part of efforts to strengthen local food production, WFP implemented capacity strengthening activities at the Hamhung biscuit factory to restore the biscuit production line and enable distributions in the Hamhung area. Furthermore, WFP developed a production plan and recipe for fortified nutritious foods to be incorporated into production.

Under this Strategic Outcome, amid the challenging context, WFP reached 623,960 women and children (81 percent of all targeted beneficiaries), and distributed 7,225 mt of various fortified food commodities.

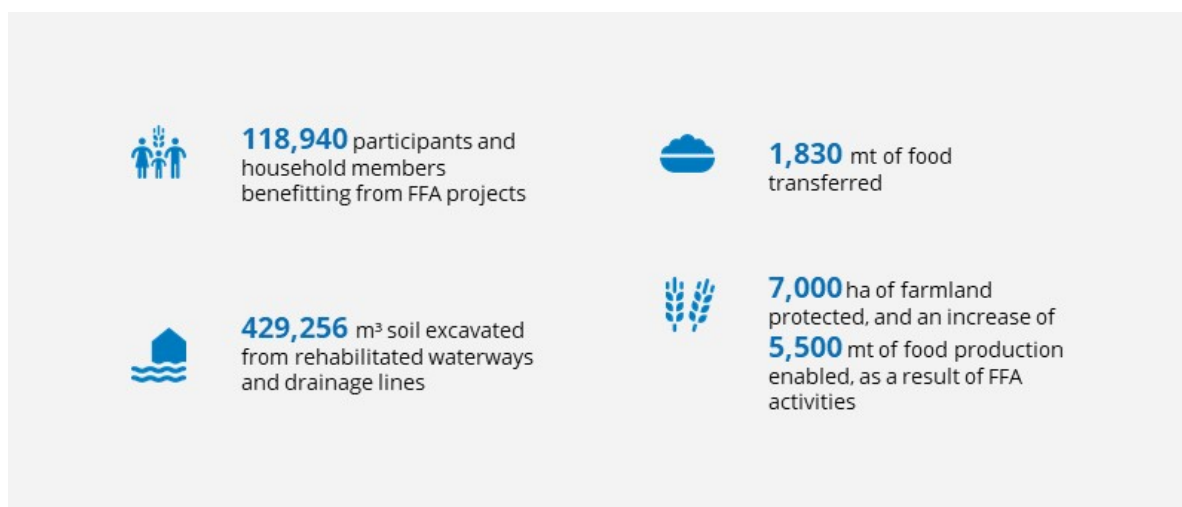
WFP was able to conduct physical monitoring in January (before COVID-19's impacts) and in July. However, due to restricted travel during the quarantine, WFP temporarily switched to tele-monitoring, through government partners. This impacted WFP's data; however indicative findings in 2020 suggest that 40 percent of beneficiary households have acceptable frequency, diversity and access to food, as measured by the food consumption score.

With a GaM-M score of 3, WFP fully integrated gender into the activities under Strategic Outcome 1 through ensuring the use of sex-disaggregated data in analyses.



<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen the capacity of local food processors.	3

## 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.



In DPR Korea, recurring natural disasters, such as droughts, floods and landslides significantly impact productive assets, inundating thousands of hectares of farmland and crops. They cause serious damage to irrigation infrastructures such as irrigation canals and river embankments, cause silting of riverbeds and community water reservoirs and damage human settlements, rail roads, schools and hospitals.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP supported the Government to rehabilitate damaged river embankments, desilt river beds and plant trees to prevent farmland from flooding, restore adequate irrigation water for agriculture production and protect physical infrastructures and communities living along the rivers. WFP supported these activities through food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities, which serve both protective and productive purposes, providing conditional food transfers to beneficiaries in return for participation in asset creation activities. In addition, WFP supported in fruit and wood tree planting to diversify agriculture production and prevent soil from erosion.

WFP distributed 1,830 mt of cereals for FFA activities helping to improve the food security situation of 118,940 participants and household members. With the resources available, WFP was able to assist the Government and climate shock-affected vulnerable communities to excavate riverbeds and rehabilitate 12.8 km of embankment. These activities also protect about 7,000 ha of farmlands and are expected to enable an increase of 5,500 mt in food production. Other benefits include the protection of 23.5 km of road, 2.5 km of railways, 1,560 homes, two bridges and 27 public buildings such as schools, nurseries, kindergartens and clinics etc.

To ensure project quality, WFP conducted pre-assessments of all submitted projects to assess their feasibility. In addition, WFP carried out together with the Government mid-term and project completion assessments before organizing food distributions. The projects were identified by counties through community participation, which were then prioritized and submitted to the National Coordinating Committee.

WFP's main partner was the Government at all levels; the FFA activities were governed by the National Coordinating Committee that coordinates with the Ministries of Food Administration, Land and Environment Protection. As the co-chair of the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group, WFP collaborated with UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), NGOs and donors for complementary inputs to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of WFP assistance.

It was observed that government and community ownership of created assets is very high. WFP monitoring visits revealed that benefiting communities well maintained and operated the assets they rehabilitated for protective and productive purposes. Donors also shared the same opinion after visiting project sites. This is considered as a success factor of food for assistance for assets in the context of DPR Korea. While the COVID-19 context impacted WFP's data this year, indicative data points towards an increase in food-related coping strategies employed by households, compared with the previous year. In 2021, WFP will aim to gain a deeper understanding of potential contributing factors.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, with a GaM-M score of 3, WFP continued to place an emphasis on gender balance; 53 percent of beneficiaries were women, and the proportion of project leadership positions belonging to women

remained high this year, at 59 percent.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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.**

WFP was not requested to mobilize further and therefore did not implement emergency activities under the contingency activity of Strategic Outcome 3 in 2020.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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 include, 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 (18 percent) and in the labour force, with a participation rate of 73.4 percent for women vs. 87.8 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. In 2020, women and girls made up 62 percent of WFP's beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 1. The distribution of rations to pregnant and lactating women and girls continued to aim at supporting their health and micronutrient needs, while covering the extra dietary energy costs associated with pregnancy and lactation. Indicative data from WFP's physical and telemonitoring in 2020 reflect that compared with the baseline, there has still been an increase in the balance of household decisions made jointly or by women.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP also continued to place an emphasis on a gender balance; 53 percent of beneficiaries were women, and the proportion of project leadership positions belonging to women remained high this year, at 59 percent. 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.



**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

Principles of protection, in particular in relation to women, men, girls and boys, are strongly embedded in WFP's operational activities. Food distributions under nutrition and food assistance-for-assets activities are implemented through government institutions, in a highly organized and localized manner, while feedback is collected through monitoring operations. In 2020, no incidents related to protection were reported under either Strategic Outcomes.

During 2020, amid COVID-19 preventive measures, the government public distribution centers remained the cornerstone of food supply chains, including for WFP's nutrition activities, particularly for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), who regularly receive food rations through localized networks of public distribution centres. The activities in child institutions were implemented through the managers of institutions, and staff working in nurseries, kindergartens and hospitals, who are primarily responsible for communicating with beneficiaries and ensuring protection and safety of meals.

For food assistance-for-assets activities, to ensure that protection issues are addressed and participants are safeguarded, WFP partnered with the counterpart government institutions, including the National Coordinating Committee, the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, and county officials. In particular, the focus was placed on fair division of labour among participants, particularly for women.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

DPR Korea is highly vulnerable to increasing climate risks and recurrent natural hazards. Drought, heat waves and flash floods have a severe impact on agricultural production, undermining progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger. The INFORM Global Risk Index ranked DPR Korea at position 29 out of 194 countries in terms of their level of disaster risk.

During the 2020 monsoon season, in August and September typhoons Bavi, Maysak and Haishen, as well as torrential rains hit DPR Korea, flooding hundreds of houses and vast areas of agricultural land in southern rice-producing areas. The provinces of North and South Hwanghae, North and South Pyongan and Kangwon were especially affected. The Government responded with domestic resources, deploying shelters for displaced people and distributing grain from internal reserves.

The DPR Korea government places a strong emphasis on the protection of the environment. The State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management plays an important role in coordinating preparedness and response activities, while the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, implements afforestation programmes.

Amid these extreme weather conditions, WFP's food assistance-for-assets activities contributed to mitigating environmental pressures while building community resilience against natural hazards and enhancing food security, such as by rehabilitating damaged river embankments, desilting river beds and planting trees to prevent farmland from flooding, restoring adequate irrigation water for agriculture production and protecting physical infrastructure and communities living along the rivers.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

For the 2020 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches, according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 Disability Inclusion Road Map, WFP will be building on this experience to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

(1) State of Food Insecurity in the World 2020 (<http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/online/ca9692en.html>)

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.

## Strategic outcome 01

2020 follow-up values for Strategic Outcome 1 outcome indicators were unable to be collected in a reliable manner with a sufficient sample size due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the departure of international field monitors, and limited windows for field monitoring. WFP switched to remote monitoring through government partners.

Further information on the Gender and Age Marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

## Strategic outcome 02

As with Strategic Outcome 1, 2020 follow-up values for Strategic Outcome 2 outcome indicators were unable to be collected in a reliable manner with a sufficient sample size due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the departure of international field monitors, and limited windows for field monitoring.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations


As with Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2, 2020 follow-up values for protection and accountability to affected populations indicators outcome indicators were unable to be collected in a reliable manner with a sufficient sample size due to COVID-19 travel restrictions, the departure of international field monitors, and limited windows for field monitoring.

## Environment

Given recent changes to the methodology of the environment indicator, partnership agreements for Activity 1 have not undergone environmental and social risk screening yet.

# 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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
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	61,017	57,923	118,940	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			47.6	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	61,017	57,923	118,940	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			19.1	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	389,148	234,812	623,960	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			2.5	2019	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	389,148	234,812	623,960	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	389,148	234,812	623,960	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	550,466	285,266	52%
	female	688,124	442,267	64%
	total	1,238,590	727,533	59%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	99,332	102,437	103%
	female	95,873	98,435	103%
	total	195,205	200,872	103%
24-59 months	male	99,332	102,364	103%
	female	95,346	98,362	103%
	total	194,678	200,726	103%
5-11 years	male	87,712	36,595	42%
	female	84,353	35,140	42%
	total	172,065	71,735	42%
12-17 years	male	87,712	9,167	10%
	female	84,353	8,876	11%
	total	172,065	18,043	10%
18-59 years	male	150,053	29,538	20%
	female	285,553	193,087	68%
	total	435,606	222,625	51%
60+ years	male	26,325	5,165	20%
	female	42,646	8,367	20%
	total	68,971	13,532	20%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,238,590	727,533	59%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	351,000	118,940	33%
Nutrition Prevention	712,090	623,960	87%
Nutrition Treatment	58,500	0	0%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	117,000	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	3,096	33%
Wheat	23,720	6,227	26%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	2,501	1,274	51%
Sugar	4,013	1,563	39%
Vegetable Oil	2,426	1,085	45%
Beans	3,097	1,515	49%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	13,500	1,830	14%
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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category B: Nutritious foods provided						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	282,528 294,062 576,590	225,604 234,812 460,416
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	135,500 135,500	163,544 163,544
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care& treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	30,013 28,487 58,500	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	45,051	14,760
	<b>A.6*: Number of institutional sites assisted</b>					
A: Targeted children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients receive high-quality, nutrient-dense foods that improve their nutrition status	A.6.3: Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP		Prevention of acute malnutrition	school	8	8
A: Targeted children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients receive high-quality, nutrient-dense foods that improve their nutrition status	A.6.6: Number of existing nurseries supported		Prevention of acute malnutrition	nursery	6,575	6,575
	<b>B.1*: Quantity of fortified food provided</b>					
B: Local factories benefit from improved infrastructure and capacity to produce safe, good-quality foods	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Mt	35,383	7,225
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Local food production factories to improve quality and safety of locally produced food.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Prevention of acute malnutrition	individual	25	1
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					

C: Local food production factories to improve quality and safety of locally produced food.	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided		Prevention of acute malnutrition	unit	10	8
	<b>C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Local food production factories to improve quality and safety of locally produced food.	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Prevention of acute malnutrition	unit	2	2
	<b>C.7*: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Local food production factories to improve quality and safety of locally produced food.	C.7*.1: Number of national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	13	13
	<b>C.8*: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)</b>					
C: Local food production factories to improve quality and safety of locally produced food.	C.8*.1: USD value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	100,000	0



<b>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.</b>	<b>- Resilience Building</b>
---	------------------------------

<b>Output Results</b>
-----------------------

Activity 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category D: Assets created

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	180,063 170,937 351,000	61,017 57,923 118,940
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,250	1,830
	<b>D.1*: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure</b>					
D: Food-insecure people benefit from gender-responsive, livelihood support that enhances their self-reliance, reduce risks and supports stability	D.1.115: Volume (m3) of soil excavated from rehabilitated waterways and drainage lines (not including irrigation canals)		Food assistance for asset	m3	434,000	429,256
D: Food-insecure people benefit from gender-responsive, livelihood support that enhances their self-reliance, reduce risks and supports stability	D.1.154: Number of non-food items distributed (tools, milling machines, pumps, etc.)		Food assistance for asset	Number	62,528	32,500
D: Food-insecure people benefit from gender-responsive, livelihood support that enhances their self-reliance, reduce risks and supports stability	D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities		Food assistance for asset	Number	5	5
D: Food-insecure people benefit from gender-responsive, livelihood support that enhances their self-reliance, reduce risks and supports stability	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	7,873	7,000
D: Food-insecure people benefit from gender-responsive, livelihood support that enhances their self-reliance, reduce risks and supports stability	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built		Food assistance for asset	meter	10,000	12,800

<b>Strategic Outcome 03 : Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.</b>	
---	--

<b>Output Results</b>
-----------------------

Activity 03: Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	60,021 56,979 117,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,004	0

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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		<b>Overall</b>	56.39	>50	>50	59.02	59.77

### Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment									
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
All; 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		<b>Overall</b>	0	=100			
	Act 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.	Food assistance for asset		<b>Overall</b>	0	=100	=100	100	

## **World Food Programme**

Cover page photo © WFP/Rein Skullerud

Schoolgirls eating.

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/democratic-peoples-republic-korea>

# Financial Section

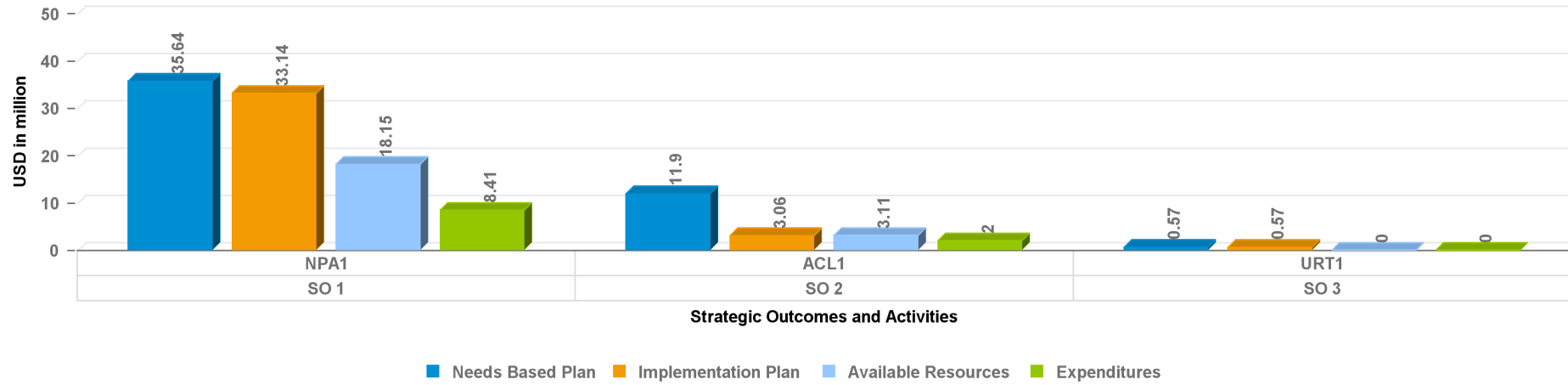
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2019-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	35,640,284	33,143,934	18,148,193	8,410,553
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1	0
	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	566,874	566,873	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.	11,904,746	3,063,346	3,107,440	2,002,037
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>48,111,903</b>	<b>36,774,153</b>	<b>21,255,634</b>	<b>10,412,590</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,146,708	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,146,708</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>48,111,903</b>	<b>36,774,153</b>	<b>25,402,341</b>	<b>10,412,590</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>2,475,438</b>	<b>2,475,438</b>	<b>2,024,442</b>	<b>1,363,080</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>50,587,342</b>	<b>39,249,592</b>	<b>27,426,784</b>	<b>11,775,670</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>3,288,177</b>	<b>2,551,223</b>	<b>822,257</b>	<b>822,257</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>53,875,519</b>	<b>41,800,815</b>	<b>28,249,040</b>	<b>12,597,927</b>

  
 Brian Ah Poe  
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### 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

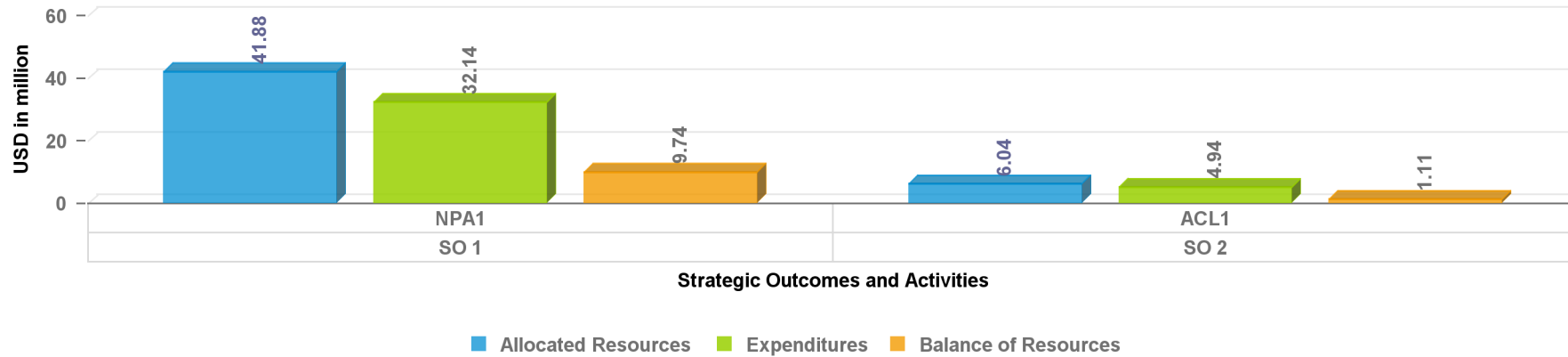
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	71,317,865	41,875,988	0	41,875,988	32,138,348	9,737,640
		Non Activity Specific	0	1	0	1	0	1
	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	1,136,133	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.	23,847,811	6,041,338	0	6,041,338	4,935,935	1,105,403
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>96,301,809</b>	<b>47,917,327</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>47,917,327</b>	<b>37,074,284</b>	<b>10,843,043</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,146,708	0	4,146,708	0	4,146,708
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>4,146,708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,146,708</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,146,708</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>96,301,809</b>	<b>52,064,035</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52,064,035</b>	<b>37,074,284</b>	<b>14,989,751</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

02/02/2021 00:35:24

# Annual Country Report

## DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2019-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	4,732,832	3,498,428	0	3,498,428	2,837,065	661,362
		Total Direct Costs	101,034,641	55,562,462	0	55,562,462	39,911,349	15,651,114
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	6,567,252	3,408,478		3,408,478	3,408,478	0
		Grand Total	107,601,893	58,970,940	0	58,970,940	43,319,827	15,651,114



This donor financial report is interim  
Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

---

### 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