



World Food
Programme

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Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2022

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Overview

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea), the implementation of WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) was hampered by the continued closure of international borders, preventing entry of both food supplies and personnel, and restrictions on trade and domestic travel. Following the gradual drawdown of international staff in the course of 2020, WFP's last remaining international staff member, the Representative and Country Director, left the country in March 2021, when food stocks were exhausted. No international staff were subsequently permitted to return to DPR Korea. There were no WFP operations from April onwards.

The ICSP (2019-2022) focuses on humanitarian assistance, while also integrating activities that assist the resilience building of the households and communities. The ICSP is mainly aimed at providing food transfers, while there is a small portion planned for technical support and capacity strengthening activities focusing on training for county- and provincial-level government counterparts, maintenance of local food production factories, and provision for some spare parts to increase production efficiency, food safety and quality. In support of the Government of DPR Korea's work to end hunger and malnutrition, the ICSP, which has been extended by one year to the end of 2022, focuses on achieving three Strategic Outcomes:

1. Children under 7 years, pregnant and lactating women and girls, and tuberculosis patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025;
2. People vulnerable to disasters and food insecurity in targeted counties are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and after shocks and stresses by 2022;
3. Crisis-affected people have access to food all year.

Food production levels fluctuate from year to year in DPR Korea, resulting in slow and uneven progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger. The fiscal year 2020/2021 started with an estimated 5.5 million metric tonnes (mt) being harvested in 2020, which is below average. The expected food gap was an estimated 860,000 mt,¹ equivalent to over two months of consumption needs. While only indicative, WFP's last data collection in early 2021 suggested a deterioration in food consumption for many targeted households.² In addition, the overall prevalence of anaemia among reproductive-age women was estimated to be at 34 percent in 2020, while the prevalence of stunting among children under 5 was estimated to be at 18 percent in 2019, as recorded in the recent State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report.³

In the first quarter of 2021, when operations were ongoing, WFP, partnering with the Government of DPR Korea, provided food and nutrition assistance to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children in nurseries, kindergartens, and orphanages, and patients in pediatric wards and hospitals as per the prioritization strategy. In this period, WFP reached 566,886 beneficiaries, distributed 891 mt of fortified cereals and biscuits and 4,969 mt of raw food commodities, including wheat, maize, vegetable oil, sugar, and beans in 60 counties across nine provinces.

DPR Korea is prone to natural hazards. According to the INFORM Global Risk Index 2021, which is a composite measure of three dimensions of risk hazard and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of coping capacity DPR Korea scored 5.4 (on a scale of 0-10), ranked 29th among 191 countries and was placed in the high-risk category.⁴

WFP continued to promote its strategic partnerships with the National Coordination Committee (NCC), United Nations agencies, and international non-government organizations to support the country in achieving Zero Hunger by improving food security and preventing malnutrition. WFP co-chaired the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group and the Nutrition Sector Working Group for sharing information on and contributing to food security and child nutrition. WFP also coordinated with partners, constantly updating them about the evolving situation.

WFP's international personnel are continuing to work remotely outside of DPR Korea, while national seconded colleagues work from the office in Pyongyang. WFP remains committed to fully returning and resuming operations in DPR Korea, and is working on a resumption plan and readiness actions to timely support the beneficiaries as soon as the situation permits.

566,886

Total beneficiaries in 2021



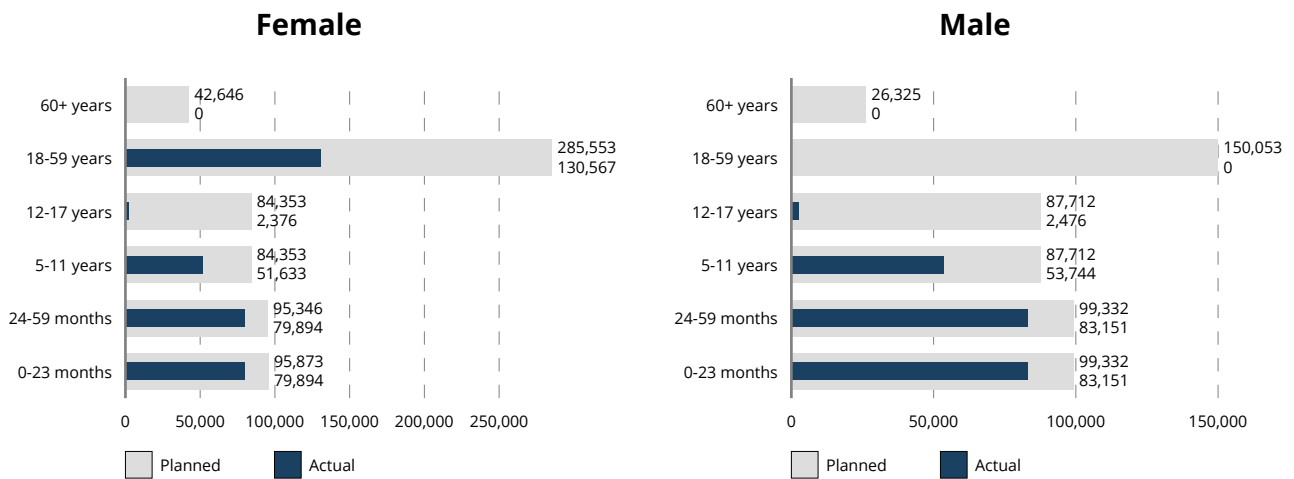
61% female



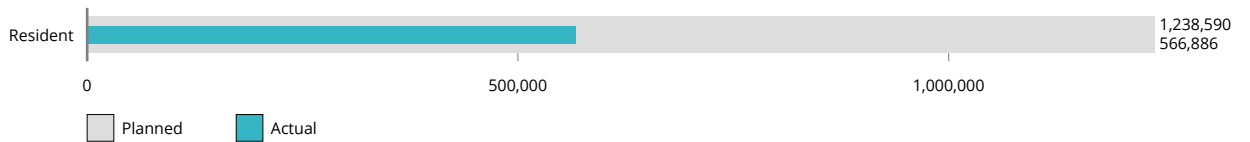
39% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 7,396 (99% Female, 1% Male)

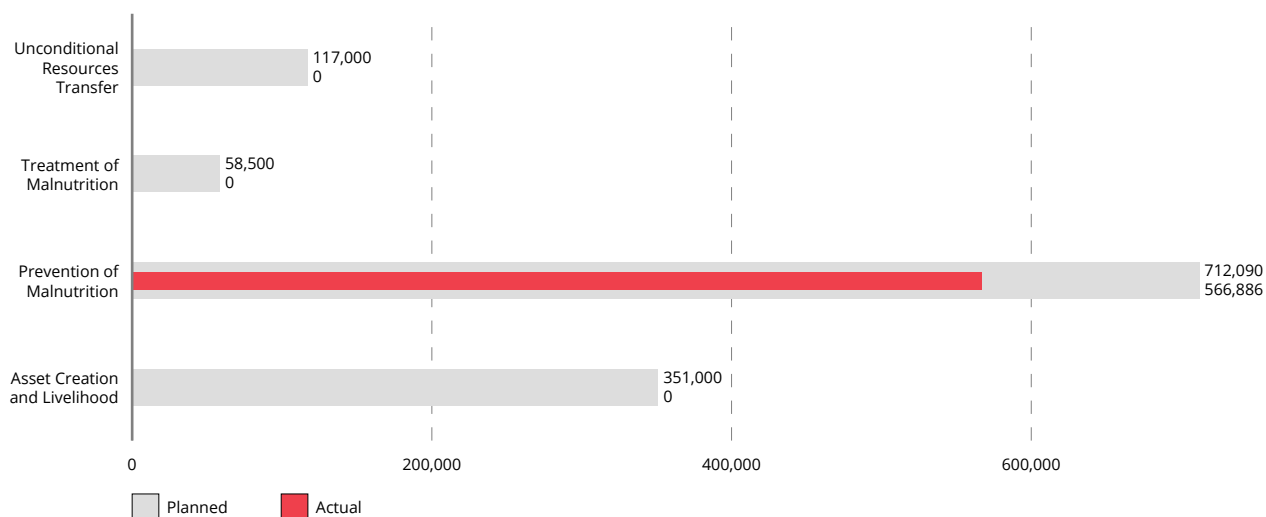
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



566,886

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 1,238,590 total planned

(344,364 Female, 222,522 Male)

Total Food and CBT

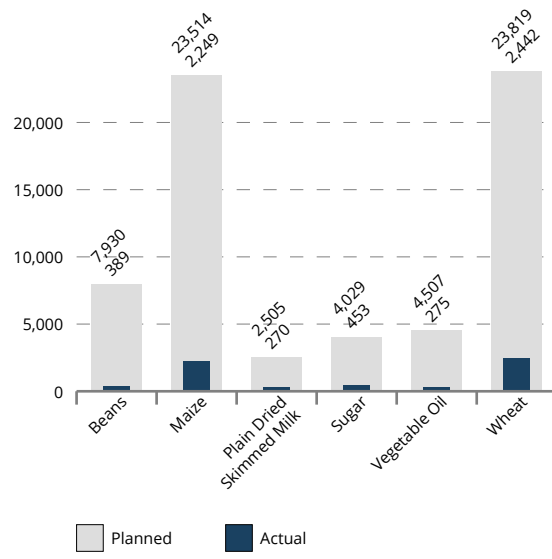


6,079 mt

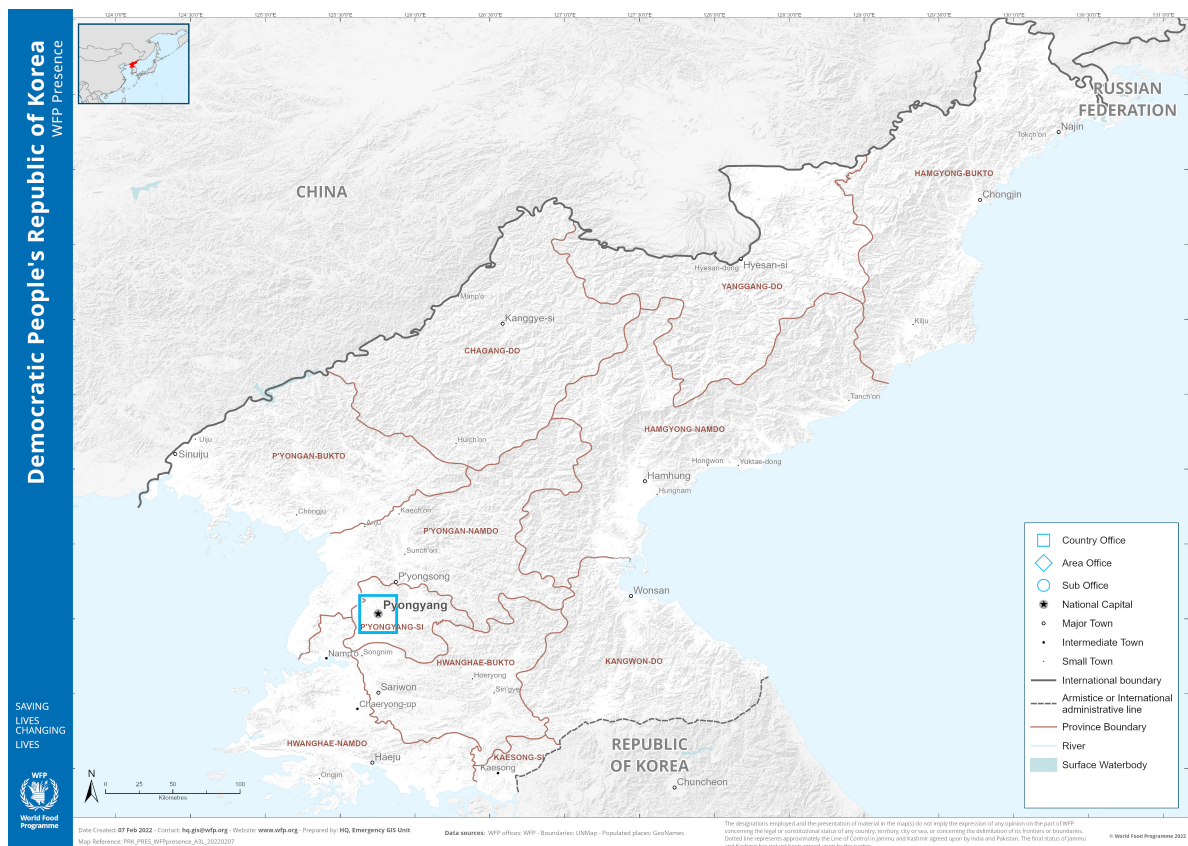
total actual food transferred in 2021

of 66,305 mt total planned

Annual Food Transfer



Context and operations



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. There is usually an insufficient quantity and range of foods to ensure adequate energy intake and dietary diversity in DPR Korea. Despite government efforts to mitigate the effect of food deficits, including through the Public Distribution System, these deficiencies result in chronic food insecurity and malnutrition and translate into high prevalence rates of undernourishment, stunting and anaemia, which require the support of international partners. These challenges are compounded by the increase in climate-related disasters, which have profound humanitarian impacts on both food production and the vulnerable population's access to food.

By the end of December 2021, the Government of DPR Korea had not confirmed any cases of COVID-19, while COVID-19 prevention measures have caused a drastic decline in trade and commercial activities, affecting the overall economy and livelihoods. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Projection of Humanitarian Needs 2021 in DPR Korea, as a consequence of prolonged border closures, trade opportunities have been diminished and access to essential services constrained due to the difficulties in importing food and essential agricultural inputs, as well as essential supplies. According to the Government, the five-year national economic development plan that came to an end in December 2020 did not meet its objectives in almost all sectors.

As a result of the compounding impacts of COVID-19, multiple natural hazards, protracted needs resulting from food insecurity, and a severe lack of access to basic services, the humanitarian situation in DPR Korea is likely to have further been exacerbated.

The border closure has severely hampered WFP operations on the ground, with international staff unable to return to DPRK and humanitarian supplies unable to enter the country. The last UN international personnel, including WFP's Country Director, left Pyongyang in March 2021. Since then, there has been no UN international staff presence in DPRK.

According to the UN DPR Korea Needs and Priorities Plan 2020,⁵ there is a risk that the ongoing challenges could reverse development gains made in previous years, deepen vulnerabilities and increase the number of people requiring humanitarian assistance. While only indicative, WFP's last data collection in early 2021 suggested a potential deterioration in food consumption for many targeted households.⁶ There is now a severe lack of data and it is proving challenging for humanitarian organisations to truly understand the scale of the need in-country.

At the 8th Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea in June 2021, DPR Korea's Supreme Leader Kim Jong Un noted the increasingly tense food shortage situation due to under-production and the 2020 typhoon.

Operations

The UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) (2017-2023) in DPRK has four strategic priorities. The first strategic priority is to achieve SDG 2: ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture. It has the following three strategic outcomes:

- Increased sustainable food production, productivity and processing in agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, and livestock.
- Enhanced livelihoods, notably equitable household access to sufficient diversified food all year, in particular among the most vulnerable groups.
- Improved nutrition status, especially for women of reproductive age and children under 5, the elderly, as well as any vulnerable groups identified.

WFP supports the DPR Korea Government's efforts in contributing to SDG 2 on achieving zero hunger through addressing the first strategic priority (food and nutrition security) of the UNSF for the country.

WFP's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) for 2019-2022 is designed to contribute towards three Strategic Outcomes: 1) children under 7 years, pregnant and lactating women, and tuberculosis patients have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025; 2) people vulnerable to disasters and food insecurity are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and aftershocks and stresses by 2022; and 3) crisis-affected people have access to food all year, in the targeted counties.

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. WFP also integrates elements of capacity strengthening into local food production and institutional meals activities to improve food safety and quality. Due to border closures caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP's in-country food stocks were exhausted in March 2021. Nutrition assistance also had to be temporarily halted. Telemonitoring through government partners has been halted since April 2021.

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provides 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 to provide food assistance to save lives during and immediately after emergencies; the activities under this outcome will only be implemented when emergencies occur. However, due to the border closures, no food stock being available and no international staff presence in the country, WFP could neither implement food assistance for assets creation nor crisis response activities in 2021.

Risk Management

Many of the existing strategic and operational risks identified in the ICSP affected WFP's operations in 2021. The closure of borders compounded many existing risks and challenges linked to the political context, sanctions, natural hazards and supply chains into the country.

Due to sanctions, banking channels remain closed. The absence of banking channels in the context of travel restrictions hindered access to cash for WFP's operations. In particular, accessing cash even for limited in-country running costs has become increasingly complicated, making it impossible to replenish cash since January 2020; resulting in postponing all non-essential payments.

With the complete pandemic-related border closure in place since 2020, WFP took proactive actions to prevent the expiration and damage of approximately 13,000 mt of food stranded in Dalian, China. WFP fully applied insurance mechanisms to minimize losses. WFP also halted food procurement; this suspension of food assistance has likely had negative impacts on the nutritional benefits of children and pregnant and lactating women, who need continuous supplies of supplementary food to safeguard gains.

Due to the impossibility of moving outside the capital to conduct monitoring visits, WFP applied telemonitoring - such as phone calls, photos, and video reports - through government partners. These telemonitoring activities have been suspended since WFP's last food distribution in March 2021 because of the exhaustion of food stocks in-country.

With most grants due to expire in 2021, WFP proactively approached donors to seek grant extensions. Thanks to their flexibility, the grants' utilization periods have been extended. However, prolonged measures and border closures could lead to reduced donor support. Resourcing will remain challenging even when borders reopen and food distributions resume.

WFP has been developing scenarios in preparation for immediately returning international staff and resuming food assistance as soon as borders reopen. Meanwhile, WFP's national team continues working in Pyongyang.

Partnerships

In 2021, WFP focused on adapting to the COVID-19 related measures and restrictions, notably the continued border closures to people and goods. WFP worked with its partners to find ways to adapt to the border closures, interacting with the Government of DPR Korea to create conditions for continued operational response, as well as with the international donor community to retain support levels and ensure the predictability and flexibility of assistance in 2021 and beyond. WFP kept partners informed and sensitized of the operational context, the limitations and utilization of contributions, through direct meetings with key donors, and relevant information tools. In 2021 WFP's key partners including Switzerland, Russia, Canada, Norway, and the private sector agreed to extend the utilization time for their contributions considering the current operational environment, which enables WFP to retain resources and food until borders reopen. WFP also used some resources for procurement through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) mechanism, which will also allow for the import of food to DPR Korea when feasible.

The **Government of DPR Korea** is WFP's main cooperating partner for the implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). According to the Letter of Understanding between WFP and the Government of DPR Korea, the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) 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).

Besides the well-functioning cooperation with the Government, WFP worked closely with other **UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations** and co-chaired the Nutrition and Food Security and Agriculture Working Groups. Through these Working Groups, WFP contributed to the development and implementation of the DPR Korea Response Plan 2021, participated in the Common Country Analysis development exercise and rapid assessment of the UN Strategic Framework (2017-2023). Despite the border closures, WFP's international personnel remained working in DPR Korea until the last UN international personnel left Pyongyang in March 2021. Since then, there has been no UN international staff presence in DPR Korea, however, WFP's international personnel continue working remotely outside of DPR Korea, while national seconded colleagues work in WFP's Pyongyang office.

In 2021 a number of **other partners** continued supporting WFP's work in DPR Korea, and partners including Community Chest of Korea and E-Land extended the utilization time for previously provided contributions.

WFP thanks its donors for their support to the ICSP 2019-2022, which has enabled WFP to mobilize and flexibly use resources of the international community to help address food insecurity and malnutrition in DPR Korea.⁵

CSP Financial Overview

The United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) 2017-2021 has been extended by one year to 31 December 2022. Maintaining alignment with the UNSF 2017-2022, WFP extended its Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) through a budget revision for one year to the end of 2022. This revision brings the total budget of the WFP ICSP 2019-2022 to USD 182 million, an increase of USD 21 million over the original budget.

In 2021, WFP was 46 percent (USD 24 million) resourced against the year's requirement of USD 53 million. This included funds confirmed in 2021, resource transfers and country stocks carried over from 2020. Out of the available funds in 2021, 90 percent were allocated to Strategic Outcome 1 in support of the nutrition activity. Thanks to these funds, WFP managed to reach a substantial number of children and women at risk of malnutrition in the first quarter of 2021. However, due to the continued border closures, WFP was unable to programme funds and implement the planned activities under Strategic Outcome 2 and 3.

Due to the compounding challenges of movement restrictions and the prolonged border closures, food procurement was postponed, resulting in low expenditures. To mitigate the unpredictable situation and risk of food expiry WFP diverted approximately 13,000 mt of food from the transshipment port in Dalian, China to WFP's operations in other countries, which allowed WFP to recover the funds for future use. As the food procurement for the diverted commodities was done between 2019 and 2020, and the adjustments were made in 2021, it resulted in negative expenditures in this 2021 Annual Country Report. As of the end of 2021, WFP had expended a total of USD 42 million against the cumulative Needs Based Plan (NBP) of USD 161 million under the ICSP, leaving a significant balance in unutilized resources to be transferred to 2022.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

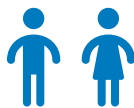
	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Children under 7 years, PLWG and TB patients in targeted counties have stabilized or improved nutrition, particularly micronutrient status, by 2025.	35,462,085.0	21,833,241.0	14,776,167.0	-194,066.0
02: People vulnerable to disasters and food insecurity in DPR Korea are able to meet their food and nutrition needs during and after shocks and stresses by 2021.	11,916,983.0	5,709,422.0	230,379.0	-1,480,178.0
03: Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	567,576.0	567,575.0	750,329.0	0.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	8,762,129.0	0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	47,946,644.0	28,110,238.0	24,519,004.0	-1,674,244.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	2,258,653.0	2,258,653.0	442,786.0	8,074.0
Total Direct Costs	50,205,297.0	30,368,891.0	24,961,790.0	-1,666,170.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	3,263,344.0	1,973,978.0	393,188.0	393,188.0
Grand Total	53,468,642.0	32,342,870.0	25,354,979.0	-1,272,982.0

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.



566,886 children and pregnant and lactating women reached



6,575 nurseries supported with nutritious foods



891 mt of fortified food distributed

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided throughout the first three months of 2021, fortified cereals and biscuits to young children in nurseries, kindergartens and orphanages, patients in pediatric wards and hospitals, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to meet their macronutrient and micronutrient needs. The food items distributed to the beneficiaries were intended to be consumed as snacks in between their primary meals and prepared as bread, pancakes, or porridge depending on their preferences.

The border closures continued to prevent the import of critical food commodities and complicated programmatic implementation. Following the recipes, WFP used the food in stock to produce fortified cereals and biscuits in local factories which were distributed to targeted children and PLW during the first quarter of 2021. To prevent expiration, the remaining raw food in stock that could not be transformed into fortified foods was directly distributed to the beneficiaries. Once the stocks were depleted, as of April, WFP's food transfers ceased.

Despite the challenging context, during the first 3 months of the year, WFP assisted 80 percent of the targeted number of people with nutrition assistance activities. In 2021, WFP reached 9 percent fewer beneficiaries than in the previous year. The actual amount of food distributed represented 13 percent against the annual target.

Although strict prevention measures were in place, WFP conducted telemonitoring through government partners from January to March. Through this effort, WFP collected data from child institutions and household information from pregnant and lactating women. WFP recorded the beneficiary data by sex and age groups in its corporate monitoring system.

Partnerships

The Government of DPR Korea is the main cooperating partner for implementation of the Interim Country Strategic Plan. The National Coordinating Committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (NCC) provides national staff, assets (such as local factories for food transformation, warehouses, and office space) and services (e.g., transportation from port to the factories and food distributions to WFP-supported institutions). While WFP developed partnerships with other line ministries and counterpart institutions, NCC remains the only communication channel with the Government of DPR Korea.

Lessons Learned and Next Steps

WFP reached a significant number of children and women at-risk of malnutrition in the first quarter through the provision of food assistance. Due to a lack of other materials to produce fortified foods, WFP directly distributed the raw food which was already stored in-country, including maize, wheat, dried skimmed milk, pulses, and sugar. This quick adjustment ensured that food that would have otherwise expired still reached the target.

Although there is zero food stock in DPR Korea, WFP maintained a minimum human capacity including remote international field monitors and other functional areas to enable an efficient resumption of its programme once the border reopens.

Gender and Age Marker

Gender and age were fully integrated into the implementation of Strategic Outcome 1 through ensuring the use of sex-disaggregated and age group data in analysis.

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.	4

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 hazards, such as droughts, floods and heat waves, often impact on productive assets, inundating thousands of hectares of farmland and crops; causing damage to irrigation infrastructure such as irrigation canals, and river embankments; silting riverbeds and community water reservoirs; and damaging human settlements, transportation infrastructure, schools, and hospitals.

Strategic Outcome 2 is in line with the priority in the National Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction 2019-2030. Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP aims to provide food assistance targeted populations to build resilience against climate shocks. WFP's food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities serve both protective and productive purposes and provide conditional food transfers to beneficiaries in return for participation in asset creation activities. The activities include rehabilitating damaged river embankments, desilting riverbeds, planting trees to prevent farmland from flooding, restoring irrigation water for agriculture production, and protecting physical infrastructure and vulnerable communities living along the rivers.

WFP's main cooperating partner is the Government of DPR Korea. The National Coordinating Committee (NCC) coordinates with the Ministry of Food Administration and the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection for the FFA activities. As the co-chair of the Food Security and Agriculture Work Group, WFP collaborates with UN agencies and NGOs for complementary inputs to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of WFP assistance.

Due to the border closures, WFP was unable to implement FFA activities in DPR Korea during the reporting period.

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.	N/A

Strategic outcome 03: Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.

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. Despite the fact that DPR Korea experienced flooding caused by Typhoon during the monsoon season, and heat waves in August, as borders remained closed in 2021, WFP was unable to activate crisis response activities under Strategic Outcome 3.

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

The Law of Sex Equality (1946) and the Law on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Women (2010) provide equal social status and rights for men and women. The empowerment of women is stipulated in detail in the sector-specific laws. There is also the Socialist Women's Union of DPR Korea, a nationwide mass organization with the role of promoting gender equality and increasing women's political participation. Nevertheless, gaps remain; including a clustering of women in traditionally gendered occupations, a high rate of maternal mortality (66 out of every 100,000 live births),⁶ and a high level of malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women (28 percent).⁷ The 2019 Census indicates a gender gap in tertiary and higher educational attainment, with 16.6 percent of males attaining this level, compared with 7.2 percent of females.

In accordance with WFP's Gender Policy 2015-2020, the Interim Country Strategic Plan helps to address some aspects of gender inequality in DPR Korea. The distribution of WFP's rations to pregnant and lactating women supports women's health, addressing their micronutrient needs, as well as largely covering the extra dietary energy costs associated with pregnancy and lactation focusing on the first 1,000 days of life. WFP's support through institutional meals for girls and boys helps to improve their nutrition status and also reduce the burden placed on women by caring for young dependents.

In 2021, women and girls made up 61 percent of WFP's beneficiaries under Strategic Outcome 1. Since the borders remained closed in 2021, WFP was not able to implement activities or collect data for indicators under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 3.

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

WFP's assistance in DPR Korea is guided by the principles of protection, adapted to the particular needs of women, men, girls and boys, with consideration of people with disabilities. Food distribution under the nutrition activity is implemented through government institutions, in a highly organized and localized manner.

The government public distribution centers and localized networks are the cornerstones of food supply chains in DPR Korea, including for WFP's nutrition activities, and particularly for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), who regularly receive food rations at public distribution centres. The activities in child institutions are implemented through the managers of institutions and staff working in nurseries, kindergartens, and hospitals, who are primarily responsible for communicating with beneficiaries and ensuring the protection and safety of meals. In 2021, amid COVID-19 preventive measures and continued border closures, WFP was able to maintain this approach to distribute food assistance to children and PLW under the nutrition programme in the first quarter.

WFP utilized telemonitoring through government partners to collect data from beneficiaries. This telemonitoring included questions on the quality and quantity of food, protection, awareness and feedback during the period of food distribution. WFP informed county officials, who are primarily responsible for the local level management of WFP's assistance, of any change related to WFP activities. WFP conducted telephone interviews with county officials to collect feedback and understand supply chain and distribution concerns as well as operational issues faced by beneficiaries. This information then informed necessary improvements to better support beneficiaries.

Despite restricted mobility, WFP was able to conduct telemonitoring through government partners from January to March 2021. Through telemonitoring, WFP collected data on children aged 6-59 months from child institutions and household-level data from pregnant and lactating women. In 2021, no incidents related to protection were reported under Strategic Outcome 1. Since the borders remained closed in 2021, WFP was not able to implement activities or collect data for indicators under Strategic Outcome 2 and 3.

Environment

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

DPR Korea is prone to climate risks and recurrent natural hazards, such as drought, heat waves and flash floods that have severe impacts on agricultural production and undermine progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger. According to the INFORM Global Risk Index 2021, which is a composite measure of three dimensions of risk hazard and exposure, vulnerability and lack of coping capacity DPR Korea scored 5.4 (on a scale of 0-10), ranked 29th among 191 countries and was placed in high-risk category. The DPR Korea government places a strong emphasis on the protection of the environment. For instance, the State Committee on Emergency and Disaster Management takes the role of coordination in preparedness and response activities, while the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection strongly supports afforestation programmes.

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

However, due to the continued border closures, WFP's FFA activities were not undertaken in 2021.

Data Notes

Overview

1. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture (GIEWS) Country Brief on Democratic People's Republic of Korea
2. Based on limited telemonitoring data in the first quarter of 2021
3. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2021. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2021. Transforming food systems for food security, improved nutrition and affordable healthy diets for all. Rome, FAO (<https://www.wfp.org/publications/2021-state-food-security-and-nutrition-world-report-and-inbrief>)
4. INFORM Global Risk Index 2021, European Commission Disaster Risk Management Knowledge Centre (<https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/>)

Context and Operations

5. United Nations DPR Korea Needs and Priorities Plan 2020 (<https://dprkorea.un.org/en/44951-dpr-korea-needs-and-priorities-plan-2020>)
6. Based on limited telemonitoring data in the first quarter of 2021

Partnerships

5. Bulgaria, Canada, France, India, Liechtenstein, Norway, private donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF

Strategic outcome 01

WFP continued telemonitoring through government partners. However, 2021 follow-up values for outcome indicators of Strategic Outcome 1 were unable to be collected in a reliable manner with a sufficient sample size due to the border closure, absence of international field monitors, and limited windows for field monitoring.

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

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

WFP's continued support for HIV/TB patients is pending further discussion.

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.

Progress towards gender equality

6. www.unicef.org/dprk/health#

7. ACR 2018 Data

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.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied 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 is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
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 malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting			2.5	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	222,522	344,364	566,886	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			18.2	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	222,522	344,364	566,886	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	550,466	222,522	40%
	female	688,124	344,364	50%
	total	1,238,590	566,886	46%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	99,332	83,151	84%
	female	95,873	79,894	83%
	total	195,205	163,045	84%
24-59 months	male	99,332	83,151	84%
	female	95,346	79,894	84%
	total	194,678	163,045	84%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
5-11 years	male	87,712	53,744	61%
	female	84,353	51,633	61%
	total	172,065	105,377	61%
12-17 years	male	87,712	2,476	3%
	female	84,353	2,376	3%
	total	172,065	4,852	3%
18-59 years	male	150,053	0	-
	female	285,553	130,567	46%
	total	435,606	130,567	30%
60+ years	male	26,325	0	-
	female	42,646	0	-
	total	68,971	0	-

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,238,590	566,886	46%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	351,000	0	0%
Prevention of Malnutrition	712,090	566,886	79%
Treatment of Malnutrition	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			
Beans	3,097	389	13%
Maize	9,294	2,249	24%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	2,501	270	11%
Sugar	4,013	453	11%
Vegetable Oil	2,426	275	11%
Wheat	23,720	2,442	10%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	4,725	0	0%
Maize	13,500	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	2,025	0	0%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	108	0	0%
Maize	720	0	0%
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	5	0	0%
Sugar	16	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	56	0	0%
Wheat	99	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					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	282,528	213,797
			Male	294,062	222,522
			Total	576,590	436,319
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	135,500	130,567
			Total	135,500	130,567
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	30,013	0
			Male	28,487	0
			Total	58,500	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	45,051	6,079

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients receive high-quality, nutrient-dense foods that improve their nutrition status				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.3: Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	8	8
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.6: Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	6,575	6,575
B: Local factories benefit from improved infrastructure and capacity to produce safe, good-quality foods				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	35,383	891

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.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Provide conditional gender-responsive livelihood support for food-responsive population groups in WFP-targeted areas.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	180,063	0
			Male	170,937	0
			Total	351,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	20,250	0

Strategic Outcome 03: Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	60,021	0
			Male	56,979	0
			Total	117,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	1,004	0

Cross-cutting Indicators

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 01: Provide nutrition assistance to children under 7 years of age, PLWG and TB patients and strengthen capacity of local food processors								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: All - Location: Korea, Democratic Republic - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=0	0			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/ Rein Skullerud

Children receiving high energy biscuits

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

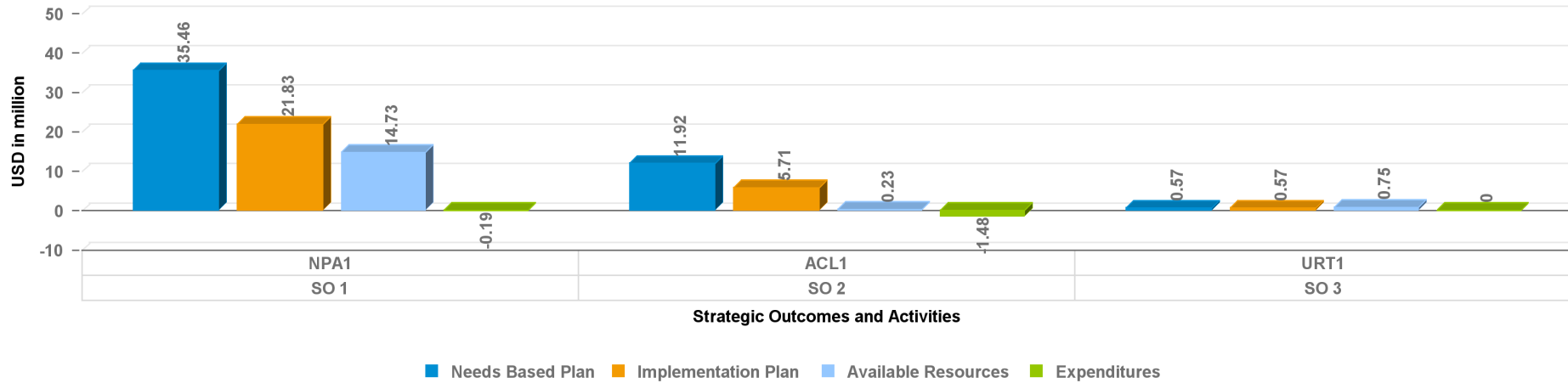
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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 2021 (2019-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (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	35,462,085	21,833,241	14,733,676	-194,066
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	42,492	0
	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	567,576	567,575	750,329	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.	11,916,983	5,709,422	230,379	-1,480,178
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			47,946,644	28,110,238	15,756,876	-1,674,244
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,762,129	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	8,762,129	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			47,946,644	28,110,238	24,519,005	-1,674,244
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			2,258,653	2,258,653	442,786	8,074
Total Direct Costs			50,205,297	30,368,892	24,961,791	-1,666,170
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			3,263,344	1,973,978	393,188	393,188
Grand Total			53,468,642	32,342,870	25,354,979	-1,272,982



Wanee Piyabongkarn
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

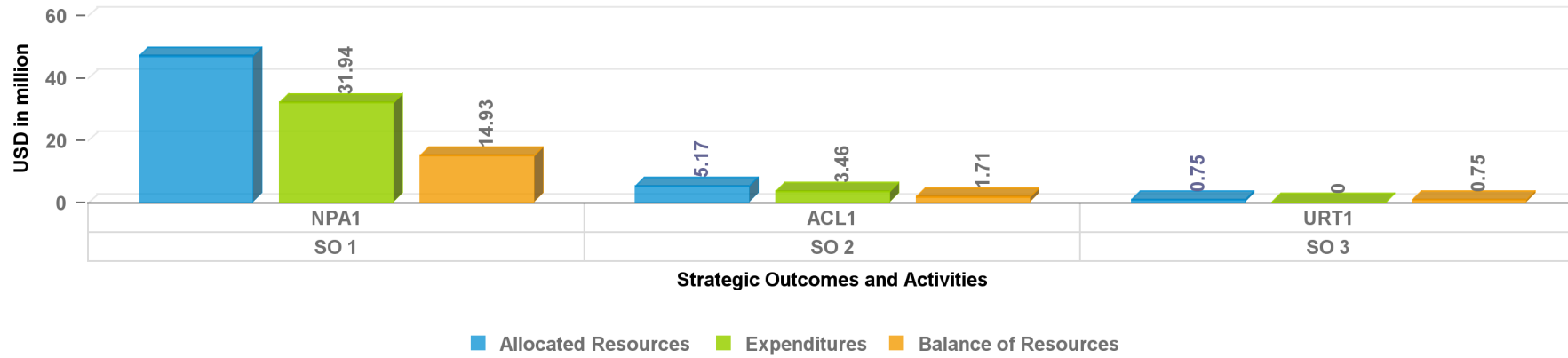
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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
URT1	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.

Annual Country Report

DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	106,779,951	46,872,024	0	46,872,024	31,944,282	14,927,742
		Non Activity Specific	0	42,492	0	42,492	0	42,492
	Crisis-affected people in DPR Korea have access to food all year.	Provide unconditional, in-kind food assistance to crisis-affected people.	1,703,708	750,329	0	750,329	0	750,329
	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.	35,764,794	5,166,315	0	5,166,315	3,455,758	1,710,557
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			144,248,453	52,831,159	0	52,831,159	35,400,040	17,431,120
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,762,129	0	8,762,129	0	8,762,129
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	8,762,129	0	8,762,129	0	8,762,129

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

Annual Country Report

DPR Korea Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Total Direct Operational Cost	144,248,453	61,593,288	0	61,593,288	35,400,040	26,193,249
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	6,991,486	3,279,851	0	3,279,851	2,845,139	434,712
		Total Direct Costs	151,239,938	64,873,140	0	64,873,140	38,245,179	26,627,961
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	9,830,596	3,801,666		3,801,666	3,801,666	0
		Grand Total	161,070,534	68,674,806	0	68,674,806	42,046,845	26,627,961

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
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