



Presentation to the Executive Board on
Food Insecurity in DPR Korea
and EMOP 200266

Joint WFP/FAO/UNICEF Mission

- UN response to DPRK Gov. appeal
- Mission in DPRK: 21 February to 11 March
- Purpose:
 - Estimate the 2011 winter and spring crops production;
 - Update import capacity and requirements; and
 - Estimate the food assistance needs.

Multiple recent shocks

- Heavy rainfall in Aug/Sep
 - Crop damage
- Very cold 2010/11 winter, low insulating snow cover on crops
 - Higher post-harvest losses, including seeds
 - Lower planting/expected yield of winter vegetables, wheat and potato
- Foot and Mouth Disease outbreak
 - May affect ploughing/cultivation
- International high food and fuel prices
- Lower exports/reduced commercial import options
- Major reduction in bilateral food assistance

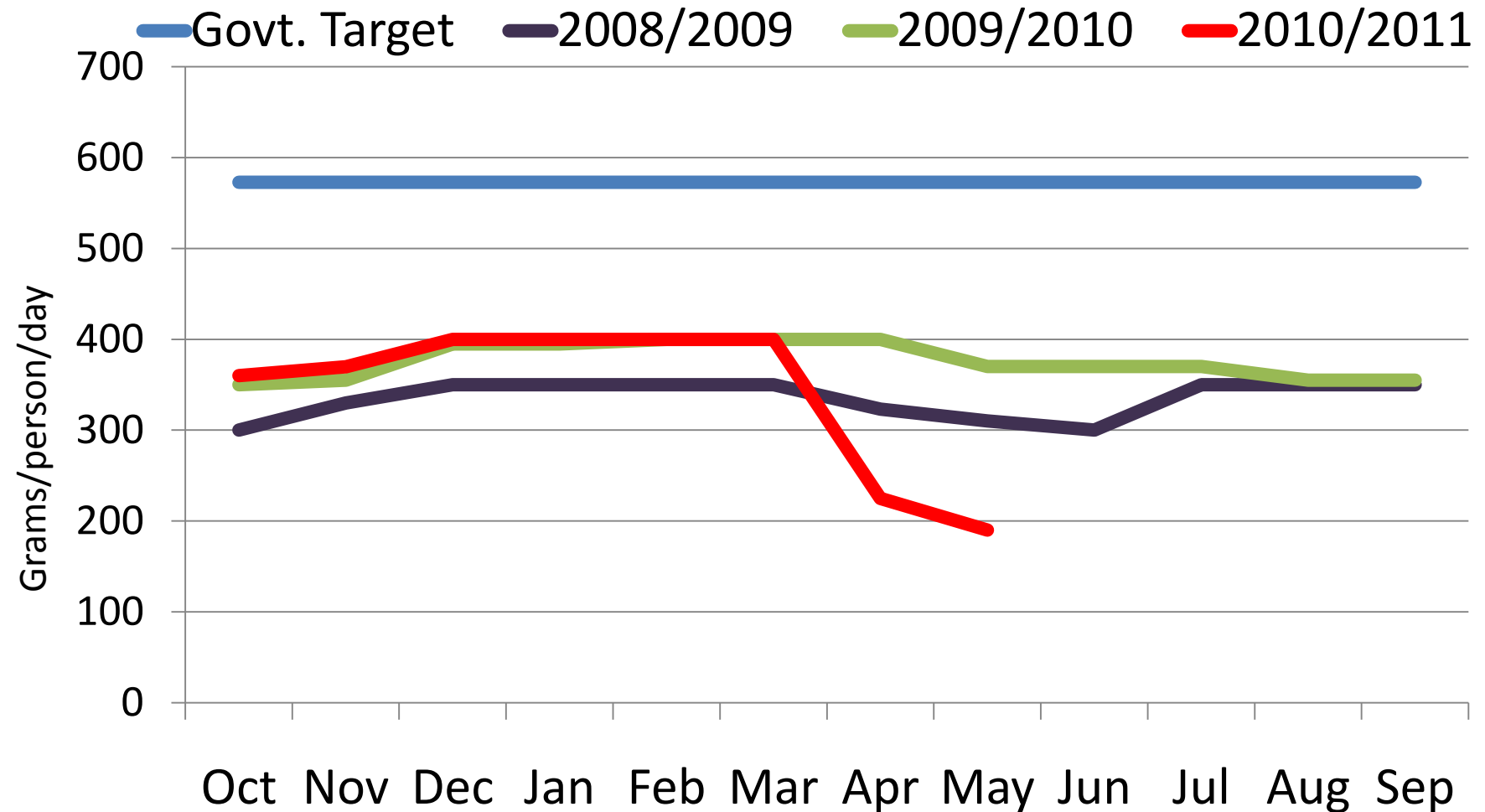


Public Distribution System

- Government food rations
 - Public Distribution System (PDS) dependants: 67%
 - Cooperative farmers: 30%
 - Military and elite groups: 3%
- State shops
 - Essential items (some rationed)
- Market
 - Sale of cereals officially prohibited



The Public Distribution System is reducing rations quickly



Revised Food Balance Sheet

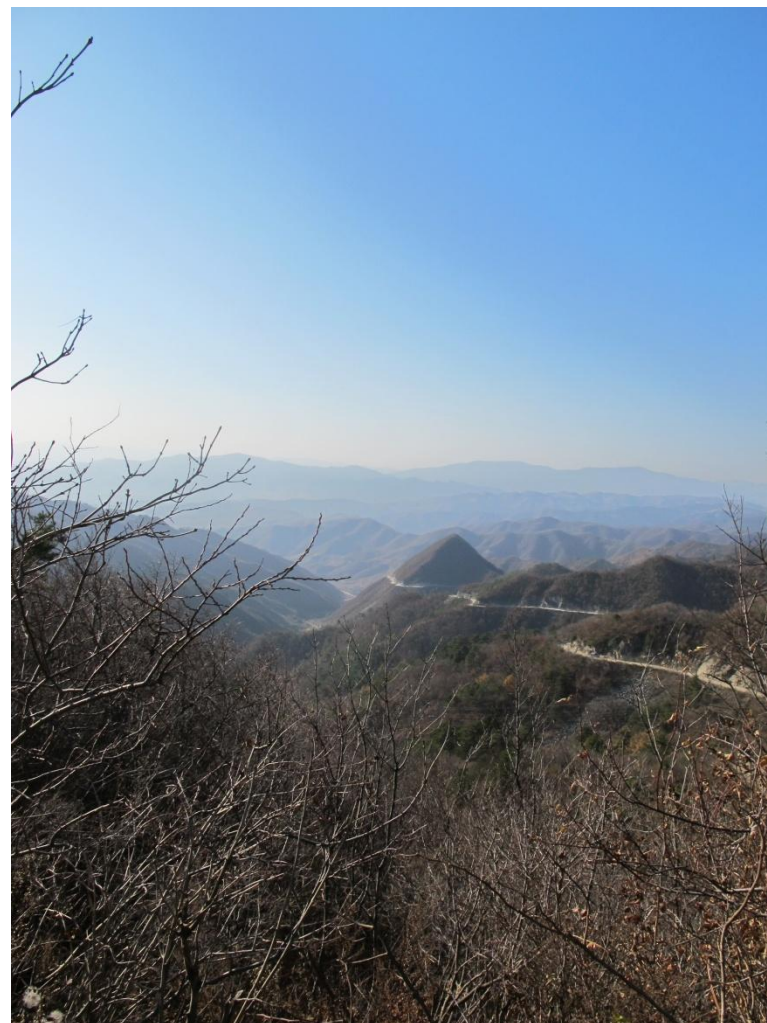
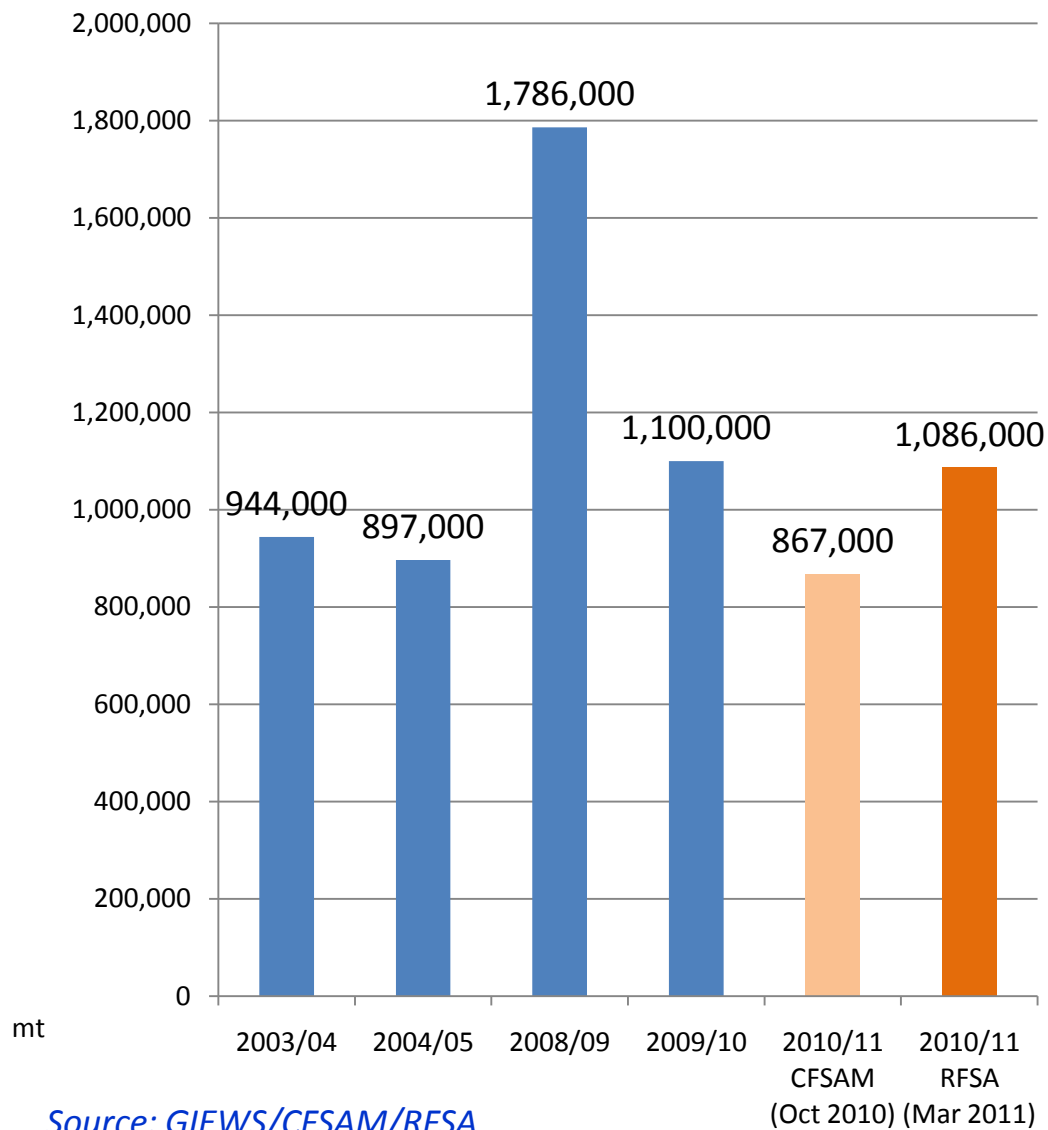
Nov10/Oct11 (Assessment mission)

Production	4,252,000 mt
- Utilization	- 5,338,000 mt
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= Import requirement	- 1,086,000 mt
+ Anticipated Imports	+ 200,000 mt
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= Uncovered deficit	- 886,000 mt

RFSA Recommendation:

297,000 mt of cereals + 137,000 mt of blended fortified foods for about 6.1 million vulnerable group beneficiaries.

DPRK Cereal Food Production Deficit (Import Requirement)



Source: GIEWS/CFSAM/RFSA

(Oct 2010) (Mar 2011)

Nutrition threat

- Current general situation:
 - Serious (UNICEF MICS 2009)
 - About 1/3 of children is stunted
 - About 1/4 of children is underweight
 - Large regional disparities
 - Not improved (as assessed during RFSA)
- Looming shocks affect most vulnerable disproportionately:
 - High likelihood of significant increase in malnutrition, given precarious nutrition and food security situation



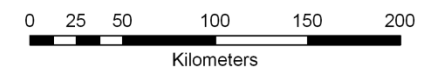
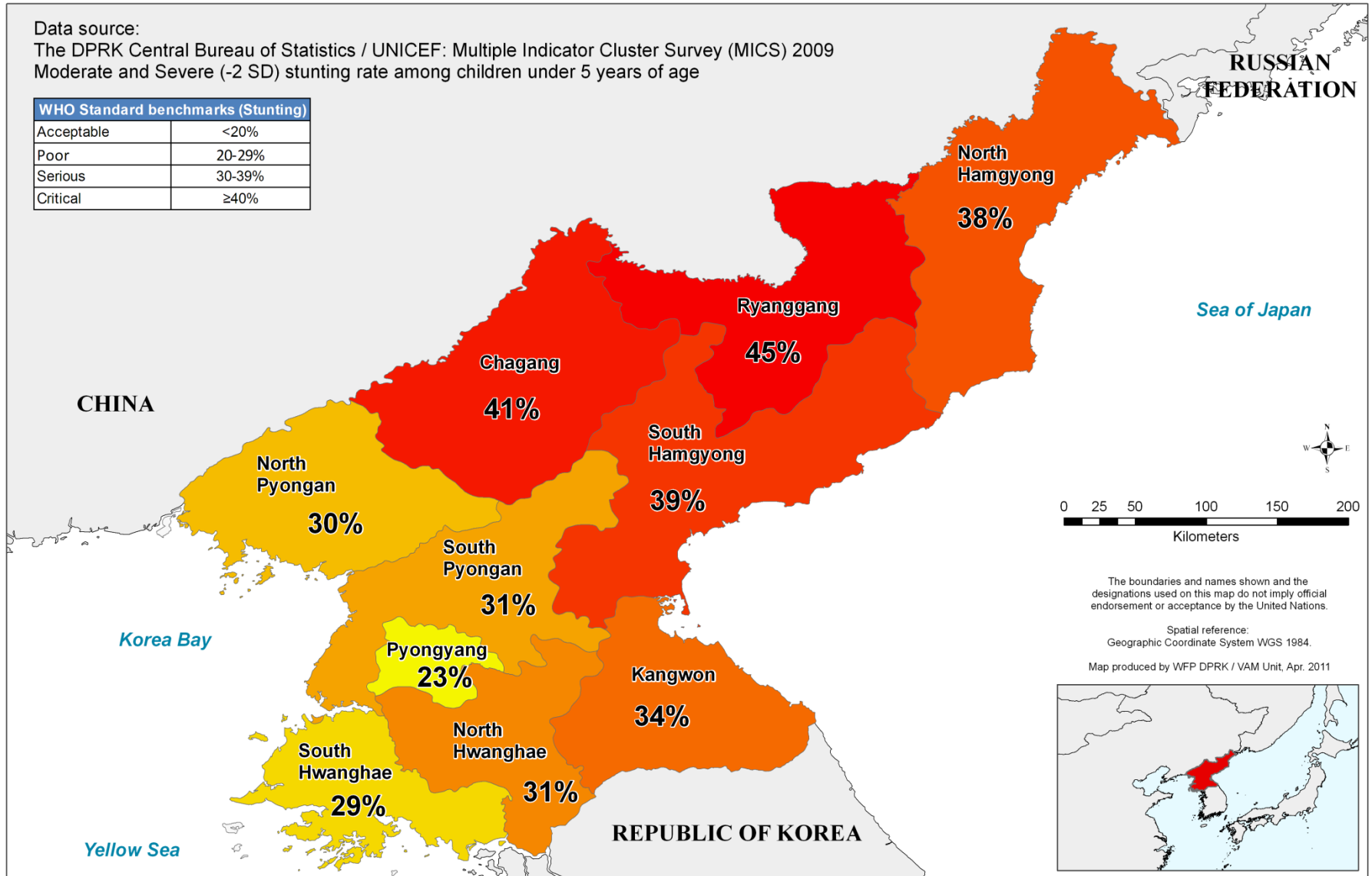
Where are the malnourished?

Democratic People's Republic of Korea STUNTING PREVALENCE by PROVINCE

Data source:

The DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics / UNICEF: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2009
Moderate and Severe (-2 SD) stunting rate among children under 5 years of age

WHO Standard benchmarks (Stunting)	
Acceptable	<20%
Poor	20-29%
Serious	30-39%
Critical	≥40%



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Spatial reference:
Geographic Coordinate System WGS 1984.
Map produced by WFP DPRK / VAM Unit, Apr. 2011



Who are the most vulnerable?

- Orphans;
- Children under 2 years;
- Children in hospitals;
- Nursery, kindergarten and primary school children;
- Pregnant and lactating mothers;
- Elderly.



The Plan - *a focused programmatic response*

- Local Fortified Food
 - Donated commodities processed locally into nutritionally balanced, micronutrient fortified and easily digestible products.
 - Cost effective and targeted
 - Address long-term lack of protein and micronutrients
 - Effective WFP access and field monitoring
- Cereal Milk Blend (CMB);
 - Corn Soy Milk Blend (CSM);
 - Rice Milk Blend (RMB); and
 - Fortified Biscuits



WFP Emergency operation approved **EMOP 200266**



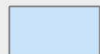
Emergency Food Assistance to Vulnerable Groups in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

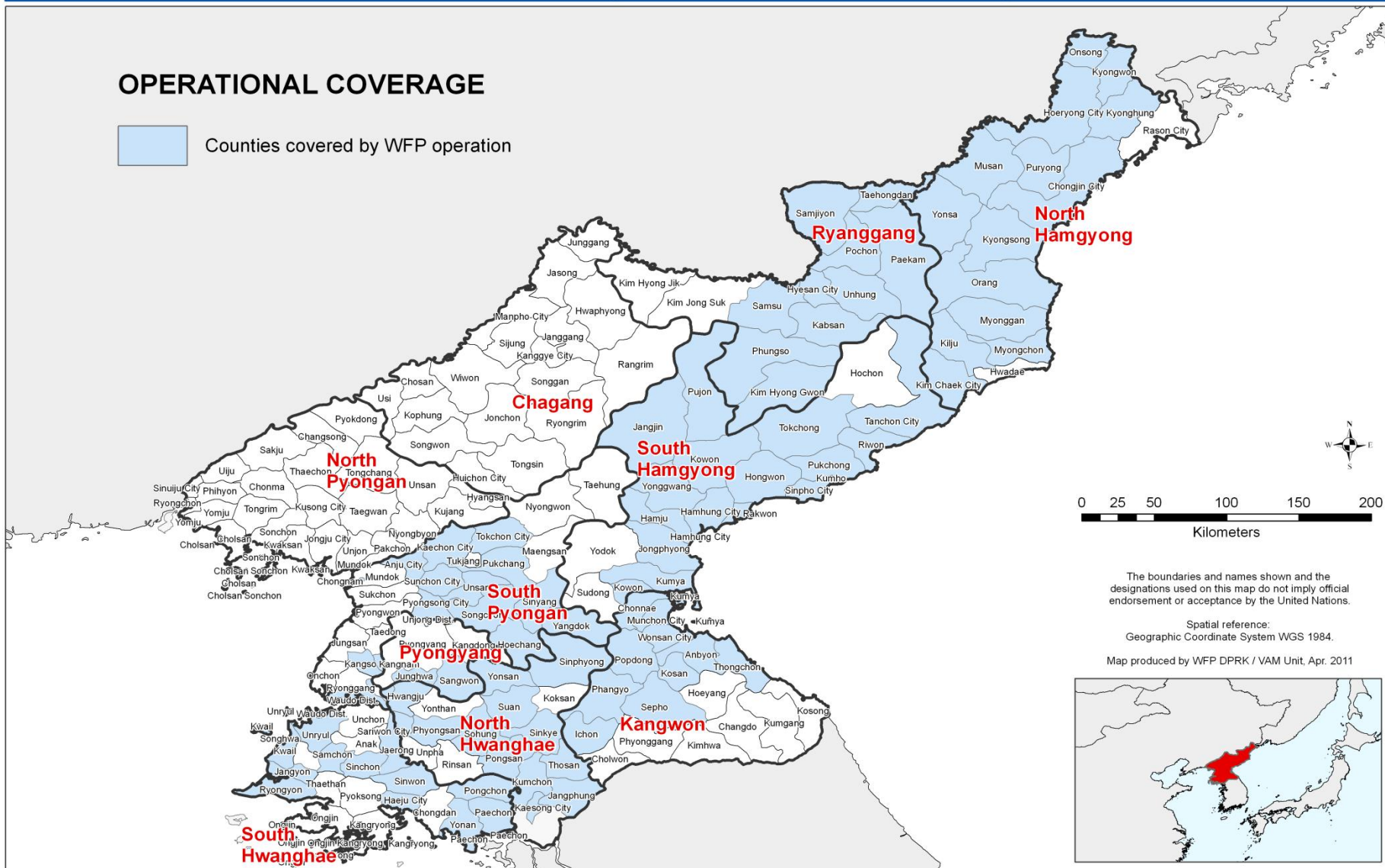
- Total number of planned beneficiaries: 3,546,000
- Duration of project: 12 months
- Food tonnage: 310,532
- WFP Food Cost: US\$ 131,584,458
- Total cost to WFP: US\$ 209,471,671

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

EMOP 20266 - Emergency food assistance to vulnerable groups

OPERATIONAL COVERAGE

 Counties covered by WFP operation



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Letter of Understanding (LoU) signed on 16 April 2011

Improved Operating Conditions for Emergency Operations Plan agreed with the Government leading to reduced operational risks:

- 24 hour notice for field travel
- Global Implementation Plan-GIP (lists of institutions, PDCs, etc.) will be made available to WFP and updated annually
- The new LoU envisages 6 sub-offices including some in remote areas of the North and East.
- Increased randomness: selection of sub-counties upon arrival at counties. Institutions, households, etc. will be randomly selected from GIP
- Up to 59 international officers and Korean speakers without limitation of nationality
- Food Security Monitoring: Market visits, beneficiary households
- Assessment in 2011 (FAO/WFPCFSAM, Rapid Nutritional Assessment (with MUAC) will be carried out partners)

DPRK Risk Analysis

Contextual Risks:

- Recurring natural disasters;
- Increasing costs of food commodities and shipping in the international market;

Programmatic Risk:

- Lack of funding/Pipeline breaks;
- Operational environment not conducive to ensure full transparency;
- Inability to properly measure impact;
- Communications breakdown of satellite and telephone communication.

Institutional Risk:

- Inability to demonstrate transparency and accountability according to conditions of LOU agreed with GoDPRK

DPRK Risk Analysis

RISKS	EFFECTS	MITIGATING MEASURES
Lack of funding /pipeline breaks (High Risk)	Pipeline breaks and insufficient support for humanitarian assistance for DPRK. Operational objectives will not be met	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Advocacy efforts•Highlight Good Humanitarian Donorship principles•Full implementation of LoU
Operational environment not conducive to ensure full transparency (High Risk)	Intended beneficiaries do not receive from WFP food aid	<p>Full implementation of new LoU with improved conditions, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Improved food commodity tracking system in line with WFP standards•Beneficiary Targeting (women, children, elderly, etc.)•Geographical targeting (e.g.NE provinces)•Selection of food commodities (blended food, maize, etc.)•Distribution of food will be mainly through institutions instead of PDCs•Increased number of international staff and Korean speakers•Improved randomness in monitoring

DPRK Risk Analysis

RISKS	EFFECTS	MITIGATING MEASURES
Inability to demonstrate transparency and accountability according to conditions agreed in LOU with DPRK Government. (Medium Risk)	Transparency and accountability of WFP operations will be questioned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Communicate periodically about implementation of LoU to all stakeholders;•Continuous advocacy for improved humanitarian access;•Hold nation-wide training courses with Government counterparts on EMOP implementation modalities;
Recurring natural disasters (Medium Risk)	Food security situation will be severely affected leading to increased demands of food	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Adequate provision of contingency stocks•Monitor early warning system;•Lead /participate in the inter-agency contingency planning process

DPRK Risk Analysis

RISKS	EFFECTS	MITIGATING MEASURES
Inability to properly measure impact through appropriate nutrition/food security assessments (Medium Risk)	Food security and nutritional situation will not be known; Impact of WFP intervention not clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Cross-checking and triangulation with data from other UN agencies, research institutes and other sources;•CFSAM and rapid nutritional assessment
Increasing costs of food commodities and shipping on the international market. (Medium Risk)	Intended quantities of food will not be available for distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Continuous cost-saving measures in all units to clear funds for commodity purchase;•Prioritization of regional procurement;

DPRK Risk Analysis

RISKS	EFFECTS	MITIGATING MEASURES
Communications breakdown of satellite and telephone communication (Low Risk)	Disruption of connectivity including commodity tracking system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Identification of the point of failure in VSAT, telephone exchange•Use of Government provided communication via IDD line and fiber optic cables to the field-offices.

The Way Forward

- Launching of EMOP
- Full implementation of 2011 Letter of Understanding
- Resource mobilization
- Mainstreaming commodity tracking, M&E strategy and reporting system
- Food security monitoring
- Undertake future assessments, as planned





Thank you