



“Roundtable Discussion on Agriculture in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea”

Praveen Agrawal
WFP Representative and Country Director

13 September 2018
Seoul, Republic of Korea



World Food Programme

Changing vision in DPRK



“The energy, or power, and food problems are of key importance in achieving the independent and sustainable growth of the national economy”

- from the Chairman’s 2018 new year speech and statement during the 70th Party Congress in 2016

1

Food & Nutrition Security

- crop production as main source of food
- access to food at household level
- food utilization

Main crops

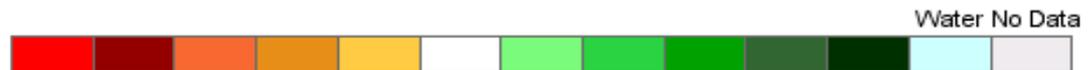
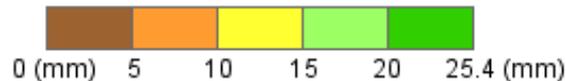
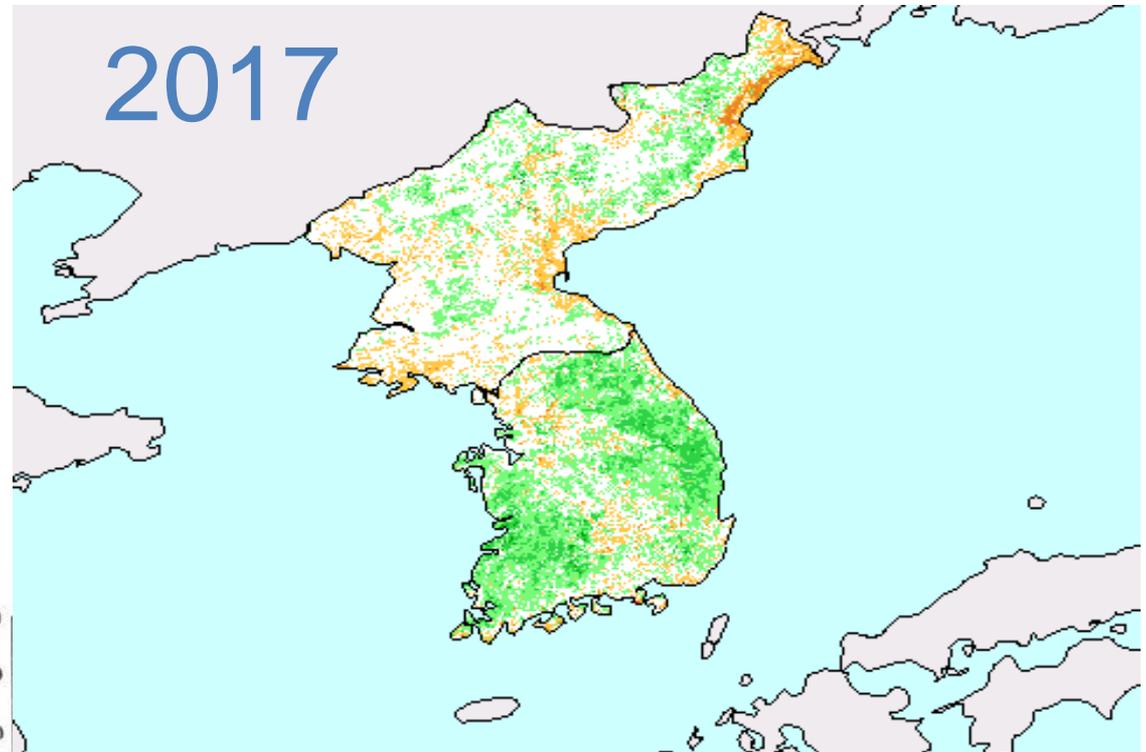
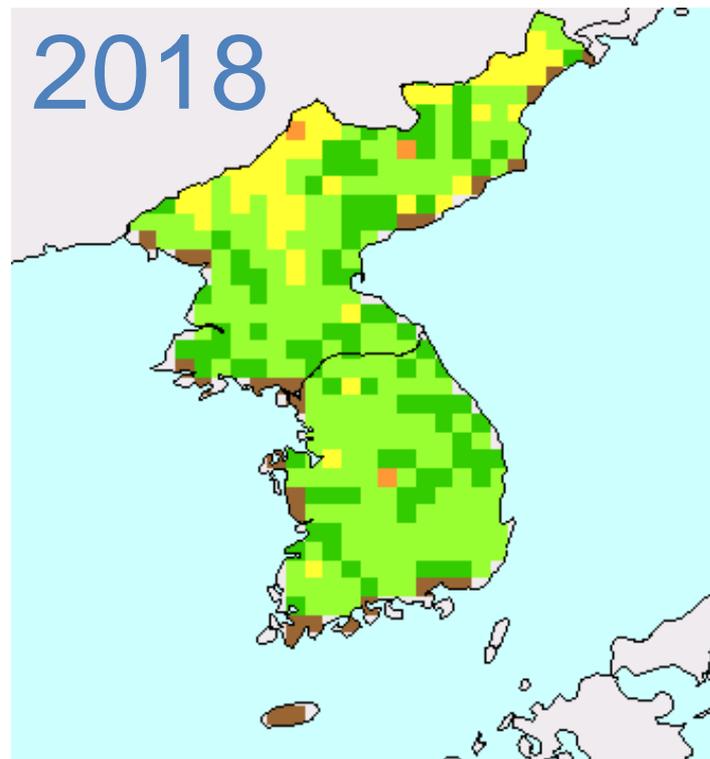


- produced in about 3,900 cooperative farms responsible for ensuring national self-sufficiency in the staples of maize and rice, and potatoes
- 100 state farms with specialized activities for livestock
- 5.45 mt in 2017, a 7.42 percent decrease from 2016's 5.89 mt

Crop production concern in early spring

2018

2017



Worse **No Change** **Better**

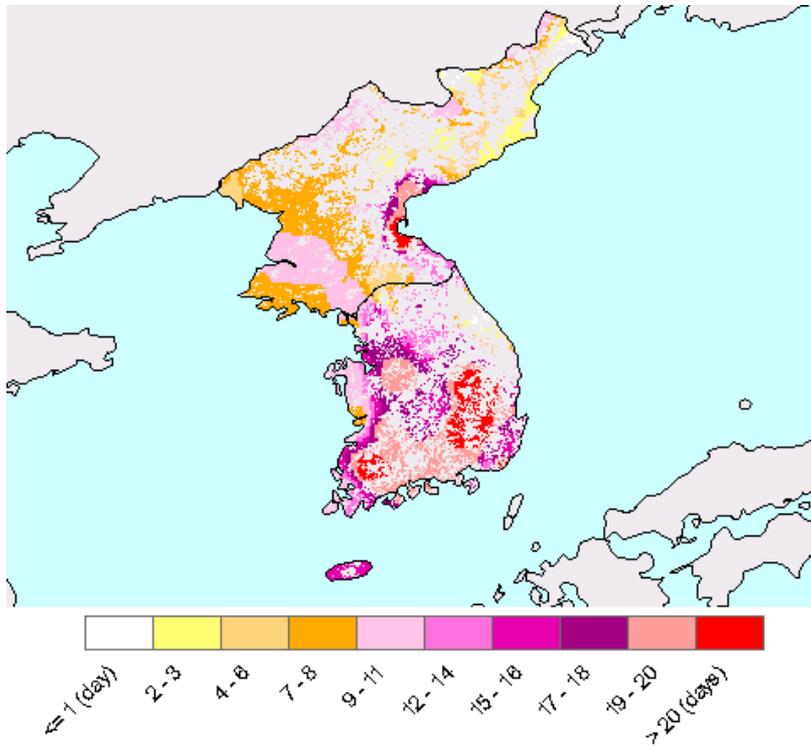
Pre-planting | Planting | Emergence | 1-10 Leaf | 10-16+ Leaf | Silk Tassel | Blister - | Dent - | Postripe -
Dent Ripe

CROP GROWTH STAGES

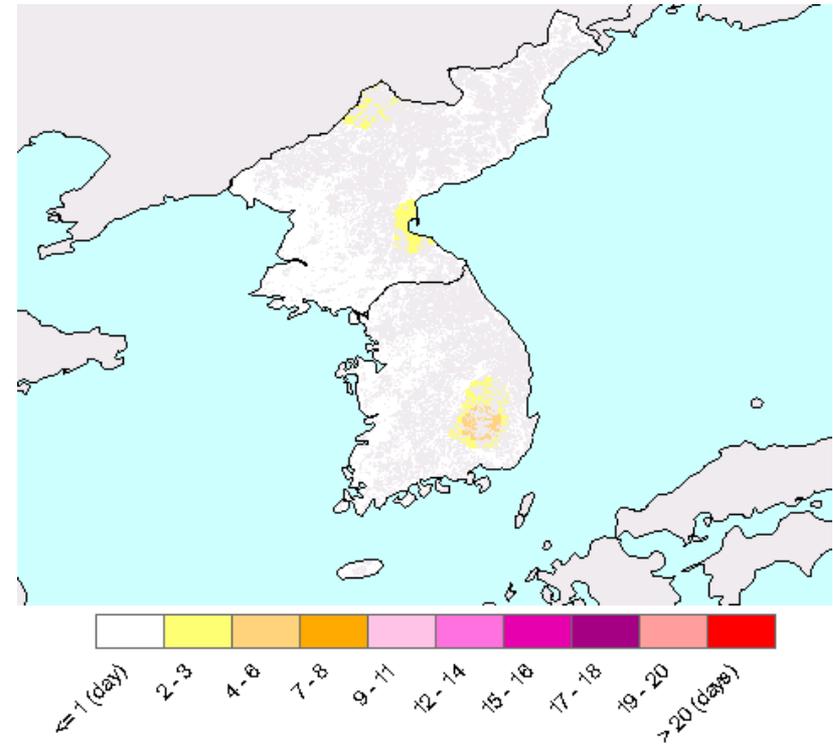


Heat Stress and Heat Damage (to July 31)

Temperatures $\geq 33^{\circ}\text{C}$ (stress)



▶ Temperatures $\geq 38^{\circ}\text{C}$ (damage)



- Maize is especially sensitive to heat in its third month of growth, somewhat in the fourth month, less in the second, and very little in its first and fifth (soy similarly sensitive)
- Rule of thumb: Each degree day spent above 30°C (i.e., the average temperature for that day) reduces the final yield by 1% under optimal rainfed conditions

Heat Stress and Impact on Maize

Incomplete kernel set
(South Pyongan, August 2018)



Decreased kernel weight (South Pyongan,
August 2018)



Decrease

Normal



Shrunken cobs
(North Hwangae,
August 2018)



Aflatoxin-
contaminated kernels
(North Hwangae,
August 2018)



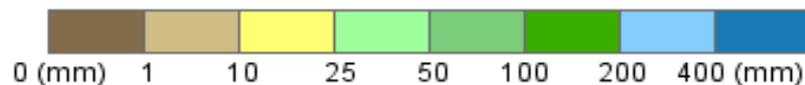
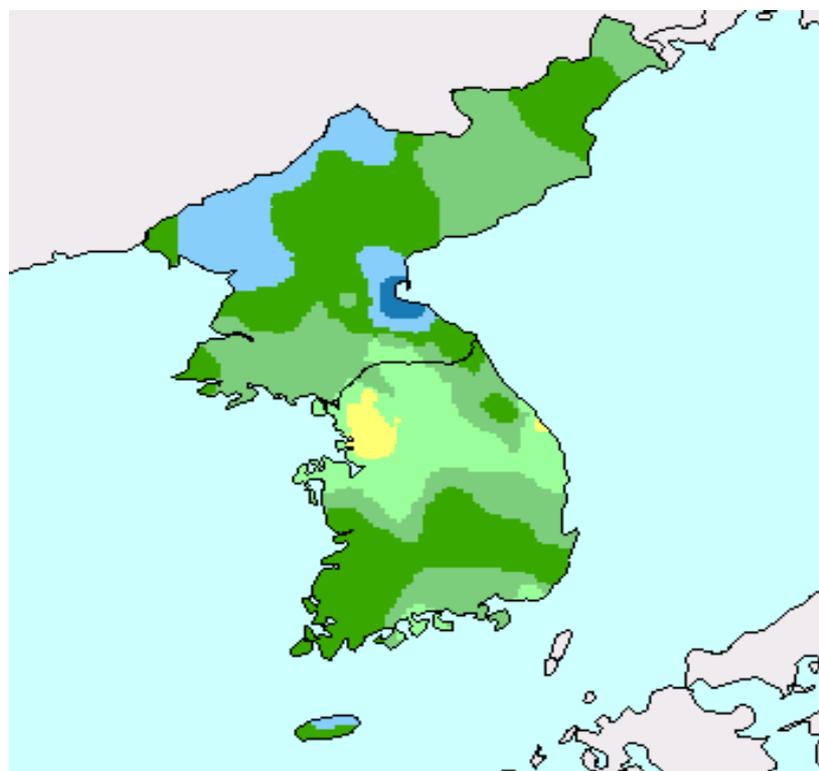
Shriveled sweet potato
(North Hwangae, August
2018)

Maize crops affected by heatwave in July 2018

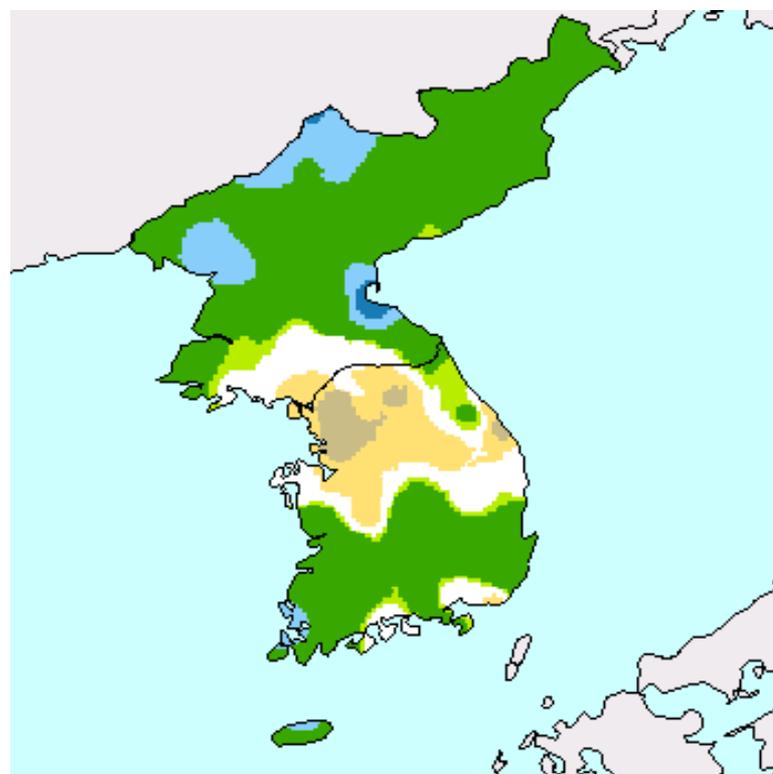


Flash floods and excessive rain in August 2018

Heavy rains from the subtropical jet, 29 August – 3 September



Rainfall, August 20-26, 2018



Percent of normal rainfall for August 20-26

Crop Damage

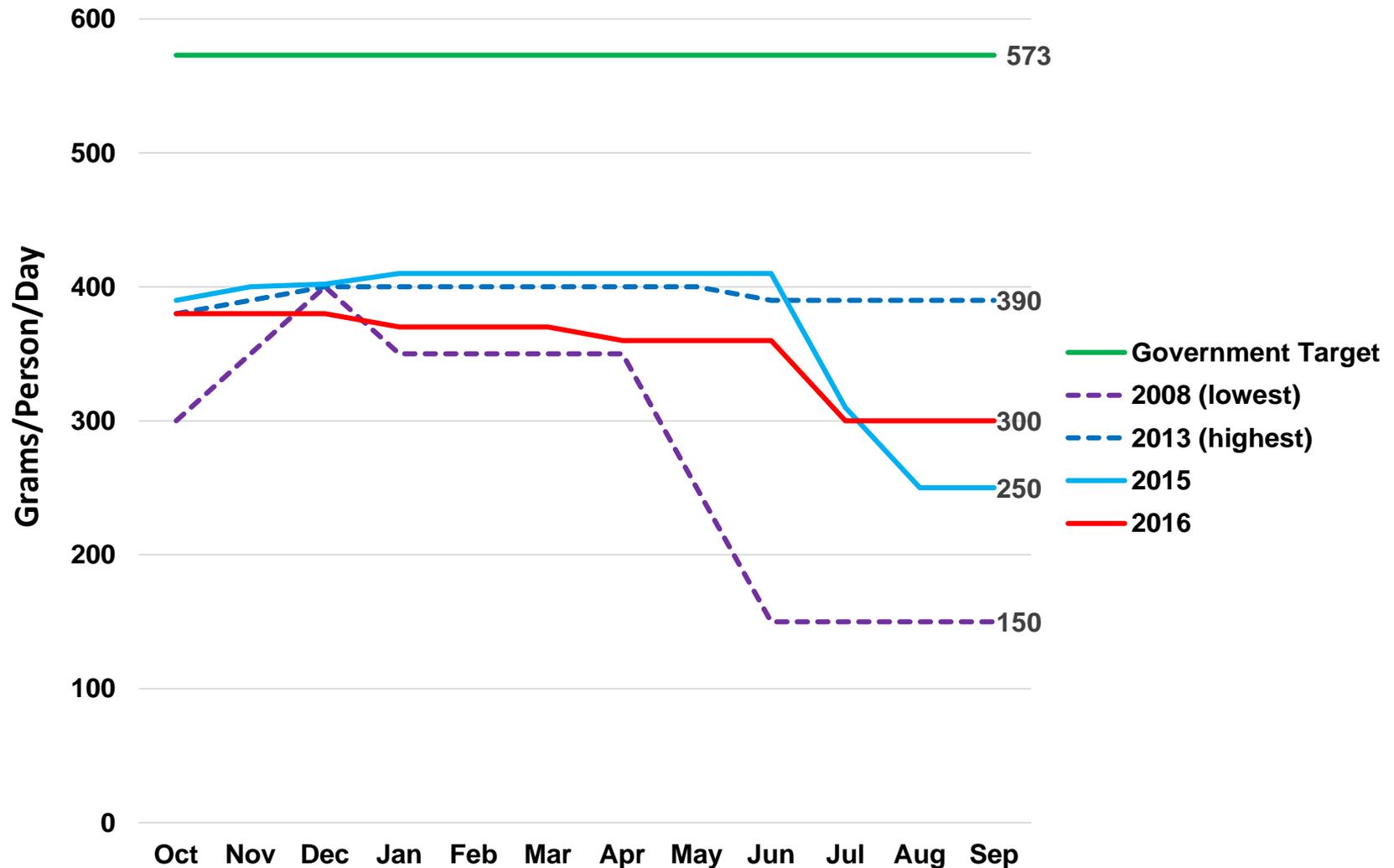


Damage to embankment



Public Distribution of staple foods

Public Distribution System (PDS) ration over the years



Farmer's markets

Operates 3 times a month,
every 3rd, 11th and 21st

- Farmers can bring produce for sale or exchange (barter), either crops, fruits or animals
- Non-food items are also observed available in the market such as tools for planting, harvesting, locally crafted food storage and other household items
- Observations have shown that state shops are functional at county level



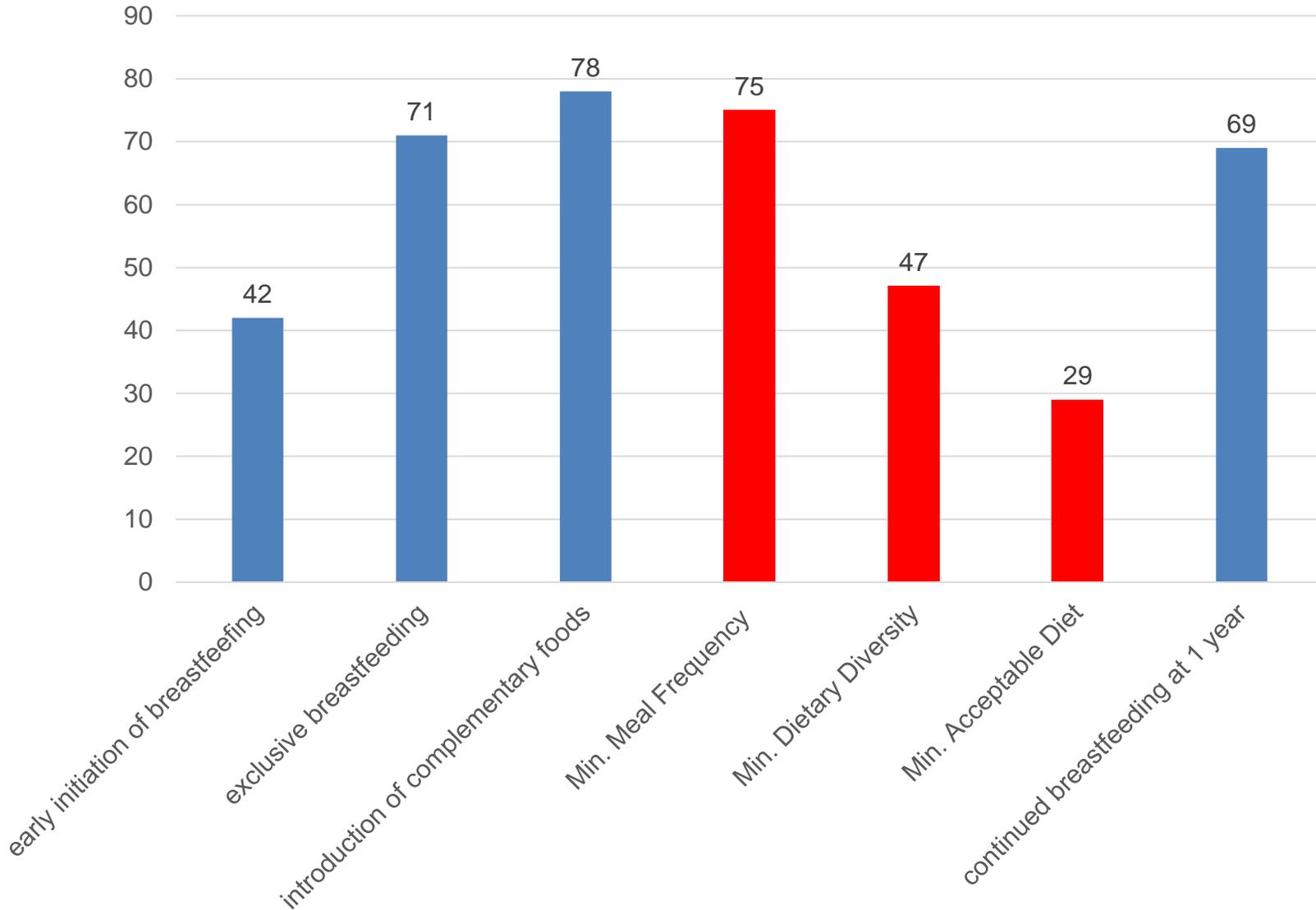
Kitchen gardens & small animal-growing for food

At least 60 m² space outside the house in rural areas

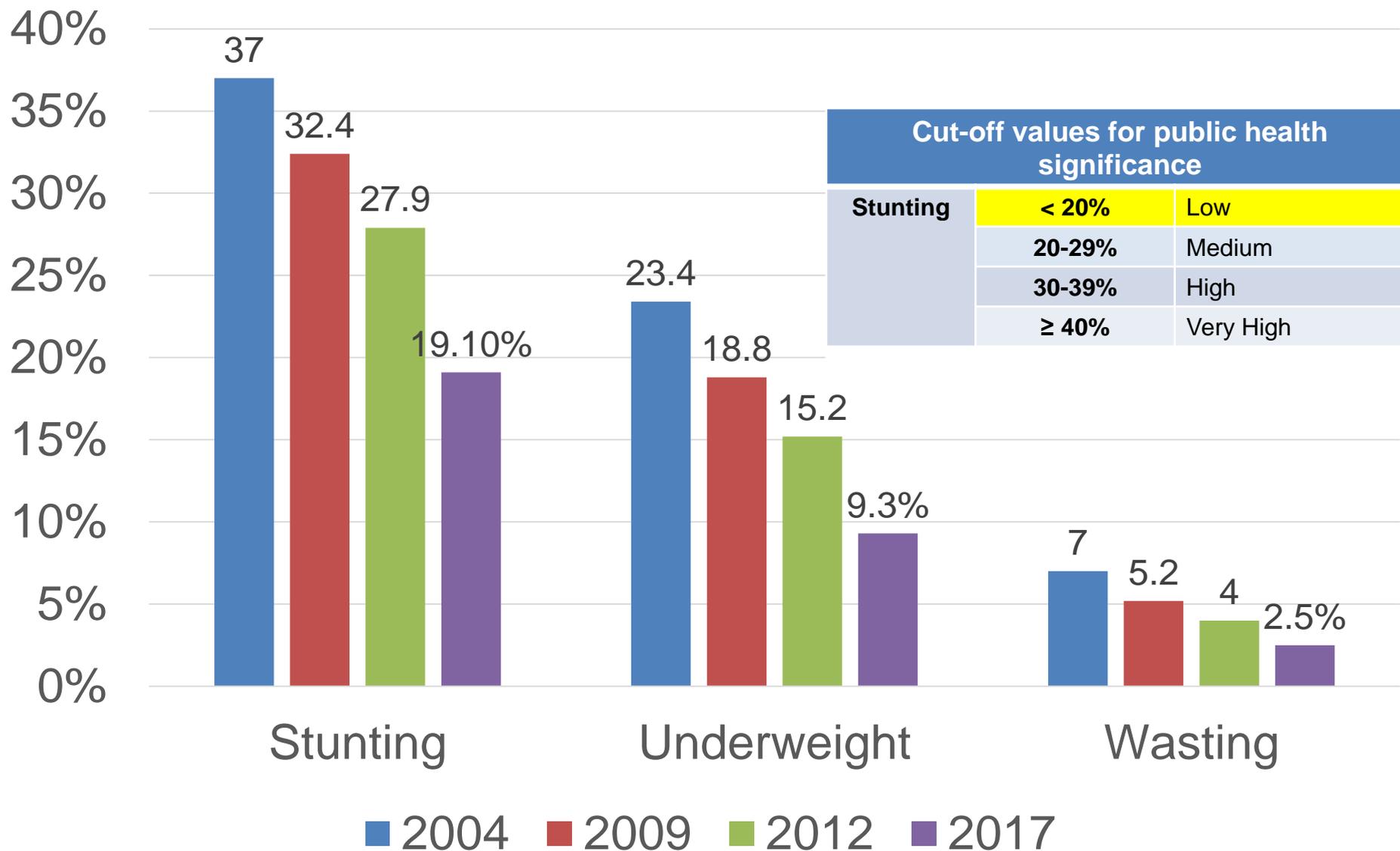
- Majority of the rural households have kitchen gardens growing chili peppers, tomatoes, eggplant, pumpkin, among others
- Small animals grown by households include chicken, pig, rabbit, dog
- No produce during winter season
- Greenhouses for food production are managed at community level



Child Feeding Indicators (MICS 2017)



Child malnutrition (under five)



Disparities in malnutrition exist

Chronic malnutrition
(stunting)

Highest in Ryanggang



Lowest in Pyongyang
and 4 others

	Stunting
	% stunted (moderate and severe)
National	19
Ryanggang	32
North Hamgyong	22
South Hamgyong	19
Kangwon	21
Jagang	23
North Pyongan	20
South Pyongan	19
North Hwanghae	19
South Hwanghae	19
Pyongyang	10

2

Strategic Orientation of WFP assistance to DPR Korea

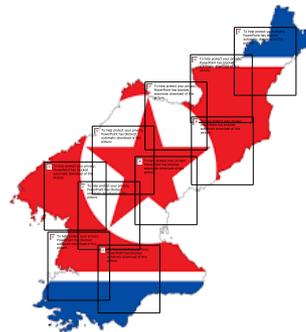
Towards achieving SDG 2 and 17



“monitoring conditions”



Crisis response-
a contingency



Geographic coverage

Nutrition assistance is essential

- Disparities in malnutrition exist between rural/urban areas, wealth groups and provinces
- Micronutrient deficiencies, particularly iron, zinc, vitamin A and iodine is country-wide
- Lack of basic services – health WASH, food are aggravating factors to undernutrition



- Knowledge and practices related to food security and other sectors needs to be strengthened

Monitoring dimensions

✓ Access to supported institutions and people



- Over 1800 monitoring visits in 2017 with each visit consist of beneficiary interaction
- 2018 monitoring covering markets and county food storage/warehouses
- Output and outcome monitoring with international staff
- Data recording using tablet and uploaded to WFP system
- Beneficiary coverage and commodity tracking done ensuring food is reaching the right people

Monitoring dimensions

- ✓ Measuring progress towards SDG 2 targets
 - Joint monitoring with UN agencies and NGOs
 - Open opportunities for gender- and disability-responsive monitoring
 - Engage international monitoring experts to design and implement tiered approach food and nutrition security assessments
 - Ensuring monitoring plan reflects WFP corporate requirements

WFP in DPRK: What we do

Stabilize or reduce undernutrition with supplementary fortified foods



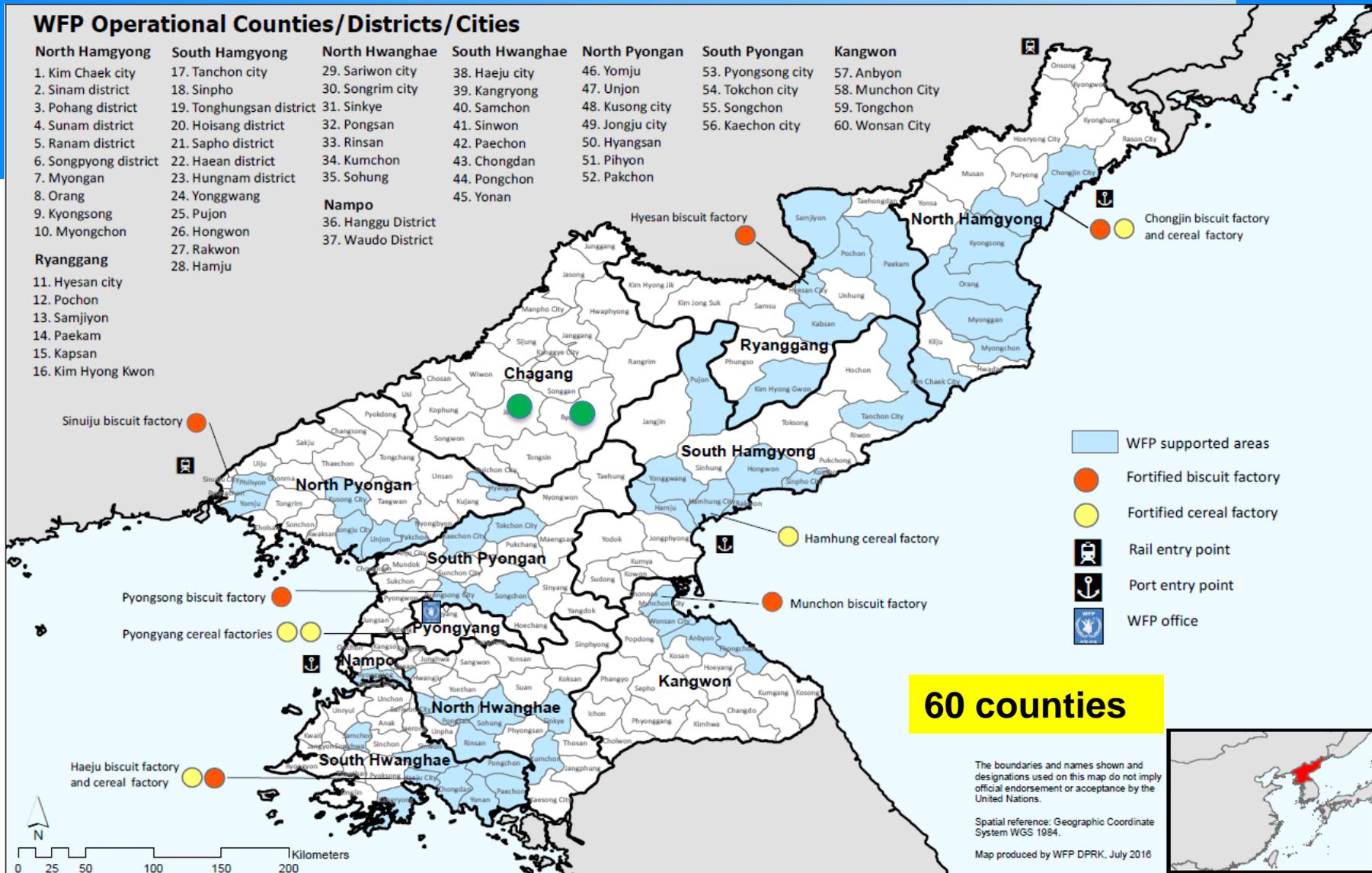
Enhance resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks by building community assets



Ensure Crisis affected people have access to food by providing emergency food assistance

WFP Operational Counties/Districts/Cities

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| North Hamgyong | South Hamgyong | North Hwanghae | South Hwanghae | North Pyongan | South Pyongan | Kangwon |
| 1. Kim Chaek city | 17. Tanchon city | 29. Sariwon city | 38. Haeju city | 46. Yomju | 53. Pyongsong city | 57. Anbyon |
| 2. Sinam district | 18. Sinpho | 30. Songrim city | 39. Kangryong | 47. Unjon | 54. Tokchon city | 58. Munchon City |
| 3. Pohang district | 19. Tonghunsan district | 31. Sinkye | 40. Samchon | 48. Kusong city | 55. Songchon | 59. Tongchon |
| 4. Sunam district | 20. Hoisang district | 32. Pongsan | 41. Sinwon | 49. Jongju city | 56. Kaecheon city | 60. Wonsan City |
| 5. Ranam district | 21. Sapho district | 33. Rinsan | 42. Paechon | 50. Hyangsan | | |
| 6. Songpyong district | 22. Haeam district | 34. Kumchon | 43. Chongdan | 51. Pihyon | | |
| 7. Myongan | 23. Hungnam district | 35. Sohung | 44. Pongchon | 52. Pakchon | | |
| 8. Orang | 24. Yonggwang | | 45. Yonan | | | |
| 9. Kyongsong | 25. Pujon | Nampo | | | | |
| 10. Myongchon | 26. Hongwon | 36. Hanggu District | | | | |
| | 27. Rakwon | 37. Waudu District | | | | |
| Ryanggang | 28. Hamju | | | | | |
| 11. Hyesan city | | | | | | |
| 12. Pochon | | | | | | |
| 13. Samjiyon | | | | | | |
| 14. Paekam | | | | | | |
| 15. Kapsan | | | | | | |
| 16. Kim Hyong Kwon | | | | | | |



60/210 operational areas and 9/11 provinces

Supports local factories for fortified cereals & fortified biscuits

**THANK
YOU!**

