

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)



THE ROLE OF CERF



Overall Humanitarian Situation



- About 16 million people (66%) depend on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and are therefore considered chronically food insecure at various degrees
- Multiple health challenges, particularly in maternal, child and reproductive health compounded by degraded health care infrastructure and lack of drugs. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are main causes of deaths among children under-five,
- Approximately 3 million people in five most food insecure provinces in 2011/2012 are in need of nutritious food assistance due to an uncovered food deficit of 414,000 metric tons,
- DPR Korea continues to display high rates of malnutrition compared to other countries in the region. National prevalence of GAM in children under-five is 5.2% and SAM is 0.5 percent (2009 data),
- However, MUAC survey in November 2011 in selected counties showed a GAM rate of 12.5% and SAM 1.6% for children < 5.

CERF contributions



- Since 2007, CERF provided US\$ 73.3 million (Under Funded Window/Rapid Response) to become the single largest humanitarian source of funding to DPR Korea
- Breakdown by year:

2007: US\$ 11,098,577	2010: US\$ 13,440,519
2008: US\$ 3,398,054	2011: US\$ 15,410,406
2009: US\$ 18,996,703	2012: US\$ 10,965,527
- Breakdown by sector (*accumulated 2007-2012*):

Health: US\$ 21,044,608 (28.7%)	Agriculture: US\$ 10,927,849 (14.9%)
Nutrition: US\$ 14,750,859 (20.1%)	Food Aid: US\$ 26,586,470 (36.3%)

Added value of CERF



- Persistent funding shortfalls have made CERF a key tool to meet urgent humanitarian needs (nutrition, food security, health)
- Timely meeting of urgent needs, avoiding uncontrolled escalation
- Important gaps in humanitarian assistance addressed, didn't widen or become more too costly to address later on
- Additional time provided to continue fundraising for response and fund raising beyond life-saving situation
- Coordination improved (country level, intra-UN and with Government through development of common action plan)

Challenges with CERF



- Short period of time given for activities to be implemented challenges UN agencies to operate faster
- CERF funds need to be complemented with other funds to avoid relapses – can prove difficult with persistent shortfalls
- Delays to procure and deliver supplies & assistance (both internationally and in-country) may reduce impact
- Therefore, to overcome some of these challenges
 - Need for better logistics and procurement procedures
 - Need to maintain and continuously improve preparedness