



General data of the country

a. Data

| Country | DPRK |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Population | 24.052.231 |
| Maternal mortality | 83 |
| HDI | DPRK is not part of HDI since 1995 |
| Gender-related Development Index | N/A |
| Child mortality (2016) | 22 for 100 births |
| Population within UNHCR mandate | N/A |
| INFORM index | 5.1 |
| Fragile State index | 93.9 |
| GINI Index | N/A |

b. Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| → Mine Ban Treaty / Status: | Not signed |
| → Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status: | Not signed |
| → UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status: | Ratified 09/12/2016 |
| → Convention on Child Rights | Ratified |

c. Geopolitical analysis

1. Demographic¹ and Administrative structure

Democratic People's of Republic of Korea (DPRK) is located in the Korean peninsula in the East of Asia. It shares land border with Republic of Korea in the south and People Republic of China and Russia in the North. It has sea borders with Japan through Sea of Japan in the east and with China through Yellow Sea and Korea Bay in the west part. Pyongyang is the capital of DPRK. The Korean peninsula has an area of 223.370 sq. km and out of this is the DPRK area on 123.138 sq.km in the north. 80% of the country is mountainous which makes the country very vulnerable to natural hazards, mainly flash flood. DPRK has a typical temperate climate with distinct seasonal changes.

As of 2014, the population of DPRK was estimated at 24.9 million (51.1% females and 48.9% males). This includes 7.6 million children of whom 1.7 million were under the age of five². More specifically, 21%

¹ <http://www.korea-dpr.com/location.html>

² UNICEF Country Programme Document – DPRK August 16, 2016

of the population is less than 15 years of age, 66% is between 15 to 59 years, and the remaining 13% is over 60 years old³.

Administratively, the entire country is divided into nine provinces and three special cities: the capital city of Pyongyang, Nampo and Rason cities. Provinces are divided into cities (districts) and counties. A county is then further subdivided into smaller geographic areas called ri and gu. Cities (districts) consist of administrative areas known as dong. In big cities, the dongs are grouped into administrative units called districts.

2. Socio-Cultural profile

The DPRK social structure follows a strong socialist ideology and is guided by Juche ideas⁴ authored by President Kim IL Sung. All of the country land and resources are owned and controlled by the state. State takes care for its entire people's needs ; including provision of free housing, free medical care, free education as well as food through very centralized and widely spread Public Distribution System (PDS). In complement to this, people also receive small remuneration from their respective working unit to cover their other daily needs.

The society is based and strongly driven by a motto of self-resilience; hence all citizens are prone to strong country devotion. Lastly, DPRK society has almost homogeneous ethnic group, with small Chinese community and a few Japanese ethnic groups. According to the constitution, every citizen of DPRK is given full right and freedom of religious practice, however, autonomous religious activities are almost nonexistent.

3. Socio-economic profile

DPRK has a centrally controlled economy where it is fully managed by the government and the economy system is administered at provincial, county and ri level through people's committee, bureaus and departments. The State owns industries, agricultural and natural resources (mines, ores and sea) which are the main sources of revenue. Private enterprise is illegal and almost nonexistent as foreign investment is only allowed through joint ventures with local institutions. Joint ventures are becoming more common and include several market areas, including construction, communication, food and leisure.

Since the current leader came to power in 2011, his main priority has been to rebuild the country's economy. As a result, in recent years, many initiatives have been taken and good level of progress has been made in developing heavy and light industries. Among all the sources of economic development, agricultural remains central, despite the fact that it still remains limited (only 30% of arable land) and very volatile due to natural hazards such as droughts, floods and tropical storms. In recent years the country has had to face mild to moderate natural hazards every year, causing a severe impact on agricultural production⁵, damage of infrastructure and loss of human lives. Infrastructure in Pyongyang have also been improved in recent years, where many high rise buildings and shopping malls/centers, hospitals, power plants, sports complex, etc. have been newly constructed.

4. Conflict

Currently, there is no internal conflict in DPRK. The society remains very stable and united. In recent years (since November 2016), the external relations with ROK and USA have increased and improved significantly but remain fragile.

³ DPRK Socio- Economic , Demographic and Health Survey 2014, Central Bureau of Statistics, Pyongyang and UNPA DPRK

⁴ The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is guided in its activities by the Juche idea authored by President Kim Il Sung. The Juche idea means, in a nutshell, that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

⁵ According to FAO, DPRK, 7.42 % less production has reported in 2017 than 2016. It will have certainly negative impacts on food & nutrition security.

Presence of HI in the country

HI⁶ has been operational in the DPRK since 2001 in collaboration with the Korean Federation for the Protection of the Disabled (KFPD). Currently, HI is implementing projects in DPRK based on a 5 year operational strategy (2014-2018)⁷, which has been jointly defined with KFPD. The overall objective of HI's current operational strategy is to strengthen the capacities of KFPD to promote equal opportunities, protection of rights and the participation of persons with disabilities and the perception that they are contributing citizens of DPRK.

Projects

| Project Title | Sector of intervention | (Main) donors | ongoing | Funding period |
|---|--|-----------------|---------|-----------------------|
| Improving social protection for people with disabilities and older people in the DPRK | Protection and inclusion | SDC | | 10/01/2018-09/30/2019 |
| Promoting disability rights and improving the access to functional rehabilitation for persons with disabilities in Democratic People's Republic of Korea. | Rights and Inclusion Functional Rehabilitation | EU (DEVCO)- NSA | | 01/01/2019-12/31/2020 |
| Leveraging Early Identification and Intervention to Strengthen Policy and Systems Capacity to Advance the Rights of Children with Disabilities | Early Childhood Development | UNICEF, UNPRPD | | 07/01/2018-12/31/2020 |

EU-NSA (European Commission)



UNICEF



⁶ due to political reasons known in DPR Korea as European Union Programme Support Unit 7

⁷ The new strategy (2019-2021) is currently being defined.

UNPRPD



UN Partnership to Promote the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

ILO | OHCHR | UNDESA | UNDP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UNICEF | UN WOMEN | WHO

Swiss Cooperation Office DPR of Korea

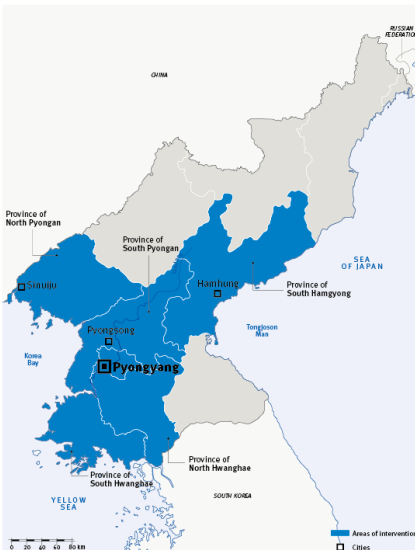


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Cooperation Office DPR of Korea




HI team in DPRK

Democratic
People's Republic of Korea





HI team in DPRK total 7 staffs (4 expatriates and 3 national staff).

Projects ongoing: Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships

| Sector of intervention | Objective | Type of intervention | Beneficiaries | Operational Partners | Location |
|---|--|--|---|----------------------------|---|
|  <p>Rehabilitation</p> | Increase access and quality of functional rehabilitation services | <p>Access to services</p> <p>Capacity building</p> | <p>Persons with disabilities or at risk of becoming disabled</p> <p>Health and rehabilitation professionals</p> | KFPD and Health Facilities | <p>Hamhung City of South Hamgyong, Tongrim County, Sinuiju City of North Pyongan Province</p> |
|  <p>Support to disabled people organizations</p> | Strengthen the role and capacity of KFPD and its provincial network to monitor and advocate effective implementation of CRPD | <p>Capacity-building of Civil society Organization, advocacy</p> | <p>KFPD Central office staff</p> <p>12 Disability Focal Persons of ministries</p> <p>Provincial Branch Offices, Disability Associations and Peoples' Committees</p> <p>Members of non- permanent Committee for the protection of the disabled</p> <p>Community volunteers and county reps of KFPD</p> | KFPD | |
|  <p>Inclusive Disaster risks reduction</p> | Contribute to reducing the vulnerability and increase protection and participation of at risk groups in DRR practices | <p>Community Resilience</p> <p>Disaster preparedness</p> | <p>Community including PwD, children with disabilities, staff and members of KFPD, SCEDM, PBOs and DA</p> | KFPD and SCEDM | <p>South Hamgyong, North Pyongan and North Hwanghae</p> |
| <p>Protection</p> | Improve social protection for people | <p>Access to services</p> | <p>Persons with disabilities, elderly</p> | KFPD, KFCA | <p>Haeju City of North Hwanghae, Sariwon</p> |

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| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|
|  | <p>with disabilities and older people in the DPRK</p> | <p>Capacity building Advocacy</p> | <p>people with and without disabilities</p> | <p>(Korean Federation for the Care of the Aged) Triangle Generation Humanitaire</p> | <p>City of South Hwanghae, Tongrim County of North Pyongan and Pyongyang City</p> |
| <p>Early childhood development</p>  | <p>The added value of early childhood disability identification and early intervention services for children (aged 0–8 years) is integrated, demonstrated and promoted in the universal child health care service and policy of DPRK.</p> | <p>Access to services Capacity building Advocacy</p> | <p>Children at risk of developmental delays and/or disabilities Health care professionals (local & provincial levels) Family members</p> | <p>KFPD, UNICEF</p> | <p>Province of North Pyongan (Jongju City) & Pyongyang City,</p> |