

برنامج
الغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

Executive Board
Annual Session

Rome, 3–6 June 2013

PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 9

For approval



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.A/2013/9-B/1
17 May 2013
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATIONS — DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA 200532

Nutrition Support for Children and Women

Number of beneficiaries	2,393,000
Duration of project	2 years (1 July 2013–30 June 2015)
WFP food tonnage	206,806 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	136,945,056
Total cost to WFP	199,896,630

This document is printed in a limited number of copies. Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, OMB*: Mr K. Oshidari tel.: 066513-3063

Liaison Officer, OMB: Ms S. Izzi tel.: 066513-2207

Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645/2558).

* Regional Bureau Bangkok (Asia)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With a population of 24.5 million, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been excluded from globalization and economic development for various reasons. Floods, torrential rains, typhoons and droughts threaten lives and livelihoods every year and cause soil erosion, landslides and damage to infrastructure. The country does not produce enough food, and it has limited emergency food stocks and scant foreign currency reserves to buy food on the international market. Shocks affecting agricultural production have an immediate impact on food availability.

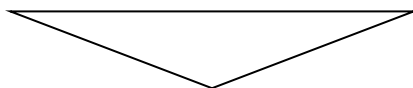
The 2012 crop and food security assessment estimated that cereal production was 4.9 million mt in 2012/13, an increase for the second consecutive year. But cereal requirements are expected to be 5.4 million mt, resulting in a deficit of 507,000 mt for 2012/13. The Government plans to import 300,000 mt of food, however, leaving a net deficit of 207,000 mt – the smallest for many years. Nonetheless, 3.5 million people – 2.8 million of them in the northern and eastern provinces – remain vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition, and continue to require assistance.

The 2012 national nutrition survey noted a modest drop in chronic malnutrition since the 2009 multiple-indicator cluster survey. There are variations among provinces, however, with stunting prevalence of up to 40 percent in the northeast. The survey also showed that the prevalence of acute malnutrition fell from 5.2 percent to 4.0 percent over the same period: this is promising, but the presence of aggravating factors such as food insecurity affecting vulnerable children calls for continued focus on nutrition.

In accordance with the United Nations Strategic Framework for the country, the goal of protracted relief and recovery operation 200532 is to enhance food and nutrition security in towns and mountainous regions, with emphasis on children and women, especially by providing locally produced fortified food. The operation also supports the Government in preparing for and responding to natural disasters.

A Letter of Understanding between the Government and WFP is expected to provide favourable operational conditions similar to those for protracted relief and recovery operation 200114 (2010–2013) and emergency operation 200266 (2011–2012).

DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Democratic People's Republic of Korea 200532 "Nutrition Support for Children and Women" (WFP/EB.A/2013/9-B/1).

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

SITUATION ANALYSIS

Context

1. The economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) – population 24.5 million¹ – is planned entirely by the Government and owned by the State, which controls and allocates food, housing, health care and education. For various reasons, the country has been excluded from globalization and economic development, and international trade and investment are restricted under the sanctions imposed by United Nations Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009).
2. Economic performance in DPRK over the past six years has been poor: gross domestic product has risen by 3 percent, equivalent to annual compound growth of 0.4 percent.² China is currently the largest foreign investor, mainly in mining, roads, railways and other infrastructure.³ The increasing trend in imports and exports with China is expected to continue.
3. Droughts, torrential rain, typhoons and flooding threaten lives and livelihoods every year and cause soil erosion, landslides and damage to infrastructure. The country does not produce enough food to feed its population, its emergency food stocks are limited, and it has scant foreign currency reserves to buy food on the international market. Hence, even minor shocks have a major impact on agricultural production and food availability. Even a partial disruption of the normal food supply can have serious consequences.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

4. The performance of the agriculture sector has been erratic, even though net yields have improved in the past two years. Yields of the main paddy crop were about 8 mt/ha during the 1980s, but are now estimated to be half that as a result of the lack of agricultural inputs and mechanization. The sanctions and limited foreign currency have prevented adequate imports of agricultural inputs, and domestic production of fertilizer has declined to 10 percent of requirements, thereby increasing dependence on imported fertilizer.
5. The 2012 crop and food security assessment mission (CFSAM) by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP estimated cereal production of 4.9 million mt in 2012/13, a second consecutive annual increase. But cereal requirements are expected to be 5.4 million mt, resulting in a deficit of 507,000 mt for 2012/13. The Government plans to import 300,000 mt of food, however, so the net cereal gap will be 207,000 mt, the narrowest in many years.
6. Although the most recent cereal harvest was promising, soybean production fell by 30 percent. This is a particular concern because locally produced soya oil and bean paste are the main source of protein and fats. Of an estimated 3.5 million vulnerable people, 2.8 million people in northern and eastern provinces – children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly, disabled and chronically ill – are very vulnerable and in continued need of assistance.

¹ Central Bureau of Statistics. 2009. *DPRK Population Census. National Report*. Pyongyang. Available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/sources/census/2010_PHC/North_Korea/Final%20national%20census%20report.pdf

² Economist Intelligence Unit. 2012. *Country Report: North Korea*. London.

³ With some investment by the Republic of Korea and small private-sector investments.

7. Under the DPRK's public food distribution system (PDS), the Food Procurement and Administration Ministry determines ration sizes for cereals, cooking oil and pulses on the basis of production estimates and planned imports and allocates them to the entire population. Cereals are distributed through public distribution centres (PDCs); non-cereals are provided through state shops.
8. The main consumer groups are cooperative farmers – 30 percent – and PDS dependants – 70 percent. Of the latter, 3 percent are preferential groups: service personnel and workers in mining, quarrying and construction. The PDCs, which distribute cereals monthly, are the main source of food for PDS dependants.
9. At harvest time, cooperative farmers receive an average annual cereal allocation of 219 kg per person; they are generally better protected against food production shocks than PDS-dependent households. For the preferential groups, which have priority for food allocations, the daily ration is 700 g per person per day.
10. The ration for PDS-dependent households varies according to availability. Interviews with provincial authorities indicate that because more cereals were available in August and September 2012 rations were maintained at 310 g per person per day, providing 1,100 kcal. But rations were substantially below the government target of 573 g per person per day for the rest of the year.
11. In urban areas, PDS dependants without kitchen gardens or relatives at cooperative farms are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, especially during the April–September lean season. Coping mechanisms used by urban and rural households include reliance on family support, collecting wild foods, reducing serving sizes and adding water to meals.
12. The 2012 national nutrition survey showed that the prevalence of stunting fell from 32.4 percent in 2009⁴ to 27.9 percent in 2012.⁵ However, there are variations across the country: stunting in Ryanggang, north Hamgyong and south Hamgyong is significantly higher than the national average (see Table 1).⁶ Aggravating factors include lack of medicines, precarious water supply, poor sanitation and hygiene, and insufficient intake of nutrients.

⁴ Central Bureau of Statistics. 2010. *DPRK Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey, 2009. Final Report*. Pyongyang. Also available at: http://www.unicef.org/dprk/MICS_DPRK_2009.pdf

⁵ Central Bureau of Statistics/UNICEF. 2012. *DPRK: Preliminary Report of the National Nutrition Survey, 2012*. Pyongyang. Also available at: http://www.wfp.org/sites/default/files/eng_final_Preliminary%20report_2.pdf

⁶ Stunting prevalence of 20–29 percent is “medium”, 30–39 percent is “high” and 40 percent is “very high”. WHO, 1995; see: <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/>

TABLE 1: STUNTING, WASTING AND UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE, BY PROVINCE* (%)			
	Stunting	Wasting	Underweight
National average	27.9	4.0	15.2
Province			
Ryganggang	39.6	6.1	20.0
North Hamgyong	28.7	4.8	16.4
South Hamgyong	32.9	4.3	18.6
Kangwon	28.6	4.7	18.7
Chagang	33.3	5.7	16.5
North Pyongan	29.4	3.8	17.1
South Pyongan/Nampo	25.8	3.6	13.0
North Hwanghae	28.7	4.4	14.6
South Hwanghae	25.6	3.3	14.6
Pyongyang	19.6	2.3	10.0

* Central Bureau of Statistics/UNICEF. 2012. *DPRK: Preliminary Report of the National Nutrition Survey, 2012*. Pyongyang. Also available at: http://www.wfp.org/sites/default/files/eng_final_Preliminary%20report_2.pdf

13. Although the national average prevalence of wasting fell from 5.2 percent in 2009 to 4 percent in 2012, in Ryganggang it reached 6.1 percent.⁷ Aggravating factors such as vulnerability to shocks, suboptimal infant feeding practices and a morbidity level of 14 percent remain. Acute malnutrition is seasonal, and global acute malnutrition can quickly escalate.⁸ Children aged 6–23 months are most at risk.⁵
14. Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for the first six months, but after that infants need complementary foods to maintain growth. The 2009 multiple-indicator cluster survey indicated that only one third of mothers started young children on adequate complementary foods, which contributes to the high levels of stunting.
15. Micronutrient deficiencies are widespread: 28.7 percent of children aged 6–59 months and 31.2 percent of women aged 15–49 are affected by anaemia.⁵ Levels of 20 percent and above are regarded internationally as a public health problem.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

16. The Government's priorities are: i) improving people's quality of life; ii) development of the metal and mining industries; iii) social development, particularly health and education; iv) sustainable development of the environment; and v) improved economic management, development of science and technology, and promotion of foreign investment.

⁷ Wasting prevalence of 5–9 percent is “poor”, 10–14 percent is “serious” and above 15 percent is “critical”. WHO, 1995. See: <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/>

⁸ UNICEF/WFP mid-upper arm circumference screenings in October/November 2011 highlighted this tendency.

17. Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is variable: MDG 1⁹ remains a challenge; for MDG 2, the 12-year free compulsory education policy ensures that all children complete secondary education; and for MDG 3, DPRK promotes aspects of gender equality and the empowerment of women. Nutrition remains a concern.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of other Major Actors

18. The United Nations country team comprises seven resident agencies¹⁰ and eight non-resident agencies. The United Nations Strategic Framework for 2012–2015 governs the work of United Nations agencies with a view to supporting the Government in implementing its priorities.
19. In 2005, the Government announced that non-governmental organizations should cease their activities and leave the country. It was agreed, however, that *Première urgence*, Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, German Agro-Action Triangle and Handicap International would continue to operate as European Union Programme Support units. Some non-resident organizations, especially from Canada, the Republic of Korea and the United States of America, continue to operate in parts of the country.

Coordination

20. Complementing WFP's child-nutrition activities, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provides vitamin-A supplements and deworming for children under 5 and iodine capsules for pregnant women, and the World Health Organization (WHO) supports deworming of children aged 6–16; both provide vaccinations. UNICEF, WFP and WHO are working with the Ministry of Public Health to revise guidelines for community-based management of acute malnutrition; UNICEF, Save the Children and WFP have assessed 50 counties for this component. WFP is a member of the inter-agency nutrition working group, which meets monthly. The Government, FAO and WFP carry out annual CFSAMs.
21. In emergencies, the United Nations Resident Coordinator organizes the United Nations response. The inter-agency contingency planning group comprises the Government, donor agencies, European Union Programme Support units, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Swiss Development Cooperation and United Nations agencies. Clusters may be formed to coordinate emergency responses in food security and agriculture, health and nutrition, education and protection, early recovery, and water and sanitation.

⁹ MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4: Reduce child mortality; MDG 5: Improve maternal health.

¹⁰ FAO, UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Population Fund, United Nations Office for Project Services, WFP and WHO.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

22. In agreement with the Government and in line with the United Nations Strategic Framework and Strategic Objective 3,¹¹ the goal of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200532 is to enhance food and nutrition security in towns and mountainous regions, with emphasis on children and women. The operation continues from PRRO 200114, and will contribute to MDGs 1 to 5. The objectives are to:
- reduce hunger and undernutrition among children and women by providing nutrition support to improve dietary diversity through school and preschool meals and targeted nutrition support;
 - restore and rebuild livelihoods to enhance food security through food for community development (FFCD); and
 - support the Government in reducing hunger and undernutrition through local production of fortified food.

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security-Related Assistance to Date

23. WFP has delivered 4.5 million mt of food assistance to DPRK since 1995 through emergency operations (EMOPs) and PRROs. The previous PRRO 200114 was planned for July 2010 to June 2012, but food shortages in 2011 led to an appeal by the Government for emergency food assistance, and EMOP 200266 was implemented from April 2011 to June 2012.¹² WFP's assistance will continue under PRRO 200114, which ends on 30 June 2013.
24. WFP's assistance has focused on children and women with a view to enhancing food security and nutrition in food-insecure areas through nutrition support, local production of blended foods fortified with vitamins and minerals, and FFCD. The fortified foods will help to address the lack of micronutrients, fats and proteins in the daily diet, which limits physical and intellectual development. For many young children and mothers, WFP food is the main source of animal protein and micronutrients.
25. Local production of fortified food has been central to WFP's work since 1998: 14 factories produce biscuits and SuperCereal, which have helped to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition.
26. The Government contributes to WFP's operations by providing factories, staff, warehouses, electrical power and maintenance. With WFP oversight, the Government transports food from the ports to the factories and distributes biscuits and SuperCereal through child institutions, or, for women, through WFP ration cards redeemed at PDCs.
27. WFP provides the ingredients for biscuits and SuperCereal – a cooking mix of iodized salt and baking soda and a premix of vitamins and minerals – and packaging materials, spare parts and expertise in food processing and fortification. Local production is considerably cheaper than imports. Over years of partnership, WFP has developed the expertise of local partners, which are now integral to the national production network.

¹¹ Strategic Objective 3 – Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations.

¹² PRRO 200114 was suspended during EMOP 200266 to avoid overlap.

28. Since 1996, FFCD projects have focused on repairing embankments and dredging rivers, planting trees, levelling land and improving soils with a view to protecting the environment and providing access to clean water. Work is still needed to develop the capacities of local authorities in disaster preparedness and response.

Strategy Outline

29. This PRRO, which builds on experience from previous operations in DPRK, aims to address the impact of undernutrition and enhance the livelihoods of targeted populations through nutritional support for children and women, FFCD and local food production.

⇒ *Nutritional support for children and women*

30. WFP will provide fortified foods for children in nurseries, kindergartens, hospitals and boarding institutions and fortified biscuits for primary schoolchildren, with a view to reducing and stabilizing acute malnutrition and chronic malnutrition. Children in hospital will receive nutritious cooked meals. Health care in DPRK is free of charge, and 99.8 percent of women have access to antenatal care and professional attendance at birth.¹³ Pregnant and lactating women will receive fortified blended foods, pulses and oil to maintain their nutritional status. Malnourished children and women will receive additional SuperCereal.

31. WFP will support 11,000 nurseries, 4,500 kindergartens, 2,100 primary schools, 130 paediatric wards, 40 boarding institutions, and 1,450 PDCs in 85 counties in nine provinces.

⇒ *Food for community development*

32. Preparing for and responding to natural disasters are part of WFP's operations during the lean season. With FAO, UNICEF, the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP will contribute to protecting agricultural land, planting trees, dredging streams and repairing irrigation canals, river banks and infrastructure affected by floods. Pavements for drying cereals may be constructed to reduce post-harvest losses.

⇒ *Local food production*

33. Local food production aims to provide nutritionally balanced, micronutrient-fortified and easily digestible products for targeted beneficiaries: 101,000 mt of fortified foods will be produced in 14 factories during PRRO 200532.

Hand-Over Strategy

34. The Government, aware that it cannot rely on international food assistance, is prioritizing measures to improve national food security. But because it is clear that outside assistance will be needed in the short and medium term, WFP will continue to develop capacities related to: i) the design and implementation of nutrition policies and programmes; ii) support for counterparts in local food production and food management with a view to eventual hand-over; and iii) disaster preparedness.

¹³ Central Bureau of Statistics. 2010. *Reproductive Health Survey, 2010*. Pyongyang.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

35. WFP assistance will target provinces and counties most vulnerable to food insecurity and undernutrition. The 2012 CFSAM, the 2012 national nutrition survey and WFP assessments show that they are predominantly in the mountainous north and north-east, where access is a challenge and food production is lower, and in the south-west.
36. Counties targeted under PRRO 200532 are selected in coordination with the Government. To maximize impact, all the activities are implemented in each county; 60 percent of the beneficiaries will be in towns, which are less food-secure because access to food is limited.
37. Children and women will be the primary groups receiving WFP assistance in view of their vulnerability to food insecurity and undernutrition.
38. The FFCD activities will focus on counties that are food-insecure or vulnerable to natural disasters in the priority provinces agreed by WFP and the Government; participants will be selected in accordance with the criteria stipulated in FFCD guidelines.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY^a

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY					
Activity		Beneficiaries	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Nutritional support for women and children	School and preschool meals	Infant homes (0–4 years) ^b	2 000	2 000	4 000
		Children's centres (5–6 years)	2 000	2 000	4 000
		Boarding schools (7–16 years)	4 000	4 000	8 000
		Nurseries (6 months–4 years)	385 000	400 000	785 000
		Kindergartens (5–6 years)	261 000	271 000	532 000
		Primary schools (7–10 years)	460 000	478 000	938 000
	Targeted nutrition support ^c	Pregnant and lactating women	-	490 000	490 000
		Sick children in hospital (6 months–16 years)	56 000	59 000	115 000
		Malnourished children (6 months–4 years)	106 000	110 000	216 000
		Malnourished pregnant and lactating women	-	72 000	72 000
FFCD		FFCD participants and household members ^d	157 000	163 000	320 000
TOTAL			1 433 000	2 051 000	3 484 000
Adjusted total ^e			944 000	1 449 000	2 393 000

^a Excludes people counted in other categories. Nurseries and infant homes are the entry point for preschools and primary schools.

^b Children in infant homes are admitted from birth. WFP food is provided only for children over 6 months. Breast milk is recommended for children under 6 months.

^c Based on an average of 5 percent of acutely malnourished children and women.

^d Participants plus two family members.

^e Avoids double-counting of beneficiaries assisted through more than one activity.

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

39. WFP food assistance will supplement rations provided by the Government through the PDS; it will be based on beneficiaries' requirements for protein, fat and micronutrients. Cereals provided under FFCD will be distributed during lean seasons, when household food security deteriorates. Children in boarding institutions and hospitals, who depend on a full food basket every day, will receive rations that provide a significant share of their food requirements.
40. Cereals, pulses and oil are included in the children's food basket to meet energy and nutritional requirements. Children and women will have guaranteed access to fortified food throughout the year. Malnourished children and women will receive treatment rations for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and the preventive rations for children and pregnant and lactating women.

TABLE 3: FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)^a

	Nutritional support for women and children										FFCD
	School and preschool meals						Targeted nutrition support				Households
	Infant homes	Children's centres	Boarding schools	Nurseries	Kindergartens	Primary schools	Prevention of MAM ^b	Children in hospital	Treatment of child MAM ^c	Treatment MAM ^{b,c}	
SuperCereal	200	100	100	100	100	-	100	200	100	100	-
Biscuits	30	60	60	30	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
Pulses	50	50	50	50	50	-	167	50	-	-	-
Oil	25	25	25	25	25	-	56	25	-	-	-
Cereal	50	150	250	50	150	-	-	150	-	-	2 000
Total (g)	355	385	485	255	385	60	323	425	100	100	2 000
Kcal/day	1 500	1 550	1 900	1 100	1 550	240	1 400	1 750	400	400	-
% kcal from protein	10	9	9	10	9	8	12	10	16	10	-
% kcal from fat	29	24	19	31	24	25	41	23	23	18	-
No. of feeding days per year	365	365	365	300	250	250	365	365	90	90	45

^a Children in institutions and hospitals depend largely on WFP food.

^b Pregnant and lactating women.

^c Provided in addition to the prevention of MAM ration.

TABLE 4: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)

	Nutritional support for women and children										FFCD	TOTAL
	School and preschool meals						Targeted nutrition support					
	Infant homes	Children's centres	Boarding schools	Nurseries	Kindergarten	Primary Schools	Prevention of MAM ^a	Children in hospital	Treatment of child MAM	Treatment of MAM ^a	Households	
SuperCereal	360	144	468	32 635	13 832	-	12 096	691	1 944	648	-	62 818
Biscuits	54	86	281	9 791	8 299	19 500	-	-	-	-	-	38 011
Cereals	90	216	1 170	5 439	8 299	-	-	518	-	-	9 605	25 338
Pulses	90	72	234	16 318	6 916	-	20 200	173	-	-	-	44 003
Oil	45	36	117	8 159	3 458	-	6 774	86	-	-	-	18 675
TOTAL	639	554	2 270	72 341	40 804	19 500	39 070	1 469	1 944	648	9 605	188 845^b

^a Pregnant and lactating women.

^b Equivalent to 206,806 mt of wheat, maize, rice, vegetable oil, dried skimmed milk, soybeans and sugar, to be made into SuperCereals and biscuits.

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Partners and Capacities

41. The National Coordinating Committee established under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will continue as the coordinating agency for WFP assistance.

⇒ *Nutritional support for women and children*

42. Fortified foods will be delivered to institutions; rations for pregnant and lactating women will be distributed through PDCs against WFP ration cards. Therapeutic foods – Plumpy’nutTM and F-100 – will be provided for children in hospitals by UNICEF, which will also provide micronutrient powder for infant homes that do not receive WFP’s fortified foods.

⇒ *Food for community development*

43. WFP and its partners will work under the guidance of the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection and the Ministry of Agriculture.

⇒ *Local food production*

44. WFP will continue to provide raw materials and funding for equipment, packaging, vitamin and mineral premix, and spare parts. The Government will operate the factories, employ workers, provide electrical power, maintain buildings and transport products to beneficiary institutions.

⇒ *Partners*

45. WFP will work on:

- nutrition with UNICEF and WHO, involving rehabilitation of hospitals and child centres, training of midwives and health-care providers, educating mothers in care practices, and distributing educational materials;
- agriculture with FAO and the United Nations Development Programme, involving rehabilitation of land and damaged infrastructure and promotion of small-scale irrigation canals; and
- water and sanitation with UNICEF, involving access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

Procurement Plans and Logistics Arrangements

46. All food will be imported because local purchase is not possible. Food purchases will focus on regional procurement to minimize costs and delivery times.

47. WFP will be responsible for shipping food to DPRK, in bulk or as bagged cargo, through the ports of Nampo, Hungnam and Chongjin. The rail entry points are Sinuiju and Namyang.

48. The Government will unload the food and transport it to provincial, county and factory warehouses and to final distribution points, in line with plans agreed with WFP, which will provide logistics and other equipment to support handling at ports, storage and transport.

49. The Government will be responsible for internal transport, storage and distribution of food at all stages. WFP will reimburse part of the transport costs through a fuel levy of US\$15/mt, verified by consignment notes and the WFP Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System.
50. As agreed in the Letter of Understanding with the Government for PRRO 200114, WFP will have access to all parts of the food supply chain in DPRK according to its initial distribution plan; food will be distributed to beneficiaries and institutions according to a second plan based on the location of beneficiaries, planned beneficiary numbers and feeding days.

Non-Food Items

51. As in the past, most of the non-food items budgeted under other direct operational costs will consist of spare parts, packaging and vitamin and mineral premix for the blended foods. WFP will provide communities with tools for disaster-preparedness and recovery projects.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

52. WFP's monitoring is based on the results-based management approach. Outcome indicators (see Annex II) will be monitored, and nutritional data will be collected through regular monitoring or rapid nutritional assessments. There will be a mid-term review of PRRO 200532 in 2014.
53. As for previous PRROs, a Letter of Understanding with the Government will give WFP access to operational and food-insecure areas, households, children's institutions, markets and warehouses for monitoring and assessment. WFP will use Korean-speaking international staff during monitoring visits.
54. Monitoring checklists for child institutions, hospitals, PDCs and households will be used to ensure that WFP food assistance reaches beneficiaries in a timely manner. Consolidated provincial distribution reports are submitted to WFP each month.

RISK MANAGEMENT

55. Lack of donor support and insufficient funding for PRRO 200532 would result in pipeline breaks, which would affect the production of fortified foods, and reduced staff for managing the operation.
56. If food needs increase because of natural disasters, the country office will allocate up to 15 percent of the resources of PRRO 200532 to immediate response, giving time for the preparation of a budget revision or an EMOP.

Security Risk Management

57. The Government is responsible through the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the security of United Nations and other international staff. It has also agreed to provide logistics support for medical evacuations.
58. The country office is compliant with minimum operating security standards; all staff have been trained in security awareness. Vehicle radios enhance the safety of staff and maximize operational efficiency.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	115 301	41 774 830	
Pulses	48 915	51 263 255	
Oil and fats	25 071	22 563 559	
Others	17 519	21 343 412	
Total food	206 806	136 945 056	
Total food			136 945 056
External transport			20 575 214
Landside transport, storage and handling			5 170 138
Other direct operational costs			12 049 842
Direct support costs ² (see Annex I-B)			12 079 031
Total WFP direct costs			186 819 281
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			13 077 350
TOTAL WFP COSTS			199 896 630

¹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

² Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support cost allotment is reviewed annually.

³ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

ANNEX I-B

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and staff-related costs	
International professional staff	7 924 579
Local staff – national officers	11 468
Local staff – general service	243 235
Local staff – temporary assistance	75 323
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	109 200
International consultants	431 066
Staff duty travel	1 192 260
Subtotal	10 089 131
Recurring expenses	
Rental of facility	444 418
Utilities	69 960
Office supplies and other consumables	360 000
Communications services	172 459
Equipment repair and maintenance	30 000
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	393 493
Office set-up and repairs	64 750
United Nations organization services	113 520
Subtotal	1 648 600
Equipment and capital costs	
Vehicle leasing	285 600
Communications equipment	42 900
Local security costs	12 800
Subtotal	341 300
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	12 079 031

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

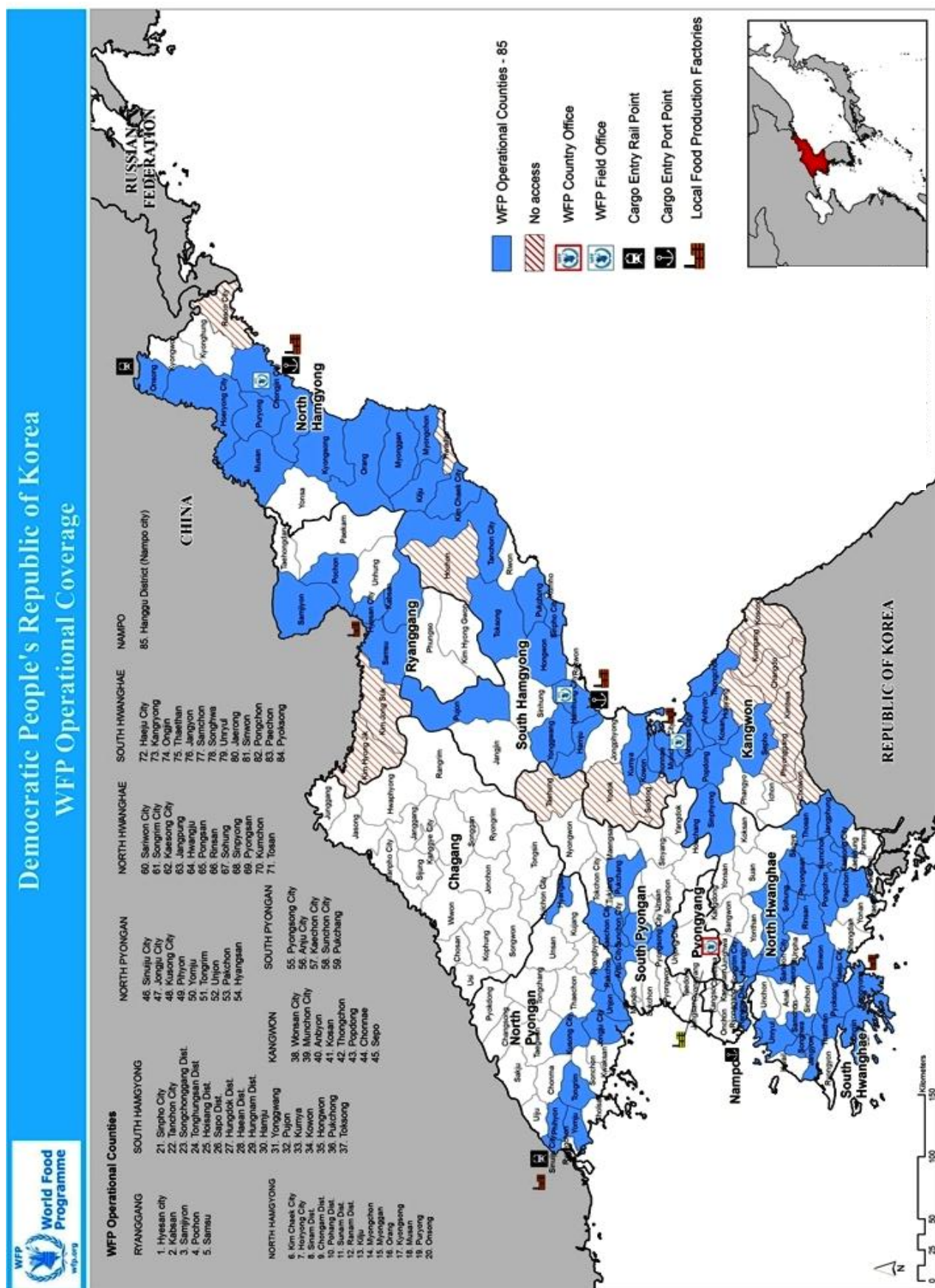
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Outcome 1.1 Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households, communities, displaced people and refugees	➤ Household food consumption score Baseline: 15% Target: 40% of households score 42 or higher	Monitoring and follow-up assessment visits take place as planned. Full food basket, especially pulses and oil, is available and distributed in timely fashion.
Outcome 1.2 Reduced acute malnutrition in target groups of children and other populations	➤ Prevalence of low mid-upper arm circumference among children under 5 Baseline: 14.1% in November 2011 Target: <10%	Mid-upper arm circumference is assessed among children in WFP-assisted counties in November each year. ¹ Food, especially SuperCereal, is steadily available for children at infant homes and nurseries.
Outcome 1.3 Improved access of targeted communities to clean and safe water and protected land	➤ % of assisted communities with improved access to clean and safe water Target: 100% ➤ % of arable land protected in selected communities Target: 100%	Maintenance programme to ensure durability of created assets is in place. Non-food items are available. Participants are available during planting and harvest seasons. Bad weather does not impede project implementation.
Outcome 1.4 Local production capacity for fortified food sustained	➤ % of monthly production quota achieved, by product Baseline: 50% in 2011 Target: 60%	Raw materials, premix and packaging are available. Electricity and spare parts are available.
Output 1.1 Food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions	➤ No. of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, by category, activity and as % of planned ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products, by type, distributed as % of planned and % of actual	Food, especially fortified food, is available and distributed in timely fashion. Transport is available and timely. Local production of food is sufficient, with sufficient inputs. Funding is sufficient. Institutions are accessible.

¹ If mid-upper arm circumference cannot be assessed, WFP may use the findings from 2012 National Nutrition Survey, which are representative at the county and provincial levels and so not fully comparable.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Strategic Objective 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations		
Output 1.2 Assets developed, built and restored in targeted communities	➤ No. of assisted communities with improved infrastructure ➤ Km of pipes installed ➤ Km of embankments constructed or repaired ➤ Ha of land protected or developed	Maintenance programme to ensure durability of created assets is in place. Non-food items are available. Participants available during planting and harvest seasons. Bad weather does not impede project implementation.
Output 1.3 Fortified food produced	➤ No. of food factories supported Target: 14	Raw materials and spare parts are available. Technical assistance is available.



ANNEX III



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CFSAM	crop and food security assessment mission
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFCD	food for community development
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
PDC	public distribution centre
PDS	public distribution system
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization