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Agenda Item 8

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Projects for Executive Board Approval

For approval

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's Website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation — Democratic People's Republic of Korea 200907

Nutrition Support for Children and Women and Strengthening Community Capacity to Reduce Disaster Risks

Number of beneficiaries	1,703,013
Duration of project	1 July 2016–31 December 2018
Gender marker code*	2A
WFP food tonnage	150,835
Cost (United States dollars)	
Food and related costs	106,002,903
Total cost to WFP	125,862,595

* <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>.

Executive Summary

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to be affected by chronic food insecurity and recurring natural disasters, which have resulted in protracted undernutrition. The humanitarian situation has improved slightly in recent years, but it remains fragile and the causes of vulnerability persist. International trade and investment are restricted under the United Nations Security Council sanctions.

Providing an adequate well-balanced diet for the population of 24.8 million is the central element of the country's development strategy, but the diets of 18 million people – of whom 1.3 million are children under 5 – are insufficiently diverse and do not provide enough of the proteins and fats needed for healthy development.

The 2012 national nutrition survey showed that chronic malnutrition among children had fallen from 32.4 percent to 27.9 percent since 2009, but indicated a rapid increase in stunting among children under 3 years. Among children under 5 years, 28 percent suffer from chronic malnutrition and 4 percent from acute malnutrition; the lack of dietary diversity in the average household has not changed over the past five years.

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The effects of natural hazards are exacerbated by deforestation and weak infrastructure; building community resilience through disaster preparedness, mitigation and response is a government priority, but a challenge.

WFP will continue to support the Government in addressing chronic and acute malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women, and helping men and women become more resilient to natural disasters in line with Sustainable Development Goal 2 and WFP's Strategic Objective 2.

The operation supports the first strategic priority – food and nutrition security – of the United Nations Strategic Framework for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 2017–2021.

A Letter of Understanding between the Government and WFP is expected to provide favourable operating conditions similar to those in place for protracted relief and recovery operation 200532.

Draft decision*

The Board approves the proposed protracted relief and recovery operation Democratic People's Republic of Korea 200907 "Nutrition Support for Children and Women and Strengthening Community Capacity to Reduce Disaster Risks" (WFP/EB.A/2016/8-A/1/Rev.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 Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has experienced widespread food shortages since the mid-1990s. The Government is committed to agricultural development in view of its importance in the economy and people's livelihoods, and to self-sufficiency in cereals.
2. The country does not produce enough food to feed its population. Variable agricultural production is a major challenge to maintaining a stable economy and improving living standards; other challenges are related to climatic shocks, topography, over-cultivation, severe winters, a short growing season and lack of arable land, machinery, irrigation, fertilizers and pesticides.
3. The global hunger index score for DPRK was 28.8 in 2015, an increase of 12.5 from 2014, and classified as "serious".¹ Of the population of 24.8 million, 61 percent live in urban areas,² where access to food can be limited; Pyongyang is the exception. Because official data about gender inequality are limited, there is no gender inequality index for DPRK.
4. The economy of DPRK is planned by the Government, which manages and allocates food, employment, housing, health care and education. The country has been excluded from globalization and economic development, and international trade and investment are restricted under the current United Nations Security Council sanctions. The geo-political context of DPRK has a substantial effect on United Nations operations, but humanitarian and development activities are explicitly excluded from the sanctions.
5. Emergency food stocks are limited, and the country has limited foreign currency with which to buy food internationally: even minor shocks have serious effects on agricultural production and food availability.

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

6. The most recent nationwide crop and food security assessment by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP in coordination with the Government was in 2013; it is supplemented by FAO's periodic early-warning report on agricultural production and food security, which shows limited national production and a lack of diversification.
7. Government figures show that the 2015 crop yield was 11.4 percent less than in the 2014 yield, following two years of low rainfall leading to droughts and shortages of irrigation water. The declining food-security situation is reflected in the decrease in the rations provided by the Public Distribution System (PDS) for 18 million people: 30 percent of PDS consumers are cooperative farmers, and 70 percent are dependent on the PDS for access to food. The Government determines PDS ration sizes for cereals, cooking oil and pulses on the basis of production estimates and planned imports. Cereals are distributed through public distribution centres (PDCs); non-cereals are provided through state shops.
8. Rations, which vary according to availability, are consistently below the Government target of an average of 573 g/person/day. This was reduced to 370 g – 64 percent – between January and March 2016, the lowest in any first quarter since 2009, as a result of the low harvest output in 2015. It is clear that the food security of PDS dependants is declining.
9. In urban areas, PDS dependants without kitchen gardens or relatives at cooperative farms are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity, especially during the May–July lean season. Coping mechanisms include reliance on family support, collecting wild foods, reducing serving sizes and adding water to meals.

¹ International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). 2015. *Global Hunger Index – Armed Conflict and the Challenge of Hunger*. Washington, DC.

² United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 2014. *DPRK Socio-Economic, Demographic and Health Survey*; DPRK Central Bureau of Statistics. 2008. *DPRK 2008 Population Census – National Report*. The Government conducted the previous census in 1993.

10. At harvest time, cooperative farmers receive an average annual cereal allocation of 260 kg/person; farmers are generally better protected against food shocks than PDS dependants.
11. Food security and nutrition status in DPRK are linked. Indicators of mother-and-child undernutrition remain high: young children and pregnant and lactating women in particular suffer from chronic malnutrition because their diets lack vitamins, minerals, proteins and fats.
12. The 2012 national nutrition survey by the Government, WFP, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) found that 85 percent of children under 2 and 50 percent of pregnant and lactating women had insufficient dietary diversity. The average rate of stunting among children under 5 is 27.9 percent; the rate of wasting is 4 percent. Rates of anaemia are 29 percent among children and 31 percent among women. Without nutritional care, stunted and wasted children will continue to suffer from poor growth. Regional disparities are significant: stunting rates are close to the WHO 40 percent “critical” level in some north-eastern areas.³
13. WFP’s 2015 food security and nutrition assessment (FSNA) showed the same general picture. The assessment, which focused on children aged 6–59 months in WFP-supported nurseries in 85 counties in eight provinces, found that the overall rate of stunting was 25.4 percent (Table 1) and that the prevalence increased rapidly during the first three years of life. Little difference was found in nutritional outcomes for boys and girls. The need for prevention of stunting in the first 1,000 days of life is evident.

TABLE 1: STUNTING, WASTING AND UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE, BY PROVINCE* (%) AMONG CHILDREN AT WFP-SUPPORTED NURSERIES			
	Stunting	Wasting	Underweight
National average	25.4	1.1	10.2
Province			
Ryanggang	31.8	1.3	12.2
North Hamgyong	25.5	1.1	10.7
South Hamgyong	27.1	1.0	10.1
Kangwon	24.4	1.0	10.3
Chagang	not WFP area	not WFP area	not WFP area
North Pyongan	26.3	1.3	10.8
South Pyongan	19.8	0.9	7.5
North Hwanghae	25.7	1.1	10.1
South Hwanghae	22.4	1.1	9.9
Pyongyang	not WFP area	not WFP area	not WFP area

Source: 2015 FSNA in WFP-assisted counties

These data do not represent national nutrition status because the assessment was conducted in WFP-assisted nurseries.

14. Of the children in WFP-supported nurseries, 81 percent consume most of their daily food there, largely rice, soya milk, fruit, vegetables and fortified blended food.⁴ This constitutes a generally adequate diet because fortified blended food provides additional fats, nutrients and minerals.
15. The FSNA found that in households with a child aged 6–23 months, the quality and quantity of food consumed were limited; this finding was consistent with WFP’s mid-term review of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200532 in November 2014. Food diversity in the average household has been regularly below acceptable levels for the past five years. A

³ <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en/>

⁴ PRRO 200532 provided fortified blended food for beneficiaries; PRRO 200907 will provide SuperCereal Plus in line with new WFP food-safety standards.

particular concern is that the population consumes 25 percent less protein and 30 percent less fat than are required for a healthy life. Diets are generally poorer in towns because access to kitchen gardens is limited. Markets are of increasing importance for household access to food.

Natural Disasters

16. Droughts have affected agricultural production since the 1990s and contributed to the removal of forests on hilly land where cropping was extended to meet food and fuel needs. Vulnerability to food insecurity was particularly evident in the 2015 drought following several years of below-average rainfall; this was followed by severe floods in August 2015. Below-average precipitation associated with the 2015 El Niño could also affect DPRK.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government and Others

The Government

17. In DPRK development management is centralized. The *juche* philosophy – self-reliance – is a form of national ownership for sustained development.
18. The primary source of Government priorities, the Leader’s New Year address in January 2016, prioritized the improvement of living conditions; this included a requirement that the agricultural sector adapt its methods to increase production. The farming, animal husbandry and fishing sectors were encouraged to contribute to enriching people’s diets, and agricultural workers were urged to maximize production.
19. The National Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan (2014–2018) aims to reduce malnutrition among children and women. The National Agroforestry Strategy and Action Plan (2015–2024) recognizes that deforestation, land degradation and natural disasters threaten people’s livelihoods. The 2015 Law on Disaster Prevention, Relief and Recovery provides guidelines for protecting people’s lives and state property.
20. All information in DPRK is controlled by the Government, particularly through the Central Bureau of Statistics, with which WFP works and which releases official data when required for specific purposes.
21. DPRK supports the Sustainable Development Goals: the focus of the Government’s work with WFP is in line with Goal 2.

Other Actors

22. The United Nations country team comprises six resident agencies⁵ and eight non-resident agencies. The United Nations Strategic Framework for 2017–2021 will govern the work of the United Nations in supporting the Government.
23. In 2005, the Government announced that non-governmental organizations should leave DPRK, but it was agreed that some would continue to operate as European Union programme support units.⁶ The Red Cross and several bilateral organizations remain in the country.⁷

Coordination

24. WFP co-chairs the food security and agriculture sectorial working group with FAO and the nutrition sectorial working group with UNICEF.
25. In emergencies the United Nations Resident Coordinator is assisted by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the humanitarian country team is convened to coordinate its response.

⁵ FAO, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Programme, UNFPA, WFP and WHO.

⁶ *Première Urgence*, Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, *Deutsche Welthungerhilfe*, Triangle and Handicap International.

⁷ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross, and Red Crescent.

26. WFP partners with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs' National Coordinating Committee to implement its nutrition assistance and disaster risk reduction programmes. The partnership facilitates WFP's access to the 60 counties in eight provinces supported by PRRO 200907 and links WFP with the relevant ministries. Fortified blended foods and fortified biscuits are produced in factories in several provinces in partnership with the Government.

Objectives of WFP Assistance

27. In agreement with the Government, and in line with the United Nations Strategic Framework and Strategic Objective 2,⁸ PRRO 200907 has two components:
- i) nutrition support for children and pregnant and lactating women aims to:
 - prevent undernutrition and reduce micronutrient deficiencies; and
 - support the Government in reducing hunger and undernutrition through local production of fortified food; and
 - ii) food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR) aims to mitigate the effects of natural disasters and enhance community capacities to restore livelihoods and improve food security.

WFP's Response

Nature and Effectiveness of Food Security Related Assistance to Date

28. WFP has delivered 4.6 million mt of food assistance to DPRK since 1995 through emergency operations and PRROs. In July 2013, PRRO 200532 commenced for an initial two years; four budget revisions managed funding shortfalls and extended the operation.
29. WFP's assistance, which focused on children and pregnant and lactating women aimed to enhance food security through nutrition support, local production of fortified blended foods, and food for community development. The fortified foods provide micronutrients, fats and proteins to promote physical and intellectual development. PRRO 200532 assisted 673,000 boys, 653,000 girls and 658,000 pregnant and lactating women.
30. Local production has been central to WFP's work since 1998: up to 14 factories have produced fortified biscuits and fortified blended foods.
31. Since 1996, food for community development projects have focused on dredging rivers and repairing embankments, planting trees, levelling land and improving soils, in line with the Government's priorities for disaster risk reduction and agroforestry. Communities, and particularly women had a significant role in the projects, which were implemented in spring and autumn; the Government provided significant in-kind contributions.
32. A monitoring and evaluation process review in October 2014 led to the adaptation of monitoring tools in accordance with the 2014–2017 Strategic Results Framework and corporate monitoring requirements; electronic tablets for monitoring were introduced in June 2015.

Strategy Outline

33. PRRO 200907 aims to prevent undernutrition and reduce micronutrient deficiencies among children and pregnant and lactating women, and to support the Government through local production of fortified blended food and FDRR with a view to improving household dietary diversity.

⁸ Strategic Objective 2 – Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.

Nutrition Support for Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women

34. WFP will provide SuperCereal Plus⁹ and fortified biscuits for pregnant and lactating women to address their daily needs for energy, protein and fats. This is a priority group in view of the effects of good nutrition on the first 1,000 days of life. WFP will provide SuperCereal Plus and fortified biscuits for children aged 6–59 months in nurseries, orphanages, hospitals and kindergartens. WFP's rations supplement the PDS ration with a view to preventing undernutrition and reducing micronutrient deficiencies.
35. The aim is to produce locally 88,876 mt of SuperCereal Plus and fortified biscuits in up to ten factories.
36. WFP will target 395,200 pregnant and lactating women and 855,645 vulnerable children through institutions in 60 counties in eight provinces.
37. If a food-security crisis occurs and acute malnutrition levels rise, prevention of moderate acute malnutrition alone is not enough. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition can only be successful with the support of the Government, and if it is required WFP will request that minimum conditions be met before any activities can be started. Such treatment will be coordinated with UNICEF's community-based management of moderate acute malnutrition, which includes treatment of severe acute malnutrition in hospitals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in some orphanages.
38. If food allocations have to be prioritized because of funding constraints WFP will, in agreement with the Government, prioritize nutrition support over FDRR, with a focus on the first 1,000 days of life in the most food-insecure provinces. WFP will ensure that no beneficiary receives less than 66 percent of the planned monthly ration, which is the minimum to ensure that it has a nutritional impact.
39. WFP will work with the Government to convey nutrition and product preparation messages to pregnant and lactating women, and men and women caregivers.
40. WFP will support the Government, UNICEF and other agencies in a national nutrition survey; the last one was in 2012. The survey should accord with international standards, include an assessment of the water, hygiene and sanitation environments of children and households, and include gender considerations.

Food for Disaster Risk Reduction

41. WFP aims to work with the Government, FAO, the Swiss Development Cooperation and IFRC to achieve food security, minimize the impact of natural disasters, address humanitarian needs and promote sustainable recovery through integrated watershed management, agroforestry and riverbed rehabilitation.
42. Food assistance for assets will focus on prevention and mitigation of disaster risks; FDRR will be implemented in food-insecure counties prone to natural disasters in spring and autumn, benefiting 877,500 people, half of them women and girls. Women will be encouraged to take on leadership roles in project-management committees.
43. The FDRR ration aims to improve dietary diversity by providing cereals, pulses and oil to provide protein and fat, and to supplement the PDS cereal ration by providing maize. Participants will receive food as compensation for work for a maximum of 90 days per participant per season. Food will be distributed to beneficiaries twice during the activity.

⁹ In line with its new food safety standards, WFP will distribute SuperCereal Plus in blanket supplementary feeding to prevent acute malnutrition among children aged 6–59 months and complementary feeding to prevent stunting among children aged 6–23 months.

Hand-Over Strategy

44. The Government is prioritizing measures to improve national food security. WFP's support in the short and medium terms will involve the development of capacities related to: i) implementation of nutrition policies and programmes; ii) support for counterparts in local food production and food management; and iii) disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Beneficiaries and Targeting

45. WFP's assistance will target provinces and counties vulnerable to food insecurity, undernutrition and natural disasters selected in consultation with the Government on the basis of food security and nutrition criteria. To maximize the effects, WFP's nutrition and FDRR projects will be implemented in the same counties.
46. Children and pregnant and lactating women will be the primary groups receiving WFP assistance because of their vulnerability to food insecurity and undernutrition. Boys and girls will have equal access to SuperCereal Plus and fortified biscuits.
47. FDRR activities will align with Government priorities and will complement the disaster risk reduction (DRR) initiatives of other agencies. Participants will be selected in accordance with food-insecurity criteria stipulated in the FDRR guidelines; most will be PDS dependents in targeted counties.

TABLE 2: BENEFICIARIES, BY ACTIVITY				
	Beneficiary group	Men/boys	Women/girls	Total
Nutritional support for women and children	Pregnant and lactating women	0	395 208	395 208
	Nurseries (6 months–4 years)	246 387	256 443	502 830
	Orphanages (6 months–16 years)	5 152	5 363	10 515
	Sick children in hospital (6 months–16 years)	48 290	50 261	98 550
	Kindergartens (5–6 years)	119 438	124 313	243 750
Food for disaster risk reductionⁱⁱ	FDRR participants and household members	429 975	447 525	877 500
Emergency preparednessⁱⁱⁱ	Emergency preparedness	44 100	45 900	90 000
TOTAL		893 341	1 325 012	2 218 353
ADJUSTED TOTAL^{iv}		640 824	1 062 189	1 703 013

i Cumulative beneficiary numbers over two-and-a-half years.

ii FDRR intended as food assistance for assets with focus on DRR; participants plus household members. Average household size is 3.9 – see UNFPA 2014 Socio-Economic, Demographic and Health Survey.

iii Fortified biscuits will be distributed for seven days in a disaster response; this may be followed by a one-month ration of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil for up to 30,000 people annually, 90,000 people over the two-and-a-half years.

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

Nutritional Considerations and Rations

48. Food assistance under the nutrition component will supplement the Government's PDS rations, prioritizing the first 1,000 days of life. Pregnant and lactating women will receive 200g of SuperCereal Plus per day in addition to the amounts received through the PDCs to provide 30 percent of the energy, 48 percent of the protein and 38 percent of the fat required daily to support weight gain and health for childbearing and breastfeeding. Nutrition messages will be added to the ration cards.

49. Children will receive SuperCereal Plus and fortified biscuits to complement PDS rations; the SuperCereal Plus is distributed through nurseries, orphanages, hospitals and kindergartens. Kitchen utensils are provided as complementary inputs to institutions. The institutional ration reflects the finding of the 2015 FSNA that food consumed in nurseries is mainly plant-based with little or no high-quality animal protein except that provided in WFP's rations.
50. The FDRR ration aims to improve dietary diversity by providing cereals, pulses and oil to overcome the lack of protein and fat; the maize ration will supplement the Government ration. WFP's food transfers will be based on work norms in FDRR projects, estimating an average of 90 working days per project per season, with two seasons per year, and an allocation per participant for an average of four household members.

TABLE 3: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)								
	Nutrition support for women and children						Food for emergency response	
	Pregnant and lactating women	Children 6-59 months in nurseries	Children in orphanages	Children in hospital	Children aged 5-6 in kindergartens	FDRR	Immediate	Recovery
SuperCereal Plus	200	100	100	100	100	-	-	-
Biscuits	-	60	60	60	60	-	250	-
Pulses	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	60
Oil	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	25
Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	-	400
TOTAL	200	160	160	160	160	1 500	250	485
Total kcal/day	787	634	634	634	634	NA	1 000	1 937
% kcal from protein	16.6%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	NA	8.0%	11.2%
% kcal from fat	23.2%	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%	23.8%	NA	24.8%	23.9%
No. of feeding days per year or per month	30 days/month: 4 th – 9 th month of pregnancy and first 6 months of breastfeeding	30 days/month	30 days/month	30 days/month	30 days/month	180 days/year	7 days	30 days

TABLE 4: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)											
	Nutritional support for women and children							Emergency preparedness		FDRR	Total*
	Infant homes	Child centres	Boarding schools	Nurseries	Kindergartens	Sick children	Pregnant and lactating women	Immediate response	General food distribution	Households	
SuperCereal Plus	149	102	636	26 147	12 675	301	24 797				64 807
Fortified biscuits	90	62	381	15 688	7 605	180		63			24 069
Cereals									1 080	31 500	32 580
Pulses									162	11 025	11 187
Oil									68	4 725	4 793
TOTAL	239	164	1 017	41 835	20 280	481	24 797	63	1 310	47 250	137 436

* Equivalent to 150,835 mt of wheat, maize, vegetable oil, dried skimmed milk, soybeans and sugar, to be made into SuperCereal Plus and fortified biscuits and for distribution for emergency preparedness and response (EPR) and FDRR.

Implementation Arrangements

Partners and Capacities

51. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs National Coordinating Committee will be the coordinating agency for WFP and will facilitate links with ministries.

Nutrition Support for Children and Pregnant and Lactating Women

52. Fortified foods will be delivered to institutions; rations for pregnant and lactating women will be distributed through PDCs against WFP ration cards. Children's supplementary rations will be distributed through nurseries, orphanages, hospitals and kindergartens. To support local food production, WFP will provide raw materials, packaging, vitamin and mineral premix, spare parts and production equipment. The Government contribution includes operating factories and warehouses, employing staff and providing electricity and maintenance. Under WFP's oversight, the Government is responsible for transporting food in-country.

Food for Disaster Risk Reduction

53. This will be implemented under the guidance of the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection. Each county will set up a project-management committee, at least half of whom will be women. The ministry will be represented on management committees and will provide technical guidance.

Partners

54. WFP will work on nutrition with UNICEF and WHO. UNICEF will complement WFP's maternal and child nutrition activities with vitamin A, zinc, micronutrient powder, iron and folic acid for children and women, and will support treatment for severe and moderate acute malnutrition at hospitals. WHO will support deworming of children aged 6–16. Both will provide vaccinations. WFP and UNICEF will coordinate nutrition interventions.
55. Work on DRR will be carried out with FAO, the United Nations Development Programme, and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation and IFRC. WFP will also participate in an advisory group to ensure coordination.

Procurement and Logistics

56. All food will be imported because local purchase is impossible. Procurement will focus on cost-efficient regional sources and optimal delivery times.
57. WFP will be responsible for shipping food to DPRK in bulk or as bagged cargo through the ports of Nampo, Hungnam and Chongjin; rail entry points in Sinuiju and Namyang will be used for importing non-food items only. WFP will provide logistics and equipment for handling at ports and for storage and transport.
58. The Government will unload food and transport it to warehouses and on to final distribution points, as agreed with WFP. 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 USD 15/mt, verified by consignment notes and the Logistics Execution Support System. The Government will contribute to WFP's operations by providing factory facilities, staff, warehouses, electricity and maintenance.
59. As agreed in a Letter of Understanding with the Government, WFP will have access to all parts of the food supply chain in DPRK according to its distribution plan; food will be distributed to beneficiaries and institutions according to the distribution plan based on the location of beneficiaries, planned beneficiary numbers and feeding days.

Non-Food Inputs

60. Most of the non-food items budgeted under other direct operational costs will consist of spare parts, packaging materials and vitamin and mineral premix for fortified foods. WFP will provide communities with tools and protection equipment for workers in FDRR projects.

Performance Monitoring

61. WFP's monitoring is based on the results-based management approach. Outcome indicators (Annex II) will be monitored and nutritional data will be collected through rapid nutrition assessments. There will be a mid-term review of PRRO 200907 in 2017 and a final review towards the end of the operation.
62. The Letter of Understanding 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.
63. Monitoring checklists, including sex-disaggregated data, for institutions, hospitals, PDCs and households will be used to ensure that assistance reaches beneficiaries promptly. Consolidated provincial distribution reports will be submitted to WFP monthly. Women's concerns will be taken into consideration in monitoring reports, and recommendations will be addressed.

Risk Management

64. Lack of funding for PRRO 200907 would: i) result in pipeline breaks, which would reduce the nutritional benefits for children and pregnant and lactating women, who need a continuous supply of supplementary food; ii) affect the production of fortified foods; and iii) reduce the number of staff for managing and monitoring the operation.
65. If food needs increase because of natural disasters, up to 15 percent of the resources of PRRO 200907 will be allocated to immediate response, leaving time for the preparation of a budget revision or an emergency operation.

Security Risk Management

66. Through the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Government is responsible for the security of United Nations international staff. It has also agreed to provide logistics support for medical evacuations.
67. WFP is compliant with minimum operating security standards; all staff are trained in security awareness. Vehicle radios enhance safety of staff and maximize operational efficiency.

ANNEX I-A

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (USD)	Value (USD)
Food			
Cereals	99 024	37 900 554	
Pulses	27 637	16 763 729	
Oil and fats	9 545	7 636 000	
Others	14 629	21 604 071	
Total food	150 835	83 904 354	
External transport		8 921 043	
Landside transport, storage and handling		3 469 205	
Other direct operational costs – food		9 708 301	
Food and related costs¹		106 002 903	106 002 903
Direct operational costs			106 002 903
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B) ²			11 625 690
Total direct project costs			117 628 593
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ³			8 234 002
TOTAL WFP COSTS			125 862 595

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

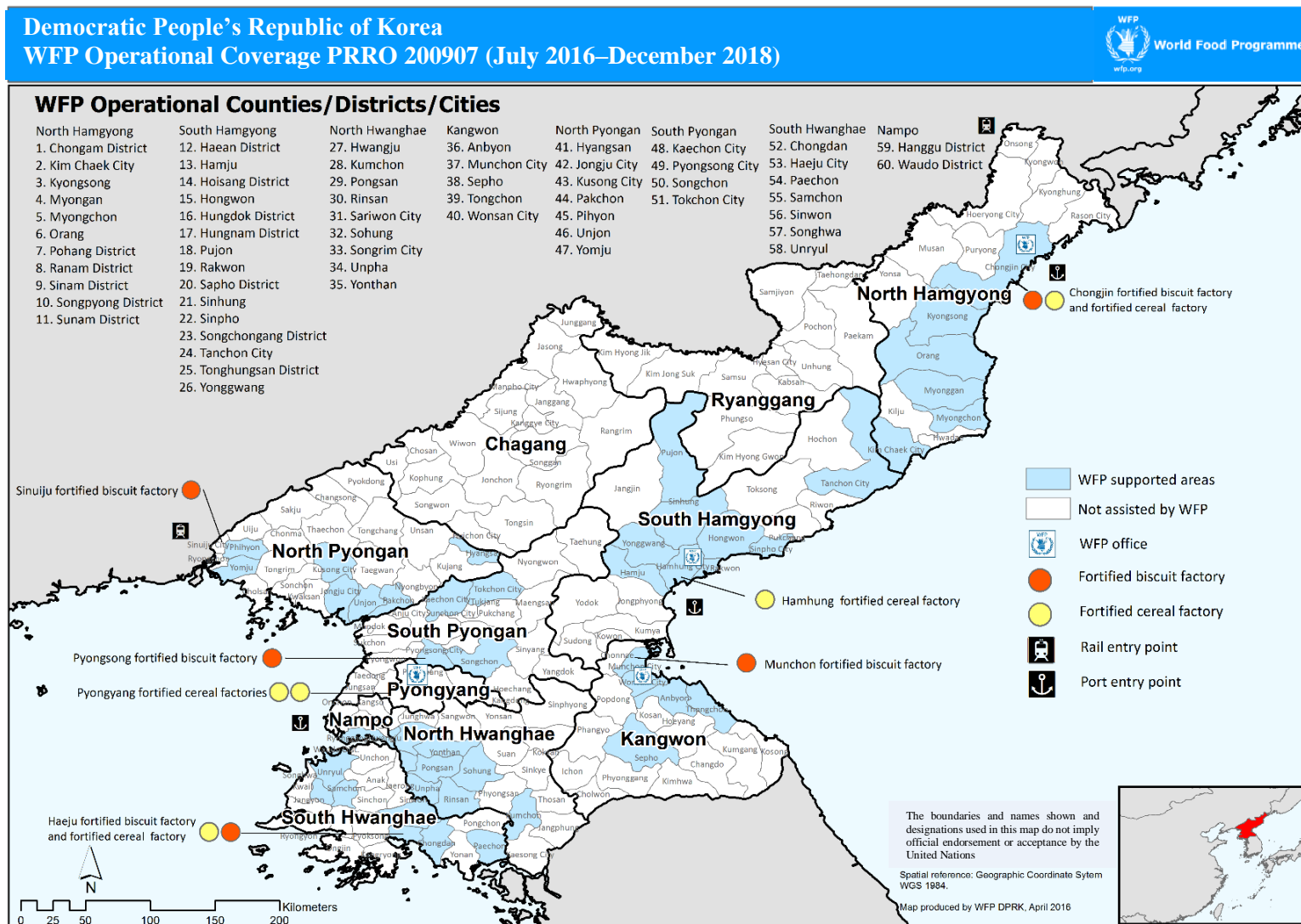
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)	
Staff and staff-related	
Professional staff	7 309 180
General service staff	636 405
Subtotal	7 945 585
Recurring and other	
Capital equipment	261 489
Security	196 000
Travel and transport	2 321 289
Assessments, evaluations and monitoring ¹	308 248
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	11 625 690

¹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are carried out by third parties.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
Cross-cutting		
Gender Gender equality and empowerment improved Gender equality and women's empowerment improved through training and having more women beneficiaries in leadership positions	Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution	The project's criteria for food distribution include women's participation in project management committees and decision-making.
Protection and accountability to affected populations WFP assistance delivered and utilized in safe, accountable and dignified conditions	Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site	Safety risks related to programme implementation are analysed, and mitigated through programme adjustments whenever possible.
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies		
Outcome 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households	FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score Diet Diversity Score	Natural disasters do not disrupt food production and consumption. Political sanctions do not disrupt or cause breaks in the pipelines for food assistance.
Outcome 2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure	CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score	Natural disasters do not disrupt asset-creation and agricultural production activities.

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results	Performance indicators	Assumptions
<p>Outcome 2.3 Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies, among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and preschool children</p>	<p>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Prevalence of acute malnutrition (weight-for-height) among children under 5, as a %</p>	<p>Inputs are available for the production and timely distribution of fortified blended foods and biscuits.</p>
<p>Outcome 2.4 Local manufacturing of specialized nutritious foods sustained</p>	<p>Increase in production of fortified foods, including complementary foods and special nutritional products, as a %</p>	<p>Inputs are available in time for the production of fortified foods. Factories are well maintained and in good working order.</p>
<p>Output 2.1 Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance, disaggregated by activity, beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers, as % of planned Quantity of food assistance distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Quantity of non-food items distributed, disaggregated by type, as % of planned Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres), as % of planned</p>	<p>Inputs are available for the production and timely distribution of fortified blended foods and biscuits.</p>
<p>Output 2.2 Project-specific Assets for reducing risk of disasters and shocks developed, built or restored</p>	<p>Number of assets built restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure Number of people trained, disaggregated by sex and type of training</p>	<p>Context-specific technical standards for infrastructure design and construction are established to ensure that assets are relevant to communities' needs.</p>
<p>Output 2.3 Project-specific SuperCereal Plus and fortified biscuits produced locally</p>	<p>Number of factories supported</p>	<p>Inputs are available in time for the production of fortified foods. Factories are well maintained and in good working order.</p>

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

DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
DRR	disaster risk reduction
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDRR	food for disaster risk reduction
FSNA	food security and nutrition assessment
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
PDC	public distribution centre
PDS	Public Distribution System
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization