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SPR Reading Guidance



Nutrition support for Children and Women in DPRK

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (KP)



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Despite efforts to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency, DPRK does not produce enough food to feed its population. The country has experienced widespread food shortages since the mid-1990s. Food and nutrition security remain a significant challenge. Food consumption at household level is limited in quantity, and 73 percent of the population do not eat a sufficiently diverse diet. WFP's mid-term review in July 2014 of the ongoing operation found that the population consumes 25 percent less protein and 30 percent less fat per person than the required amount for a healthy life. One in three children aged 6-59 months, and nearly half of children aged 12-23 months, are anaemic. The Government's Public Distribution System, established over seven decades ago, continues to provide food rations, but consistently at lower levels than its target of an average of 573 grams per person per day. In 2016, DPRK had a global hunger index score of 28.6, classified as "serious" and largely unchanged from the previous year [1].

Production in DPRK is constrained by both human-induced and natural factors. Insufficient arable land, over-cultivation, low levels of irrigation, low mechanisation, and scarcity of quality fertilisers and pesticides are all underlying causes of food insecurity. In addition, inclement weather shortens the cropping season and droughts are common. Mountains and upland slopes comprise 80 percent of the country's terrain, and historic food and energy shortages have forced people to cultivate on steep slopes, as well as cut trees for fuel. As a result, the country is prone to flash floods, landslides and dangerous flows of debris, which undermine further the country's food security outlook. In 2016, heavy rainfall at the end of August in the north led to some of the worst floods the country has recently experienced, affecting 143,000 people who either partially or completely lost their homes.

DPRK's political and economic isolation from the rest of the world also negatively affects its food security outlook. During the first six months of 2016 when the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200532 was active, the country was under sanctions mandated by United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016)*. On 30 November 2016, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 2321, which strengthened sanctions on DPRK.

[1] According to the 2016 Global Hunger Index, published by the International Food Policy Research Institute.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

WFP's position is unique in DPRK among humanitarian organizations. Through partnership with the Government since 1995, WFP has built a network of local partners which facilitates rapid access during emergencies, as well as monitoring access beyond that of any other agency in the country. WFP operates with the principle of "no access, no assistance", which is enshrined in the Letter of Understanding between the Government and WFP. Furthermore, local food production remains a core dimension of WFP's work in DPRK. WFP has supported local food production factories since 1998, contributing not only to food security but also to capacity development. WFP's work is aligned with the Government's strategic priorities for nutrition, food security, agriculture, social development and the environment.

WFP's activities in DPRK directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Through PRRO 200532, and continued under PRRO 200907, WFP strives to enhance nutrition security for children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). In DPRK, more than 70 percent of the population are food insecure. Many suffer from chronic malnutrition because they do not consume sufficient essential proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals, and children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) are particularly vulnerable. WFP's provision of nutrient-dense, specialised foods helps fill the nutrition gap for these beneficiary groups. PRRO 200532 adhered to the goals of the United Nations Strategic Framework for 2011-2015 (extended to 2016); while PRRO 200907 is in line with the new United Nations Strategic Framework for 2017-2021. Both operations support WFP's Strategic Objective 2 - Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies.

Successful partnerships with other United Nations (UN) agencies and humanitarian stakeholders strengthen WFP's work in DPRK. Together with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP co-chairs the Food Security and Agriculture Sector Working Group. WFP also co-chairs the Nutrition Working Group with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Under PRRO 200907, WFP will continue to collaborate on nutrition work with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), and work together on disaster risk reduction with FAO, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC).

Notably, WFP and UNICEF's nutrition programmes complement each other under the overall umbrella of Community Management of Acute Malnutrition. Under PRRO 200532, WFP implemented treatment for moderate acute malnutrition at the institutional level, while UNICEF implemented treatment for severe acute malnutrition at hospital level.

WFP also collaborates with UNICEF and UNDP to provide information and communications technology (ICT) services and support to all resident UN agencies, since there is a limited number of United Nations ICT personnel in-country. Under a business continuity plan signed by the heads of the UN agencies in DPRK, this collaboration enables UN agencies to temporarily move in to the premises of other agencies should their internet connectivity be disrupted.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

WFP concluded PRRO 200532 in June 2016. Upon signing a new Letter of Understanding with the Government of DPRK, WFP resumed humanitarian assistance activities in July under the new PRRO 200907. There were no major changes to WFP's focus on preventing undernutrition among women and children. In 2016, WFP received a USD 60,000 trust fund from a private donor, which is being used to strengthen the capacity of local food factories.

Relief Operation: PRRO 200532 (2013-2016), approved budget USD 195.8 million, focused on providing nutrition assistance to children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW). WFP distributed fortified foods to these vulnerable groups through school and pre-school meals, and other targeted support. The specialised foods were produced in WFP-supported local factories. Though nutrition assistance was the primary focus of this operation, WFP also carried out food for community development (FFCD).

Relief Operation: PRRO 200907 (2016-2018), approved budget USD 128.6 million, continues to provide humanitarian assistance to children and PLW with nutrition support at its core. Fortified cereals and biscuits, produced at WFP-supported local factories, contain important micronutrients, fats and proteins vital for cognitive and physical development. WFP also continues to implement asset creation activities through food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR) projects. These activities are aimed at reducing the effects of natural disasters and enhancing community capacity to restore livelihoods and improve food security. They will continue to be implemented under the technical guidance of the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, in addition to WFP's partnership with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. While PRRO 200907 prioritises nutrition over FDRR, the FDRR projects will always be implemented on some scale because they are in line with government priorities.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Funding for the WFP DPRK country office decreased in 2016, which is in line with the overall trend of declining funding in recent years. During the PRRO 200532 programme lifetime, WFP received USD 98.5 million which equalled roughly 50 percent of overall project requirements. In light of consistent funding shortfalls, WFP scaled back the operational scope of PRRO 200907, which commenced in July 2016. Instead of targeting 87 operational counties as under the previous programme, the new PRRO targets 60 operational counties. Based on funding trends, and given the tension and political situation in the Korean Peninsula, funding may decrease further in 2017.

WFP in DPRK continuously adjusts its operations based on available and projected funding. Taking into account the long procurement lead time of four to six months, this often results in preemptive cuts to ration sizes or coverage. For example, in December 2016 the country office reduced fortified biscuit rations in anticipation of breaks in assistance in April 2017, which were a result of funding shortages. However, these constant adjustments risk diminishing nutritional results for beneficiaries. Therefore, in preparation for the launch of PRRO 200907, WFP prepared a new prioritisation strategy, drawing lessons from previous practise. The new strategy is designed to maximise nutritional results for high priority beneficiaries, particularly children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), in the event of funding shortfalls.

WFP continuously seeks ways to ameliorate funding shortages by adjusting its internal processes to deliver the best value for money. For example, the fleet management staff made a more concerted effort to reduce fuel costs by encouraging carpooling on journeys within Pyongyang. Five old less efficient vehicles were also sold. Wherever possible, the procurement team sought long-term agreements for regularly purchased items to save time and costs.

Until the third quarter of 2016, WFP field internet connectivity was offered via three offices in Wonsan, Chongjin and Hamhung. However, the high cost of maintaining the fibre optic network and frequent connectivity failure prompted the country office to seek alternative methods. WFP tested the use of portable dongles for internet connectivity and, after finding them effective, introduced them for staff use in June 2016. The new dongles provided cost and time savings, as field staff could access the internet wherever Koryolink (a local telecommunications network) service was available, instead of having to travel to a field office. Due to alternate connectivity options, as well as cash shortages in-country related to the United Nations sanctions on DPRK, WFP decided to close its three field offices in summer 2016. These office closures resulted in annual cost savings of USD 28,800 in rent alone.

The Government also provides significant in-kind contributions to the WFP programme, including office space which equates to annual rent savings of USD 132,842.

Achievements at Country Level

In 2016, WFP food rations helped fill the nutrition gap for more than one million people in DPRK, providing essential protein, fat and energy for the most vulnerable children, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW).

WFP made further improvements to its food rations under the new PRRO 200907, based on lessons learned from previous operations. In 2016, dried skimmed milk was added to fortified biscuits which enhanced the protein content and taste of the biscuits.

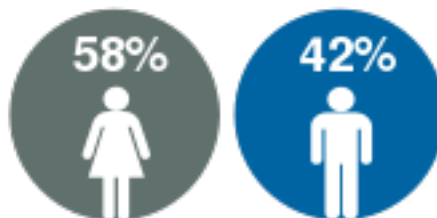
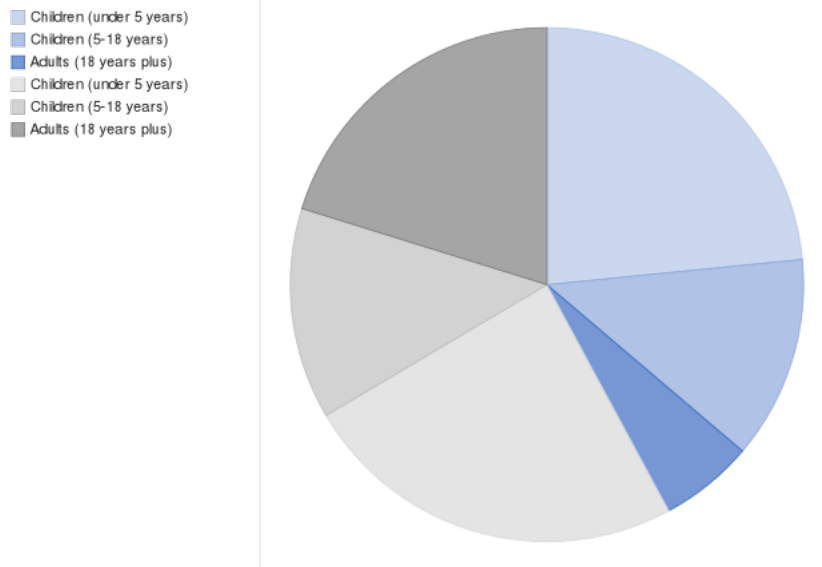
Many of WFP's achievements in DPRK cannot be captured by figures alone. Successive Letters of Understanding between WFP and the Government, under which WFP operates in-country, show increasing mutual confidence and trust. WFP has a long-established field presence in country which is unmatched in scope by other agencies. When Typhoon Lionrock caused devastating flooding in North Hamgyong province in August, WFP was the first humanitarian agency from the United Nations to arrive on the scene to deliver aid. WFP's rapid response was enabled by its longstanding partnerships in the region, notably with a factory in neighbouring Chongjin city which produces fortified biscuits.

County and household level capacity strengthening was carried out formally and informally. In August 2016, WFP convened workshops for national officials in all nine provinces where WFP was operational to introduce the new PRRO, which were attended by more than 350 DPRK Government officials ranging from local to national level. Frequent visits to beneficiary households by field monitors provided opportunities to share advice on proper food storage, preparation and safety. WFP also introduced nutrition messages which were added to WFP logbooks and ration cards. Dissemination of nutrition messages helped to raise nutrition awareness amongst the children's caregivers and PLW.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	312,186	324,785	636,971
Children (5-18 years)	170,235	177,181	347,416
Adults (18 years plus)	78,760	269,239	347,999
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	561,181	771,205	1,332,386

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	18,895	1,119	2,635	-	4,034	26,683
Total Food Distributed in 2016	18,895	1,119	2,635	-	4,034	26,683

Supply Chain

WFP is reliant on international procurement for all food commodities since local purchase is not possible. The procurement lead time is approximately four to six months. Under WFP oversight, the Government of DPRK manages the handling, storage and transport of commodities from port to local food production factories, and eventually to the beneficiary institutions. Thus the Government contributes significantly to the programme. Through a network of WFP-supported factories across the country, WFP produces the fortified blended food (FBF) and fortified biscuits which are distributed to beneficiaries.

WFP faces several logistical challenges in DPRK. While United Nations Security Council sanctions are not intended to negatively affect humanitarian assistance, the country office faced significant logistical challenges following Resolution 2270 (2016), which may be related to the sanctions. For example, at least one shipment was delayed from May to July 2016 since private shippers were unwilling to risk delays given the required inspections mandated by sanctions for goods entering or exiting DPRK. WFP also expects to potentially face difficulties in importing new machinery and spare parts as factory reconfiguration is set to take place in 2017. More broadly, road conditions in the country's mountainous north are sometimes difficult in the winter (December to February). Electricity supply also becomes unstable in the winter, which disrupts factory operations. In addition, a lack of storage capacity forces some factories to distribute fortified foods fast, leaving limited extra stocks available. Despite these challenges, the logistics operation runs throughout the year with no seasonal halts.

In 2016, WFP carried out a range of capacity development activities and efficiency improvements. More long-term agreements were signed with suppliers to reduce procurement time. The country office also made a significant effort to improve local food production practices. WFP hired three external consultants (two food technologists and one engineer) to evaluate and suggest improvements, with many recommendations being subsequently implemented. One of the recommendations for the production process was to add soya lecithin to the fortified biscuit recipe, which decreased mixing time and thus production time. Skimmed milk powder was also added to biscuits, which improved the taste as well as the nutritional value. Machine parts in the production line were fixed to ensure proper processing during production, which resulted in improved the taste, texture, safety and acceptability of food rations among beneficiaries.

WFP also reiterated to staff at WFP-supported factories the importance of food safety and quality control management in local food production. WFP provided tools and training on the use of new quality control and production equipment for factories, which will help improve the consistency, safety and quality of products.

There were no post-delivery losses in 2016 except for some losses in local food production. WFP mitigates the risk of loss by providing pest control tools, pallets, tarpaulins, storage tents and other equipment. Stack cards were also provided to keep track of and organise commodities. WFP provides warehouse training as well as a manual on warehouse management translated into Korean for local staff. WFP staff monitor warehouse practices on a monthly basis. During each warehouse visit, checklists are completed which address quality control, storage conditions, and verify production and distribution figures. By using these checklists systematically WFP's record keeping in the above mentioned areas has improved.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	3,744	3,744
Maize	-	7,590	7,590
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	2,047	2,047
Sugar	-	2,677	2,677
Vegetable Oil	-	1,101	1,101
Wheat	-	7,713	7,713
Wheat Flour	-	5,983	5,983
Total	-	30,855	30,855
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2016, the DPRK country office implemented several modifications and improvements to its programming. Many changes that were introduced under PRRO 200907 were based on lessons learned from PRRO 200532, which concluded in June 2016.

WFP completed an end of project review for PRRO 200532 in November 2015, implementing several of its recommendations. For example, the new PRRO prioritises the first 1,000 days of life, in line with review findings that proper nutrition had the greatest impact during this period. The review also found that the previous PRRO's multiple commodity basket did not have demonstrable additional impact, while complicating production. Subsequently, the food basket was simplified to two fortified blended food (FBF) cereals for the new PRRO. As disaster risk reduction activities, such as tree planting, were assessed to have positive effects on food security, the new PRRO continued relevant activities under a new Food for Disaster Risk Reduction scheme. Based on the recommendation that the country office design a new, more focused monitoring system, monitoring visits were increased under the new programme. Field monitor questionnaires were also revised to better reflect programmatic decision-making needs. For the new PRRO 200907, an updated prioritisation strategy for use during funding shortfalls was also introduced. For example, the review determined that providing rations below 66 percent of planned ration size led to sub-optimal nutritional impact. Therefore, under the new PRRO 200907, ration sizes will not be reduced by more than 34 percent even during funding shortfalls.

In April 2016, WFP also introduced for the first time standard operating procedures (SOP) for supply chain monitoring. The document consolidates and clarifies the extensive supply chain monitoring procedures already occurring. In addition, based on recommendations from evaluations conducted by external experts, the country office increased its investment in local food production in 2016.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

PRRO 200532's main objective was the prevention of undernutrition. The average household in DPRK regularly consumes a diet below acceptable levels of food diversity. WFP targeted children, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), since these groups were particularly at risk of malnutrition. Assistance was delivered through the provision of specialised fortified foods which provided much needed vitamins, minerals, protein and fats. Furthermore, the project aimed to support the Government in reducing hunger and undernutrition through the local production of fortified blended food (FBF) and fortified biscuits. PRRO 200532 also aimed to enhance food security by implementing activities to mitigate disaster risk and increase agricultural output. Nutrition assistance was prioritised under the project, and food for community development (FFCD) activities were carried out on a smaller scale.

Project activities planned for 2016 included:

1. Continued provision of nutrition support to children and PLW in the form of nutrient-dense FBF and fortified biscuits. Food rations for children will be delivered through institutions such as orphanages (including baby homes, children's centres and boarding schools), nurseries, kindergartens, primary schools and hospitals. PLW will receive food rations on a monthly basis through government-run public distribution centres.
2. Continued production of FBF at WFP-supported local factories.
3. Continued FFCD activities including dredging river banks and tree planting.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Direct Support Costs	20,562,845
Food and Related Costs	162,464,747
Indirect Support Costs	12,811,932
Total	195,839,523

Project Activities

- **Strategic Objective:**
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcomes:**
 - 2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households and
 - 2.3 Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and school-aged children
- **Activities:**
Nutrition assistance to targeted beneficiary groups

PRRO 200532's nutrition assistance targeted those WFP deemed to be the most in need: children aged 6-59 months, primary school-aged children and PLW. Given that a lack of good nutrition during the first 1,000 days of a child's life is particularly detrimental to their healthy development, young children and PLW were given preference within the PRRO in the event of breaks in assistance as a result of resource shortages.

WFP continued to implement its nutrition assistance programme through the provision of fortified blended food (FBF) and fortified biscuits to beneficiaries. The programme for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was delivered through targeted supplementary feeding, while other aspects of nutrition support were implemented through blanket supplementary feeding.

Through the prevention of malnutrition programme, children received food rations through orphanages, nurseries, and paediatric wards in hospitals. In addition, school-age children received food rations through onsite school feeding in primary schools. Meanwhile, PLW received WFP rations on a monthly basis from public distribution centres, using WFP ration cards. This food distribution method has proved beneficial in effectively reaching the targeted beneficiaries, as well as in facilitating monitoring. For example, the Government reports that 62 percent of children aged 6-59 months attend nurseries nationwide on average. The specialised foods WFP provided contain micronutrients, vital for development and which many beneficiaries lack in their diets. FBF, which are specially fortified cereals, can be used in a variety of ways in cooking, from making pancakes to bread.

WFP also continued to pilot the MAM treatment programme with highly effective results, including a recovery rate of nearly 100 percent. Under the trial, WFP complemented the rations normally provided to nursery children by providing children with MAM in nurseries in seven counties of Kangwon province with additional take-home rations equivalent to 100 g of FBF per child per day.

WFP was not able to reach all planned beneficiaries in 2016. Actual food distribution equalled 34.1 percent of the planned distribution, which was lower than the previous three years (42.8 percent in 2015, 57.5 percent in 2014 and 40.9 percent in 2013). This lower achievement in beneficiary numbers and food distribution was caused by funding shortfalls, which forced WFP to scale back its nutrition assistance. Notably, there was no direct distribution of pulses and oil to beneficiaries as originally envisioned (a small amount of pulses and oil were used in fortified cereal production, which accounts for the quantities reflected in the food distribution table). WFP was unable to restore food assistance to pre-primary school children in kindergartens. Geographic coverage was reduced from 87 counties to 82 counties in January and down to 70 counties between February and June 2016.

On the other hand, rice distribution was significantly higher than planned. This increase was due to the planned cessation of rice-milk blend (a type of fortified cereal) production under the new PRRO 200907 which began in July 2016, replacing this PRRO. The country office therefore used remaining rice stocks as a substitute for maize in a small proportion of the take-home rations for food for community development (FFCD) participants, while most participants received maize as usual.

- **Strategic Objective:**
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcomes:**
2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure
- **Activities:**
Food for community development (FFCD) [2]

To promote food security and community resilience against natural disasters, eight FFCD projects in seven provinces were carried out in spring 2016. Following site assessment visits, an internal WFP committee selected the projects from ten proposals. Seven of the projects focused on tree planting, while the remaining project rehabilitated a small river embankment (previous FFCD activities included excavation of riverbeds, land levelling and soil improvement). Project participants were given take-home cereal rations, mainly maize, at the beginning and end of projects. WFP also provided equipment such as gloves, pick-axes and stretchers to transport soil. WFP monitors conducted both mid-term and final project assessments as per normal practice, and found all eight projects were successfully completed on time.

These FFCD activities not only helped protect the environment, provide clean water and good irrigation, but also helped to offset the effects of natural disasters. Mountains and upland slopes comprise 80 percent of DPRK's landscape, and historic food and energy shortages have forced people to cut down trees for fuel, as well as cultivate crops on steep slopes. These factors have led to severe land erosion, leaving the country prone to natural hazards such as flash floods, landslides and dangerous flows of debris. When they occur, these hazards can have a devastating effect on people's livelihoods. FFCD activities therefore also contributed to improving food security.

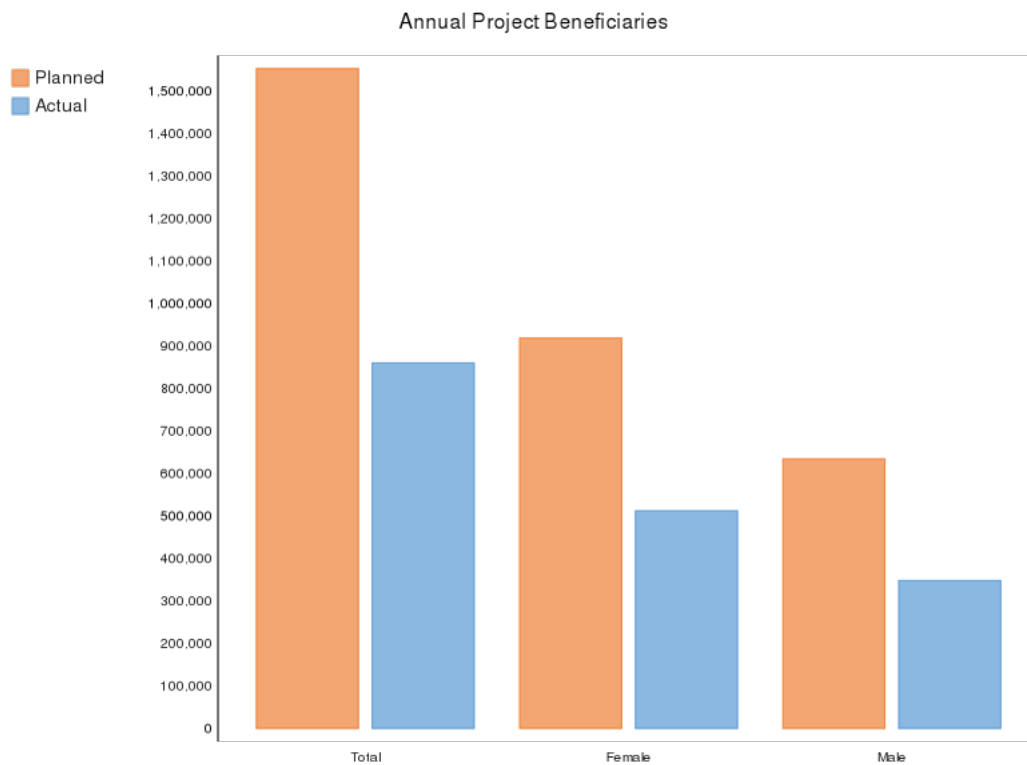
- **Strategic Objective:**
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcomes:**
2.4 Local production capacity for fortified food sustained
- **Activities:**
Production of fortified blended food (FBF) and fortified biscuits at WFP-supported local factories

WFP supported six local factories to produce the specialised foods that were then distributed to beneficiaries. Under WFP oversight, the factories produced 9,552 mt of fortified biscuits and FBF, specifically cereal-milk blend, rice-milk blend and corn-soy blend. Production targets were largely met in 2016, with decreased electricity supply being the primary cause in cases where outputs fell short. In April 2016, technical teams visited eight factories to carry out

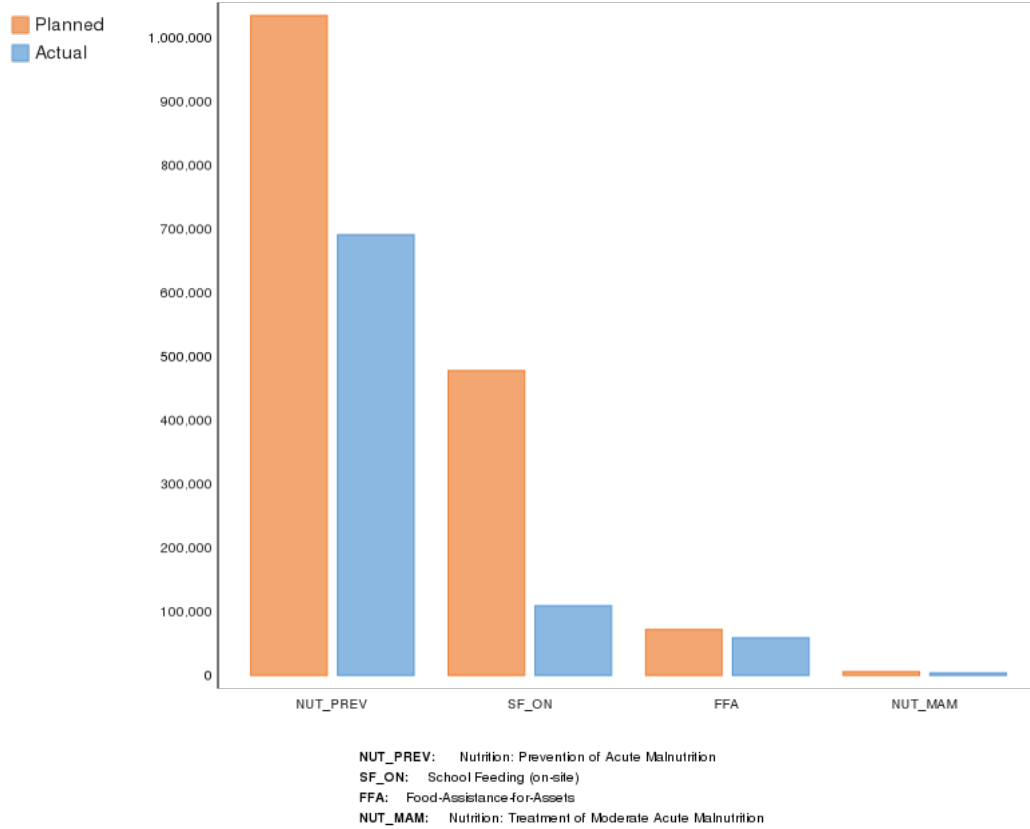
assessments of existing capacity, identify areas for capacity strengthening and conduct production maintenance. Another technical assessment was carried out the following month, with the aim of evaluating the technical feasibility of planned food upgrades.

Local food production has several benefits which are in line with WFP priorities in DPRK. Foremost, local production encourages long-term food and nutrition security by enhancing the capacity of local factories and staff, mainly through training, monitoring visits and technical assessments. Furthermore, local production brought cost and time savings for the programme. Under agreement with WFP, the Government covered the cost of factories, warehouses, staff, electrical power and maintenance, thus contributing significantly to the programme. In turn, WFP provided raw materials for fortified cereals and biscuit production, including a cooking mix of iodised salt and baking soda and a pre-mix of vitamins and minerals. With several local factories operating, WFP was also able to readily adjust the mixture and degree of production output as required.

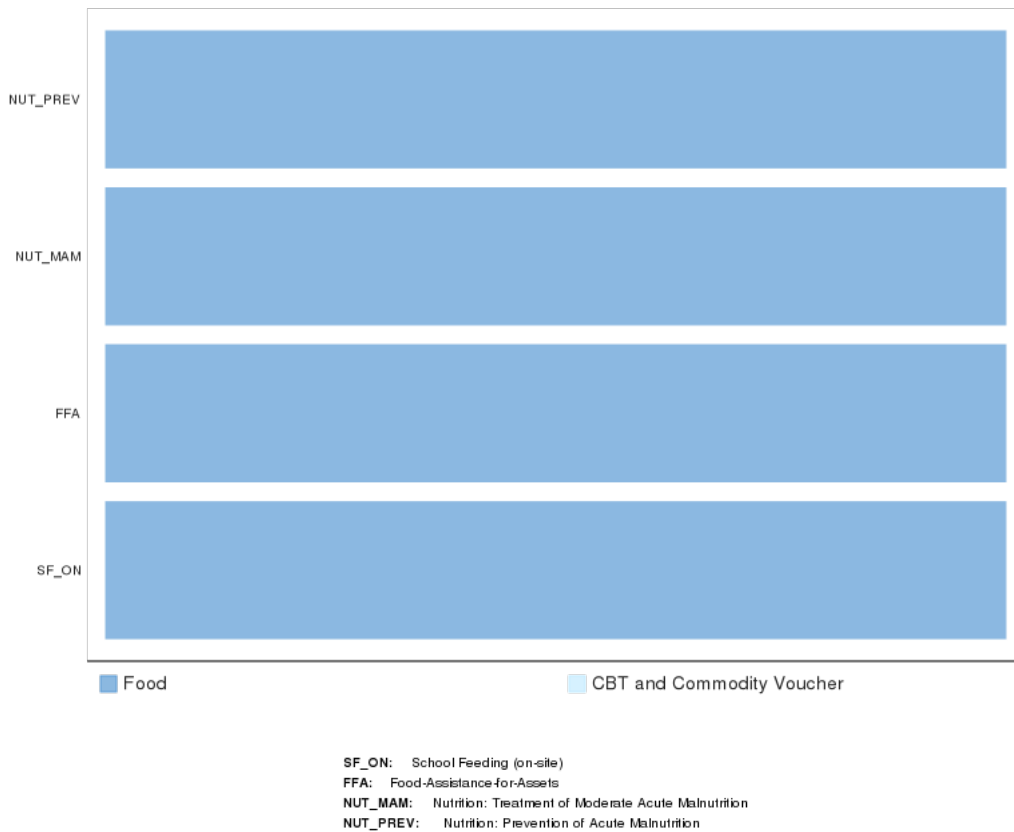
[2] FFCD activities are referred to as food assistance for assets (FFA) in the tables and charts in this report.



Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



Modality of Transfer by Activity





Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	11,388	791	6.9%
Dried Whole Milk	1,177	657	55.8%
Maize	4,156	3,298	79.4%
Rice	153	198	129.7%
Sugar	1,500	923	61.5%
Vegetable Oil	4,978	377	7.6%
Wheat	8,904	4,581	51.5%
Wheat Flour	-	186	-
Total	32,255	11,011	34.1%

Operational Partnerships

In DPRK, WFP partners with the National Coordinating Committee (NCC) under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the coordination and implementation of WFP's food assistance programme. Without this strong partnership with the Government, access to WFP's operational areas would be impossible. In 2016, WFP also continued to pursue cooperation with functional line ministries including the Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Land and Environment Protection. WFP's partnership with local food production factories contributed to strengthened local capacity.

WFP continued to co-chair the Food Security and Agriculture Working Group with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Nutrition Working Group with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Under an existing agreement, WFP continued to collaborate with UNICEF and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on information and communications technology (ICT) service provision and support. WFP also conducted frequent bilateral and multilateral programme discussions and consultations with international organizations including Save the Children, Concern Worldwide, the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). WFP staff frequently participated in workshops organised by other humanitarian stakeholders, which contributed to mutual capacity development and information sharing. These partnerships provided value for WFP operations as good nutrition is also impacted by other factors such as drinking water, health and hygiene.

During field visits, WFP teams met with women's groups and pregnant and lactating women. These meetings offered important opportunities for information sharing on communities' food security and nutritional situation. Qualitative discussions with beneficiaries, as well as officials and employees at children's institutions that receive WFP rations, were important in helping WFP understand the results of its activities and can also add to the effectiveness of its programmes. For example, field monitors reported that they were often able to correct beneficiaries' improper storage of WFP rations during their field visits, therefore helping to prevent food from being wasted.

Performance Monitoring

WFP has the broadest monitoring reach of any humanitarian agency operating in DPRK, working under an agreement with the Government of "no access, no assistance". The country office implemented a robust monitoring and evaluation system with regular monitoring visits to all operational counties by international field monitors, including Korean-speaking staff. The office produced monthly internal monitoring reports, as well as quarterly monitoring reports which are publicly available. This monitoring and reporting system allowed WFP to make programme decisions based on timely information regarding food security, natural disaster and other field

conditions. Every effort was made to ensure data collected was as accurate as possible. However, like other humanitarian stakeholders, WFP faced restrictions in collecting certain monitoring information in DPRK.

The country office collected performance monitoring data through regular field visits to beneficiary households, children's institutions (including kindergartens and nurseries), public distribution centres and WFP-supported local food production factories. WFP established a minimum number of field visits for each programme site. For example, each WFP-supported local production factory was visited at least once a month and each county once every three months. Visits to counties began with meetings with county officials, after which monitors selected a number of beneficiary households based on factors such as the frequency of previous visits. During beneficiary discussions, WFP field monitors collected questionnaire data using "eWIN" (electronic WFP information network) tablets.

Interviews with beneficiaries and local officials offered opportunities for field monitors to collect not only quantitative data, but also qualitative information through observation and discussion. These meetings provided valuable insights into how beneficiaries perceived WFP operations, as required capacity strengthening and awareness raising (such as on proper food storage), and also allowed WFP to build trust with the communities it serves.

In the first half of 2016, WFP made efforts to improve its monitoring systems further. In April, WFP clarified and consolidated existing supply chain monitoring practices into a single standard operating procedure to streamline future monitoring.

Results/Outcomes

- **Strategic Objective:**
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcomes:**
2.1 Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households and
2.3 Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children
- **Activities:**
Nutrition assistance to targeted beneficiary groups

The low food consumption scores (FCS) reported in 2016 signify the continuing volatility of DPRK's food security outlook, particularly among households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) who were the primary interviewees during monitoring visits. At the household level, FCS was collected, analysed and used as a proxy indicator for food access, based on the food groups that households consumed during the seven days preceding the interview. Data collected through monitoring visits during the second quarter of 2016 showed the percentage of households with an acceptable FCS (42 percent) was below the programme target of 50 percent, although there was improvement from the 2013 baseline value of 35 percent. The proportion of households with poor and borderline FCS was also above the set targets. However, comparability of these food security scores from different time periods is limited as different sources of data were used. Previous follow-up values for FCS came from the October 2015 food security and nutrition assessment, which was conducted during the harvest season. Meanwhile, data for the most recent follow-up FCS score in 2016 were collected during regular monitoring visits at the early stage of the lean season. The reality that households reported differing levels of food security due to this seasonal variation should be noted when considering changes in reported food security scores.

Because of a lack of resources for the direct distribution of pulses and vegetable oil, only fortified cereals were distributed to children and women in 2016. It was not possible to measure beneficiary participation in the prevention of acute malnutrition programme since less than the minimum target of 66 percent of the planned ration quantity was distributed, limiting the nutritional outcomes of the activity [3]. It is important to note, however, that these factors did not lead to a worsening nutrition situation among children aged 6-59 months, possibly as a result of observed improvements in government food distributions to children's institutions since the previous year. The October 2015 food security and nutrition assessment found that children in WFP-assisted nurseries received sufficient macronutrients (energy, protein and fats) from non-WFP food, but still lacked a range of micronutrients vital for healthy development, which were provided by WFP fortified food. The findings also indicated that protein provided in non-WFP food was mainly plant-based, and contained little or no high quality animal protein. This demonstrates how WFP's fortified food complemented government provisions, ensuring key nutrients were adequately provided to children.

In 2016, only 61 percent of eligible children aged 6-59 months participated in WFP's prevention of malnutrition programme in nurseries, since not all children in this demographic group attended nurseries [4]. Up-to-date data on child undernutrition in DPRK was not yet available to show the outcome of WFP's food assistance on the nutrition status of the population, although this will be examined through a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey to be carried out

in 2017.

The low percentage of actual versus planned school feeding beneficiaries was a result of resource shortages, which led WFP to scale back school feeding coverage to only two provinces (North Hamgyong and Ryanggang). Similarly, the number of beneficiaries reached under the prevention of acute malnutrition programme was lower than the planned target, as funding shortfalls compelled WFP to reduce the programme's geographic coverage from 87 to 70 counties from February 2016 onward.

Under the moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment programme for children aged 6-59 months, 100 percent programme coverage was reached in all the nurseries in the seven counties in Kangwon province. The number of beneficiaries reached with MAM treatment was lower than planned as institutions identified fewer MAM cases than expected in 2016. Throughout the implementation period, performance indicators for MAM treatment were reported by the Government to be within the acceptable levels set by SPHERE standards. The positive outcomes of the MAM treatment programme were consistent with the low wasting rate of just over 1 percent according to the food security and nutrition survey among children in WFP-supported nurseries (FSNA, November 2015). Beyond WFP's coverage of children in nurseries, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) observes high levels of treatment of cases of children under five years with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) in hospitals. It is possible that there are MAM cases taken to health facilities and not to nurseries. As part of the succeeding PRRO 200907, which began in July 2016, WFP continued advocating for a MAM treatment component, subject to a minimum set of enabling pre-conditions. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which is planned in 2017, will give more substantial information on the nutrition situation and the factors that cause malnutrition in DPRK.

Data for cross-cutting indicators on gender and protection, as well as the dietary diversity score (DDS), were not available during the final phase of the project. Monitoring questionnaires were revised before the start of PRRO 200907 and therefore WFP started collecting data for cross-cutting indicators on gender and protection from July 2016 onward.

- **Strategic Objective:**
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcomes:**
2.2 Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure
- **Activities:**
Food for community development (FFCD)

All eight planned FFCD projects were successfully completed in spring 2016 (activities are typically carried out in the spring and autumn). Seven projects focused on tree planting, and one on the rehabilitation of a riverbank. These activities will have significant benefits for the protection of available arable land, since they increase environmental vitality and help offset the effects of flooding.

- **Strategic Objective:**
Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies (SO2)
- **Outcomes:**
2.4 Local production capacity for fortified food sustained
- **Activities:**
Production of fortified blended food (FBF) and fortified biscuits at WFP-supported local factories

WFP-supported local factories were largely successful in meeting their production targets, demonstrating the continued appropriateness of utilising local production. During the first quarter of 2016, factories produced 91.7 percent of the planned quantities of FBF and fortified biscuits. The main reason the target was not reached was the decreased electricity supply during January and February. Local factories reached 87 percent of their planned outputs during the second quarter of 2016. The main reason the target was not reached during the second quarter was due to a shortage of wheat flour in June. This shortage mostly affected the production of fortified biscuits. (Please note that the indicator in the Outcome Indicators table on "percentage of monthly production quota achieved, by product" only reflects data for the month of June 2016).

[3] Referring to the indicator in the Outcome Indicators table, "proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions".

[4] The Government reports that nationwide, on average, 62 percent of children 6-59 months attend nurseries.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

DPRK has many notable achievements in the area of gender equality, however it is evident that some fundamental inequalities persist. For example, while equal numbers of girls and boys enrol in primary and secondary school, girls comprise only 28 percent of tertiary level enrolments. Female university students also tend to pursue careers in what are considered traditionally appropriate fields for women, such as education, health and welfare. As such, managers and employees at the children's institutions that WFP supports are almost always women. There is no gender inequality index for DPRK, as official data about gender inequality are limited. WFP has also been unable to carry out detailed gender analysis due to political sensitivities.

Under PRRO 200532, WFP DPRK delivered food assistance directly to pregnant and lactating women as a priority group. The project was assessed to have a gender marker of 1, which means it has “potential to contribute in a limited way” to gender equality [5]. In 2016, women comprised 87.6 percent of WFP's adult beneficiaries and 59.5 percent of WFP beneficiaries overall.

WFP continued to encourage the Government and local stakeholders to assign more women to leadership roles in food for community development (FFCD) projects. In 2016, 63.8 percent of FFCD participants were women. The percentage of female team leaders was 79 percent, an increase of 23 percent compared to 2015. WFP also prioritised female participants during the distribution of equipment such as boots and gloves. WFP found that men and women had equal access to project benefits. As women are always the ones who consume less food when there is a food shortage in the household, food assistance through FFCD projects has improved food security in families, particularly for women.

Based on lessons learned from PRRO 200532, the WFP DPRK country office introduced additional measures to promote and measure progress towards gender equality under its new PRRO 200907.

[5] IASC Gender Marker, August 2012.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP field monitors conducted regular visits to households, children's institutions, hospitals and other locations where WFP food rations were distributed. International field monitors ensured that operations were running as per agreements, protocols and standards. During visits, monitors were able to confirm that WFP rations had been received, and were being stored and used correctly. Field monitors were also able to share advice on the importance of healthy diets, food safety and good nutrition practices. These meetings were also good opportunities for WFP to receive feedback from beneficiaries, and to answer any questions.

In 2016, field monitors found no indication of safety problems encountered by beneficiaries while travelling to, from or at programme sites. Visits to households confirmed that women and men participating in WFP programmes faced no safety issues.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Colin Kampschoer. A young mother, who has been receiving WFP's specialised fortified cereals since she was six months pregnant, with her child during a household monitoring visit. Nutritious food is crucial during the first 1,000 days of life.

In the table "Outcome Indicators", please note that the Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) latest follow-up figure is based on the latest available data (from 2015).

In the table "Gender Indicators", please note that the base value figure of 79 percent is the latest follow-up figure for the proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees.

In the table "Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators", please note that there were no data available.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	634,381	918,519	1,552,900	347,958	512,228	860,186	54.9%	55.8%	55.4%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	399,906	416,053	815,959	251,694	261,852	513,546	62.9%	62.9%	62.9%
Children (5-18 years)	215,997	224,393	440,390	70,817	70,817	141,634	32.8%	31.6%	32.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	18,478	278,073	296,551	25,447	179,559	205,006	137.7%	64.6%	69.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	634,380	918,520	1,552,900	341,198	518,988	860,186	53.8%	56.5%	55.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	478,000	-	478,000	109,242	-	109,242	22.9%	-	22.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	72,000	-	72,000	58,875	-	58,875	81.8%	-	81.8%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	6,000	-	6,000	3,890	-	3,890	64.8%	-	64.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	1,034,970	-	1,034,970	691,289	-	691,289	66.8%	-	66.8%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)	478,000	-	478,000	109,242	-	109,242	22.9%	-	22.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	24,000	-	24,000	19,625	-	19,625	81.8%	-	81.8%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	6,000	-	6,000	3,890	-	3,890	64.8%	-	64.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	1,034,970	-	1,034,970	691,289	-	691,289	66.8%	-	66.8%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	183,079	190,552	373,631	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	51,141	53,228	104,369	53,529	55,713	109,242	104.7%	104.7%	104.7%
Total participants	234,220	243,780	478,000	53,529	55,713	109,242	22.9%	22.9%	22.9%
Total beneficiaries	234,220	243,780	478,000	53,529	55,713	109,242	22.9%	22.9%	22.9%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	12,000	12,000	24,000	9,812	9,813	19,625	81.8%	81.8%	81.8%
Total participants	12,000	12,000	24,000	9,812	9,813	19,625	81.8%	81.8%	81.8%
Total beneficiaries	36,000	36,000	72,000	29,437	29,438	58,875	81.8%	81.8%	81.8%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	1,176	1,224	2,400	778	778	1,556	66.2%	63.6%	64.8%
Children (24-59 months)	1,764	1,836	3,600	1,167	1,167	2,334	66.2%	63.6%	64.8%
Total beneficiaries	2,940	3,060	6,000	1,945	1,945	3,890	66.2%	63.6%	64.8%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	145,394	145,394	290,788	108,543	108,543	217,086	74.7%	74.7%	74.7%
Children (24-59 months)	210,821	225,361	436,182	157,387	168,242	325,629	74.7%	74.7%	74.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	308,000	308,000	-	148,574	148,574	-	48.2%	48.2%
Total beneficiaries	356,215	678,755	1,034,970	265,930	425,359	691,289	74.7%	62.7%	66.8%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>87 COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Project review, HH data, Base value: 2013.07, WFP survey, WFP project review, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Food security and nutrition assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring data</i>	<20.00	25.00	19.00	22.60
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>87 COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Project review, HH data, Base value: 2013.07, WFP survey, Survey, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Food security and nutrition assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Monitoring data</i>	<30.00	25.00	34.00	35.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
87 COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Project review, HH data, Base value: 2013.07, WFP survey, WFP Project review, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Food security and nutrition assessment, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Field monitoring data	>50.00	35.00	47.00	42.00
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
87 COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, WFP project review, HH data, Base value: 2013.07, WFP survey, WFP project review, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, WFP survey, Food security and nutrition assessment	>4.00	3.88	4.00	-
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
87 COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Distribution report data	>66.00	-	-	-
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
87 COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2015.12, Population estimates, government data on enrollment, Base value: 2013.07, Secondary data, Nursery coverage data from government., Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Government's data submitted in 2016	>70.00	0.00	100.00	61.00
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Collecting data during monitoring visit, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures	>75.00	-	94.00	100.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures	<3.00	-	0.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures	<15.00	-	3.00	0.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
MAM TREATMENT COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.12, WFP nutrition team analysis from monthly reports, Previous Follow-up: 2015.12, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures	<15.00	-	3.00	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>MAM TREATMENT COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2015.12, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Base value: 2013.12, Secondary data, Nursery coverage data from government., Previous Follow-up: 2014.12, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data on malnutrition prevalence & population figures, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Monthly reports, secondary data</i>	>50.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>RYANGGANG AND NORTH HAMGYONG PROVINCE (21 COUNTIES), Project End Target: 2016.06, Distribution report data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, Distribution report data</i>	=24.00	-	-	24.00
Project-specific				
Percentage of arable land protected in selected communities				
<i>FFCD COUNTIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, FFCD baseline, follow-up and end of project assessments, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, FFA/FFCD monitoring data</i>	=100.00	-	-	100.00
Percentage of monthly production quota achieved, by product				
<i>WFP SUPPORTED FOOD PRODUCTION FACTORIES, Project End Target: 2016.06, Monthly reports received from factories, WFP visits to factories, Base value: 2013.07, WFP programme monitoring, Monthly reports from factories, WFP visits to factories, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06, WFP programme monitoring, LFP monthly report</i>	>60.00	60.00	-	73.00

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	1,750	1,750	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2015.06, Base value: 2016.06</i>	>50.00	79.00	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2015.06</i>	=80.00	-	-	-
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2015.06</i>	=80.00	-	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=1.00	1.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Nutrition, Project End Target: 2016.06, Latest Follow-up: 2016.06</i>	=1.00	1.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00235-01	Maize	-	1,635
China	CHA-C-00043-01	Maize	-	12
Ireland	IRE-C-00187-01	Maize	-	41
Ireland	IRE-C-00187-01	Sugar	-	350
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00033-01	Maize	-	194
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	207
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	75
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	291
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	2,803
Private Donors	WPD-C-02719-03	Wheat	-	24
Private Donors	WPD-C-02719-04	Wheat	-	24
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00049-01	Wheat Flour	-	2,393
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00050-02	Wheat Flour	-	3,590
Thailand	THA-C-00011-01	Maize	-	50

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN CERF	001-C-01388-01	Beans	-	1,368
UN CERF	001-C-01388-01	Maize	-	2,208
UN CERF	001-C-01388-01	Sugar	-	1,025
UN CERF	001-C-01388-01	Wheat	-	230
		Total	-	16,521