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SPR Reading Guidance



**Nutrition Support for Children and Women and Strengthening
Community Capacity to Reduce Disaster Risks
Standard Project Report 2017**

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



World Food Programme

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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea), WFP provided uninterrupted food rations to more than 1.1 million beneficiaries, 75 percent of whom were the most vulnerable children and pregnant and lactating women. Due to limited resources, WFP reached the planned number of beneficiaries by reducing ration size, prioritising nutritional needs and carrying out essential disaster risk reduction activities, ranging from embankment building to tree plantation.

WFP supported 11 factories that produced fortified cereals and biscuits, which were distributed and consumed within the following month, thus ensuring a maximum intake of protein, fat, vitamins and micronutrients. In an effort to enhance production quality and hygiene, WFP trained staff on good manufacturing practices and installed spare parts and new machinery.

From 2016 to March 2017, WFP assisted three counties in North Hamgyong province for the victims of floods caused by Typhoon Lionrock. In June, the Government of DPR Korea announced a crisis caused by a prolonged severe dry spell that affected 23 counties in 3 provinces. In response, WFP provided essential nutrition support to the affected population during the second half of 2017, and nutrition assistance was expanded by four months to include children in nurseries and pregnant and lactating women in 14 additional counties who were not originally covered under protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200907). USD 2.5 million was secured from the United Nations (UN) Central Emergency Response Fund for this purpose.

To contribute to achieving Zero Hunger in DPR Korea, WFP continued to explore new possibilities for the scope of its interventions. In 2017, WFP conducted two consultations with the Government on rice fortification and initiated

joint programming with other resident UN agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). WFP and UN partners prepared a plan of action and began preparations for a nationwide Food Security Assessment jointly with the DPR Korea Central Bureau of Statistics.

WFP monitored their programmes, operational activities, and the supply chain in order to ensure accountability and transparency. Moreover, WFP implemented the recommendations of the internal audit, which was conducted in early 2017.

Country Context and Response of the Government

DPR Korea has made significant efforts to become self-sufficient in many domains. With regard to agriculture, however, DPR Korea continues to face a food deficit in relation to its needs. The country experienced widespread food shortages in the mid-1990s, and food and nutrition security have remained a significant challenge since then. Food consumption at the household level is limited in quantity and quality; according to The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) 2017 report, 40 percent of the population is undernourished. WFP's mid-term review in 2014 of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200532 found that the population consumed 25 percent less protein and 30 percent less fat per person than the required amount for a healthy life. The survey also showed that anaemia affects almost one out of three children aged 24-59 months. In this context, there is significant concern about the poor growth and development of infants and children with anaemia. The Government's Public Distribution System, established over seven decades ago, continued to provide food rations to some populations but at lower levels than the planned 573 g per person per day. In 2017, DPR Korea had a global hunger index of 28.2, classified as "serious" (2017 Global Hunger Index, the International Food Policy Research Institute).

In DPR Korea there are several factors that constrain agricultural productivity and contribute to food insecurity and low dietary diversity. First, arable land is limited and over-cultivated. Second, utilisation of irrigation systems and mechanised agriculture are low. Third, fertilisers, pesticides and other materials are scarce. And fourth, adverse weather conditions have shortened the cropping season, and floods and droughts are common. Mountains and slopes comprise 80 percent of the country's terrain. Historic food and energy shortages have forced people to cultivate on steep slopes and cut trees for fuel. In consequence, the country is prone to flash floods, landslides and dangerous flows of debris, which are life-threatening and further undermine the country's food security. In 2017, low levels of snow in the winter and insufficient rains in the spring caused a dry spell in 23 counties of 3 provinces, leading the Government to declare a crisis in June. The gravity of the situation was reflected by a remote sensing report conducted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the low groundwater levels. Fortunately, weather conditions were more favourable and prevailed in the second half of July 2017. During this time, a government-led mobilization of the population helped to irrigate land, and subsequently the Government declared the crisis as over.

DPR Korea's political and economic isolation from the rest of the world has negatively affected its food security. In 2017, the situation was further aggravated by new sanctions on exports of iron, lead ore, coal, textiles, refined petroleum, seafood, bank transactions and employment of workers overseas, imposed by the United Nations Security Council, as well as the bilateral sanctions by some nations. These sanctions came on top of the severe sanctions introduced in previous years.

WFP's well established position in DPR Korea places it strategically to provide humanitarian assistance in partnership with the Government. WFP has the largest footprint geographically, has access to a large number of households and beneficiaries enrolled in nutrition programmes and amongst populations affected by constant natural disasters. WFP has been producing fortified food in WFP-supported local factories since 1998, contributing not only to food security but also to capacity development. WFP's work in 2017 was aligned with the Government's strategic priorities for nutrition, food security, agriculture, social development and the environment.

WFP's activities in DPR Korea directly contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200907) aimed to prevent undernutrition among women and children through the provision of locally processed fortified food enriched with nutrients to help fill beneficiaries' nutrition gap. The average household in DPR Korea consumes a diet below acceptable levels of quantity and food diversity on a regular basis. This is a particularly serious problem for young children and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), who have increased nutritional requirements compared to other individuals. WFP thus prioritised

and aimed to provide an essential baseline of nutrition for these most vulnerable groups. PRRO 200907 also aimed to strengthen local capacity to process nutrient-dense food through the local production of the fortified food items (cereals and biscuits) which were distributed to beneficiaries. Lastly, PRRO 200907 aimed to enhance food security by implementing activities to mitigate disaster risks and increase agricultural produce.

Through its presence in DPR Korea for more than 20 years since 1995, WFP has built a network of local authorities as implementing partners. This facilitates rapid access to the field during emergencies, as well as wider monitoring access to reach all operational counties in DPR Korea. WFP continues to operate with the principle of “no access, no assistance”, as stated in the Letter of Understanding between the Government and WFP.

As a part of the United Nations (UN) Country Team, WFP and other resident UN agencies and international organizations outlined the primary needs and collective response for DPR Korea in the "2017 DPR Korea Needs and Priorities". The strategic objectives of the joint document are improving nutrition, strengthening resilience and improving access to basic services. WFP adjusted its focus per the joint strategy by prioritising its programme for the prevention of acute malnutrition. WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) nutrition programmes complemented each other under the overall umbrella of community management of acute malnutrition. While WFP implemented a programme for the prevention of acute malnutrition at the institutional level, UNICEF implemented treatment for severe acute malnutrition at hospital level. Moreover, to maximise the impact of WFP's programme activities, several joint programming initiatives were discussed with UNICEF and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the fields of nutrition and food security respectively, and a joint funding proposal was developed with UNICEF.

Successful partnerships with other UN agencies and humanitarian stakeholders strengthened WFP's work in DPR Korea. Together with FAO and the non-governmental organization *Welthunger Hilfe*, WFP co-chaired the Food Security Sector Working Group. WFP also co-chaired the Nutrition Working Group with UNICEF. Under PRRO 200907, WFP collaborated on nutrition work with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO), and worked 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).

WFP also collaborated with UNICEF and UNDP to provide information and communications technology (ICT) services to support all resident UN agencies due to the limited number of UN ICT personnel in-country. Under a Business Continuity Plan signed by the heads of UN agencies in DPR Korea, this collaboration enabled UN agencies to temporarily move to other UN premises should their internet connectivity be disrupted.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Funding constraints remained one of the major challenges facing WFP in 2017. Based on funding trends and the complex political situation in the Korean Peninsula, funding decreased in 2017 compared to previous years, and WFP received USD 15.2 million (28 percent) of its gross requirement of USD 54 million. WFP in DPR Korea continued to adjust its operations throughout the year based on available and projected funding. The decrease in funding was compounded by considerably irregular funding confirmations, which made it difficult for WFP to prioritise its programme activities and reach the planned beneficiaries. Further to this, long procurement lead times of six months demanded a strict prioritisation of programme activities.

WFP's prioritisation strategy describes the parameters for scaling down operations in response to limited funding, starting with the reduction of rations to a mere, nutritionally significant level, then the temporary discontinuation of assistance to certain beneficiary categories (such as children in kindergartens), and finally a geographical reduction of the programme coverage in the provinces and counties with the lowest vulnerability indexes. The prioritisation strategy was designed to maximise nutritional results for the highest priority beneficiaries, specifically young children and pregnant and lactating women, in the event of funding shortfalls. While WFP's protracted relief and recover operation (PRRO 200907) prioritised nutrition over food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR), some FDRR projects were still implemented as they are in line with the Government priorities. In light of funding shortfalls, WFP took timely action as early as February 2017 by reducing rations. WFP took the decision to reduce the caseload in kindergartens, partially at first but then more substantially when contributions from longstanding partners did not materialise. Altogether, these children received fortified cereals for four months and biscuits for six months of the year.

Considering the fragile food security status of the country and the trend of recurring natural disasters, WFP implemented disaster risk reduction projects in spring and autumn. However, with limited resources, WFP only implemented 5 percent of these activities originally planned in 2017.

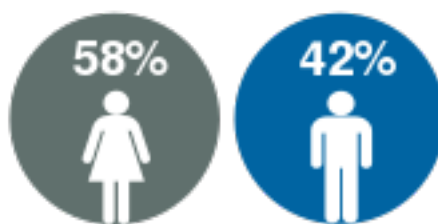
With the support of resources from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), WFP continued assistance in flood-affected areas during the first quarter of the year and provided support for four months in the counties affected by the dry spell from September to December. In 2017, WFP was operational in 77 counties located in 9 provinces, including the additional 17 counties affected by natural disasters which were not originally part of WFP's planned operational coverage.

WFP continuously sought ways to mitigate funding shortages by adjusting its internal processes to deliver the best value for money. Wherever possible, the procurement team sought long-term agreements for regularly purchased items to save time and reduce costs. The Government also provided significant in-kind contributions to WFP's operation in DPR Korea.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	269,792	280,804	550,596
Children (5-18 years)	142,246	148,050	290,296
Adults (18 years plus)	69,827	238,845	308,672
Total number of beneficiaries in 2017	481,865	667,699	1,149,564



Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	16,317	1,119	3,249	-	3,249	23,934
Total Food Distributed in 2017	16,317	1,119	3,249	-	3,249	23,934

Supply Chain

WFP was reliant on the international procurement of all food commodities as local purchase was not possible in DPR Korea. The procurement lead time for food imports was approximately six months. Under WFP supervision, the Government of DPR Korea managed the handling, storage and transport of commodities from port to factories, and eventually to beneficiary institutions, thereby contributing significantly to the programme. Through a network of WFP-supported factories across the country, WFP produced fortified blended cereals and fortified biscuits for its targeted beneficiaries.

While United Nations Security Council sanctions were not intended to negatively affect humanitarian assistance, WFP encountered significant logistical challenges following the introduction of Resolution 2375 in 2017. For example, suppliers increasingly avoided business with DPR Korea for fear of being blacklisted. In addition, the import of sensitive items and materials was restricted, and strict inspection procedures were implemented by Chinese customs. WFP consequently faced unavoidable delays in deliveries, increased costs in procurement and transport, and encountered difficulty in importing necessary spare parts and equipment for WFP-supported factories.

In anticipation of these challenges, WFP hired an international supply chain expert to find potential solutions to mitigate the adverse impacts of the sanctions. Alternate trans-shipping options as well as the possibility of more overland transport by truck and rail were assessed.

More broadly, road conditions in the country's mountainous north were sometimes difficult in the winter (December to February). Electricity supply was also unstable in the winter, which occasionally disrupted factory operations. However, in 2017 the logistics operation ran throughout the year with no seasonal halts.

There were no post-delivery losses reported during the year, except for very minimal production losses in local food production. WFP mitigated risks by providing spare parts for production lines, tools for proper handling and storage in warehouses, storage tents for additional storage space at some factories, inkjet printers to improve the traceability of finished products, and upgraded equipment to improve sealing, mixing, and accurate measurement of raw materials. WFP supported the renovation of the main port warehouse to ensure that the food was stored according to WFP's safe storage standards. Through bi-monthly monitoring by WFP staff, the flow of raw materials and packaging materials, the production and distribution of finished products, as well as warehouse and production conditions were verified, which improved WFP's documentation and records.

In 2017, WFP carried out a range of capacity development activities and efficiency improvements. Long-term agreements were signed with suppliers in China to reduce procurement times for non-food items. WFP also made a significant effort to create an opportunity to improve local food production practices by conducting a basic food safety and quality management and warehouse management training for all 558 staff working in 11 WFP-supported factories. The training covered good manufacturing practices, production processes, procedures for quality control equipment, guidelines for recording of consignment notes, stack cards and proper stacking. WFP also created guidelines for sampling and regular testing of finished products, improved factory staff's monitoring tools for quality control, and provided production tools and warehouse equipment.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	-	1,272	1,272
Maize	-	2,507	2,507
Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	1,126	1,126
Sugar	-	1,711	1,711
Vegetable Oil	-	564	564
Wheat	-	4,406	4,406
Wheat Flour	-	3,055	3,055
Total	-	14,641	14,641
Percentage	-	100.0%	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

While a final assessment and end-project review were not conducted for WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200907), WFP utilised the recommendations of the 2017 internal audit, as well as a series of internal lessons learned exercises devoted to various areas of programme implementation.

WFP's investment into local food production, through support to production lines in 11 factories, has increased since mid-2016. However, more resources are required to continue to adhere to safety and quality standards. Nevertheless, in keeping with the Government's decentralised food production policy and the increased access it provides, WFP will continue to focus on food production at the province level.

Nutrition messaging was introduced in 2016 through ration cards for pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and food record books for managers and cooks at child institutions. Nutrition messages focused on the importance of good nutrition in the first 1,000 of days a child's life, and on measures to avoid diarrhoea. Through routine monitoring in 2017, improvements were observed in the knowledge of child institution staff in relation to the key nutrition messages. In addition, it was noticed that there is a need to strengthen sensitisation on nutrition and sanitation topics for different groups of recipients, including health workers, staff at child institutions and PLW.

Lessons learned related to the introduction of tablets and software for storage and analysis of monitoring data highlighted some areas for improvement in order to maintain systematic, high quality monitoring data. In relation to food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR) activities in particular, it was noted that WFP should take each opportunity to measure and compare outcome results with baseline data in order to be in line with WFP's requirements.

Lessons learned related to FDRR implementation suggested that technical solutions for addressing disaster risk could be revisited and technical briefs developed in order to advocate for a standard design.

One of the issues identified in 2017 during WFP's shift from PRRO 200907 towards the Integrated Road Map approach was the need to enhance WFP's direct working relationship with line ministries. With the success of

WFP's operations hinging on effective partnerships with line ministries, this may not only enrich the implementation of WFP's current initiatives but also open the way for new programme directions in the fields of nutrition, resilience, disaster risk reduction, food processing and fortification, and other areas related to food security.

In 2017 WFP initiated knowledge management sessions to support an informed shift to the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-iCSP) from 2018 onward, as well as increased cross-pollination of ideas and knowledge within WFP. While these sessions were found to be useful and served their purpose, it was agreed that in future additional knowledge management sessions should be more systematically planned and conducted with greater interaction of all units involved.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP's activities in DPR Korea directly contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 2: Zero Hunger. Through the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200907), WFP worked to enhance nutrition security for children, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and the most vulnerable households in the country. PRRO 200907 was in line with the United Nations Strategic Framework for 2017-2021.

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

Outcomes: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households, and stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, preschool children, and PLW

Activity: Nutrition assistance for children and PLW

WFP's nutrition assistance supported children attending nurseries (aged 6 months to 4 years) and kindergartens (aged 5-6 years), orphans at boarding schools (aged 11-16 years), children of all ages admitted to hospitals and PLW. Planned rations for children were composed of 100 g of fortified cereals and 60 g of fortified biscuits per child per day, which were provided daily to children at children's institutions. Fortified biscuits were distributed twice a day and consumed as snacks, while fortified cereals were prepared for children in a variety of ways, including making bread, porridge, pancakes and sometimes mixing with vegetables. Meanwhile, PLW received 200 g of fortified cereals per day. PLW received fortified cereals for daily consumption on a biweekly basis through the local Public Distribution Centres, using their WFP ration cards.

Due to resource constraints, beneficiaries received reduced food rations. WFP ensured the minimum amount of fortified food needed to contribute to the prevention of undernutrition was provided. WFP rations complemented beneficiaries' regular diets to meet the daily nutrient requirement for proper growth and development. In light of limited resources, priority was given to children aged 6-59 months and PLW, as per WFP's prioritisation strategy.

From January to March 2017, WFP continued to support the victims of the 2016 North Hamgyong flood by providing nutrition assistance for three months, building on assistance provided in 2016. The assistance was provided to 13,700 children in nurseries, hospitals and boarding schools, 7,637 children in kindergartens and 9,481 PLW in the Hoeryong, Musan and Yonsa counties, which are outside of WFP's regular operational areas. This unforeseen continuation of emergency assistance for flood-affected counties into 2017 resulted in WFP reaching more children than planned with assistance.

In September 2017, WFP also responded to a severe dry spell in the country by providing nutrition assistance to 76,183 children in nurseries, and 24,114 PLW in 14 additional counties not usually targeted by WFP. A budget revision to the project was completed in August 2017 to reflect the increase in WFP's planned beneficiaries for the year due to the drought response.

Through WFP's Government counterpart, the National Coordinating Committee of DPR Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, WFP continued pursuing cooperation with other functional line ministries including the Ministry of Food Administration and Procurement, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Land and Environment Protection and the Central Bureau of Statistics. For example, consultation meetings on food fortification were carried out jointly with the Ministry of Food Administration and Procurement, Ministry of Commerce and National Coordinating Committee. WFP also provided training on how to conduct child measurements and the importance of proper complementary feeding in three provinces, with the participation of 151 county officials and children's institution managers. This training helped to build the capacity and encourage the involvement of local partners in improving nutrition programmes.

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

Outcomes: Local manufacturing of specialized nutritious foods are sustained

Activity: Production of fortified blended food and fortified biscuits at WFP-supported local factories

Local food production offers benefits which are in line with WFP priorities in DPR Korea and remained a key aspect of WFP's operations, encouraging long-term national food and nutrition security by enhancing the capacity of local factories and staff to meet international standards and operating procedures in fortified food production. With WFP oversight, 11 factories produced fortified biscuits and fortified cereals (corn-soy milk and cereal-milk blend). The

Government covered the cost of factory structures, warehouses, staff, electrical power and maintenance, thus contributing significantly to the operation. Training was provided for 558 factory workers on a regular basis, covering overall warehouse management, stock records management, good manufacturing practices and critical control points in food processing, such as how to use quality control equipment and how to correctly gather food samples for testing. Monitoring visits and technical assessments were conducted in factories to check their compliance and standard operating procedures to ensure product quality.

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

Outcomes: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: Food for Disaster Risk Reduction (FDRR)

In 2017, WFP allocated about USD 1.8 million to FDRR projects. Overall, 48,230 people participated in the FDRR projects during the year, and 139,867 household members in 15 counties benefited from the food provided by WFP. All participants received reduced food rations comprised of cereals, soybeans and vegetable oil for their households twice during the projects, receiving 50 percent prior to the projects and the remainder after the projects were successfully completed. As per WFP's project requirements, WFP field monitors conducted pre-, mid-term and final project assessments in order to successfully complete the projects.

FDRR projects were implemented in spring and autumn when people had more time for outdoor physical labour. The projects were specifically intended to build community resilience against natural disasters and to contribute to boosting food security. The selection of counties were based on vulnerability to disasters, such as floods and drought. FDRR activities ranged from the rehabilitation of embankments, excavation of riverbeds to dam construction and tree planting. These FDRR project activities helped to protect the environment, farmland and community facilities while also offsetting the effects of natural disasters. Historically, food and energy shortages forced people to cut down trees for fuel, especially during harsh winters. Mountains and upland slopes that comprise 80 percent of the country's landscape were previously used to cultivate crops to increase crop production. These circumstances led to severe land erosion, leaving the country prone to natural hazards such as flash floods, landslides and dangerous flows of debris that have devastating effect on people's livelihoods.

WFP complemented the nutrition assistance provided in the three flood-affected countries with FDRR activities. A total of 143,438 beneficiaries were supported and the final food distribution was held in January 2017. Due to this additional support, WFP reached more beneficiaries through FDRR activities than planned in 2017.

WFP's FDRR activities were in line with Government policies aiming to reduce natural disasters like floods and droughts. The Government contributed resources to the project to build water reservoirs and irrigation canals in order to combat drought and to reinforce waterways to prevent floods.

Results

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

Outcomes: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households, and stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, preschool children, and pregnant and lactating women (PLW)

Activities: Nutrition assistance for children and PLW

WFP maintained its strategic focus on assisting PLW as well as children in nurseries, hospitals and boarding schools*. However, the food rations provided to children and PLW were reduced in 2017 due to funding constraints, which posed a challenge for WFP to assist beneficiaries continuously and regularly. As a result of the ration reductions, while the number of beneficiaries reached overall with nutrition assistance was close to the planned number, the amount of food distributed was below the quantity planned for the year.

For some specific beneficiary groups, including children in nurseries, paediatric wards of hospitals and kindergartens, the number of people reached was slightly higher than the planned number for the year despite the challenges WFP faced in providing continuous assistance. This was due to the continuation of nutrition assistance in 2017 in the three flood-affected counties as part of WFP's emergency response, which was not originally planned to continue into 2017.

There was no general food distribution in 2017. Instead, emergency food assistance for flood-affected people was provided through nutrition and food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR) activities, while support to the drought-affected populations was provided through the nutrition activities.

Monitoring data collected on households' Food Consumption Score (FCS) suggested no major change to people's food security outlook from July to September 2017. While changes in the level of food consumption cannot be directly attributed to the distribution of fortified commodities at the household level, FCS and Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) were measured based on the food groups that households consumed during the seven days preceding the interviews. Both the FCS and DDS were used as proxy indicators for food access. Although there was a slight increase in the percentage of households with poor FCS (from 5.6 percent in 2016 to 6.7 percent in 2017), the number of households with acceptable FCS levels in the last quarter of the year had increased by 12 percent compared to the same period in 2016 (from 44 to 56 percent), and was closer to the project target of 60 percent. Average DDS remained almost unchanged between the last quarter of 2017 and 2016.

The nutrition programme's coverage rate of 71 percent among children aged 6-59 months met the project target. There was no new data available to report on the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months in 2017. A Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) took place in autumn 2017, the results of which are expected in 2018. In addition, WFP plans to conduct a food security assessment in 2018. Both studies will be strategically important as baselines to inform future monitoring of food and nutrition security in DPR Korea.

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

Outcomes: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activities: Food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR)

WFP recognises the significant contribution of activities under the FDRR pillar. Projects such as river embankment renovation helped in reclaiming about 7,860 ha of arable land caved by floods, which is expected to increase annual production by 26,300 mt of cereals or potatoes, as estimated by WFP. However, only a small portion of resources was allocated to such projects in 2017 as a result of limited resource availability.

WFP distributed the second round of food for the participants of the 2016 autumn FDRR activities in January 2017, and these participants and family members were included in the total number of FDRR beneficiaries in 2017. Consequently, the number of actual FDRR beneficiaries reached in 2017 was higher than planned.

WFP completed all 18 planned FDRR projects in spring and autumn 2017. This result was in line with the implementation calendar, which was scaled back in light of limited resource availability in 2017. The Community Asset Score (CAS) reached 100 percent as all targeted project sites were rehabilitated or created in line with the plan. FDRR activities were implemented in 15 counties in 7 provinces—North Hwanghae, Nampo, North Pyongan, South Pyongan, Ryanggang, South Hamgyong and South Hwanghae. Projects focused on the construction of a dam and water reservoir, reinforcement and rehabilitation of river embankments and excavation of riverbeds, rehabilitation of irrigation canals and tree planting. Immediate results indicated that 5 million seedlings were planted, a water reservoir with 26,000 cubic meters capacity was constructed, and 22 km of river embankments were constructed or rehabilitated. The results of focus group discussions conducted in 2017 showed that the construction or rehabilitation of river embankments protected homesteads and kitchen gardens against flooding, and indicated people sold more of their produce at farmers' markets. FDRR activities contributed to the food security of the population living in the surrounding areas and helped off-set disaster risk, protecting villages and arable land.

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

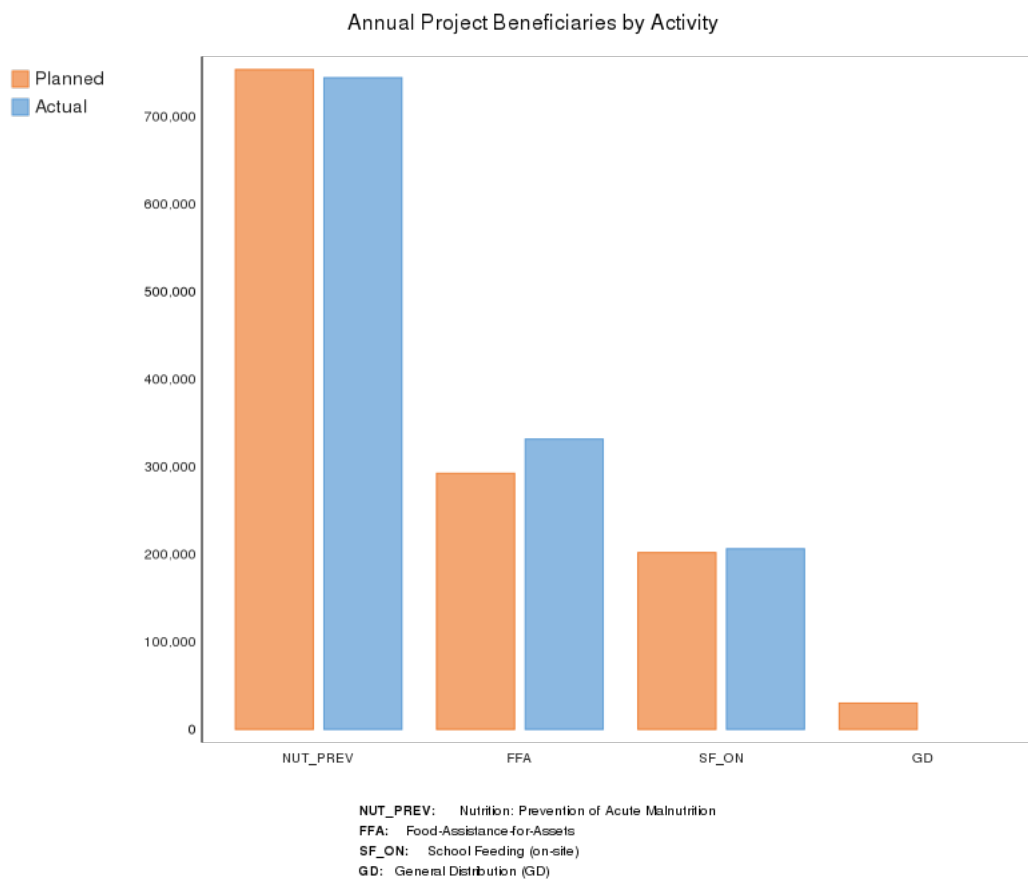
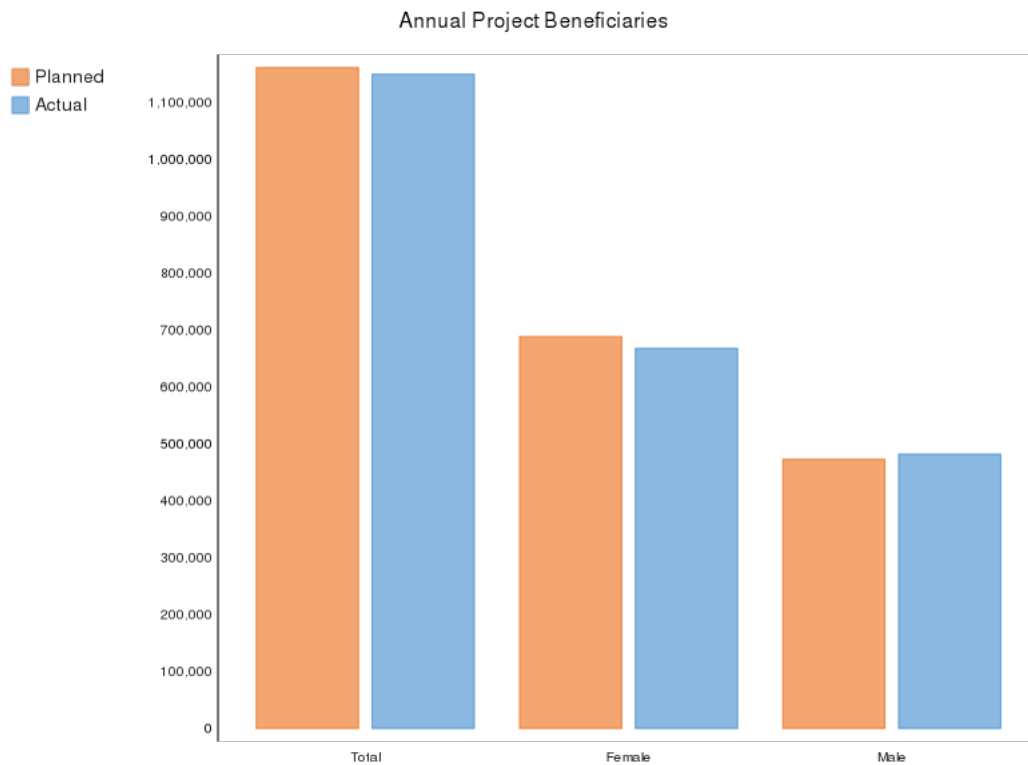
Outcome: Local manufacturing of specialized nutritious foods are sustained

Activity: Production of fortified blended food and fortified biscuits at WFP-supported local factories

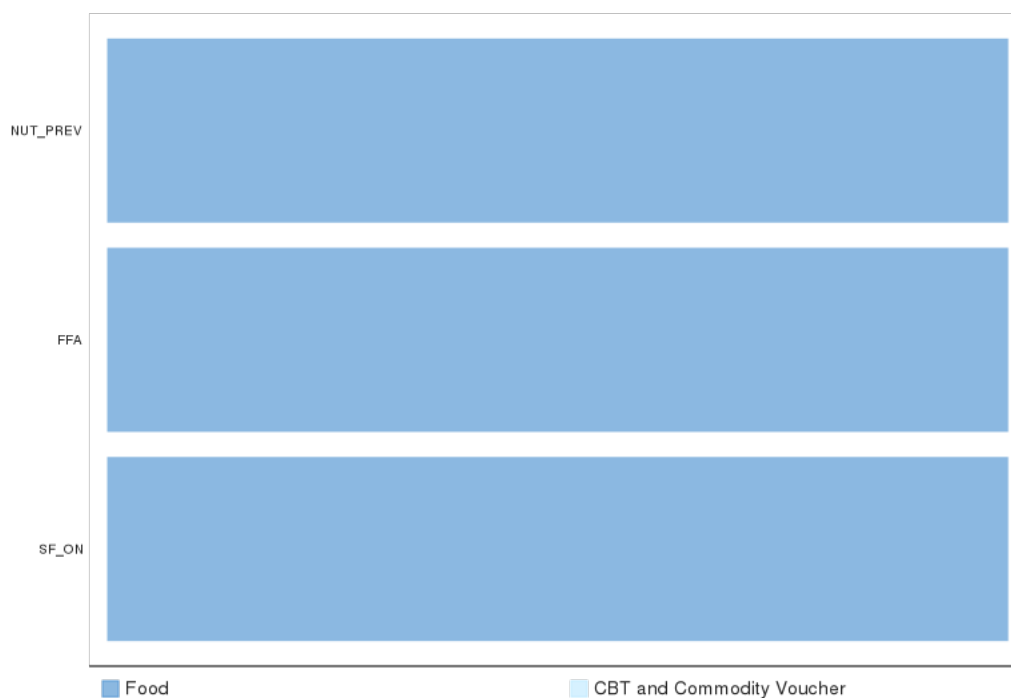
WFP-supported factories were successful in meeting their production targets, reaching 96 percent of the monthly production target. During the months of April to June and in September, production was lower than expected due to delays in the arrival of ingredients for some of the blended foods.

WFP-supported factories also successfully met food safety standards. Finished product samples were sent to an external WFP-approved laboratory, which ensured products were safe and contained essential micronutrients. WFP created guidelines for sampling and routine testing of fortified cereal blends to improve the monitoring of product quality. To ensure food safety and quality, WFP conducted a series of training sessions for all 558 personnel of the WFP-supported factories, covering warehouse management, stock management and recording, good manufacturing practices and hazard analysis critical control points, quality control and sampling methods. However, there is an opportunity for further improvement by introducing a quality control checklist for use in factories and by providing training to the factory staff to use the checklist to ensure improved quality control.

*Children aged 5-6 years enrolled in kindergartens and children aged 11-16 years at boarding institutions were recorded under school feeding in the beneficiary tables and charts.



Modality of Transfer by Activity



SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Beans	11,292	3,249	28.8%
Dried Whole Milk	-	1,388	-
Enriched Dried Skimmed Milk	2,431	-	-
Maize	20,239	4,769	23.6%
Sugar	3,776	1,861	49.3%
Vegetable Oil	3,948	1,119	28.3%
Wheat	20,261	7,160	35.3%
Wheat Flour	-	4,389	-
Total	61,947	23,934	38.6%

Performance Monitoring

WFP has the broadest monitoring reach of any humanitarian agency operating in DPR Korea, working under an agreement with the Government based on the principle of “no access, no assistance”. In 2017, WFP collected performance monitoring data through regular field visits to beneficiary households, children's institutions, hospitals,

public distribution centres, food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR) project sites and WFP-supported factories. Monitoring also covered counties that were assisted from September to December 2017 in response to the prolonged dry spell. Meetings with beneficiaries and county officials offered opportunities for field monitors to collect quantitative data as well as qualitative information through interviews and observations. Meanwhile, household visits provided important insights into how beneficiaries perceived WFP operations. In addition, household visits provided information on areas where WFP should focus further capacity development and awareness raising efforts.

WFP continued working towards establishing robust process monitoring arrangements. The internal audit in 2017 highlighted the need to resolve constraints related to the frequency of WFP's monitoring against the set plan designed based on corporate outcome monitoring requirements. Hence, WFP revised its standard operating procedures and travel arrangements to increase the frequency of monitoring visits and to ensure proper tracking of all monitoring statistics. In addition, FDRR monitoring was enriched through focus group discussions, which allowed WFP to collect qualitative data such as cross-cutting gender indicators.

WFP's internal lessons learned sessions suggested that comprehensive information gathering related to the outcome of FDRR projects needed to be bolstered, and that post-distribution monitoring for FDRR needed to be upgraded. In response, WFP designed and field tested a revised package of monitoring tools in 2017, and this package is expected to be fully introduced in 2018.

As WFP's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200907) drew to a close, lessons learned and audit recommendations for monitoring and evaluation were taken on board for the design and upcoming implementation of the subsequent Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (T-iCSP).

Progress Towards Gender Equality

DPR Korea presents a relatively strong legislation framework on the protection of women's equality, particularly in terms of labour force participation, education and health. Article 77 of the Socialist Constitution specifies that the state shall afford special protection to mothers and children and ensure conditions for women to play full role in society. In 2015, the Government granted women eight months of maternity leave to be able to recover from their delivery and provide more time for childcare.

WFP's corporate requirement for the use of the gender equality marker has been consistently integrated into activity development and programme planning. However, the limited availability of data disaggregated by sex in DPR Korea has made it challenging to adequately integrate gender transformative measures into all aspects of WFP's programming in the country .

Nutritional support for children and pregnant and lactating women was prioritised to prevent undernutrition and reduce micronutrient deficiencies. Fortified food was produced locally in WFP-supported factories and was provided to these vulnerable groups.

While WFP's 2017 monitoring findings show that among the interviewed households, 84 percent were headed by men, the managers in the WFP-supported children's institutes were mostly women. Almost all provincial and county officials were men, particularly within the food administration department.

During WFP's monitoring visits, questions were asked about the participation of women in decision-making on how food rations were used. In each county where food for disaster risk reduction (FDRR) projects were carried out, a project management committee was formed and consisted of at least 50 percent women. Participating women were required to help establish management and committees who made decisions on the selection of project beneficiaries. In 2017, monitoring data on WFP's FDRR projects revealed that 66 percent of leadership positions of project management committees at village and county level were occupied by women, which boosted women's ownership and empowerment in decision-making in the activities. On FDRR project sites, women participants received priority distribution of non-food items such as boots and gloves in light of limited supplies. It is noteworthy that 5 percent of FDRR participants were from households headed by women, and they received equal opportunity to participate in the projects.

All training supported by WFP required women's participation. Among participants in training on growth measurements of children, 80 percent were women. In all WFP-supported factories, women workers were provided with training on good manufacturing practices. During these trainings, women were encouraged to actively engage in discussions and practical sessions.

Due to limited availability of official data, there is no gender inequality index for DPR Korea. In 2017, WFP was unable to perform a thorough gender analysis due to political sensitivity.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Through the involvement of international monitors, WFP ensured that operations were progressing as per relevant agreements, protocols and standards. WFP field monitors conducted regular visits to households, child institutions, hospitals and public distribution centres where WFP food rations were distributed. During beneficiary visits, monitors were able to verify that WFP rations had been received and were being stored and used correctly. Monitoring visits also provided a good opportunity for WFP to receive feedback from local implementing authorities and beneficiaries and to answer questions related to WFP food assistance.

In 2017, field monitors did not find any indication of safety problems encountered while travelling to, from or at food for disaster risk reduction project sites. Monitoring interviews with households confirmed that women and men participating in these projects did not report facing safety issues when travelling to, from or at WFP programme sites. Participants confirmed that the tents, gloves and rubber boots provided to participants prepared them to work safely at project sites. The portable tent contributed by WFP also served as temporary shelter during mealtimes and resting periods.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

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Children receive nutrition assistance in a WFP-supported nursery in South Hamgyong province, DPR Korea.

Explanatory notes:

Annual Project Food Distribution table:

The Government of Switzerland initially planned to contribute enriched, dried skimmed milk. However, dried whole milk was received as the final allocation for distribution.

Wheat and wheat flour were used interchangeably, hence the difference in the planned and actual figures for distributed commodities.

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	472,803	688,333	1,161,136	481,865	667,699	1,149,564	101.9%	97.0%	99.0%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	248,274	258,411	506,685	269,792	280,804	550,596	108.7%	108.7%	108.7%
Children (5-18 years)	161,468	168,063	329,531	142,246	148,050	290,296	88.1%	88.1%	88.1%
Adults (18 years plus)	63,061	261,859	324,920	69,827	238,845	308,672	110.7%	91.2%	95.0%
By Residence status:									
Residents	472,803	688,333	1,161,136	467,864	681,700	1,149,564	99.0%	99.0%	99.0%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

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)	201,948	-	201,948	206,255	-	206,255	102.1%	-	102.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	292,500	-	292,500	331,535	-	331,535	113.3%	-	113.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	753,689	-	753,689	744,389	-	744,389	98.8%	-	98.8%

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)
General Distribution (GD)	30,000	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Feeding (on-site)	201,948	-	201,948	206,255	-	206,255	102.1%	-	102.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	75,000	-	75,000	85,009	-	85,009	113.3%	-	113.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	753,689	-	753,689	744,389	-	744,389	98.8%	-	98.8%

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)
General Distribution (GD)									
People participating in general distributions	14,700	15,300	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	14,700	15,300	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	14,700	15,300	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in pre-primary schools	95,550	99,450	195,000	97,660	101,647	199,307	102.2%	102.2%	102.2%
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	3,405	3,543	6,948	3,405	3,543	6,948	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total participants	98,955	102,993	201,948	101,065	105,190	206,255	102.1%	102.1%	102.1%
Total beneficiaries	98,955	102,993	201,948	101,065	105,190	206,255	102.1%	102.1%	102.1%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	36,750	38,250	75,000	41,654	43,355	85,009	113.3%	113.3%	113.3%

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 participants	36,750	38,250	75,000	41,654	43,355	85,009	113.3%	113.3%	113.3%
Total beneficiaries	143,326	149,174	292,500	162,452	169,083	331,535	113.3%	113.3%	113.3%

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: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	94,322	98,169	192,491	96,245	100,170	196,415	102.0%	102.0%	102.0%
Children (24-59 months)	141,480	147,256	288,736	144,364	150,259	294,623	102.0%	102.0%	102.0%
Children (5-18 years)	10,312	10,734	21,046	10,522	10,952	21,474	102.0%	102.0%	102.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	251,416	251,416	-	231,877	231,877	-	92.2%	92.2%
Total beneficiaries	246,114	507,575	753,689	251,131	493,258	744,389	102.0%	97.2%	98.8%

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				
<i>DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring checklist, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Food security assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring checklist, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring</i>	<13.00	19.00	5.60	6.73

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring checklist, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, Food security assessment survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring visit, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring visits	<27.00	34.00	50.00	37.02
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring checklist, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, WFP food security assessment, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring checklist, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring	>60.00	47.00	44.40	56.25
Diet Diversity Score				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring checklists, Base value: 2015.11, WFP survey, FSNA household checklist, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring checklist, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP household monitoring	>4.00	4.00	5.40	5.50
Project-specific				
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring checklist, Base value: 2016.05, WFP programme monitoring, monitoring checklists, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Pipeline and monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, GIP and pipeline data	>66.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring checklist, Base value: 2016.05, Secondary data, DPRK's government report, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, Field monitoring data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, Government Implementation Plan	>70.00	61.00	75.00	71.15
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, WFP FDRR's monitoring, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, FDRR's monitoring when new PRRO will be implemented., Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP's FDRR monitoring report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP's FDRR monitoring	>80.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Nutrition survey questionnaires, Base value: 2015.11, Joint survey, FSNA survey questionnaires	<5.00	1.10	-	-
Percentage increase in production of fortified foods including complementary foods and special nutritional products				
DPR KOREA, Project End Target: 2018.12, Monitoring to local food production factories, Base value: 2016.07, WFP programme monitoring, Local food production factory 's monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP programme monitoring, LFP monthly production report, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data, LFP monthly production Government's reports	>95.00	100.00	106.40	95.76

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO2: Capacity Development - Food Fortification and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	item	186	186	100.0%
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities and Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of factories supported	factory	12	12	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	558	558	100.0%
Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	item	2,641	2,609	98.8%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	Ha	1,100	1,100	100.0%
Length (km) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	Km	3	3	100.0%
Meters (m) of river bank protected	meter	22,900	22,900	100.0%
Number of people trained	individual	500	507	101.4%
Number of water reservoirs built/rehabilitated	unit	1	1	100.0%
Quantity of irrigation equipment items distributed	item	84,840	80,940	95.4%
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of boarding schools assisted by WFP	school	8	8	100.0%
Number of existing nurseries supported	nursery	7,169	7,169	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	90	90	100.0%
Number of pre-schools assisted by WFP	school	3,227	3,227	100.0%
Quantity of inputs for nutrition activities distributed	item	5,002,950	4,995,255	99.8%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	100.00	-	95.00
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<30.00	0.00	-	5.00
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	0.00	-	0.00

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: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	65.00	-	66.27
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>60.00	74.00	-	66.27

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 informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	90.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
<i>KOREA, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	=90.00	100.00	-	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00546-28	Maize	-	828
Canada	CAN-C-00546-28	Wheat	-	1,054
China	CHA-C-00050-03	Maize	-	506
China	CHA-C-00050-03	Sugar	-	161
France	FRA-C-00275-02	Sugar	-	100
France	FRA-C-00280-02	Vegetable Oil	-	200
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00037-01	Sugar	-	92
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans	-	696
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar	-	299
Private Donors	WPD-C-03639-02	Maize	-	92
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00054-05	Wheat Flour	-	3,055

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Switzerland	SWI-C-00587-01	Plain Dried Skimmed Milk	-	1,126
UN CERF	001-C-01562-01	Beans	-	264
UN CERF	001-C-01562-01	Maize	-	828
UN CERF	001-C-01562-01	Sugar	-	759
UN CERF	001-C-01562-01	Vegetable Oil	-	164
UN CERF	001-C-01562-01	Wheat	-	809
UN CERF	001-C-01637-01	Beans	-	312
UN CERF	001-C-01637-01	Maize	-	253
UN CERF	001-C-01637-01	Sugar	-	300
UN CERF	001-C-01637-01	Vegetable Oil	-	200
UN CERF	001-C-01637-01	Wheat	-	2,544
		Total	-	14,641