

**Single-Year Assistance Program (SYAP)
FY 2009 Results Report**



A. PROGRAM IDENTIFICATION

Date of Report Submission (mm/dd/yyyy): 8/10/2009

Cooperating Sponsor(s): Mercy Corps

Country (or countries, for regional programs): Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

Program Location(s) in country: Pyongyang, Chagang and North Pyongan Provinces

Program Start Date: 05/16/2008

Program End Date: 08/01/2009

Program Name, if any: Korean American Food Assistance Program (K-A FAP)

TA Number(s) or WFP Project Number(s): FFP-A-00-08-00087

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B. PROGRAM OBJECTIVE(S) AND ACTIVITIES

(B1) Briefly describe the overall purpose/objectives of your program, and the main beneficiary groups.

The principal objectives of the K-A FAP were:

- Save lives by preventing food shortages from developing into famine conditions.
- Provide regular access to minimum energy and dietary requirement to the most vulnerable people, thus maintaining and/or improving their nutritional status.

The program was targeted at children under the age of ten, elderly (over the age of 60), pregnant and lactating women and paediatric patients.

Secondary objectives of the program were:

- Mitigating the potential negative impact of global food price increases on the food security of vulnerable segments of the population.
- Increasing the capacity of the Korea America Private Exchange Society (KAPES) to properly manage and account for the distribution of commodities.



(B2) Provide a short summary of major program activities:

In May 2008, the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) reached an understanding for the resumption of food assistance to the North Korean people. As part of this agreement to deliver 500,000 metric tons (MT), five American international non-profit organizations formed a partnership to deliver 100,000 MT of food to 895,603 people in 25 counties located in Chagang and North Pyongan provinces. These five agencies – collectively known as USNGOs – have actively been involved in humanitarian assistance to the DRPK since the mid-1990s. Mercy Corps led the partnership, which includes World Vision International, Samaritan's Purse, Global Resource Services, and Christian Friends of Korea. The World Food Program was responsible for delivering the balance of 400,000 MT in more than 150 counties in seven provinces.

From May 16, 2008 until the end of the USNGO on-the-ground presence on March 31, 2009, the program saw a number of historic firsts in US-DPRK cooperation in humanitarian affairs. Highlights of this ground-breaking program included the following:

- Conducted an 18-day Rapid Food Security Assessment which identified the extent of vulnerable populations in the provinces of North Pyongan and Chagang.
- Signed a Letter of Understanding (LOU) that underpinned the ability of USNGOs to effectively operate in the DPRK and monitor food distribution at every stage of the process, from Nampo Port all the way to a beneficiary's homes, with a minimum of 24 hours notice.
- Finalized a Global Implementation Plan (GIP) that identified more than 6,000 institutions and 895,000 people eligible for food assistance under the program. Prior to KAFAP, the DPRK had not provided a complete list of beneficiary institutions to foreign implementing entities.
- Received 71,196 MT of food and distributed nearly 49,000 MT of this.



- Completed 1,637 monitoring visits to warehouses, Public Distribution Centers, educational institutions and individual households.
- Gained unprecedented access to local communities receiving food aid. This access provided a level of confidence that the food reached the intended population. This access also allowed the team to convey the goodwill of the American people toward the people of DPRK, and in turn receive the warmth and hospitality of Korean individuals and families.
- Established cooperative and collaborative relations with provincial

and local governments and officials. These strong relationships provide a solid foundation for future humanitarian and development cooperation.

- Opened an office in the Diplomatic Compound in Pyongyang, which marked the first time an American NGO became an integral part of the international community in the DPRK.
- Opened 2 sub-offices in Sinuiju and Huichon, giving American NGOs a regular field presence for the first time.
- Built a unified team of international team of 16 staff from all five NGOs, with up to eight Korean speakers, and a national team of 25.
- Established program finance, administration, and human resource systems, which provide a basic foundation for management accountability. These systems met international finance and management standards.
- Set up a commodity tracking and reporting system (CTS) that meet stringent donor accountability and reporting standards (The CTS system used was a World Vision system used in over 40 countries around the world to track and document food distributions).
- Developed and used a system of ration cards, waybills, warehouse ledgers, and institution ledgers with the USAID symbol in order to track the movement of food commodities.
- Provided training to more than 100 provincial and county officials and KAPES staff as well as warehouse managers and staff on the use of waybills, ration cards and ledgers.
- Created the Narrative and Reporting Database (NARD) for recording and analyzing basic information gathered in each monitoring visit.
- Hosted the first Food for Peace Officer based in the DPRK and developed a close working relationship with USAID Food for Peace and the State Department.
- Provided training for more than 100 provincial and county officials and KAPES team members in commodity management, using international standards.



Please see Annex 1 and Annex 2 a and b entitled Program Overview and Briefing documents and provincial profiles for more information.

Background

Following the 18-day food security assessment, the USNGOs signed a Letter of Understanding (LOU) with their Korean partner, Korea America Private Exchange Society (KAPES) on June 27, 2008. The LOU operationalized the government-to-government protocol for US food aid to the DPRK, and provided detailed agreement on many aspects of the implementation of KAFAP. It covered a wide range of issues, including coordination with local government, staffing, office facilities, assessments, access and monitoring, and supply chain management. KAPES was an invaluable partner in the program and has facilitated the implementation of nearly all the articles of the LOU – many of which demonstrated unprecedented cooperation with USNGOs. KAPES also provided an experienced group of national team members who worked side-by-side with their international colleagues.

The USNGOs 16 person team was assembled with several priorities in mind. The first priority was to recruit qualified professionals to assure a successful operation. The team in country boasted a strategic diversity of skill sets, including not only food logistics and food monitoring experts but also agricultural and health experts. Given the unique opportunity to bring in Korean-speaking monitors to the DPRK, an emphasis was placed on Korean language and cultural proficiency. The team included between six and eight Korean speaking members from August 2008 until March 2009.

"The program started too fast and ended too fast."

Response from a KAPES team member on what he thought about the food aid program.

Based on a rapid needs assessment conducted in June 2008, USNGOs set up operations in Pyongyang and began food distribution activities in July. Since July 2008 until the closure of the program at the end of March 2009, 71,196 metric tons of food commodities were received in the county. Commodities included bulk corn and soya beans, processed vegetable oil, and a high protein corn-soya blend. To effectively manage and monitor the food program, two USNGOs sub-offices were opened in early August: one in Sinuiju City in North Pyongan Province and the other in Huichon City in Chagang Province. The Pyongyang office served as the strategic and administrative center of the Korea – America Food Assistance Program (KAFAP). This was the first time that American NGOs had resident presence in the provinces and established an office in the diplomatic compound in Pyongyang.



The two field offices were responsible for regular visitation to beneficiaries and to institutions or centers where distribution of commodity occurs. The purpose of such visits was to assure that food was reaching targeted beneficiaries, resolve problems encountered with the distribution the commodity, and to measure the program's impact on stabilizing the food security crisis. Of the 16 USNGOs international team members, 12 were based in the field offices.

Under the K-A FAP, the USNGOs major program activity was providing direct food assistance each month to on average 885,534 of the most vulnerable citizens in 25 counties of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Note: Although the

program targeted 895,603 beneficiaries, the program reached a monthly average of 885,534 beneficiaries. The main reason for the reduced number is that in some months the USNGOs were not able to release the commodities in all counties and therefore beneficiaries did not receive there allotted rations until the

following month. End Note. This general free distribution program targeted pregnant and lactating mothers, children from the ages of 6 months to 10 years, elderly over 60 years of age, orphans, and children in hospitals. Food was distributed through 5,918 institutions (pre-schools, kindergartens, orphanages and paediatric hospitals) and 470 public distribution system sites.

The total tonnage of cereals, pulses, oil, and CSB was originally scheduled to be 100,000 metric tons. However, on March 10, 2009 KAPES informed the USNGOs: 1) The DPRK government was no longer accepting food aid from the U.S. Government; 2) all monitoring activities of the USNGOs must cease immediately; 3) all of the USNGO international staff must depart North Korea by March 31, 2009. Note: See Annex 3 Formal letter from KAPES ending the program. End Note. As of March 11, 2009, the USNGOs had received over 71,196 MT of commodity and had distributed 48,467 MT to a monthly average of 885,534 beneficiaries. The remainder of the commodity was still in the DPRK on March 31, 2009 when the USNGO staff departed. Subsequently, KAPES informed Mercy Corps on May 5, 2009 that they had gone ahead and distributed the remaining 22,728 MT to the beneficiaries that the food aid program was targeting. KAPES provided a report on how the food was distributed, however, since the USNGOs were no in country to monitor the distributions, the USNGOs cannot vouch for the veracity of this report.

C. LINKING RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT

(C1) Did the program incorporate strategies and activities to accelerate the establishment/reestablishment of beneficiaries' livelihoods and self-sufficiency (such as resettlement or rehabilitation)? (Yes / No) No.

(C2) If yes, what were the strategies and activities? If no, please explain why these kinds of activities are not necessary or appropriate.

Neither the USNGOs nor USAID considered it appropriate to conduct these types of activities since

- a) This was a single year assistance program (SYAP) targeting vulnerable groups (pregnant and lactating women, children under the age of 10 and elderly);
- b) it was the first time that USNGOs had delivered P.L. 480 food commodities since 2000;
- c) activities such as food for work to repair irrigation and other infrastructure were not the best targeting mechanism for reaching the most vulnerable.



D. PROGRESS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

(D1) On the whole, did the program achieve agreed-upon objectives and targets (beneficiary levels, etc.)? (Yes / No) Yes



(D2) What objectives/targets were achieved or exceeded, and how? Explain the significance of what was accomplished and identify reasons for greater than expected results or factors that led to higher than expected achievement. Provide supportive data, if available.

One of the most significant achievements of the programs was the ability to monitor the commodities

from the port, to the county warehouse, to the public distribution centers/institutions and all the way to the household level. This level of access had never been achieved/granted in the DPRK. International team members were able to visit all county warehouses, and made more than 1600 random visits to public distribution centers, pre schools, nurseries, county hospitals and individual household interviews. While this is statistically a small sample, it was the first time that American team members were allowed this level of access of the 25 target counties of North Pyongan and Chagang provinces. The program also ensured clear acknowledgement of the donor at all stages of distribution. This was accomplished by displaying USAID marked bags at all public distribution and institution sites. Family ration cards, waybills, warehouse ledgers all displayed the USAID logo.

In addition, the USNGOs were able to field a team of 16 international staff that were responsible for program management and monitoring the commodities. Importantly the USNGOs were able to deploy a significant number of Korean speakers as part of its international team. Between August 2008 and March 2009 the number of Korean speakers fluctuated between six and eight team members of the 16 total. Note: See Annex 4 for tracking of staffing including Korean Speakers. End Note.



Another key target achieved was providing training to over 100 county and provincial officials and KAPES staff on commodity logistics, commodity handling, and proper documentation for a food aid program. One KAPES participant remarked that he had never been part of such trainings.

The program also succeeded in its two primary objectives:

1) To save lives by preventing food shortages from developing into famine conditions.

The initial assessment team in June of 2008 found significant levels of food insecurity among several segments of the population (pregnant and lactating women, children between six months and ten years of age, and elderly over the age of 60). The assessment findings included the following:

- Due to natural disasters and the reduction of commodity imports, people in the DPRK had been living with a shortage of food for many months. While those supplied by the public distribution system (PDS) were supposed to receive an average of 600 grams of cereals per person per day, in October 2007 this ration was cut to 450 grams. In April 2008, this was further reduced to 350 grams, then 250 grams in May and 150 grams in June. One official estimated that this ration provides about 700 kilocalories (kcal), or about 1500 kcal per day when other food sources (such as vegetables and wild plants) are added in.
- Cereal food stocks would be exhausted by the end of June in 24 out of the 25 counties surveyed. After that point, the counties were relying on the early harvest of potatoes, wheat and barley. However, due to weather conditions in early 2008, this harvest was expected to be substantially below target. It was unlikely that DPRK would be able to maintain even the reduced distribution of 150 grams per person per day for the next several months.

- Prospects for the rice and maize harvest (September – October 2008) were still uncertain. Planting was behind schedule, and many farmers and officials expected the harvest to be below 2006 levels. This would leave DPRK with a substantial food deficit with no stocks to mitigate its effects.
- Impacts of the food shortage upon the population first began to appear in January and had been increasing in scope. Doctors reported a significant increase in patients with dyspepsia and diarrhea, and many stated that nutritional deficiency was reducing people's resistance to other illnesses. Overall, numbers of patients was up 20 -40 percent from the same time last year. Since the end of May, doctors had begun to diagnose cases of malnutrition (defined as being 10 percent or more below standard weight for height), and the frequency of such cases was increasing with each week.



- Infant birth-weights had dropped: in many cases to 2.5 kilos or below, rather than the standard range of 2.8 - 3.5 kilos. Child mortality had increased. The recovery time for new mothers had doubled, and many were unable to produce enough milk to feed their children (up to 80 percent of them in one county).
- Attendance at school and work had decreased by rates ranging from 5 to 20 percent. Teachers report that children lack energy.

While the lack of a famine in 2008 and early 2009, cannot be attributed solely to the USNGO and WFP food aid programs funded by USAID Office of Food for Peace, the provision of food to the most vulnerable, targeted groups certainly contributed to preventing a far worse food security crisis from arising.

2) Provide regular access to minimum energy and dietary requirement to the most vulnerable people, thus maintaining and/or improving their nutritional status.

The USNGOs starting in July of 2008 were able to provide rations to an average of 885,534 vulnerable individuals. While partial rations were provided to beneficiaries in July and August since the USNGOs were receiving only part of its commodity, larger rations were provided in September and December to ensure beneficiaries had sufficient caloric intake. In January of 2009, with the arrival of the first shipment of vegetable oil and corn soya blend the USNGOs were able to start providing the full ration basket of corn, soy beans, vegetable oil and corn soya-blend. Anecdotal evidence obtained during the USNGO monitoring visits suggests that children in particular benefitted from the program. Several monitors reported later in 2008 and early 2009 that teachers said their children were more energetic and that school attendance increased during the months when the food was distributed. Also monitors reported that examination of monthly growth monitoring charts kept at each school showed that children's weight for height was stable and in some cases improving.

(D3) What objectives/targets were not achieved, and how? Identify reasons for performance shortfalls or factors that led to lower than expected targets, and discuss how these problems were or will be addressed (or how these should be addressed by FFP). Examples might include civil unrest, personnel issues, shipping or ground transportation delays, budgetary constraints, etc. How will these experiences be incorporated into future implementation to improve performance?

The total tonnage of cereals, pulses, oil, and CSB was originally scheduled to be 100,000 metric tons. However, on March 10, 2009 KAPES informed the USNGOs: 1) The DPRK government was no longer accepting food aid from the U.S. Government; 2) all monitoring activities of the USNGOs must cease immediately; 3) all of the USNGO international staff must depart North Korea by March 31, 2009. As of March 11, 2009, the USNGOs had received over 71,196 MT of commodity and had distributed 48,467 MT to an average of 885,534 beneficiaries.

| Commodity | Received in DPRK (MT) | Distributed and monitored |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Wheat | 4,000.00 | 4,000 |
| Maize (corn) | 57,199.687 | 38,205.334 |
| Soy Beans | 5,059.997 | 4,834.761 |
| Corn Soya Blend | 3466.325 | 672.29 |
| Vegetable Oil | 1470.058 | 755.165 |
| Total | 71,196.067 | 48,467.55 |



The original target of the program was 895,603 beneficiaries receiving food aid each month, but *on average* the program reached 885,534 beneficiaries with monthly food distributions. The main reason for the reduced number is that in some months the USNGOs were not able to release the commodities in all counties and therefore beneficiaries did not receive their allotted rations until the following month. The USNGOs did however provide food to more than 895,600 beneficiaries.

| Beneficiary type | Planned | Average monthly reached over 6 months period |
|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| Pregnant/ nursing women | 89060 | 88146 |
| 6 months – 4 year old | 174476 | 172360 |
| 5 – 6 years | 88154 | 87136 |
| 7 – 10 years | 184454 | 182365 |
| 60+ years | 358016 | 354177 |
| Pediatric Hospitals | 1443 | 1350 |
| Total | 895,603 | 885534 |

Note: See Annex 5 for breakdown of planned distributions versus actual distributions per beneficiary group. End note

Due to the unavailability of pulses, oil and CSB, the USNGOs could not provide a full commodity mix each month. It was not until February of 2009 when the USNGOs were able to provide a full ration basket of maize, soy beans, corn-soya blend and vegetable oil. In order to provide sufficient caloric intake in October, December and January the USNGOs increased the maize and soybean rations to provide sufficient calories during these months.

The table shows the ration in kilograms distributed per month during the program to each beneficiary category:

| | | 6mo – 4 year | 5 -6 year old | 7 -10 Year old | Elderly | P/L Mothers | Pediatric patients |
|------------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| July | Corn | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | - |
| August | Corn | 5.4 | 4.635 | 4.635 | 4.905 | 9.410 | |
| September | Corn | 12.96 | 11.124 | 11.124 | 11.510 | 22.140 | 9.27 |
| October | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| November | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| December | Corn | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 9 | 18 | 3 |
| | Pulses | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 2.2 |
| January | Corn | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 9 | 18 | 3 |
| | Pulses | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 2.2 |
| February | Corn | 4.2 | 4 | 4 | 6.75 | 13.5 | 4.2 |
| | Pulses | - | - | - | - | 3.75 | - |
| | CSB | 3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | - | 3 |
| | Veg Oil | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.92 | 1.38 | 0.46 |
| March | Corn | 4.2 | 4 | 4 | 6.75 | 13.5 | 4.2 |
| | Pulses | - | - | - | - | 3.75 | - |
| | CSB | 3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | - | 3 |
| | Veg Oil | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.92 | 1.38 | 0.46 |



Due to a delay in the arrival of project vehicles, the USNGOs were not able to conduct the desired number of monitoring visits during the beginning part of the program (June-September 2008) Twelve vehicles arrived in October 2008, however the DPRK government insisted on limiting the number of monitoring teams in the field in each province to two teams per day for a total of four field teams active each day. Despite repeated negotiations the USNGOs were never able to increase the number of field teams.

Even with the reduced number of monitoring teams, the USNGOs were still able to conduct over 1,600 monitoring visits during the program. Note: See Annex 6 for breakdown of monitoring visits. End Note.

(D4) Provide any additional information on the overall performance of your program, including success stories, lessons learned, best practices, etc. (or provide as a separate attachment). Although individual and household examples are welcome, community- and program-level examples are most useful for reporting program successes and lessons learned to a wider audience.

While USAID has provided food aid to the DPRK over the past decade, this was the first time that US-based NGOs have been granted access to monitor the food commodities from the port, to the county warehouses, to the PDCs/institutions and the household level. It was also the first time that US-based NGOs have been allowed to establish offices in the capital, and more significantly sub-offices in the two provinces thus allowing team members to live and work full-time in the provinces. The Letter of Understanding between the USNGOs and the Korea America Private Exchange Society allowed for 24 hr notice to all locations where USAID food is being stored, distributed and consumed. This level of access and short notice was unprecedented. The USNGO team:



- a) conducted over 800 beneficiary interviews,
- b) met with nearly 300 kindergarten and nursery school teachers;
- c) interviewed and observed more than 225 public distribution center managers;
- d) met with nearly 30 orphanage managers and doctors/administrators at pediatric hospitals; and
- e) interacted repeatedly with provincial, county, and Ri officials as well as the 25 county warehouse managers and their distribution staff.

During these interactions the USNGOs were able to discuss food availability, agriculture and livelihood strategies in the two targeted provinces. While anecdotal, the information from these conversations may provide a valuable knowledge base from which to plan more development oriented activities in the future. Nearly all beneficiaries expressed their sincere thanks to the American people for the food donation. It is also important to note that in almost all visits, it was the first time that North Koreans had met Americans.

Please see Annex 7 for program lessons learned.

Below is an overview of the impact and monthly indicators from the proposal:

IMPACT INDICATORS (ANNUAL)

1. % OF TARGETED BENEFICIARIES THAT RECEIVED FOOD FROM THE PROJECT-
Achieved 98.89% (895,603 planned and 885,534 achieved)
2. % OF METRIC TONS OF DISTRIBUTED BY THE PROJECT (PLANNED VRS ACHIEVED)
Achieved 48.47% (100,000 Metric tons planned and 48,467.55 achieved)
3. % OF VULNERABLE HH TARGETED BY THE PROJECT WITH ACCESS TO FOOD INCREASED- **Achieved 98.89%**

MONITORING INDICATORS (MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY)

4. # of institutional feeding beneficiaries receiving food, by month.
 - o # of nursery children receiving food
 - o # of kindergarten students receiving food
 - o # of orphanage children receiving food

The following is a breakdown of the **average number** of each category receiving food

| Category | Actual | Planned |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|
| Nursery children | 172,360 | 174,476 |
| Kindergarten students | 87,136 | 88,154 |
| Orphanage* | | |
| | | |

***Note the beneficiaries from orphanages were recorded as part of either the Kindergarten or Nursery children numbers depending upon the age of the children.**

5. % of respondents who can correctly specify ration amounts.

This was not specifically tracked but anecdotal evidence from the monitors found that in most cases beneficiaries knew the correct ration amounts.

6. % of respondents who say that food distribution has improved health and nutrition of recipients (disaggregated by household/ institution type)

Again this was not specifically tracked but respondents particularly school teachers and administrators regularly commented on children's improved energy levels and school attendance which they attributed to the food commodities provided by the USNGOs.

7. # of rations distributed, by commodity, by month
- o # of rations of corn distributed
 - o # of rations of soy bean distributed
 - o # of rations of vegetable oil distributed
 - o # of rations of CSB distributed

The following table displays the rations distributed each month to an average of 885,534 beneficiaries.

| | | 6mo – 4 year | 5 -6 year old | 7 -10 Year old | Elderly | P/L Mothers | Pediatric patients |
|------------------|---------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>July</i> | Corn | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | 4.45 | - |
| <i>August</i> | Corn | 5.4 | 4.635 | 4.635 | 4.905 | 9.410 | |
| <i>September</i> | Corn | 12.96 | 11.124 | 11.124 | 11.510 | 22.140 | 9.27 |
| <i>October</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>November</i> | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>December</i> | Corn | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 9 | 18 | 3 |
| | Pulses | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 2.2 |
| <i>January</i> | Corn | 5.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 9 | 18 | 3 |
| | Pulses | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2.25 | 3.75 | 2.2 |
| <i>February</i> | Corn | 4.2 | 4 | 4 | 6.75 | 13.5 | 4.2 |
| | Pulses | - | - | - | - | 3.75 | - |
| | CSB | 3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | - | 3 |
| | Veg Oil | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.92 | 1.38 | 0.46 |
| <i>March</i> | Corn | 4.2 | 4 | 4 | 6.75 | 13.5 | 4.2 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Pulses | - | - | - | - | 3.75 | - |
| | CSB | 3 | 2.8 | 2.8 | - | - | 3 |
| | Veg Oil | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.46 | 0.92 | 1.38 | 0.46 |

8. % of storage and distribution sites that meet agreed guidelines according to monitoring visits.

This was an estimated 90% of the sites. In January of 2009, there were several warehouses that were selected for upgrades to better protect the commodities. However, negotiations over these improvements were not finalized by the time the USNGOs departed the country in March 2009.

9. % monitoring visits successfully conducted per LOU (minimum 24 hour notice, etc.)

Overall, the USNGO Team Leader estimated that 80% of the visits were conducted according to the terms and provisions of the LOU; meaning the USNGO monitors visited the sites as requested/scheduled. As for 24 hour notice, due to logistics and planning approximately 30% of overall visits were conducted with the minimum 24 hour notice, 50% were conducted with 48 hours notice, and 20% were conducted with 72 hours or more notice. Furthermore the Team Leader estimated that approximately 20-25% of the time the USNGOs requests for visiting institutions with 24 hour notice were refused often with no other reason given then the officials could not arrange for the necessary permissions.

10. # Metric Tons commodities distributed by commodity, by quarter:

- o # Metric Tons of corn distributed
- o # Metric Soy bean of corn distributed
- o # Metric Tons of vegetable oil distributed
- o # Metric Tons of CSB distributed

Reported on a monthly basis to USAID through submission of CRS, LSRS, and RSRs.

11. # of institutional capacity building trainings

- o # of trainings in commodities' management
- o # of trainings in food processing/preparation
- o # of trainings in Health and Nutrition

The USNGOs conducted three large trainings for the food authority representatives and provincial officials. In total over 100 county, provincial and KAPES officials participated in the trainings. These trainings focused on commodity handling, reporting, the waybill, ration card, and warehouse ledger system. In addition the USNGOs conducted training at all 25 county warehouses for warehouse managers and distribution and handling staff. The USNGOs also spent an enormous amount of time in one-on-one capacity building with warehouse managers and county/provincial food authority officials improving their record keeping and commodity management.

10. % institutions maintaining growth monitoring records

- o % institutions with growth monitoring records that provide access to those records to K-A FAP staff.
- o % change in children's nutritional status as shown by records

This was not systematically tracked by the USNGOs but a request to review growth charts was never denied to the USNGO monitors. Monitors including individuals with backgrounds in health and public health reported that examination of monthly growth monitoring charts kept at each school showed that children’s weight for height was stable and in some cases improving.

Annexes

The following is a list of Annexes that are provided with this report:

- 1) Program Overview and briefing document
- 2) Provincial Profiles
- 3) Letter from KAPES ending the program
- 4) Staffing level tracking sheet
- 5) Beneficiary breakdown planned vs actual
- 6) Breakdown of monitoring visits
- 7) Lessons learned
- 8) Monitoring forms
- 9) Global CSRs, LSRs, and RSRs
- 10) Final Revised commodity inventory of commodities remaining in country as of March 11, 2009
- 11) Key events timeline

Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

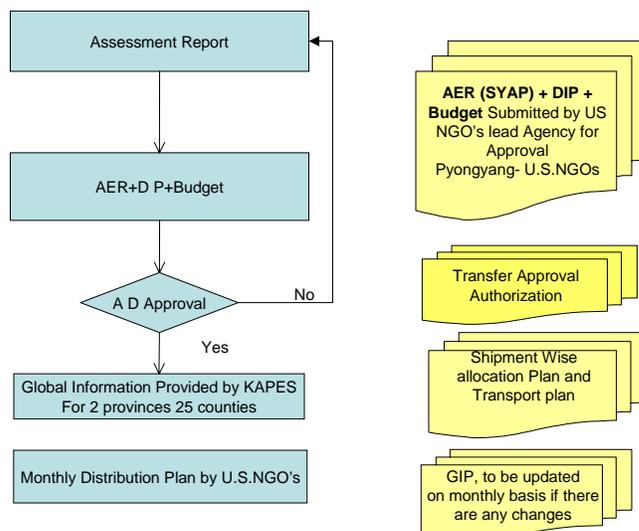
Acronyms:

- AER Annual Estimate Requirement
- SYAP Single Year Activity Plan
- TA Transfer Approval/Authorization
- CTS Commodity Tracking System
- PI Physical Inventory
- TIR Truck Inspection Report
- DCVR Distribution Center Visit Report
- CSR Commodity Status Report
- RSR Recipient Status Report
- LSR Loss Status Report
- DIP Detailed Implementation Plan
- W/H Warehouse
- PDC Public Distribution Center

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Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

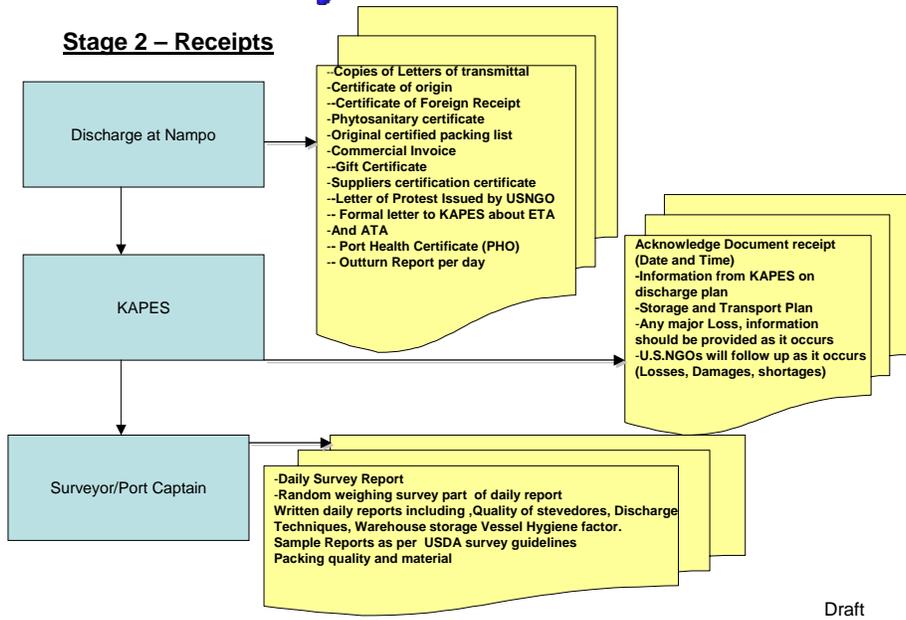
Stage 1 - Planning



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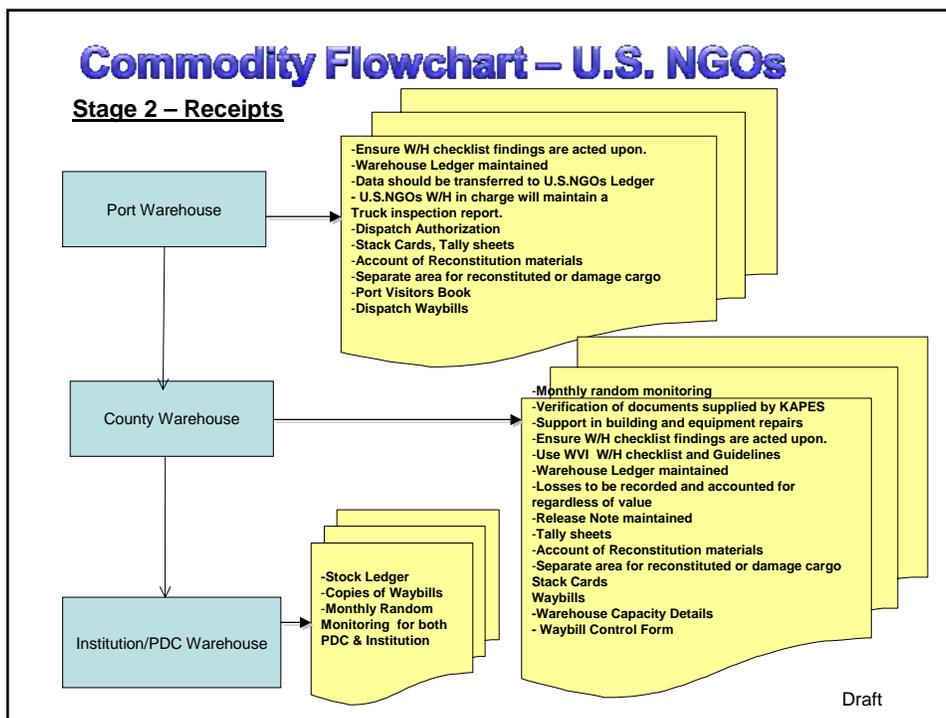
Commodity Flowchart – U.S.NGOs

Stage 2 – Receipts



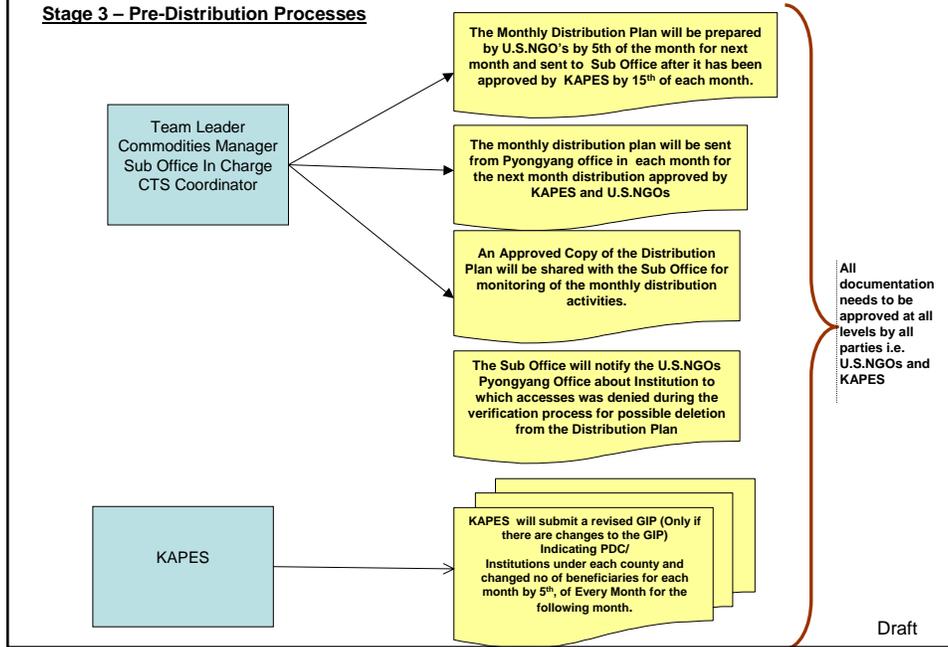
Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

Stage 2 – Receipts



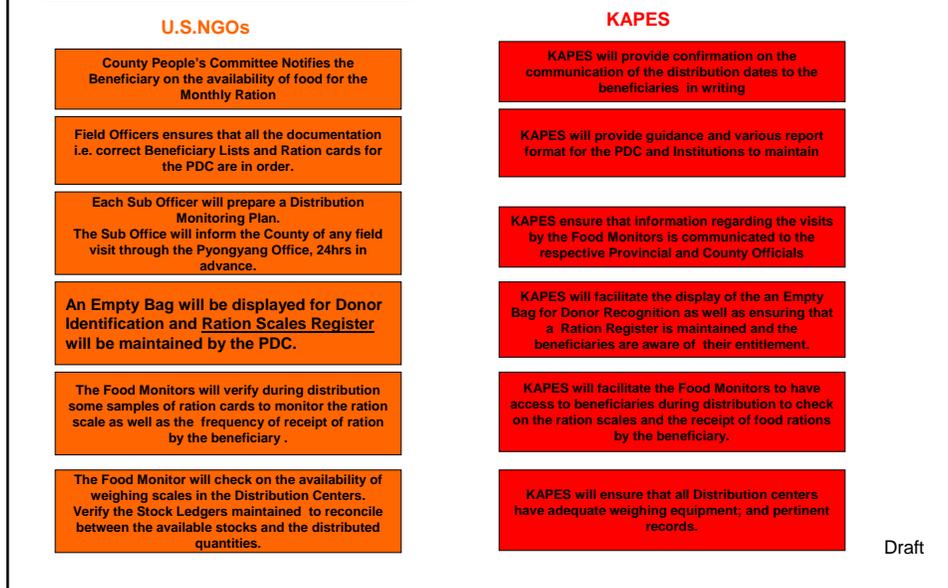
Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

Stage 3 – Pre-Distribution Processes



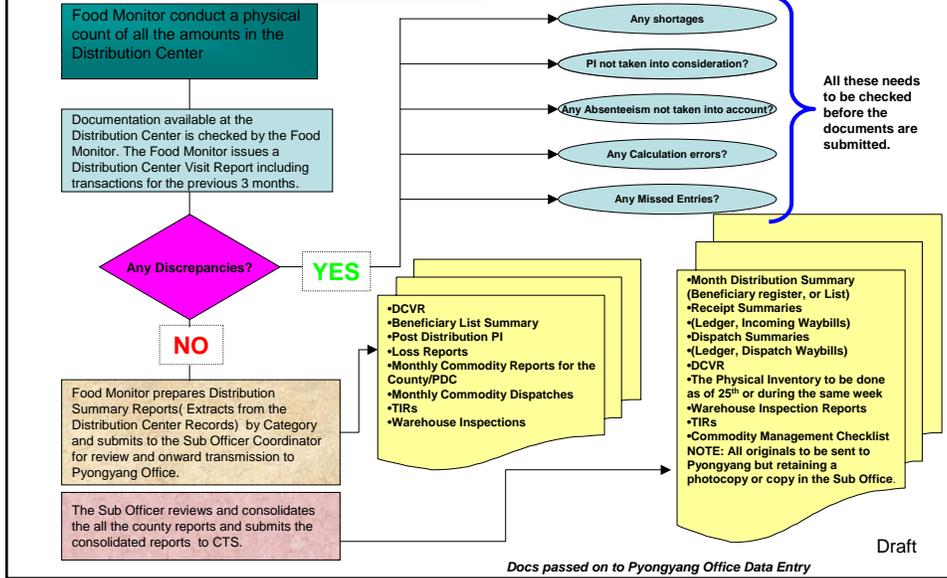
Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

Stage 4 – Distribution Processes



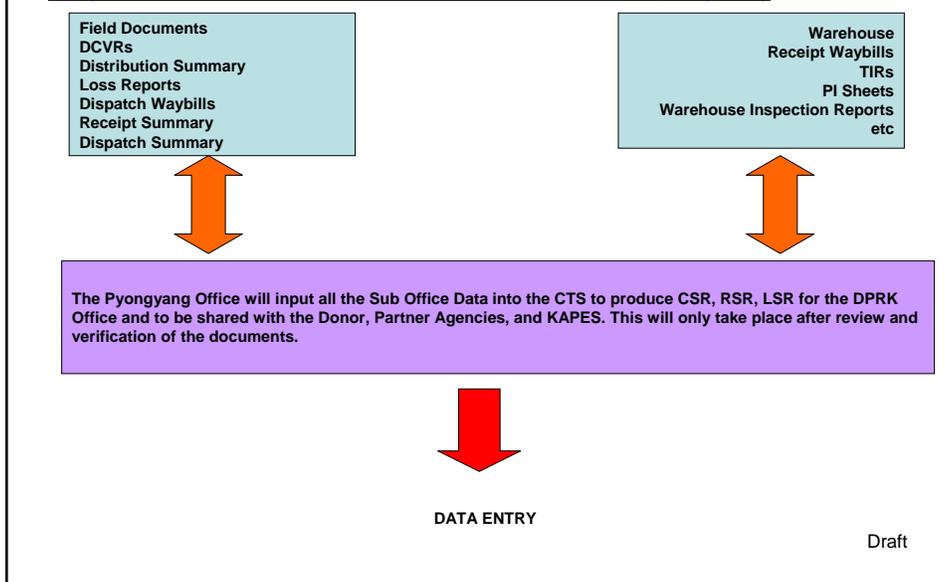
Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

Stage 5 – Post Distribution Processes



Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

Stage 6 – Documentation to be Produced & Review: Pyongyang



Commodity Flowchart – U.S. NGOs

Stage 7 – CTS Consolidation & Reporting to Various Stakeholders

Receipt of Field Sub Office Reports
Submitted every 1st of the following month
Monthly Commodities Checklist
CSR, RSR, LSR
Center Dispatches
Receipt Tally sheets
Distribution Summaries
Inventory Reports (All neatly Filed & Labeled)
Database (softcopy)

Review of Field Reports
Submitted reports are reviewed for:
Accuracy,
Consistency,
Support documentation,
and Approvals

Report OK?

Yes

No

Reports are returned to the respective sub offices for corrections or clarifications before they are incorporated in the Program Reports

The data is input in the CTS for Report production

Report OK?

Yes

The reports are submitted to the Commodity Manager for review

Report OK?

Yes

The reports are finally submitted to the Team Leader

After all has been accomplished, the Reports are filed and soft copies are submitted to Stakeholders. The reports submitted are CSR, RSR, LSR and Inventory Sheet, segregated by Donor and Project and Narrative.

Reports are returned to the CTS for corrections or clarifications before they are passed on to the next level

No

CTS Back Up

Draft

Commodity Status Report (kgs)



Begin date: 06/26/2008
 End date: 03/25/2009
 Period: JUL2008
 End Period: MAR2009
 Prepared by: Monde, Nasilele
 Checked by: Anthony Akwenyu
 Approved by: Steve Claborne
 Program Type:
 Donor: USD
 Project:

Commodity:
 Shipment:
 Country Office: North Korea
 Agency:
 Site:
 Region:
 District:
 Zone:
 Location:

| | Beans,Soy | | Blend ,CS | | Maize, Grain | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--|
| | DRK-AID-0805 | DRK-AID-0907 | DRK-AID-0802 | DRK-AID-0803 | DRK-AID-0804 | DRK-AID-0806 | |
| A. Inventory At Beginning of Month | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 1. Opening Inventory at Primary Warehouse | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 2. Opening Inventory at Secondary Warehouse | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 3. Opening Inventory at Transit/Site Warehouse | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 4. Total Opening Inventory | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| B. Receipts (Arrivals) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 1. Quantity According to B/L or Waybill | 5,059,997.00 | 3,466,325.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19,999,687.00 | 21,000,000.00 | |
| 2. Excess In Relation To B/L or Waybill | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 3. Loans From Other Agencies | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,800,000.00 | 11,400,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 4. Brought Back To Inventory | 206,553.00 | 525.00 | 1,000.00 | 17,970.90 | 202,013.00 | 0.00 | |
| 5. Total Receipts | 5,266,550.00 | 3,466,850.00 | 4,801,000.00 | 11,417,970.90 | 20,201,700.00 | 21,000,000.00 | |
| C. Available (A4+B5) | 5,266,550.00 | 3,466,850.00 | 4,801,000.00 | 11,417,970.90 | 20,201,700.00 | 21,000,000.00 | |
| D. Distribution | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 5-6 Year Olds | 63,608.19 | 0.00 | 421,799.33 | 987,090.26 | 167,371.96 | 0.00 | |
| 6 Months - 4 Year Olds | 175,625.00 | 0.00 | 929,128.31 | 2,249,259.92 | 327,706.07 | 0.00 | |
| 7-10 Year Olds | 135,437.53 | 0.00 | 852,715.04 | 2,065,173.66 | 515,634.31 | 0.00 | |
| Elderly | 280,705.82 | 0.00 | 1,747,610.14 | 4,120,541.80 | 1,069,285.89 | 0.00 | |
| General Relief: Non HIV | 1,243,809.79 | 139,667.03 | 0.00 | 373.35 | 7,033,360.15 | 825,536.56 | |
| Maternal/Child Health: Child Non HIV | 868,291.37 | 260,710.60 | 0.00 | 4,696.77 | 2,344,663.35 | 272,098.60 | |
| Maternal/Child Health: Mother Non HIV | 1,066,483.60 | 58,448.55 | 0.00 | 13,001.70 | 3,438,028.08 | 347,141.54 | |
| Other Child Feeding: Institution | 4,260.91 | 1,840.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 10,708.51 | 1,941.30 | |
| Other Child Feeding: Non HIV | 619,690.82 | 69,081.63 | 0.00 | 6,500.85 | 3,429,909.01 | 400,249.64 | |
| Pregnant & Nursing Mothers | 113,339.37 | 0.00 | 832,233.63 | 1,971,245.58 | 431,895.68 | 0.00 | |
| PreSchool Feeding: Non HIV | 289,580.10 | 128,017.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,123,541.34 | 132,064.00 | |
| Total Distribution | 4,860,832.50 | 657,765.60 | 4,783,486.44 | 11,417,883.89 | 19,892,104.33 | 1,979,031.64 | |
| E. Balance according to Documentation | 405,717.50 | 2,809,084.40 | 17,513.56 | 87.01 | 309,595.67 | 19,020,968.36 | |
| F. Physical Inventory At The End of The Month | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| 1. Closing Inventory At Primary Warehouse. | 27,650.00 | 440,262.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,826,300.00 | |
| 2. Closing Inventory At Secondary Warehouse | 197,585.50 | 2,217,902.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 126,684.76 | 16,119,768.35 | |
| 3. Closing Inventory at Transit/Site Warehouses | 0.00 | 135,875.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 921,600.00 | |
| 4. Total Closing Inventory | 225,235.50 | 2,794,039.60 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 126,684.76 | 18,867,668.35 | |

| | Oil, Vegetable | Wheat,Grain | Total |
|---|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| | DRK-AID-0908 | DRK-AID-0801 | |
| A. Inventory At Beginning of Month | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1. Opening Inventory at Primary Warehouse | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2. Opening Inventory at Secondary Warehouse | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Opening Inventory at Transit/Site Warehouse | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. Total Opening Inventory | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| B. Receipts (Arrivals) | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1. Quantity According to B/L or Waybill | 1,470,058.00 | 0.00 | 50,996,067.00 |
| 2. Excess In Relation To B/L or Waybill | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Loans From Other Agencies | 0.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 20,200,000.00 |
| 4. Brought Back To Inventory | 0.00 | 2,444.75 | 430,506.65 |
| 5. Total Receipts | 1,470,058.00 | 4,002,444.75 | 71,626,573.65 |
| C. Available (A4+B5) | 1,470,058.00 | 4,002,444.75 | 71,626,573.65 |
| D. Distribution | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5-6 Year Olds | 0.00 | 391,227.92 | 2,031,097.66 |
| 6 Months - 4 Year Olds | 0.00 | 774,241.37 | 4,455,960.67 |
| 7-10 Year Olds | 0.00 | 825,224.80 | 4,394,185.34 |
| Elderly | 0.00 | 1,592,459.90 | 8,810,603.55 |
| General Relief: Non HIV | 312,512.93 | 14,339.10 | 9,569,598.90 |
| Maternal/Child Health: Child Non HIV | 92,756.85 | 0.00 | 3,843,217.54 |
| Maternal/Child Health: Mother Non HIV | 146,173.13 | 0.00 | 5,069,276.59 |
| Other Child Feeding: Institution | 698.54 | 0.00 | 19,449.66 |
| Other Child Feeding: Non HIV | 152,790.05 | 0.00 | 4,678,221.98 |
| Pregnant & Nursing Mothers | 0.00 | 401,846.01 | 3,750,560.27 |
| PreSchool Feeding: Non HIV | 46,442.95 | 0.00 | 1,719,645.78 |
| Total Distribution | 751,374.43 | 3,999,339.10 | 48,341,817.94 |
| E. Balance according to Documentation | 718,683.57 | 3,105.65 | 23,284,755.71 |
| F. Physical Inventory At The End of The Month | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1. Closing Inventory At Primary Warehouse. | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,294,212.00 |
| 2. Closing Inventory At Secondary Warehouse | 714,893.63 | 0.00 | 19,376,834.84 |
| 3. Closing Inventory at Transit/Site Warehouses | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,057,475.00 |
| 4. Total Closing Inventory | 714,893.63 | 0.00 | 22,728,521.84 |

| | Beans,Soy | Blend ,CS | Maize, Grain | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | DRK-AID-0805 | DRK-AID-0907 | DRK-AID-0802 | DRK-AID-0803 | DRK-AID-0804 | DRK-AID-0806 |
| G. Difference Between E and F4 | 180,482.00 | 15,044.80 | 17,513.56 | 87.01 | 182,910.91 | 153,300.01 |
| 1. Ocean Freight Losses/Port Losses | 150.00 | 14,838.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,250.00 | 153,300.00 |
| 2. Transit Losses | 332.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 3. Warehouse Losses/Other Losses | 0.00 | 206.80 | 203.56 | 87.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 4. Distribution Site Losses | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. Loans: Issued/Repaid | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Adjustments OUT | 180,000.00 | 0.00 | 17,310.00 | 0.00 | 180,660.90 | 0.00 |
| H. Total Differences Accounted For | 180,482.00 | 15,044.80 | 17,513.56 | 87.00 | 182,910.90 | 153,300.00 |
| I. Total Differences Unaccounted For | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

| | Oil, Vegetable | Wheat, Grain | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | DRK-AID-0908 | DRK-AID-0801 | |
| G. Difference Between E and F4 | 3,789.94 | 3,105.65 | 556,233.87 |
| 1. Ocean Freight Losses/Port Losses | 3,680.00 | 0.00 | 174,218.00 |
| 2. Transit Losses | 88.18 | 0.00 | 420.18 |
| 3. Warehouse Losses/Other Losses | 21.76 | 660.90 | 1,180.02 |
| 4. Distribution Site Losses | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 5. Loans: Issued/Repaid | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 8. Adjustments OUT | 0.00 | 2,444.75 | 380,415.65 |
| H. Total Differences Accounted For | 3,789.94 | 3,105.65 | 556,233.85 |
| I. Total Differences Unaccounted For | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 |

Loss Status Report (kgs)



Begin date: 06/26/2008
 End date: 03/25/2009
 Period: JUL2008
 End Period: MAR2009
 Prepared by: Monde, Nasilele
 Checked by: Anthony Akwenyu
 Approved by: Steve Claborne
 Program Type:
 Donor:
 Project:

Commodity:
 Shipment:
 Country Office :
 Agency:
 Site :
 Region :
 District:
 Zone :
 Location:

| Code | Contract No | Loss Location | Loss Type | Lost | Weight | Potential Wt | Location | Loss Number |
|------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|

Beans,Soy

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0805

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|----------------------------------|------|--------|------|------------|--------------------|
| 2005 | VEPK01164 | TRANSIT INTNL | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.90 | 45.00 | 0.00 | Kusong WH | DEC 08- NP- 04PRK1 |
| 2005 | VEPK01164 | TRANSIT INTNL | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.94 | 47.00 | 0.00 | Kusong WH | DEC 08-NP-02PRK1 |
| 2005 | VEPK01164 | TRANSIT INTNL | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.66 | 33.00 | 0.00 | Kusong WH | DEC 08-NP-03PRK1 |
| 2005 | VEPK01164 | TRANSIT INTNL | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.90 | 45.00 | 0.00 | Kusong WH | DEC 08 -NP-01PRK1 |
| 2005 | VEPK01164 | TRANSIT INTNL | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 2.30 | 115.00 | 0.00 | Kusong WH | DEC 08 NP-05PRK2 |
| 2005 | VEPK01164 | TRANSIT INTNL | SHORT DELIVERY | 0.94 | 47.00 | 0.00 | Kusong WH | JAN 09 NP 01PRK1 |
| 2005 | VEPK01164 | PORT | COMBINED WITH SPILLED COMMODI | 3.00 | 150.00 | 0.00 | Nampo Port | JAN 09 PY 01PRK1 |

Subtotal (Shipment) 9.64 482.00 0.00

Subtotal (Commodity) 9.64 482.00 0.00

Blend ,CS

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0907

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--------|-----------------------------|--|--------|-----------|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| 1000 | MARINE | SHORT DELIVERY | | 560.00 | 14,000.00 | 0.00 | Nampo Port | FEB 09 PRT-02PRK1 |
| 1000 | PORT | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | | 33.52 | 838.00 | 4,800.00 | Nampo USNGOs | MAR-09_PRT-01PRK1 |

Subtotal (Shipment) 593.52 14,838.00 4,800.00

Subtotal (Commodity) 593.52 14,838.00 4,800.00

| Code | Contract No | Loss Location | Loss Type | Lost | Weight | Potential Wt | Location | Loss Number |
|------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|
|------|-------------|---------------|-----------|------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|

Maize, Grain

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0802

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|------|--------|------|------------|------------------|
| 0001 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 3.52 | 176.00 | 0.00 | Kwaksan WH | DEC 08-NP-06PRK2 |
| 0001 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.55 | 27.56 | 0.00 | Taechon WH | DEC 08-NP-07PRK1 |

Subtotal (Shipment) 4.07 203.56 0.00

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0803

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|-----------|------------------|
| 0001 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 1.74 | 87.00 | 0.00 | Kujang WH | DEC 08-NP-08PRK1 |
|------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|-----------|------------------|

Subtotal (Shipment) 1.74 87.00 0.00

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0804

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|-----------|------|----------------------------------|-------|----------|------|------------|------------------|
| 0001 | VEPK01163 | PORT | COMBINED WITH SPILLED COMMODI | 45.00 | 2,250.00 | 0.00 | Nampo Port | JAN 09 PY 02PRK1 |
|------|-----------|------|----------------------------------|-------|----------|------|------------|------------------|

Subtotal (Shipment) 45.00 2,250.00 0.00

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0806

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|--------|----------------|----------|------------|------|------------|-------------------|
| 0001 | | MARINE | SHORT DELIVERY | 3,066.00 | 153,300.00 | 0.00 | Nampo Port | FEB-09-PRT-01PRK1 |
|------|--|--------|----------------|----------|------------|------|------------|-------------------|

Subtotal (Shipment) 3,066.00 153,300.00 0.00

Subtotal (Commodity) 3,116.81 155,840.56 0.00

Oil, Vegetable

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0908

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|----------|------|--------------|-------------------|
| 3000 | | TRANSIT EXTNL | SHORT DELIVERY | 4.00 | 88.18 | 0.00 | Nampo Port | FEB-09-PRT-03PRK1 |
| 3000 | | MARINE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 37.08 | 815.67 | 0.00 | Nampo USNGOs | FEB-09-PRT-04PRK1 |
| 3000 | | MARINE | UNSPECIFIED LOSS | 130.20 | 2,864.33 | 0.00 | Nampo Port | FEB-09-PRT-02PRK1 |

Subtotal (Shipment) 171.27 3,768.18 0.00

Subtotal (Commodity) 171.27 3,768.18 0.00

Wheat, Grain

SHIPMENT: DRK-AID-0801

| | | | | | | | | |
|------|--|-----------|-----------------------------|------|-------|------|------------|-----------------|
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 1.73 | 86.50 | 0.00 | Sinuiju WH | NP_07_08_01PRK1 |
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 1.65 | 82.50 | 0.00 | Taechon WH | NP_07_08_02PRK1 |
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.62 | 31.00 | 0.00 | Uiju WH | NP_07_08_03PRK1 |

| Code | Contract No | Loss Location | Loss Type | Lost | Weight | Potential Wt | Location | Loss Number |
|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 2.96 | 147.90 | 0.00 | Unjon WH | NP_07_08_04PRK1 |
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 4.03 | 201.50 | 0.00 | Yomju WH | NP_07_08_05PRK1 |
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 1.79 | 89.50 | 0.00 | Jongju WH | NP_07_08_06PRK1 |
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.20 | 10.00 | 0.00 | Kujang WH | NP_07_08_07PRK1 |
| 0011 | | WAREHOUSE | SPILLED COMMODITY ABSENT | 0.24 | 12.00 | 0.00 | Kusong WH | NP_07_08_08PRK1 |
| Subtotal (Shipment) | | | | 13.22 | 660.90 | 0.00 | | |
| Subtotal (Commodity) | | | | 13.22 | 660.90 | 0.00 | | |
| Grand Total | | | | 3,904.46 | 175,589.64 | 4,800.00 | | |

Distribution Recipient Status Report (kgs)

Begin date: 06/26/2008
 End date: 03/25/2009
 Period: JUL2008
 End Period: MAR2009
 Prepared by: Monde, Nasilele
 Checked by: Anthony Akwenyu
 Approved by: Steve Claborne
 Program Type:
 Donor:
 Project:

Commodity:
 Shipment:
 Country Office:
 Agency:
 Site:
 Region:
 District:
 Zone:
 Location:

| Program Description | Male | Female | Boys | Girls | Total | P Days | Beans,Soy | Blend ,CS | Maize, Grain | Oil, Vegetabl | Wheat,Grain | Total |
|---------------------------------------|------|--------|------|-------|------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 5-6 Year Olds | - | - | - | - | 275,670 | 0 | 63,608.19 | 0.00 | 1,576,261.55 | 0.00 | 391,227.92 | 2,031,097.66 |
| 6 Months - 4 Year Olds | - | - | - | - | 409,859 | 0 | 175,625.00 | 0.00 | 3,506,094.30 | 0.00 | 774,241.37 | 4,455,960.67 |
| 7-10 Year Olds | - | - | - | - | 561,795 | 0 | 135,437.53 | 0.00 | 3,433,523.01 | 0.00 | 825,224.80 | 4,394,185.34 |
| Elderly | - | - | - | - | 865,181 | 0 | 280,705.82 | 0.00 | 6,937,437.83 | 0.00 | 1,592,459.90 | 8,810,603.55 |
| General Relief: Non HIV | - | - | - | - | 873,725 | 0 | 1,243,809.79 | 139,667.03 | 7,874,433.17 | 312,512.93 | 0.00 | 9,570,422.91 |
| Maternal/Child Health: Child Non HIV | - | - | - | - | 425,500 | 0 | 868,291.37 | 260,710.60 | 2,621,458.72 | 92,756.85 | 0.00 | 3,843,217.54 |
| Maternal/Child Health: Mother Non HIV | - | - | - | - | 212,968 | 0 | 1,066,510.91 | 58,448.55 | 3,798,171.32 | 146,173.13 | 0.00 | 5,069,303.90 |
| Other Child Feeding: Institution | - | - | - | - | 3,362 | 0 | 4,260.91 | 1,840.40 | 12,649.81 | 698.54 | 0.00 | 19,449.66 |
| Other Child Feeding: Non HIV | - | - | - | - | 448,404 | 0 | 619,690.82 | 69,081.63 | 3,836,659.49 | 152,790.05 | 0.00 | 4,678,221.98 |
| Pregnant & Nursing Mothers | - | - | - | - | 215,563 | 0 | 113,339.37 | 0.00 | 3,235,374.89 | 0.00 | 401,846.01 | 3,750,560.27 |
| PreSchool Feeding: Non HIV | - | - | - | - | 215,109 | 0 | 289,580.10 | 128,017.40 | 1,255,605.34 | 46,442.95 | 0.00 | 1,719,645.78 |
| Total | - | - | - | - | 4,507,136 | 0 | 4,860,859.81 | 657,765.60 | 38,087,669.42 | 751,374.43 | 3,985,000.00 | 48,342,669.26 |

Waybills - Receipts (kgs)



Begin date: 06/26/2008
 End date: 03/25/2009
 Period: JUL2008
 End Period: MAR2009
 Prepared by: Monde, Nasilele
 Checked by:
 Approved by:
 Program Type:
 Donor:
 Project:

Commodity:
 Shipment:
 Country Office :
 Agency:
 Site :
 Region :
 District:
 Zone :
 Location:

| Date | Truck No. | Waybill | Destination | Issued | Excess | Short / Missing | Total Received Damaged | Loss After Reconstitution | Spoiled | Salvaged After Reconstitution From Damaged | Received in Sound Condition | Balance |
|------|-----------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------|
|------|-----------|---------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------|--|-----------------------------|---------|

DRK-AID-0801

Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK

Shipped From Nampo Port Unit Weight 50.00

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 07/04/2008 | | 007/JUL/08PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 4,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,000,000.00 | 4,000,000.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 4,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,000,000.00 | |
| | | | | 4,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,000,000.00 | |
| | | | Total | 4,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,000,000.00 | |

DRK-AID-0802

Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK

Shipped From Nampo Port Unit Weight 50.00

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 08/09/2008 | | 002/AUG/08PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 4,800,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,800,000.00 | 4,800,000.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 4,800,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,800,000.00 | |
| | | | | 4,800,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,800,000.00 | |
| | | | Total | 4,800,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 4,800,000.00 | |

DRK-AID-0803

Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK

Shipped From Nampo Port Unit Weight 50.00

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 08/22/2008 | | 003/AUG/08PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 1,400,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11,400,000.00 | 11,400,000.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 11,400,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11,400,000.00 | |
| | | | | 11,400,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11,400,000.00 | |
| | | | Total | 11,400,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 11,400,000.00 | |

DRK-AID-0804

Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK

Shipped From Nampo Port Unit Weight 50.00

| Date | Truck No. | Waybill | Destination | Issued | Excess | Short / Missing | Total Received Damaged | Loss After Reconstitution | Spoiled | Salvaged After Reconstitution From Damaged | Received in Sound Condition | Balance |
|---|-----------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| DRK-AID-0804 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10/16/2008 | | WV1998-1PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 9.999.687.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19,999,687.00 | 19.999.687.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 19,999,687.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19,999,687.00 | |
| | | | | 19,999,687.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19,999,687.00 | |
| | | | Total | 19,999,687.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19,999,687.00 | |
| DRK-AID-0805 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shipped From | | Nampo Port | | | | | | | | Unit Weight | 50.00 | |
| 10/14/2008 | | WV1998PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 5.059.997.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,059,997.00 | 5.059.997.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 5,059,997.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,059,997.00 | |
| | | | | 5,059,997.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,059,997.00 | |
| | | | Total | 5,059,997.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 5,059,997.00 | |
| DRK-AID-0806 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shipped From | | US-PORT(GENERIC) | | | | | | | | Unit Weight | 50.00 | |
| 12/26/2008 | | KAL/NK-1PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 21.000.000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21,000,000.00 | 21.000.000.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 21,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21,000,000.00 | |
| | | | | 21,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21,000,000.00 | |
| | | | Total | 21,000,000.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 21,000,000.00 | |
| DRK-AID-0907 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shipped From | | US-PORT(GENERIC) | | | | | | | | Unit Weight | 25.00 | |
| 01/31/2009 | | 500119370PRK1 | Nampo Port | 2.979.900.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,979,900.00 | 2.979.900.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 2,979,900.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 2,979,900.00 | |
| Shipped From | | US-PORT(GENERIC) | | | | | | | | Unit Weight | 25.00 | |
| 12/26/2008 | | 500119369PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 486.425.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 486,425.00 | 3.466.325.00 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 486,425.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 486,425.00 | |
| | | | | 3,466,325.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,466,325.00 | |
| | | | Total | 3,466,325.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 3,466,325.00 | |
| DRK-AID-0908 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shipped From | | US-PORT(GENERIC) | | | | | | | | Unit Weight | 22.04 | |
| 02/14/2009 | | 203284PRK1 | Nampo Port | 40.054.86 | 0.00 | 88.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39,966.68 | 39.966.68 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 40,054.86 | 0.00 | 88.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 39,966.68 | |
| Shipped From | | US-PORT(GENERIC) | | | | | | | | Unit Weight | 22.04 | |

| Date | Truck No. | Waybill | Destination | Issued | Excess | Short / Missing | Total Received Damaged | Loss After Reconstitution | Spoiled | Salvaged After Reconstitution From Damaged | Received in Sound Condition | Balance |
|---|-----------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|
| DRK-AID-0908 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project : DPRK-0001 - Korea America Food Assistance Program - DPRK | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12/26/2008 | | 500119368PRK1 | Nampo USNGOs | 1,430,003.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,430,003.00 | 1,469,969.68 |
| | | | Sub-Total | 1,430,003.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,430,003.00 | |
| | | | | 1,470,057.86 | 0.00 | 88.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,469,969.68 | |
| | | | Total | 1,470,057.86 | 0.00 | 88.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1,469,969.68 | |
| | | | Grand Total | 71,196,066.86 | 0.00 | 88.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 71,195,978.68 | |