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Folder Title:

North Korea-Food Assistance 1996-97 [2]

Staff Office-Individual:

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Original OA/ID Number:

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Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

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DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. agenda	Meeting re international issues (1 page)	08/06/1997	P1/b(1)
002. notes	Deputies Committee Meeting re Korea (6 pages)	07/00/1997	P1/b(1)
003. paper	re Delegation (2 pages)	07/00/1997	P1/b(1)
004. memo	Jack Pritchard to James Steinberg re briefing memo (6 pages)	07/30/1997	P1/b(1)
005. paper	re Korean food aid (2 pages)	07/30/1997	P1/b(1)
006. report	re North Korea Food Crisis (30 pages)	08/08/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Peter Smith (Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs)
OA/Box Number: 2253

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea-Food Assistance, 1996-1997 [2]

2009-0528-F

kc1514

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
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- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
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PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

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Message:

From: Melinda Alter

LEVEL 2 - 7 OF 19 STORIES

Copyright 1996 The Washington Post
The Washington Post

June 07, 1996, Friday, Final Edition

SECTION: A SECTION; Pg. A01

LENGTH: 818 words

HEADLINE: Extra U.S. Food Assistance Planned for North Korea

BYLINE: R. Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post Staff Writer

BODY:

The Clinton administration plans to grant an additional \$ 6 million of food aid to North Korea to help avert a famine this summer that Washington fears might cause a massive exodus of refugees into South Korea, senior U.S. officials said yesterday.

The U.S. decision was made in the expectation -- under a secret, informal arrangement worked out last month by a U.S. congressman -- that North Korea will respond by making a concession regarding U.S.-backed, multilateral talks aimed at finally forging a peace treaty for the Korean War. North Korea also is expected to move up the timing of a joint operation to recover the remains of U.S. forces who perished in that war, the officials said.

The plan to assist the communist regime in North Korea, at a time when that government is under serious economic strain, represents a direct political challenge to the Republicans. The GOP's presumptive presidential nominee, Sen. Robert J. Dole (Kan.), has accused the administration of "coddling" and otherwise appeasing North Korea and said that U.S. contacts should be conditioned on North Korea starting a bilateral dialogue with the South.

But U.S. officials said the recommendation for more food aid -- even in the absence of such an inter-Korean dialogue -- was made unanimously by senior administration officials and is slated for approval by President Clinton soon. They added that the official announcement will be made in conjunction with similar, public pledges of additional aid to be provided by the governments of two close U.S. allies in the region, South Korea and Japan.

"It will all be done at once," a senior official said, speaking on condition he not be named. "We're not out there freelancing." He noted that South Korea and Japan, which as recently as last month had rejected the idea of providing more assistance, now share the U.S. view that the food shortage in North Korea is acute enough to warrant more emergency aid.

U.S. officials say the administration's consensus grew out of increasing worry about potential social unrest in North Korea, as well as an urgent appeal from the United Nations, released yesterday, which called on the international community to provide \$ 26 million in food assistance over a four-month period beginning in June.



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The Washington Post, June 07, 1996

The United Nations said in a 79-page report that the aid was needed to overcome an "increasingly desperate" situation, largely provoked by extensive flooding that destroyed a significant portion of last year's harvest.

The expected U.S. donation of 10,000 tons of food -- worth around \$ 6.2 million -- is roughly three times what Washington agreed to give in February, but only a portion of the 70,000 tons of food called for in the new U.N. appeal. China, Syria, Japan and South Korea each made larger donations of grain last winter, but South Korea suspended its deliveries after North Korea offended it by forcing one of its cargo vessels to fly a North Korean flag.

Lee Chung Ho, deputy chief of mission at the South Korean Embassy here, confirmed that "we have been informed" of Washington's intention to send additional aid. He said that "we have no objection to the policy . . . of providing humanitarian aid to the poverty-stricken inhabitants of the world."

The United States, South Korea and Japan "are coordinating very closely," Lee said, while declining to confirm that Seoul has itself decided to provide several million dollars in more aid.

According to three government sources, Rep. Bill Richardson (D-N.M.) worked out an informal deal involving U.S. food aid during his May 26-28 visit to North Korea. Kang Sok Ju, the North Korean first vice minister of foreign affairs, promised Richardson that his government would respond by agreeing to hear a joint U.S.-South Korean briefing on new peace treaty talks among China, North Korea, South Korea and the United States.

North Korea has been reluctant until now to accept South Korean participation in such a briefing, and U.S. officials said they hope the session may be instrumental in persuading North Korea eventually to participate in the four-party negotiations.

Before Richardson's visit, North Korea already had agreed with U.S. military officials to allow two joint operations aimed at recovering the remains of U.S. forces "missing in action" from the Korean War. But Kang promised Richardson that U.S. food aid would ensure that those operations took place before the end of October, or somewhat sooner than expected.

The food aid is "being done for humanitarian reasons," one senior administration official said. "But we are not unaware of the fact that it could improve the atmosphere in terms of inducing [North Korea] . . . to come to the table."

Another official said Washington's overall aim was "to prevent a precipitous collapse" of North Korea's food supply that could make refugees flood into South Korea.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

COUNTRY: NORTH KOREA;

LOAD-DATE: June 07, 1996June 07, 1996



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LEVEL 2 - 19 STORIES

1. The Washington Post, July 21, 1996, Sunday, Final Edition, OP-ED; Pg. C07, 800 words, Good Works and Gentle Subversion, Jim Hoagland
2. The Washington Post, July 19, 1996, Friday, Final Edition, OP-ED; Pg. A27, 712 words, Underwriting a Dictatorship; North Korea has become a black hole down which U.S. tax dollars disappear., James R. Lilley
3. The Washington Post, July 16, 1996, Tuesday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A11, 1024 words, U.S. Security Aide Wraps Up Asia Trip; In Tokyo, Lake Describes North Korean Food Shortage as Serious, Mary Jordan; Kevin Sullivan, Washington Post Foreign Service, TOKYO, July 15
4. The Washington Post, June 23, 1996, Sunday, Final Edition, OUTLOOK; Pg. C04 1798 words, Starve North Korea -- or Save It? Right Now We're Doing Both, Robert A. Manning; James Przystup
5. The Washington Post, June 13, 1996, Thursday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A21, 504 words, Seoul Accuses N. Korea of Funds Misuse; Policy Payout Allegedly Not Used to Buy Food, Mary Jordan, Washington Post Foreign Service, TOKYO, June 12
6. The Washington Post, June 11, 1996, Tuesday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A23, 1194 words, Hidden From World Media, Hunger Spreads in N. Korea, Aid Workers Say, Mary Jordan, Washington Post Foreign Service, TOKYO, June 11 (Tuesday)
- ✓ 7. The Washington Post, June 07, 1996, Friday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A01, 818 words, Extra U.S. Food Assistance Planned for North Korea, R. Jeffrey Smith, Washington Post Staff Writer
8. The Washington Post, June 07, 1996, Friday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A30, 920 words, U.S. Troops Train to Fight N. Korea; Drills in Japan Are Aimed at 'Region's Biggest Security Threat', Kevin Sullivan, Washington Post Foreign Service, KADENA AIR BASE, Okinawa
9. The Washington Post, June 01, 1996, Saturday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A22, 531 words, U.S. Unwilling to Increase Food Aid for North Korea, Mary Jordan; Kevin Sullivan, Washington Post Foreign Service, TOKYO, May 31
10. The Washington Post, May 30, 1996, Thursday, Final Edition, OP-ED; Pg. A30; LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, 474 words, Missile Defense -- Extravagant and Unnecessary
11. The Washington Post, May 20, 1996, Monday, Final Edition, OP-ED; Pg. A21, 933 words, The Squeeze On North Korea, Jessica Mathews
12. The Washington Post, May 17, 1996, Friday, Final Edition, OP-ED; Pg. A23, 793 words, Negotiating With North Korea, Stephen S. Rosenfeld
13. The Washington Post, May 15, 1996, Wednesday, Final Edition, A SECTION; Pg. A22, 712 words, No Help Set for N. Korea, Mary Jordan, Washington Post Foreign Service, TOKYO, May 14



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Washington, D.C. 20520

BUREAU OF EAST ASIAN AND PACIFIC AFFAIRS
OFFICE OF REGIONAL AND SECURITY POLICY (RSP)

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE:

16 July 97

TO:

Rich Ragan - NSC - Humanitarian Affairs

FAX NUMBER:

456-9140

ADDRESSEES'S PHONE:

FROM:

EAP/RSP -

Dave Keegan

FAX NUMBER: 202-647-0076

SENDER'S PHONE NUMBER: 202-647-2313

NUMBER OF PAGES INCLUDING COVER SHEET:

6

REMARKS:

As promised, the Cox letter
and our paper

CHRISTOPHER COX

CALIFORNIA

CHIEF OF
POLICY COMMITTEEVICE CHAIRMAN:
GOVERNMENT REFORM AND
OVERSIGHT COMMITTEEVICE CHAIRMAN:
COMMERCE COMMITTEESUBCOMMITTEE ON
OVERSIGHT AND INVESTIGATIONS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

RECEIVED

July 14, 1997

STOP FOREIGN AID TO NORTH KOREA

Dear Colleague:

This week we have the opportunity to ensure that no U.S. taxpayer funds go to the brutally repressive government of North Korea.

North Korea, under its Stalinist leader Kim Jong Il, spends \$5 billion a year on its war machine. This ravenous military spending threatens not only South Korea, but also Japan, the 100,000 U.S. troops in Northeast Asia, and the stability of the entire region.

My amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations bill will bar \$25 million in U.S. aid to North Korea for fuel oil and for the construction of a nuclear reactor.

My amendment to the Agriculture Appropriations bill will bar P.L. 480 foreign aid to North Korea—assistance that is even now serving as a lifeline for Kim Jong Il's dictatorship. This aid has been directed not to ordinary citizens but to the million-man military—the apparatus of repression that keeps Kim Jong Il in power.

If you agree that we should not be using taxpayer funds to prop up a Stalinist regime and assist it in developing nuclear weapons, I urge you to support my amendments to this week's appropriations bills. For more information, please contact Mark Lagon, at 5-6168.

Sincerely,

Christopher Cox

2020714000-# 2/ 0

WASHINGTON, DC 20515-0647
US21 326-6811ONE NEWPORT PLACE
SUITE 420
NORTH BEACH, CA 92060
(916) 796-2244MEMBER:
COMMERCE COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
TELECOMMUNICATIONS, TRADE
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**PLEASE DELIVER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TO:
Foreign Policy Legislative Assistant**

Vote for 2 amendments offered by Rep. Cox to stop foreign aid to North Korea:

Limiting Amendment to the Agriculture Appropriations Bill

Text:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

SEC. __. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available, directly or indirectly, to provide aid to the Communist-ruled Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Description: This amendment to the Agriculture Appropriations bill would bar the use of U.S. funds for the delivery of food aid to Communist North Korea. Specifically, it prevents continuation in FY98 of the \$52.4 million dollars the Clinton Administration has spent so far in FY97 under Title II of P.L. 480 (aid given without requiring reforms). By barring P.L. 480 funds for North Korea, the amendment increases the funds available for other needy countries.

Rationale: Stalinist policies have devastated the North Korean economy, but the North Korean government is unwilling to reform. In addition, it spends 25% of its GNP (over \$5 billion) on its military, directly threatening both our allies and the 100,000 U.S. troops stationed in the region. The United States should not provide a lifeline to the most oppressive, dangerous government in the world.

Limiting Amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill

Text:

At the end of the bill, insert after the last section (preceding the short title) the following new section:

ASSISTANCE TO NORTH KOREA

SEC. 5___. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to provide assistance to the Communist government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Description: This amendment to the Foreign Operations appropriations bill bars assistance to North Korea. In particular, it blocks a \$25 million appropriation for energy assistance.

Rationale: American credibility was undercut when the Clinton Administration rewarded North Korea's clandestine nuclear weapons program with a pledge to provide Pyongyang with oil shipments and light-water nuclear reactors (reactors so capable of being misused for proliferation that the Administration has repeatedly protested their sale by Russia to Iran). The Foreign Operations appropriation blocks aid for the reactors themselves, but does not restrict the energy shipments helping to keep the Communist dictatorship afloat, nor funding of the international bureaucracy set up to facilitate the reactor transfer to North Korea. The amendment stops U.S. taxpayer dollars from providing food to the North Korean government and indirectly aiding North Korea's nuclear program.

Contacts: Mark Lagon (6-0678) or Vanessa MacKinnon (5-5611).

TALKING POINTS

**COX AMENDMENT TO AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL:
FOOD AID TO NORTH KOREA**Description

- Rep. Cox intends to offer an amendment to bar all food aid for North Korea under Title II of PL 480. Since this is our only source of funding for North Korea food aid, the result would be a total cut-off.

Department Position

- We oppose the amendment.

Talking Points

- The provisions would unduly restrict the President's flexibility in responding to urgent developments in emergency humanitarian assistance.
- South Korea, Japan and other countries fully support U.S. humanitarian assistance to North Korea and have provided similar assistance of their own.
- U.S. assistance to North Korea is humanitarian only, represents a small percentage of North Korea's overall emergency needs and is consistent with U.S. humanitarian tradition, which does not hold innocent civilians responsible for the policy decisions of oppressive regimes.
- U.S. contributions to address North Korea's emergency needs have been made pursuant to international appeals by the UN system and have been provided mainly through the WFP and UNICEF, which monitor distribution to ensure that it reaches civilians only.
- U.S. contributions to the WFP for North Korea have totaled \$58.2 million, mostly in PL 480 food. \$2.2 million of OFDA funds have been used to provide food and medicines to support WFP and UNICEF operations in North Korea.
- The USG's most recent contribution of humanitarian assistance to the WFP's program in North Korea amounts to 100,000 tons, valued at \$27 million. (This amount is included in the \$ value listed above).
- 45,000 tons of this contribution will be provided to the WFP and monitored exclusively by them. It will be used to feed children age six and under in nurseries, kindergartens and orphanages.

- The remaining 55,000 tons will be monitored by U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs) in cooperation with WFP. This aid will also be directed at the most vulnerable, chiefly children and the elderly.
- The U.S. expects that approximately 10 to 15 PVO monitors would arrive in the DPRK in mid-August and would plan to stay through approximately mid-October, when distribution of U.S. food will be completed.
- The World Food program will oversee logistics related to the actual distribution of food and will provide oversight and support for the PVO monitors.

H'S REQUEST - FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND AGRICULTURE
APPROPRIATION BILL

Q. Why should the Congress not terminate food aid assistance to North Korea?

TALKING POINTS

- U.S. contributions to the WFP and other UN relief efforts for North Korea are consistent with a long-established, bipartisan U.S. tradition of providing humanitarian assistance to civilian populations, even when the U.S. does not support the political policies of the regime.
- U.S. contributions to address North Korea's emergency needs have been made pursuant to international appeals by the UN system and have been provided entirely through the WFP and UNICEF, which monitor distribution to ensure that it reaches civilians only.
- U.S. food aid to North Korea is humanitarian only, represents a tiny percentage of North Korea's overall food shortage and is not a quid pro quo for anything. Most of our aid has been targetted to children under age 6.
- U.S. contributions to the WFP for North Korea, since 1995, have totaled \$58.2 million, in PL 480 food. \$2.2 million of OFDA funds were used to provide food and medicines to support WFP and UNICEF operations in North Korea in 1995 and 1996.
- Our allies, including Japan and South Korea, have supported U.S. humanitarian assistance to the DPRK and have contributed to the same UN appeals.

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001. agenda	Meeting re international issues (1 page)	08/06/1997	P1/b(1)

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Peter Smith (Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs)
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North Korea-Food Assistance, 1996-1997 [2]

2009-0528-F

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DPRK WFP/PVO Relationship

Preamble: On July 9th, the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) expanded its Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) appeal by 130,000 metric tons (MT) of humanitarian food aid to increase feeding programs for children six and under. The food under this appeal would be channeled through nurseries, day care centers and hospitals.

The United States, through USAID/Food For Peace, is providing an additional 100,000 MT of Title II emergency food aid to North Korea. Of the 100,000 MT of food aid to be provided by Food For Peace, 45,000 MT will be given for the WFP appeal and used to feed children six and under. This assistance will include 5,000 MT of corn soya blend, 10,000 MT of rice and 30,000 MT of corn. The U.S. commodities will begin arriving in North Korea in mid-August and will cover the critical period until the end of the fall harvest.

At the same time, WFP noted a major food crisis affecting the total population of North Korea and has asked donors to respond to this overall problem as well. The Office of Food For Peace is also providing 55,000 MT of Title II corn through WFP, to be used for broader distribution. This contribution is to be monitored by U.S. Private Voluntary Organizations (PVOs). The goal is to ensure that the additional U.S. food reaches additional vulnerable groups in the society and is not diverted to lesser needs.

Food For Peace expects that approximately 5 members of the PVO Consortium ("the Consortium") members would arrive in country in mid-August and would plan to stay through approximately mid-October, when distribution of U.S. food will be completed and food from the next harvest will begin to be available. The World Food program will oversee port logistics and internal forwarding related to the actual distribution of food and will provide oversight to, and support for, the PVO Team.

Working Relationship: The WFP has an established presence in the DPRK and is currently the international organization recognized by the DPRK for mobilization of food aid from the international community. The 5 member PVO Team is now establishing a presence in country with the expectation that this presence will serve to mobilize additional resources for the DPRK. It is essential that there be confidence-building measures in place between the WFP and the PVO Team which can better serve the humanitarian needs of the DPRK.

In pursuit of this common goal, this document serves to establish the structure of the working relationship between the WFP office and the PVO Team.

1. The WFP and PVO Team hereby agree to work together in strict cooperation for the monitoring of the distribution of the 55,000

MT of assistance.

2. PVO Consortium will field a Technical Assistance Team to monitor the distribution of the 55,000 MT of Title II emergency food aid to the DPRK. The PVO consortium will be responsible for identifying the PVO Team members and in submitting the visa requirements to the DPRK authorities.

3. The PVO Team will work under the direction of its Team Leader in Pyongyang. In this regard, the Team Leader agrees that the WFP Country Director will act as his/her liaison with the DPRK on issues affecting the monitoring of the 55,000 MT of commodities, and will work in strict cooperation with the WFP Country Director concerning the monitoring of the distribution of the 55,000 MT.

4. The Team Leader and the WFP Country Director will consult daily in Pyongyang on issues concerning the distribution of the 55,000 MT, and will consult closely with each other on other issues of common interest.

5. The Team Leader will depend on the advice and counsel of WFP Pyongyang on issues dealing with DPRK authorities related to this program. If it is determined by the Team Leader and the WFP Country Director that distribution or other issues should be discussed with DPRK senior authorities, WFP will lead that discussion.

6. If there is disagreement between WFP and the PVO Team on any other issue, and that disagreement cannot be resolved, then that disagreement should be referred to USAID/FFP, the provider of the 55,000 MT of assistance, for final guidance.

7. The PVO Team Leader is responsible for the professional and personal conduct of its Team members, and the WFP Country Director is similarly responsible for the conduct of its staff. Should it come to the attention of either party that the conduct of its or the other's staff will jeopardize the success of the distribution of the 55,000 MT, or the 45,000 MT of Title II food aid provided in direct response to the WFP 130,000 MT appeal, it is the responsibility of each party to quickly and mutually resolve these staff issues. USAID/Food for Peace shall be notified of such occurrences.

8. WFP and the PVO Team will mutually agree on the distribution program for the 55,000 MT of assistance regarding location and beneficiaries. The specifics of the distribution program, evidenced by its conversion into a distribution plan by the DPRK, will be jointly agreed to with the DPRK. Any disagreement on the plan by WFP, responsible for overseeing the discharge and forwarding of the commodities, or the Team, responsible for monitoring the commodity distribution, should be referred to USAID/FFP for necessary follow-up.

9. The PVO Team should provide distribution reports to WFP as

negotiated with WFP Pyongyang, and keep WFP Pyongyang informed daily of issues and progress. WFP will assure that FFP receives copies of the reports. In addition, the PVO Team will concurrently report directly to its overseas sponsors, both orally and with written reports.

10. Similarly, WFP will provide the PVO Team with daily reports on other distribution progress or issues with the DPRK authorities.

11. As the United States does not have diplomatic relations with the DPRK, the PVO Team will utilize the facilities of the WFP to the extent practical. WFP will provide the PVO Team with office support, (fax, telephone, desks) as possible, and will assist the PVO Team to arrange its logistics requirements. If necessary, this assistance will include the support of the three WFP field offices. In addition, WFP will report to the USG and to the representative of the Government of Sweden in Pyongyang any issue involving the safety of a PVO Team member.

12. WFP will make available to the PVO Team all information related to other shipments and distributions, and facilitate access to other UN agencies (e.g., UNICEF) as necessary.

13. WFP will assure the cooperation of the DPRK for the unloading, storage, and transportation of the commodities being monitored by the Team, and the WFP will provide the PVO Team with the benefit of its experience in the execution of the distribution plan monitoring for the 55,000 MT.

14. Issues related to the operational details will immediately be referred to USAID/Food for Peace for resolution.

15. WFP's reasonable support costs incurred for the PVO Team will be directly compensated to WFP under the Transfer Authorization for the 100,000 MT of commodities. Reasonable direct costs incurred by the PVO Team monitoring the 55,000 MT will be provided by USAID/Food for Peace by an additional contribution to WFP's support costs. WFP agrees to immediately advance a similar amount of funds to the PVO Team's lead organization.

Attn: Mr. And Karen

202 647 7388

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME - FACSIMILE

Addressee: Mr. Doug. Coutts, Director, WFP Office, New York
Fax No.: 001-202-9638019

Copy to: Mr. Werner Schleiffer, Director, WFP Geneva Office
Fax No.: 0041-22-9799018

Mr. Giuseppe Lubatti, WFP Senior Liaison Officer, Brussels
 0032-2-2302066

Mr. Kazuaki Sato, Director, WFP Office, Yokohama
 0081-45-2212511

Originator: Judy Cheng-Hopkins, Regional Director, OAP
Fax No.: (39) (6) 5228 2863

Date: 3 April 1997

Page 1 of 12

MESSAGE: REVISED EMERGENCY OPERATION NO. 5710.02
"Emergency Food Assistance following Floods"

JUDY CHENG-HOPKINS, REGIONAL DIRECTOR, OAP

Kind regards.

Received: APR 3 1997 .19

WFP NORTH AMERICAN OFFICE

Distribution:	For Action:	For Info:

FP 5/3 DPR Korea EMOP No. 5710.02
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cc: Regional Director, OAP; Senior Desk Officer, OAP; OAP Chrono; Reg.

EMERGENCY OPERATION DPR OF KOREA No. 5710.02
"Emergency Food Assistance following Floods"

The following submission is a revision of emergency operation DPRK 5710.02, jointly approved by the Executive Director of WFP and the Director General of FAO on 12 February 1997.

Under the original Emop 5710.02, food assistance of 100,000 tons (80,000 tons of cereals; 20,000 tons of Corn Soya Blend) at a WFP cost of USD 41.637 million was foreseen. The revised Emop comprises 203,626 tons of food commodities (152,100 tons of cereals, 20,000 tons of CSB; 17,920 tons of pulses, 13,515 tons of vegetable oil and 91 tons of High Energy Biscuits) at a WFP cost of US 95,469,268.

The revision follows a visit to DPR Korea by the Executive Director 15-18 March 1997, when she had the opportunity to discuss the situation with concerned Government officials and UN colleagues and also to assess needs during travels in the flood affected areas. The proposed increase mostly concerns support of children. It is now intended to provide supplementary rations consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil to all children under the age of six through distribution in nurseries and kindergartens. A small component for hospital feeding has also been added.

The WFP assistance remains targeted to particularly vulnerable population groups. With the proposed strengthening of the WFP office in Pyongyang, the Programme is confident that this expanded operation can be properly monitored.

However, the increased WFP commitment and food aid from other sources will cover only a fraction of total food aid needs. The overall import requirements for 1996/97 was estimated by a joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment last year at 2.36 million tons. Of this, the joint Mission assumed that the country could import 500,000 tons through barter trade and as concessional import. The Government of DPR Korea has indicated, however, that they may be able to import up to one million tons mainly through the same trade arrangements. If WFP can mobilize 200,000 tons and NGOs provide some additional quantities, there would remain a further requirement of about one million tons. Governments are urged not only to contribute to the WFP programme for targeted distribution but also to provide bilateral assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

EMERGENCY OPERATION DPR OF KOREA No. 5710.02
"Emergency Food Assistance following Floods"

I. SYNOPSIS

BUDGET:	Food cost	US\$ 71,489,000
	Transport and other costs	US\$ 23,980,268
	Total costs	US\$ 95,469,268

CASELOAD: 4,700,000 beneficiaries (including family dependants)

DURATION: One year (April 1997 - March 1998)

II. DOCUMENTATION

- i) FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission - Special Report dated 6 December 1996.

III. JUSTIFICATION

In July 1996, DPR Korea was affected by floods for the second year in succession. Although these floods were less severe than those of 1995, two successive years of extensive flooding at a critical time of the crop cycle severely set back agriculture and significantly compounded underlying food production problems in the country. The 1996 rainfall and resulting flooding occurred most extensively in North and South Hwanghae Provinces, Kangwon Province and Kaesong Municipality, areas which together produce some 60 percent of the People's Republic's food grain, principally rice.

A joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Assessment Mission in November 1996 estimated that total grain production for 1996/97 would have amounted to about 4.3 million tons. However, the Mission also found that some 50 percent of the maize harvest had already been consumed as fresh cobs due to the severity of food shortages. Losses directly attributed to the floods were estimated at 300,000 tons. Allowing for these deductions, the Mission estimated the net quantity of milled rice and maize available for 1996/97 at close to 3.0 million tons. Against this, some 3.8 million tons would be required for food alone and 5.4 million tons for total grain utilization, resulting in an overall import requirement of over 2.36 million tons.

A similar mission a year earlier assessed the 1995/96 rice and maize availability at 4.08 million tons. DPR Korea has entered 1997 with a substantially larger food deficit than in 1996. It can also safely be assumed that various coping mechanisms have been increasingly strained. This could further aggravate the already precarious nutritional status of the population. The November 1996 mission found that, as a result of the low agricultural production in 1995, food availability in 1996 had been reduced considerably, especially during the lean season from July to September in which

average cereal rations dropped to 200 grams per person per day, or roughly 700 kcal; less than half of the desirable level. Monitoring reports indicate that rations have since been decreased further to 100 grams. The situation will be all the more critical as the population has already been weakened by low food intake over extensive periods.

In February 1997 WFP appealed for 100,000 tons of food for its operation in DPR Korea. Under this operation the Programme would provide nutritional support for about 30 percent of children under five years of age in order to compensate for the reduction of food provided by the State to nurseries and kindergartens.

In addition, emergency food-for-work activities were to be assisted through the provision of rations to enable workers to participate in heavy physical work involving clearing of agricultural land and rehabilitation of rural infrastructure.

The WFP Executive Director in March 1997 visited DPR Korea to assess the situation. It was found that conditions were critical: in particular the children's health and nutritional status had become matters of grave concern. As a consequence it was decided to increase the WFP commitment considerably with concentration on the feeding of children. The following activities are now included:

- Assistance for food-for-work activities will remain at the originally planned level. It is estimated that 40 million workdays will be performed by some 250,000 farmers and workers. Removal of sand, silt and debris deposited by floods on farming land will be undertaken. It is also proposed that vital rural infrastructure and access roads will be rehabilitated or repaired. To mitigate the effects of future floods, watershed management schemes will be supported in particularly vulnerable areas.

Most of the field work is done by women. Workers are assembled in teams with about 40 percent of the supervisors being women. The emergency aspect is prevalent; food-for-work activities will be supported only in the most vulnerable areas.

- Nutritional support for children will be expanded considerably. The Programme will provide nutritional support for all children under six years of age, numbering about 2.6 million. Rations comprising cereals, pulses and vegetable oil will be provided in nurseries and kindergartens. Fortified blended food, also included in the original request, will be given to babies and malnourished children.
- A small component will be allocated to hospital feeding. An estimated one million patients will receive full rations consisting of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil when hospitalized.

Donations of special foods, such as the 90 tons of high energy biscuits already pledged, will be distributed to appropriate groups within the target population.

It should be emphasized that also this increased WFP commitment will cover only a fraction of the country's 1997 food production shortfall. Provided the Government can

import 500,000 tons or one million tons (as the Government has indicated) through barter or credit arrangements, and the WFP commitment of 203,625 tons for defined target groups is met, there still remains a food deficit of over one million tons. Additional assistance on a bilateral basis, in concessional or grant terms, is required. The Government has indicated that apart from the groups targeted by WFP, coal miners performing demanding physical work under difficult conditions will need additional food. They are not included in the WFP food-for-work scheme which only comprises activities related to the restoration of flood-affected agricultural land and rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.

IV. GOVERNMENT POLICY

The Public Distribution System (PDS) is the central mechanism through which all basic necessities are provided to the entire population. Prices are heavily subsidized. The only exception to those eligible to participate in the PDS are collective farm workers and their families, who receive their annual foodgrain allocations in one instalment immediately after the October harvest. The rationing system through the PDS used to be highly sophisticated with a multi-tiered system of food allocations related to the demands of work. Because of the crop shortfalls, rations have over the last year been drastically reduced with the same low allocation to everyone independent of type of work.

Emergency assistance under this phase is not in support of the PDS system. It is essentially directed to members of collective farms and their families, who are not entitled to buy the subsidised food of the PDS. Those in the most seriously affected areas, who lost a substantial part of the expected crop, will need additional food to meet even minimal requirements. WFP food rations to support heavy physical work will be provided to farm families and workers participating in the various food-for-work activities.

Infants and children in nurseries and kindergartens have as far as possible been protected against the prevailing food shortages. However, State rations have had to be reduced also for them and WFP will supplement those rations.

With the worsening of the food supply situation, admittance of malnourished people into hospitals is expected to increase. WFP food will supplement the Government's limited resources for institutional feeding.

As demonstrated in the ongoing and the previous phases of the emergency operation, the PDS can be used to reach selected target groups effectively. WFP intends to use this channel also for the assistance proposed for 1997.

Given the serious nutritional implications of prolonged periods of insufficient food intake the PDS will also need support. Bilateral programme food aid from donors and commercial imports are essential elements in providing critical support in covering the requirements of the population.

V. MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee (FDRC)) and the Ministry of Food Administration (MFA) will be the executing agencies for the implementation of the operation. The MFA will be responsible for the handling, storage, transportation and distribution of the commodities. Distribution plans will be agreed to in advance between the MFA and the WFP Country Director. The FDRC will liaise with the WFP Country Office with regard to the planning, implementation and overall management of the various activities. The Ministry of Public Health (MPH) will assist in the implementation of the supplementary feeding components and the Agriculture Commission will co-ordinate activities under the food-for-work component. The Government will continue to meet all costs for internal transport, storage and handling of the commodities.

The port of Nampo, which is well connected with the national road and railways network, will continue to be the main port of entry. However, the port of Wonsan on the east coast offers a convenient alternative. Use of this port would significantly reduce up-country transportation costs but problems related to the handling of bulk shipments will have to be solved.

A WFP Country Office was established in Pyongyang in November 1995.

Implementation of the first two phases of the emergency has demonstrated that tight monitoring in DPR Korea is possible and early concerns about WFP's ability to target and supervise the distribution of food aid have been overcome. Provision for staff, field travel and office costs have been made in the budget proposal for this submission.

In order to assess the nutritional situation resulting from the food losses during the floods of the last two years, and from the extremely low level of food available through the Public Distribution System, a nutritional assessment will be undertaken by WFP at the beginning of the operation. Budgetary provisions have been made for such a survey. Modalities will be agreed upon between the Government and the Programme.

A study tour for three Government officials who will be responsible for the food-for-work activities, accompanied by a WFP National Officer, to China has been included in the budget. The purpose of the tour is to familiarize concerned officials with the various aspects of organizing and managing WFP food-for-work activities, since the phenomenon is completely unknown in DPR Korea.

Emergency assistance to infants and children is intended to secure the full cereal requirements to this highly vulnerable group throughout the country. This will be organized in close cooperation with the MPH and will be coordinated with UNICEF, which is also providing assistance to children.

A number of NGOs contribute to the WFP operation. The Programme also monitors NGO food shipments intended for DPR Korea, especially for emergency activities, such as food-for-work.

VI. FOOD BASKET AND DETAILED BUDGET

Details of the proposed emergency operation are summarized as follows:

- (i) Activities:
- a) Food for work involving clearing of agricultural land, rehabilitation/repair of rural infrastructure and disaster mitigation schemes.
 - b) Supplementary food assistance for children under-six.
 - c) Institutional feeding (hospitals).
- (ii) Beneficiaries:
- a) 250,000 farmers in the flood-affected areas and 850,000 dependants.
 - b) 2,600,000 children, representing all under-six in the country.
 - c) 1,000,000 people in hospitals.
- (iii) Period:
- a) A total of 160 workdays during slack agricultural periods.
 - b) Twelve months, from April 1997 to March 1998. 360 feeding days in nurseries, 250 days in kindergartens.
 - c) For an average of 10 days per patient.
- (iv) Food basket: The food is intended to meet the immediate nutritional needs of seriously affected population groups. The proposed food basket reflects basic needs, according to the following ration:

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Ration (grams/day)</u>
a) Food-for-work	Cereals	2,000 (family ration)
b) Children	Cereals/CSB ^{1/}	100
	Pulses	20
	Vegetable oil	15

^{1/} CSB: Reserved for babies and malnourished children. Will replace corresponding quantity of cereals.

c) Hospitals	Cereals	400
	Pulses	30
	Vegetable oil	30

- (v) Commodities: Requirements under the three components will be:

		<u>Tons</u>
a) Cereals		80.000
b) Cereals		68.100
Fortified blended food		20.000
Pulses		17.620
Vegetable oil		13.215
High energy biscuits		90
Sub-total		112.025
c) Cereals		4.000
Pulses		300
Vegetable oil		300
Sub-total		4.600
Total) Cereals		152.100
a-c) Fortified blended food		20.000
Pulses		17.920
Vegetable oil		13.515
High energy biscuits		90
Total		203.625

(iv) Operational budget:

Commodity	Quantity (mt)	Cost \$/mt	Total cost \$
1. Commodity Cost			
Cereals ¹⁾	152,100		42,129,000
CSB	20,000		8,303,500
Pulses	17,920		8,960,000
Vegetable Oil	13,515		11,768,500
High energy biscuits	90.72		328,000
Sub-total:	203,625.72		71,489,000
2. External Transport			15,019,680
3. Superintendence			916,317
4. Direct Support Costs ²⁾			2,640,350
5. Indirect Support Costs			5,403,921
TOTAL COST:			95,469,268

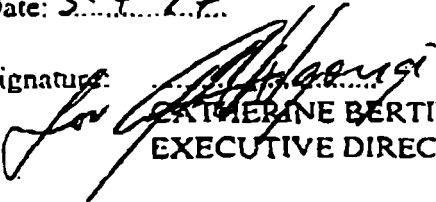
¹⁾ 25% rice and 75% maize assumed²⁾ See Annex

VII. RECOMMENDATION

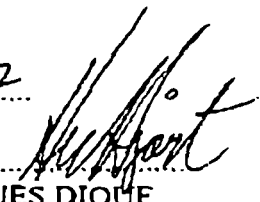
The feeding operation in favour of 4,700,000 people (including 850,000 indirect beneficiaries) is recommended for joint approval within the budget as shown above under point (vi).

VIII. APPROVAL

Date: 3.4.97

Signature: CATHERINE BERTINI
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, WFP

Date: 3.4.97

Signature: JACQUES DIOUF
DIRECTOR GENERAL, FAO

ANNEX

DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS

\$

Country based staff	
Salaries	1,423,100
Travel, DSA	568,750
Consultants	
Consultancy fees	18,000
Consultants travel, DSA	15,000
Bureau staff	
Programme Coordinator, 12 months	106,000
Travel, DSA	31,000
Study tour (food-for-work)	40,000
Information activities (REP)	20,000
Office rental, utilities, cleaning	36,000
Office equipment, supplies	25,000
Vehicles	
Purchase	97,500
Fuel, maintenance	85,000
Communications	85,000
Non-Food Items	90,000
TOTAL	2,640,350

ANNEX 2

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS

Project Number:	5710.02 Recipient Country: KDR
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Staff Costs (see breakdown on Addendum 1)	SUS	SUS
International		
UN Volunteer (14 months)		
National Professional Officers		
International Consultants & SSA		
Local staff & Temporaries		
Sub-Total Project Personnel		1 423 100
Technical Support Services(Consultants and Bureau Staff)		
Project Appraisal		
Project evaluation		
Sub-Total Technical Support		170 000
Travel and DSA		
International	456 000	
In Country	112 750	
Sub-Total Travel		568 750
Office Expenses		
Rental of facility	36 000	
Utilities		
Communications	85 000	
Office Supplies	25 000	
Equipment Repair & Maintenance		
Sub-Total Office Expenses		146 000
Vehicle Operations		
Vehicle Maintenance		
Vehicle Fuel		
Sub-Total Vehicle Operations		85 000
Equipment		
Communication Equipment		
Vehicles	97 500	
Computer Equipment		
Agricultural Equipment		
Warehouse Equipment		
Other Equipment (specify)		
Sub-Total Equipment		97 500
Non-Food Items		
Storage Facilities	90 000	
Kitchen Utensils		
Seeds		
Milling Costs		
Other: STUDY TOUR (FOOD-FOR-WORK)	40 000	130 000
Sub-Total Non-Food Items		
Other: INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	20 000	20 000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS		2 640 350

Staff

STAFFING DETAILS			ADDENDUM 1				
International	Post Title	Incumbent	Grade	#Mos.	Cost/Yr	Amount	Total
	Country Director		P5				
	Deputy Country Director		P4				
	Field Monitor		P3				
	Food Aid Monitor (7 posts)		P2				
	International Admin. Asst.		G7				
	International Secretary		G5				

Total Int

1,423,100

UNV	Post Title	Incumbent	Grade	#Mos.	Staff Cost/Yr	Amount
	Liaison Officer (Food Aid Liaison Unit)					

Total UNV

Net. Prof. Off.	Post Title	Incumbent	Grade	#Mos.	Staff Cost/Yr	Amount
-----------------	------------	-----------	-------	-------	---------------	--------

Total Net. Prof. Off.

Int'l Consultant	Post Title	Incumbent	Grade	#Mos.	Staff Cost/Yr	Amount
------------------	------------	-----------	-------	-------	---------------	--------

Total Int'l CST

Loc. Staff & Temp.	Post Title	Incumbent	Grade	#Mos.	Staff Cost/Yr	Amount
	Local Gs (8 posts)					

Total Local Staff & Temp. Asst.

TOTAL PROJECT STAFF

1,423,100

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CONGRESSMAN

TONY HALL NEWS

Third District, Ohio

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

April 8, 1997

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202/225-6465

U.S. CONGRESSMAN TONY HALL DETAILS EVIDENCE OF IMMINENT FAMINE IN NORTH KOREA

TOKYO -- U.S. Congressman Tony P. Hall, D-Ohio, today reported the findings of his humanitarian mission to North Korea. Hall, who has travelled extensively to famine-stricken regions, visited several key regions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea April 4-7.

Hall's delegation included Dr. Brent Burkholder of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, an epidemiologist experienced with humanitarian disasters, and with the Korean people. The visit was Hall's second; the first, in August 1996, came just weeks after North Korea's "breadbasket" region was hit by a flood now considered to be a significant factor in reducing the harvest by half.

Aid workers from leading international humanitarian organizations -- including UNICEF, the International and American Red Cross organizations, the World Food Programme, World Vision, Mercy Corps, and numerous others -- have repeatedly warned that the poor harvests of 1995 and 1996 have left North Korea's people facing starvation by summer. Estimates by these organizations and by the U.S. State Department put the number of people at risk of death between 6 and 8 million.

"I was stunned by what I saw during my visit to North Korea, and by how much worse conditions there have gotten since I was there last August," Hall said. "Evidence of slow starvation on a massive scale was plain wherever we made an effort to look, and it was consistent throughout the several regions we visited. We repeatedly heard -- from Korean people in every walk of life, and from aid workers -- that food rations have been just 100-150 grams a day for many weeks. That is barely half a bowl of rice, and less than 500 calories. We also often heard that meat has not been available in many areas since the July 1995 floods, and that few homes were heated during the past winter. We saw support for all of these assertions written in the diseases that now prey on many people, and in the scarcity of both livestock and trees.

"I also was surprised by DPRK officials' willingness to let my delegation visit the regions we asked to see, as well as nurseries, hospitals, clinics and other sites I requested in order to speak directly with people. In addition, Barbara Slavin, a reporter for USA Today, the United States' largest newspaper, was granted a visa to cover my mission, access that is rarely granted to working journalists. The DPRK needs to do more to allow other reporters and aid workers the

access they need to do their jobs. But its recent moves mark a break with a precedent that dates back to the 1800s, when this region first earned its reputation as the 'Hermit Kingdom.'

"Despite the broad access I had, I am well aware that a visit of four days does not make me an expert capable of assessing the full scope of the disaster that North Koreans are facing. I was encouraged by the DPRK's approval for the World Food Programme to do a comprehensive nutritional analysis, and hope this work will be completed quickly.

"However, I do have some expertise on hunger, gained by watching too many people starve to death. In the past four days, I saw enough to confirm the many reports that North Korea is rapidly descending into the Hell of a severe famine.

In Anju City, I visited a private home unannounced on Saturday morning. A young woman there said, through a Korean-speaker in my delegation, that her small family already had eaten the rice-and-corn gruel that would be their only meal that day. There was no food in the house, so Sunday's meal depended on finding food somehow. I stopped another girl who was busy foraging for grass, clover -- any greens that may be edible. Her family had not eaten since Friday. And I spoke with an older woman hurrying home with the dried cabbage leaves that were to be the only nutrient in the soup that was her day's meal.

I also visited a distribution center in Anju City that serves more than 2,000 residents. In 1996, that center received less than one-quarter the usual food ration. Its last delivery this year had arrived 10 days earlier; its next was uncertain.

In Sinuiju, on the Chinese border, trade on the black market appears to have eased conditions somewhat, although the last shipment of food to the public distribution system had come a month ago. There are other signs of slow starvation clearly written in babies' dangerously low birth rates, and in a mortality rate that is markedly higher than in past years. The local hospital's last antibiotics, shipped by a private aid organization last October, had run out. The hospital had not been heated once last winter, according to a doctor there.

The situation was similar at a clinic in Pakchon City, whose 400 out-patients were mostly children sickened by the diseases that are the hallmark of too little food and bad water: respiratory problems, intestinal disease, scalps going bald for want of nutrients. Officials said 30 children had died this winter, up from 20 last winter.

Most heart-wrenching of all were the children I saw: three-year-olds whose growth already was so stunted that they looked just half their age. Six-month-olds who were shockingly underweight. Orphans whose mothers had died in childbirth, or from hunger-related diseases. I doubt one of them will live to see this year's harvest.

"North Korea's crisis has been called a 'stealth famine' -- because the old have protected the children, whose deaths otherwise tend to capture the sympathies of aid donors and political leaders alike. DPRK officials' media blackout has made the situation worse, because it kept the crisis off of the world's TV screens. But two years of consistent reports by the world's leading humanitarian organizations mean the world no longer can claim this famine is not on the world's radar screen.

"I am from Dayton, Ohio, which won worldwide attention as the site of the historic peace accords that ended the killing in Bosnia. Most of the people I talk to, at home and abroad, think the world waited too long to act in Bosnia. Certainly history will show that once decisive action was taken and backed by the community of nations, the effect was dramatic.

"In the case of North Korea, the time has come for the United States, leaders in this region, European nations, officials at the United Nations and private aid organizations to sit down and devise a comprehensive plan to help the people of North Korea escape starvation this spring. We did it amid the tangled politics of Bosnia. We united when the menace was Iraq. Surely we can do it when millions of people's lives are at stake. For the United States, this should be especially urgent, because the 37,000 American servicemen and women stationed on North Korea's border could easily become involved if hunger drives either its people or its government to act desperately.

"Passing the hat for pennies is no way to collect the sums needed to avert a disaster of this scope. The international community has ample cause to hold the DPRK to higher standards of openness and cooperation and, just as the DPRK's leaders have agreed to careful monitoring of food aid, they should agree to other safeguards.

"But the present course courts the dangers inherent in using food as a weapon against hungry people. No nation should do that: not North Korea, and certainly not any nation whose people are well-fed.

"There should be no shame in hunger, and its existence deserves to be treated as more than a sideshow to the geopolitical concerns that recently have dominated too many political leaders' attentions. Hunger is a curse that has darkened the history of China, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and many other nations. In North Korea, it is one that demands immediate action."

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Time

From: *Deborah DeYoung*
 Company: *US Rep Tony Hall*
 Location: *Dept. Charge*

Fax # *206-0351*
 Original:

Telephone # *205-6465*

CONGRESSMAN

TONY HALL NEWS

Third District, Ohio

2264 Rayburn House
 Office Building

Washington, D.C. 20515
 (202) 225-6465

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
 April 8, 1997

CONTACT: Eric Humpert
 202/225-6465

U.S. CONGRESSMAN TONY HALL DETAILS EVIDENCE OF IMMINENT FAMINE IN NORTH KOREA

TOKYO -- U.S. Congressman Tony P. Hall, D-Ohio, today reported the findings of his humanitarian mission to North Korea. Hall, who has travelled extensively to famine-stricken regions, visited several key regions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea April 4-7.

Hall's delegation included Dr. Brent Burkholder of the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, an epidemiologist experienced with humanitarian disasters, and with the Korean people. The visit was Hall's second; the first, in August 1996, came just weeks after North Korea's "breadbasket" region was hit by a flood now considered to be a significant factor in reducing the harvest by half.

Aid workers from leading international humanitarian organizations -- including UNICEF, the International and American Red Cross organizations, the World Food Programme, World Vision, Mercy Corps, and numerous others -- have repeatedly warned that the poor harvests of 1995 and 1996 have left North Korea's people facing starvation by summer. Estimates by these organizations and by the U.S. State Department put the number of people at risk of death between 6 and 8 million.

"I was stunned by what I saw during my visit to North Korea, and by how much worse conditions there have gotten since I was there last August," Hall said. "Evidence of slow starvation on a massive scale was plain wherever we made an effort to look, and it was consistent throughout the several regions we visited. We repeatedly heard -- from Korean people in every walk of life, and from aid workers -- that food rations have been just 100-150 grams a day for many weeks. That is barely half a bowl of rice, and less than 500 calories. We also often heard that meat has not been available in many areas since the July 1995 floods, and that few homes were heated during the past winter. We saw support for all of these assertions written in the diseases that now prey on many people, and in the scarcity of both livestock and trees.

"I also was surprised by DPRK officials' willingness to let my delegation visit the regions we asked to see, as well as nurseries, hospitals, clinics and other sites I requested in order to speak directly with people. In addition, Barbara Slavin, a reporter for USA Today, the United States' largest newspaper, was granted a visa to cover my mission, access that is rarely granted to working journalists. The DPRK needs to do more to allow other reporters and aid workers the

access they need to do their jobs. But its recent moves mark a break with a precedent that dates back to the 1800s, when this region first earned its reputation as the 'Hermit Kingdom.'

"Despite the broad access I had, I am well aware that a visit of four days does not make me an expert capable of assessing the full scope of the disaster that North Koreans are facing. I was encouraged by the DPRK's approval for the World Food Programme to do a comprehensive nutritional analysis, and hope this work will be completed quickly.

"However, I do have some expertise on hunger, gained by watching too many people starve to death. In the past four days, I saw enough to confirm the many reports that North Korea is rapidly descending into the Hell of a severe famine.

In Anju City, I visited a private home unannounced on Saturday morning. A young woman there said, through a Korean-speaker in my delegation, that her small family already had eaten the rice-and-corn gruel that would be their only meal that day. There was no food in the house, so Sunday's meal depended on finding food somehow. I stopped another girl who was busy foraging for grass, clover -- any greens that may be edible. Her family had not eaten since Friday. And I spoke with an older woman hurrying home with the dried cabbage leaves that were to be the only nutrient in the soup that was her day's meal.

I also visited a distribution center in Anju City that serves more than 2,000 residents. In 1996, that center received less than one-quarter the usual food ration. Its last delivery this year had arrived 10 days earlier; its next was uncertain.

In Sinuiju, on the Chinese border, trade on the black market appears to have eased conditions somewhat, although the last shipment of food to the public distribution system had come a month ago. There are other signs of slow starvation clearly written in babies' dangerously low birth rates, and in a mortality rate that is markedly higher than in past years. The local hospital's last antibiotics, shipped by a private aid organization last October, had run out. The hospital had not been heated once last winter, according to a doctor there.

The situation was similar at a clinic in Pakchon City, whose 400 out-patients were mostly children sickened by the diseases that are the hallmark of too little food and bad water: respiratory problems, intestinal disease, scalps going bald for want of nutrients. Officials said 30 children had died this winter, up from 20 last winter.

Most heart-wrenching of all were the children I saw: three-year-olds whose growth already was so stunted that they looked just half their age. Six-month-olds who were shockingly underweight. Orphans whose mothers had died in childbirth, or from hunger-related diseases. I doubt one of them will live to see this year's harvest.

"North Korea's crisis has been called a 'stealth famine' -- because the old have protected the children, whose deaths otherwise tend to capture the sympathies of aid donors and political leaders alike. DPRK officials' media blackout has made the situation worse, because it kept the crisis off of the world's TV screens. But two years of consistent reports by the world's leading humanitarian organizations mean the world no longer can claim this famine is not on the world's radar screen.

"I am from Dayton, Ohio, which won worldwide attention as the site of the historic peace accords that ended the killing in Bosnia. Most of the people I talk to, at home and abroad, think the world waited too long to act in Bosnia. Certainly history will show that once decisive action was taken and backed by the community of nations, the effect was dramatic.

"In the case of North Korea, the time has come for the United States, leaders in this region, European nations, officials at the United Nations and private aid organizations to sit down and devise a comprehensive plan to help the people of North Korea escape starvation this spring. We did it amid the tangled politics of Bosnia. We united when the menace was Iraq. Surely we can do it when millions of people's lives are at stake. For the United States, this should be especially urgent, because the 37,000 American servicemen and women stationed on North Korea's border could easily become involved if hunger drives either its people or its government to act desperately.

"Passing the hat for pennies is no way to collect the sums needed to avert a disaster of this scope. The international community has ample cause to hold the DPRK to higher standards of openness and cooperation and, just as the DPRK's leaders have agreed to careful monitoring of food aid, they should agree to other safeguards.

"But the present course courts the dangers inherent in using food as a weapon against hungry people. No nation should do that: not North Korea, and certainly not any nation whose people are well-fed.

"There should be no shame in hunger, and its existence deserves to be treated as more than a sideshow to the geopolitical concerns that recently have dominated too many political leaders' attentions. Hunger is a curse that has darkened the history of China, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and many other nations. In North Korea, it is one that demands immediate action."

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
004. memo	Jack Pritchard to James Steinberg re briefing memo (6 pages)	07/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Peter Smith (Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs)
OA/Box Number: 2253

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea-Food Assistance, 1996-1997 [2]

2009-0528-F

kc1514

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
005. paper	re Korean food aid (2 pages)	07/30/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Peter Smith (Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs)
OA/Box Number: 2253

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea-Food Assistance, 1996-1997 [2]

2009-0528-F

kc1514

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ID:

JUL 28 '97

18:40 No.016 P.01



World Food Programme
Programa Mundial d Alimento
The Food Aid Organization of

Via Cristoforo Col

Tel. (Switchboard): +396 / 5228...

Telex: 626675 WFP I

Post-it® Fax Note 7671		Date 7/29	# of pages 2
To Richard Ragan		From D.C. COUTTS	
Co./Dept. NSC		Co. WFP	
Phone #		Phone # 963 6801	
Fax # 202 4569140		Fax # 963 8019	

FROM: Judy Cheng-Hopkins Director Asia and Pacific Region FAX: 0033-0-3220.2040 Internal: E-mail: judy.cheng-hopkins@wfp.org		No. of fax (for Cable Entry only) NH FIR RF PAGE 1 OF 2		23 July 1997	
TO: Mr. Len Rogers Deputy Assistant Administrator Bureau for Humanitarian Response USAID Washington, D.C. FAX: 001-202-647.0218		CC: Mr. Dave Hagen Chief, BHR-FFP-ER Washington FAX: 001-703-351.0118 oc 0154			

contribution for DPRK, we have been hearing bits and pieces about how these 55,000 MT will be handled. We had a meeting with Ms. Bertini today and would like to suggest that you handle it in the following way:

1) That either you provide general feeding through PDG in one province according to your predetermined criteria or target at a narrower population such as children 7-12, again through the PDG.

2) That as with the EU, the US Government directly clears the issue of US NGO monitors, their numbers and names with the DPRK authorities.

3) That these NGO monitors (agreed upon) be seconded to WFP and report directly to the WFP Country Director for ease of administration. For operations as sensitive as the one we have in DPRK, to have any other structure where the reporting lines and chain of command are not completely clear, could backfire. After all, the whole idea is to effectively and efficiently get the food out to people in need and to monitor. Any misunderstanding or tensions would just detract from this ultimate goal and complicate relations with host government for both you and us.

4) If you should still be having a meeting Thursday to discuss distribution plans etc. please try to schedule in advance so that we can participate on conference call.

FOR INTERNAL USE DATE OF TRANSMISSION: Time: Ref. No:	DISTRIBUTION: ED, DED, Graissac, Callagher, Tan Myat, Strippoli, Rowe, Crosthwaite, D.Coutts, Cheng-Hopkins, Iluss, OAP chrono. Reg.
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WFP • FAX

PAGE 2

WFP looks forward to collaborating and working with the USG and US NGOs but we must be realistic and agree on a system that is manageable and will serve the purpose for which it was set up.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards.

JUL 28 '97

18:40 No.016 P.O. 001

ID:



World Food Programme
Programa Mundial d Alimento
The Food Aid Organization of

Via Cristoforo Col

Tel. (Switchboard): +396 / 5228...

Telex: 626675 WFP I

Post-It* Fax Note 7671		Date 7/29	# of pages 2
To Richard Ragan		From D.C. COURTTS	
Co./Dept. NSC		Co. WFP	
Phone #		Phone # 963 684	
Fax # 202 4569140		Fax # 963 8019	

FROM: Judy Cheng-Hopkins Director Asia and Pacific Region <i>Judy</i>		No. of fax (for Cable Unit only) NH NR RF	
FAX 0039-6-5228.2863 Internal: Email: judy.cheng-hopkins@wfp.org		PAGE 1 OF 2	
TO: Mr. Len Rogers Deputy Assistant Administrator Bureau for Humanitarian Response USAID Washington, D.C. FAX: 001-202-647.0218		CC: Mr. Dave Hagen Chief, BHR-FPP-ER Washington FAX: 001-703-351.0118 oc 0154	

Further to our telephone conversation of 15 July 1997 regarding the status of the 55,000 MT USG contribution for DPRK, we have been hearing bits and pieces about how these 55,000 MT will be handled. We had a meeting with Ms. Bertini today and would like to suggest that you handle it in the following way:

1) That either you provide general feeding through PDS in one province according to your predetermined criteria or target at a narrower population such as children 7-12, again through the PDS.

2) That as with the EU, the US Government directly clears the issue of US NGO monitors, their numbers and names with the DPRK authorities.

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WFP • FAX**PAGE 2**

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I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

BHR FAX COVER SHEETDATE: 7/29/97**PLEASE DELIVER TO:**NAME: Richard RaganOFFICE: NSC ROOM NUMBER: _____TEL: _____ FAX: 202/456-9140**THIS MESSAGE FROM:**NAME: E PicardOFFICE: BHR/FFP ROOM NUMBER: _____TEL: 703/351-0161 FAX: _____**MESSAGE**

Rich - Here is the latest info on
the commodity/freight procurement.
Will update it and when this picture
changes.

Regards /EP

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 2

P.L. 480, Title II Emergency Food Aid: DPRK (North Korea)
 Vessel Schedule: U.S. Response to WFP revised appeal, July 1997

	<u>tonnage</u>	<u>load-USA</u>	<u>discharge-DPRK</u>
JUDY LITRICO:	24,750 MT	Aug 1-4 (TACOMA)	Aug 21
OVERSEAS MARILYN:	24,000 MT	Aug 1-4 (GULF)	Sep 7
OVERSEAS HARRIETTE:	24,000 MT	Aug 21-26 (GULF)	Sep 28
SUPERITAS:	27,797 MT	Aug 20-28 (GULF)	Oct 10
=====			
Total tons:	100,547 MT		
=====			

Notes:

- (1) All vessels are U.S.-flag except the SUPERITAS.
- (2) All ships will carry maize in bulk with bags except the SUPERITAS which will carry 10,000 MT rice, 5000 MT CSB, and 12,797 MT of maize. This includes 547 MT of maize that were shortloaded during a prior shipping period.
- (2) Dates for "load-USA" indicate a specific loading window, or laydays, at U.S. Gulf Coast ports (GULF), except for the JUDY LITRICO which will load in Tacoma, WA (TACOMA). The date for "discharge-DPRK" is the ETA at Nampo, DPRK.
- (3) PVO Consortium will monitor 55,000 metric tons (MT) of maize.
- (4) WFP will monitor 45,000 MT of rice, CSB, and maize.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

BHR FAX COVER SHEETDATE: 7/24/97

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Richard RaganOFFICE: NSC ROOM NUMBER: _____TEL: _____ FAX: 202/456-9140

THIS MESSAGE FROM:

NAME: PearlOFFICE: BHR/FFP ROOM NUMBER: _____TEL: 703/351-0161 FAX: _____**MESSAGE**

As discussed with Dave Hager.
Regards/Em

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

DPRK WFP/PVO Relationship

1. PVO Consortium will field a team (called "Technical Assistance Team" by the EC) to monitor the distribution of its food aid to the DPRK. The PVO Consortium will be responsible for identifying the Team members and in submitting the visa requirements to the DPRK authorities. (We assume that State will send an endorsement letter).

2. The Team will ~~work in concert with the WFP~~ ^{under the leadership} in Pyongyang. In this regard, the Team Leader will report daily to the WFP Team Leader in Pyongyang and will consult closely with the WFP Team Leader on issues of interest.

Some specifics of this collaboration and cooperation that the Team will have with WFP are:

(a) Agreement on the distribution plan for the 55,000 Mt of assistance (WFP/PVO). This distribution plan will be jointly presented to the DPRK. Any disagreement on the plan, by WFP or the DPRK, should be referred to USAID/FFP for necessary follow-up.

(b) The PVO Team should provide reports to WFP as negotiated with WFP Pongyang, and keep WFP Pyongyang informed daily of issues and progress. In addition, the PVO Team will report directly to its overseas sponsors, both orally and with written reports. These reports will simultaneously be copied to USAID/FFP.

(c) Similarly, WFP will provide the PVO Team with daily reports on other distribution progress or issues with the DPRK authorities.

(d) The PVO Team will depend on advice and counsel of WFP Pyongyang on issues dealing with DPRK authorities relative to this program. If it is determined by the Team and WFP that distribution issues should be discussed with the authorities, WFP should lead that discussion. If there is disagreement between WFP and the PVO Team, that disagreement should be referred to USAID/FFP, the provider of the assistance, for final guidance.

3. WFP will provide the Team with Office Support, (fax, telephone, desks) as possible, and will assist the Team in arranging its logistics requirements. If necessary, this assistance will include the support of the three WFP field offices.

4. WFP will make available to the Team all information related to other shipments and distributions, and facilitate access to other UN organizations (e.g., UNICEF) as necessary.

5. WFP will assure the cooperation of the DPRK for the unloading, storage, and transportation of the commodities being provided to the Team, and the WFP will provide the Team with the benefit of its experience in the development of the distribution plan for the 55,000 MT.

6. Issues related to operational details will immediately be referred to USAID/FFP for resolution.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

BHR FAX COVER SHEETDATE: 7/28/97

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Richard RyanOFFICE: NSSC ROOM NUMBER: _____TEL: _____ FAX: 202/456 9140

THIS MESSAGE FROM:

NAME: E. PicardOFFICE: BHR/FRP ROOM NUMBER: _____TEL: 103/351-0161 FAX: 703/351-0164**MESSAGE**

Rich, Please find faxed note from WFP regarding the "relationship" document sent to you last week (7/24). This is the language apparently agreed upon between Len and WFP/ Rome last Friday. WFP only shared the note with us today at 12:30.

Regards / SP

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

ID:

JUL 28'97 18:26 NO.012 P.01



World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial de
Alimentos

Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

برنامج
الاغذية
العالمية

FAX

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations

Via Cristoforo Colombo, 426 • 00145 Rome • Italy

Tel. (Switchboard): +396 / 5228.21

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+396 / 5960.2111

FROM: Judy Cheng-Hopkins Director Asia and Pacific Region		No. of fax (for Cable Unit only):	
FAX: 0039-n-5228.2863 Internal.		PAGE 1 OF 2	
Email: judy.cheng-hopkins@wfp.org		28 July 1997	
TO: Mr. Len Rogers Deputy Assistant Administrator Bureau for Humanitarian Response USAID Washington, D.C.		CC: Mr. Dave Hagen Chief, BHR-FFP-ER Washington Mr. Eric Picard BHR, FFP Washington Fax: 001-703 351.0164 Ms. Birgitta Karlgen WFP Country Director, China FAX: 00850 2-3817.639	
FAX: 001-202-647.0218			

Further to our discussion on Friday, 18 July, and in response to Mr. Hagen's Note on DPRK/WFP/PVO relationship, dated 24 July 1997, let me confirm our understanding of some of the nitty-gritty issues.

(1) While we agree with Mr. Hagen that the PVO team report to WFP on a daily basis, we feel that the arrangements outlined still sound like a separate independent operation for the PVOs. Thus, instead of paragraph (d), "the PVO team will depend on the views and counsel of WFP Pyongyang", you and I have agreed to the wording as follows:

"The PVO team will work through WFP Pyongyang and will take the advice and counsel of WFP Pyongyang on issues dealing with DPRK authorities relative to this programme."

(2) WFP is responsible for the PVO teams' professional conduct and if an individual monitor is not working out, WFP will recommend the removal of that monitor and the consortium will comply with this recommendation. By the same token, WFP will provide protection for the PVO staff, if warranted, and obviously depending on their contractual status with WFP, this protection will vary. As we stated

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ID:

WFP • FAX

PAGE 2

earlier, the reporting line and chain of command must be completely clear, otherwise the system will be unmanageable.

(1) To Mr. Hagen and Mr. Picard: Sorry I did not get back to you on Friday. I hope that this response is clear enough for our joint final position vis-a-vis the PVO consortium.

Best regards

STATUS OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR DPR KOREA THROUGH THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (US\$)

Donor	1st Appeal (1995)	2nd Appeal (1996)	3rd Appeal (1997)	Quantity allocated	Budget revision (July 97) (current)	Quantity allocated (current)	Total (1995-1997)	% of total
	\$ 8.5 million (US \$)	\$ 25.9 million (US \$)	\$ 95.8 million (US \$)	203,666 mt (mt)	\$ 45.685 million (US \$)	129,534 mt (mt)		
ARCHER DANIELS MIDLAND (US-firm)			300 000	111	700 000	216	1 000 000	0.8%
AUSTRALIA	377 550	396 400	2 210 937	7 567			2 984 887	2.4%
CANADA			1 449 275	3 386			1 449 275	1.2%
CITY OF YOKOHAMA (JAPAN)		8 699					8 699	0.01%
CONCERN WORLDWIDE (Insh NGO)			50 000	94	100 000	96	150 000	0.12%
DENMARK	505 056	340 451	310 559	300			1 156 066	0.9%
EUROPEAN COMMISSION (DG8)		9 300 000	8 941 885	34 609	12 500 000	49 000	30 741 885	24.8%
FINLAND	22 617	66 254	100 000	97			188 871	0.2%
FRIENDS OF WFP (NGO)	42 312	103 515					145 826	0.1%
GEORGE TY FOUNDATION (Philippine NGO)					20 000	19	20 000	0.02%
GERMANY			2 312 138	11 304			2 312 138	1.9%
IRELAND					753 858	750	753 858	0.6%
JAPAN		5 250 000					5 250 000	4.2%
KOREAN RESOURCE CENTRE (Australian NGO)					23 487	114	23 487	0.02%
KOREA, SOUTH		2 000 000	16 527 097	59 852			18 527 097	15.0%
NETHERLANDS	304 272		150 000	282			454 272	0.4%
NEW ZEALAND		67 336	242 576	915			309 912	0.3%
NORWAY	116 505	782 890	1 436 827	4 141	250 000		2 586 222	2.1%
OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)					400 000	1 156	400 000	0.3%
OXFAM HONG KONG			38 722				38 722	0.03%
PHILIPPINES, THE					20 000	19	20 000	0.02%
PRIVATE (UK)	14 263		806				15 069	0.01%
RELIEF CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF JAPAN (NGO)			38 255	37			38 255	0.03%
SHINNYO-EN (Japanese NGO)					17 699	17	17 699	0.01%
SPAIN			250 000	470			250 000	0.20%
SUMMIT COUNCIL (NGO)		299 646					299 646	0.2%
SVA (Japanese NGO)			10 000				10 000	0.01%
SWEDEN	1 837 650	1 135 299	1 955 671	3 149			4 928 620	4.0%
SWITZERLAND	2 070 080	800 000					2 870 080	2.3%
UNITED KINGDOM		154 674					154 674	0.1%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2 000 000	6 200 000	22 900 000	77 061	15 122 000	45 000	46 222 000	37.4%
WORLD VISION (NGO)		321 402	100 000	250			421 402	0.3%
TOTAL	7 290 304	27 226 567	59 324 748	203 665	29 907 044	96 387	123 748 663	100%
% OF CONTRIBUTION AGAINST THE APPEAL	85.8%	105.1%	62.1%	100%	65.5%	74.4%		

N.B. The discrepancy in commodities resourced vs the resourcing of the total appeal is due to the effort to provide low-value, high volume commodities (such as cereals) in order to more quickly respond to the urgent need. This has enabled WFP to initially deliver more tonnage with less funds

* These figures are provisional or estimates

** No tonnage is involved as this contribution is allocated to finance the fuel costs.

30-07-97 11:20:03

RE: bprx5710.xls

**ESTIMATED BILATERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO DPR KOREA
(NOT THROUGH WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME) April 1997 to present**

Donor	Commodity	Quantity (mt)	Est. value (US\$)	Remarks
Action for Churches Together (NGO)	rice	2 000	\$ 600 000	
Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) (US-based NGO)	noodles	70		*1
Austria			\$ 41 000	
CARITAS	rice maize other	4 600 2 000 91	\$ 1 750 000	
CARITAS/Canadian Food Grains Bank/CIDA	wheat	15 000	\$ 3 000 000	
China	maize	70 000	\$ 12 950 000	
Eugene Bell Centennial Foundation (US-based NGO)	maize	1 600	\$ 298 000	
European Commission	cereal equivalent v.oil pulses blended food	75 000 5 000 5 000 5 000	\$ 28 400 000	
International Federation of Red Cross/ South Korean Red Cross/South Korea/ Federation of Korean Industries	wheat flour rice milk powder potatoes maize	1 240 4 103 10 1 900 65 015	\$ 14 031 275	CIF-value
Italy	rice		\$ 294 118	CIF-value
Mennonite Central Committee/Caritas (US-based NGO's)	canned beef	91		
Mercy Corps International (US-based NGO)	wheat flour	19	\$ 5 510	
Switzerland	beef	480	\$ 1 058 000	
Taiwan	rice	2 000	\$ 600 000	
United States of America	maize	55 000	\$ 12 073 000	*2
Vietnam	rice	1 000	\$ 300 000	
World Vision International (US-based NGO)	rice	1 000	\$ 300 000	
TOTAL		317 199	\$ 75 698 803	

N.B. None of the contributions in this chart were directed to the WFP EMOP 5710
In many cases, WFP Pyongyang rendered logistics support and M&E expertise.

All the estimated values are based on FOB prices of commodities and do not include
the transportation and other costs, unless otherwise noted.

*1) It was not possible to provide FOB prices for potatoes and noodles,
as they do not constitute regular WFP food baskets.

*2) This includes only the commodity value plus related ocean transport costs.
Additional funds to cover ITSH and monitoring costs will be made available by USAID at a later point.

30 JUL '97 11:48 No.004 P.04

10:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DPRK UNDER NEGOTIATION WITH WFP			
DONOR	US \$	QUANTITY OF COMMODITY (MT)	REMARKS
Australia	unknown	unknown	Under consideration
CIDA/Canada	unknown	1,000-1,500 mt (possibility)	Donation of canned fish is under consideration
Oxfam (Australia)	38 000	unknown	
Sotoshu Volunteer Association (Japanese NGO)	unknown	5,000 mt rice (target)	A private campaign has been launched recently to raise this target quantity.
Switzerland	unknown	unknown	Under consideration Minister of Foreign Affairs is planning a visit to DPRK early August. Decision may be expected related to this visit.

North Korea
- Shenyang
- ~~Pyongyang~~
- Pyongyang

info

* Effects of the problem/program

- Chae/ - seems to be a player

Who are the most effective people?

Amigos Intl - Ken Duce / are operating
- 30 people in N.E. enter through China
- Visa's locally

PDS - is impression that PDS is accurate
in Northeast ??

937-7247
Jim

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
006. report	re North Korea Food Crisis (30 pages)	08/08/1997	P1/b(1)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
National Security Council
Peter Smith (Multilateral & Humanitarian Affairs)
OA/Box Number: 2253

FOLDER TITLE:

North Korea-Food Assistance, 1996-1997 [2]

2009-0528-F

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