

# FOIA MARKER

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North Korea-Food Assistance 1996-97 [6]

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## United States Department of State

IO/D

## FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Date: 8/6 Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Pages Transmitted: \_\_\_\_\_ plus cover

**TRANSMITTED TO:**Fax Number: 456-9140

Name:

Mr. Richard Ragan

Organization:

NSC staff

Telephone:

456-9141

Description:

Per attached email**TRANSMITTED FROM:**Fax Number: 202-736-7467

Name:

Frank Light

Telephone:

647-2165**COMMENTS:**

Note:

VS OFFICE

Tuesday 08/06/96 03:15 pm Page:

1

To: Frank Light  
From: Leslie S. Lebl  
Subject: DPRK papers

ROOM 5328

Date Received: 08/06/96

## Recipients:

Frank Light  
Leslie S. Lebl

Ann M. Low

*not in ~~at 9:30 pm~~ Aug 6*

Frank, we're sending you a cable and a lengthy fax re a meeting yesterday at UNDP to seek donor participation in an ag rehab project for North Korea. I've already briefed Richard Ragan at the NSC (202-456-9141) who wants to see the text of the program proposals, etc. that are contained in the fax. Could you get him a copy of the three documents? I'd rather not try - it's taken us hours to get the fax to you (your machine conked out last night).

Thanks, Leslie

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ACTION IO-00

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|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| INFO | LOG-00  | AF-01   | AGRE-00 | AID-00  | ARA-01  | CEA-01  | CIAE-00 |
|      | COME-00 | CTME-00 | OASY-00 | DODE-00 | EAP-01  | EB-00   | EUR-01  |
|      | EXIM-01 | E-00    | FRB-00  | H-01    | TEDE-00 | INR-00  | ITC-01  |
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|      | G-00    | /014W   |         |         |         |         |         |

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 WHITEHOUSE WASHDC  
 AMEMBASSY BEIJING  
 AMEMBASSY TOKYO

UNCLAS USUN NEW YORK 002692

IO/D:FLIGHT; EAP/K:AKAMBARA; NSC FOR RRAGAN

E.O.12958 :N/A

TAGS: UNDP, EAID, KN

SUBJECT: REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE FOR THE DPRK

1. THIS IS AN ACTION CABLE - SEE PARA 4.

2. UNDP, IN AN AUGUST 5 MEETING IN NEW YORK WITH DONORS, REVIEWED SEVERAL INITIATIVES IT IS UNDERTAKING WITH REGARD TO ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA (DPRK). THESE INCLUDE:

— AN AGRICULTURAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (ARRP) WITH AN ESTIMATED BUDGET OF JUST OVER \$38 MILLION. THE PROGRAMME, AN OUTGROWTH OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEAL ISSUED BY DHA LAST JUNE, WOULD OPERATE FROM SEPTEMBER 1996 TO APRIL 1999. THE PROGRAMME CONSISTS OF TWO PARTS: THE FIRST ONE COVERS EMERGENCY REHABILITATION OF FIELDS AND REPAIR OF SECONDARY AGRICULTURAL ROADS; THE SECOND, MEDIUM-TERM REHABILITATION MEASURES, INCLUDING ATTACKING STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR.

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BACKGROUND PAPERS ON ALL THREE INITIATIVES ARE BEING FAXED TO IO/D:FRANK LIGHT.

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4. ACTION REQUESTED: USUN REQUESTS GUIDANCE AS TO THE  
REACTION OF WASHINGTON AGENCIES TO THESE INITIATIVES  
THAT WE CAN SHARE BOTH WITH UNDP AND OTHER INTERESTED  
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ALBRIGHT

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|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| INFO | LOG-00  | AF-01   | AGRE-00 | AID-00  | ARA-01  | CEA-01  | CIAE-00 |
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Draft Concept Paper: The DPR Korea Operational Support Group (New York)

**Premises:**

1. The situation in the DPRK, following the extraordinary floods of 1995-96 and the resulting crisis, has given rise to a concerted, albeit cautious international effort based on humanitarian concern, goodwill and a new spirit of cooperation.
2. There is a need for an organised support mechanism, comprising the main actors in and sponsors of the emergency assistance process, to provide both strategic planning support and policy backstepping to field initiatives, on a concerted and mutually agreeable basis.

Purpose and Organisation

1. This initiative is based on the country's appeal for international assistance and the corresponding need to muster international support and promote joint and concerted efforts.
2. A limited group comprised of the main bilateral and multilateral cooperation agencies directly concerned by the conditions and circumstances prevailing in the DPRK following the natural disasters, set up a forum to:
  - (a) foster the dialogue and facilitate a concertation on critical issues such as those related to the international response to the emergency and the assessed rehabilitation needs;
  - (b) adopt a common strategy and modalities for consultation and cooperation in the short and longer-term of the rehabilitation programme framework;
  - (c) keep abreast of developments affecting relief and rehabilitation and review programme impact and orientations; discuss resource gaps and help mobilise resources; review the capitalisation and overall operation of the Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme Trust Fund;
  - (d) help resolve any major issue (policy, coordination, mandate etc.) as may be identified in the field, on a preventive basis;
  - (e) analyse early warning signs and recommend preventive or corrective actions to be taken ( e.g. as identified by the Resident Coordinator and the government)..
3. The Group also reviews sustainability aspects as they relate to the humanitarian and emergency rehabilitation programmes and follow-up activities: it helps mobilize interest, e.g. for private sector investments in the framework of the Tumen River Economic Development Area.
4. The DPRK OSG is organised under the leadership of UNDP (RBAP). It is composed of representatives (to the UN) of the parties primarily concerned with the emergency response (1996 Appeal) and/or the proposed 1996-99 Agricultural

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**Relief and Rehabilitation Programme<sup>1</sup>.**

5. The Group meets every three months in New York, on a feedback basis from the field. The agenda is based on information and analyses provided by or through the Resident Coordinator's (RC) office in the country, e.g. programme development, delivery and coordination (including the humanitarian programme), strategic options, resource mobilisation, impact assessment, information, governance, prevention, sustainability, capacity, management, exchanges and investments, structural and longer term aspects, etc.

6. The Group reviews the need and feasibility to organise larger, formal donor consultations (Round Table) as may be proposed by the RC in consultation with the government.

Docp 2.9.2396

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<sup>1</sup>A possible core membership would comprise North and South Korea, USA, Japan, China, UNDP/RBA7 (Chair), UNDP/ERD, UN/OPS, UN/DKA, UN/DPA, WB. Other parties are co-opted as necessary.

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**UNDP TRUST FUND**  
for  
**DPRK AGRICULTURAL RELIEF & REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (ARRP)**

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

1. The Administrator hereby establishes a Trust Fund (hereinafter referred to as "the Fund") under the financial rules and regulations of UNDP for the receipt and administration of funds to be mobilized as additional resources needed to enhance the UNDP programme of activities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and in accordance with the attached Statement of Purpose and Organizational Arrangement which constitute an integral part of the present Terms of Reference.

2. Financial resources pledged will be managed by the Fund under the authority of the Administrator. Activities financed by the Fund shall be carried out within these terms of reference.

3. UNDP will designate an executing agency (hereinafter referred to as "the Executing Agency") for the implementation of each activity financed under the Trust Fund.

**I. Contributions to the Fund**

1. Contributions to the Fund, in cash or in kind, may be accepted by UNDP from governments of Member States of the United Nations, Specialized Agencies or from Inter-governmental or non-governmental organizations, or from private sources.

2. Contributions to the Fund may be made in any of the following forms:

- a) as voluntary contributions without limitation to a specific project or projects;
- b) as contributions for the purpose of co-financing a specific project or projects under the ARRP, to be handled in accordance with UNDP's normal policies and procedures for third-party cost-sharing arrangements;
- c) as contributions to a specific project or projects under a subsidiary trust fund agreement entered into between the donor and UNDP in accordance with UNDP's normal policies and procedures for the establishment of trust funds with specific donors;
- d) as contributions to a specific project or projects under a management services agreement entered into between the donor and UNDP in accordance with UNDP's normal policies and procedures for the establishment of management services agreements.

3. Contributions in cash to the Fund may be accepted by the Administrator in fully convertible currency or in any other currency which the Administrator determines can be readily utilized. Such contributions shall be deposited into

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the UNDP Contributions Account.

4. The value of a contribution-payment, if made in other than United States dollars, shall be determined by applying the United Nations operational rate of exchange in effect on the date of payment. Should there be a change in the United Nations operational rate of exchange prior to the full utilization by the UNDP of the contribution-payment, the value of the balance of funds still held at that time will be adjusted accordingly. If, in such a case, a loss of the value of the balance of funds is recorded, the UNDP shall inform the Donor with a view to determining whether any further financing could be provided by the donor. Should such further financing not be available, the assistance to be provided pursuant to this Agreement may be reduced, suspended or terminated by the UNDP.
5. All financial accounts and statements shall be expressed in United States dollars.

## II. Utilization of the Fund

1. UNDP shall utilize the Fund for the purpose of meeting the costs of the projects as approved by UNDP under these Terms of Reference. Details of such projects, including the respective project costs, shall be set out in the relevant project documents.
2. Contributions will be charged, in accordance with decisions and directives of UNDP's Executive Board, for reimbursement of support services provided by the Executing Agency, or if necessary, an Implementing Agency, plus 3 per cent for UNDP's administration of the Fund and for any other support services required.
3. Any interest income derived from contributions to the Fund shall be credited to the Fund in accordance with applicable UNDP regulations, rules and directives.
4. Management services agreements under the Fund will be subject to a management fee as charged by the executing agency against the funds to be paid by the donor. Should there be an increase in the scope, duration or character of the activities initially undertaken, the executing agency shall be entitled to a proportionate increase or renegotiation of its management fee.

## III. Administration of the Fund

1. The trust fund shall be administered by UNDP in accordance with the applicable UNDP regulations.

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2. Project management and expenditures shall be governed by the regulations, rules and directives of UNDP and, where applicable, the regulations, rules and directives of the Executing Agency.

IV. Implementation and Budgeting of Funds

1. The aggregate of the amounts budgeted for the projects, together with the estimated costs of reimbursement of related support services, shall not exceed the total resources available to the Fund.

2. If unforeseen increases in expenditures or commitments are expected or realized (whether due to inflationary factors, fluctuation in exchange rates or unforeseen contingencies) the assistance to be provided under the Fund may be reduced, suspended or terminated by UNDP.

V. Ownership of Equipment, Supplies and Other Property

Ownership of equipment, supplies and other property financed from the Fund shall vest in UNDP. Matters relating to the transfer of ownership by UNDP shall be determined in accordance with the applicable policies and procedures of UNDP.

VI. Audit

The contributions shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of the UNDP.

VII. Reporting

1. The Administrator shall report to the Executive Board of UNDP on the activities of the Fund.

2. The Administrator shall also provide to the Executive Board of UNDP an annual report prepared in accordance with UNDP accounting and reporting procedures, which report shall provide information on income and expenditure incurred during the previous year.

3. The Administrator shall also provide a Donor, upon request, with reports on the income and expenditure of its contribution if made for a specific activity in the country.

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**Viii. Other Matters**

1. Notwithstanding the completion of the projects financed from the Fund, any unutilized balances shall continue to be held in the Fund account until all commitments and liabilities incurred in implementation of the projects have been satisfied and project activities have been brought to an orderly conclusion.
2. If the unutilized contribution-payments prove insufficient to meet such commitments and liabilities, UNDP shall notify the Donor and consult with the Donor on the manner in which such commitments and liabilities may be satisfied.
3. The Fund shall terminate upon completion of all projects identified pursuant to these terms of reference and after satisfaction of all commitments and liabilities arising therefrom. Any balance then remaining shall be credited to the General Resources of UNDP.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature  
(Name and Title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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**UNDP TRUST FUND**  
**for the**  
**DPRK Agricultural Relief & Rehabilitation Programme (ARRP)**

**Statement of Purpose and Organizational Arrangements**

**1. Purpose**

The purpose of the Trust Fund for the DPRK ARRP (hereafter referred to as "the Fund") is to help mobilize and channel emergency resources to support the restoration of the land destroyed by the disastrous floods of 1995 and the livelihoods of some 1.6 million people living in the affected agricultural areas of Chagang, North Hwanghae, North Pyongan, South Pyongan and Kangwon provinces.

This UNDP programme, embodied in the attached programme outline, comprises of two components (Annex 1): one emergency component contained in the emergency appeal for humanitarian assistance launched by the United Nations (DHA) in June 1996 and a longer-term component (32 months) for rehabilitation, capacity strengthening and prevention activities in the rural sector. As such, the UNDP-sponsored programme aims at:

1. The emergency excavation of buried arable land and the emergency repair of secondary agricultural roads.
2. The strengthening of local implementation, monitoring, reporting and information management capacities in the short and longer-term.
3. The implementation of sustainable rehabilitation activities in the rural sector, including environmental, prevention and early warning aspects.

**2. Objectives**

The projects to receive financial support from the fund, and subsidiary trust funds, shall share the following immediate objectives:

- (i) To assist the DPRK government to continue reclaiming arable land damaged or destroyed by the floods.
- (ii) To help increase the supply of agricultural inputs, labour and community services to (and the delivery of produce from) flood-affected areas through the emergency



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repair and reconstruction of rural transport and communication infrastructure.

(iii) To help restore sustainable livelihoods and agricultural labour supply in flood-affected communities through the reconstruction of housing and the restoration of community infrastructure.

(iv) To help increase sustainable yields and the efficiency of inputs in the areas restored to agricultural production.

(v) To help improve early warning systems, prevention capacity and future mitigation of agricultural consequences of any future climatic disasters.

At the country level, the Consolidated Appeal (DHA) and the Country Cooperation Framework (UNDP) will constitute the basic frameworks for all UN sponsored activities carried out under the Fund and subsidiary trust funds, in the short and longer-term, respectively.

### 3. Supervisory Mechanisms

The government has already set up a Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee (FDRC). The Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme for flood-affected areas will establish a Joint Programme Coordination Office (JPCO). The JPCO will manage the Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme and will be directly responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Trust Fund activities<sup>1</sup>; it will work in close collaboration with the FDRC. In addition to the international staff (Coordinator and Operations/Logistics Officer), 4 UNDP national staff and 4 government professional staff will work in the Office. The JPCO staff not contributed by the government will be funded under a budget line foreseen under the Programme.

The following management arrangements are foreseen:

- a. A TF advisory management committee will be established under the chairmanship of the Resident Coordinator, comprising the Coordinator (JPCO) and government representatives (including FDRC). The day-to-day management of the TF will be the responsibility of the JPCO Coordinator and his/her team. The Resident Coordinator/Resident Representative or Resident Representative in his absence, will take the financial and management decisions after consultation with the advisory committee (and UNDP Headquarters as the case may be). The sharing of responsibilities, including the delegation of approval authority to the

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<sup>1</sup>The original TOR for the JPCO will be revised to include the supervisory responsibility vi-à-vis TF activities.

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RC/RR, will be agreed with UNDP Headquarters.

- b. The exact functions of this management committee will be detailed in TOR to be agreed with the government and added to this agreement; they will include exact composition of the membership, detailed responsibilities regarding specific project selection, preparation, funding, monitoring, evaluation and reporting; coordination, relationship with donor agencies and UNDP/UNOPS Headquarters, including the compliance with UNDP's rules and procedures, auditing and accountability; periodicity of meetings and reviews.
- c. The management committee will provide leadership and accountability in the implementation of donor-funded activities. It will ensure substantive impact on the target groups, feedback and the regular dissemination of information on programme implementation (progress and results). It will also work on a preventive basis (by identifying problems early, including resource gaps and implementation issues). It will delegate authority to implement to specific bodies as may be required, assign lead agency roles for specific programme components etc.

#### 4. Operational Features

The operational principles that will guide the operation of the projects to receive support under the Fund, include:

- Participation at the local level (direct beneficiaries) and facilitated access;
- Accountability, information sharing and transparency vis-à-vis donors and recipients;
- Contribution of the longer-term segment of the programme to sustainable human development (sustainability aspects of rehabilitation).

#### 5. Management and Personnel Issues

5.1 The Fund and subsidiary trust funds, if any, will be managed by UNDP. The projects under the Fund and subsidiary trust funds will be administered by UNDP and its executing agencies, in collaboration with government implementing agencies. Execution and implementation modalities will be determined on a case-by-case basis for each subsidiary trust fund with the agreement of the Donor(s), UNDP, and their partners. These modalities can include utilizing the Executing Agencies of the United Nations system, national partners and non-governmental organizations.

5.2 Because of the existing local capacities and the commitment of national

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authorities with regard to the provision of important counterpart contributions, the Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme will rely heavily on local expertise and inputs to be managed by the government in collaboration with UNDP. All international inputs, including donor contributions in cash or in kind through the TF, will be managed by the JPCO, under the overall authority of the Resident Coordinator and in collaboration with the government.

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## Annex 1

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IN DPRK  
AGRICULTURAL RELIEF AND REHABILITATION PROGRAMME (ARRP)**

Table 1: EMERGENCY COMPONENTS OF THE ARRP (AS PART OF THE 1996 HUMANITARIAN APPEAL) - US\$

|                                                                                            | BUDGET           | CONTRIBUTION        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (A) ARRP (Emergency Excavation of Buried Arable Land)                                      | 4,643,100        |                     |
| (B) ARRP (Emergency Repair of Secondary Agric. Roads)                                      | 1,037,160        |                     |
| (C) Humanitarian Capacity Strengthening<br>(UNDP: Coordination and Information Management) | 163,000          | 60,000 <sup>2</sup> |
|                                                                                            | -----            |                     |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                                                                               | <b>5,843,260</b> |                     |

Table 2: TOTAL 1996-99 REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES INCLUDING EMERGENCY PROGRAMME COMPONENTS (A) & (B) - US\$

|                                                                                             |                         |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Repair of Land, Dikes, Dams and Canals                                                   | 12,414,000 <sup>3</sup> |                  |
| 2. Canal Dredging, Public Dikes and Roads                                                   | 5,853,000 <sup>4</sup>  |                  |
| 3. Rehabilitation of Irrigation                                                             | 1,207,500               |                  |
| 4. Rehabilitation of Agricultural Roads and Bridges                                         | 2,649,000               |                  |
| 5. Promotion of Agricultural Systems and Techniques<br>(Prevention and Development Aspects) | 1,761,000               |                  |
| 6. Analysis of Post-flood Soil Conditions                                                   | 1,082,000               |                  |
| 7. Strengthening of Agrometeorological Systems<br>(Early Warning Aspects)                   | 2,891,000               |                  |
| 8. Agricultural Inputs                                                                      | 2,301,000               |                  |
| 9. Reconstruction of Housing                                                                | 2,542,500               |                  |
| 10. Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation                                                 | 1,000,000               |                  |
| 11. Programme Support Office and Logistics                                                  | 1,956,845               |                  |
|                                                                                             | -----                   |                  |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL<sup>5</sup></b>                                                              | <b>35,468,300</b>       | <b>1,000,000</b> |

<sup>2</sup>Estimated 6 m/m of Emergency Officer's post contributed by UNDP.

<sup>3</sup>Including US\$ 4,643,100 of emergency needs.

<sup>4</sup>Including US\$ 1,037,160 of emergency needs.

<sup>5</sup>Overheads for administration, preparatory assistance, monitoring and evaluation mission costs etc. are not included and will have to be determined with the implementing agencies. These costs may amount to some US\$ 2,424,629. The estimated Grand Total for the programme would then stand at US\$ 38,092,929.

<sup>6</sup>UNDP TRAC 1.1.3 approval (1996-97)

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United Nations Development Programme



## Programme Outline Document

|                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Project Title:        | <b>Democratic People's Republic of Korea:</b><br><b>Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| Executing Agency:     | UNOPS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| Target Beneficiaries: | An estimated 1.6 million people living in agricultural areas in selected counties and city areas in Chagang, North Hwanghae, North Pyongan, South Pyongan and Kangwon provinces:<br><br>1) the Sinuiju City area and Uiju County;<br>2) Unpa, Rinsan and Pyongsan counties,<br>3) Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon counties,<br>4) Tongchon and Anbyon counties,<br>5) Huichon City area, Hyangsan County. |
| Duration:             | September 1996 - April 1999 (32 months)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| Budget estimate:      | US\$ 38,092,929                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

In July and August 1995, tremendous rains caused very heavy flooding in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Swollen rivers and streams flooded huge areas of rice paddy and maize, destroying the crops, and burying or carrying away thousands of hectares of prime land. Irrigation systems, dams, dikes, bridges, roads, telephone lines and other infrastructure were also destroyed.

The *Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme (ARRP)* aims to increase food self-sufficiency in the DPRK by rehabilitating and protecting flood-affected agricultural areas. The work includes repairing and reinforcing protection of buried and eroded land and agricultural infrastructure; restoring road and communications connections; re-constructing and equipping basic community infrastructure, including housing; enhancing agricultural techniques for the post-flood areas, including crop variety selection, soil mapping of affected areas; agro-meteorological (including early warning) systems; and adaptation of fertiliser and crop protection techniques to new conditions.

Government staff will work alongside international and national UNDP staff in a special *Joint Programme Coordination Office (JPCO)* to be set up in the offices of the national *Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee*. FAO will be asked to provide 32 work months of short and/or long-term consulting to manage and implement international assistance in agriculture. Each activity area includes inputs for specific technical assistance consulting and training.

UNOPS will be contracted by UNDP to execute this programme. It will provide an International Coordinator who will work closely with the national staff in the JPCO, and supervise an international Operations and Logistics Officer and UNDP national staff for the programme.

In a fully centrally planned economy such as in DPRK, many of the inputs for the programme's activities are provided nationally. There is little point in 'local purchase' of materials or services, as these can be allocated by the Government. For this reason, international inputs mainly consist of imported equipment, especially earth moving equipment, supplies such as building materials or fuel, and technical assistance and training - particularly in agriculture. International inputs must be carefully combined with national inputs to ensure success, thus each set of inputs has been listed here by activity.

National implementing partners include the *Agricultural Commission*, the *Department of Irrigation*, the *State Land and Environment Commission*, and four institutes of the *Agricultural Academy*: the *Institute of Crop Cultivation*, the *Institute of Soil Sciences*, the *Institute of Agro-meteorology*, and the *Institute of Chemicalisation*.

FAO will both implement related activities in close relationship with this programme, and provide technical assistance for this programme, including consulting agriculturists and selected other technical assistance to four agricultural institutes. Participation of UN agencies implementing related activities, particularly FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO, will be facilitated. The intention is to provide a UN 'umbrella' for rehabilitation of flood-affected areas.

The total revised budget for the programme now stands at US\$ 38,092,929.

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## 2.0 BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

### The Flood Damage of August 1995

Between 30 July and 18 August, 1995, exceptionally heavy rains fell on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). The rainfall was not evenly spread in the mountainous terrain and where it was heaviest, in several large areas, it was concentrated into valleys and gullies running along streams, rivers and canals into inhabited zones. The result was a very serious natural disaster in DPRK.

In a number of areas, peak rainfall reached 100mm per hour and was sustained for several hours. Floods of different types, depending on the surrounding terrain, struck farmland and agricultural infrastructure. Raging runoff carried down millions of cubic meters of stones, gravel, sand and earth into canals and onto fields and paddy. Hundreds of kilometers of roads, irrigation pipes, buried cables, telephone poles and electricity lines were washed away or damaged. Stormy seas also broke storm dikes protecting reclaimed land in several locations on the west coast, flooding the land with sea water, and leaving the land salted and infertile.

In many rivers, the water rose several meters above the usual high water level, concentrating fast-moving runoff into river valleys which are frequently somewhat flat, with rice paddy along the river banks. Water flow in the engorged Yalu (Amnok) River running along the Korea/China border, rose 8.5 meters above the normal level and was estimated at 4.8 billion tonnes over a 72 hour period. The flood carried with it millions of tonnes of sand which was deposited on top of crops in a thick layer one to three meters deep. Larger areas of flatland rice paddy and fields adjacent to these rivers were flooded and the crops destroyed.

Rice and maize crops were severely damaged in five main areas, particularly counties in the west of the country, in North Pyongan, Chagang, South Pyongan, North Hwanghae provinces, and along a narrow strip of the east coast of the country, in Kangwon province, causing a sharp drop in cereals production for the year. There was also damage in many other areas, including areas in the narrower strip of fertile land along the east coast. Combined with low food stocks, already exacerbated by hail damage to the 1994 harvest, the 1995 floods caused a serious food deficit for the following 12-month period. Severe run-off erosion, flooding of fields, and heavy deposits of sand and mud, destroyed crops on an estimated 360,000 hectares of productive land, or 25% of the total of 1.43 million hectares suitable for cereal production in the country. Some of the land was buried, or washed away, and the irrigation network, transport system and other infrastructure damaged.

Housing was most seriously affected in Huichon City area, surrounded by steep mountainous slopes. Altogether, the Government estimated that 5.2m people were affected in parts of eight of the country's nine provinces, or more than half the total area of DPRK. Some 10% or 500,000 were displaced from approximately 100,000 homes, which were completely washed away or destroyed. While dwelling re-construction was made the first priority after life-saving and emergency supplies, thousands of families are still billeting with other families in crowded conditions, awaiting construction of more new homes.



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A FAO/WFP special alert released in May 1996 estimated the total food shortfall at just over one million tonnes for the 1995/1996 cereal balance sheet, up until the 1996 harvest in September/October, with food shortages projected to worsen in June and July in particular. The Government is appealing urgently for imported food, and for assistance with restoring damaged land to local food production as quickly as possible.

## **Damage to Agricultural Areas and the National Response**

Floods not only damaged the 1995 harvest, but also seriously reduced the area planted for harvest coming in September/October 1996. In numerous rice paddy areas, sedimentation of sand and gravel and other debris is 50cm to one meter deep, or more, and covers large areas. The worst such burying is in Sinuiju City and Uiju county, along the northern border in North Pyongan province, and in Unpa, Rinsan and Pyongsan counties in North Hwanghae province. The capacity of important areas to function as cereal-producing zones has also been greatly weakened, in places crippled, by destroyed bridges, roads, irrigation systems, communications and other infrastructure.

Government estimates of some of the major types of damage caused by the floods are presented in Table 1. Damage of crops or land is estimated to have touched 360,000 hectares or 25% of the 1.43 million hectares of arable land in the country. A WFP/FAO report on the flood damage, prepared in December 1995, estimated that 820,000 tonnes of crops had been destroyed in the fields and paddies by the water and sedimentation, and other estimates are higher.

When the floods hit DPRK, the dissolution of the Soviet Union had already been a major blow to the country's economy, depriving it in particular of much-needed grain, petroleum and fertilizer imports. Such items had previously been purchased from the Soviet Union with non-convertible currency, or obtained in barter or transactions on concessionary terms. When China, too, dramatically changed its policy on economic development, DPRK lost its *second* main trading partner, leaving it with very limited commercial relations with the outside world. Hail damage to the harvest in 1994 then further weakened the country's response capacity and used up most food stocks, thus the country already had a food deficit when the 1995 floods hit and greatly compounded the food shortage problem.

In the face of such difficulties, the national response to the challenge posed by the large-scale destruction has been impressive, particularly the large scale mobilisation of labour. Considerable quantities of local construction materials such as concrete and wood were poured into the rehabilitation effort, although rehabilitation efforts were diminished by such problems as fuel shortages. The country as a whole takes pride in the priority that was placed on providing emergency housing so that those left homeless by the floods were able to get through the winter safely. With the coming of spring, more attention could be spared for land clearing, followed by preparation of the land and planting in May for the 1996 season. Despite the season's high demand for agricultural labour, until the harvesting September to December, there are competing demands for such urgent tasks as re-building dikes before the annual rainy season in July and August.

A major factor in the design of this programme is the amount of inputs supplied nationally. In a fully centrally planned economy such as DPRK, nationally produced equipment and services can be easily allocated to priority activities such as rehabilitation. In the rehabilitation effort to date, there

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have been difficulties in allocating concrete, as it can also be exported for hard currency, but most national inputs are well-delivered to support the work. National technical expertise and labour is also easily assigned or mobilised through a well-organised Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee. The needed international assistance, therefore, is mainly imported equipment and other inputs, and international expertise and training. While this emphasis on material inputs resembles a 'shopping list' project, it is important to consider these inputs in the context of substantial national inputs for the programme activities. There is no need to procure internationally-funded inputs inside the country in the case of DPRK, as these will be contributed through the DPRK Government.

Once the 1996 harvest is in, late in the year, more attention will again be turned to rehabilitating land, for the 1997 season. However, progress is slow where sediments are deep, or where fill and topsoil must be brought in to replace eroded soil. This excavation and filling activity - on some of the most fertile land from before the floods - requires much heavy earth moving, as does dike and canal repair, the terracing of mountain sides to prevent erosion, and the building of retainer walls.

Table 1  
Government Estimates of Flood Damage, Nationally

| FLOOD CONSEQUENCE                         | ESTIMATED DAMAGE                 | GOVERNMENT REPAIRS             |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Damaged Arable Lands                      | 359,936 hectares                 | -                              |
| (submerged)                               | (331,048) hectares               | mostly done<br>(light repairs) |
| (washed away)                             | ( 10,668) hectares               | 1,091                          |
| (buried)                                  | ( 18,220) hectares               | 11,012                         |
| Reservoirs                                | 102 sites                        | 52                             |
| River Embankments                         | 13,056 kilometers                | 2,569                          |
| Waterways                                 | 3,948 kilometers                 | 1,974                          |
| Irrigation facilities                     | 3,760 places                     | (no estimate)                  |
| Roads                                     | 957 kilometers                   | (no estimate)                  |
| Bridges                                   | 60 kilometers<br>in 2,674 places | (no estimate)                  |
| Tractors                                  | 688                              | replaced by Gov't.             |
| Trucks                                    | 263                              | replaced by Gov't.             |
| Assorted Agricultural and other Equipment | 1,950 pieces                     |                                |
| Houses                                    | 98,000                           | (N/A. - most)                  |
| Farm and Community Buildings              | (N/A.)                           | (N/A. - many)                  |

Source: Agricultural Commission.

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### Longer term damage

Land which was covered with 20cm or less of sand or gravel is being excavated fairly efficiently with tractors, while land with only 10cm or less has in most cases already been cleared manually. The Government estimates that as of May 1996, they had repaired approximately 50% of the total damage caused by the floods, including for example 75% of the damage to irrigation systems and pumping stations.

However, the task of removing sediments from an estimated 7,800 hectares (see Table 1) - or nearly 80 km<sup>2</sup> - is so daunting that the country's resources are not fully adequate for the task, particularly with so many other rehabilitation needs competing for available labour and fuel. While 60% of the most important buried land has been excavated, this is generally land with a more shallow layer of sediment, thus more than 80% of total excavation work remains. The same is true of other earth moving work for dike reconstruction or canal dredging. In the worst areas, where sediments are 40cm or even one meter deep, little or no progress has been made.

Despite the impressive mobilisation of the population since the floods, the total estimated area under rice and maize cultivation nationally in the 1996 season is estimated at 30,000 hectares less than before the 1995 floods, with much of this lost land more fertile than average. Altogether at least 16,700 hectares of this area (equivalent to 167 square kilometers), remains severely damaged and requires a major rehabilitation effort, particularly to remove deep layers of sediments, to replace lost soil, and to repair dikes and dredge canals.

A key target of the programme is the excavation and filling of 14,000 hectares of this 16,700 hectares of this severely damaged land. This includes approximately 7,200 hectares of the more fertile, more deeply buried land which has not yet been excavated, and another 9,500 hectares of heavily eroded land.

Buried fields are for the most part on the sides of river valleys and tributaries where flood waters carried sediments and deposited them on the land, or at the end of short steep valleys leading to smaller paddies and fields. Such areas are found particularly in five areas in Chagang, North Hwanghae, North Pyongan, South Pyongan and Kangwon provinces: 1) Huichon City area and Hyangsan county; 2) the Sinuiju City area and Uiju County; 3) Unpa, Rinsan and Pyongsan counties, 4) Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon counties, and 5) Tongchon and Anbyon counties.

The deeper earth moving work simply cannot be done with manual labour alone. To illustrate this point, according to local level data in Hyangsan county in Chagang province<sup>1</sup>, the damage included the burying of 1009 hectares in an average of 60cm of stones, gravel and earth. In places, the layer of coarse sediments was up to two meters deep. In addition 520 hectares had the soil completely washed away, mostly along riversides where the land was most fertile and irrigation easy. As of May 1996, despite what can only be described as very energetic rehabilitation efforts by the local community, only 261 hectares - the most shallow buried land - had been uncovered, and none of the eroded land had been repaired. With the May/June planting season upon them, there is no spare labour. The most important task now, repairing dikes before the rains return in July and August, is

<sup>1</sup> This programme specifically excludes any use of inputs for repairs to non-agricultural areas of Hyangsan county, particularly those areas located in the national park.



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not being done because of the mobilisation of all available labour to plant. With many other demands on labour supply for everything from re-building pumping stations to dredging canals and re-building protective anti-erosion walls, there is simply not enough labour to move a total estimated two million cubic meters of stones and earth by hand in this one county, often over considerable distances. There are only two aging bulldozers working in the county, one for farming and one for earth works, and fuel supply is a constant problem.

One of the more dramatic examples is the Sangdan village cooperative farm on the Amrok river. Home to 14,000 people, growers of mainly rice on what was some of the most fertile land in the country, the cooperative was completely submerged for about a week. One hundred and eighty hectares of land are buried in one to three meters of sand, for a total of at least three million cubic meters of sand which must be removed. The large-scale irrigation system for the cooperative and its neighbour, including pumping stations and pipes as large as 60cm, was completely destroyed, stopping irrigation this growing season on most of a fertile 10 square-kilometer area.

There was other extensive damage in Sangdan, especially to protective dikes and dams. Spillway number four, for instance, was originally designed to let pass perhaps one half meter of water during the rainy season. In the raging flood, the dam was submerged in many meters of water, perhaps more than 10. Some 5,000 cubic meters of concrete works were torn away, and some 6,000 concrete blocks each weighing about one tonne, washed away and buried in the sand deposits. Although repairs have begun, relatively little progress has so far been made. There are only a few excavation machines operating and none of the buried land has been excavated. Instead, the cooperative members have experimented in vain with the growing of maize and other crops on top of the sand.

The special agricultural needs of such areas are particularly important to the rehabilitation effort. Soil composition on excavated and re-filled land will have been altered significantly, requiring selection of new optimum crop varieties. While initially imported agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides are justifiable to quickly restore previous production levels, techniques which achieve the optimum combination of varieties and inputs for these specific areas deserve simultaneous attention. More economical and local-area adapted methods of crop protection will also require research. Only with the combination of physical repair and adapted techniques will these agricultural areas be restored to their full potential.

Vegetable crop production has also been seriously damaged in many places in the country, with a reduction in area under vegetable cultivation of unknown but substantial size, and in some cases anticipated reductions in yields per hectare, mainly due to soil and equipment damage and damaged roads and bridges.

### **Related Damage**

During the flooding, it has been estimated that some 500,000 persons were displaced, for the most part billeting with families in neighboring communities. The Government and communities placed a high priority on the reconstruction of housing for families made homeless by the destruction of an estimated 98,000 homes.

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Eight large reservoirs damaged in the floods, along with damage to the irrigation systems, have reduced the irrigated area as well, thus even where flooded land was re-planted in 1996 yields will in some cases be reduced.

Agricultural areas also suffered damage to hundreds of kilometers of mainly feeder roads, and many washed out or collapsed bridges. The resulting restricted access for delivering agricultural inputs, and removing crops, have reduced the capacity of agricultural areas to function - even where the land and irrigation systems are still intact.

Damaged and completely destroyed housing and infrastructure such as health clinics and schools presently compete with land repairs and other agricultural rehabilitation for scarce labour mobilized for reconstruction work. Affected populations and food shortages also reduced the productivity of agricultural labourers, with particularly large numbers of the urban population mobilized in April and May to assist them during the planting season.

Health and education buildings can be re-built with local labour and materials, without outside assistance. However, some of the re-equipping and supplying of these facilities is lacking, thus UNICEF and WHO are working to address priority health needs and assist in the rehabilitation of health services.

Physical prevention works are another significant area warranting attention. In many of the most flood-damaged areas the sand and gravel being excavated from buried fields provides material for heightening the dikes which were overwhelmed in the floods. In some particularly steep valley areas, the mountainsides must be terraced to reduce erosion in the rains, and protective retainer walls built across the valley leading down to inhabited areas. Canals and rivers must be dredged, as well, to facilitate the passage of more water at flood time.

Agro-meteorology and early warning systems can also be greatly enhanced. In Hyangsan county, Chagang province, the Institute of Agro-meteorology sent telephone warnings of the possibility of a major flood, which reached the county level less than 24 hours before the main flood hit, on August 8th, 1995 (after an officially reported 600mm of rain in less than six hours). The prediction helped the population to move people from the lowest-lying areas, and to save the pumps by quickly removing them. More detailed forecasts, however, could have been sent earlier, and much more could have been done. In Huichon City area, following two weeks of heavy rain which saturated the soil and loosened the mountain sides, the a climax of heavy rain brought a sudden flash flood at 3:00 AM on August 18th, catching the community completely unawares and costing many lives. Enhanced warning systems would combine well with more regular use of agro-meteorological information, for purposes such as choosing rice transplantation times or recommending deeper flooding of paddy to protect from a coming cold snap. This provides the basis for a functioning early warning system which can be combined with disaster preparedness at the community and national level.

The floods also damaged a number of agro-meteorological, soil science and vegetable crop research centres, which need to be re-constructed and re-equipped. A well-functioning data analysis and communication system, especially for flood-prone areas, could help to improve yields, save inputs, and substantially mitigate the effects of future climatic disasters.

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## UNDP/FAO Support to the Development of Agriculture in DPRK

UNDP first began programming in agriculture in DPRK in 1979, with a programme which lasted until 1986. In the period 1987-91, increasing agricultural productivity was one of UNDP's three main development objectives in the country, with projects for the introduction of modern technology in soil and plant analysis, establishment of a fish processing laboratory, and for the modernization of stock farming. FAO played a key role in these programmes, providing most technical assistance for the work.

As part of UNDP's third country programme in DPRK, a \$3m programme for the improvement of agricultural techniques started in 1994, called *Efficiency and Sustainability in Agriculture*. In partnership with national research institutes, the programme pursues development of better varieties of grain, better nitrogen fixation in farmer's fields for non-leguminous crops, and training of national agricultural specialists. FAO provides technical assistance and training services for the programme.

## International Organisations in DPRK

Although UNDP remains the only UN organisation with a permanent representation in DPRK, WFP and UNICEF both have international staff in Pyongyang on a temporary basis since the floods. FAO, together with WFP, played an important role in assessing the food and nutritional situation, and WFP's concentration on emergency food supply has been a key component of the international response to the emergency. Based on a joint mission with WFP, FAO has proposed a number of agricultural rehabilitation activities to restore cereal-growing and repair irrigation systems. The present proposal is designed to be complementary with FAO activities, with UNDP continuing to rely on FAO for technical expertise in the agricultural field. WFP may provide food-for-work for the umbrella Agricultural Area Rehabilitation Programme, while UNICEF and WHO may participate in the health and education sectors.

In support of the Resident Coordinator, DHA fielded an emergency team in the months following the floods. In May 1996 - at the invitation of the Government - DHA fielded another team to the UNDP office in DPRK, for 10 days. The DHA team assisted in compiling a Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for the period July 1, 1996 - 31 March, 1997, with an emphasis on food, recovery of arable areas, and health. The present Agricultural Area Rehabilitation Programme is strongly linked to the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal, and a part of the most urgent activities in the Programme - for restoring land to production and re-opening roads - are also included in the appeal.

Caritas, IFRC and MSF have programmed in DPRK since the floods, but NGO activities remain generally limited in extent. IFRC will open a permanent office in Pyongyang in early June, 1996, and is interested to explore cooperation with UNDP on the Agricultural Area Rehabilitation Programme.

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### 3.0 OBJECTIVES

The global objective of this programme is to increase food security in the DPRK by rehabilitating and protecting flood-affected agricultural areas to restore cereal and vegetable production, and the ability of these areas to function as food-producing zones.

#### Immediate objectives

The immediate objectives of the project are to:

- a) Assist the Government of DPRK to continue increasing the arable area farmed in future growing seasons through the reclamation to agriculture of previously cultivated land and related agricultural infrastructure, which was damaged or destroyed by the floods and has not been restored;
- b) Assist the Government of DPRK to increase the supply of agricultural inputs, labour and community services to - and delivery of agricultural produce from - flood-affected areas through the repair and reconstruction of transport and communications infrastructure;
- c) Assist the Government of DPRK to at least restore previous living standards and agricultural labour supply in flood-affected communities through assisting the re-construction of housing and the restoration of community infrastructure;
- d) Assist the Government of DPRK to increase sustainable yields and the efficiency of inputs in the area restored to agricultural production;
- e) Improve early warning systems, prevention and future mitigation of the agricultural consequences of climatic disasters.

### 4.0 EXPECTED RESULTS

By the end of the project, the following results should have been obtained:

- a) 14,000 hectares of previously cultivated, heavily buried or badly eroded land returned to agricultural production;
- b) irrigation infrastructure repaired for 10,000 hectares of rehabilitated land;
- c) irrigation systems restored on 2,000 hectares of previously irrigated crop land;
- d) dikes rehabilitated and canals dredged, and other protective works constructed for 8,000 hectares, and new protective works such as mountainside terracing and flood-path dikes in valleys constructed for the protection of 3,500 additional hectares of rehabilitated land;



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- e) assistance in transporting building supplies and providing materials, for home reconstruction, rendered for the construction of homes for 4,000 families;
- e) rehabilitation of damaged key community infrastructure assisted in areas home to 1.6 million of the most affected population in the five target areas;
- f) road access restored to 1,000 hectares of agricultural land and communities home to 100,000 persons, 460 kilometers of roads reinforced with culverts and concrete in critical sites; and 35 small and medium-sized damaged or temporary bridges re-constructed;
- h) sustainable yields and/or input efficiency increased by 10% on successful test plots compared to control plots, in the target rehabilitated and re-planted area;
- i) new post-flood area soil map based on at least 60,000 samples covering at least 6% of the total arable area of the country completed;
- j) 2 Soil Science Research Centres rehabilitated and re-equipped;
- k) different varieties of cereals and other crops selected and adopted for use on at least 2,500 hectares in the target flood-rehabilitated areas, and new breed generation begun for such areas.

## 5.0 ACTIVITIES AND INPUTS

- a) Land repairs: Excavation of previously cultivated land buried in deep sediments during the floods, filling in of a new soil base on land where the topsoil was washed away, and laying of topsoil on this base, in cooperation with the Agricultural Commission;

*UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:- earth moving equipment, tools, fuel and maintenance*

*- technical assistance, technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)<sup>2</sup>*

*NATIONAL INPUTS:*

*- existing earth moving equipment in target areas, tractors, wooden and metal materials, hand tools, top soil from unaffected areas, some fuel, fuel tanks, light-vehicles and in-country travel*

*- managers, engineers, surveyors, agricultural specialists, operators, labourers, mechanics*

<sup>2</sup> All technical exchange (fellowships and study trips) supported under this programme are intended for technical level staff to improve and exchange their professional level knowledge in their specific areas of expertise.

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- b) Repair of dikes, dams and irrigation canals which are part of paddy or fields, in cooperation with the Agricultural Commission;

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - *earth moving equipment, tractors, tools, fuel and maintenance, some imported steel building materials such as 'I' beams and reinforcing rods, surveying equipment*  
- *technical assistance, technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)*

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - *existing earth moving equipment in target areas, concrete and other wooden and metal building materials, local culverts, hand tools, stone, some fuel, fuel tanks, light-vehicles and in-country travel*  
- *managers, engineers and irrigation specialists, surveyors operators, labourers, mechanics*

- c) Dredging canals, paving earth-repaired dikes with stone, and repair of sea dikes on overall public canal and dike system in the selected affected areas, in cooperation with the State Land and Environment Protection Committee;

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - *earth moving equipment, stone-cutting machinery, tools, fuel and maintenance, some imported steel bridge-building materials, surveying and office equipment*  
- *technical assistance, technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)*

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - *sea dike paving stone imported from neighboring island, by boat, existing earth moving equipment in target areas, concrete and other wooden building materials, some local steel bridge-building materials, culverts, hand tools, stone, some fuel, light-vehicles and in-country travel*  
- *managers, engineers and irrigation specialists, surveyors operators, labourers, mechanics*

- d) Rehabilitation of irrigation: Re-laying piping, replacing electric pump motors, and replacing sprinklers to restore irrigation on land where it was washed away, in cooperation with the Agricultural Commission, Department of Irrigation;

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - *Imported piping (40,000 meters), electric motors, sprinklers, trucks*  
- *technical assistance, technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)*

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - *local piping (30,000 meters), existing trucks, tractors, concrete and other wooden building materials, local sprinklers, hand tools, light-vehicles and in-country travel*  
- *manager, irrigation specialists, operators, mechanics, labourers*

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- e) Rehabilitation of small agricultural roads: repairing damaged bridges, culverts and roads linking target agricultural areas with their provinces, particularly reinforcing earth roads with concrete in vulnerable parts, in cooperation with the Agricultural Commission;

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - earth moving equipment and trucks, fuel, some imported steel culvert materials

- technical assistance, technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - concrete, wooden building materials, construction personnel and labourers, , some fuel, fuel tanks, light-vehicles and in-country travel

- engineers, construction personnel and labourers

- f) Promotion of agricultural techniques: Selecting and introducing appropriate varieties of cereals for post-flood soil conditions, flood and cold resistance, for the maximisation of return on inputs and increasing of yields in rehabilitated areas. Rehabilitation of the Vegetable Crop Research Centre. In cooperation with the Institute of Crop Cultivation (Pyongyang) and the Vegetable Crop Research Centre (In Sinulju), Agricultural Academy. Training of staff in their respective areas of expertise.

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - greenhouses, equipment and tools, computer equipment

- technical assistance, fellowships and study trips

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - building materials and tools, premises, small agricultural tools, various equipment and local fertilizer and crop protection inputs, light vehicles, fuel

- construction supervisors and labourers, agriculturists, computer specialists, research assistants, labourer, support staff

- g) Analysis of new soil conditions in flood affected areas: Rehabilitating and re-equipping two Soil Science Research Centres which were seriously damaged in the floods, and conducting a special partial soil survey in flood-damaged areas only to produce a post-flood soil map, highlighting the physical characteristics of soils, in cooperation with the Institute of Soil Sciences, Agricultural Academy. Training of staff in soil charting and the use of recent computerised data analysis equipment. Making recommendations on inputs for new soil conditions.

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - computer equipment, imported chemical reactants, i.e. spectrophotometers and other soil analysis equipment for two rehabilitated Soil Science Research Centres

- technical assistance, fellowships and study trips

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - local chemical reactants, building materials and labour for reconstruction of two Regional Soil Science Research Centres, including: concrete, wood, doors and windows, roofing materials, institute facilities, light vehicles, in-country travel, fuel

- agriculturists, computer specialists, research assistants, labourers

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- h) Strengthening agro-meteorological systems (including 'early warning'), Support for central climatic data analysis and local weather research stations, and communication systems linking the two, to a) make measurements in climate-damaged areas recommend mitigation practices (i.e. flood-resistant varieties); and b) predict small and large climatic disasters in order to forewarn farm managers and recommend mitigation practices, in cooperation with the Institute of Agro-meteorology, Agricultural Academy. Training of staff in the use of computerised agro-meteorological data management and analysis systems. Making recommendations on agricultural practices on the basis of the information.

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - computer equipment, modems, programmes including Geographical Information Systems, greenhouses, local and wide-area computer networks

- technical assistance, fellowships and study trips

**NATIONAL INPUTS:**

- rehabilitation materials, in-country travel, light vehicles, institute facilities, existing satellite-reading equipment, existing, agro-meteorological equipment, light-vehicles and in-country travel, fuel  
- agriculturists, computer specialists, research assistants, construction workers, labourers, support staff

- i) Supply of agricultural inputs and adaptation of fertilization and crop protection to maximise crop yield returns on material inputs, in post-flood conditions, in cooperation with the Agricultural Commission and the Institute of Chemicalisation, Agricultural Academy. Training of staff in their respective areas of expertise.

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - fertilizers (chemical), pesticides (chemical and biological), computers, office equipment

- technical assistance, fellowships and study trips

**NATIONAL INPUTS:**

- seeds, local fertilizers (organic & chemical), local pesticides, tools, institute facilities, light-vehicles and in-country travel, fuel  
- planners, managers, agricultural specialists, research assistants, 'extensionists', farm labour

- j) Rehabilitation of housing for flood-affected families: Assist in re-construction of housing in flood-affected agricultural areas, in direct cooperation with the smaller community level;

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - use of trucks for transporting local building materials, Allocation of a Community Building Materials Fund: supply of whatever building materials individual communities find themselves in short supply of, particularly steel reinforcement rods, for building homes to replace those lost in the flood.

**NATIONAL INPUTS:**

- all concrete; some local steel reinforcement rods, wood, doors and windows, roofing materials, other local construction materials, tools  
- all construction workers, labour

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## 6.0 ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The National Coordinating Committee for UNDP and the Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee, through its External Division, play the main policy-setting role for external assistance in DPRK and this programme outline has been closely coordinated with those organisations.

The Government of DPRK is in charge of the overall national rehabilitation programme. Any major change in the Agricultural Area Rehabilitation Programme's objectives, activities and inputs will be made in accordance with normal UNDP procedures, on a tripartite agreement basis: 1) UNDP, 2) Government, and 3) Executing Agency (UNOPS).

UNDP is responsible for planning the external assistance...

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- k) Rehabilitation of community infrastructure: Assist in re-construction and re-equipping of community infrastructure in flood-affected agricultural areas, particularly schools, and health facilities, in cooperation with the State Education Commission and Ministry of Public Health. (UNICEF and ... determine the extent of their involvement in these ... for

... .. objectives, activities and inputs will be made in accordance with normal UNDP procedures, on a tripartite agreement basis: 1) UNDP, 2) Government, and 3) Executing Agency (UNOPS).

UNDP is responsible for planning the external ... ..

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- k) Rehabilitation of community infrastructure: Assist in re-construction and re-equipping of community infrastructure in flood-affected agricultural areas, particularly schools, and health facilities, in cooperation with the State Education Commission and Ministry of Public Health. (UNICEF and WHO will be invited to participate in design and determine the extent of their involvement in these activities.) (The Joint Programme Coordination Office will directly manage five trucks, mainly for transporting building materials for community housing and the re-construction of public infrastructure and to solve shortages caused by ill coordination of inputs.)

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - use of trucks for transporting building supplies, imported replacement equipment and supplies

- technical assistance

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - local replacement equipment and supplies, concrete, wood, doors and windows, roofing materials, other construction materials

- education and health managers, construction engineers, architects and workers, mobilized labour

- l) Rehabilitation of communications in damaged areas: Repair of line-communication lines, stations, sub-stations and switchboards; rehabilitation of post offices, in cooperation with the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications. (The International Telecommunications Union has offered to provide an international expert to prepare a plan for assisting the rehabilitation of the damaged network, specifications and bid documents for equipment repair or procurement, and requirements for any support services.)

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - use of trucks; supply of cable, bicycles for post offices, some parts for 5kw and 600w stations

- technical assistance

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - local cable, micro-wave equipment, local replacement of 5kw stations and 600w sub-stations, wooden and concrete poles, local tools, concrete and other construction materials, mail bags, weighing scales and other postal equipment

- communications engineers and other telecommunications specialists, skilled workers, labourers

- m) Joint Programme Coordination Office: A special capacity will be created within the Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee to provide emergency support for this programme.

**UNDP/DONOR INPUTS:** - computers, printers, photocopiers, fax, 6 light vehicles (4 for the 4 regions, 2 for International Coordinator and Operations and Logistics Officer), international telecommunications costs, imported office supplies

- 2 international personnel

- 4 national professional staff

**NATIONAL INPUTS:** - office premises and furniture, national telecommunications costs, local office supplies

- 4 national professional staff, 3 national support staff

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## **Execution**

UNOPS will be contracted by UNDP to execute this programme.

It will provide an International Coordinator who will work closely with the national staff in the Joint Programme Coordination Office, and supervise an international Operations and Logistics Officer, to establish and operate management systems, visit project sites regularly to provide guidance, review progress, review outstanding problems in consultation with all concerned parties, recommend changes to the 'rolling plan', supervise involved managerial staff, technical assistance and training, and ensure efficient delivery and monitoring.

UNOPS will provide procurement and ensure prompt delivery of all equipment and services for the programme.

UNOPS will provide all reporting, including financial reporting, in the programme design and 'rolling work plan', to UNDP.

## **Implementing Agencies**

The Government of DPRK plays a key role in the implementation of this project, together with a number of UN agencies implementing international assistance parts of the programme in their areas of expertise.

The Agricultural Commission is responsible for planning agricultural activities in DPRK and will be the Government implementing partner for activities in this specific area. The Department of Irrigation will be the Government implementing partner for irrigation activities, while the State Land and Environment Commission will be the Government implementing partner for waterworks such as canals, roads and bridges, which are not directly related to fields or paddy. (Irrigation canals, roads and bridges on paddy or fields are the responsibility of the Agricultural Commission.)

For science and research aspects of this programme, the Agricultural Academy will be the Government implementing partner. The Academy provides much of the national technical assistance in planning and monitoring agricultural activities, through its 32 member Institutes. This programme will work with four of these institutes: the Institute of Crop Cultivation, the Institute of Soil Sciences, the Institute of Agro-meteorology, and the Institute of Chemicalisation. The programme will also assist in rehabilitating a Vegetable Crop Research Centre in Sinuiju which was destroyed by the floods.

The Government accepts responsibility for participating fully in the implementation of the planned activities and for supplying the national inputs described in this programme outline, and subsequent versions of a 'rolling work plan', in a timely fashion. The government accepts to participate in planned monitoring of the programme jointly with UNDP, visiting work sites as necessary.



### FAO

FAO will both implement related activities in close relationship with this programme, and provide technical assistance for this programme, including consulting agriculturists and selected other technical assistance to four government institutes of the Agricultural Academy. FAO's related work is centered around a "rehabilitation of cereal-growing" programme.

For the present programme, FAO will act as implementing agent responsible for the procurement and delivery of consultant and subcontract services as well as parts of the training component. Senior consulting will be used to assist the coordination of international inputs for all agricultural activities. Consultants will work closely with national staff at the Agricultural Academy and four institutes, and with the International Coordinator, in establishing and operating management systems for these activities; assisting the Government in preparing equipment and supplies specifications; providing exchange trips for national specialists; providing technical backstopping and coordination of international aspects of agricultural activities in the programme; and participating in reviews, monitoring and evaluation exercises as required.

### WFP

WFP, having completed the initial Emergency Operation, has now designed an expansion of its activities in DPRK. Under the proposed new phase, WFP's Food Assistance will continue for flood victims (5 months). IN addition, WFP proposes Supplementary Food Assistance for children under the age of 5 years, (5 months) and Food Assistance for the recovery of arable lands through Food-for -Work activities (10 months). WFP's Food-for-Work activities will be complementary to and in support of the activities proposed in this document.

### UNICEF WHO ITU IFRC

UNDP will also ensure that the implementation of this programme is coordinated as closely as possible with other UN agencies executing related activities, particularly FAO, WFP, UNICEF and WHO. The intention is to provide a UN 'umbrella' for activities focusing on the rehabilitation of the five target agricultural areas.

UNICEF and WHO will participate in the design of and determine the extent of their involvement in specific programme activities in their areas of expertise. UNICEF will be addressing the needs of children in the community infrastructure to be repaired or reconstructed. WHO will be addressing health needs in the Public Health System which operates any health infrastructure to be repaired or reconstructed. IFRC may cooperate with regard to disaster prevention programming. The ITU has offered to provide consulting, advisory and other services related to the repair of line-communication systems. Cooperation with other agencies will be facilitated, with the objective of providing a programming framework or 'umbrella' for the rehabilitation of the flood-damaged agricultural areas.



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## 7.0 INDICATORS

### Immediate Objective

### Indicators

### Means of verification

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>a) Assist the Government of DPRK to continue increasing the arable area farmed in future growing seasons through the reclamation to agriculture of previously cultivated land and related agricultural infrastructure, which was damaged or destroyed by the floods and has not been restored::</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least 10,000 hectares of land cleared or filled and returned to agricultural production, from among land deeply buried or with soil largely washed away, which was therefore not in production for the 1996 planting season due to 1995 flood damage</li> <li>- irrigation waterways for at least 10,000 hectares of arable land repaired</li> <li>- irrigation systems restored on 1,200 hectares of previously irrigated crop land</li> </ul>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- visits to observe work fields before work, after work, and after planting</li> <li>- lists and maps of work planned and completed, prepared by Joint Programme Support Office (JPSO)</li> <li>- lists of crops planted on those fields previously buried, and hectareage planned, prepared by Institute of Crop Cultivation</li> <li>- reports produced jointly by Agricultural Commission and Academy of Agricultural Sciences</li> </ul> |
| <p>b) Assist the Government of DPRK to increase the supply of agricultural inputs, labour and community services to - and delivery of agricultural produce from - flood-affected areas through the repair and reconstruction of transport and communications infrastructure:</p>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least 350 kilometers of roads and culverts, 10 medium and 15 smaller bridges rehabilitated and reinforced</li> <li>- at least ((xxx)) kilometers of flood-damaged telephone lines and non-line communication repaired, along with associated stations and switchboards, and at least 200 bicycles supplied to postal services</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- maps of repaired roads, bridges and telephone lines prepared by JPSO, Agricultural Commission and State Land and Environment Commission, with kilometers and work done</li> <li>- visits to observe work in progress</li> <li>- summary list of communities for which road access and telephone lines restored, and their populations, prepared by JPSO</li> </ul>                                                                         |
| <p>c) Assist the Government of DPRK to at least restore previous living standards and agricultural labour supply in flood affected communities through assisting the reconstruction of housing and the restoration of community infrastructure:</p>                                                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- community infrastructure repaired or reconstructed for communities home to at least 600,000 people</li> <li>- assistance given to communities with the construction of homes for at least 2,500 families</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- JPSO notes of talks with main communities' representatives before and after work</li> <li>- observation of work in progress by JPSO</li> <li>- lists of work achieved, prepared by communities and collated by JPSO</li> </ul>                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
| <p>d) Assist the Government of DPRK to increase sustainable yields and the efficiency of inputs in the area restored to agricultural production:</p>                                                                                                                                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- at least a 10% improvement in yields on successful test plots on recovered land, compared to control plots</li> <li>- at least a 10% improvement in the efficiency of inputs on improved technique land vs. unimproved, in the target area</li> <li>- soil map completed for at least 5% of arable land in the country, with 45,000 data samples and 7 indices</li> <li>- better-selected varieties of cereals and other crops planted on at least 2,000 hectares</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- data on yields prepared for excavated fields planted, and for test plots, prepared by Agricultural Academy</li> <li>- comparison of yields per inputs for excavated fields planted with and without improvements in techniques prepared, prepared by Agricultural Academy</li> <li>- soil map, prepared by Institute of Soil Sciences</li> </ul>                                                                                           |

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## 8.0 ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS and FLEXIBILITY

UNDP and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must coordinate international and national inputs very closely to maximise the impact of the program, and work closely to adjust the plan as necessary and solve problems. The Government has studied, modified and approved this programme outline document.

There is a constant but un-estimated risk in any year that floods will occur again in July/August. The 1995 floods were generally accepted to be the worst this century. However, significant floods also occurred in 1923, 1965, 1978 and 1986. The '23 flood is thought to be the worst this century after 1995. The 1986 floods are thought, at least in the north, to have been worse than 1978 and 1965. The 1986 floods caused a rise of six meters in the Amrok River water level, in Sinuiju City, compared to the 1995 floods caused an 8.5 meter rise. The additional 2.5 meters is a greater volume of water than the first six meters and the damage was certainly much greater than in 1986, 1978 or 1965. Damage comparisons with 1923 are difficult because of the much lesser level of development of the land and infrastructure. No accurate estimates of the water level exist for 1923.

The programme includes significant mitigation and prevention components, both physical construction of terracing and dikes, and agro-meteorological/early warning systems. However, there is an un-estimated (but thought to be acceptable), risk of overwhelming floods in the near future destroying the land and infrastructure repairs supported under the programme.

The project must be particularly flexible to conditions in DPRK, including the central planning of agricultural activity, inputs and outputs, and the limited conditions for the participation of international staff in a trained, educated and centrally-managed work force. The work plan must be a 'rolling' or continuously updated plan, with more intense planning modifications made at the time of monitoring exercises.

## 9.0 REVIEW, MONITORING AND REPORTING

Mid-term monitoring exercises will be carried out during months 6, 12 and 24 of the programme, to verify the results achieved with the assistance granted, and identify which adjustments could be made to improve the overall implementation of the project and/or the type of assistance to be provided (within the limits of the project's global objective). The 'rolling' work plan and indicators, and possibly specific objectives, will be modified in light of the findings. Provision of the means of verification of the indicators of achievement of immediate objectives is the responsibility of the Government and International Coordinator together. Indicators may be modified at monitoring times, in conjunction with changes to the 'rolling plan'.

Post-project monitoring will assess the results achieved two months before conclusion of the project (month 30). The outputs of the post-project monitoring will assess the results achieved with the assistance granted, for presentation to donors and involved Government and executing



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organizations; synthesize any lessons learned which can be applied in any other similar situations (particularly through the UNDP Emergency Response Division), and to influence design of any other related programming in DPRK.

The mid-term monitoring and post-project monitoring exercises will be carried out by an independent consultant employed for this purpose on behalf of UNDP and any participating donor governments.

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**Annex I: PROVISIONAL BUDGET OUTLINE (by activity)**

|                                                   | Units        | Number | Cost each | Totals US\$       |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------|-----------|-------------------|
| <b>I. Repair of land, dikes, dams and canals</b>  |              |        |           |                   |
| bulldozers (200HP) with attachments               | bulldozer    | 24     | 50,000    | 1,200,000         |
| excavators (1m3, with attachments)                | excavator    | 51     | 100,000   | 5,100,000         |
| loaders                                           | loader       | 10     | 50,000    | 500,000           |
| dump Trucks (10 tonnes)                           | trucks       | 34     | 50,000    | 1,700,000         |
| replacement parts & maintenance tools             | (10% price)  |        |           | 850,000           |
| trailers                                          | trailers     | 10     | 15,000    | 150,000           |
| diesel fuel                                       | tonnes       | 8,520  | 250       | 2,380,000         |
| surveying equipment and tools                     |              |        |           | 350,000           |
| technical assistance                              | staff months | 8      | 15,000    | 80,000            |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)  | months       | 10     | 9,400     | 94,000            |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                  |              |        |           | <b>12,414,000</b> |
| <b>II. Canal dredging, public dikes and roads</b> |              |        |           |                   |
| bulldozers (200HP) with attachments               | bulldozer    | 12     | 50,000    | 800,000           |
| excavators (1m3, with attachments)                | excavator    | 17     | 100,000   | 1,700,000         |
| loaders                                           | loader       | 5      | 50,000    | 250,000           |
| dump Trucks (10 tonnes)                           | trucks       | 17     | 50,000    | 850,000           |
| replacement parts & maintenance tools             | (10% price)  |        |           | 340,000           |
| trailers                                          | trailers     | 5      | 15,000    | 75,000            |
| diesel fuel                                       | tonnes       | 4,080  | 250       | 1,020,000         |
| surveying equipment and tools                     |              |        |           | 250,000           |
| steel building materials, culverts etc.           |              |        |           | 400,000           |
| technical assistance                              | staff months | 12     | 15,000    | 180,000           |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)  | months       | 20     | 9,400     | 188,000           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                  |              |        |           | <b>5,853,000</b>  |
| <b>III. Rehabilitation of Irrigation</b>          |              |        |           |                   |
| pipings (40,000 meters)                           | meters       | 40,000 | 4         | 160,000           |
| electric motors                                   |              |        |           | 100,000           |
| sprinklers                                        |              |        |           | 500,000           |
| tools and other equipment                         |              |        |           | 150,000           |
| trucks (10 tonnes)                                |              | 5      | 45,000    | 225,000           |
| replacement parts & maintenance tools             | (10% price)  |        |           | 22,500            |
| diesel fuel                                       | tonnes       | 200    | 250       | 50,000            |
| technical assistance                              | staff months | 6      | 15,000    | 90,000            |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)  | months       | 10     | 9,400     | 94,000            |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                  |              |        |           | <b>1,207,500</b>  |

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**IV. Rehabilitation of agricultural roads and bridges**

|                                                  |              |       |        |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|--------|------------------|
| bulldozers (200HP) with attachments              | bulldozer    | 12    | 50,000 | 600,000          |
| dump Trucks (10 tonnes)                          | trucks       | 17    | 50,000 | 850,000          |
| loaders                                          | loader       | 5     | 50,000 | 250,000          |
| replacement parts & maintenance tools            | (10% price)  |       |        | 145,000          |
| trailers                                         | trailers     | 2     | 15,000 | 30,000           |
| diesel fuel                                      | tonnes       | 1,160 | 250    | 290,000          |
| steel culvert materials                          |              |       |        | 300,000          |
| technical assistance                             | staff months | 8     | 15,000 | 90,000           |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips) | months       | 10    | 9,400  | 94,000           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                 |              |       |        | <b>2,649,000</b> |

**V. Promotion of agricultural techniques**

|                                                   |              |    |         |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|---------|------------------|
| computers and printers with programmes            | ensemble     | 20 | 6,000   | 120,000          |
| special computer equip., networking, modems, etc. |              |    |         | 50,000           |
| greenhouses                                       | houses       | 2  | 260,000 | 520,000          |
| excavators (1m3, with attachments)                | excavator    | 1  | 100,000 | 100,000          |
| dump Trucks (10 tonnes)                           | trucks       | 1  | 50,000  | 50,000           |
| replacement parts & maintenance tools             | (10% price)  |    |         | 15,000           |
| office equipment                                  |              |    |         | 50,000           |
| equipment, institute and field levels             |              |    |         | 300,000          |
| technical assistance                              | staff months | 12 | 15,000  | 180,000          |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)  | months       | 40 | 9,400   | 376,000          |
| re-equipping of Vegetable Research Institute      |              |    |         | 200,000          |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                  |              |    |         | <b>1,761,000</b> |

**VI. Analysis of post-flood soil conditions**

|                                                   |              |    |        |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|--------|------------------|
| computers and printers with programmes            | ensemble     | 30 | 6,000  | 180,000          |
| special computer equip., networking, modems, etc. |              |    |        | 50,000           |
| office equipment                                  |              |    |        | 50,000           |
| Imported chemical reactants                       |              |    |        | 90,000           |
| soil analysis equipment                           |              |    |        | 250,000          |
| technical assistance                              | staff months | 12 | 15,000 | 180,000          |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)  | months       | 30 | 9,400  | 282,000          |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                  |              |    |        | <b>1,082,000</b> |

**VII. Strengthening agro-meteorological systems**

|                                                  |              |    |        |                  |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|--------|------------------|
| computers and printers with programmes           | ensemble     | 50 | 6,000  | 300,000          |
| wide area network, E-mail, local area network    |              |    |        | 200,000          |
| specialised agro-meteorological GIS programmes   |              |    |        | 25,000           |
| office equipment                                 |              |    |        | 60,000           |
| agro-meteorological equipment                    |              |    |        | 1,700,000        |
| technical assistance                             | staff months | 16 | 15,000 | 240,000          |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips) | months       | 40 | 9,400  | 376,000          |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                 |              |    |        | <b>2,891,000</b> |

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**VIII. Agric. Inputs & chemicalisation techniques**

|                                                   |              |    |        |                  |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|--------|------------------|
| fertilizers                                       |              |    |        | 1,200,000        |
| pesticides                                        |              |    |        | 500,000          |
| computers and printers with programmes            | ensemble     | 30 | 6,000  | 180,000          |
| special computer equip., networking, modems, etc. |              |    |        | 50,000           |
| office equipment                                  |              |    |        | 50,000           |
| technical assistance                              | staff months | 12 | 15,000 | 180,000          |
| technical exchange (fellowships and study trips)  | months       | 15 | 9,400  | 141,000          |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                  |              |    |        | <b>2,301,000</b> |

**IX. Reconstruction of flooded housing****community bldg. materials fund**

|                                                |             |       |        |                  |
|------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|------------------|
| (for the purchase of whatever in short supply) | homes       | 5,000 | 450    | 2,250,000        |
| trucks (10 tonnes)                             |             | 5     | 45,000 | 225,000          |
| replacement parts & maintenance tools          | (10% price) |       |        | 22,500           |
| diesel fuel                                    | tonnes      | 182   | 250    | 45,455           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                               |             |       |        | <b>2,542,955</b> |

**X. Rehab. of community Infrastructure**

equipping of rehabilitated health, education and  
other Infrastructure with basic equip. and supplies

1,000,000

**XII. Programme Support Office**

|                                                      |              |    |        |                  |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----|--------|------------------|
| 2 international personnel                            | staff months | 64 | 15,000 | 960,000          |
| consulting (FAO)                                     | staff months | 32 | 15,000 | 480,000          |
| light vehicles for HQ use: (3 internat., 3 national) | vehicles     | 6  | 38,000 | 228,000          |
| replacement parts & maintenance tools                | (10% price)  |    |        | 22,800           |
| diesel fuel                                          | tonnes       | 68 | 250    | 17,045           |
| fuel tank                                            | tank         | 1  | 3,000  | 3,000            |
| computers and printers with programmes               | ensemble     | 10 | 6,000  | 60,000           |
| special computer equip., networking, modems, etc.    |              |    |        | 50,000           |
| office equipment                                     |              |    |        | 50,000           |
| telecommunications and office supplies               | months       | 32 | 3,000  | 96,000           |
| <b>Sub-total</b>                                     |              |    |        | <b>1,968,845</b> |

**TOTAL****35,688,300****Preparatory assistance**

|        |   |        |         |
|--------|---|--------|---------|
| months | 6 | 20,000 | 120,000 |
|--------|---|--------|---------|

Administration (13% of staff and services and 5% of  
equipment and supplies) (subject to negotiation)

2,104,629

Monitoring and Evaluation (3 X 40,000 + 1 X 80,000)

200,000

**GRAND TOTAL****38,092,929**

NOTE: This budget is indicative. Bill of quantities and prices will be finalised with the implementing agencies during the detailed work planning process.

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## Annex II: More Detailed Information on Specific Target Areas

An estimated 1.6 million people living in agricultural areas in selected counties and city areas in Chagang, North Hwanghae, North Pyongan, South Pyongan and Kangwon provinces:

Table 2  
Population of the Five Target Areas

| Area | Counties and City areas                            | County/City Totals            | Area Totals      |
|------|----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 1    | Sinuiju City area<br>Uiju County                   | 300,000<br>200,000            | 500,000          |
| 2    | Unpa County<br>Rinsan County<br>Pyongsan County    | 150,000<br>70,000<br>80,000   | 300,000          |
| 3    | Mundok County<br>Sukchon County<br>Pyongwon County | 150,000<br>150,000<br>120,000 | 420,000          |
| 4    | Tongchon County<br>Anbyon County                   | 70,000<br>60,000              | 130,000          |
| 5    | Huichon City area<br>Hyangsan County               | 250,000<br>32,000             | 282,000          |
|      | <b>TOTAL TARGET POPULATION</b>                     |                               | <b>1,632,000</b> |

### 1) the Sinuiju City area and Uiju County

Water flow in the engorged Yalu (Amnok) River running along the Korea/China border, rose 8.5 meters above the normal level and was estimated at 4.8 billion tonnes over a 72 hour period. The flood carried with it millions of tonnes of sand which was deposited on top of crops in a thick layer one to three meters deep. Larger areas of flatland rice paddy and fields adjacent to these rivers were flooded and the crops destroyed. As the sediments had been carried down river for many kilometers, there were pure river sand. Though efforts have been made to grow maize and other crops temporarily in the infertile sand, they have largely failed and the sand must be removed to make proper use of the land.

This area, along with the second area - Unpa, Rinsan and Pyongsan counties - is expected to account for a larger share of excavation work.



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As mentioned in the main text, above, the Sangdan village cooperative farm in Sinuiju is an example of the hardest hit. The cooperative is situated on an island between two halves of the Amrok river. One hundred and eighty hectares of land are buried in one to three meters of sand, for a total of at least three million cubic meters of sand which must be removed. The large-scale irrigation system for the cooperative and its neighbour, including pumping stations and pipes as large as 60cm, was completely destroyed, stopping irrigation this growing season on most of a fertile 10 square-kilometer area. There was other extensive damage in Sangdan, especially to protective dikes and dams. From spillway number four, for instance, some 5,000 cubic meters of concrete works were torn away, and some 6,000 concrete blocks each weighing about one tonne, washed away and buried in the sand deposits.

In addition to excavation, there are sometimes large holes the size of small lakes, where the earth was eroded by swirling waters. These holes must be refilled, but not with sand.

Much of the sand will have to be trucked away, as its uses for earthen dam construction or landfilling are limited.

## **2) Unpa, Rinsan and Pyongsan counties**

Several river systems in these counties were heavily flooded, along with reservoirs and dams which overflowed or burst. Frequently land must be repaired right beside dikes which need to be re-built, running along both sides of the river. Land for filling or excavation tends to be in smaller pieces than, for instance, in Sinuiju. Many small streams flooded their valleys and pieces of land as small as 5 hectares deserve to be excavated or filled.

The land excavating and dike re-building work can be particularly simultaneous in this area, as the strips of land tend to be very close to the damaged dikes. Rivers tend to be blocked at regular intervals by small dams, used for irrigation purposes, and these dams need repair. In many cases the concrete reinforcement of these dams was completely washed away, leaving little more than a hump in the river bed when the flood waters receded.

## **3) Mundok, Sukchon and Pyongwon counties**

The main problem in Mundok and Sukchon counties was the breaking of the storm sea dike in several places, particularly two segments 200 and 80 meters long. The worst consequence of the massive sea water flooding of the western part of these counties was salination of the land. This was not land which had been reclaimed from the sea, but is slightly above normal sea level. (Other land is being reclaimed in the same part of the country.) Huge amounts of fresh water are needed to de-salinate the soil on the damaged land sufficiently to begin growing crops. Only gradually does such soil increase in fertility again.

Repairs to the dike must be reinforced with stone paving. As there is no stone in this area, the stones will be brought by boat from an island, cut to rough size, and then laid on the earthen dike to protect it from rough sea waves.

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Large-scale pumping of fresh water onto the salinated land will be organized, to leach out the salts as much as possible.

In the eastern half of Mundok and Sukchon counties, and in Pyongwon county, there was also flooding down fresh water rivers and streams. Excavation and land filling work, along with dam, dike, road and bridge repairs are also necessary there but on a smaller scale than in the other target areas.

#### 4) Tongchon and Anbyon counties

While most of the most serious damage to agricultural land was in the west of DPRK, where most arable land is located, a narrow strip of arable land runs down the east coast of the country as well, on the other side of the mountains.

Tongchon and Anbyon counties have been selected as the worst-affected in the eastern strip. They have relatively steep slopes, thus burying of smaller patches of paddy and fields with earth and rock has occurred in a manner analogous to Huichon county below.

#### 5) Huichon City area, Hyangsan counties.

Because the steep slopes descend almost directly into the urban area, Huichon City area is the target area where houses and other buildings were particularly destroyed. In many cases small neighbourhoods were completely swept away, with erosion paths clearly visible which have cut 2-3 meters of earth away from underneath small houses.

In Huichon City, the local meteorological station of the national Institute for Agro-meteorology recorded 1010 mm - or over one meter of rain - in just three days. With the steep slopes that surrounded the city, and coming after more than two weeks of extremely heavy rains which had already soaked the soil and loosened the earth, this unprecedented final downpour caused a flash flood which struck the city at 3:00 AM on August 18th. A great number of homes and other buildings in its path were swept away by not just the water, but also boulders, stones and earth. Hundreds of hectares of fields were buried in up to three meters of this rock and earth.

Fields in small valleys have been covered in earth and stones - even large boulders in some places - which were swept down from the mountainsides by the floods, particularly the night of August 18th.

Protective works are necessary on a number of mountain sides. By terracing such locations, and building protective walls across the valleys descending towards town, much of the erosion of earth and rock can be prevented from destroying land or buildings in future floods. Quite a number of small valley fields and paddy are buried in deep layers of such material, exceeding one meter in many cases, and will require excavation. There appeared to be less need for filling land in this area.

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**Table 3**  
**Hyangsan County Estimates of Flood Damage and Repairs by May 1996**

| FLOOD CONSEQUENCE                                               | ESTIMATED DAMAGE     | REPAIRS SO FAR                              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| Arable land washed away                                         | ( 520) hectares      | 0                                           |
| Arable land buried (av. 60 cm deep)                             | ( 1,009) hectares    | 261                                         |
| Pumping Stations (total of 61)                                  | 38 stations          | 0 buildings<br>(temporary pumps)            |
| Locks (total of 35)                                             | 21 kilometers        | n.a. but under rehab.                       |
| Canals (total of 61 km)                                         | 26 kilometers        | temporarily repaired<br>with earth only     |
| Production buildings (total of 66)                              | 23 buildings         | (N/A)                                       |
| Dikes (total of 155 km)                                         | 43 kilometers        | 0                                           |
| Secondary roads (total of 104 km)                               | 51 kilometers        | (many temporary<br>bypasses<br>constructed) |
| Bridges (total of 26)<br>(from 60 meters (30 ton) to 25 meters) | 11 bridges           | 6                                           |
| Sluices (total of 115)                                          | 71                   | 0                                           |
| Road protect. walls (total of 3412 m <sup>2</sup> )             | 2,185 m <sup>2</sup> | 0                                           |
| Schools (total of 24)                                           | 4                    | 4                                           |
| Kindergartens (total of 28)                                     | 5                    | 1                                           |
| Houses                                                          | 176                  | (N/A. - most)                               |
| Underground cable                                               | 3.5 km               | 0                                           |
| Above ground cable                                              | 6 km                 | 6<br>(some temp.)                           |
| Hospitals (total of 3)                                          | 0                    | -                                           |
| Clinics (total of 19)                                           | 4                    | 2                                           |

*Source: Vice-Governor, Hyangsan County, 25 May 1996.*

In Hyangsan county, 175km<sup>2</sup> of the total of 450km<sup>2</sup> is a large national park, which will be largely excluded from this Agricultural Area Rehabilitation Programme. The population of the county is relatively low, but because of the very mountainous terrain the area was particularly affected by the rains. Mountain roads require concrete reinforcement to survive even normal rainy seasons, and in many places stretches several kilometers long have been destroyed. The following estimates of the flood damage were provided by the Vice-Governor.

Most of the buried and eroded land was maize fields, with only a minority of paddy.

The table of physical flood consequences in Hyangsan county shown here is an example of just one small county, with probably less work to be done than most other counties in the target area.

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### Annex III: Government Data on Agricultural Works to be Done

The following (draft) data has been supplied to UNDP by the government, on:

- highest priority agricultural works to be done under activities (a) & (b)
- the capacities of excavation equipment

Work planning, the next stage of design, should begin from this basis.

Table 4  
Agricultural Works to be done: ULJU & SINUIJU

| DAMAGED          | UNIT                | TOTAL  | ULJU   | SINUIJU |
|------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| -Dikes           | Km.                 | 345    | 256    | 89      |
| Earth            | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 9,315  | 6,912  | 2,403   |
| Stones           | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 1,035  | 768    | 267     |
| -Land swept away | Hectares            | 610    | 484    | 126     |
| Earth            | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 3,050  | 2,420  | 630     |
| -Land buried     | Hectares            | 1,677  | 1,469  | 208     |
| Earth            | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 5,031  | 4,407  | 624     |
| Earth (total)    | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 17,396 | 13,739 | 3,657   |
| Stones (total)   | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 1,035  | 768    | 267     |

Table 5  
Agricultural Works to be done: Huichon & Hyangsan

| DAMAGED           | UNIT                | TOTAL  | HUITCHON | HYANGSAN |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------|----------|----------|
| -Dikes            | Km.                 | 846    | 568      | 260      |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 22,842 | 15,822   | 7,020    |
| Stones (covering) | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 2,538  | 1,758    | 780      |
| -Land swept away  | Hectares            | 1,009  | 489      | 520      |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 5,045  | 2,445    | 2,600    |
| -Land buried      | Hectares            | 1,198  | 589      | 609      |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 3,594  | 1,767    | 1,827    |
| Earth (total)     | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 31,481 | 20,034   | 11,447   |
| Stones (total)    | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 2,538  | 1,758    | 780      |

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Table 6  
Works to be done: Sukchon, Mundok, Pyongwon

| DAMAGED           | UNIT                | TOTAL | SUKCHON | MUNDOK | PYONGWON |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------|---------|--------|----------|
| -Dikes destroyed  | M                   | 510   | 48      | 360    | 102      |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 102   | 9.6     | 72     | 20.4     |
| Stones (covering) | 1000 m <sup>2</sup> | 4.6   | 0.6     | 3.2    | 0.8      |
| -Dikes damaged    | Km                  | 38    | 13      | 19     | 6        |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 570   | 195     | 285    | 90       |
| Stones (covering) | 1000 m <sup>2</sup> | 114   | 39      | 57     | 1.8      |
| -Streams affected | Km                  | 189   | 119     | 39     | 35       |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 5,103 | 3,105   | 1,053  | 945      |
| Stone (covering)  | 1000 m <sup>2</sup> | 567   | 345     | 117    | 105      |
| -Total            |                     |       |         |        |          |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 5,775 | 3,309.6 | 1,410  | 1,055.4  |
| Stones            | 1000 m <sup>2</sup> | 685.6 | 384.6   | 177.2  | 123.8    |

Table 7  
Works to be done: UNPA, RINSAN & PYONGSAN

| DAMAGED           | UNIT                | TOTAL  | UMPA  | RINSAN | PYONGSAN |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------|-------|--------|----------|
| -Dikes destroyed  | Km                  | 782    | 234   | 118    | 430      |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 21,108 | 6,318 | 3,180  | 11,610   |
| Stones (covering) | 1000 m <sup>2</sup> | 2,346  | 702   | 354    | 1,290    |
| -Land swept away  | Hectares            | 436    | 187   | 52     | 197      |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 1,308  | 561   | 156    | 591      |
| -Land buried      | Hectares            | 1,616  | 526   | 635    | 455      |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 3,232  | 1,052 | 1,270  | 910      |
| -Total            |                     |        |       |        |          |
| Earth             | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 25,648 | 7,931 | 4,606  | 13,111   |
| Stones            | 1000 m <sup>2</sup> | 2,346  | 702   | 354    | 1,290    |

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Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Agricultural Relief and Rehabilitation Programme

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Table 8  
Works to be done: ANBYON & TONGCHON

| DAMAGED             | UNIT                | TOTAL  | ANBYON | TONGCHON |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| -Land swept away    | Hectares            | 284    | 143    | 141      |
| Earth               | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 2,290  | 1,270  | 1,020    |
| -Land buried        | Hectares            | 349    | 118    | 231      |
| Earth               | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 647    | 177    | 470      |
| -Damaged streams    | Km                  | 42     | 13     | 29       |
| Earth               | 1000 m <sup>3</sup> | 84,000 | 26,000 | 58,000   |
| -Damaged roads      |                     |        |        |          |
| Earth               | M <sup>3</sup>      | 1,000  | 600    | 400      |
| Concrete            | M <sup>3</sup>      | 260    | 150    | 110      |
| Stone covering      | M <sup>3</sup>      | 720    | 300    | 420      |
| -Damaged structures |                     | 28     | 13     | 15       |
| Earth               | M <sup>3</sup>      | 3,300  | 1,800  | 1,500    |
| concrete            | M <sup>3</sup>      | 1,300  | 600    | 700      |
| Stone-covering      | M <sup>3</sup>      | 1,500  | 800    | 700      |

### Initial Estimates of Earth Moving Equipment Capacities

#### Excavator (5 m<sup>3</sup>):

One excavator can excavate 50 m<sup>3</sup> per hour, in two work-shifts a day (16 hours), or 800m<sup>3</sup> per day. In a estimated 212 days a year it can move 170,000 m<sup>3</sup>.

#### Truck:

Carrying stones, a truck can make an average of 10 round trips over a distance of 12 km, carrying 4m<sup>3</sup> of stones per trip or 40m<sup>3</sup> per day. In an estimated 212 days per year it can carry 8,500 m<sup>3</sup> of stones.

#### Bulldozer (200 HP):

A bulldozer can push an average of 60m<sup>3</sup> per hour over a distance of 80 meters. Working two shifts or 16 hours this is 960m<sup>3</sup> per day, or 200,000 m<sup>3</sup> per year.

INTERNAL FACT SHEET

PREAMBLE:

We were this morning ,March 20 ,informed through our agents in Hong Kong, Gulf Agency Company, that the vessel 'CHENG DA' carrying WFP and CARITAS bagged rice cargo to North Korea sank in heavy weather during March 19 off the Taiwan Strait at 119deg 44 E/24 deg 13 N (see encl. map) .

VESSEL and OWNERS:

'Cheng Da' is a PRC flagged vessel of 7520 tonnes DW, built in 1969 and owned by Liaoning Marine Shipping Company of Dalian, China.

The cargo on the 'Cheng Da' was the second shipment of bagged rice to North Korea effected by WFP and consisted of:

- 1280 tons funded by Switzerland
- 665 tons funded by Australia
- 3690 tons funded by USA
- and
- 903 tons bilateral action for CARITAS.

The vessel was chartered by WFP on a WFP charter party on February 27.

The vessel commenced loading the bagged rice cargo on March 3 and completed loading on March 8.

The cargo was then fumigated and the vessel sailed from Bangkok on March 11 .Upon departure the vessel gave an expected time of arrival at Nampo, North Korea on March 23.

ACCIDENT:

En route to Nampo, North Korea the vessel was reported to be experiencing severe weather conditions. During the evening of March 19 a distress call was picked up by maritime authorities in Hong Kong, China and Taiwan. Unfortunately the vessel sank and out of the 23 crew of Chinese nationality ,nine have been rescued by passing vessels and a search and rescue operation is presently going on for the missing 15.

WFP INSURANCE SITUATION: (Estimated , but very close)

WFP had 4 consignments of rice on the vessel, 3 IEFR and one bilateral.

A) IEFR

|           |        |                      |             |
|-----------|--------|----------------------|-------------|
| 9610077-C | 1280mt | Declared value (C&F) | \$400,000   |
| 9610078-C | 665mt  | " " "                | \$200,000   |
| 9610079-C | 3690mt | " " "                | \$1,150,000 |
| Total     |        |                      | \$1,750,000 |

A bill of lading was issued for each of the above. Therefore , for insurance purposes , each is a consignment.

Under the WFP self insurance arrangements , there is a deductible of \$1M per consignment. Therefore external insurers (USA) will only be liable for \$150,000 in respect of 9610079-C. The WFP Insurance Fund will be liable to pay the balance of \$1.6M. The reserves available in the fund are more than adequate. Arrangements are being made to immediately release the required amount from the fund and to purchase replacement commodities.

B) Bilateral.



FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

# World Food Programme

Via Cristoforo Colombo, 426 - 00145 Rome - Italy

Tel. (Switchboard) : (0039 - 6) 522821  
Telex: 626675 WFP I

Fax: (0039 - 6) 59602348  
(0039 - 6) 59602111

|                                                              |                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>FROM :</b> A. Namanga Ngongi<br>Deputy Executive Director | <b>No. of fax (for Cable Unit only) :</b>        <br><b>PAGE 1 OF 1</b> <b>20 March, 1996</b> |
| <b>FAX (Internal) :</b> 52282843/44                          |                                                                                               |
| <b>TO :</b> Liaoning Marine Shipping Co.<br>Dalian<br>China  | <b>CC:</b> Banchem Costa<br>Genova                                                            |
| <b>FAX :</b> 010-5631215                                     | <b>FAX :</b>                                                                                  |

Dear Sirs:

With deep regret we have this morning learned of the loss of your crew and vessel, the MS CHENG DA.

On behalf of Ms Catherine Bertini, the Executive Director of the United Nations' World Food Programme, we express our sadness over this tragic accident and loss of lives of the seafarers on board.

The ship was carrying food in response to a humanitarian emergency in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In that light they lost their lives for a noble, humanitarian cause. Please extend to the bereaved families our sincere condolences.

Yours very sincerely,

  
A. Namanga Ngongi  
Deputy Executive Director

|                               |                                                                                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>For Internal Use</b>       | <b>Distribution:</b> Bertini/Ngongi/Graisie/Ben Slimane/<br>Essayem/Szynalski/Tun Myat/Page/<br>Karlstrom/Schulthes/ Maragliano/Frisch<br>Chrono<br>File: OTS |
| <b>Date Of Transmission :</b> | <b>Time:</b>                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Ref. No.</b>               |                                                                                                                                                               |



3 of 6

# INTERNAL FACT SHEET

## PREAMBLE:

We were this morning ,March 20 ,informed through our agents in Hong Kong, Gulf Agency Company, that the vessel 'CHENG DA' carrying WFP and CARITAS bagged rice cargo to North Korea sank in heavy weather during March 19 off the Taiwan Strait at 119deg 44 E/24 deg 43 N (see encl. map).

## VESSEL and OWNERS:

'Cheng Da' is a PRC flagged vessel of 7520 tonnes DW,built in 1969 and

NO SHIPMENT TO NORTH KOREA ON MARCH 25

**PREVIOUS SHIPMENT:**

In December 1995, WFP shipped 6,500 tons of bagged rice (of which 1400 tons were for CARITAS) to North Korea on board the M.S. 'RABOCHNYA SMAYA'.

**NEXT SHIPMENT:**

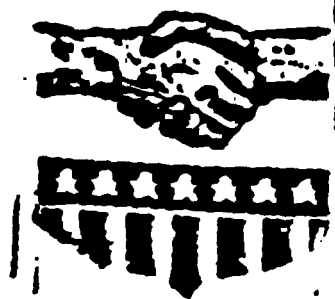
M.V. 'GREAT BEST 1' is expected to arrive in Bangkok on March 25 to load a further cargo of 8,200 tons bagged rice for North Korea, including 1000 tons for CARITAS.

**CONCLUSION:**

As per enclosed copies, WFP have contacted the vessels owners and issued press release.

TJ WM

**BIRM FAX COVER SHEET**



DATE: 3/21

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Richard Rogers

OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_ ROOM NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

TEL: 6-9146 FAX: 202-456 9141

THIS MESSAGE FROM:

NAME: Dr. Hagen

OFFICE: Land in Power

TEL: 351-0166 FAX: 703 351-0118

**MESSAGE**

North Korea Info  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 4

**BHRM FAX COVER SHEET**DATE: 12/17/95

PLEASE DELIVER TO:

NAME: Richard A. PaganOFFICE: WLC ROOM NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_TEL: 436 9111 FAX: 202-456-9190

THIS MESSAGE FROM: •

NAME: Richard A. PaganOFFICE: WLCTEL: 703 351-0118 FAX: 703-351-0118**MESSAGE**

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NUMBER OF PAGES, INCLUDING COVER SHEET: 3

To: Ray Dionne@BHR.OFDA@AIDW  
Cc: LEONARD ROGERS@BHR.AA@AIDW  
VSMAIL@BANS00027@Servers[(Lisa B. Schreiber Hughes) {3005.110.23  
VSMAIL@BANS00027@Servers[(Peter Humphrey) {3005.110.242.1276}]]  
David J. Garms@FFP@ROME, DAVID HAGEN@BHR.FFP@AIDW  
Bcc:  
From: Mary L. LeGrand@FFP@ROME  
Subject: CABLE REGARDING WFP SHIP WHICH SANK  
Date: Thursday, March 21, 1996 12:31:01 EST  
Attach:  
Certify: Y  
Forwarded by:

-----  
The following cable is going out from Rome regarding the sinking of the ship carrying U.S. purchased rice to North Korea.

=====

UNCLASSIFIED  
FODA 3/21/96  
FODA:TAFORBORD  
FODA:MLEGRAND  
~~AMEMBASSY BEIJING~~  
SECSTATE WASHDC, IMMEDIATE  
INFO AMEMBASSY BEIJING  
WHITEHOUSE WASHDC  
AMEMBASSY SEOUL  
AMEMBASSY TOKYO  
USCINPAC HONOLULU  
USMISSION USUN NEW YORK  
AIT TAIPEI  
USMISSION GENEVA  
USDA FAS WASHDC

FROM FODAG

USAID FOR BHR/OFDA, BHR/FFP, AA/BHR AND ANE/EA  
STATE FOR EAP/K AND IO  
USDA/FAS FOR ED/CCSD

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: EAID, EAGR, AORC, WFP, KN

SUBJECT: WORLD FOOD PROGRAM CHARTERED SHIP CARRYING U.S. FOOD TO NORTH KOREA SINKS

REF: (A) ROME 2103  
(B) BEIJING 8305 (NOTAL)  
(C) ROME 3268 (NOTAL)

1. SUMMARY: THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAM (WFP) INFORMED FODAG THAT THE SHIP CHARTERED BY WFP TO CARRY THE SECOND SHIPMENT OF RICE TO NORTH KOREA SANK IN THE TAIWAN STRAIT ON 19 MARCH 1995. INCLUDED IN THE LOST SHIPMENT WAS THE RICE PURCHASED BY THE RECENT U.S. DONATION OF USD 2 MILLION. WFP SAYS THAT BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUING URGENT NEED FOR FOOD AND BECAUSE OF ITS INSURANCE ARRANGEMENTS, IT HAS ALREADY TAKEN STEPS TO REPLACE THE LOST RICE. END SUMMARY.

2. WFP HAS INFORMED FODAG THAT THE SHIP IT CHARTERED TO CARRY ITS SECOND SHIPMENT OF RICE TO FLOOD VICTIMS IN NORTH KOREA SANK IN STORMY SEAS IN THE TAIWAN STRAIT. WFP SAID ITS SHIPPING AGENTS INFORMED THEM WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, OF THE TUESDAY SINKING OF THE CHINESE-FREIGHTER, THE MV CHENGDA.

3. A PRESS RELEASE ALSO PREPARED BY WFP STATES THAT "THE 2,819 TON MV CHENGDA WAS CARRYING 5,635 TONS OF WFP RICE AS WELL AS 903 TONS OF RICE THAT WFP WAS SHIPPING TO NORTH KOREA FOR CARITAS. THE WFP RICE CONSISTED OF DONATIONS FROM THE U.S., SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRALIA. THE SHIP LEFT BANGKOK, THAILAND MARCH 11 FOR NAMPO, NORTH KOREA AND WAS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN NORTH KOREA ON MARCH 23. THE LOST SHIPMENT MARKED THE SECOND WFP CONSIGNMENT OF RICE TO NORTH KOREA SINCE THE COUNTRY SUFFERED WIDESPREAD FLOODING LAST SUMMER. WFP DELIVERED AN INITIAL SHIPMENT OF 5,140 TONS ON NOVEMBER 24, 1995."

4. PER REF B, WFP HAS INCREASED ITS ESTIMATE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF KOREA GRAIN DEFICIT FOR THE 1995-96 HARVEST, FROM 1.5 TO 1.9 MILLION METRIC TONS. WFP HAS DETERMINED THAT THE NEED FOR FOOD AID REMAINS GREAT AND URGENT. THEREFORE IT HAS ALREADY PROCURED REPLACEMENT RICE AND IT HAS TAKEN STEPS TO SHIP IMMEDIATELY. FORBORD##

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The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations System

Facsimile Message

|                                                                       |                                      |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Date: 21 March 1996                                                   | Ref #: 3417<br>Page 1 of 10          |
| To: Mr Richard Reagan<br>National Security Council<br>The White House | FAX 202 456 9140                     |
| From: Douglas C. Coutts<br>Director<br>WFP North American Office      | FAX 212 963 8019<br>TEL 212 963 6884 |

For your information, as discussed.

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

ADDRESS - ADRESSE: Room S-3600A, UNITED NATIONS N.Y. 10017

TEL: (212) 963-5089

FAX: (212) 963-1312

FAX TRANSMISSION COVER SHEET

Most Immediate!

MAR 21 1996

TO: Mr. Martin Griffiths  
Director  
DHA Geneva  
Fax: (4122) 917-0023

COPY: Mr. Paul Hebert  
Senior Humanitarian Affairs Officer  
CESU, DHA Geneva  
Fax: (4122) 788-6386

Ms. Kayoko Gotoh  
Humanitarian Affairs Officer  
RCB

FROM: Qazi Shaukat Fareed  
Director

Received: \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_

WFP NORTH AMERICAN OFFICE

Distribution: For Action: For Info:

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File: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: 20 March 1996

SUBJECT: K. Madsen's statements to the press on the DPRK

YOU SHOULD RECEIVE 6 PAGES (including cover sheet)

1. In view of the rising controversy over the above-referenced subject, please arrange for a Press Release to be issued on 21 March 1996 providing the necessary "spin control" on this situation.

The two pieces, by AFP and Reuters (attached) have created major problems for WFP, since OFDA is refusing to reimburse the USD 2 million insurance for the sunken cargo ship that was bringing grain to North Korea and is reevaluating its plans of providing more food assistance for the DPRK through WFP, citing K. Madsen's statements, as reported by the press, as the "DHA position" that the emergency in the DPRK is over and that no more assistance is needed.

The Press Release should contain the real "DHA position", along the lines of:

- There are continuing serious needs in North Korea, both in the food and non-food sectors.

cc: MdS Ph. Boullé (in NY) FDT GdB JKA DC CED Chron

PL

INP:  
Mr. Douglas  
Counts  
... D-NY



2

- The DPRK Government should be encouraged to cooperate closer with humanitarian agencies, especially on nutritional issues.
- DHA stands ready to set in motion the inter-agency appeal process for North Korea, if and when the DPRK Government requests it.

Mr. Akashi has confirmed this today by saying: "DHA has been playing an active role to assist the DPRK government and will be standing by for future assistance".

The Press Release should also point out that the AFP and Reuters dispatches misrepresent the statement of the DHA Team leader Kjell Madsen, who just returned from North Korea, providing the mistaken impression of DHA announcing that the emergency needs were over.

Both pieces distort Mr. Madsen's main points on the continuing "extremely serious" food situation, the health problems and the severe lack of non-food items, which were overshadowed by the journalists' desire to zero in on the possibility of political turmoil, which Mr. Madsen did not consider likely at present.

2. A statement along these lines should also be provided to the Spokesperson's Office for inclusion in the Friday, 22 March press briefing at UNOG.

3. Would appreciate very much receiving a copy of the finalized Press Release early tomorrow morning. It will serve as the basis for a statement for the Secretary-General's Spokesperson for inclusion in tomorrow's noon briefing.

Also, would appreciate notes from the de-briefing of Mr. Madsen and his Mission Report, as well as any notes that may have been kept during his meetings with donors and the press.

Thank you very much and best regards.

38019 - Douglas Coutts

STATEMENT ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

21 March 1996

**Humanitarian Needs Continue in DPRK**

Following a DHA briefing yesterday, certain media reports conveyed the erroneous impression that the United Nations considered the humanitarian emergency in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to be over.

This is not the case. The Department of Humanitarian Affairs believes that there are still serious needs in the DPRK especially in terms of widespread shortages of food. This continuing need was clearly stated by the outgoing DHA Team Leader for the DPRK, Mr Kjell Madsen, who cited specific cases of dire needs, both in the food and non-food sectors.

Humanitarian agencies believe there is an urgent need for continuing humanitarian relief efforts and would welcome continued close cooperation with the DPRK authorities, particularly on nutritional needs.

DHA urges the international community to continue supporting the humanitarian needs of communities hit by last year's flooding in the DPRK, noting the joint appeal by UN agencies in September last year received only 45% of the \$20 million requested.

Rejecting suggestions that there are no longer serious humanitarian needs, the Under Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs, Mr Yasushi Akashi reiterated DHA's willingness to help: "We are on stand by, ready to begin preparation of a further inter-agency appeal, if requested by the authorities in Pyongyang," said Mr Akashi.

| DELIVERIES FOOD AID TO THE DPRK 1995/96 |          |         |        |            |                 |        |     |          |               |          |          |
|-----------------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|------------|-----------------|--------|-----|----------|---------------|----------|----------|
| (NOVEMBER 1995 - 31 OCTOBER 1996)       |          |         |        |            |                 |        |     |          |               |          |          |
| 1                                       | 2        | 3       | 4      | 5          | 6               | 7      | 8   | 9        | 10            | 11       | 12       |
| ARRIVAL                                 | DONOR    | FOOD    | M.TONS | US DLS     | VESSEL'S NAME   | PORT   | ETA | ATA      | DIST. CHANNEL | START    | END      |
| NOV.95                                  | UNICEF   | SOYBEAN | 95     | 48,300     | TRAIN           | SINUJU |     | 31.10.95 | DHA/MOPH      | 07.11.95 | 10.11.95 |
| NOV. 95                                 | WFP      | RICE    | 5,140  | 2,200,000  | RABOCHAYA S.    | NAMPO  |     | 24.11.95 | WFP/MFA       | 26.12.95 | 09.01.96 |
| NOV.95                                  | CARITAS  | RICE    | 1,400  | 55,000     | RABOCHAYA S.    | NAMPO  |     | 24.11.95 | WFP/MFA/EDC   | 26.12.95 | 17.02.96 |
| NOV.95                                  | JAPAN*   | RICE    | 39,000 | 12,480,000 |                 |        |     |          | MFA           |          |          |
| NOV.95                                  | TOTAL    |         | 45,635 | 14,783,300 |                 |        |     |          |               |          |          |
| DEC.95                                  | INTERLIF | RICE    | 145    | 58,000     |                 | NAMPO  |     | 26.12.95 |               | 06.01.96 | 10.01.96 |
| DEC.95                                  | SWITZ.   | RICE    | 8,000  | 2,500,000  |                 | NAMPO  |     |          | SDR/MFA       |          |          |
| DEC.95                                  | IFRC     | RICE    | 1,750  | 437,500    | PIROBONG        | NAMPO  |     | 04.12.95 | IFRC/KRC/MFA  | 07.12.95 | 14.12.95 |
| DEC.95                                  | IFRC     | RICE    | 1,750  | 437,500    | PIROBONG        | NAMPO  |     | 12.12.95 | IFRC/KRC/MFA  | 25.12.95 | 26.12.95 |
| DEC.95                                  |          | RICE    | 39,000 | 12,480,000 |                 |        |     |          | MFA           |          |          |
| DEC.95                                  | TOTAL    |         | 50,645 | 15,913,000 |                 |        |     |          |               |          |          |
| JAN.96                                  | UNICEF   | CSB     | 260    | 180,000    | TRAIN           | SINUJU |     | 05.01.96 | UNICEF/MFA    | 09.01.96 | 16.01.96 |
| JAN.96                                  | SYRIA    | WHEAT   | 20,000 | 4,400,000  |                 | NAMPO  |     | 26.01.96 | MFA           |          |          |
| JAN.96                                  | IFRC     | NDLS    | 13     |            | QINTAI          | NAMPO  |     | 27.01.96 | IFRC/KRC      | 06.03.96 | 09.03.96 |
| JAN.96                                  | JAPAN*   | RICE    | 39,000 | 12,480,000 |                 |        |     |          | MFA           |          |          |
| JAN.96                                  | TOTAL    |         | 59,273 | 17,060,000 |                 |        |     |          |               |          |          |
| FEB.96                                  | A.C.T.   | RICE    | 1,000  | 400,000    | BAEK SA BONG    | NAMPO  |     | 04.03.96 | MFA/KCF       | 07.03.96 |          |
| FEB.96                                  | JAPAN*   | RICE    | 39,000 | 12,480,000 |                 |        |     |          | MFA           |          |          |
| FEB.96                                  | TOTAL    |         | 40,000 | 12,880,000 |                 |        |     |          |               |          |          |
| MAR.96                                  | UNICEF   | CSB     | 150    | 107,356    | GOODWILL BRIGHT | NAMPO  |     | 07.03.96 | UNICEF/MFA    |          |          |
| MAR.96                                  | SYRIA    | BARLEY  | 20,000 | 3,800,000  |                 | NAMPO  |     | 06.03.96 | MFA           |          |          |

|                                                                |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|------------|--------------|--------|----------|------------|--|--|--|
| MAR.96                                                         | EBCF    | MISC. | 2      | 8,740      | TRUCK        | SINUJU | 20.03.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | EBCF    | RICE  | 10     | 9,490      | TRUCK        | SINUJU | 20.03.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | WFP     | RICE  | 5,635  | 1,803,200  | CHENGDA      | NAMPO  | 23.03.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | CARITAS | RICE  | 903    | 376,122    | CHENGDA      | NAMPO  | 23.03.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | UNICEF  | CSB   | 264    | 188,679    |              | NAMPO  |          | UNICEF/MFA |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | UNICEF  | CSB   | 241    | 169,981    |              | NAMPO  |          | UNICEF/MFA |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | UNICEF  | CSB   | 393    | 275,471    |              | NAMPO  | 26.03.96 | UNICEF/MFA |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | CARITAS | CSB   | 883    | 730,075    | DAI SONG SAN | NAMPO  | 30.03.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | GER.    | CSB   | 77.5   | 64,069     | DAI SONG SAN | NAMPO  | 30.03.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | JAPAN*  | RICE  | 44,000 | 14,080,000 |              |        |          | MFA        |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | EBCF    | RICE  | 130    | 98,000     | TRUCK        | SINUJU |          | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | WVI     | RICE  | 20     | 15,000     |              |        |          | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | WVI     | PASTA | 120    |            |              |        |          | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| MAR.96                                                         | TOTAL   |       | 62,677 | 17,810,087 |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| APR.96                                                         | EBCF    | RICE  | 160    | 129,780    | TRUCK        | SINUJU |          | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| APR.96                                                         | WFP     | RICE  | 7,364  | 2,945,600  | GREAT BEST 1 | NAMPO  | 15.04.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| APR.96                                                         | CARITAS | RICE  | 1,000  | 400,000    | GREAT BEST 1 | NAMPO  | 15.04.96 | WFP/MFA    |  |  |  |
| APR.96                                                         | TOTAL   |       | 8,524  | 3,345,600  |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| KEY:                                                           |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| A.C.T - ACTION BY CHURCHES TOGETHER                            |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| DHA - DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS                       |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| EBCF - EUGENE BELL CENTENNIAL FOUNDATION                       |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| EDC - EDUCATION COMMISSION                                     |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| GER - GERMANY                                                  |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| JAPAN* - NOTIONAL TONNAGE PENDING RECEIPT OF SHIPPING SCHEDULE |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| KCF - KOREAN CHRISTIANS FEDERATION                             |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| KRC - KOREA RED CROSS                                          |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| MFA - MINISTRY OF FOOD ADMINISTRATION                          |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| MOPH - MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH                               |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| SDR - SWISS DISASTER RELIEF                                    |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |
| WVI - WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL                               |         |       |        |            |              |        |          |            |  |  |  |

# INTERNAL FACT SHEET

## PREAMBLE:

We were this morning, March 20, informed through our agents in Hong Kong, Gulf Agency Company, that the vessel 'CHENG DA' carrying WFP and CARITAS bagged rice cargo to North Korea sank in heavy weather during March 19 off the Taiwan Strait at 119deg 44 E/24 deg 43 N (see encl. map).

## VESSEL and OWNERS:

'Cheng Da' is a PRC flagged vessel of 7520 tonnes DW, built in 1969 and owned by Liaoning Marine Shipping Company of Dalian, China.

The cargo on the 'Cheng Da' was the second shipment of bagged rice to North Korea effected by WFP and consisted of:

1280 tons funded by Switzerland

665 tons funded by Australia

3690 tons funded by USA

and

903 tons bilateral action for CARITAS.

The vessel was chartered by WFP on a WFP charter party on February 27.

The vessel commenced loading the bagged rice cargo on March 3 and completed loading on March 8.

The cargo was then fumigated and the vessel sailed from Bangkok on March 11. Upon departure the vessel gave an expected time of arrival at Nampo, North Korea on March 23.

## ACCIDENT:

En route to Nampo, North Korea the vessel was reported to be experiencing severe weather conditions. During the evening of March 19 a distress call was picked up by maritime authorities in Hong Kong, China and Taiwan. Unfortunately the vessel sank and out of the 23 crew of Chinese nationality, nine have been rescued by passing vessels and a search and rescue operation is presently going on for the missing 15.

## WFP INSURANCE SITUATION: (Estimated, but very close)

WFP had 4 consignments of rice on the vessel, 3 IEFR and one bilateral.

### A) IEFR

| Consignment | Quantity | Declared value (C&F) | Value       |
|-------------|----------|----------------------|-------------|
| 9610077-C   | 1280mt   |                      | \$400,000   |
| 9610078-C   | 665mt    | " " "                | \$200,000   |
| 9610079-C   | 3690mt   | " " "                | \$1,150,000 |
| Total       |          |                      | \$1,750,000 |

A bill of lading was issued for each of the above. Therefore, for insurance purposes, each is a consignment.

Under the WFP self insurance arrangements, there is a deductible of \$1M per consignment. Therefore external insurers (USA) will only be liable for \$150,000 in respect of 9610079-C. The WFP Insurance Fund will be liable to pay the balance of \$1.6M. The reserves available in the fund are more than adequate. Arrangements are being made to immediately release the required amount from the fund and to purchase replacement commodities.

### B) Bilateral.

| Consignment | Quantity | Declared Value (C&F) | Value      |
|-------------|----------|----------------------|------------|
| 9610095-P   | 903mt    |                      | \$280,000. |

This is fully insured by external insurers (Belgium) on all risk terms.  
No difficulty is anticipated in securing a recovery.

**PREVIOUS SHIPMENT:**

In December 1995, WFP shipped 6,500 tons of bagged rice (of which 1400 tons were for CARITAS) to North Korea on board the M.S. 'RABOCHNYA SMAYA'.

**NEXT SHIPMENT:**

M.V. 'GREAT BEST 1' is expected to arrive in Bangkok on March 25 to load a further cargo of 8,200 tons bagged rice for North Korea, including 1000 tons for CARITAS.

**CONCLUSION:**

As per enclosed copies, WFP have contacted the vessels owners and issued press release.

TJ WM



**World Food  
Programme**

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de Alimentos**

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Mondial**

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العالمي**

The Food Aid Organization of the United Nations

## **News Update**

20 March 1996

### ***WFP SHIP CARRYING FOOD TO NORTH KOREA SINKS IN STORMY SEAS***

The World Food Programme announced Wednesday the ship it chartered to carry its second shipment of rice to flood victims in North Korea has sunk in stormy seas in the Taiwan Strait.

WFP, the U.N.'s food aid arm, said its shipping agents informed them Wednesday of the Tuesday sinking of the Chinese-freighter, the MV Chengda. WFP said the agents reported that 15 men were missing after the tragic accident. Nine crew members were reported to have been rescued.

"We express our sadness over this tragic accident and our condolences to the many families who have suffered the loss of their dear ones," said Catherine Bertini, WFP Executive Director.

The 2,819-ton MV Chengda was carrying 5,635 tons of WFP rice as well as 903 tons of rice that WFP was shipping to North Korea for Caritas. The WFP rice consisted of donations from the United States, Switzerland and Australia.

The ship left Bangkok, Thailand March 11 for Nampo, North Korea. The ship was expected to arrive in North Korea on March 23.

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WFP announced that because of its insurance arrangements, the U.N. agency can immediately release funds to replace the lost cargo.

The lost shipment marked the second WFP consignment of rice to North Korea since the country suffered widespread flooding last summer. WFP delivered an initial shipment of 5,140 tons on November 24 last year.

The flooding marked the worst natural disaster in North Korea's history.

A third WFP shipment of 8,200 tons of rice is due to leave Bangkok for Nampo shortly, WFP officials said.

For information, contact:

WFP Rome  
(396) 5228-2670  
(396) 5228-2612

WFP Pyongyang  
(8502)3817298  
(873) 685 051328 (Satellite line)