

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR  
COOPERATION BETWEEN  
THE UNITED NATIONS AND  
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC  
OF KOREA

2007-2009



SEPTEMBER 2006



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## ACRONYMS:

ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

## Declaration of Commitment

The collective goal of the United Nations Country Team in DPR Korea is to assist the Government in its efforts to improve the quality of life for all its citizens. The vision guiding the strategy outlined in this document, and indeed all UN efforts in the country, is informed by development goals and plan of the Government of DPR Korea as well as the Millennium Development Goals.

The common United Nations strategy for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea describes how the United Nations Country Team will contribute to more coordinated and focused support to national development efforts and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals during the period 2007-2009. It provides a framework for the United Nations, working together with the Government, donors and other partners, to optimize the use of resources and enhance collective impact in support of these goals.

With the above in view, the United Nations Strategic Framework for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the period 2007-2009 is hereby jointly signed by,



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In August 2005, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP agreed to harmonize their country programme cycles in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a three-year period starting in 2007. The United Nations system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as the Government also decided to develop a United Nations strategic framework for the period 2007-2009, directly linked to national priorities. The United Nations strategic framework is a result of a consultative process between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations system. The process started with a joint United Nations and government strategy workshop that was held in Pyongyang in January 2006.

The overall objective of the United Nations strategy is to support the Government in restoring the quality of life of its citizens to levels reached before the onset of economic and humanitarian difficulties in the mid-1990s and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. It is expected that a common United Nations strategy for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea will contribute to more coordinated and focused United Nations support and maximize the complementarity of the resources provided by donors through the United Nations system for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to suffer from very limited economic growth and poor access to the latest international best practices and technological know-how. Aid and foreign investment have remained far below the levels that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea requires to revive key sectors of the economy and to restore basic social services to pre-1995 levels. That has been due largely to a complex external political environment. For that reason, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not benefited from advances that have taken place globally in the economic and social sectors.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is engaged in a process of establishing a comprehensive set of relationships aimed at stimulating more predictable forms of development assistance. However, relatively weak government capacity and limited exposure to international best practices is a potential impediment for effectively absorbing possible larger-scale aid and investment.

The United Nations strategic framework for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea represents the United Nations response to national priorities in five key areas of intervention: (1) economic management; (2) sustainable energy; (3) environmental management; (4) increased food availability; and (5) basic social services.

Some of the outcomes foreseen in the strategy may appear ambitious considering the likely resources available to the United Nations and the three-year duration of the strategy. But the United Nations strategy also aims to provide a blueprint for key development needs that have to be addressed if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to fully achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to benefit from greater participation in the global economy.

## I. BACKGROUND

1. In August 2005, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP agreed to harmonize their country programme cycles in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a three-year period starting in 2007. Harmonization of the programme cycles of the three agencies coincided with a shift by WFP away from annual emergency operations to a two-year development-oriented programme and by FAO from emergency to rehabilitation mode. The United Nations system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea thus had a unique opportunity to advance harmonization and coordination. Subsequently, the United Nations and the Government agreed to develop a United Nations strategy for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the period 2007-2009, directly linked to national priorities.
2. The United Nations strategic framework is a result of a consultative process between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations system. The process started with a joint United Nations and government strategy workshop that was held in Pyongyang in January 2006. The workshop brought together United Nations agencies (FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and UNESCO) and key government ministries (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Education, Public Health, City Management, Foreign Trade, Agriculture, Fisheries, Land and Environmental Protection, Forestry, Electricity and Coal Industries, Finance, State Planning Commission, General Bureau of Statistics). The joint government and United Nations workshop identified five key areas of collaboration between the Government and the United Nations system for the next programming cycle 2007-2009. The five priority areas have been incorporated into the present United Nations strategic framework document.
3. The overall objective of the United Nations strategic framework is to support the Government in restoring the quality of life of its citizens to levels reached before the onset of economic and humanitarian difficulties in the mid-1990s and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Both the Government and the United Nations Country Team are confident that a common United Nations strategy for Democratic People's Republic of Korea will contribute to more coordinated and focused United Nations support to selected development outcomes agreed together with national counterparts. A common strategy will also maximize the complementarity of the resources provided by donors through the United Nations system for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
4. The strategic framework benefits from the Common Country Assessment (CCA) prepared by the United Nations system in late 2002. Although the document is several years old, the analysis of the CCA is still by and large valid. The United Nations Country Team therefore agreed that given also the quite substantive analytical work reflected in several relatively recent United Nations agency documents, preparation of a new CCA would not be needed.

## II. DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

5. Prior to the 1990s, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had achieved high levels of human development in terms of life expectancy, infant mortality, access to health services, water and sanitation. However, the loss of the socialist markets and the natural disasters of the 1990s contributed towards the reversal of practically all components of the Human Development Index of the country. Per capita income fell by 50 per cent, life expectancy declined and the infant mortality rate increased. Since 1998, however, the country has experienced a modest revival in growth and improvements in living standards.
6. During the 1990s many countries embarked on a process of rapid globalization that was typified by economic changes and expansion of information technology. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea suffered as a result of a relative exclusion from the benefits of those changes. The country was faced with energy shortfalls, food insecurity and a need to modernize economic, transport and information infrastructure as well as agricultural and industrial production. From 1995 to 2005, the Democratic People's Republic of

Korea required external humanitarian assistance, including large quantities of food aid, to meet the basic needs of its people.

7. In 2002 the Government announced economic measures to promote markets and entrepreneurship. Those measures included price and wage reforms, greater enterprise authority to sell farm surplus, an increase in individually managed kitchen garden plots, the right to sell excess produce on the market, the official recognition of farmers markets, and the decentralization of decision-making authority to local production units. Makeshift farmers markets have been replaced by more permanent structures.
8. The Government announced at the end of August 2005 that all humanitarian programmes should stop by the end of the year. It believed that conditions had improved after 10 years of humanitarian assistance and did not want the country to be dependent on international humanitarian aid. The Government expects to make up for the loss of humanitarian assistance through a combination of bilateral programmes, development cooperation and improved domestic food production.
9. The external economic relations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, previously limited to a select group of centrally planned economies, today reflect a slightly more extensive collaboration within the region and beyond. The Government is engaged in a process of establishing a comprehensive set of relationships aimed at stimulating more predictable forms of development assistance. Nevertheless, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continues to suffer from very limited economic growth and poor access to the latest international best practices and technological know-how. Considerable investment is needed to ensure long-term food security for all Koreans and availability of energy for environmentally sustainable economic growth. The extensive social services system of the country is increasingly vulnerable to economic difficulties.
10. Eventual progress in developing relations with key regional players would release badly needed aid and investment to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. However, relatively weak government capacity and limited exposure to international best practices is a potential impediment for effectively absorbing large-scale aid and investment.

### III. THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM IN THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

11. Seven United Nations agencies constitute the United Nations system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP and UNESCO (cluster office located in Beijing). The total value of United Nations support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2005 was estimated at \$123 million, most of which was food assistance through WFP, amounting to some \$94 million. The combined value of assistance by other United Nations agencies in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was about \$29 million (includes assistance by United Nations agencies resident in Pyongyang only). It consisted of programmes in health, nutrition, water and sanitation, trade facilitation, agriculture and education.
12. Aid and foreign investment have remained far below the levels that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea requires to revive key sectors of the economy and to restore basic social services to pre-1995 levels. That has been due largely to a complex external political environment. For that reason, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has not benefited from advances that have taken place globally in the economic and social sectors. Owing to the absence of international finance institutions and major bilateral aid programmes, the United Nations system is an essential partner for the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in capacity-building and development cooperation.



## IV. STRATEGIC OUTCOMES FOR UNITED NATIONS COOPERATION

13. The United Nations strategy represents its response to national priorities in five key areas of intervention, areas where the United Nations can collectively make a difference and add value to the government efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.
14. The five strategic outcomes that the United Nations will jointly contribute towards during the period 2007-2009 are described in more detail below. Annex I to the present document shows the national priorities to which they are linked, specific United Nations agency outcomes and outputs as well as primary partners.
15. The United Nations strategic outcomes are in some cases ambitious, but the needs of the country in those key sectors are also large. Both the Government and the United Nations agencies in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea realize that considerable resources will be needed to fully achieve all outcomes in a period of only three years. On the other hand, the United Nations strategy also aims to provide a blueprint for key development needs that have to be addressed if the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is to fully achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to benefit from greater participation in the global economy.
16. In addition to clear development outcomes that the United Nations system seeks to achieve in the five areas of intervention, as described below, it should also be mentioned that some critical areas of current support will continue although they may not fall precisely under the strategic outcomes of the framework. For example, ongoing support to strengthen the disaster management capacity of the Government for emergency preparedness and response is one area that will see continued support.

### A. ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

#### NATIONAL PRIORITY 1: ENHANCED ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

#### STRATEGIC OUTCOME: ECONOMIC GROWTH, FOREIGN TRADE AND INVESTMENT INCREASED AND GENERATE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES FOR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

17. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea acknowledges the need to strengthen its economic planning and management capacity. While different line ministries maintain three-year sector plans, overall planning is currently done annually based on policy pronouncements made at the start of every year. The statistical capacity needs to institute modern practices in the collection, analysis and validation of results to support economic policy and planning at the sector and macro levels. Those capacity constraints have implications for the ability of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to manage external assistance consistent with the international practice.
18. The total value of the trade of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has increased somewhat since the low of \$1.7 billion in 1998, reaching \$2 billion in 2004. Despite that performance, the gains are limited to a narrow product and market base and low value-added and constrained by limited conformity to international quality standards. Trade and investment arbitration needs to be made more consistent with international practice.
19. Enterprises require exposure to the latest management techniques as well as current accounting and auditing practices. They need support from a range of institutions, including modern banking payment facilities, savings and credit instruments and insurance.
20. The United Nations strategic framework for 2007-2009 aims at targeted support in three areas:

- (1) Enhancement of economic planning and management practices used by decision-makers;
  - (2) Improvement of the enabling environment for external trade and capacity for diversifying the export base;
  - (3) Improved management of micro, small and medium enterprises.
21. The three broad outcome areas described above are expected to contribute to the United Nations strategic outcome of increased economic growth and enhanced foreign trade and investment. The sectors of intervention all correspond to areas of comparative advantage of the United Nations system, in which extensive support has been provided by the United Nations in many other countries, and from where lessons and expertise can readily be transferred.
  22. The United Nations system will assist the Government to increase export orientation and improve prospects for economic revitalization. To facilitate these processes the United Nations Country Team will support the Government to build its capacity for national economic planning, budgeting and management, to improve economic growth and livelihood in small and medium sectors and to improve the balance of trade and investment efficiency, as well as the procedural and legal environment. Achieving those objectives will require a focus on enhanced data collection and analysis, capacity-building initiatives, legal reform, technological innovation, and improved planning and financing mechanisms.
  23. The United Nations system will provide support at both the policy and downstream levels, with a clear emphasis, understandably, on the former. Downstream activities, for example those relating to microfinance and enterprise development, are also expected to inform and clarify policy development.
  24. The United Nations system will play an important advocacy role in that strategic area, particularly in relation to national plans and policies in order to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Exposure of national decision-makers to Millennium Development Goal-related methodologies, cross country experience sharing and promotion of globally agreed targets and approaches towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 will all be a part of the advocacy effort.

***Key partnerships***

25. Major national institutions involved in economic management and foreign trade include the State Planning Commission, the Central Bureau for Statistics, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Foreign Trade Bank, and leading academic institutions, such as the Kim Il Sung University.

## **B. SUSTAINABLE ENERGY**

NATIONAL PRIORITY 2: SUFFICIENT ENERGY IS SUPPLIED FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
 STRATEGIC OUTCOME: AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOURCES IMPROVED

26. Overall energy production per capita in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea in 2004 was estimated to be 30 per cent of 1989 levels. Per capita energy consumption in rural areas amounts to half of the national average, indicating limited access to energy services. Shortfalls in the rural energy supply have also contributed to declines in agricultural production, the underutilization of (electric-powered) irrigation systems, and disruption of transport and distribution. The energy situation and the lack of more energy efficient technologies have undermined any potential gains from primary and secondary processing.
27. As a result of economic necessity, households have resorted to cutting trees for fuel wood and cultivation of slopes. Because of the resulting deforestation, these practices have also increased the threat of soil erosion and subsequent silting of rivers, flooding and even reduced the potential for micro-hydropower generation. Many on-farm operations such as grain threshing suffer from intermittent power availability.

They have also had consequences for the biodiversity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

28. Energy supply scarcities have probably been the most damaging constraint on the economic growth and social welfare of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the 1990s. Its two main commercial energy sources are coal and hydropower, with oil accounting for only about 12 per cent of total power supplies. Fertilizer production has been severely affected by power shortages, with production now at about one sixth of the 1990 level.
29. Resource constraints have also resulted in delays in the replacement of outdated equipment in the power sector, and therefore to inefficient use of coal and hydropower. Coal utilization has led to extensive pollution, affecting urban and rural environments. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea's significant potential for hydro- and wind power is an important element in the environment and energy equation.
30. The United Nations strategic framework for 2007-2009 aims at targeted support in three areas:
  - (1) Enhancement of the effectiveness and efficiency in management of the national energy resources;
  - (2) Increasing efficiency in the use of traditional energy resources;
  - (3) Improvement of rural energy supply through development and utilization of appropriate energy mixes and alternative energy sources.
31. With limited resources, the United Nations cannot, during the next programme cycle, have a major impact on the revival of the rural energy sector through large-scale coal and hydro-projects. Energy must be seen as a means to provide sustainable livelihoods, health, water and sanitation for rural households. Subsequently, United Nations support to the energy sector will focus on the rural energy sector and community-level energy initiatives. That does not, however, exclude support to update national energy policy or to improve energy efficiency, especially for the rural sector.

### ***Key partnerships***

32. Major national institutions involved in the formulation and implementation of energy policy include the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Electricity and Coal, the State Academy of Sciences, the National Coordinating Committee for the Environment and the Central Bureau for Statistics.

## **C. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT**

NATIONAL PRIORITY 3: IMPROVED ENVIRONMENT FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT  
STRATEGIC OUTCOME: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVED AND CONTRIBUTING TO  
SUSTAINABLE USE OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

33. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is endowed with vast environmental resources in the form of water, forests, a long coastline with important maritime resources, and a rich heritage of biodiversity. Having signed on to a number of global environment-related agreements and conventions, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is actively engaged in international efforts in sustainable development, and is committed to fulfilling its obligations in that respect.
34. A national State of the Environment Report prepared in 2003 with the support of UNDP and UNEP identified five key environmental issues that currently act as barriers to attain sustainable development. They are: (i) forest depletion; (ii) water quality degradation; (iii) air pollution; (iv) land degradation; and (v) biodiversity. The report further provides guidance on the outlines of an environmental action plan that could address the environmental needs of the country. The report, inter alia, has served as the basis for the articulation of the United Nations strategy, and the outputs and outcomes it aims to achieve during the period 2007-2009 in the area of environmental management and protection.

35. The United Nations strategy aims at targeted support in three areas:
- (1) Strengthening of the legal environment and public awareness and education for environmental protection;
  - (2) Improvement in the management of environmental waste and pollutants;
  - (3) Improved management of biodiversity.
36. The three broad outcome areas described above are expected to directly contribute to the United Nations strategic outcome of improved environmental management. The sectors of intervention all correspond to areas of comparative advantage of the United Nations system, in which extensive support has been provided by the United Nations in many other countries, and from where lessons and expertise can readily be transferred.
37. Capacity- and institution-building will be given priority in all support, which the United Nations system will provide at both the policy and downstream levels, with a clear emphasis, understandably, on the former. Downstream activities, for example to develop a model based on a previous pilot programme demonstrating integrated mountain and watershed development, are also expected to inform and clarify policy development.
38. Particular support will be provided to developing a statistical database and capacities, and the adoption of time-bound national targets as the foundation for efforts in environmental management and sustainable development.
39. The United Nations system will play an important advocacy role in that strategic area, particularly in relation to environmental awareness. Advocacy on the legal framework for the storage and use of such toxic substances as pesticides has already been included as a specific output under the results matrix.

#### ***Key partnerships***

40. Major national institutions involved in environmental management and protection include the National Coordinating Committee for the Environment, the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, the State Academy of Sciences, the Academy of Forest Sciences, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Forests and Forestry University, and the Ministry of Agriculture.

## **D. INCREASED FOOD AVAILABILITY**

NATIONAL PRIORITY 4: SUSTAINABLE FOOD SECURITY TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE  
 STRATEGIC OUTCOME: INCREASED FOOD AVAILABILITY AT THE HOUSEHOLD AND NATIONAL LEVELS

41. Agriculture, including horticulture and fisheries, contributes about 30 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP) of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The performance of that sector has been erratic, with negative growth rates in 1997 and in 2000. The country has opted, in spite of climatic factors (long winters, vulnerable location in regard to such natural occurrences as typhoons, tidal surges, hail and droughts) and a scarcity of arable lands, to produce food crops and orient policies towards agricultural self-sufficiency when other nations might possibly have opted for increased food importation.
42. Moreover, the choice of field crops is limited, owing to short growing seasons (200 days at best, in the comparatively advantaged "cereal bowl" region comprising parts of North and South Pyong'an, Pyongyang, parts of North and South Hwanghae and Kangwon provinces), where paddy rice, maize and soya are produced, supplemented by wheat, barley, potatoes, cabbage and various other fruits and vegetables. In the less-favoured mountainous north and north-east and in hilly areas of the other provinces, the growing season is as short as 130 days: effectively a summer season only when some rice, but mostly maize,

wheat and potatoes are produced. Although there is considerable fishing potential for both inland and marine aquaculture, there is a need to update technical knowledge as well as alleviate shortages of basic equipment, including refrigeration.

43. Apart from physical constraints, a number of serious shortcomings stand in the way of increased food availability. They include the lack of foreign currency required to procure spare parts (including tyres and fuel) for ageing farm machinery and fishing trawlers, lack of raw materials for plastic sheeting and fertilizer manufacture, dependence on chemical fertilizers and abundant misuse of toxic substances (pesticides, insecticides). There is also a need to enhance management skills and raise the capacity of stakeholders at various levels in agriculture, horticulture, livestock production and fisheries. Post-harvest losses are estimated to range from 10-30 per cent of grain production.
44. The proposed United Nations strategy aims at targeting six areas:
  - (1) Increased capacity for food crops and horticultural production;
  - (2) Increased capacity for livestock and fisheries producers;
  - (3) Improved management of food resources and improved households' access to food;
  - (4) Increased capacity for food processing;
  - (5) Sectoral strategic plan and sector policies developed and implemented;
  - (6) Capacity for statistics compilation and data management enhanced.
45. Those outcome areas are expected to significantly contribute to the United Nations strategic outcome of increased food availability at the household and national levels. Each of the outcomes (and outputs) corresponds to existing in-country programme/project areas of FAO and/or UNDP involvement, which can be supplemented by additional areas of comparative advantage by various other United Nations agencies such as IFAD and UNIDO. Capacity-building and training is included in each of the outcome areas. For example, WFP will increase the capacity of local partners through local food production and capacity of government officials/institutions distributing food through the Public Distribution System. United Nations agencies will provide support for both policy advocacy and implementation of programmes.
46. Particular support will be provided to developing a statistical database and capacities, and the adoption of time-bound national targets as the foundation for efforts in agricultural, lands, fisheries and forestry management and sustainable development. United Nations agencies can also play an important advocacy role in that strategic area, particularly in relation to policymaking.

#### ***Key partnerships***

47. Major national institutions involved in food production and security include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Coordinating Committees for FAO, IFAD and WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Pyongyang Agricultural University, the Pyongyang Vegetables Research Institute, the Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Commerce and the Ministry of Fisheries.

## **E. BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES**

NATIONAL PRIORITY 5: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF THE PEOPLE  
STRATEGIC OUTCOME: QUALITY BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES WITH A FOCUS ON PUBLIC HEALTH, CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH AND NUTRITION, EDUCATION, WATER AND SANITATION IMPROVED

48. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has an extensive health-care system that is becoming increasingly vulnerable to the economic difficulties faced by the country. The marginal improvements in the economy over the last two to three years did not translate into additional investments to the health

sector. That has led to general deterioration of infrastructure and especially shortages of essential medicines, medical consumables and other supplies. Child and maternal mortality rates have increased sharply since the early 1990s and malnutrition rates, while improved over the last decade, are still high by WHO standards. Equal access to family planning services at grass-roots level remains limited. Tuberculosis and malaria, which were under control in the 1970s-1980s, have become a public health concern again that requires external assistance. Access to piped water has declined significantly from 83 per cent to 53 per cent between 1994 and 1998. Because of reliance on shallow wells, water quality, particularly in the rural areas, is potentially contaminated from fertilizers and animal and human waste. The river systems have become significantly polluted owing to the consequences of population pressure and the untreated industrial waste.

49. An inclusive and equitable society requires universal access to quality social services. The Government of Democratic People's Republic of Korea is committed to improving equitable access to quality social services to reach the standards of human development that were achieved in the late 1980s. The provision of social services such as health, education and water and sanitation services requires restructuring and improvements to meet the demands of the national social and economic development. Trends in the social sectors indicate an underutilization of current capacities and a slow take-up of innovative practices, technologies and methodologies that are being successfully utilized in some other countries.
50. The United Nations strategy will aim to improve capacities to manage health, education and water and sanitation programmes. The aim is to improve social services at the county/district and ri/dong (community) levels with the support of province and overall coordination from the central government, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of City Management.
51. To achieve the strategic outcome of improving public health, education and child and maternal nutrition, the United Nations will assist the Government to increase access to, and quality of, basic health-care services, improve diagnostic capacity and surveillance, improve reproductive health including family planning with focus on informed choices, improve early childhood development and care, as well as availability of nutritious food to children and pregnant/lactating women, iron/folic acid for women before pregnancy to prevent anemia, as much and multi-micronutrients during pregnancy. It will also ensure access to the latest available information on the prevention and management of potential epidemics such as HIV/AIDS and avian influenza. United Nations will support the Government to improve the quality and environment of education to ensure its commitment to Education for All goals. In the water and sanitation sectors, efforts will be made to increase supply and access. United Nations agencies will support comprehensive assessments and develop strategic plans and policies for each sector.
52. To achieve those outcomes, the United Nations will step up capacity-building efforts in all sectors at the national and sub-national levels. Programmes will support the Government to increase the supply, coordination and management of essential health and nutrition medicine and commodities, improve monitoring and surveillance, improve coordination for hygiene and health promotion. United Nations support will also strengthen programme design and build and develop sectoral information management systems and statistics for programme planning. The focus will be on international standards and increased transparency.

### ***Key partnerships***

53. Major national institutions involved in social planning and delivery of social services at both the central and sub-national levels include the Ministry of Public Health, the Institute of Child Nutrition, the Ministry of City Management, the Ministry of Education, the State Planning Commission, the Central Bureau of Statistics with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The United Nations will seek to broaden that partnership to include relevant academic and research institutions.

## V. IMPLEMENTATION

54. The United Nations strategy will be the principal framework for United Nations activities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Flowing from the United Nations strategy will be government-approved country programmes and operations of various United Nations agencies. Explicit links with the United Nations strategy will be drawn in each of those United Nations programmes and project documents detailing their contribution to the United Nations strategy.

### *National capacity-building*

55. National capacity-building will be a major focus of United Nations collaborative strategies, and will be essential for achieving national priorities. The United Nations and the Government are committed to strengthening institutional structures, monitoring and evaluation, as well as administrative and management capacities and systems in all sectors. Skills development and multi-level management and technical competency focused training programmes, both local and international, will be utilized to respond to identified and documented needs. Follow-up mechanisms will be used to document, assess and improve pre-service and in-service training outcomes. Long-term fellowships, as well as capacity-building through joint project implementation on the ground will also continue.

### *Broadening partnerships*

56. The United Nations is committed to assisting the Government in broadening partnerships for development. Partnership and collaboration with various agencies both national and resident and non-resident international agencies will ensure geographic and technical complementarities and avoid duplication. The United Nations Country Team will also seek to broker partnerships with other potential development partners and donors to facilitate greater access to resources, technologies and best practices.

### *Data collection and analysis*

57. Data collection and analysis are critical to the development of evidence-based policy and to the implementation of effective programmes in all sectors. The United Nations strategy will focus on improving the quality of data and information management, national statistics systems and to promote a culture of evidence-based decision-making essential for implementation of a results-based approach to management.

### *Children and women*

58. United Nations assistance will continue to address the needs and rights of children and women, in particular pregnant women, young children, adolescents and populations in remote and underserved areas. Gender is mainstreamed in each of the United Nations strategic framework outcomes in order to ensure that resources channeled through the United Nations benefit equally women and men. All interventions will consider the role of women and programmes will be designed to be gender-responsive. United Nations support to data collection and development of statistics capacities will take into consideration production of gender-disaggregated data.

# ANNEX I

## RESULTS MATRIX

### A. Economic management

<b>National priority:</b> Enhanced economic management			
<b>Strategic outcome by the end of the programme cycle:</b> Economic growth, foreign trade and investment increased and generating additional resources for social and economic development			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Primary United Nations partners</b>	<b>Resource mobilization targets*</b>
1. Institutional and human capacity for strategic planning and for the management of external assistance strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development and analytical support for economic management with emphasis on strategic planning and scenario planning.</li> <li>• Database on national economy.</li> <li>• Capacity development and analytical support for mobilization and management of external resource flows. Preparation for eventual resumption of full-fledged development cooperation</li> </ul>	UNDP DESA UNOPS	\$ 1,000,000
2. Institutional and human capacity for effective financial management at the national and enterprise level strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development and analytical support for financial management: national budgeting, taxation policy, accounting and auditing, including auditing of business enterprises, debt management, foreign trade banking, and modernization of payment systems</li> <li>• Assessment of potential for micro-finance</li> </ul>	UNDP UNIDO UNOPS	\$ 1,200,000 \$ 30,000
3. Legal, institutional and enterprise capacity for foreign trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) strengthened to meet the challenge of export base diversification, investment promotion, and employment generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity development for improved balance of trade and employment generation through foreign trade expansion and FDI promotion; legal and administrative environment related to foreign trade; diversification of export base and external markets; improvements in financial, supply chain and logistical infrastructure for foreign trade; one-stop service facility for FDI promotion.</li> <li>• Project for standards, metrology, testing, quality and accreditation infrastructure for international market access.</li> </ul>	UNDP UNIDO UNOPS	\$ 5,000,000 \$ 60,000
<b>Total indicative mobilization target for the Outcome:</b>			<b>\$ 7,290,000</b>

\*Resource mobilization figures represent estimated targets and are not commitments. Some UN partners did not have resource mobilization estimates available at the time of preparation of the UN Strategic Framework.



## B. Sustainable energy

<b>National priority:</b> Sufficient energy is supplied for economic development			
<b>Strategic outcome by the end of the programme cycle:</b> Availability and utilization of sustainable energy sources improved			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Primary United Nations partners</b>	<b>Resource mobilization targets</b>
1. Effectiveness and efficiency in the promotion and management of wind energy enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment of wind characteristics and energy potential in Democratic People's Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Improved compliance of locally made small wind energy units with internationally acceptable quality and performance standards</li> <li>• Optimally designed and manufactured small wind energy units installed, operated and monitored in selected sites</li> <li>• Integration of wind energy planning and policymaking into the development planning system of the country</li> </ul>	GEF  UNDP  UNOPS	\$ 500,000
2. Rural energy supply improved through development and utilization of alternative energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved knowledge of alternative energy sources and increased awareness and availability of appropriate rural energy mixes in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Capacity strengthening to develop alternative rural energy sources</li> <li>• National strategy/ investment plan for sustainable rural energy development</li> </ul>	UNDP  ESCAP  UNIDO  UNESCO	\$ 5,000,000  \$ 1,300,000  \$ 300,000  \$ 20,000
<b>Total indicative mobilization target for the Outcome::</b>			<b>\$ 7,120,000</b>

### C. Environmental management

<b>National priority:</b> Improved environment for sustainable development			
<b>Strategic outcome by the end of the programme cycle:</b> Environmental management improved and contributing to sustainable use of environmental resources			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Primary United Nations partners</b>	<b>Resource mobilization targets</b>
1.Environmental protection laws, policies and plans developed and institutions strengthened to implement multilateral environmental agreements and to ensure sustainable use of environmental resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening of the policy, institutional and legal infrastructure for national implementation of multilateral environmental conventions and agreements</li> <li>National Action Plan for Environmental Education and Awareness and strengthened capacities for environment education and awareness</li> </ul>	UNEP UNDP UNESCO FAO UNIDO ESCAP GEF	\$ 300,000 \$ 650,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 50,000 \$ 2,900,000
2. Management of waste and pollutants improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National framework for integrated waste/pollutant management developed and implemented</li> <li>National cleaner production centre established</li> <li>Awareness of factors contributing to waste and pollution and methods for their control enhanced</li> <li>Monitoring system to track progress in improved management of waste and pollutants developed</li> <li>Ozone-depleting substances replaced by environmentally friendly ones through phase-out of carbon tetrachloride from manufacturing of essential pharmaceutical ingredients and the fumigation sector</li> <li>Various pharma- and agro-production processes converted.</li> </ul>	UNEP UNDP UNIDO GEF UNITAR	\$ 500,000 \$ 350,000 \$ 100,000
3. Management of the ecosystem improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Integrated environmental and early warning system for preventing environmental degradation and natural disasters as well as reducing their impact</li> <li>Demonstration project for integrated mountain and watershed development prepared and implemented.</li> <li>Capacity for forest protection from trans-boundary diseases and pests strengthened</li> <li>Tissue culture programme to improve forestry planting material established and implemented</li> <li>National guidelines on the design of eco-friendly buildings for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea developed and implemented</li> </ul>	UNEP FAO UNDP UNESCO UNIDO GEF	\$ 500,000 \$ 700,000 \$ 3,000,000 \$ 25,000 \$ 1,200,000
<b>Total indicative mobilization target for the Outcome:</b>			<b>10,825,000</b>

## D. Increased food availability

<b>National priority:</b> Sustainable food security to improve the quality of life			
<b>Strategic outcome by the end of the programme cycle:</b> Increased availability of food at the household and national levels			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Primary United Nations partners</b>	<b>Resource mobilization targets</b>
1. Production of grains and tuber crops, vegetables, fruit, meat, dairy products and fish increased through improved institutional and human capacity to achieve food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased availability of key inputs, improved seeds, credit and extension services to facilitate increased production</li> <li>Appropriate technologies introduced to increase production and productivity</li> <li>Support services in the form of soil testing, veterinary services and extension services strengthened</li> <li>Information and knowledge of production potentials and techniques increased</li> </ul>	FAO UNDP UNIDO IFAD	\$ 800,000 \$ 1,184,000 \$ 50,000
2. Management of storage and distribution of national food resources improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National capacity to effectively manage food resources (storage, reduction of post harvest losses and distribution) strengthened</li> <li>Rural infrastructure and availability of transport strengthened to facilitate distribution and exchange</li> <li>Expansion of food distribution through the Public Distribution System and other institutions</li> <li>Availability of household income to facilitate purchase of non-cereal foods increased</li> </ul>	FAO WFP UNDP UNIDO	\$ 300,000 \$ 64,943,000 \$ 1,760,000 \$ 50,000
3. Local processing of foods enhanced and expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appropriate technologies for food processing introduced or expanded</li> <li>New food-processing facilities pilot tested and expanded</li> </ul>	WFP UNICEF FAO UNIDO	\$ 1,173,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 300,000 \$ 60,000
4. Strategic Plan for National Food Security implemented and monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National strategy for food security developed</li> <li>Capacity for development of evidence-based policies, plans and management strategies of line ministries strengthened at national and sub-national levels</li> <li>Agricultural data bank established to strengthen the capacity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to use information-based decision-making processes for food security</li> </ul>	FAO WFP UNDP	\$ 300,000 \$ 130,000 \$ 1,355,000
<b>Total indicative mobilization target for the Outcome:</b>			<b>72,905,000</b>

## E. Basic social services

<b>National priority:</b> Social development to improve the quality of life of the people			
<b>Strategic outcome by the end of the programme cycle:</b> Quality basic social services with a focus on public health, child and maternal health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation improved			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Primary United Nations partners</b>	<b>Resource mobilization targets</b>
1. Availability and utilization of health services with particular attention to primary and secondary level improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of Ministry of Public Health and health-care professionals to prevent, diagnose and treat childhood diseases strengthened</li> <li>• Skills and knowledge of health workers and medical education institutions strengthened</li> <li>• Availability of reproductive health services packages including maternal and neonatal health, family planning, prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections/sexually transmitted infections (RTIs/STIs) increased</li> <li>• High vaccination coverage maintained</li> <li>• Availability and management of essential health commodities, including micro-nutrients, improved</li> <li>• Health service delivery models tested to address issues of financial sustainability and quality of services</li> <li>• Capacity for diagnosis and surveillance of communicable diseases particularly tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS, vaccine-preventable diseases and avian influenza strengthened</li> <li>• Formulation of national drug policy, drug laws and regulations, and establishment of a national regulatory authority for the pharmaceutical industry</li> </ul>	UNICEF  WHO  WFP  UNFPA  UNDP  UNITAR	\$ 18,800,000  \$ 15,800,000  \$ 2,558,000  \$ 600,000  \$ 1,000,000
2. Early childhood development care improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of institutions and households to provide care for children and women strengthened</li> </ul>	UNICEF  WHO  WFP  FAO	\$ 1,200,000  \$ 1,750,000  \$ 12,000  \$ 100,000
3. Risk factors to human health arising from environmental, economic, social and behavioral causes reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategies developed and implemented to reduce risk factors for non-communicable diseases, including chronic cardiovascular disease and diabetes mellitus</li> <li>• Awareness of the population of reproductive health issues, including family planning and methods of protection from STI/RTI/HIV/AIDS improved</li> </ul>	WHO  UNFPA	\$ 4,900,000  \$ 200,000

<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Country programme outputs</b>	<b>Primary United Nations partners</b>	<b>Resource mobilization targets</b>
4. Access to and utilization of safe drinking water and sanitation improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The number of water supply and sanitation facilities increased</li> <li>• Capacity of Ministry of City Management to design and implement water projects strengthened</li> <li>• Coordination among line ministries on sanitation and hygiene promotion enhanced</li> <li>• Capacity of relevant government departments for monitoring water quality strengthened</li> </ul>	UNICEF WFP WHO UNITAR	\$ 8,500,000 \$ 3,565,000 \$ 350,000
5. Quality and environment of education improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National capacity in the area of teaching and learning methodologies strengthened</li> <li>• Teaching content for primary and secondary education improved</li> <li>• Physical and learning environment in primary and secondary schools enhanced</li> </ul>	UNICEF UNESCO FAO	\$ 4,000,000 \$ 100,000 \$ 100,000
6. Management and utilization of overall statistics for national planning enhanced, including for the generation and use of Millennium Development Goal-related data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity of line ministries in utilization of data for programme planning enhanced</li> <li>• Capacity of Central Bureau of Statistics to plan and implement population and sample surveys, as well as Millennium Development Goal-related statistical methodology and system development enhanced</li> <li>• Capacity in sectoral management information systems (Health Management Information System (HMIS), Education Management Information System (EMIS), etc.) strengthened</li> <li>• Completion of national Quality of Life Report and policy follow-up</li> </ul>	WHO UNICEF UNFPA UNDP UNESCO UNIDO	\$ 8,000,000 \$ 300,000 \$ 4,250,000 \$ 1,500,000 \$ 15,000 \$ 12,000
7. Strategic plans and policies for each sector developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National sectoral strategies developed, implemented and monitored</li> <li>• Capacity of the Government at the national and sub-national levels in policy development, planning and management strengthened</li> </ul>	WHO UNDP UNIDO UNFPA UNICEF	\$ 4,200,000 \$ 500,000 \$ 60,000
<b>Total indicative mobilization target for the Outcome:</b>			<b>82,372,000</b>
<b>Total indicative mobilization target for the UN Strategic Framework:</b>			<b>180,512,000</b>

## ANNEX II

### PROGRAMME REVIEW FRAMEWORK

#### A. Economic management

<b>Strategic outcome:</b> Economic growth, foreign trade and investment increase and generate additional resources for social and economic development			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators and baseline</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
1. Institutional and human capacity for strategic planning and for the management of external assistance strengthened	<p>By the end of the programme period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medium-term strategic planning capacity established: <b>Baseline:</b> Government planners currently focus on annual plans <b>Indicator:</b> Government planners demonstrate capacity to prepare medium-term strategic plans</li> <li>• Human resources and systems to manage external assistance strengthened: <b>Baseline:</b> Limited analytical and institutional capacity to prepare sector studies, public expenditure reviews, medium-term expenditure framework, etc. <b>Indicator:</b> Government demonstrates capacity to prepare studies, reviews, expenditure framework, etc.</li> </ul>	National medium- and long-term strategic plans and reports	
2. Institutional and human capacity for effective financial management at the national and enterprise levels strengthened	<p>By the end of the programme period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National budget prepared in accordance with international standards/principles</li> <li>• Generally Accepted Accounting Principles application to increase from X per cent of registered enterprises to Y per cent</li> <li>• Enterprises audited using international standards increased from X per cent to Y per cent</li> <li>• Debt management systems installed</li> <li>• Consensus with the Government on the potential for micro-finance reached.</li> </ul>	National reports and plans, established institutions and systems	
3. Legal, institutional, and enterprise capacity for foreign trade and FDI strengthened to meet the challenge of export base diversification, investment promotion, and employment generation	<p>By the end of the programme period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation improved, human resources trained and knowledge base on international markets updated to promote foreign trade and FDI</li> <li>• Selected export-oriented enterprises fully prepared for external markets and development of high value-added products from export bases</li> <li>• Key infrastructure for foreign trade improved and one-stop service mode in FDI installed</li> <li>• Conformity assessment infrastructure strengthened in accordance with institutional standards</li> </ul>	Functioning quality assessment and accreditation institution for foreign trade, national reports and plans on foreign trade and employment	

## B. Sustainable energy

<b>Strategic outcome:</b> Availability and utilization of sustainable energy sources improved			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators and baseline</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
1. Effectiveness and efficiency in the promotion and management of wind energy enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment report of wind characteristics and energy potential in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Small wind energy units operational in selected sites</li> <li>• Wind energy factored into national energy planning in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</li> </ul>	<p>National reports and plans relating to wind energy and national energy policy</p> <p>Existence of small wind energy units Rural energy demonstration activities</p>	
2. Rural energy supply improved through development and utilization of alternative energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable rural energy development programme</li> <li>• Support for national rural energy database</li> <li>• National strategy/investment plan for rural energy</li> </ul>	National strategy and investment plans relating to rural energy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	

## C. Environmental management

<b>Strategic outcome:</b> Environmental management improved and contributing to sustainable use of environmental resources			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators and baseline</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
1. Environmental protection laws, policies and plans developed to implement multi-lateral environmental agreements and to ensure sustainable use of environmental resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental protection laws, policies and plans developed and approved</li> <li>• Updated State of the Environment Report for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</li> <li>• Environmental issues and concerns increasingly factored into national development planning</li> </ul>	National reports, plans and legislation	
2. Management of waste and pollutants improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of national framework for integrated waste/pollutant management</li> <li>• Functional national cleaner production centre</li> <li>• Generation and utilization of data from monitoring system to track wastes and pollutants in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea</li> </ul>	<p>National reports and plans</p> <p>National cleaner production centre</p>	
3. Management of the ecosystem improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of tissue culture into forest management system</li> <li>• Functioning integrated environmental early warning system</li> <li>• Approved national guidelines on the design of eco-friendly buildings and construction standards</li> </ul>	National reports, plans and legislation	

#### D. Increased food availability

<b>Strategic outcome:</b> Increased availability of food at the household and national levels			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators and baseline</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
1. Production of grains and tuber crops, vegetables, fruit, meat, dairy products and fish increased through improved institutional and human capacity to achieve food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current and ongoing projects supporting all elements of this outcome</li> </ul>	Regular field and site visits to follow up on distribution of inputs and implementation; timely submission of reports	Unrestricted field access for all planned implementation visits including completion of in-country training and study tours
2. Management of storage and distribution of national food resources improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of rural infrastructure projects supported through Food-for-Community Development</li> <li>• Number of Public Distribution System personnel trained in food storage and record keeping</li> </ul>	<p>Project completion reports, field visits</p> <p>Attendance sheets from training sessions</p>	<p>Field access not restricted</p> <p>Training sessions take place as planned</p>
3. Local processing of foods enhanced and expanded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of local food production facilities reaching operational capacity</li> <li>• Number of factory personnel trained</li> </ul>	<p>Monthly production reports</p> <p>Attendance sheets from training sessions</p>	<p>Field access not restricted</p> <p>Training sessions take place as planned</p>
4. Strategic Plan for National Food Security implemented and monitored	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inputs provided to discussions on formulation of Strategic Plan for national food security</li> <li>• Established and operational agricultural data bank</li> </ul>	Meeting minutes	Strategic Plan formulated



## E. Basic social services

<b>Strategic outcome:</b> Quality basic social services with a focus on public health, child and maternal health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation improved			
<b>Country programme outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators and baseline</b>	<b>Sources of verification</b>	<b>Risks and assumptions</b>
1. Availability and utilization of health services with particular attention to primary and secondary level improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of service delivery points (SDP) that provide basic health services</li> <li>• National drug policy, laws and regulations and establishment of regulatory authority for pharmaceutical industry</li> </ul>	<p>Field visits</p> <p>Annual programme reports</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health reports</p>	<p>Accessibility of information</p> <p>Regularity of field visits</p>
2. Early childhood development care improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of children fully immunized</li> <li>• Increase in percentage of appropriate feeding practices (exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feeding)</li> <li>• Percentage of children aged 6 months to 5 years and women during post-partum period received vitamin A capsules</li> </ul>	<p>Programme reports</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health reports</p>	<p>Accessibility to and accuracy of data</p>
3. Risk factors to human health arising from environmental, economic, social and behavioural causes reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of family planning/antenatal care (FP/ANC) clients who are aware of at least two ways of HIV/AIDS prevention</li> <li>• Reduction of non-communicable disease (NCD) risk factors (such as tobacco)</li> </ul>	<p>Reproductive Health Survey</p> <p>NCD risk factor survey</p>	<p>Surveys carried out; accessibility of information</p>
4. Access to and utilization of safe drinking water and sanitation improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people who have access to improved water supply</li> <li>• Number of schools that have improved water and sanitation service</li> </ul>	<p><b>Baseline source:</b> National report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to 5th East Asia and Pacific Ministerial Consultation on Children, Beijing 2001</p> <p><b>Baseline source:</b> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 1998, UNICEF</p>	

Country programme outcomes	Indicators and baseline	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
5. Quality and environment of education improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National education policies updated in line with national socio-economic development</li> <li>• Number of education policymakers, administrators and teachers, mostly at the basic education level, exposed and trained on modern education policies, strategies and teaching and learning methodologies</li> <li>• Number of education personnel at county level trained in Education Management Information System (EMIS)</li> <li>• Educational content updated</li> <li>• Number of schools with updated curriculum</li> <li>• Number of counties/schools having child centered learning for knowledge and skills (Convention on the Rights of the Child, HIV/AIDS, Life Skills)</li> </ul>	<p>National Education For All (EFA) Action Plan updated and implemented</p> <p>National training workshops organized and trainees apply the modern education concepts in their work (both policy level and teaching and learning process)</p> <p>Number of training materials translated and developed</p> <p>EMIS established and used in more counties</p> <p>Some curriculum, e.g., English language teaching, updated</p> <p>UNICEF reports Government reports</p>	<p>EFA Action Plan not fully integrated into broader national development plan, thus not receiving enough attention</p> <p>Training effects do not have immediate impact on trainees in their work</p> <p>Not enough training sessions</p> <p>Training not very relevant/applicable in the country context</p> <p>Not enough data/statistics available</p> <p>Not enough information available in form of data/reports</p>
6. Management and utilization of overall statistics for national planning enhanced, including for the generation and use of Millennium Development Goal-related data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate and timely statistics/data used during formulation and monitoring of national development strategies and plans</li> <li>• Quality of Life completed with national policy follow-up</li> </ul>	<p>MICS (UNICEF)</p> <p>DevInfo (UNICEF/UNDP)</p> <p>Population and sample surveys (UNFPA)/ Government reports</p> <p>Health Management Information System (HMIS), Electronic Logistics Management Information System (ELMIS) (WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF)</p> <p>Quality of Life Report (UNDP)</p>	<p>Meeting international statistical standards and methodologies is a prerequisite for upgrading overall statistical capacity</p> <p>Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) will provide technical support to the line ministries in survey methodologies</p>
7. Strategic plans and policies for each sector developed and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By the year 2009 at least two major sectoral strategies endorsed by the Government</li> </ul>	<p>Strategy paper</p>	<p>Accessibility and utilization of documents</p>





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