

**STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK
FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE
UNITED NATIONS
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF KOREA
2011-2015**

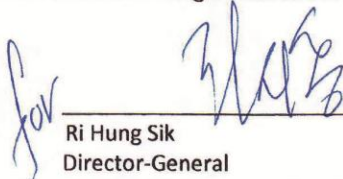


SIGNATURE (OR DECLARATION OF COMMITMENT)

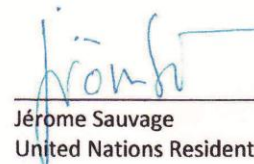
The Government and the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are firmly determined to build a powerful and prosperous nation in 2012 and aim at achieving most of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. The United Nations Country Team in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is committed to assisting the Government in its efforts to improve the quality of life of the people and ensure sustainable development.

The priorities and activities presented in the United Nations Strategic Framework (2011-2015) have been prepared in line with national development plans and the Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations Strategic Framework provides the guidance and structure for the United Nations to work in a coordinated and concerted manner, in collaboration with the Government, donors and other partners, to optimize the use of resources and enhance collective impact in support of national development goals and international commitments.

The United Nations Strategic Framework for the period 2011-2015 is hereby jointly signed by,



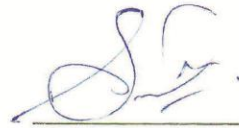
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United Nations Resident Coordinator



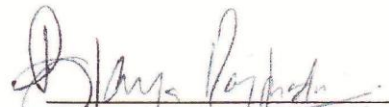
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WFP Representative



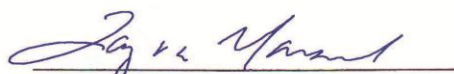
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WHO Representative



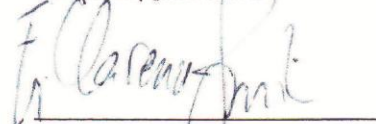
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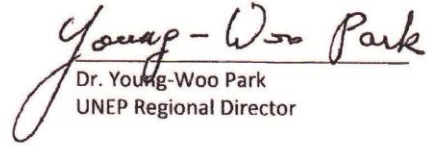
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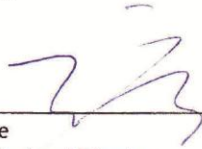
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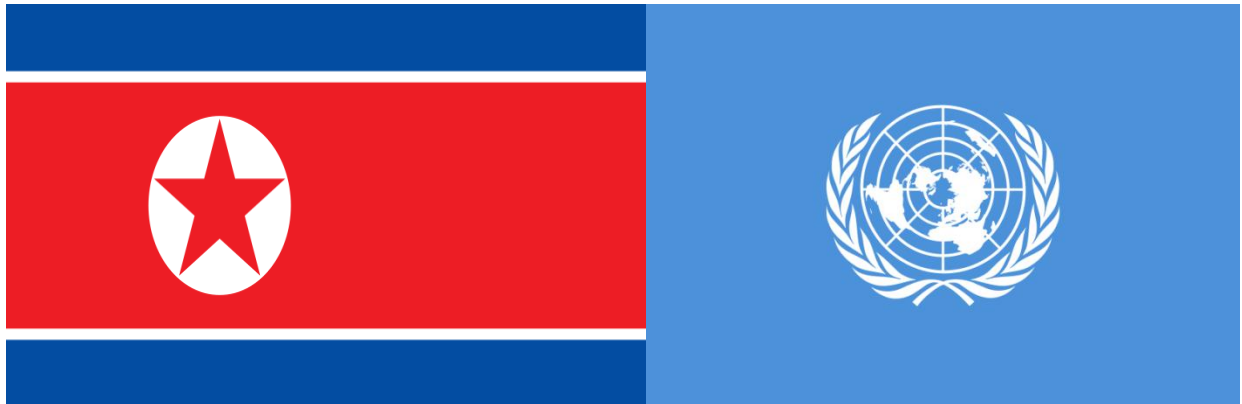


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ACRONYMS

ANC/PNC-antenatal care/postnatal care
BEMONC- basic emergency obstetric and newborn care
CBS- Central Bureau of Statistics
CEMONC- comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care
CFSAM- Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission
CDM-clean development mechanism
DESA-Department of Economic and Social Affairs
EMIS- Education Management Information System
ESCAP- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GFS- gravity-fed system
GIS- Geographical Information System
FAO – Food and Agricultural Organization
HMIS- Health Management Information System
IEC- Information, Education and Communications
IFRC-International Federation of the Red Cross
IMR- infant mortality rate
LMIS-Logistics Management and Information System
LSBE- Life Skills-Based Education
MDG- Millennium Development Goal
MICS – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MFA- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MMR- maternal mortality rate
MoCM- Ministry of City Management
MoE-Ministry of Education
MoPH- Ministry of Public Health
NCC-National Coordinating Committee
NGO-non-governmental organization
RFSA - Rapid Food Security Assessment
RTI- Reproductive Tract Infection
SDC- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
UNCT - United Nations Country Team
UNDAF-United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP- United Nations Development Programme
UNEP- United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO- United Nations Educations, 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 Service
UNSF – United Nations Strategic Framework
WASH-water, sanitation and hygiene
WFP- World Food Programme
WHO- World Health Organization

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Strategic Framework is a planning framework for the programmes and operational activities of the United Nations system in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the period 2011-2015. It is the culmination of a year-long process, involving consultations between resident and non-resident agencies, government representatives, NGOs, donors and other partners to reach a common understanding on the goals and objectives which will guide the collaborative work of the United Nations agencies in the coming period.

The overall objective of the United Nations Strategic Framework is to support the Government in its endeavor to improve the quality of life of the people, ensure sustainable development and achieve progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. The United Nations will draw on its comparative advantage and the synergies within the system including by piloting joint programmes, monitoring and evaluation activities and harmonizing fund-raising, where appropriate.

The Strategic Framework outlines four strategic priority areas: Social Development; Partnerships for Knowledge and Development Management; Nutrition; and, Climate Change and the Environment, all of which are interlinked as the achievement of each of the four outcomes will have a positive effect on all other priorities. The complexity of the development challenges faced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is however far greater. Cross-cutting themes such as gender, sustained economic growth, availability of data, disaster risk reduction and improved access to international best practices and technical know-how have also been taken into account to ensure a sustainable development process.

The preparation of the Strategic Framework was a delicate procedure in positioning of related United Nations programmes for maximum value addition; coordinating diverse views; being sensitive to the interests and needs of each stakeholder and giving due consideration to the complexity and constraints of the external political environment (including limited availability of resources and the existence of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1718 (2006) and 1874 (2009)) whilst still coming out of the process with a logical result. Mindful of the advancements made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Strategic Framework will mainly concurrently address development programming and remaining humanitarian issues. It will follow a people-centered approach under which interventions directly address the needs of the civilian population and capacity-building is focused on human resources. 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.

A strong commitment to adequate monitoring and evaluation of the programme activities has been made in the Strategic Framework. Thematic groups have defined a set of realistic indicators to measure results for each strategic outcome, as outlined in the Results Matrix. Although the United Nations acknowledges the constrained operational environment due to the unique situation on the Korean peninsula, it will work closely with the Government to progressively improve operating conditions with a view to bring monitoring and evaluation activities closer to international standards. There is also a pressing need to improve the availability of disaggregated data on several sectors in order to facilitate more qualitative assessments of progress.

The volume of resources required to accomplish the envisaged tasks has been estimated at approximately USD 288.3 million, excluding WFP operations. Much of the success of the United Nations Strategic Framework in meeting the targets will be contingent upon the availability of adequate resources for the proposed activities under each of the strategic priority areas.

I. INTRODUCTION

Preparations for the Strategic Framework for Cooperation between the United Nations and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea began in February 2009 when the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in

Pyongyang agreed to formulate a new Strategic Framework for the next United Nations' programme cycle due to start in 2011. The decision was based on the recognition that the previous Strategic Framework had been useful in guiding and coordinating United Nations programmes and that the country's circumstances were still not conducive for a full-fledged United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) process.

The UNCT proposed to the Government to base the next Strategic Framework on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and their target date of 2015 and thus have the new framework span from 2011 to 2015. The previous Strategic Framework covered the period 2007 to 2010. It had been extended in time by one year to allow for critical data from the 2008 National Population Census and Housing and the 2009 Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) to become available and to reflect the return of UNDP in the second half of 2009.

Instead of conducting a full Common Country Assessment process, it was decided to perform sectoral analyses of the United Nations engagement in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with a particular focus on the country's progress towards meeting the MDGs and other internationally agreed treaty obligations and development goals.

Five theme groups consisting of development practitioners (NGOs, donors) and government actors were formed for agriculture and food security; environment and energy; education; health and nutrition; and water and sanitation, and tasked to prepare a situation analysis and identify key priorities. In September 2009, a Technical Review was performed to identify linkages between sectors and ensure cross-cutting themes like gender and data were adequately reflected.

In November 2009, a meeting was held with the Government's National Coordinating Committee to agree on priorities and areas where the United Nations system had a clear collective comparative advantage and where its assistance to the national effort could achieve the necessary critical mass to bring about the desired results. Outcome groups for each of the four priority areas were subsequently formed and tasked with identifying indicative outcomes and outputs and ensuring the complementarity of United Nations agencies' interventions towards achieving them. In addition, a Taskforce on Data and Planning was established to design a monitoring and evaluation system.

The United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF) provides a common strategy for the programmes and operational activities through which the United Nations system will support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea over the next five years. The outcomes and outputs it sets out are the result of a consultative process between the UNCT and its national counterparts at both ministerial and operational levels. They have been informed by data findings from the 2008 National Population Census and Housing, the 2009 MICS and other relevant data collection efforts supported by the United Nations.

II. UNSF RESULTS

In line with national priorities, the UNCT has identified four strategic priorities to guide the United Nations' work in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during the period 2011 to 2015. The four strategic priorities reflect areas of intervention where the collective efforts of the United Nations present comparative advantages to improve the quality of life of the people and assist the Government in its efforts to achieve the MDGs. Cross-cutting themes like gender have been mainstreamed in each of the outcome areas to ensure that resources channeled through the United Nations benefit females and males equally.

Each strategic priority will be presented in subsequent sections, all of which include a brief situation analysis, show linkages to national priorities, list broad programme outcomes and planned activities as well as the United Nations agencies and national institutions which will partner in the endeavor. The logical framework with specific outputs, indicators, means of verification and risks and assumptions is available as an Annex.

Due to the complex nature of the development challenges in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it is important not to regard the four strategic priorities separately but as interrelated to, and interdependent on, one another. Achieving success in one priority area will depend on and contribute to success in the others.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY ONE: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social development, and consequently progress towards achieving related MDGs, presents a mixed picture in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with some of the goals reportedly achieved while others lag behind. In relation to MDG 2 (Achieve universal education), a national 11-year free compulsory education policy has ensured that all children complete secondary education and literacy rates are near universal. Notwithstanding, teaching methods have not evolved alongside international standards. While some multimedia materials have been introduced in the main urban centers, basic teaching materials are not fully meeting the needs in the country.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has done well in promoting some aspects of gender equality and the empowerment of women (MDG 3). Indicators relating to parity between boys and girls in schools and female/male literacy are all met according to government accounts. Women and men are paid the same wages and women enjoy a flexible five-month period of paid maternity leave. However, while women's participation in wage employment is quite high, senior posts in Government and numbers in the Supreme People's Assembly show women holding 16 percent of positions. Gender stereotypes also remain entrenched and women still assume a greater proportion of the household burden.

In the health sector, despite notable improvements in recent years, the current levels of infant mortality rates (IMR) at 19/1,000 live birth and maternal mortality rates (MMR) at 77/100,000 live birth are still considerably higher than in the 1990s (14/1,000 and 54/100,000 respectively). The Government has set as target to bring rates down to level of the 1990s so as to achieve MDGs 4 and 5 of reducing the IMR by two thirds and the MMR by three quarters before 2015.

Lack of access to quality reproductive health, including family planning and newborn and child health services will be the main constraints but additional challenges are lack of resources to expand essential service packages throughout the country; limited information on international standards and best practices; and, inadequate monitoring and supervision capacities. The inadequate nutritional status of pre-pregnant and pregnant women also has causal effect on maternal mortality and morbidity.

While the Government has paid more attention to the prevention of HIV/AIDS in recent years, limited public awareness of HIV transmission, increasing cross-border travel and a health system not equipped to treat infected people all highlight the need for additional efforts in prevention and management. Malaria prevails in varying degrees in seven out of ten provinces since its reemergence in the late 1990s, even though the country has managed to dramatically reduce annual caseload from 296,540 cases in 2001 to just 7,436 cases in 2007. The present estimate reflects an overall figure of 79,000, of which 44,379 would be new smear positive cases. The country has been approved to receive resources from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which will provide an important platform for initiating solutions that will bring it closer to attaining MDG 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases).

The situation in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector continues to be of concern. The extensive piped water supply systems put in place during the early 1980s are now in ailing condition due to low levels of investments and rehabilitation, shortage of electricity and destruction by natural disasters. The same can be said for the sanitation system; while almost all households have access to some form of sanitation facility, observations particularly in rural areas suggest it is predominantly rudimentary latrines which are ineffective in preventing faecal materials from entering

into the human environment. As a result, diarrhea caused by inadequate water quality, poor sanitation and unhygienic personal behavior remain a leading cause of under-five mortality. The Government has been pushing the policy of replacing pumping water supply systems with gravity fed systems and its expansion; introduction of decentralized waste water systems and its replication. Thus the period of 2011-2015 is crucial for the Government to achieve MDG 7 of halving the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Strategic Outcomes

The United Nations Strategic Framework (2011-2015) aims at achieving three key outcomes for social development:

1. To increase access and utilization of essential and quality health services at primary and secondary health care level by men, women and children;
2. To improve the quality of education interventions and friendliness of school environments in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools;
3. To improve access and utilization of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, contributing especially towards the reduction of morbidity and mortality related to diarrhea and acute respiratory infections.

Through targeted support, the United Nations will assist the Government to:

1. Ensure that health policies and plans are strengthened, implemented and monitored;
2. Ensure that quality reproductive health and newborn care is provided at grassroots level by expanding cost-effective interventions;
3. Mitigate the risks of communicable/non-communicable diseases, particularly child-related diseases;
4. Provide teacher training, curricular review and textbook development in line with international standards;
5. Improve education facilities and environments including sanitation facilities;
6. Strengthen national capacity in sector planning, data collection, analyses and management; and,
7. Strengthen national capacity to design and implement water supply and sanitation projects.

Key Partnerships

In Health, key partners will be the Ministry of Public Health with support from UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO and IFRC. In Education, the main implementing partner will be the Ministry of Education with support from UNICEF and UNESCO. The Ministry of City Management will be the main implementing partner in the WASH programme with the Ministry of Public Health collaborating on water quality and hygiene promotion and the Ministry of Education for WASH in schools. The United Nations will also collaborate with the Counties' People's Committees and other development partners.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY TWO: PARTNERSHIPS FOR KNOWLEDGE AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT

A major obstacle faced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in improving the quality of life of the population and ensuring sustainable development is the level of human resource capacity and knowledge in national institutions. During the 1990s, when many countries embarked on a process of rapid globalization, economic transformation and expansion of information technology, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea suffered from the loss of the socialist markets and from natural disasters, resulting in a drop in all sectors of the national economy such as energy, food security, transport, information, infrastructure, etc.

In recent years, a number of economic adjustments have been undertaken, first in 2002, and more recently in late 2009 with the redenomination of the national currency, the Won (KPW), to curve inflation. According to government policy statements, the overall goal is to improve the living standards of the people by strengthening industrial production and agriculture, increasing exports, promoting science and technology, and reinforcing the socialist planned economy.

National planning is still done annually on the basis of policy pronouncements at the onset of the year and complemented by three-year sector plans for the various line ministries. The country's statistics institutions need

modern practices for 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 for optimized benefit for the people and to measure progress towards the attainment of the MDGs.

In the area of trade and investment, United Nations studies in 2006 highlighted concerns to the country's success in using trade as a means of growth, employment creation and poverty reduction due to the savings constraint for investment and the foreign exchange constraint for importing capital goods in order to upgrade technologically. It is also important for the country to address critical enabling factors such as updating trade laws and establishing a comprehensive and coherent national platform for attracting foreign direct investment. The major exports include non-ferrous metals and minerals to China and Europe; agriculture and fishery products to China; and, machine tools to Asia and Africa. A lack of diversification, limited economic growth and access to the latest innovations in policy and technological know-how are constraining increased trade and investment, as is the fact that laboratories and institutions responsible for testing and certification of export products lack necessary technical expertise to conduct tests meeting international standards.

In line with MDG 8 (Develop a global partnership for development), the Government recognizes that to fully harness the country's economic potential and successfully implement human development projects, it will be necessary to forge partnerships which aim to improve human resource capacity in economic and project management and offer exposure to international standards, best practices and modern science and technology. Such capacity development should extend to human resources in the banking system, accounting and budgetary mechanisms, including practitioners in trade and development.

Insufficient availability of energy has been a major constraint for sustainable economic growth and social welfare. The Government's current energy policy relies on conventional energy sources such as coal and hydropower. Considerable unexploited resources remain; only thirty percent of hydropower resources have been developed, representing nearly half of the electricity used by industry. No oil or natural gas is produced, requiring these or their refined products to be imported, which is a severe drain on the country's balance of payments.

There is a need to formulate a strategy that encourages a wider use of renewable energy including solar, thermal, wind and tidal power, which are in abundant supply. While pilot testing and initial production is underway, further efforts are needed to replicate and ensure sustainability of these technologies. This will allow the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to mitigate the climate change effects associated with the use of fossil fuels. Also critical to the country's development is to maximize efficiency in using available energy and raw materials, thus ensuring a more economically and environmentally sustainable development.

Outcomes

The United Nations Strategic Framework (2011-2015) aims at achieving two key outcome areas under partnerships for knowledge and development management:

1. Strengthened human resource capacity in national institutions for strategic planning and management of external assistance; and,
2. Strengthened human and national capacities in sustainable development management.

Through targeted support, the United Nations will assist the Government to:

1. Establish a comprehensive database to measure progress towards the MDGs;
2. Enhance human resource capacity in managing and implementing external assistance, with a focus on improved project cycle management and resource mobilization;
3. Enhance human resource capacity in development knowledge and information services;
4. Strengthen human resource capacity for effective financial management at national and enterprise levels;

5. Strengthen human resource capacity and knowledge on foreign trade and foreign direct investment requirements; and,
6. Strengthen the sustainable and efficient use of conventional energy and accessibility of alternative energy sources for local communities and households.

Key Partnerships

The main national institutions involved in development management and foreign trade include the State Planning Commission, the Central Bureau for Statistics (CBS), the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Industry, State Administration for Quality Management, the Foreign Trade Bank, leading academic institutions, the Academy of Social Sciences. The UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, ESCAP, DESA and UNIDO are principal partners supporting the UNSF strategic outcome for partnerships for knowledge and development management.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY THREE: NUTRITION

Undernutrition continues to bring down the quality of life of the population of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with negative effects on health, productivity, income, assets-growth and poverty. In order to achieve MDG1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger) the United Nations and the Government recognize that nutrition concerns must be addressed in a more strategic manner with simultaneous short and long-term interventions in areas of agricultural production, nutritional support/food assistance; and prevention and treatment of malnutrition.

Despite progress made in recent years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea still displays high rates of malnutrition compared to other countries in the region. Data from the MICS indicate a 32 percent stunting rate in under-five children and wasting rates of 5 percent (down from 37 and 7 percent in 2004). Close to 28 percent of pregnant and lactating women are undernourished, as measured by having a mid-upper arm circumference of less than 22.5 cm, compared to 32 percent in 2004.

Undernutrition is one of the major underlying causes of maternal and child mortality and constitutes a public health problem for the country. Under nutrition is especially damaging to children who without essential nutrients during the initial period of growth can suffer irreversible physical and mental damage. Undernutrition in pregnant and lactating women has a major impact on maternal mortality and morbidity, while perpetuating the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition through low birth weight newborns. Low birth weight babies are four times more likely to die from infectious diseases in the first week of life and may suffer immune and developmental deficiencies, including chronic diseases, later in life.

The main problem of undernutrition is a direct consequence of the ongoing shortages of food suffered by the country since the mid-1990s. In addition to geographical and climatic constraints, production during both the early and main agricultural seasons is severely limited by input shortages; availability and repair of mechanized equipment; availability of quality seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, fuel and plastic sheeting, as well as labor shortages. In recent years there has also been a disturbing trend of lowered food imports (both in commercial and food aid) to off-set the cereal shortfall, thus presenting further challenges for vulnerable groups within the country.

The heavy emphasis on cereal production (80 percent of arable land) has dietary repercussions due to the low numbers of livestock and limited availability of vegetables and legumes. Whilst soybean cultivation has expanded in recent years there is still a shortage of protein and oil, leading to insufficient energy density and low digestibility. The inadequacy of the people's diet also translates into widespread micronutrient deficiencies (hidden hunger) which make people susceptible to infectious diseases, impairs physical and mental development, reduces their labor productivity and increases the risk of premature death.

Groups most vulnerable to undernutrition are those who experience elevated needs such as pre-pregnant, pregnant and lactating women as well as children under 2. Hunger and malnutrition also have marked spatial and regional dimensions,

with urban areas dependent on public food rations and mountainous inland regions being more vulnerable than the rest of the country. Inadequate road infrastructure and access to productive agricultural fields affect economic potential as do degradation of existing natural resources such as water, forests, pastures and fisheries.

Household food security is an important element that not only contributes to nutrition but also links to social protection. Even a partial disruption of the normal food supply can have serious consequences for social development as is clearly visible in the national context. Safety-net programmes that improve access to basic food and other essentials are of crucial importance for households unable to meet their essential needs through their own production, purchase or traditional coping mechanisms. One such example is school feeding targeting poor children, which has the potential to provide resource transfer, combat hunger and support nutrition through micronutrient fortified food and deworming.

Outcomes

The United Nations Strategic Framework (2011-2015) aims at achieving two key outcomes for nutrition:

1. Improved nutritional status of targeted population to enable them to lead healthy lives; and,
2. Sustained household food security.

Through targeted support, the United Nations will assist the Government to:

1. Address immediate humanitarian food needs;
2. Support nutrition interventions/supplementary feeding programmes for mothers and children to prevent and combat under nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies;
3. Strengthen capacity and support activities to boost food production in the country;
4. Support livestock reproduction and horticulture development;
5. Promote recovery of coastal fisheries and development of inland fisheries;
6. Strengthen local production of fortified blended foods enriched with micronutrients;
7. Support school feeding activities in nurseries, kindergartens and primary schools;
8. Develop infrastructure related to agriculture, environment and flood protection through food for community development; and,
9. Strengthen national capacity for food security assessment and monitoring.

Key Partnerships

Major national institutions involved in nutrition and food security include the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Coordinating Committees for WFP, FAO and UNICEF, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Food Administration, Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Public Health, State Planning Commission, State Science and Technology Commission and other academic institutions. WFP, UNICEF, FAO and ESCAP are the United Nations entities that will assume the principal role in nutrition outcome areas and interventions.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY FOUR: CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT

Climate change is a new variable impacting the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's national priority of improving the quality of life of the people and ensuring sustainable development. According to government estimates, the mean annual temperature has risen by 1.9° Celsius in the past 100 years, double the global average of 0.7° Celsius. This has affected rainfall patterns and brought increased incidence of extreme weather events like floods and droughts, which in turn have impacted on crop yields, livelihoods and food security and overall socio-economic development. Climate change has also seriously affected the country's once abundant water resources, which have decreased by 25 percent and deteriorated in quality.

The need to mitigate and promote adaptation strategies for climate change has gained increasing prominence in the national development discourse. Attention is being directed at establishing development models that take into account causal relationships between the environment and disaster risk reduction and which provide local communities with the means to address the impact of climate change. There is however still inadequate understanding of the risks and the population's vulnerability to climate change, which impinges on the formulation of comprehensive adaptation strategies. Data and tools, including a Geographic Information System, are essential to inform policies for climate adaptation and vulnerability reduction. Weak institutional capacities, constrained domestic financing and the difficulty to access external resources have also limited the range of interventions for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Although the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2006, it has yet to put in place the national institutional framework necessary for the development and implementation of clean development mechanism (CDM) projects. The Government has promoted hydropower plants of various sizes and replacing pumping systems by gravity fed water supply systems both for drinking water and irrigation, and launched nationwide afforestation and reforestation campaigns, which together provide an enabling environment for CDM projects.

The country has taken steps towards rehabilitating forestlands since the early 2000s, but deforestation and land degradation continue to have a major impact on the environment. Unsustainable practices, including weak management of harvesting of firewood and the use of forestlands for food production are threats, as are forest fires and infestation by insects and other pests. It is estimated that 1.2 million ha of degraded forestlands need rehabilitation, but efforts so far have met with limited success due to low survival rates of planted forests and lack of financial and technical capacities of responsible national institutions. A comprehensive approach linked to food security and rural energy will be necessary to ensure the prevention of deforestation and land degradation, and should promote sustainable use and offer incentives for longer-term protection of natural resources.

The Government acceded to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal in 2008 and has taken nascent steps in addressing waste treatment. Waste recycling is however at a rudimentary stage, with large amounts of household sewage and industrial waste released without proper treatment. In Pyongyang for example, the discharge of untreated household wastes averages 300,000-350,000 tons per year, exacerbating soil contamination and other environmental pollution. The Government is also Party to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (since 2002) and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (since 2004). A number of projects are underway or planned to achieve sound chemicals management.

Outcomes

The United Nations Strategic Framework (2011-2015) aims at achieving three key outcomes related to climate change and environment:

1. Improved national capacities in environmental protection and management of wastes and pollutants;
2. Improved national capacities in disaster management and strategies for adaptation and mitigation to climate change; and,
3. Improved local and community management of natural resources.

Through targeted support, the United Nations will assist the Government to:

1. Strengthen environmental protection laws, regulations and plans to conform with multilateral environmental agreements;
2. Develop, implement and monitor a national integrated waste management strategy;
3. Improve management of waste and pollutants;
4. Increase capacity of communities and concerned institutions on disaster risk reductions and response;
5. Improve management of the ecosystem with emphasis on climate change mitigation and cross-linkage with energy sector;

6. Increase knowledge and capacity of education sectors and communities on sustainable development using the platform of the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014);
7. Increased knowledge and capacity of education sectors and communities on sustainable development using the platform of UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) (DESD).

Key Partnerships

Major national institutions involved in climate change and environment include the State Science and Technology Commission, Ministry of Land and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries, Ministry of Food Administration, Ministry of City Management, Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Electric Power Industry, Ministry of Coal Industry, Ministry of Chemical Industry, State Planning Commission and academic institutions. UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UNEP, UNIDO, ESCAP and UNITAR are the United Nations entities that will assume the principal role in the climate change and environment outcome areas and interventions.

III. INITIATIVES OUTSIDE THE UNSF RESULTS MATRIX

The United Nations system and individual agencies will remain responsive to requests from the Government and national partners for additional assistance or expertise should new development challenges emerge or changes in the international context so warrant. The United Nations reaffirms its commitment to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to provide immediate humanitarian relief in the event of natural or other disasters.

IV. ESTIMATED RESOURCES REQUIRED

The total resources to be mobilized in support of this UNSF for the period 2011–2015 are estimated at approximately USD 288.3 million, excluding WFP operations. This total includes resources that form part of the core funding of United Nations agencies operating in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as funds to be mobilized through external partners.

Of this total amount, it is estimated that USD 221,01 million (76,7 %) will be allocated to social development; USD 27,3 million (9,4 %) will be allocated to partnerships for knowledge and development management; USD 22,3 million (7,8 %) will be allocated to nutrition interventions; and, USD 17,7 million (6,1 %) will be allocated to climate change and environment.

The resource framework for this UNSF is indicative only, and each United Nations agency is responsible for financial planning, management and resource mobilization.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

The UNCT, under the leadership of the Resident Coordinator and in partnership with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is responsible for the implementation of the UNSF. Many of the strategies detailed in the Results Matrix will form the basis for UNICEF, UNDP and UNFPA harmonized Country Programme Documents for the period 2011-2015.

Effective implementation of the UNSF will require enhanced harmonization among agencies as the UNCT moves towards greater synergy and alignment in pursuit of United Nations Reform. The activities in support of the outcomes and outputs will be planned and implemented by each individual United Nations agency but joint projects will be piloted, where appropriate, and there will be expanded collaboration on geographical coverage, monitoring and evaluation,

resource mobilization (e.g. through the Central Emergency Response Fund), reporting and advocacy. The range of existing coordination mechanisms will continue to drive the delivery of UNSF outcomes and promote an enabling environment for dialogue, feedback, and review towards greater results. Specific coordination modalities include weekly inter-agency meetings, the various theme groups, the Taskforce on Data and Planning, the Disaster Management Team, the Operations Management Team and the Security Management Team. Many of these coordination modalities also involve government partners and other stakeholders (donors, NGOs).

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Principle

United Nations programmes will only be implemented in areas where the international community has physical access to verify results. Throughout the duration of the UNSF cycle, the United Nations will work closely with the Government to progressively improve operating conditions with a view to bring monitoring and evaluation activities closer to international standards. Investments will also be made to train relevant partners and to provide technical assistance to establish and implement national monitoring and evaluation systems.

Monitoring and evaluation system

Each United Nations agency will be responsible for monitoring their individual programmes as per their established guidelines and procedures and using a results-based approach. Tools and methods will include, among others, field visits, checklists and regular programme reviews and reports. Efforts will be made to institute joint monitoring in geographical regions where joint pilot programmes are being implemented. For the first time, the coordination of activities will be facilitated by a monitoring and evaluation programme cycle calendar, which will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis (*see Annex*). The UNCT will also work closely with the Government to identify a set of common principles and minimal operating conditions needed for the successful implementation of programmes.

The theme groups for each strategic priority area will conduct quarterly meetings with all stakeholders to keep track of the progress of the UNSF and inform the UNCT. The Taskforce on Data and Planning will coordinate biannual review of lessons learned in monitoring activities and will oversee the implementation of recommendations. The UN RC will convene annual reviews of the Strategic Framework with the Government and a mid-term review will be conducted in 2012/13 to coincide with the individual agencies' mid-term programme reviews. At the end of 2014 an independent evaluation will be commissioned to assess achievements, lessons learned and best practices, so as to build a solid foundation for the preparation of the next Strategic Framework.

Data collection and analysis

Improved availability of data will be critical to assess and report on the progress and impact of the UNSF. The Government will provide the UNCT with updated key data on an annual basis and a national MDG progress report produced at the end of 2010 will offer useful baseline data. In areas where national data is incomplete or unverifiable, the United Nations will support the Government to enhance its capacity to collect and analyze data. The United Nations will fund and perform several data collection activities throughout the programme calendar, including MICS, Crop and Food Security Assessments (CFSAM) and Rapid Food Security Assessments (RFSAs). The Taskforce on Data and Planning, in collaboration with the Government, will maintain a database using tools such as *DevInfo*. The data contained therein will form the basis for preparing a report on the achievement of the MDGs at the end of the UNSF cycle.

ANNEX: UNSF RESULTS MATRIX WITH OUTCOME AND OUTPUT LEVELS

Strategic Priority One: Social Development

National priority: Improve the quality of life of people (MDG 1, 3, 4 and 6).

Sustainable development of environment (MDG 7).

UNSF outcome: Improved access to and utilization of essential and quality social services especially within health, education, water and sanitation.

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1 (Health): Improved access and utilization of essential and quality health services at primary and secondary health care level by men, women and children.	Maternal mortality rate Baseline: 77/100,000 Target: 54/100,000 Infant mortality rate Baseline : 19/1,000 Target: 14/1,000	health management information system (HMIS); MMR/IMR surveillance system (to be established).	Lack of funding; Access constraints; Availability and accuracy of data.	UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO will work together on maternal health programmes with a focus on ENC and EOC. All agencies will work in different geographical areas but apply the same guidelines and training manuals. UNFPA's assistance will aim at 1.) improving availability and access to essential and quality reproductive health information, counseling and serviced, including reproductive tract infection (RTI) prevention and treatment and cervical cancer screening; and, 2.) improving access to essential reproductive health commodities to sustain the reduction of maternal mortality ratio. UNFPA will continue to work in 11 counties supported under the previous country programme to enhance the quality of comprehensive reproductive health services and to mobilize resources to expand the emergency obstetric and neonatal care services to counties affected by floods.	UNFPA: 7,200,000 UNICEF: 85,238,000* *including GFATM funds WHO: 93,000,000
Output 1.1: Enhanced national capacity to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate health policies and programmes using evidence-based data.	National Health policy and action plans; Functioning HMIS including LMIS.	Policy review; Programme evaluation; Regular MoPH reports.	Availability and accuracy of data.		
Output 1.2: Increased availability of essential and quality women and child health information and services at primary and secondary levels, with special focus on newborn and reproductive health.	Percentage of rural (<i>ri</i>) clinic provide 24/7 basic emergency obstetric and neonatal care (BEMONC) and country hospitals comprehensive emergency obstetric and neonatal care (CEMONC) Baseline: 30% Target: >90% Percentage of section doctor trained in recently developed	HMIS; MICS; RH survey; Post training assessment.	Lack of funding; Adequate programme coordination (with national partners and among UN agencies).	WHO will work towards strengthening institutional capacities in developing policies and medium-term plans for development of health sector, upgrading HMIS, ensuring quality health care, (including safe blood products, equipment and essential drugs with particular emphasis on maternal and	

	<p>national section doctor's training package. Baseline: 0 Target: 90%</p> <p>Number of county hospitals implementing IMCI Baseline: 72 Target: 162</p>			<p>child health) and providing technical assistance on communicable and non-communicable disease control. It would support innovative approaches to improve access and utilization of health services e.g. Telemedicine. Additionally, WHO as nominated Sub Recipient to the Global Fund grants shall extend necessary technical support in implementing malaria and tuberculosis projects. Further TA shall be provided in submitting HIV/AIDS and extension proposals to the GF. With increasing priority to NCDs, WHO shall support development and implementation of national capacities for prevention and management of NCDs especially diabetes, hypertension and CVDs.</p>	
<p>Output 1.3: Improved availability of quality health services for prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases with focus on mitigating risk factors (e.g. measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, hypertension and diabetes).</p>	<p>Percentage of under-one children fully immunized. Baseline: 88% Target: 95%</p> <p>Incidence of diarrhea in under-five children. Baseline: 13.8% Target: 10%</p> <p>Incidence of Acute Respiratory infection (ARI) in under five children Baseline: 13% Target:10%</p> <p>Percentage reduction of incidence of malaria cases Baseline: 1.6/1,000 Target: 0.8/1,000 (50% reduction)</p> <p>Increased in number of registered and treated tuberculosis cases. Baseline: 79,000 cases Target: 100,000 cases</p>	<p>WHO/ UNICEF Coverage survey;</p> <p>MoPH reports;</p> <p>MICS;</p> <p>UNICEF supported surveys;</p> <p>ARTI Survey.</p>	<p>Availability of data on a regular basis;</p> <p>Organization of an independent coverage survey.</p>	<p>UNICEF: will focus its assistance in building national capacity to revitalize the cold chain infrastructure and develop related national policy, work on strengthening institutional capacities, upgrading HMIS, ensuring quality health care, equipment and essential drugs with particular emphasis on maternal and child health, preventing and treatment of communicable and non-communicable disease. Communication for development will be an integral part of UNICEF programme interventions. In addition, UNICEF will play a big role in implementing projects under the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, acting as the principle recipient organization.</p>	
<p>Output 1.3: Improved availability of quality health services for</p>	<p>Percentage of under-one children fully immunized. Baseline: 88%</p>	<p>WHO/ UNICEF Coverage survey;</p>	<p>Availability of data on a regular basis;</p>		

<p>prevention and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases with focus on mitigating risk factors (e.g. measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, cancer, hypertension and diabetes).</p>	<p>Target: 95%</p> <p>Incidence of diarrhea in under five children Baseline: 13.8% Target: 10%</p> <p>Incidence of Acute Respiratory infection (ARI) in under five children Baseline: 13% Target:10%</p> <p>Percentage of overall reduction of incidence of malaria cases Baseline: 0.62/1,000 pop. Target: 0.31/1,000 people (50% reduction, target to be revisited in 2011)</p> <p>Percentage reduction of malaria incidence in high transmission zones Baseline: 2.4 per 1,000 population Target: 0.72 per 1,000 population (70% reduction, target to be revisited in 2011)</p> <p>Increased in number of registered and treated tuberculosis cases. Baseline: 79,000 cases Target: 100,000 cases</p>	<p>MoPH reports; MICS; UNICEF supported surveys; ARTI Survey.</p>	<p>Organization of an independent coverage survey.</p>		
<p>Outcome 2 (Education): Improved quality of education and friendliness of school environments in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>Improved development standards and quality of care and development for children in kindergartens.</p>	<p>MoE reports; Consultancy reports.</p>	<p>Timeliness and accuracy of reports.</p>	<p>UNICEF: early childhood and development, school readiness and primary school education; curricular revision and textbook development; LSBE and hygiene and health promotion in kindergarten, primary and secondary schools; teacher training linked to child centered methodologies; child friendliness of school and kindergarten environment including teachers/caregivers training; parenting, evidence based planning and management in schools</p>	<p>UNICEF: 12,326,000 UNESCO: 1,050,000 UNEP: 750,000</p>
<p>Output 2.1: Enhanced national capacity in education sectoral planning and data management.</p>	<p>Percentage of officials in MoE accessing and using education management information system (EMIS) for planning and monitoring. Baseline: 0 Target: 60%</p>	<p>Monitoring and review on availability and functioning of EMIS; Functioning <i>KoreaInfo</i></p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data; A preliminary EMIS in place with initial training and technical support by UNESCO;</p>	<p>UNESCO: Sector-wide policies and planning</p>	

	<p>Percentage of national and provincial education planners able to review/update education sector policies and strategies. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%</p>	<p>system with data on education; Monitoring and review report.</p>	<p>The national EFA Action Plan and Education Development Plan in place; National Action Plan on Environmental Education in place; Willingness of MoE to work jointly on education planning; Well – organized teacher training and in-service training system.</p>	<p>towards quality education and inclusion; standard setting; policy dialogue, and sharing of international trends and best practices in education development; technical assistance in national capacity building in planning and implementation of education programmes; pre-service and in-service teacher training towards teacher effectiveness and inclusion, teacher qualifications and professional standards guiding teacher’s professional development; curriculum review and updating for teacher education, teachers’ status, working conditions and deployment; education for sustainable development as the core of quality of education; technical and vocational education and training (TVET)</p>	
<p>Output 2.2: Enhanced quality of teaching and learning for kindergartens, primary and secondary schools.</p>	<p>Percentage of schools using the parameters of effective school management. Baseline: 0 Target: 20%</p> <p>Percentage of key teacher education institutions adopting improved professional standards for teacher preparation. Baseline: 0 Target: 50%</p> <p>Number of curriculum/co-curriculum/supplementary learning materials revised, piloted and endorsed by the Government. Baseline: 1 (Mathematics) Target: 3-4 (English, ESD, ICT)</p>	<p>Monitoring and review reports, post-training assessment; Assessments on the usefulness of training materials.</p>	<p>Inability to monitor and evaluate quality change of teaching/learning process; National commitment to curriculum review and development;</p>	<p>UNEP: In line with the UN DESD, UNEP will seek to support the environment dimension by assisting with the formulation of the National Environment Education and Awareness Action Plan. This will focus on updating the curriculum, and sharing of information. The programme will be implemented in cooperation with UNESCO and UNICEF.</p> <p>WFP: will continue its efforts to provide fortified locally produced nutritious foods to young children in nurseries, kindergarten and fortified biscuits to primary school children. This will enhance their ability to learn and concentrate, eventually paving the way for their opportunity to access better jobs.</p>	
<p>Output 2.3: Improved friendliness of learning environment in kindergartens, primary and secondary schools</p>	<p>CFS framework document endorsed by the Government;</p>	<p>Annual and mid-term reviews.</p>	<p>Government acceptance and support of concept; Lack of funding.</p>		

<p>Output 2.4 National capacities enhanced in planning and implementing TVET programmes toward sustainable development.</p>	<p>Indicator: % of Ministerial officials and leaders of specialized TVET institutes understanding and employing normative TVET instruments and standards in planning and implementing TVET programmes.</p> <p>Baseline:5%</p> <p>Target: 30%</p>	<p>Monitoring and review reports</p>	<p>Government's willingness to include TVET in the agenda of development</p> <p>Constrains of both human and financial resources</p>		
<p>Outcome 3 (WASH): Improved access and utilization of safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene contributing especially towards the reduction of morbidity and mortality related to diarrhea and acute respiratory infections.</p>	<p>Availability of national water supply status and coverage plan.</p> <p>Percentage of families required to fetch water to meet domestic needs.</p> <p>Baseline: 22 %</p> <p>Target: 15 %</p> <p>Percentage of educational institutions and health facilities within project counties have running water and soap available for practicing hand-washing.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target:>50%</p>	<p>Water supply status and coverage survey;</p> <p>Sector update report from the lead agency;</p> <p>Sectoral meeting minutes;</p> <p>Reports from MoE, MoPH and MoCM;</p> <p>Field visits and mission reports.</p>	<p>Lack of funding;</p> <p>Limited capacities;</p> <p>National policies on replicable renewable energy models updated and introduced.</p>	<p>UNICEF: As the sector lead agency, UNICEF will support the Government in developing policies and strategies, be responsible for supporting MoCM to carry out water supply status and coverage survey and develop coverage plans. Involving MoCM and other line ministries UNICEF will develop and implement capacity development initiatives for national authorities. UNICEF will be responsible for providing technical support and funding to implement innovate projects in both water and sanitation in collaboration with other agencies to share the experience and lessons learned. Offer support in developing appropriate hygiene education materials, message and disseminate. Work together and motivate government agencies to replicate successful projects/approaches implemented in the region and globally.</p> <p>WHO will work on technical assistance and capacity-building for control quality of drinking water; develop guidelines and standards; IEC development for community education through the network of household doctors.</p> <p>UNDP will provide technical support in the area of renewable energy-based technology for water supply augmentation and management of solid waste and wastewater.</p> <p>FAO will provide technical assistance for</p>	<p>WHO: 50,000</p> <p>UNICEF: 13,896,000</p> <p>UNDP: 6,500,000</p> <p>FAO: 1,000,000</p>
<p>Output 3.1 Gravity-fed water supply system installation expanded in all provinces increasing the access to safe and reliable water supplies and contributing to the reduction of diarrheal diseases among the population</p>	<p>Number of MoCM staff at national and provincial levels trained on design of gravity-fed system (GFS).</p> <p>Baseline: 165</p> <p>Target: 365</p> <p>Number of urban (<i>Up</i>) and rural (<i>Ri</i>) areas with functioning GFS.</p> <p>Baseline: 15 urban; 50 rural</p> <p>Target: 35 urban; 100 rural</p>	<p>Reports from MoCM;</p> <p>Evaluation and mission reports;</p> <p>Government and agency joint annual review and progress reports;</p>	<p>Delay in receipt of reports;</p> <p>Lack of resources;</p> <p>Integrated water resources management policy incorporates and specifies clear linkages with renewable energy policy.</p>		

	<p>Prevalence reduction of diarrheal diseases among the GFS receiving population (under five) in focus counties.</p> <p>Baseline: 19% (assuming national figures as applicable)</p> <p>Target: -10%</p>	<p>Field observations and discussion with beneficiaries;</p> <p>MICS data and survey report from an independent expert on diarrhea reduction.</p>		<p>afforestation in the catchment areas to improve the water source yields, which is fundamental for sustainability of GFS. FAO will also support in the area of better composting of night soil to reduce health risks while handling manure.</p>
<p>Output 3.2 Strategies developed and implemented for utilizing low cost, energy saving and renewable energy-based technologies (for improving the water supply where gravity-fed systems are not feasible) and sanitation.</p>	<p>National water supply status and coverage plan developed.</p> <p>Number of demonstration models on energy saving and renewable energy-based technologies introduced and successfully piloted on water supply improvement.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p> <p>Target: at least 2</p> <p>National strategies on sanitation and wastewater management reviewed.</p> <p>Policy of constructing improved latrines in all new houses endorsed by the Government.</p>	<p>Feasibility and design documents;</p> <p>Sanitation and wastewater policy and strategy document;</p> <p>Mission and field visit reports;</p> <p>Joint progress reports.</p>	<p>Delayed implementation;</p> <p>Limited capacities;</p> <p>Targeted community access to financing and investment in renewable energy-based technology.</p>	
<p>Output 3.3 Increased availability of improved sanitation facilities for communities and institutions.</p>	<p>Number of improved household /communal latrines for demonstration in project counties.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: 25</p> <p>Replication plan developed in project counties.</p> <p>Baseline: 0</p> <p>Target: >40%</p>	<p>Field observations;</p> <p>Progress report from MoCM and MoPH;</p> <p>Field visit reports from the lead agency;</p>	<p>Timely monitoring to ensure good quality construction.</p>	

	Percentage health facilities and educational institutions have improved sanitation facilities in the project counties. Baseline: 0 Target: > 50%	Joint annual plan and progress reports.			
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Strategic Priority Two: Partnerships for Knowledge and Development Management

National priority:

Improve economic management, develop science and technology and promote foreign trade and investments (MDG 1, 8).
Strengthen knowledge capacity building for sustainable development of the country and people's living standard.

UNDAF outcome:

Strengthened national capacities and knowledge management for sustainable economic/industrial development and improved aid effectiveness.

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1. Strengthened human resources capacity in national institutions for strategic planning and the management of external assistance.	Strategic plans and aid coordination measures on external assistance, MDG monitoring; project cycle management, and resource mobilization.	Number of relevant staff of relevant agencies trained. National strategic development plans based on MDGs.	National aid coordinating agencies produce periodic reports of external assistance resource picture, policies and procedures.	UNDP, ESCAP and UNOPS will provide technical support in strengthening the capacity of national level statistical organizations in developing an MDG related database (statistical socio-economic database), especially for the social sector, including producing two national MDG progress reports and support statistical data collection and processing. There will be the apex body to coordinate national knowledge networks and practices. UNFPA will strengthen the teaching and research capacity of national academic institutions on population and development and contribute to the monitoring of MDGs, especially MDG3 and 5. UNFPA will also provide support in the preparation of the country's MDG report by 2015 in collaboration with UNDP and UNOPS. UNICEF will support the development of capacities related to planning for children and women. UNICEF will also support pilot activities to advocate their positive effects on the conditions of children and women under the programme "Advocacy and Knowledge Management"	UNDP: 8,000,000 UNFPA: 1,500,000 FAO: 1,250,000 UNICEF: 3,430,000 WHO: 1,000,000
Output 1.1 National MDG database established.	A database with gender and region disaggregated data functioning at the start of 2011. Two national MDG progress reports produced (2010/2015).	Accessible database; MDG report.	Policy continuity; data availability; inter ministries coordination		
Output 1.2 Enhanced national capacities in managing and implementing external assistance, with a focus on improved project cycle management and resource mobilization.	Improved delivery and implementation rate at project level. Percentage of UNSF resource target mobilized at mid-term: 75%.	Annual donor reports; Audited and certified project financial reports.	Continuity in external assistance;	UNICEF and UNESCO will enhance work on the national plan of action for Education for All (EFA) and implementation strategies to focus on building knowledge on basic sciences and math. UNICEF will support the Government's educational management information system to be used as a primary tool to plan educational services for children. FAO will provide assistance in strengthening knowledge networks of agriculture research and extension services and project cycle management, with particular reference to agriculture projects.	
Output 1.3	Plan of Action	Plan of Action;	Time needed to	UNICEF will promote the use of the MICS report in planning the	

Improved management capacity in development knowledge and information services.	produced; Functioning knowledge management and dissemination systems.	MICS reports; Reports of the State; Commission of Science and Technology; Reports of the State Academy of Sciences.	consider policies and regulations might lead to results beyond UNSF timetable	social sectors affecting women and children. <u>WHO</u> will support the Government in strengthening managerial capacities, health research capacities especially knowledge network, knowledge in resource mobilization, adequate planning and rational use of existing resources. <u>UNOPS</u> will provide operational capacity for the implementation of components of the UNSF.	
Output 1.4 Strengthened human resources and competencies in key national priorities for development effectiveness	Knowledge networks established (especially in agricultural research); Number of students in KIS enrolled in population-development studies.	Reports of Ministry of Agriculture on knowledge network; Training reports.	Financial and technical resources independently provided to maintain network.		
Outcome 2: Strengthened national capacities in sustainable economic development	Increase in volume and range of economic data, metrics and policies on macro-economic management and planning. Target: Annual economic data and analyses. Introduction of policy instruments and alignment of policy measures reinforcing sustainable economic development. Target: Annual research paper on econometric data; Number of policy	National economic data, trade and investment reports.	Clarity in ownership and maintenance of academic interest in sustainable economic model.	<u>UNIDO</u> will enhance the national infrastructure for conformity assessment and support enterprises engaged in export trade. <u>ESCAP, UNIDO and WHO</u> will provide management and specialist training in key developmental issues in energy, environment, water resources, transport and statistics <u>UNICEF</u> will help strengthen and deepen knowledge in multi-modal transport to address logistic and communications issues in delivering supplies and materials. <u>UNDP</u> will work towards strengthening the energy sector through interventions in sustainable rural energy to improve access to affordable, reliable, and clean sustainable rural energy services for local communities and households. In the area of renewable energy development UNDP will support national efforts to reduce carbon emissions from thermal electricity generated with fossil fuels, particularly coal, and assist the renewable energy industry to commercialize and ensure sustainability of efforts made, also the overseas markets. <u>ESCAP</u> will provide specialized programmes in a range of short-	UNDP: 12,100,000 Other funds are built into other programmes.

	<p>studies and regulatory measures researched in selected trade sector areas;</p> <p>Staging of annual or biennial trade promotion events and investor forum.</p>			<p>term energy, environment and water resources training activities.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1: Strengthened institutional and human capacity for effective financial management at the national and enterprise levels</p>	<p>Number of financial specialists from diverse sectors identified and trained in financial management.</p>	<p>Field observation and discussion with trainees;</p> <p>Reports and data from enterprises managers.</p>			
<p>Output 2.2: Strengthened human resource capacity and understanding of foreign trade and foreign direct investment for the benefit of the people.</p>	<p>Strengthened legal, institutional and enterprise capacities for foreign trade and FDI to meet the challenges of export-base diversification;</p> <p>National export diversification plan developed, implementation arrangements publicized through by Ministry of Foreign Trade and other partner agencies, and domestic and overseas</p>	<p>An operational system for standards, metrology, testing, quality and accreditation established</p> <p>Foreign trade statistics and reports;</p> <p>Evaluation and mission reports</p> <p>Government and agency joint</p>	<p>International environment favorable to foreign trade.</p>		

	<p>trade focal points trained to implement.</p> <p>Strengthened investment promotion potential, enhanced employment generation and improved teaching techniques of intensive business English.</p>	<p>annual review and progress reports.</p> <p>Sector review on foreign trade, FDI and employment consequences</p>			
<p>Output 2.3: Strengthened sustainable and efficient use of conventional energy and accessibility of alternative energy sources for local communities and households.</p>	<p>National policies and strategies to promote sustainable development and use of conventional energy and alternative energy sources. Target: Coal, wind, geothermal, tidal, biomass, and solar policies and strategies produced.</p>	<p>National alternative energy plan;</p> <p>Reports of the State Commission of Science and Technology;</p> <p>Reports of the State Academy of Sciences;</p> <p>Mission and field visit reports;</p> <p>Joint progress reports;</p> <p>Policy and strategy document;</p> <p>Guidelines and project plans.</p>	<p>Adequate Government capacity to monitor and evaluate relevant factors and to propose appropriate interventions.</p>		

Strategic Priority Three: Nutrition

National priority: Improve the quality of life of people (MDG 1)

UNSF outcome: Improved nutritional status and enhanced resiliency of communities through food security

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1: Improved nutritional status of targeted populations enabling them to lead healthy lives.	<p>Prevalence of wasting among under-five children (weight-for-height as %) Baseline: 5.2% (MICS 2009) Target: < 2%</p> <p>Prevalence of maternal malnutrition (MUAC<22.5 cm) Baseline: 27.7% (MICS 2009) Target: <20%</p> <p>Dietary Diversity: percentage of households consuming three or more food groups per day Baseline: 39% (RFSA 2008) Target: 70%</p>	<p>MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments; Food security assessments/R FSA;</p> <p>Ministry of Public Health/CBS reports;</p> <p>Regular field and site visits reports.</p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data;</p> <p>MICS/nutrition assessment undertaken;</p> <p>Field access without restrictions.</p>	<p>WFP will address the immediate humanitarian needs of the population while simultaneously improving nutritional status of the targeted population. The focus will be exclusively on groups most at risk of hunger, in particular small children in institutions and hospitals and pregnant and lactating women. WFP will also address micronutrient deficiencies by supporting the local production of micronutrient-fortified foods which will be then distributed to women and children under supplementary feeding programmes.</p> <p>UNICEF will support the improvement of child nutrition through prevention and treatment of malnutrition. Prevention will be focussed through interventions such as exclusive breast-feeding , complementary feeding, hand washing and improved early childhood development care . Treatment of severely acute malnourished children through community-based management C-MAM at the clinics and hospital based for complicated cases. Provision of training, equipments, nutritional paste and F-100 will be parallel with the exploration of potential production of local therapeutic food . UNICEF will also support reduced micronutrient deficiency among women of reproductive age through multiple micronutrient interventions and sprinkles for children age 6-24 months. Awareness creation on use and compliance will be disseminated through development of IEC materials and BCC activities.</p>	<p>FAO: 5,000,000 UNICEF: 12,326,000 WHO: 5,000,000</p>
Output 1.1: Improved efficiency in the management of agricultural production.	<p>Increase average yields for main crops by >50%</p> <p>Percentage of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) Baseline: 41% Target: 15%</p>	<p>CFSAM;</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture reports;</p> <p>Food security assessments/ RFSA.</p>	<p>Availability and accuracy of data;</p> <p>Periodic food security assessments and other surveys undertaken;</p> <p>Field access</p>	<p>FAO will focus on improving food security by providing support to agricultural production within the 'Cereal Bowl' provinces and areas of the eastern provinces which permit "Double Cropping". Support will further be given to upland areas through agro-forestry and to the improvement of the Fisheries sector (both coastal and inland).</p>	

			without restrictions.	<p>WHO will contribute towards improvement in maternal and child nutrition through advocacy and promotion of evidence-based interventions (promotion of infant and young child feeding practices) guidelines for management of acute malnutrition in children at community and facility level. It will also build country capacities to address micronutrient deficiency e.g. iodine deficiency disorder, Vitamin A supplementation and iron deficiency anaemia.</p>
Output 1.2: Increased access to a diversified range of food including cereals, vegetables, fruit, meat, fish and dairy products.	Percentage of households with poor food consumption score (FCS) Baseline: 41% Target: 15%	CFSAM; Ministry of Agriculture reports; Food security assessments/R FSA.	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.	
Output 1.3 : Improved nutritional status of children (0-5 years old)	Prevalence of stunting among under-five children (height-for-age as %). Baseline: 32.4% (MICS 2009) Target: <25% Percentage of children (0-6 months) exclusively breastfed Target: 100 % Number of target clinics adopting CMAM (<i>Community Management of Acute Malnutrition</i>) over time. Baseline: 19 clinics Target: 300 clinics	MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments Ministry of Public Health/CBS reports	MICS/nutrition assessment undertaken; Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.	
Output 1.4: Increased capacity for production of horticulture, livestock, fisheries and other water products.	Area of productive fruit orchards planted with new improved virus free cultivars increased from 2,000 ha to 10 000 ha; Percentage increase in grazing livestock numbers on cooperative farms. Target: 20% increase	CFSAM; Ministry of Agriculture reports; Regular field and site visits reports.	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.	

	Percentage of active fishing cooperatives; Baseline: 50% Target: 80%				
Output 1.5: Reduced micronutrient deficiency among women of reproductive age.	Prevalence of maternal anaemia. Baseline:34% (MICS 2004) Target: 24% Percentage of infants with low birth weight. Baseline:5.7% (MICS 2009) Target: <2%	MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments; Ministry of Public Health/CBS reports	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.		
Output 1.6: Sustain current capacity of food processing factories for local production of fortified blended foods.	Percentage of fortified food produced against the operational requirements in the targeted area Target: 100% Number of local food production facilities reaching operational capacity. Target: 11 Number of factory personnel trained. Target: 50	Monthly distribution reports; Monthly production reports; Feedback from field reports; Periodic assessment of local food processing factories.	Field access without restrictions; Adequate supply of raw materials to factories; Funding available for operational maintenance/ rehabilitation of factories.		
Outcome 2: Sustained household food security	Percentage of households fall into a high- or medium- risk category for future livelihoods (Coping Strategy Index) Baseline:70% Target: 40% Percentage of	Food security assessments/R FSA; CFSAM; Ministry of Agriculture reports.	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restriction	WFP will target to mitigate the sufferings of the targeted population affected by natural disaster such as, floods, droughts, etc.. Humanitarian food assistance will be complemented by more comprehensive interventions like food for community development aimed towards improving agricultural production. Assistance will follow a multi-tiered approach supporting improvements in e.g. infrastructure, flood prevention and disaster mitigation. WFP will also continue efforts for national capacity-building to ensure that advances made are sustainable.	

	households with acceptable Food Consumption Score Baseline:35% Target:60%			ESCAP will provide technical support and training in developing watershed treatment plan and implement the same for natural resources management and increasing food production at the household level.
Output 2.1: Increased ability to access other basic needs that complements access to food	Number of hectares of land that will be reclaimed and protected from floods under food-for-community-development schemes for increased production of food. Target: 12,000 ha	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Administration reports; MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments; Food security assessments/R FSA; Regular field and site visits reports.	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.	
Output 2.2: Strengthened nutritional status of targeted population groups through safety net programmes.	Proportion of kindergarten, primary and secondary school children covered under school feeding programme in targeted counties. Baseline:90% Target:100%	MICS/ad-hoc nutritional assessments; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Administration reports; Food security assessments/R FSA; Regular field and site visits reports.	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without restrictions.	
Output 2.3: Increased capacity to assess and monitor national food security situation.	Number of CFSAMs undertaken. Target: 3 Number of food	CFSAM, food security assessments/R FSA;	Availability and accuracy of data; Field access without	

	security assessments/RFSA undertaken. Target: 4 Number of staff trained in food security assessment. Target: 20	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Administration reports;	restrictions.		
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Strategic Priority Four: Climate Change and Environment

National priority: Improve the quality of life of people (MDG 1)
Sustainable development of environment (MDG 7)

UNSF outcome: Enhance the national capacity in managing, adapting and mitigating climate change; and promote environmental sustainability and cleaner and renewable energy.

Outcome, Output	Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Target (USD)
Outcome 1: Improved national capacities and awareness for environmental protection and waste management.	Public advocacy and messaging reflected in speeches, editorials, and opinion pieces Baseline: State of the Environment report (SOE) (2003) National Environment Education and Awareness Action Plan formulated	Public service announcements and messages in mass and print media Updated State of the Environment Report (SOE) Updated education curriculum	Public information policies encourage environment-related messaging; National coordination of public message content management.	UNEP and UNIDO will strengthen national capacities in environmental protection laws, regulations and plans aimed at addressing the country's commitment to multilateral environment agreements. UNEP and UNDP will strengthen capacities in environment planning and decision-making by strengthening environmental information collection and dissemination; enhancing environmental awareness and education activities, and integrated waste management. UNEP and UNIDO will strengthen capacities in cleaner production and explore the possibility of establishing a National Cleaner Production Centre. FAO will contribute to raising awareness on land degradation and sustainable land management practices and technologies, including land use planning, agro-forestry and conservative agriculture. Exchange visits to and information-sharing among projects will contribute to enhanced knowledge for improved agro-forestry practices. UNITAR will strengthen national capacities in environmental protection laws, regulations, programmes and plans aimed at addressing the country's national priorities and commitment to multilateral environment agreements related to chemicals management. WHO will provide technical assistance to the Government in capacity-building for environmental health issues, waste management and food and biological safety issues, including by developing guidelines, standards and tools. UNDP will assist in strengthening legal and institutional capacity for MEA implementation and Integrated Waste Management. Support integrated watershed management in Taedong river basin and	FAO: 1,000,000 UNDP: 3,100,000 UNEP: 1,000,000 UNITAR: 4,000,000 WHO: 50,000 UNIDO:
Output 1.1 Strengthened environmental protection laws, regulations and plans to conform to multilateral environmental agreements	National environmental legislations reviewed, updated, and approved; Enhanced capacity for master planning of integrated land development; Sectoral environmental protection plan for MEA implementation and mainstreamed into national development plan/program.	Policy review; Evaluation and mission reports; Sector environment plans produced and disseminated.	Adequate government capacity to monitor international agreements and propose appropriate interventions; Time needed to consider laws and regulations might stretch beyond UNSF cycle.		

				integrated land use of mountains, capacity-building for management of Mount Paekdu Biosphere resources and the establishment of the National Cleaner Production Centre to contribute to reduction of pollution and the efficient use of natural resources.	
Output 1.2 National integrated waste management strategy developed, implemented and monitored	Six integrated land management demonstration sites	Programme evaluation; Legal framework and integrated solid wastes management strategy; Institutional and technical capacity-building for data collection, analysis and management on solid waste; Production and reuse of available materials from waste.	Adequate technical cooperation funding; Effective enforcement of laws and regulations in the face of multi-ministry and cross-sector coordination difficulties.	<u>UNEP</u> will assist in updating the State of Environment Report focusing on climate change; capacity building of the Environment and Development Centre; formulation of a National Environmental Education and Awareness Action Plan; formulation of an integrated water resources management plan for Taedong River, in line with the six priority areas of its Medium Term Strategy	
Output 1.3 Improved management of waste and pollutants	Guideline on integrated water resource management.	Establishment of the Taedong watershed and river information centre for monitoring; Integrated watershed management strategy and plan for Taedong river basin and integrated land.	Adequate coordination between various stakeholders;		
Outcome 2: Improved national capacities in disaster management and strategies for adaptation and mitigation to climate change	Natural emergencies responded to in a timely manner, on the basis of effective coordination between the Government and the international community Contingency plans reviewed and updated annually, and activated in the event of natural	Vulnerability and risk assessment identification of vulnerable areas and gaps in managerial capacity weaknesses; National symposia on disaster risk reduction. GIS data integrated into State of the Environment (SOE) report Early warning and disaster management systems launched	Independent verification of quality standards of vulnerability and risk assessments.	<u>All resident agencies</u> working within the Disaster Management Team will contribute to improving contingency planning and national capacities in emergency response. <u>OCHA</u> will support strengthened response preparedness by the Country Team, and will work through the Country Team to strengthen the Government's capacity to respond to natural emergencies <u>UNEP and UNDP</u> will work on early warning systems building on earlier environmental information management systems, building capacity on climate change adaptation, updating national adaptation action plans and promotion of renewable energy options <u>UNEP</u> will work on a compliance assistance programme on Ozone depleting substances, and a demonstration site on eco-housing	UNDP: 2,000,000 UNFPA: 500,000 UNEP: 750,000 WHO: 50,000 FAO: 1,000,000 UNICEF: Built into other programmes.

	<p>emergencies.</p> <p>GIS linking population and ecological data established;</p> <p>Functional early warning and disaster management systems and measured by international standards.</p>			<p>focusing on energy efficiency, water use optimization and waste management, in the context of both urban and rural environments</p> <p>UNDP will provide assessments to assist the country's capacity should it decide to commit to the Copenhagen Accord and help enhance its eligibility for funding under the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund.</p> <p>UNICEF, WFP and WHO will strengthen the capacity and management of environment-friendly water and sanitation systems.</p> <p>UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO will regularly review the gender sensitive contingency plan and assist with stock piling of emergency health kits, including emergency reproductive health kits, for disaster preparedness.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1 Increased capacities of concerned ministries, institutions and communities on disaster risk reductions and response.</p>	<p>All senior and specialist officers of trained national disaster management;</p> <p>Number of communities and stakeholders included in contingency planning;</p> <p>National adaptation knowledgebase developed;</p> <p>Vulnerable population identified or profiled using census data.</p>	<p>Evaluation and mission reports;</p> <p>Field observation and discussion with beneficiaries in local communities .</p> <p>Dissemination of adaptation best practices</p> <p>NAPA updates</p>	<p>Inter-ministerial coordination facilitated by lead ministry of disaster management body.</p>	<p>UNFPA will support research on the impact of climate change on the population.</p> <p>WHO will assist the Government in developing a long- term emergency preparedness and response strategy including hospital safety and mitigation.</p> <p>ESCAP will provide long term comprehensive training to experts in the use of GIS and IT for disaster risk reduction and disaster preparedness.</p> <p>FAO will aim to extend the practice of no-till conservation agriculture on both Cooperative Farms and on Sloping Lands.</p> <p>WFP will participate in disaster preparedness and response strategy formulation including management of emergency food distribution.</p>	
<p>Output 2.2 Improved management of the</p>	<p>Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)- policies, programmes,</p>	<p>Government and agency joint annual review and progress reports;</p>	<p>Adequate coordination between various</p>		

<p>ecosystem with emphasis on climate change mitigation and cross-linkages with the energy sector.</p>	<p>institutional capacities, and funding delivery mechanisms established and operationalized;</p> <p>Improved rural energy supply through assessment, development and utilization of alternative green energy sources (hydro, wind, tidal, biomass and solar)</p> <p>Formulation of pilot projects on eco-housing and energy efficiency; National strategy/investment plan for rural energy.</p>	<p>Independently verified and certified on CDM systems in place;</p> <p>Published research work and assessments;</p> <p>Demonstration site on eco-housing, including retrofitting options</p> <p>Assessment report of wind characteristics and energy potential;</p> <p>Small wind energy units operational in selected sites;</p> <p>Wind energy factored into national energy planning.</p>	<p>stakeholders;</p> <p>Guidelines and regulatory framework for CDM established.</p>		
<p>Outcome 3: Improved local and community management of natural resources</p>	<p>Watershed management plan developed and piloted in 2 GFS receiving communities;</p> <p>Capacity building for management of Mt. Paekdu Biosphere resource</p>	<p>Government and agency joint annual review and progress reports;</p> <p>Published research work and assessments;</p> <p>Integrated watershed management plans at the county level, and masterplan for Taedong river prepared;</p> <p>Completed ecosystems assessment for Mt. Paekdu.</p>	<p>No protracted effect on project activities due to natural disasters, especially flooding or drought;</p> <p>Project interventions can be replicated beyond immediate project sites;</p> <p>Availability of funding;</p> <p>Sustainable</p>	<p>FAO will seek to implement and promote community managed projects and to coordinate these with related interventions by other agencies. Exchange visits and the sharing of experiences will be encouraged.</p> <p>UNEP, UNDP and UNESCAP will undertake joint activities related to integrated water resources management for the Taedong Watershed</p>	<p>FAO: 2,500,000 UNDP: 1,000,000 UNEP: 750,000</p>

			<p>agriculture substantively addressed in national energy policy;</p> <p>Food security policy expanded to include cross-linkages with energy sector.</p>		
<p>Output 3.1: Enhanced livelihoods gained in conservation agriculture and reforestation in vulnerable lands</p>	<p>Increasing numbers of user groups, doubling of land area, and deforestation reduced with respect to sloping land area</p>	<p>Evaluation and assessments of food security and agro forestry landscapes in low land areas;</p> <p>Community adopts seedling technology and approach;</p> <p>500ha of young plantations established; Demonstrations for light substrate container seedling production and increased effectiveness of ecosystem rehabilitation activities;</p> <p>Ten provincial innovative nurseries with mesh container seedling container lines;</p> <p>Vulnerable lowlands adopt food security and agro forestry landscaping</p>	<p>Sustainable agriculture substantively addressed in national energy policy;</p> <p>Food security policy expanded to include cross-linkages with energy sector.</p>		
<p>Output 3.2: Developed, built or restored livelihood</p>	<p>No of communities with improved infrastructure to mitigate the impact</p>			<p>WFP will seek to stabilize or reduce vulnerability to hunger and natural disaster by supporting the government's efforts towards food security and environmental sustainability through food-for-community-development projects.</p>	

assets by targeted communities and individuals	of shocks. Target: 120 Number of trees planted and maintained Target: 500,000				
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Table 1: The M&E Calendar

	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013	Year 2014	Year 2015	
UNCT M&E activities	Surveys/studies	Crop & Food Security Assessment Mid-term review of WFP operation	Crop & Food Security Assessment Rapid Food Security Assessment (RFSA) / Rapid nutritional Assessment	Crop & Food Security Assessment Mid-term review of WFP operation	Crop & Food Security Assessment Data quality assurance survey for EPI Rapid Food Security Assessment(RFSA)/ Rapid Nutritional Assessment	Crop & Food Security Assessment MICS RH Survey
	Monitoring systems	National Surveillance system on MMR and IMR HMIS KLIMS Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Ministry of Lands and Environment Protection statistical bulletins	National Surveillance system on MMR and IMR HMIS KLIMS Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Ministry of Lands and Environment Protection statistical bulletins	National Surveillance system on MMR and IMR HMIS KLIMS Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Ministry of Lands and Environment Protection statistical bulletins	National Surveillance system on MMR and IMR HMIS KLMIS Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Ministry of Lands and Environment Protection statistical bulletins	National Surveillance system on MMR and IMR HMIS KLMIS Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Ministry of Lands and Environment Protection statistical bulletins National MDG report
	Evaluations					UNSF independent evaluation (UNCT)
	Reviews	UNSF annual review	UNSF annual review	UNSF mid-term review	UNSF annual review	UNSF final review
Planning references	UNSF evaluation milestones	Annual M&E review: revision and update of M&E framework	Annual M&E review: revision and update of M&E framework	Annual M&E review: revision and update of M&E framework UNSF midterm evaluation	Annual M&E review: revision and update of M&E framework	Annual M&E review: revision and update of M&E framework UNSF final evaluation
	M&E capacity development	Technical assistance to establish MMR/IMR surveillance system				
	Use of information	RC Report 2011 Theme Groups annual review	RC Report 2012 Theme Groups annual review	RC Report 2013 Theme Groups annual review	RC Report 2014 Theme Groups annual review	RC Report 2015 National MDG report Theme Groups annual review
	Partner Activities	Annual Work Report of Government	Annual Work Report of Government	Annual Work Report of Government	Annual Work Report of Government	Annual Work Report of Government