

CONSOLIDATED  
INTER-AGENCY APPEAL FOR

Democratic  
People's Republic  
of Korea

JANUARY TO JUNE 2000



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MID-TERM REVIEW

**OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS  
(OCHA)**

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# MID-TERM REVIEW

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**UNITED NATIONS  
New York and Geneva, July 2000**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT:.....	3
EFFECTS ON THE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME .....	3
SECTOR ANALYSIS.....	5
1. FOOD SECURITY .....	5
2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION .....	7
3. WATER AND SANITATION .....	10
4. EDUCATION.....	11
5. COORDINATION .....	11
PRIORITIES TO END-2000.....	13
OUTLOOK – SCENARIOS AND PROSPECTS.....	15
SUPPLEMENTAL – AGRICULTURE UPDATE .....	15
ANNEX I. THE MOST RECENT ACCESS MAP .....	19
ANNEX II. SECTORAL MONITORING PLAN FOR CHAP – AS AT 30 JUNE 2000.....	21
ANNEX III. CONSENSUS STATEMENT OF ALL UN AGENCIES, NGOS AND DONOR AGENCIES OPERATING IN THE DPRK.....	25
ANNEX IV. BENCHMARKS - HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES – JUNE 2000 .....	27
ANNEX V. DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2000 APPEAL .....	29



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea) establishes a clear overall strategy and direction for the humanitarian programme and builds a common sense of purpose among the main humanitarian and development actors. The CHAP remains valid six months into implementation during 2000. A review of the Humanitarian Principles in May and June 2000 by the Humanitarian Working Group noted that there had been improvements, albeit very small, in access and mobility for implementers. This varies between agencies with UN organisations receiving highest levels of access. Qualitative access has improved with more permissions being granted for project planning, monitoring and assessment. However, as previously stated, the issue of access in DPR Korea is unique and acts to hamper fully effective project planning, implementation, monitoring (including verification of officially provided data of the type provided in this Review) and evaluation. These recognised constraints were built into the 2000 CHAP and continue to limit the types and level of humanitarian intervention possible.

Implementation of the CHAP, covering not only food-aid and other humanitarian interventions but also recovery and rehabilitation activities, such as the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Environmental Protection Programme (AREP), has been affected by limited donor response to the 2000 Consolidated Appeal. The CHAP foresees (i) improved capacity of DPR Korea to provide its population with adequate food, health services, water and sanitation and primary and early childhood education; (ii) adequate local capacity for emergency preparedness and response; (iii) reduced dependence on international aid; (iv) improved health situation, with mortality rates falling to below those of 1994, and (v) gender mainstreaming. After five years of humanitarian intervention there is general agreement, including with the Government, that prolonged humanitarian assistance needs to be gradually replaced by capacity-building, recovery and rehabilitation programmes. While this is taking place, the response of the agencies in DPR Korea has been to support the process through the introduction of complementary activities; food-for-work and local food production activities from the World Food Programme (WFP) and its partners, agricultural recovery projects by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the non-governmental organisations (NGOs) operating in the country and coordinated capacity-building activities in the health sector by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organisation (WHO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), while at the same time maintaining humanitarian interventions such as the rehabilitation of health institutions, children's homes and schools and ensuring that food-aid is targeted to the most vulnerable.

Through well-established and effective coordination mechanisms, scarce resources have been flexibly used to meet, to the extent possible, what are perceived as the most urgent needs. Close cooperation between UNICEF, WHO and IFRC in health activities has ensured that basic requirements are covered; WFP and the European Commission's Directorate for Development (DG/DEV) have closely coordinated in the provision of food aid. The role of the Humanitarian Coordinator has been important in leading the humanitarian community in DPR Korea, ensuring prioritisation of response and continued flow of information and expertise within that community.

Urgent humanitarian needs continue in all sectors. Additional commitments of food aid are required to prevent a break in the WFP food-aid pipeline in late summer. Inputs for the upcoming agricultural season are vital. Health and nutrition projects remain poorly funded with particular support needed for the Expanded Programme on Immunisation (EPI) and provision of essential drugs. Limited funding has been received under the Consolidated Appeal for water and sanitation activities, despite the ongoing need to protect the vulnerable. While coordination activities are relatively well-funded, the requirement for additional support

to the NGO Funding Mechanism has a key bearing on the provision of bridging funds to support the very important presence of NGOs in DPR Korea.

The Mid-Term Review provides a snapshot of the current situation, gives measurable indicators in the sectoral monitoring table in Annex II and, additionally, provides an update on the progress made for the Humanitarian Principles in Annex IV.

## THE EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT: EFFECTS ON THE HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME<sup>1</sup>

The humanitarian programme for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPR Korea) is now in its fifth annual cycle. The situation in food security, health, nutrition, water and sanitation as well as other social issues continues to require humanitarian intervention. Furthermore, the humanitarian programme, which remains one of the largest in the world, must be complemented by donor support for medium- and long-term development activities if DPR Korea is to recover from its current economic and social problems and thus be able to feed and care for its population. In this regard, several initiatives during 2000, while not currently impacting directly upon the humanitarian programme, have been significant and should be borne in mind:

- convening of a Summit meeting between the leaders of DPR Korea and the Republic of Korea in mid-June 2000 at which a five-point agreement was concluded;
- a visit by the leader of DPR Korea to Beijing at the end of May 2000;
- the easing of sanctions by the United States in June 2000;
- establishment of diplomatic relations between DPR Korea and Italy in January 2000 and Australia in April 2000;
- ongoing discussions between the Governments of DPR Korea and Japan on the normalisation of relations;
- efforts by the DPR Korea to enter the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) following approval of its request for membership of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in June 2000;
- anticipated visit by the President of the Russian Federation in July 2000;
- ongoing discussions with other countries on the normalisation of relations.

These attempts to enhance relations with other countries demonstrate in part DPR Korea's effort to seek foreign assistance to revitalise its economy. The humanitarian programme can aim only to provide a safety net for the most vulnerable, through the provision of food aid and inputs and capacity-building in the health and water and sanitation sectors. Medium-term development activities by UN Agencies and NGOs, which are also included in the CHAP, are focused around the Government's Agricultural Rehabilitation and Environmental Protection Programme (AREP) which aims to enhance the production of food. DPR Korea's second Thematic Round-Table, hosted jointly by the Government and the UNDP and focusing on agricultural recovery took place in Geneva on 20 and 21 June 2000.

The sensitive state of affairs on the Korean peninsula is reflected in the continuing problems with levels and type of access available to international organisations and NGOs in DPR Korea. During the reporting period, Action Contre le Faim (ACF) and OXFAM withdrew from the country over differences of opinion with the authorities on methodology for delivery of humanitarian assistance and WFP was obliged to cancel its Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) since agreement could not be reached with the Government on the numbers of international staff required to oversee its implementation. In June, CARE and CRS withdrew from the US PVO Consortium. The concerns of the Government of DPR Korea over national security often hamper the ability of the humanitarian community to implement and monitor programmes. For example, in March, the European Union diverted 20,000 MTs of food-aid to Kenya following denial by DPR Korea of programme implementation by WFP and European NGOs. For its part, the humanitarian community issued a consensus statement following OXFAM's withdrawal in December 1999, drawing attention to concerns over access and operating conditions (See Annex III). The Government is aware of the consensus statement and discussions are ongoing on ways in which improvements in operating conditions may be effected.

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<sup>1</sup> Analysis undertaken by the Humanitarian Working Group, DPR Korea.

The Humanitarian Working Group positively notes increased provision of direct bilateral aid in 2000. At the same time, the provision of such aid under conditions where programmatic guidelines and monitoring requirements are not included can have an impact on the ability of the humanitarian community to implement the CHAP.

The humanitarian community in DPR Korea subscribed to a set of Humanitarian Principles in 1998. Progress towards these objectives has been mixed (See Annex IV), with tangible results in some areas and setbacks in others. External considerations, relating particularly to national security, have prevented more consistent engagement by the Government of DPR Korea.

## SECTOR ANALYSIS

### 1. FOOD SECURITY

#### RELEVANT CHAP 2000 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Providing a combination of emergency food-aid and agricultural recovery;
- Gradually shifting from humanitarian to recovery aid through the provision of assistance in rehabilitation;
- Engaging in policy dialogue with the Government on sector specific/technical issues;
- Introducing gender analysis of existing programmes;
- Ensuring a understanding of long-term needs among national partners through policy dialogue on agriculture, health and education;

#### ACHIEVEMENTS MADE TOWARDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Government has placed high priority on rehabilitation of the agricultural sector. To this end, it co-hosted with UNDP a second thematic Round-Table meeting in Geneva on 20 and 21 June 2000 to present the achievements made by AREP. In-country consultations with agencies and NGOs working in the agricultural sector prior to the meeting ensured that the Round-Table document reflected the situation on the ground.

Revised anticipated yields for the 2000 double cropping programme are provided in the table below:

Spring Double Cropping and Crop Diversification Programme – Projected Yields						
Crops	Hectares	Without External Inputs		With External Inputs		Additional Production Output MTs
		MTs/ha	Total MTs	MTs/ha	Total MTs	
Winter Wheat	55,000	1	55,000	2.5	137,500	82,500
Spring Barley/Wheat	65,000	1	65,000	2.5	162,500	97,500
Potatoes	80,000	10	800,000	1.5	1,200,000	400,000

Agencies' agricultural support programmes have been hampered by a lack of funding. FAO has contributed to improving the food security situation through emergency agricultural assistance implemented under the Special Relief Operations Service. Through donations received under the 2000 CAP, FAO has provided and monitored some 12,062 MTs<sup>2</sup> of fertilisers. The total area covered is 45,264 hectares. UNDP has continued to support the Government with technical expertise and a Mission to assist in the preparation of the thematic Round-Table. Non-governmental and bilateral development organisations have provided inputs for spring crops and technical support for diversification of seed types. However, the limited donor response has meant that these activities form a small part of what is actually required to fully revitalise the sector. Preparations are now being made for main-crop planting, the output of which will depend on weather conditions and the availability of sufficient provision of fertilisers and other inputs.

Thus, DPR Korea's ability to increase domestic production remains in large part conditional upon the country's capacity to import the required inputs or donor willingness to provide them. The consequence is that the country continues to rely on food-aid, the cost per tonne of which is higher than the inputs for domestic food production. As at the end of June, some concerns were being expressed by the humanitarian community over the low rainfall and consequent lack of water for irrigation purposes, late arrival of warmer spring weather and late planting of main crops. Such climatic factors provide an indication of the fragility of DPRK's food security situation.

<sup>2</sup> 2,799 MTs for winter cropping, 4,283 for the spring crop and 4,980 for main/summer crops

A joint FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission visited DPR Korea between 20 June and 1 July to review the food supply situation at the onset of the lean season and early prospects for 2000 crop production. A report of its findings will be available shortly.

**AREP Support to Sweet Potato Cultivation:** Two pilot projects, one funded by CARITAS and implemented by UNDP and the Ministry of Agriculture and the other funded through the NGO Funding Mechanism and implemented by German Agro-Action and the Ministry of Agriculture, aim to improve production of sweet potato and to facilitate its processing into starch for noodle production. The projects are being implemented in different parts of the country in order that a comparative analysis can be made at the end of the project cycle. Both projects are introducing new strains of sweet potato seed to DPR Korea. Once the pilot phase is completed in October 2000 funds will be needed to develop the use of sweet potato as a low-cost method of starch production. These activities are part of the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Environmental Protection Programme, which aims to support increases in domestic food production.

Of further concern is the limited response to the issue of environmental degradation and deforestation. As the priorities for funding in the remainder of 2000 state on page 11 of this document, reforestation activities require urgent support. Local capacity does exist for cultivation of tree seedlings – however, rehabilitation of tree nurseries remains unfunded.

DPR Korea's reliance on food aid continues as strenuous efforts are being made to revitalise the domestic food production sector. At the same time, provision of food by the Government's Public Distribution System (PDS) has continued longer than in 1999<sup>3</sup>. WFP continues to be the main conduit for food-aid to the country with a revised Appeal (net of carry-over stocks and following cancellation of the PRRO) for 2000 of 401,000 MTs (US\$ 222,541,122) of food-aid and support costs. Close coordination with DG/DEV has ensured that there is no overlap in distribution. Further, gathered data is now shared between food-aid agencies with a view to clarifying the sometimes-large discrepancies in data provided by the authorities to each agency.

The beneficiary caseload continues to be large with some 22% of the population of 22,000,000 relying on supplementary rations provided by WFP and its partners. Informal vulnerability assessments by WFP, undertaken in the first half of 2000, show that a decrease in the provision of food would have negative consequences for children, the elderly and pregnant and nursing women. During the first half of the year WFP's caseload, as advised by the Government, was 4,828,590 consisting of 3,900,789 children, 109,858 hospital patients, 405,485 elderly persons, 264,670 pregnant and nursing women and 170,000 people receiving food under food-for-work (FFW) programmes. No updated official data was available on the nutritional status of the target populations. After discussions with the Government on the conducting of a joint Government/agency second nutrition survey following the one undertaken in late 1998, the Government decided to undertake the survey unilaterally. Concerns relating to timing and credibility have been raised. However, data-collection by WFP monitors as well as field observations by UNICEF would seem to indicate that the nutrition status of the population has improved since the peak of the food crisis in 1996/97. At the same time, the population remains vulnerable to such shortages and thus continued support from the international community is required.

Local food production of blended fortified foods and biscuits have been intensified by WFP, with input support from UNICEF (vitamins and minerals). Monthly production under WFP-assisted programmes is now 428 MTs with increases planned. This food is provided to children's institutions. The total production since April 1999 of 9,000 MTs has, according to Government figures, provided supplementary food for approximately 3,200,000 children.

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<sup>3</sup> During the lean season (May – July) PDS rations of 150g of grains per person per day were distributed from 01 May – 30 June, down from 300 g/day earlier in the year.

World Vision has also expanded its local food production activities. Target populations for its locally produced food are primarily children in institutions.

Under Food-for-Work (FFW) programmes, a total of 136 projects have been approved with assistance generally supporting rehabilitation of agricultural land. For this purpose, a total of 65,780 MTs of food has been made available as payment in kind for labour. These activities have been undertaken under WFP's Emergency Operation No. 5959.01. Further activities are planned for the remainder of the year with an intensified focus on programmes planned by and targeted for women following success with seven projects implemented entirely by women during the first half of 2000. Some activities planned in collaboration with UNICEF include construction of sanitary latrines and production of play materials for children's institutions. FFW programmes have managed to maintain a 55% participation rate by women.

**Reconstruction of Fish Ponds in Kim Jong Suk Therapeutic Centre.** The project employed 3,434 unemployed or under-employed industrial workers with a 50% male/female ratio. As a result of the project persons staying at the Centre, which has a focus on reproductive health needs, benefit from improved nutrition through receipt of fish farmed at the ponds, workers received food as payment in kind for their work and surplus fish is provided to the urban population of the county through the Government's Public Distribution System.

Identification of vulnerable populations continues to be problematic due to lack of availability of hard data (e.g. new nutrition survey). However, on the basis of monitoring information and through its ongoing vulnerability assessment activities, WFP has continued geographical targeting with the north-east being the primary focus for increased food aid provision, with an emphasis on urban areas where access to food is more difficult than in rural areas.

#### **IMPACT OF FUNDING RESPONSE**

From 1996 to 1999, a total of US\$ 18,900,000 was provided under the Consolidated Appeal (CA) to support agricultural activities – or 3.15% of the total funding provided via the CA. For the current CA, UNDP and FAO have requested US\$ 53,730,450 to support AREP. The net result of low donor response will be a lower crop yield and a continued dependence upon the provision of humanitarian food aid.

There has been no break in the food aid pipeline between January and June. However, shortages of grains, combined with varying delivery schedules meant that WFP was not able to increase its caseload significantly during the 'lean season' (May – July). In the past, the caseload has been increased to mitigate the effects of the most difficult part of the year, when PDS rations cease and the first harvest is still awaited. Pipeline breaks are anticipated by October should donor support for the food aid programme not be forthcoming.

## **2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION**

### **i) RELEVANT CHAP 2000 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

- Improving the health situation in the country, reducing the mortality rates to pre-1994 levels;
- Providing health inputs with priority to immunisations (>80%), control of communicable diseases, particularly tuberculosis;
- Providing essential drugs and prevention and treatment of malnutrition;
- Strengthening capacity of health institutions, including through the provision of basic equipment;
- Engaging in policy dialogue with the Government on sector specific/technical issues;

- Ensuring an understanding of long-term needs among national partners through policy dialogue on agriculture, health and education;
- Introducing gender analysis of existing programmes.

#### **ACHIEVEMENTS MADE TOWARDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES**

While gains continue to be made the humanitarian community is not in a position to render the levels of assistance required to comprehensively rehabilitate depleted infrastructure. Thus, the overall situation in the health sector continues to face difficulties.

Immunisation of children is now routine with National Immunisation Days (NIDs) in place since 1997. Phase 1 of a Vitamin A campaign for children between 6 and 59 months was completed in May with 10 million Vitamin A capsules provided by UNICEF. Phase 2 is scheduled for November. The Government provided information that coverage for immunisations was: BCG, 81.5%; DPT3, 87%; Polio3, 99%; Measles, 98%; and, Vitamin A2, 99.9%. Routine vaccination supplies were ordered in the second quarter of the year and thus vaccines are now available, including those required for the NIDs. Further assistance has been rendered by UNICEF and WHO with the updating of the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) training manual and the production of information, education and communication materials. Vaccination activities remain constrained by a weak cold-chain, caused by lack of electricity to keep vaccines cool as well as inadequate cold-chain equipment.

With support from WHO, progress has been made in the monitoring of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP/polio). The AFP surveillance rate appears to have improved during the first 6 months of 2000, with 34 reported cases until the end of June as compared with 18 for the whole of 1999. Improved surveillance is an important step towards achieving certification of DPR Korea as a polio-free country. Treatment of tuberculosis continues through the DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course) programme. While not universal the DOTS programme has had a significant impact. Problems remain with obtaining accurate information for planning purposes. Sharing of data on communicable diseases by the Ministry of Public Health continues to be limited and accurate surveillance information is not provided. In support of this programme, WHO provided anti-TB drugs and continuous laboratory supplies and consumables to assist in diagnosis. A two-week training programme on DOTS was provided to health personnel at the central, provincial and county levels in April. Additionally, a comprehensive modular training manual on DOTS has been finalised.

In response to the re-emergence of malaria (previously eradicated in DPR Korea in the early 1970s), WHO provided the Government with 200,000 doses of primaquine and 100,000 doses of chloroquine prior to the start of the malaria season. The aim is to reduce the burden of the source of infection from those people who were treated with chloroquine in 1999. This programme is supported by training materials and is backed by a comprehensive assessment undertaken by a WHO expert from the Roll Back Malaria Programme in February 2000. A limited number of microscopes and laboratory supplies for detection of malaria were also provided by WHO. IFRC has provided 70,000 doses of chloroquine and primaquine and is undertaking training with health professionals. In order to develop a joint Government/WHO strategy to prevent wider infection, additional funds are needed. UNICEF and IFRC are also considering involvement in strategic planning for a longer-term initiative.

Some success have been noted in the local production of drugs with seven essential drugs now produced in country through support provided by UNICEF and Diakonie Emergency Aid. The remainder continue to be imported by UNICEF and IFRC and are distributed with a 91% coverage to health institutions at all levels in the accessible counties of DPR Korea (146 out of 162 counties).

Training programmes have been conducted for midwives with the aim of improving reproductive health and safe-motherhood practices. A total of 288 midwives and 300

community health workers have received training, focused primarily at the ri (community) level with more planned during the year. Hospital upgrading through the provision of essential obstetric equipment took place and laboratory equipment was provided to 9 provincial maternity hospitals and 40 county hospital maternity wards.

In an effort to improve the health status of severely malnourished children, 273 MTs of F100 therapeutic milk was provided to 14 paediatric hospitals and 13 baby homes. To address iodine deficiency disorders, equipment and technical assistance have been provided for rehabilitation of salt pans and plants in a collaborative effort between the UN Agencies and the EU. The ultimate aim is to achieve universal salt iodisation.

Information materials were also produced on breast-feeding, child-care and maternal health. Improvement in reproductive healthcare for men and women has been undertaken in three provinces and general information on reproductive health has been produced and provided to 32 hospitals at all levels through interventions by UNFPA and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF). Drugs, medical equipment and instruments for reproductive health and family planning services have been provided to these hospitals and logistical support has been provided to two local implementing agencies by UNFPA. Additionally, reproductive health guidelines and clinical protocols have been put into place and work has been completed on quality assessments at the above-mentioned 32 hospitals. Capacity building activities have been emphasised with an advocacy workshop held at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang for 20 policymakers, leaders of social organisations and the media. UNFPA has also sponsored training sessions overseas for 12 national partners.

**Revitalisation of Routine Immunisation in DPRK (EPI Programme):** This project, implemented by the Government with support from UNICEF and WHO aims to achieve universal childhood immunisation against the six vaccine preventable diseases, achieve the goal of polio eradication by 2000 and ensure at least 80% immunisation for tetanus toxoid for pregnant women. National immunisation days have taken place in 1997/98/99 with approximately 95% in each year; cold chain equipment is being purchased and an immunisation schedule suggested by UNICEF and WHO has been adopted by the Ministry of Public Health. Challenges remain, including strengthening of disease surveillance systems, improving logistics support for vaccine distribution and the cold chain system, monitoring and supervision as well as information sharing by the Government. Sustained support from WHO and UNICEF is foreseen as required for the next few years.

For 2000, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) formulated a strategy focused on two key areas: disaster response and preparedness and health education and service activities. As part of their multifaceted health programme for 5.7 million people in four provinces, the Federation/DPRK Red Cross has distributed almost 1,500 medical kits to hospitals and supplied medical equipment to 772 health institutions. Eighteen training workshops on the first of three selected health topics were held, attended by 296 participants. The second series begins this month. The Federation/DPRKRC are the only organisations in the country carrying out training at the community level. Water filters have been distributed to 1,685 health institutions and water pumps and equipment are on order. A water supply survey of 30 hospitals has been completed.

#### **IMPACT OF FUNDING RESPONSE**

Low levels of donor response to the proposed activities of the agencies working in the health sector have necessitated a piece-meal approach to the identified problems. Of the requested total of US\$ 21,333,000, less than 20% has been provided to date. Agencies are

struggling to support the authorities in their efforts to meet the basic health needs of the population, to ensure effective child immunisation, and to support the upgrading of health facilities. Lack of donor focus on the health sector means that gains made in food provision

and food security are, to an extent, negated by continued high incidence of diarrhoeal diseases and other life-threatening illnesses.

### 3. WATER AND SANITATION

#### ii) RELEVANT CHAP 2000 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Providing access to safe water and adequate sanitation;
- Engaging in policy dialogue with the Government on sector specific/technical issues;
- Introducing gender analysis of existing programmes.

#### iii) ACHIEVEMENTS MADE TOWARDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Problems with provision of water to urban households have been compounded by severe electricity shortages this year. Provision of potable water to households is often pumped. The result has been that the number of hours for which water is available has decreased significantly. Further, the task of carrying water (often to high floors in apartment buildings where pumps are not functioning) has increased the burden on women's time.

The departure of OXFAM from DPR Korea at the end of 1999 because of problems with programme implementation and post-implementation assessments (see page 2) significantly decreased the response capacity of the humanitarian community in the water and sanitation sectors. At the same time, considerable activity has been undertaken despite a lack of new funds under the current Appeal. UNICEF has supplied a total of 150 water treatment stations with calcium hypochlorite, 49 laboratories have received reagents and chemicals thus increasing their capacity to respond. IFRC has also been active in the sector, working on improving water and sanitation conditions in 147 hospitals at all levels. Of these, 85 have detailed action plans for improvement with 15 completely renovated by end-June 2000. However, access to safe potable water supplies remains beyond the reach of much of the population. Water sterilisation at the delivery point is increasingly difficult as access to fuel decreases due to deforestation and electricity shortages. To address the immediate availability of potable water supplies in children's institutions UNICEF is supporting the Government's efforts to extract ground water through the drilling of bore-holes. The national water system is in crisis with a requirement for massive investment. Humanitarian stop-gap measures save lives but cannot solve the overall problem.

Some improvements have been made in the sanitation sector with the construction of 420 sanitary latrines and provision of soap and detergent at health and children's institutions this year. However, technical assistance and training in water and sanitation related topics offered to government counterparts has not, as yet, been taken up.

Close coordination through the Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee (chaired by Children's Aid Direct) has ensured that scarce resources are deployed as effectively as possible. Reluctance on the part of the Government to engage with the humanitarian agencies in this sector, particularly for follow-up monitoring, has also acted as an impediment to progress.

#### IMPACT OF FUNDING RESPONSE

As the water and sanitation situation continues to deteriorate lack of remedial measures places children particularly at risk. Inadequate hygiene facilities can quickly accelerate the spread of disease. Poor water treatment similarly permits the rapid spread of water-related diseases. The funding required for this sector (US\$ 4,315,000) is minimal but, if provided, can have a positive impact on the water and sanitation situation for those considered to be vulnerable.

## 4. EDUCATION

### iv) RELEVANT CHAP 2000 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

- Rehabilitating schools and providing basic educational materials;
- Engaging in policy dialogue with the Government on sector specific/technical issues;
- Ensuring a understanding of long-term needs among national partners through policy dialogue on agriculture, health and education;
- Introducing gender analysis of existing programmes.

### ACHIEVEMENTS MADE TOWARDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Ability to address needs in the education sector has been hampered by a lack of response to projects included in the 2000 Consolidated Appeal. UNICEF supported the provision of more than a million textbooks to 345,000 school children (according to Government data) in the spring of 2000 by providing paper procured in 1999. Equipment to support children's development was distributed to 26 children's institutions, but no work was undertaken to improve the living conditions and psycho-social stimulation for children in these institutions due to lack of funding. Training activities for teachers are planned for the third quarter of the year and efforts are ongoing to ensure better liaison with and provision of information by the Ministry of Education.

### IMPACT OF FUNDING RESPONSE

UNICEF's proposed intervention in the education sector was partially achieved through reliance on 1999 carry-over funds. However, activities focusing on improving the early learning psycho-social needs of children remain unmet.

## 5. COORDINATION

### v) RELEVANT CHAP 2000 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

- Ensuring a coordinated approach to the humanitarian programme and supporting the transition to recovery and rehabilitation activities;
- Engaging in policy dialogue with the Government on sector specific/technical issues;
- Ensuring a understanding of long-term needs among national partners through policy dialogue on agriculture, health and education;
- Introducing gender analysis of existing programmes.

### ACHIEVEMENTS MADE TOWARDS GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Coordination activities focused on implementation of the CHAP and led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, continue to provide a solid framework for agency operations in the often-difficult working environment in DPR Korea. Regular sharing of information between agencies and sectoral coordination activities are seen as key tools in implementing humanitarian programme. This process helps to develop a more focused emphasis on maintaining a social safety net while rehabilitation and development activities are undertaken. Continued monitoring of the CHAP is undertaken by the Humanitarian Working Group (HWG), an ad hoc forum for UN Agencies, NGOs, donors and the Government to assess implementation against agreed objectives. The HWG maintains a focus on the nine Humanitarian Principles agreed in 1998 as a framework for humanitarian operations in DPR Korea. Regular coordination mechanisms (the weekly inter-agency meeting and the bi-weekly sectoral sub-committees on food-aid, agriculture, health and water and sanitation) continued to function and provided a forum for planning, seen as especially important given the reduced response to the Appeal during 2000.

The OCHA Office intensified information provision for donors through the upgrading of the monthly humanitarian situation bulletin and the inclusion of short sectoral overviews. The

Office also began the process of developing a database on humanitarian activities in DPR Korea which will provide initial results by the end of June 2000. Since 1996, this office has been providing the humanitarian community with extensive statistical data on donor profiles. As focal point for gender issues, the Office now hosts a regular gender theme group meeting at which complimentary inter-agency activities on gender issues are discussed and formulated.

The NGO Funding Mechanism received partial funding for 2000, a part of which has been utilised to support NGO projects in DPR Korea. Cash available at the beginning of the year was US\$ 670,000 against a request for US\$ 1,000,000 – further funds will ensure that NGOs requiring bridging finance are supported and that their important presence in DPR Korea is thus maintained.

ADRA's Solar Kitchen Project provides a free source of heat for cooking at children's institutions in North Hwanghae province. The project, with a value of US\$ 150,000, funded through the NGO Funding Mechanism, is supporting children's institutions by using sunlight, concentrated through solar mirrors into specially designed cooking units. Apart from the 'free' heat the system provides it also enables carers at the institutions to focus on the children in their care rather than collecting wood to heat food.

**IMPACT OF FUNDING RESPONSE**

The OCHA Office is fully funded until the end of 2000 and thus will be able to support the Humanitarian Coordinator in the exercise of his functions. The NGO Funding Mechanism requires an additional US\$ 330,000 to reach the target of US\$ 1,000,000.

## PRIORITIES TO END-2000

### 1. FOOD SECURITY

Apart from the need to ensure that food security is maintained for the most vulnerable groups through food-aid provision and supply of agricultural inputs for food production envisaged through the Double Cropping Programme for the Main/Winter cereal production, the HWG identifies the following as the main priorities:

**Priority 1: *Reforestation:*** Rehabilitation of forestry nurseries in order to provide reforestation of 15,000 ha of deforested hillside land thus protecting watersheds and agricultural production assets. Reforestation will also provide increased marginal land fodder production and will support the ongoing need for wood-fuel in rural areas of the country. The project funds will be used to rehabilitate four tree nurseries and produce 143 million seedlings, focusing on fast growing varieties. An additional component of the project will assist local people in the breeding of ruminants for income generation. Total project cost: US\$ 600,000.

**Priority 2: *Increased Rehabilitation of Sea Dykes.*** 110 km of sea dykes still require renovation after damage to 290 km during the natural disasters of the mid- and late 1990s. In a joint project UNDP/AREP, UNOPS, WFP and the Government intend to rehabilitate 35,000 ha of arable land through the reconstruction of sea dykes and thus increase agricultural production. Total project cost: US\$ 1,606,000 and 2,000 MTs of food via WFP.

### 2. HEALTH AND NUTRITION

**Priority 1: *Safe Motherhood.*** Quality of ante-natal care in DPR Korea has been compromised by problems in the health service. A lack of supplies and equipment as well as a lack of knowledge of modern techniques by health care professionals now requires urgent redress. This programme, implemented by UNICEF in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Health and the National Coordinating Committee for UNICEF, aims to support safe motherhood through upgrading of maternal health facilities, promoting capacity building for local health care professionals and preventing and treating micro-nutrient deficiencies such as anemia in pregnant and lactating women. Total Project Cost: US\$ 1,475,000, of which US\$ 490,960 has already been funded.

**Priority 2: *Expanded Programme on Immunisation/Control of Communicable Diseases.*** Susceptibility to communicable diseases has increased due to problems with malnutrition and a general deterioration in the health sector. The DOTS (for tuberculosis) and the EPI aim to redress the balance and protect the population. Combined costs under the CAP amount to US\$ 4,857,000 of which US\$ 840,000 has been funded to date.

### 3. WATER AND SANITATION

Approximately 5% of requested funding has been provided under the CAP as at 30 June 2000. Clean water and improved sanitation remain essential prerequisites to the improved health status of the population. The relatively small requirements under the Appeal submitted by UNICEF and Children's Aid Direct thus need support. **Total cost: US\$ 4,315,000 of which US\$ 225,480 is funded.**

#### **4. EDUCATION**

One project has been submitted by UNICEF. No funding has been provided to date to support printing of textbooks and improvement in the psycho-social needs of children. **Total Cost: US\$ 930,000**

#### **5. COORDINATION**

The NGO Funding Mechanism acts as a bridging fund for resident NGOs in DPR Korea. The fund currently stands at US\$ 670,000 with a year 2000 target of US\$ 1,000,000. Provision of an additional US\$ 330,000 would ensure full funding and thus adequate finances for implementation of innovative projects. Equally important is that it would ensure that NGOs working in DPR Korea have a safety net of funding to fall back on in case of delays in support by donors. **Total cost: US\$ 330,000.**

## OUTLOOK – SCENARIOS AND PROSPECTS

The 2000 CHAP identified three potential scenarios for DPR Korea in 2000. These were:

**Scenario 1:** The overall economic situation will improve; there will be a slight improvement in access and mobility, and an improvement in programme assessment and evaluation.

**Scenario 2:** A slight improvement in economic recovery, declining mobility and access, as well as programming assessment and evaluation.

**Scenario 3:** An easing of tension on the Korean peninsula leading to an improvement in funding for recovery programmes with mobility and access varying by agency; and gradual progress in programme assessment and evaluation.

Developments outlined in this Review indicate that Scenario 3 is closest to the reality as at mid-2000. Signs of improving relations have been manifested by the Summit meeting in June, the results of which will be known more clearly as time progresses. Similarly, the establishment of diplomatic relations and attempts to join international fora by the DPR Korea Government has assisted in the easing of tensions on the peninsula. What remains unclear is the response of the international community. Provision of assistance for recovery and rehabilitation programmes is not yet evident.

On the assumption that recovery and rehabilitation programming accelerates during the remainder of the year and beyond there can be no doubt that DPR Korea will require a humanitarian safety net during the recovery process. Thus, a continued focus by humanitarian donors on the situation in country is required, as is ongoing assistance to meet the basic needs of the most vulnerable in society. The Humanitarian Working Group therefore sees the need for a continued Consolidated Appeals process for DPR Korea in 2001 and emphasises the need for a balanced donor approach which takes into account the nutritional and health needs of the population. The Humanitarian Working Group also advocates for donor recognition of the need for recovery and rehabilitation operations to receive support.

While the general conclusion of the Humanitarian Working Group should be regarded as positive, the situation remains precarious. Any natural disaster on the scale of those witnessed in the mid-1990s would endanger the progress made and could act to set back the positive improvements noted in the humanitarian sector in DPR Korea in this Mid-Term Review.

## SUPPLEMENTAL – AGRICULTURE UPDATE

### Low CROP yields anticipated in 2000 due to drought and pests

The Agriculture Sub-Group in DPR Korea met on 10 July 2000 to consider the current state of the 2000 agriculture season. The Group's analysis, presented below and also contained in the Mid-Term Review of the UN Inter-Agency Consolidated Appeal, is based upon reports received from local officials, farmers, field missions and monitoring trips undertaken by UN Agencies, donors and NGOs, and a Government organised field visit<sup>4</sup> to South Pyongan Province on 10 July. While not exhaustive, the analysis is designed to provide a basis for continued monitoring and feedback during the remainder of the 2000 agricultural season.

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<sup>4</sup> Organised by the DPR Korea's Flood Damage Rehabilitation Committee with the participation of OCHA, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, EU/DGDev, IFRC, Cap Anamur, and Children's Aid Direct.

**Five key issues have been identified as having a negative effect on the prospects for the 2000 harvest in DPR Korea. These are:**

- **DROUGHT:** DPR Korea has experienced low rainfall in both 1999 and 2000. Between January and June 2000 only 58% of the average annual rainfall was recorded. As a result reservoirs are either very low or empty and rivers are lower than usual.
- **FERTILISERS:** Estimates in January 2000 were for a requirement of 750,000 – 800,000 MTs of fertilisers for the 2000 main crop. To date approximately 230,000 MTs have been received – representing some 30% of requirements.
- **PESTS:** During 1998 and 1999 there was no significant incidence of pests. In 2000, however, climatic conditions are ideal for infestations of maize armyworm (*Leucania Separata*) and stem/corn borer (*Ostrinia Furnacalis*).
- **ENERGY:** Continuing problems with electricity generation have negatively affected irrigation systems, which rely on electric pumps. This is particularly the case in the south of the country where water stocks are generally more available, but reliance on pump irrigation systems is also more prevalent.
- **SEEDS:** Maize seeds used in DPR Korea are of poor quality and consequently production is further decreased.

Specific and differential effects caused by the issues raised above can be identified for DPR Korea's two main crops. These are rice, (generally grown in low-land rice paddies and mainly in the 'rice bowl' area in the west of the country) and maize, (generally an upland non-irrigated crop).

#### **1. Rice**

- Due to the prolonged lack of rainfall many areas in which rice has been planted do not have sufficient water to irrigate the crop. For the first time in the recollection of the humanitarian community large tracts of land remain unplanted due to lack of availability of irrigation water to flood the paddy fields.
- Rice is irrigation dependent. In areas where no water is available but where rice has been planted there will be no production.
- In areas where timely rainfall may occur the rice crop will partially recover but will not produce the usual 4-5 MT/ha. This situation currently prevails in the east (where small rice areas are planted) and north of Pyongyang - although time is now running out until the crop reaches the point of no return.
- To the south of Pyongyang, where water reserves are available but where irrigation systems are unreliable, yields will rely on the availability of electricity to pump the water to the paddy fields.
- Problems in areas where rice *will* produce a crop are further exacerbated by low levels of fertiliser application – with estimated reductions in harvest of up to 20% due to lack of fertiliser application. Application of urea between now and early August would assist in increasing the harvest – however no further stocks are available or have been pledged by donors.
- There are currently limited problems with pests but concerns prevail that weather conditions may be ripe for the appearance of pests during the remainder of the growing season.

#### **2. Maize**

- Maize is not irrigation dependent but rather is reliant upon rainfall. Maize plants are in general stunted, yellowing and non-productive with farmers in South Pyongan province estimating negligible production. In a normal year average yields per hectare are

between 2 and 3.5 MTs depending upon geographical location. As with rice, the situation south of Pyongyang seems to be better with the few farmers interviewed currently predicting 3.1 MT/ha.

- Received fertilisers are generally prioritised to rice, meaning that the fertiliser shortage this year has added to the likelihood of a reduced maize crop. It is now too late to apply fertilisers in the southern provinces, although in the north maize would benefit from fertilisation up until the second half of August.
- The maize crop has experienced a geographically limited but intense infestation of pests. Estimates are that an overall loss of up to 20% in yields may be experienced if action is not taken. FAO (Finland and Norway) will bring 30,000 litres of pesticides (Deltramethrin EC 25) to the country by mid-July, providing a one-time coverage for 90,000 ha or two coverages for 45,000 ha – however, much more is needed to negate the possible consequences of an epidemic outburst of pests as described above.
- Degraded seed stocks are also of concern – immediate rehabilitation of seed production facilities is required.

Although awaiting full government data and statistics, as well the results of the WFP/FAO Crop Assessment Mission undertaken in late June, the humanitarian community in DPR Korea will continue to monitor the situation and provide feedback to the donor community through the established channels.

The Agriculture Sub-Group cautions that the conditions observed to date indicate that it would be highly unlikely that the 2000 harvest would exceed the 3,400,000 MTs of the 1999 harvest. There thus remains a possibility that the current food gap for the DPR Korea may increase in 2001.



## ANNEX I.

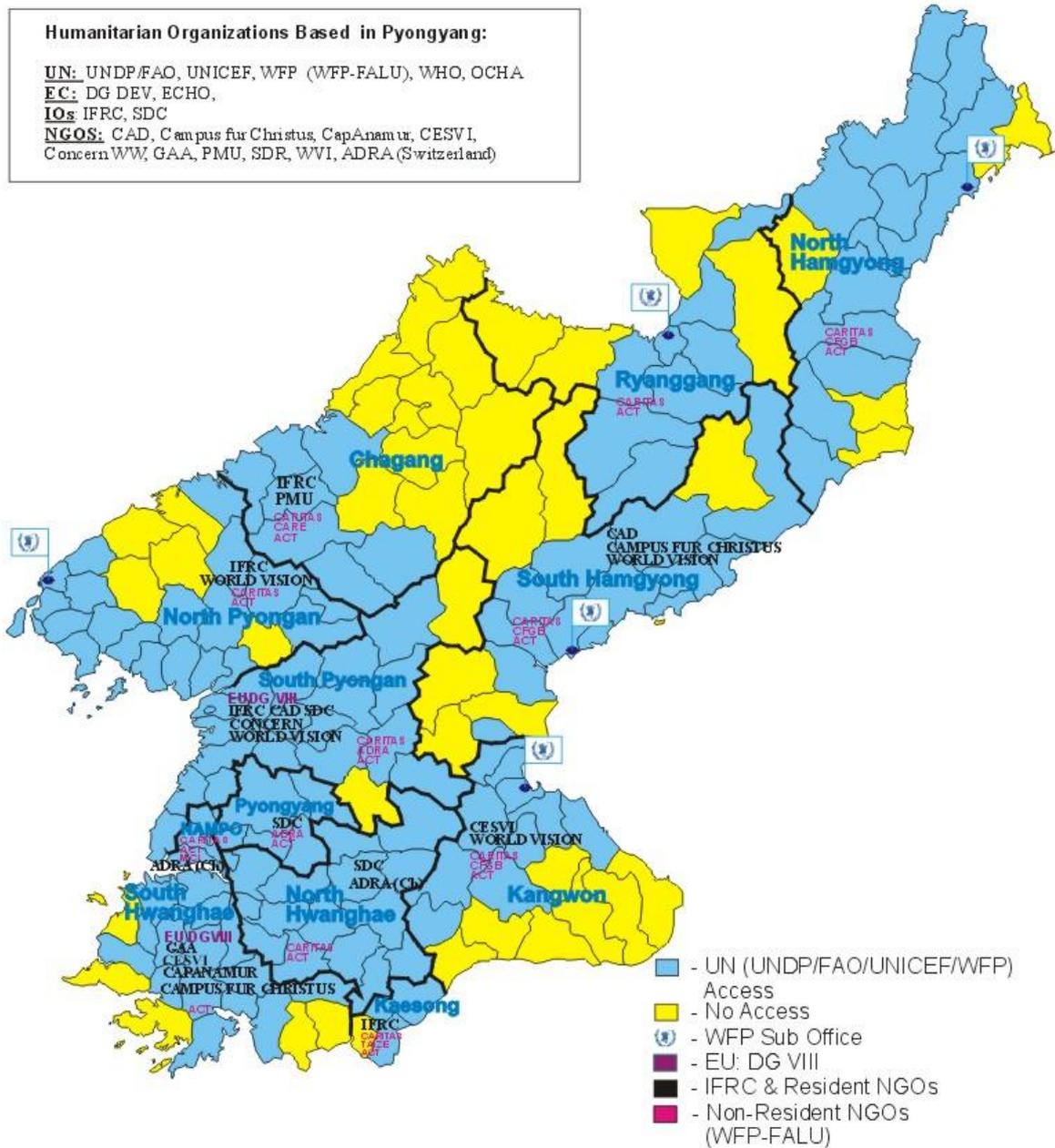
### THE MOST RECENT ACCESS MAP



#### UN & Humanitarian Agencies Programme Map

Accessible Counties - 162

As at 22 June 2000





**ANNEX II.**  
**SECTORAL MONITORING PLAN FOR CHAP – AS AT 30 JUNE 2000**

Objective	Output	Indicator	Achievements/Constraints Jan – June 2000
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>			
<b>Sectoral Operational Objective: In order to avoid starvation continued food assistance is required during 2000. Agencies' efforts will focus on averting a famine, providing a nutritional safety net and rehabilitating and increasing the food production sector through the maximisation of inputs. Financial Requirement: US\$ 285,678,511 .</b>			
(i) Increase food production during 2000	(a) Additional crop production (double cropping and potatoes)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hectares of grains or grain equivalent under double cropping (estimated 500,000 MTs of additional production depending upon the provision of inputs and variables in weather conditions)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>200,000 ha under double cropping in 1999/2000<sup>5</sup>. However, lack of response to CAP appeal for fertilisers and inputs has negatively affected the yield.</li> <li>Concerns also exist over the late arrival of spring, a dry April, cold and wet May and dry and hot June.</li> <li>Crop Assessment due late June – results will not be available for MTR but will be provided by FAO and WFP as well as through OCHA Bulletin</li> <li>No information available</li> </ul>
	(b) Substantial increase in grains through double cropping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of increase in grain production as a result of winter/spring planting (estimated at June 2000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total estimated area of potatoes under double cropping is the same as for 1999 – 80,000<sup>6</sup> ha. UNDP/AREP estimated yield is 10MTs/ha = 800,000 MTs/4 (nutritional value expressed in grains) = 300,000 MTs grains equivalent</li> </ul>
	(c) Substantial increase in potato cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Net increase in potato production (Nutritional value ratio: 4kg potatoes = 1 kg grains)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Embankment projects (8): 2,445 ha of arable land and 305 households protected</li> <li>Excavation projects (28): 8,315 ha of arable land and 18,566 households protected</li> <li>Topsoil projects (8): 1,008 ha reclaimed</li> <li>Reforestation projects (24): 6,804 ha reforested</li> <li>Fishpond projects (17): 6,210 MTs of fish and 4.56 million fingerlings produced</li> <li>Land development projects (12): 5,168 ha of land developed and 23,845 MTs of increase of crop production</li> <li>Water canal projects (7): 8,434 ha of arable land protected and 24, 598 MTs of crop production</li> <li>Reservoir projects (3): 10,420 ha irrigated and protected and 45,980 MTs of crop</li> <li>Salt Plan projects (2): 5,000 MTs of salt production</li> <li>Sea dyke projects (2): 8,800 ha of arable land and 262 households protected and 32,000 MTs of crop</li> </ul>
	(d) Protection of production through the construction of dykes, embankments etc where these have been damaged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number reconstructed<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop Assessment results not available. Main cereal crop not due until Autumn 2000. However, yields will be low given lack of response to request for fertilisers combined with poor weather conditions. Current availability = approximately 50% of total requirements.</li> <li>Lack of tree nurseries means planting stocks are not available.</li> </ul>
(ii) Contribute to the process of rehabilitating food production and the environment with a view to increasing food production through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance with inputs such as seed quality and availability, fertilizer and chemicals, irrigation etc</li> <li>Rehabilitation of the environment, including soil conservation, soil protection, reforestation etc</li> </ul>	(a) In the long-term, restoration of crop production to pre-1991 levels (1991 figure estimated at 5,800,000 MTs which would provide 1,600 cal. per person per day)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in cereal production (1991 figure estimated at 5,800,000 MTs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop Assessment results not available. Main cereal crop not due until Autumn 2000. However, yields will be low given lack of response to request for fertilisers combined with poor weather conditions. Current availability = approximately 50% of total requirements.</li> <li>Lack of tree nurseries means planting stocks are not available.</li> </ul>
	(b) Establishment of sound environmental practices coupled with sustainable environmental rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rate of reforestation</li> </ul>	
(iii) Assist the Government to increase its preparedness for disasters	(a) Stocks of various items in five locations around the country established and maintained (IFRC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase the availability of food and other stocks when emergencies occur</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of well-functioning first-aid posts</li> <li>Five regional warehouses targeting assistance for 135,000 people comprising food for 2 weeks, shelter, kitchen utensils and water supply.</li> <li>Programme ready to start in 2<sup>nd</sup> half of 2000 if funds made available.</li> <li>Staff training implemented in Spring 2000. GIS software suitability being determined.</li> </ul>
	(b) Community-based first aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of well-functioning first aid posts</li> </ul>	
	(c) Established Geographical Information System (GIS) for natural resource management, natural disaster monitoring and crop-yield estimation. (Under the AREP umbrella).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operating GIS</li> </ul>	
(iv) Avert famine and provide a nutritional safety net through the provision of food-aid to those suffering food shortages. This will include priority targeting of regions and counties suffering the most acute food shortages	(a) Vulnerable individuals reached by food assistance activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people reached out of 6,395,000 individuals: Children = 5,454,000 Hospital Patients = 120,000 Elderly = 500,000 Pregnant and Nursing Women = 320,000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people reached<sup>8</sup>: 4,828,590 Children: 3,900,789 Hospital Patients: 109,858 Elderly: 405,485 Pregnant and Nursing Women: 264,670 Others (Food for Work): 170,000</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup> Figure provided by DPRK Government  
<sup>6</sup> Figure provided by DPRK Government  
<sup>7</sup> Figures provided by WFP  
<sup>8</sup> Figures provided by the DPRK Government

**MID-TERM REVIEW – UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEALS FOR  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Objective	Output	Indicator	Achievements/Constraints Jan – June 2000
	(b) Incidence of malnutrition decreased	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduction in the rate of acute malnutrition from 16% (9/98) to 12% (by 9/2000)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data available – Nutrition Survey not yet undertaken.</li> </ul>
	(c) Increased average birth-rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decrease in the rate of reported low birth rate by 50% by end 2000</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data available</li> </ul>
	(d) Differential levels of vulnerability related to geographical location identified and additional food resources consequently provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of food-aid increased to areas where food vulnerability has been indicated either by the Government or through monitoring results</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No official data but WFP's vulnerability estimates (based upon information gathered during monitoring and field visits) has ensured targeting to those persons identified as most vulnerable by WFP: 75% of elderly in N. Hamgyong and Ryanggang, versus 25% of elderly in other provinces. Food for work has also been increased in N. Hamgyong and Ryanggang.</li> </ul>
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>			
<b>Sectoral Operational Objective: The combined effects of food shortages, increasing food problems and a crisis in the health service have resulted in excess mortality. The health situation has further deteriorated due to poor water quality and hygiene. The incidence of diarrhoeal diseases has increased and is an important underlying factor for the development of malnutrition in children. Special attention is to be given to ensuring the health needs of women and children and the incorporation of gender perspectives. Financial requirement: US\$ 21,300,000</b>			
(i) Achieve universal child immunisation by 2000	Number of children immunised.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Per cent immunisation coverage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Routine immunisation established (including cold chain supplies and logistics, training, reporting mechanisms).</li> <li>WHO/UNICEF immunisation schedule adopted by government.</li> <li>Vaccines for routine immunisation in 2000 procured, including OPV for polio NIDs.</li> <li><u>Coverage by antigen (government figures April 2000):</u> BCG: 81.5% DPT3: 87% Polio3: 99.9% Measles: 98% Vitamin A2: 99.9%</li> <li><u>Constraints:</u> Weak monitoring of EPI diseases due to low priority; more cold chain equipment required; lack of electricity a major problem</li> </ul>
(ii) Achieve polio eradication by 2000	No indigenous wild polio cases reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A non-AFP (Acute flaccid paralysis) rate of 1/100,000 population &lt; 15 years achieved</li> <li>Polio National Immunisation Days completed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AFP surveillance established.</li> <li>Reported<sup>9</sup> AFP rate is 0.3 per 100,000.</li> <li>Two rounds of polio NIDs to be conducted in Oct and Nov 2000</li> </ul>
(ii) Improve drug availability	Essential drugs and support for domestic production of pharmaceuticals provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of accessible counties supplied with essential drugs</li> <li>Percent of essential drugs provided as raw materials</li> <li>IV fluid production upgraded</li> <li>Quantity of essential drugs produced in DPR Korea.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>91% coverage to 146/162 accessible counties nationwide, distributed to 2500 (UNICEF) and 1681 (IFRC) different level health facilities in respective operational areas.</li> <li>20,000 revised drug manuals printed for distribution to all health facilities nationwide.</li> <li>17% (7 drugs locally produced; 40 essential drugs imported through UNICEF/IFRC)</li> <li>Not upgraded</li> <li><u>Constraint:</u> No funds</li> <li>7 different drugs produced locally (antibiotics, vitamins, ORS)</li> </ul>
(iii) Surveillance of communicable diseases and building laboratory capacity to identify infectious diseases	Surveillance system for communicable diseases fully functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disease surveillance data collected</li> <li>Number of cases of malaria reported</li> <li>Number of training/capacity building programmes carried out</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Current data not yet available for malaria (season from May to Sep.)</li> <li>IFRC collected disease surveillance report from selected institutions from Dec.1999 –Feb. 2000</li> <li>100,000 cases of malaria reported in 1999.</li> <li>In 2000, significant increase is expected due to insufficient treatment in 1999 and delayed re-manifestation of disease.</li> <li>10,000 leaflets printed for health promotion training for malaria; One training (40 trainees) completed for DOTS; Three polio lab technicians trained in China</li> <li>6,000 CDD booklets printed and distributed; 50 national and provincial trained on EPI including cold chain management</li> <li>10 workshops each for malaria and CDD completed.</li> </ul>
(iv) Expand the DOTS programme to control tuberculosis	Universal coverage by the DOTS programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of patients treated by DOTS</li> <li>Number of counties covered under DOTS</li> <li>Per cent of defaulters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data being collated by Ministry of Public Health – available later in the year</li> <li>67 counties</li> <li>Not available</li> <li><u>Constraint:</u> Difficulty in obtaining data.</li> </ul>
(v) Provide medical equipment to ensure safe and clean deliveries at maternal health facilities at ri, county and provincial level as well as training of health personnel on issues related to safe-motherhood (SM) and reproductive health (RH).	RH and SM healthcare practices improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of health-care professionals trained in SM/RH</li> <li>Number of hospitals upgraded</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>288 midwives trained in breast-feeding and 300 community health workers and Red Cross volunteers in CDD.</li> <li>6 medical doctors trained in RH and family planning in Malaysia, 6 project managers for Project cycle Management Training in China</li> <li>Advocacy seminar for RH/FP (with emphasis on male participation) was arranged by UNFPA for 20 policy makers, leaders of social organisations and mass media officials in Pyongyang.</li> <li>Basic obstetric care equipment for 20 county hospitals procured; laboratory equipment for 9 provincial and 40 maternity county hospitals procured.</li> <li>800 different level health care institutions provided with basic medical equipment.</li> <li>Quality assessments took place in 32 hospitals, as well as the development of clinical management protocols and RH Guidelines (now complete).</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> Figures provided by the Ministry of Public Health

**MID-TERM REVIEW – UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEALS FOR  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Objective	Output	Indicator	Achievements/Constraints Jan – June 2000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of contraceptives, essential RH/FP drugs and equipment provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>32 provincial, county and ri hospitals in 3 selected provinces provided with essential basic drugs, medical equipment, and instruments for RH/FP services as well as 2 implementing agencies provided with logistical support under the present UNFPA country programme.</li> </ul>
(vi) Rehabilitation of malnourished children, promote information, education, communication and support iodised salt production.	Improvement in the health status of malnourished children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of F-100 therapeutic milk provided</li> <li>Number of training in nutrition conducted</li> <li>Number of IEC materials developed and distributed</li> <li>Quantity of locally produced iodised salt (per cent of national requirement)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>273 MTs provided to 14 paediatric hospitals and 13 baby homes nationwide.</li> <li>On site guidance conducted through monthly field visits</li> <li>Breast-feeding, childcare and maternal health posters/leaflets developed.</li> <li>No production up to now due to continuing rehabilitation of salt plants and unsuitable weather conditions.</li> </ul>
(vii) Undertake gender analysis of the Nutrition Survey Action Plan to strengthen gender awareness for support in health and nutrition, and to mainstream gender into health programmes.	Gender analysis undertaken, results made public and acted upon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Level of needs for support in health and nutrition identified</li> <li>Inclusion of gender sensitive approach in health programmes</li> <li>Support by Government to revised programming approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No new nutrition survey and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey; survey to be conducted solely by government.</li> <li>Ongoing advocacy for reduction of women's workload, time-off for pregnant and lactating women.</li> <li>Health information regularly provided by government; field monitoring visits; close partnership with national Red Cross.</li> <li>Monthly/quarterly programme reviews with government; joint field monitoring visits; weekly technical meetings with counterparts; inter-country exchange visits to gain/ upgrade knowledge.</li> <li>Quarterly reporting system and regular programme discussions; study tour to improve knowledge of health workers, technicians, overall capacity of policymakers.</li> </ul>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
<b>Sectoral Operational Objective: To address the breakdown in the public health system and resulting outbreaks in water-related diseases there is an urgent need to (i) increase the capacity of laboratories in anti-epidemic stations, (ii) provide water treatment stations to high-risk water supplies through the provision of equipment, reagents, trained technicians, (iii) rehabilitate water supply systems in children's institutions and (iv) provide basic hygiene supplies such as soap and detergents. Financial requirement: US\$ 4,300,000</b>			
(i) Provide sufficient quantities of potable water to urban and rural populations (10 million in UNICEF designated areas)	Identified populations provided with potable water supplies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percent of urban population with access to safe water</li> <li>Number of water treatment stations provided with calcium hypochlorite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According to very limited information collected by ACF in 1999 in North Hamgyong approximately 30%. However, this figure is not reliable.</li> <li><b>Constraint: Difficult to obtain hard data</b></li> <li>UNICEF has provided calcium hypochlorite to 150 water treatment stations.</li> <li>Further stations were supplied by OXFAM prior to their withdrawal in late 1999 – however identifying which stations is difficult.</li> </ul>
(ii) Improve local capacity to monitor water quality in order to improve response mechanisms to public health risks associated with inadequate water supplies.	Improved in public knowledge of water-related health risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of laboratories that receive chemicals and reagents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>49 supplied by UNICEF.</li> <li>IFRC has supplied to 4 mobile laboratories in North Pyongan, South Pyongan, Chagang and Kaesong.</li> </ul>
(iii) Enable localities to produce their own means of water disinfection through provision or local manufacture of On-Site Electrolytic Chlorination units (OSEC), which produce chlorine from rock salt or brine.	Water supplies made safe either through provision of necessary inputs (short-term) or establishment of local production (medium/long-term) of OSECs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of micro-chlorination units installed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None because of lack of permission to test water quality for OXFAM.</li> </ul>
(iv) Facilitate improved hygiene practices through the construction of sanitary latrines	Hygiene practices improved.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of sanitary latrines constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>420 by UNICEF</li> </ul>
(v) Augment sanitary aspects through the provision of soap and detergents	Sanitary conditions improved as a result of inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of soap and detergents distributed (locations)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>350 MTs soap provided to 9 provinces covered by UNICEF.</li> <li>355 MTs soap provided to South Hamgyong by CAD</li> <li>2 MTs soap provided to Pyongyang, N. Hwanghae, Kaesong by ADRA</li> <li>All soap provided to children's institutions.</li> <li><b>Constraint:</b> Transport problems have slowed distributions</li> </ul>
(vi) Improve water, drainage and sanitation systems and hygienic conditions in children's institutions and in the communities	Improved hygiene conditions in relevant institutions and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of locations where water and sanitation has been improved:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>420 children's institutions by UNICEF</li> <li>445 children's institutions in S. Hamgyong by CAD</li> <li>95 septic tanks provided to County and Ri hospitals by IFRC</li> <li>6 hospitals upgraded by IFRC, more planned.</li> <li>4,285 water filters distributed by IFRC</li> </ul>
(vii) Build capacity to increase access to safe water, adequate sanitation and improved personal hygiene	More professionals trained; information made known to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and category of trained personnel</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None – prevention of participation in training activities by government</li> <li>CAD has provided information and advice to provincial and local FDRC staff (20) responsible for nurseries and kindergartens about the use of chlorine tablets and testing for residual chlorine.</li> </ul>
(viii) Reduce the workload for women to collect water through sinking of bore-holes designed to improve the efficiency of the mains, and.	Decreased use of women's time for water collection activities – possible reallocation of time to public sphere activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of bore-holes drilled</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17 – at children's institutions by UNICEF</li> </ul>
(ix) Provide adequate privacy in the use of sanitary latrines	More effective use of sanitary latrines by women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of women beneficiaries from improved sanitary conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No data available.</li> </ul>

**MID-TERM REVIEW – UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEALS FOR  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Objective	Output	Indicator	Achievements/Constraints Jan – June 2000
<b>EDUCATION:</b>			
<b>Sectoral Operational Objective: In order for the Government to sustain the gains already attained in universal education and cope with the economic decline there is an increased pressure to rehabilitate primary and secondary schools, particularly those located in remote areas where it is difficult to obtain adequate fuel and energy for heating. The lack of textbooks due to a shortage of printing paper is another urgent consideration, Financial requirement: US\$ 930,000</b>			
(i) <i>Print text-books for 345,000 pupils each with 5-9 books</i>	Improved access to knowledge for children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of text books printed and distributed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,210,000 textbooks printed and distributed to 345,000<sup>10</sup> school children. Printing paper was procured by UNICEF with 1999 funds.</li> </ul>
(ii) <i>Provide equipment for physical and psychological stimulation in 26 children's institutions</i>	Improved psycho-social environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amount of pedagogical material provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplies ordered in 1999 by UNICEF were distributed in March 2000. Distribution to 26 children's institutions is ongoing.</li> </ul>
(iii) <i>Repair/rehabilitate 12 orphanages and 14 boarding schools</i>	Improved living conditions for children at these institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of orphanages and boarding schools repaired</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>No action</u> – no response to project in Consolidated Appeal as at 30 June 2000</li> </ul>
(iv) <i>Provide transport for study-tour of children in need of special protection centres</i>	Children provided with new stimuli.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of learning exchanges between children from remote schools with other education institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>No action</u> – no response to project in Consolidated Appeal as at 30 June 2000</li> </ul>
(v) <i>Ensure gender disaggregated data on attendance at school supported</i>	Identification of gender roles of boys and girls.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Availability of gender disaggregated data</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data has not been made available by the Ministry of Education.</li> </ul>
(vi) <i>Strengthen the capacity of teachers and care-givers in innovative methods of teaching and learning.</i>	Improved education system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of teachers and caregivers trained</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation planned for 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2000.</li> </ul>
<b>COORDINATION</b>			
<b>Sectoral Operational Objective: The OCHA Field Coordination Unit will continue to promote enhanced collaboration between agencies through regular inter-agency and sectoral meetings, sharing information through a data-base system, encourage more collaborative workshops between agencies and the Government, monitor ongoing humanitarian activities in the country and support resident NGOs through the NGO Funding Mechanism. Financial Requirement: US\$1,500,000</b>			
(i) <i>Coordinate inputs on achievements for strategic monitoring (humanitarian principles) and operational monitoring (sectoral monitoring matrix)</i>	Completed monitoring documents in June and December 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Twice yearly updates on monitoring the Humanitarian Principles and Sectoral Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sectoral monitoring updated by 30 June under leadership of Humanitarian Coordinator with the full support of the humanitarian community in DPR Korea.</li> <li>Ditto – Humanitarian Principles Guidelines.</li> </ul>
(ii) <i>Establish a data-base on agency programmes and mapping of agency activities</i>	More effective provision and sharing of information leading to more effective coordination and programming activities by agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data-base established in March 2000. First results due end-June 2000.</li> </ul>
(iii) <i>Establish an information centre (sharing information on OCHA activities in DPR Korea globally and on specific topics (humanitarian law, human rights, UN Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC), gender etc)</i>	Widen understanding of the functioning of the UN system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Information made available to interested parties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small information section established in the OCHA Office. OCHA Humanitarian Affairs Officer is inter-agency focal point for gender issues.</li> </ul>
(iv) <i>Expansion of NGO Funding Mechanism in 2000</i>	Support bridging/innovative projects proposed by resident NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Numbers of NGO projects supported</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Late response to NGO project proposals by EU means that NGOs rely to a larger extent on the bridging element of the NGO Funding Mechanism</li> <li>Four projects submitted for funding (Total value US\$ 457,000). UN Technical Committee has approved these and they are now in implementation process. Further projects can be funded – however the Fund requires an additional US\$ 300,000 to be fully funded..</li> </ul>
(v) <i>Enhance relationship with the Government (increased involvement in the CAP and encouraging increased participation by line ministries in sectoral meetings)</i>	Harmonisation of Government/non-government approaches to the CAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involvement of Government in CAP process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government participated in Mid-Term Review exercise.</li> </ul>
	Improve Government/Agency understanding and cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased participation by line ministries in sectoral meetings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No progress made – efforts to involve the Ministry of Agriculture in the Agricultural Sub-Committee were not accepted.</li> </ul>
(vii) <i>Improve flow of information on in-country humanitarian needs, humanitarian programmes, and activities of the humanitarian agencies to the donors.</i>	Donors informed in a timely manner of the humanitarian situation in DPR Korea.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Production of Monthly Humanitarian Bulletin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Humanitarian Bulletin produced monthly with a 'Special Focus' section each month.</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate CAP process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CAP Process supported by OCHA Field Coordination Unit, holding meetings and elaboration of MTR initial draft document.</li> </ul>

<sup>10</sup>

Figure provided by the Ministry of Education

## ANNEX III.

### CONSENSUS STATEMENT OF ALL UN AGENCIES, NGOS AND DONOR AGENCIES OPERATING IN THE DPRK

There is unanimous agreement among UN Agencies, NGOs and donor agencies operating in the DPRK that in spite of progress in certain areas during the past two years, the humanitarian crisis in the DPRK is still ongoing, with particular areas and segments of the population experiencing greater difficulties than others. Malnutrition, safe water, adequate sanitation and public health in general, remain serious problems to be addressed. Programmes in these areas continue to suffer from difficult operating conditions that limit and constrain implementation, accountability, verification and access to the most vulnerable.

Agencies are concerned about these restrictive conditions. They have led to Oxfam's regrettable decision to withdraw from the DPRK, and have presented a hindrance to the promotion of humanitarian principles, and verification of humanitarian assistance. We believe that only with adherence to these operating principles will we be able to work towards helping those in greatest need with accountable assistance, and we remain committed to these objectives.

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)  
Adventist Development Relief Agency, Switzerland (ADRA)  
Children's Aid Direct (CAD)  
Cap Anamur  
Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI)  
CONCERN Worldwide  
Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (German Agro Action)  
World Vision

FALU (Food Aid Liaison Unit):

- Caritas International
- Canadian Foodgrains Bank (CFGB)
- UMCOR

US PVO Consortium:

- Amigos Internacionales
- CARE
- Catholic Relief Services (CRS)
- Mercy Corps International (MCI)
- World Vision

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian  
Affairs (OCHA)  
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)  
  
Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC)

Dated 11 December 1999  
Pyongyang  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea



## ANNEX IV

### Benchmarks - Humanitarian Principles – June 2000

Humanitarian Principle	BENCHMARKS	Expected Achievements	Expected Time-frame	Actual Achievements/Constraints	Actual Time-frame
1. Knowledge about the overall humanitarian situation in the country according to assessed needs	<b>Nutrition Survey</b>	Joint Government/ Agency nutrition surveys	During 2000	◆ None – Government will undertake its own survey without international participation.	◆ Summer 2000 – according to information from Government.
	Information about vulnerable groups	Provision/collection of reliable data on vulnerability	Progressive during 2000	◆ Collection of data by IFRC for a limited case-load (15 hospitals) ◆ Development of systematic WFP geographical vulnerability assessments based on WFP monitoring information	◆ Ongoing – results due at end of year June 2000 (first results) – ongoing, ◆ 20 June 2000
	Crop Assessments	Joint Agency Crop Assessments	July and September 2000	◆ Scheduled crop assessment agreed by Government	◆ 20 June 2000
	Monitoring field reports	Measurement of end-use of aid	Ongoing	◆ Provision and sharing of monitoring reports by agencies and NGOs	◆ Ongoing
	Experts Assessments	Better planning knowledge for: Nutrition Health Food Availability Water/Sanitation Gender Issues	Ongoing	◆ Nutrition Consultant – recommendations not implemented as yet. ◆ FAO/WFP Crop Assessment for 1999 completed but delayed until after harvest ◆ WFP Programme Review – results to WFP Exec. Board in October 2000 ◆ UNDP assessments for AREP ongoing with good governmental cooperation ◆ WHO assessments ongoing with good cooperation ◆ No assessments for Water and Sanitation outside regular programme work.	◆ ◆ October 1999 ◆ March/April 2000 ◆ Ongoing ◆ Ongoing
2. Assurance that humanitarian aid reaches sectors of the population in greatest need.	Access to information on location of beneficiaries and institutions	General improvement in access on the basis of consensus statement and Humanitarian Principles	Ongoing	◆ No change	
	Ability to visit beneficiary locations	Continued access for WFP. Improved access for NGOs  NGO activities extended into Northern provinces	Ongoing Ongoing  Ongoing	◆ WFP access <u>reduced</u> by 3 counties in April/May 2000. ◆ Geographical access not improved but quality of access to established counties has improved for NGOs. ◆ Better access to North East – CAD and World Vision both working there.	◆ Ongoing ◆ Since beginning of 2000 ◆ CAD since 1999, <i>WVI since ?</i>
	Access to information on follow-up treatment	Post-project implementation visits for longer-term evaluation of project impact.	Ongoing	◆ Improved for NGOs with visits to follow up on completed projects now permitted in some locations. ◆ WFP experiences limitations for food for work projects	◆ Since beginning of 2000 ◆ Spring 2000
	Improved dialogue on programmes.	Improved Agencies/ Government dialogue on project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.	Ongoing	◆ Improved for United Nations Agencies. ◆ No improvement for NGOs	◆ Ongoing
3. Access for assessment, monitoring and evaluation	Number of counties accessible	Access Maps	Ongoing	◆ WFP decreased access by 3 counties to 160 following an increase of 2 counties in August 1999 (including Musan county of the Chinese border) ◆ NGOs – no change in counties allocated by Government. ◆ Counties accessible to WFP are not always accessible to NGOs wishing to provide project services to the population. ◆ NGOs also report that some institutions in accessible counties are not, in fact, accessible.	◆ April/May 2000
	Flexibility of access within counties	Unscheduled visits within accessible counties  Permission for Korean speakers to work in DPR Korea	Ongoing	◆ NGOs note small improvements and increased flexibility. ◆ No change	Since beginning of 2000
		Access to local government counterparts	Ongoing	◆ Local government counterparts are available and generally supportive of programmes despite poor information and communication flows from central to local level.	Ongoing
	Access to information	Direct access to households/ beneficiaries  Flexibility of access to information	Ongoing	◆ PVO Consortium received enhanced access to households/beneficiaries and NGOs report access to beneficiary households when assessing use of take-home rations. ◆ WFP continues to have access to households ◆ Access to information for project formulation purposes remains extremely limited.	May 2000  Ongoing

**MID-TERM REVIEW – UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEALS FOR  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Humanitarian Principle	BENCHMARKS	Expected Achievements	Expected Time-frame	Actual Achievements/Constraints	Actual Time-frame
4. Distribution of assistance only to areas where access is granted	Agency aid distribution related to access			◆ No change – non-accessible counties do not receive assistance from agencies or NGOs	Ongoing
	Agreement to Humanitarian principles	Improved access to previously non-accessible areas.		◆ No significant change (see WFP access above)	Ongoing
5. Protection of the humanitarian interests of the population	Provision of information about people in need of humanitarian assistance	Cooperation with line ministries/ departments able to provide relevant information		◆ Small improvements noted by agencies and NGOs – further work needed to gain access to relevant government experts to support project planning	Ongoing
	Monitoring reports	Impact Assessments and improved understanding of local conditions		◆ Improving as agencies and NGOs gain better understanding with their local counterparts and increased knowledge of local conditions. ◆ More information forthcoming from local counterparts and officials assisting improved understanding of needs by NGOs.	Ongoing
6. Support to local capacity building	Workshops held	NGOs to be permitted to hold training workshops for project beneficiaries		◆ Improved at the central level but no increase in access to relevant personnel at the local level.	Since beginning of 2000
	Trainings held	NGOs to be permitted to hold on-the-job training with national officers		◆ No constraints – often a 2 way process ◆ NGOs report success in providing training as part of project implementation (e.g. CESVI – February 2000)x	Ongoing Ongoing
	Improved food processing capacity	Agency support to local production units		◆ WFP local production activities enhanced ◆ UNDP/UNICEF/WFP salt processing project implemented ◆ World Vision local production activities functioning well. ◆ Delays in decisions by donors for funding have negatively impacted response capacity by NGOs	◆ Spring 2000 ◆ Ongoing ◆ Spring 2000
	Implementation of national immunisation	Technical and material support to relevant health institutions		◆ Vitamin A supplementation ◆ NIDs planned for autumn 2000	◆ May 2000 ◆ October/ November 2000
	Development/ implementation of disaster preparedness programmes	Cooperation with national/local disaster management teams (Red Cross)		◆ IFRC reports excellent cooperation – constrained only by lack of funding for DP implementation	◆ Ongoing
	Implementation of Red Cross Health Promotion Project (IFRC)	Cooperation with the national Red Cross		◆ IFRC reports excellent cooperation with the National Red Cross	◆ Ongoing
7. Beneficiary participation in programme planning and implementation				◆ None to date	
8. Adequate capacity in terms of international staff	Number of international staff per agency	Full complement of 46 WFP staff  PRRO staff approval.  Sufficient international staff for NGOs to be able to implement funded projects		◆ 43 staff is maximum achieved due to long visa processing time. WFP maintains a good gender balance. ◆ Not achieved – Government did not agree to WFP's proposal for 10 staff. ◆ Variable – problems with visas and remaining in-country during programming down-times.	Spring 2000  April./May 2000  Ongoing
	Improved visa conditions for agencies	Longer-term visa extensions for NGOs working on technical assistance projects  Visas for incoming international staff issued within the agreed time-frame (1 month)		◆ Maximum visa length is 4 months – renewed provided projects are in implementation. Visa costs vary between NGOs ◆ Generally within time-frame, with the exception of WFP which experiences longer delays	Since January 2000  Ongoing
9. Meet the health and safety needs of the international humanitarian organisations	Establishment of emergency evacuation arrangements and facilities	Clarify/establish medical evacuation procedures inside and outside DPR Korea		◆ No change – evacuation procedures in place – but no assurance from Government that medivac plane would be able to land within a given timeframe. ◆ Concerns remain over medical arrangements for staff spending time outside Pyongyang	
	Improved medical arrangements for international community			◆ No change.	
	Establishing in-country communication facilities	Improved field communications for international staff		◆ No change. Government does not permit any radio equipment, mobile telephones or satellite phones. The land-based telephone system is often unreliable. However phone calls and faxes can generally be sent between the capital and field offices.	Ongoing
	Common R and R and procurement arrangements			◆ No change – R and R procedures established	
	Improved living conditions for staff in the field.	Ability for international field-based staff to leave hotel/residential compound after hours  Increase in accommodation facilities for in-coming NGO staff		◆ No change – movement outside hotel compound is still restricted.  ◆ Previous accommodation problems have eased.	

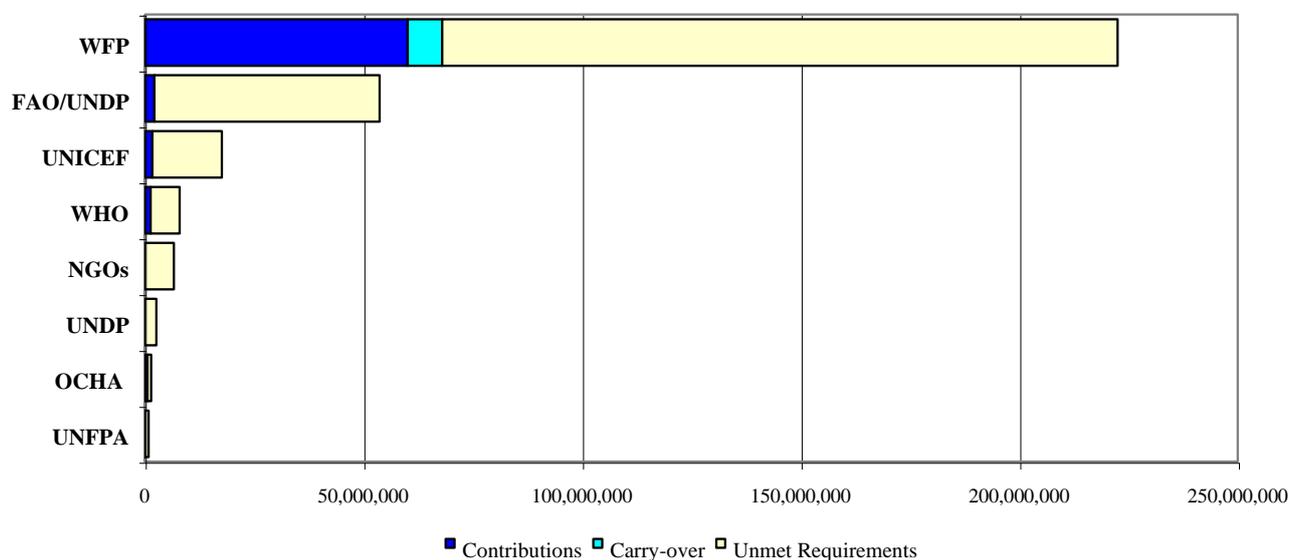
**ANNEX V.  
DONOR RESPONSE TO THE 2000 APPEAL**

**Table I : Funding to the 2000 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Summary of Requirements and Contributions - By Appealing Agency  
as of 10 July 2000**

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agency.

Appealing Agency (Jan-Dec 2000)	Appeal Requirements (US\$)	Pledges/ Contributions (US\$)	Carry-over (US\$)	Total Resources Available (US\$)	Unmet Requirements (US\$)	Requirements Covered (%)
FAO/UNDP	53,730,450	2,213,771	0	2,213,771	51,516,679	4.1%
OCHA	1,500,992	683,583	0	683,583	817,409	45.5%
UNDP	2,706,000	0	0	0	2,706,000	0.0%
UNFPA	950,000	100,000	0	100,000	850,000	10.5%
UNICEF	17,656,000	1,772,062	0	1,772,062	15,883,938	10.0%
WFP *	222,541,122	60,202,190	7,853,106	68,055,296	154,485,826	30.6%
WHO	7,992,000	1,353,156	0	1,353,156	6,638,844	16.9%
NGOs	6,680,939	0	0	0	6,680,939	0.0%
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>313,757,503</b>	<b>66,324,762</b>	<b>7,853,106</b>	<b>74,177,868</b>	<b>239,579,635</b>	<b>23.6%</b>

**2000 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Updated Financial Summary - By Appealing Agency**



**Appeal Requirements = Contributions+ Carry-over+ Unmet Requirements**

\* As a result of temporary suspension of PRRO 6157, the food requirements have been reduced by 46,000 MTs valued at US\$ 17,948,589.

**MID-TERM REVIEW – UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEALS FOR  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**Table II : 2000 United Nations Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Donor Breakdown of Contributions through Appealing Agency  
as of 10 July 2000**

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agency.

<b>PART A - NON FOOD</b>				
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Channel</b>	<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Sector/Activity</b>	<b>Amount US\$</b>
Australia	UNICEF	DPRK-00-1/N23	Nutrition	153,488
Australia	WHO	DPRK-00-1/N20	Control of tuberculosis	151,100
Denmark	UNICEF	DPRK-00-1/N25	Essential drugs	520,160
Finland	FAO	DPRK-00-1/N03	Support to the local agricultural production and crop diversification	158,748
Italy	FAO	DPRK-00-1/N03	Support to the agricultural production through expansion of the winter double cropping programme (main and winter crops)	824,000
Netherlands	UNFPA	DPRK-00-1/N26	Rehabilitation of reproductive health and family planning services	100,000
Norway	FAO	DPRK-00-1/N03	Support to the agricultural production through expansion of the winter double cropping programme (main and winter crops)	220,380
Norway	UNICEF	DPRK-00-1/N24	Safe motherhood	450,960
Norway	UNICEF	DPRK-00-1/N27	Water supply, sanitation and hygiene	225,480
Norway	WHO	DPRK-00-1/N20	Support to health programmes	531,225
Norway	WHO	DPRK-00-1/N16-N21	Control of tuberculosis	220,381
Sweden	FAO	DPRK-00-1/N04	Support to the agricultural production and diversification through expansion of the double cropping programme within the AREP Action Plan - 2000 (spring and main crops)	910,643
Sweden	OCHA	DPRK-00-1/N30	Coordination	236,967
Sweden	OCHA	DPRK-00-1/N31	NGO Funding Mechanism	446,616
Sweden	WHO	DPRK-00-1/N16	Needs assessment, project monitoring and evaluation	157,658
Sweden	WHO	DPRK-00-1/N17	District health system - improving the quality of community-based services	135,135
Sweden	WHO	DPRK-00-1/N18	Strengthening of early warning system and control of epidemics	112,612
Sweden	WHO	DPRK-00-1/N20	Control of tuberculosis	45,045
NC United Kingdom	UNICEF	DPRK-00-1/N24	Safe motherhood	40,000
NC United Kingdom	UNICEF	DPRK-00-1/N25	Essential drugs	301,994
Others, Diakonie	UNICEF	DPRK-00-1/N25	Essential drugs	80,000
<b>TOTAL - NON FOOD</b>				<b>6,122,572</b>

<b>PART B - FOOD AID (WFP)</b>				
<b>Donor</b>	<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Food (MTs)</b>	<b>Amount US\$</b>	
<b>EMOP - DPRK 5959.01 (DPRK-00-1/N01)</b>				
Australia	Wheat	13,434 MTs	3,267,722	
Denmark	Vegetable oil	1,211 Mts	991,326	
Finland	355 MTs cereals, 355 MTs sugar	710 Mts	337,952	
Finland	Beans	720 Mts	310,607	
Japan	Rice	100,000 Mts	35,225,756	
Norway	Pulses	540 Mts	220,381	
Sweden	Sugar	2,129 Mts	829,384	
Switzerland	Vegetable oil	600 Mts	515,674	
Switzerland	Sugar	1,225 Mts	435,125	
USA	Wheat	10,000 Mts	2,602,137	
USA	Wheat	10,000 Mts	2,604,175	
USA	Wheat	50,000 Mts	12,848,985	
Private (Japan)	Various	<i>to be provided</i>	2,966	
Private (RCJ)	Various	19 Mts	10,000	
Carry-over	Various	<i>to be provided</i>	7,853,106	
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>190,588 MTs</b>	<b>68,055,296</b>	
<b>TOTAL - FOOD AID</b>		<b>190,588 MTs</b>	<b>68,055,296</b>	

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>190,588 MTs</b>	<b>74,177,868</b>	
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**MID-TERM REVIEW – UNITED NATIONS CONSOLIDATED INTER-AGENCY APPEALS FOR  
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

**Table III : 2000 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Listing of Project Activities - By Sector  
as of 10 July 2000**

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by the respective appealing agency.

Project Code	Sector/Activity <i>January - December 2000</i>	Appealing Agency	Appeal Requirements	Contributions/Pledges/ Carry-over	Unmet Requirements
			(US\$)	(US\$)	(US\$)
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>					
N01	Emergency assistance for vulnerable groups (EMOP 5959.01)	WFP *	222,541,122	68,055,296	154,485,826
N02	Recovery assistance for vulnerable groups (PRRO 6157)	WFP *	—	—	—
N03	Support to the agricultural production through expansion of the winter double cropping programme within the AREP Action Plan - 2000 (main and winter crops)	FAO/UNDP	18,575,000	1,303,128	17,271,872
N04	Support to the agricultural production and diversification through expansion of the double cropping programme within the AREP Action Plan - 2000 (spring and main crops)	FAO/UNDP	20,096,000	910,643	19,185,357
N05	Support to potato production as a main crop in the year 2000 within the AREP Action Plan	FAO/UNDP	15,059,450	0	15,059,450
N06	Empowerment of women through promotion of income generation for food security	UNDP	500,000	0	500,000
N07	Disaster preparedness and food security through reforestation	UNDP	600,000	0	600,000
N08	Rehabilitation of damaged sea dykes	UNDP	1,606,000	0	1,606,000
N09	Food security	UNICEF	520,000	0	520,000
N10	School feeding programme to school children in South Hwanghae province	GAA	2,649,080	0	2,649,080
N11	Reforestation in the districts of Pyoksong and Taetan/South Hwanghae province	GAA	415,000	0	415,000
N12	Agricultural inputs to potato production in DPRK	GAA	1,160,000	0	1,160,000
N13	Small-scale rabbit production in South Hamgyong province (Phase II)	CAD	200,000	0	200,000
N14	Greenhouses for nurseries, kindergartens and hospitals in South Hamgyong province	CAD	600,000	0	600,000
N15	Support to agricultural recovery in the DPRK	WVI	1,156,859	0	1,156,859
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>285,678,511</b>	<b>70,269,067</b>	<b>215,409,444</b>
<b>HEALTH AND NUTRITION</b>					
N16	Needs assessment, project monitoring and evaluation	WHO	7,992,000	1,353,156	6,638,844
N17	District health system - improving the quality of community-based services	WHO			
N18	Strengthening of early warning system and control of epidemics	WHO			
N19	Local production of essential drugs including intravenous infusion fluids in DPRK	WHO			
N20	Control of tuberculosis	WHO			
N21	Expanded programme of immunisation (EPI) and polio eradication	WHO		0	
N22	Expanded programme of immunisation (EPI) and polio eradication	UNICEF	1,416,000	0	1,416,000
N23	Nutrition rehabilitation, growth monitoring and micro-nutrient control	UNICEF	4,380,000	153,468	4,226,532
N24	Safe motherhood	UNICEF	1,475,000	490,960	984,040
N25	Essential drugs	UNICEF	5,120,000	902,154	4,217,846
N26	Rehabilitation of reproductive health and family planning services	UNFPA	950,000	100,000	850,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>21,333,000</b>	<b>2,999,738</b>	<b>18,333,262</b>
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>					
N27	Water supply, environmental sanitation and hygiene	UNICEF	3,815,000	225,480	3,589,520
N28	Safe water and hygiene in Hamhung City, South Hamgyong	CAD	500,000	0	500,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>4,315,000</b>	<b>225,480</b>	<b>4,089,520</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
N29	Education	UNICEF	930,000	0	930,000
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>930,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>930,000</b>
<b>COORDINATION</b>					
N30	Coordination	OCHA	500,992	236,967	264,025
N31	NGO Funding Mechanism	OCHA	1,000,000	446,616	553,384
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>1,500,992</b>	<b>683,583</b>	<b>817,409</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>313,757,503</b>	<b>74,177,868</b>	<b>239,579,635</b>

\* As a result of temporary suspension of PRRO 6157, the food requirements have been reduced by 46,000 MTs valued at US\$ 17,948,589.

**Table IV: 2000 Additional Humanitarian Assistance to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea**  
Outside of the framework of the UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal  
as of 12 July 2000

Note that this table is comprehensive to the extent that decisions have been reported to OCHA

Date	Donor	Channel	Description	Value US\$
21/2/2000	Australia	IFRC	Cash for health education and medicine.	324,675
14/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	Buddist Committee of Concord Nation	In kind - 165 boxes of clothes (US\$ 8,499); 300 cans of refined soybean oil (US\$ 7,089) for socially vulnerable	15,588
14/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	Eugene Bell	In kind - tuberculosis medicines and examination equipments	412,970
03/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	Good Neighbors Inc.	In kind - 4,000 pairs of socks (US\$ 10,517); 2,000 pairs of shoes (US\$ 80,342) and 6 boxes of medicines (US\$ 5,066)	75,925
14/1/2000	Korea (Republic of)	JTS of Korea	In kind - 8 tons of sugar (US\$ 2,320); 7 tons of dried milk (US\$ 31,500) for children in Najin-Sonbong area	33,820
14/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	Korea Reconciliation Committee of Concord Nation	In kind - 700 tons of maize for socially vulnerable persons	100,000
18/1/2000	Korea (Republic of)	Korean Sharing Movement	In kind - 416 tons of citrus (US\$ 241,200); chicken egg 5 million EA (US\$ 379,250) for children in South Pyongan Province	620,450
14/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	Korean Sharing Movement	In kind - 3,285 tons of citrus (US\$ 1,231,667); 1,800 boxes of coke (US\$ 27,867); 200 boxes of juice (US\$ 3,933)	1,263,467
18/1/2000	Korea (Republic of)	RC/Korea (Republic of)	In kind - medical equipment 90EA for the Pyongyang Hospital of Obstetrics	108,673
18/1/2000	Korea (Republic of)	RC/Korea (Republic of)	In kind - 20 tons of rice cake for the Pyongyang Hospital of Obstetrics	50,310
22/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	South-North Sharing Campaign for Peace and Reunification	In kind - 384 pcs. of sweaters (US\$ 1,760); 400 pcs. of children's vest mufflers (US\$ 2,000) for children	3,760
22/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	South-North Sharing Campaign for Peace and Reunification	In kind - 1,200 pcs. of shovels for socially vulnerable persons	5,000
20/1/2000	Korea (Republic of)	World Vision Korea	In kind - 100 sets of agricultural sprayer for the socially vulnerable in the South Pyongan Province	2,540
20/1/2000	Korea (Republic of)	World Vision Korea	In kind - 8,000 sets of clothes (US\$ 76,280); 10,000 pairs of socks (US\$ 4,400) and 2,000 pairs of gloves (US\$ 5,300) for the children in the South Pyongan Province	85,960
22/2/2000	Korea (Republic of)	World Vision Korea	In kind - 6 sets of boiler equipments and 5 boxes of welding rods for socially vulnerable persons for agricultural rehabilitation.	3,600
			<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,782,063</b>
01/5/2000	RC/Canada	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Appeal No. 01.30/2000)	9,823
15/5/2000	RC/Germany	IFRC	Cash computers and video system (IFRC Appeal No. 01.30/2000)	17,864
30/9/2000	RC/Iceland	IFRC	Cash (IFRC Appeal No. 01.30/2000)	6,595
22/2/2000	RC/Japan	IFRC	Cash for one Toyota Landcruiser (IFRC Appeal No. 01.30/2000)	31,098
28/1/2000	WHO	IFRC	Cash for health (IFRC Appeal No. 01.30/2000)	12,100
			<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>77,480</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>3,184,218</b>

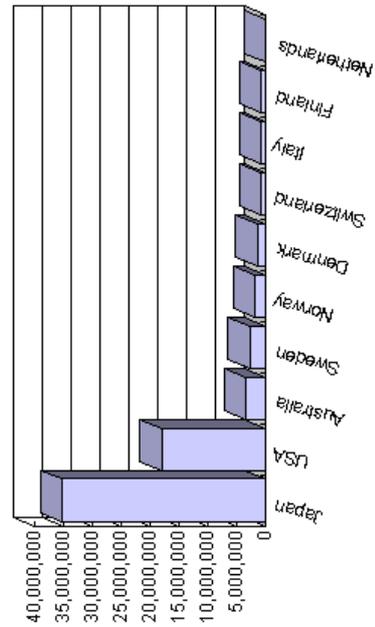
**Table V: Major Donors of Humanitarian Assistance for Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2000**  
*Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information reported by donors and appealing agencies.*

Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 2000 UN Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for Democratic People's Republic of Korea <i>January - December 2000</i>			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. Japan	35,225,756	47.49%	
2. USA	18,055,297	24.34%	
3. Australia	3,572,290	4.82%	
4. Sweden	2,874,060	3.87%	
5. Norway	1,868,807	2.52%	
6. Denmark	1,511,486	2.04%	
7. Switzerland	950,799	1.28%	
8. Italy	924,000	1.25%	
9. Finland	807,307	1.09%	
10. Netherlands	100,000	0.13%	
Others *	8,288,066 **	11.17%	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74,177,868</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

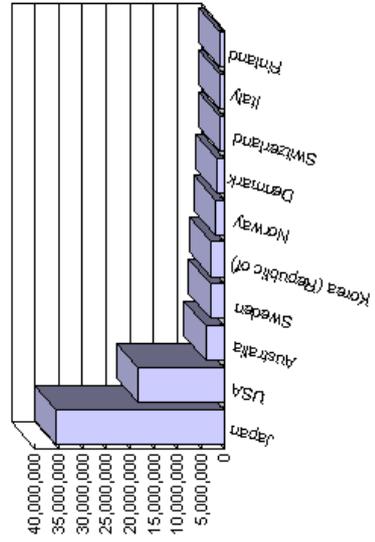
Total Humanitarian Assistance for Democratic People's Republic of Korea in 2000 <i>as of 14 July 2000</i>			
Donor	Value US\$	% of Funding	
1. Japan	35,225,756	45.53%	
2. USA	18,055,297	23.34%	
3. Australia	3,896,965	5.04%	
4. Sweden	2,874,060	3.72%	
5. Korea (Republic of)	2,782,063	3.60%	
6. Norway	1,868,807	2.42%	
7. Denmark	1,511,486	1.95%	
8. Switzerland	950,799	1.23%	
9. Italy	924,000	1.19%	
10. Finland	807,307	1.04%	
Others *	8,465,546	10.94%	
<b>TOTAL **</b>	<b>77,362,086</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	

**Humanitarian Assistance in Response to the 2000 UN Consolidated Appeal**



\* Others includes UNICEF National Committee, NGOs, Private Donors and Carry-over  
 \*\* Carry-over amount to approximately US\$ 8.0 million

**Total Humanitarian Assistance to Democratic People's Republic of Korea**



\* Others includes Finland, Netherlands, UN Agencies, UNICEF National Committee, IFRC and NGOs  
 \*\* Total Humanitarian Assistance calculated as follows - Contributions in direct response to the 2000 Appeal plus additional contributions outside of the Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal framework (i.e. IFRC, ICRC, NGOs, Bilateral, etc.)