



**Presentation of the Implementation of
SDGs in DPR Korea
North-East Asian Multistakeholder Forum**

15-16 October 2019

Vladivostok, Russia



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



- UN - 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators
- DPRK - 17 goals, 95 targets and 130 indicators

Incorporation of the SDGs into the National Development Strategy

- The DPRK established and implements the national SDGs, incorporating the global SDGs into the national goals for building the sci-tech, economic and civilized power, 5-year NEDS (2016-2020) and sectoral plans.
- The global SDG 1 for ending poverty has been specifically set as consistent improvement of the people's living standard in line with the Government policy and includes relevant national indicators, same as the national MDG 1.

Integration of the three dimensions of Sustainable Development

- 2030 Agenda requires the balanced development of three dimensions of economy, social and environment.



Leaving no one behind

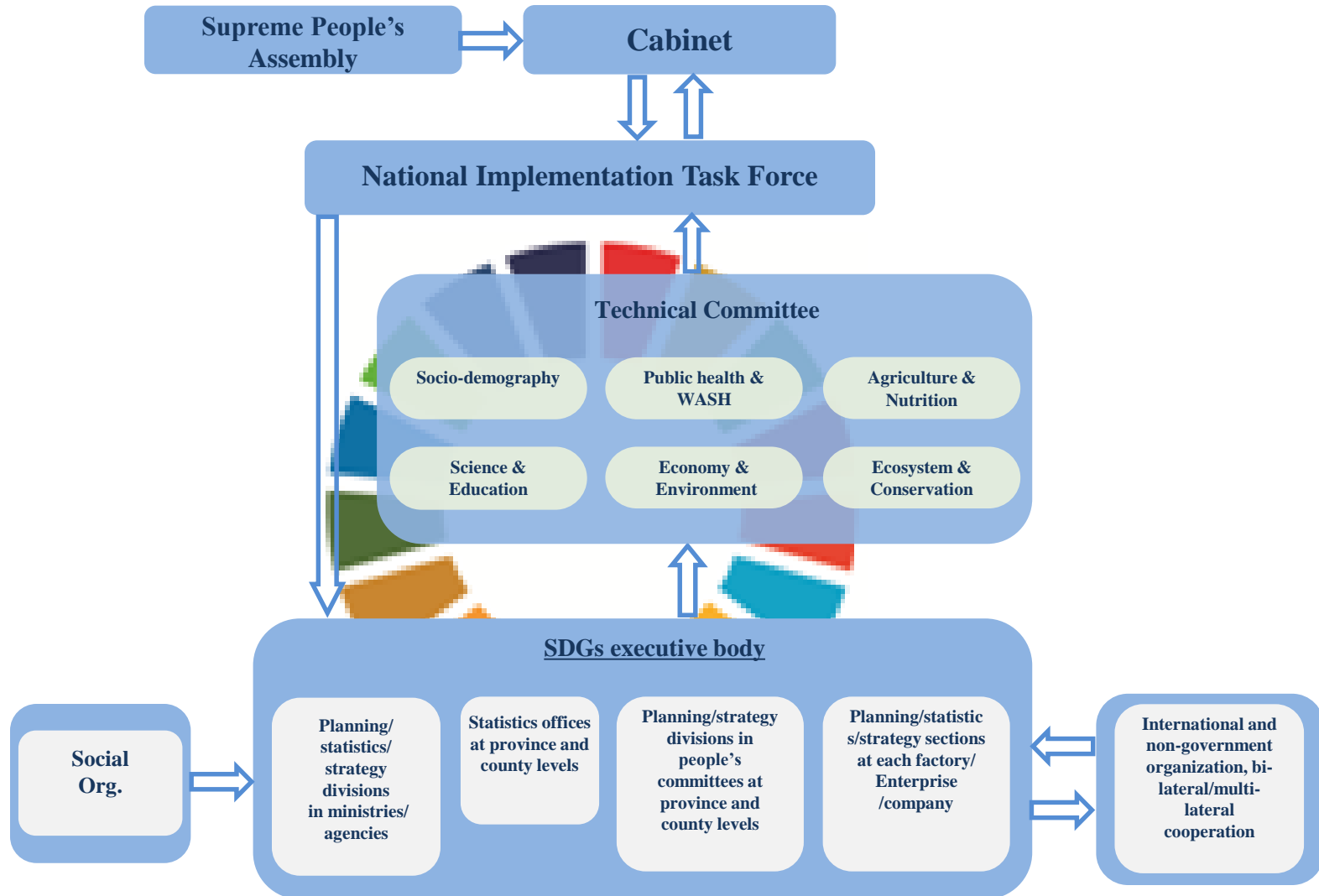
The DPRK is the people-centered socialist state where the masses of working people are the master of everything and everything of the society serves for their benefits.

The State enforces the public supply and distribution system (PSDS) covering all the households in the country, social benefits, the universal free medical care, 12-year universal compulsory free education, employment system after education for all the working aged people, social insurance and security system, etc., ensuring all the people become the masters and beneficiaries as well of the sustainable development legally, institutionally and practically.

Institutional mechanisms

- In August 2018, the NTF was formed, chaired by the Vice Prime Minister and Chairman of the SPC and vice-chaired by the Deputy Director-General of the CBS, and the officials from the planning and external affairs divisions of the line ministries and agencies as its members.
- The CBS plays the major role in data collection and assessment, as the center of the national statistical system.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), for acceleration of the implementation of the national SDGs, coordinates development and implementation of the relative programmes and projects through bilateral and multilateral cooperation under the close consultation with the NTF, line ministries and agencies.

Institutional mechanisms



Goals and targets

Progress by each goal are evaluated by the current statistics through the national statistics system and results of surveys including 2012 Nutrition Survey, 2014 Reproductive Health Survey, 2014 Socio-economic Demographic Health Survey (SDHS) and 2015 Malaria Awareness Survey that CBS conducted with line ministries and agencies and 2017 MICS in cooperation with UNICEF.

The baseline year is 2015 and around 2015 data are also used for some indicators.



Goal 2: Sustainable development of agriculture, self-sufficiency of food

Progress and challenges

- Top priority to the sustainable development of agriculture and self-sufficiency of food
- The efforts to end all forms of stunting and malnutrition prevalence among children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of all the women, but the progress is off-track
- Focused on increased productivity and improved land and soil quality to ensure the sustainable food production system
- Efforts are directed to develop stockbreeding, fruit farming and fishing culture on the basis of sustainability
- The cooperation with the international community to achieve food security and nutritional improvement is encouraged



Goal 6: Ensure sustainable use and management of water and sanitation for all

Progress and challenges

- Active measures to ensure safe drinking water and clean sanitation, but the progress is slow
- The gravity fed water supply system (GFWSS) is proven effective
- Special attention should be paid to improve the quality of water
- Many challenges remain in increasing the effectiveness of water use and reducing the number of population suffering from water shortage

Plans

- Ensure safe drinking water for all
- By 2030, ensure 100% sewage disposal in line with the national environmental protection criteria
- Strengthen the international cooperation for protection and sustainable development of water resources



Goal 7: Ensure access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Progress and challenges

- Top priority to solve energy
- Proportion of population using clean fuel and technologies remains low, off-track.
- Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption is decreasing.
- Lack of technology, capacity and funds are challenges

Plans

- Achieve the targets of the 5 year NEDS
- Construct power generating bases of the country in a far-sighted way
- Improve energy production method and convert the national economy to energy saving type
- Increase coal production and raise combustion efficiency
- Introduce clean fuel and technologies
- Update the National Energy Strategy
- Build capacity of energy sector

Goal 11: Ensure living conditions and environment for more affluent and civilized life

Progress and challenges

- The continued natural disasters since mid-1990s resulted great loss to the socio-economic development of the country
- Implementation of the NDRRS and the local disaster reduction plans is off-track.
- Major challenge in waste treatment in the cities

Plans

- Priority to solve dwellings and drinking water
- Improve transportation system
- Strict appliance to the land use regulation
- Pay continued attention to the protection of heritage of national culture
- Prevent of air, river, stream, and lake and sea pollutions
- Enhance disaster management capacity



Goal 13: Combat climate change and its impacts

Progress and challenges

- The effect of climate change to the DPRK is very negative, resulting reduction in agricultural production, destruction of infrastructure, degradation of soil and water resources
- Committed to implement the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement
- Consumption of ozone depleting substances reduced significantly
- Capacity building to adapt with climate change

Plans

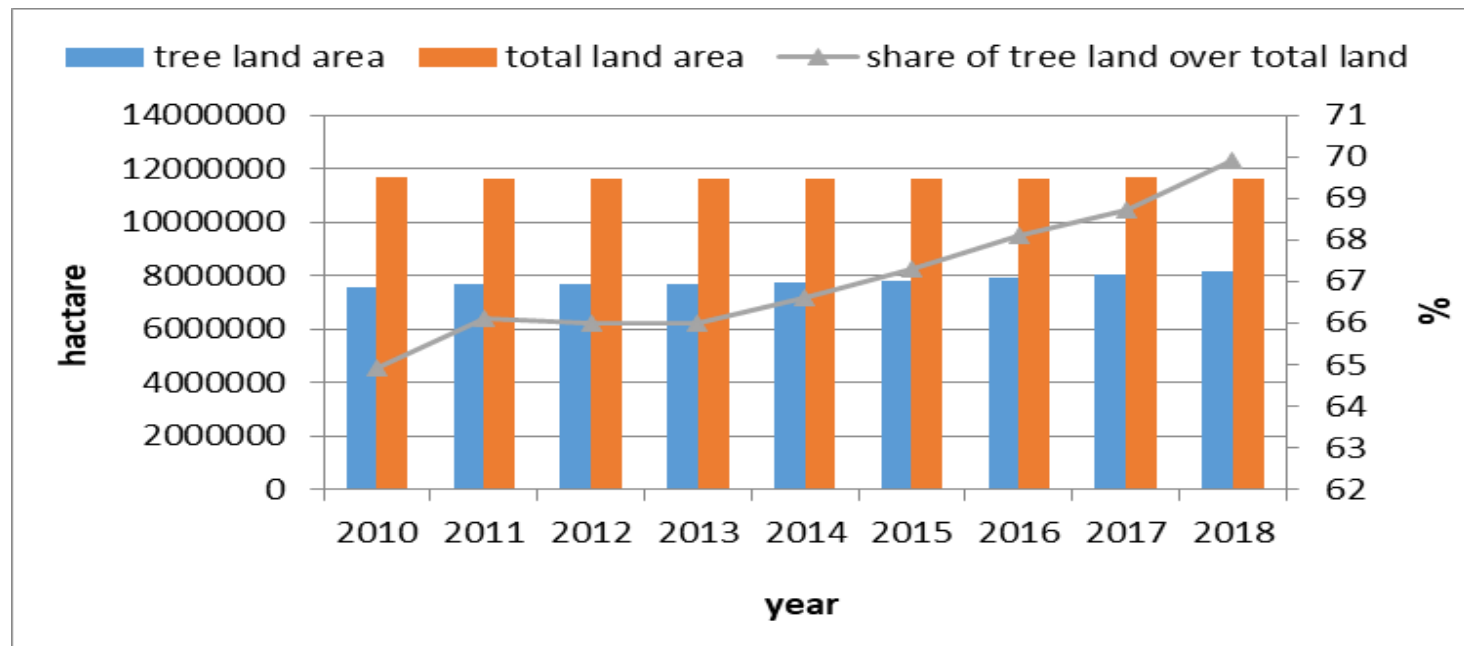
- Implement the National Disaster Reduction Strategy (NDRS), National Environmental protection Strategy (NEPS), national GHG emission reduction plan, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
- Build capacity to adapt climate change
- Update the National Communications on Climate Change (NCCC) to the UNFCCC



Goal 15: Sustainable management of forests, reverse land degradation, maintenance of biodiversity

Progress and challenges

- Emphasis to ensure conservation of ecosystem of land, fresh water and their service, in particular the conservation, recovery and sustainable use of forest, wet lands, mountains, arid areas in keeping with obligations to the international agreements.



Proportion of forest tree land area of the territory



Goal 15: Sustainable management of forests, reverse land degradation, maintenance of biodiversity

Progress and challenges

- The forest of 1 670 000ha will be recovered during the 2015-2024 Forest Recovery Plan
- Challenges in reducing the degradation of natural habitats, halting the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protecting and preventing the extinction of threatened species
- Recovery of the destroyed forest by excessive deforestation rises as an important issue

Plans

- Achieve 2015-2024 forest recovery targets
- Implement the National Environmental protection Strategy (NEPS), National Forest Construction Strategy (NFCS), Biodiversity Strategy (BS) and Action Plans
- Strengthen sustainable forest management
- Strengthen research and knowledge dissemination for sustainable protection, management and use of ecosystem, forests and biodiversity.

Way forward

- The DPRK established country specific SDGs, closely combining the SDGs with the national development goals and plans
- The bilateral and multilateral cooperation play supporting role in achieving SDGs.
- The DPRK government will achieve the SDGs by increasing the common and correlative effectiveness of the national development strategies and sectoral plans with the national SDGs, making effective use of its own financial resources, technologies and natural resources
- The DPRK government will enhance the capacity and role of the CBS
- It will raise awareness of the people and develop cooperation with the international community to achieve the SDGs

Thank You!

