



**A world without Hunger and Poverty.
We are working together with others
to make this a reality.**

Are we doing what we want to do in the DPRK?

How to make our projects participatory,
sustainable and effective

An example from Welthungerhilfe
(known as EUPS 4)

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History of our work in the DPRK

From 1997 to 2010, Welthungerhilfe has implemented projects in the DPRK for almost 60 Mio. Euro in the fields of agriculture, environmental protection, water and sanitation and emergency aid.

Our partner organization is the Korean-European Cooperation Coordinating Agency (KECCA) and respective line agencies.

Funding comes from Welthungerhilfe itself and from various other European agencies such as EU, ECHO, German Ministries, SIDA from Sweden, ADA from Austria, OCHA and private persons in Germany.

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Planning and implementing a project for maize seed management

강냉이종자가공

Step 1: A project idea is born

KECCA approaches Welthungerhilfe: they want a "Maize Seed Factory"

Step 2: Discussion

Clarifying that development cooperation is not about establishing factories but about eradicating hunger and poverty in a sustainable way



Planning and implementing a project for maize seed management

Step 3: Situation Analysis

Talking to all relevant stakeholders about the maize seed situation in the DPRK. Developing a problem tree.





Planning and implementing a project for maize seed management

Step 4: Defining the problem and the goal

Based on the situation analysis and the problem tree it was found that maize seed management is a problem and can be solved by a respective project that involves farmers, technicians and researchers.



Planning and implementing a project for maize seed management

Step 5: Organizing funds

Request to the EU and Welthungerhilfe, received 2.3 Mio EUR

Step 6: Start of the project

Organizing baseline surveys in 15 farms, planning meetings in the Ministry of Agriculture, study tour to China to evaluate maize seed processing there.





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Step 7: Implementing the project

Make a detailed planning, including workplan, purchasing equipment, have weekly management meetings, organize training in DPRK, China and Germany. Organize income generating opportunities.



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Step 8: Have regular replanning meetings

Twice a year, sit together with all stakeholders to see if the project is still on the right track





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Step 9: Evaluate and monitor the effectiveness of the project activities

Carry out economic analyses, carry out impact monitoring: are the yields really higher with the processed seeds?

Our results show that the factory is already making a profit. The yields of maize are 100,000 t higher in 2009 and 120,000t in 2010. Farmers all over the country are very eager to get the new seeds.



Lessons Learnt

Implementing projects in the DPRK is not just giving them food because they are hungry,

It is neither building them factories, this would be the task of business men,

Instead, projects have to be embedded in a sustainable development context, otherwise we cannot reach what we want.

Projects need to be properly planned, managed and monitored,

Participatory tools can be applied even in this authoritarian context and are very effective.

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Lessons Learnt

It is sometimes **difficult** to convince the DPRK decision makers that we are **not there just to give them something**, but to support a development process,

It is sometimes **difficult to include all stakeholders**, but it is possible to talk to the final beneficiaries such as farmers,

We have to convince our DPRK partners that **projects need to be effective and sustainable** and for this we need more information and access,

Training and capacity building should be and integral part of each project.

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