

TABLE 1: REBUILDING DIALOGUE

	INITIATIVE	PROS/CONS	DPRK CONTACTS	COMMENTS	
ENERGY ASSISTANCE	Fuel (HFO/Coal)	Provides some humanitarian benefit	Central government, some provincial officials, and officials/technicians at locations where fuel is delivered	Could be provided by individual countries or consortiums of nations	
		Historically recognized negotiating currency			
		Limited potential for diversion			
		Easy to procure and deliver			
	Initial Energy Capacity Building	Little impact on self-sufficiency			
		Opens opportunities for interested countries not centrally involved (Australia, New Zealand)	Government officials, engineers, technicians	Provide training programs by outside experts in DPRK on such topics as: energy efficiency, renewable energy, power systems design and energy markets	
		Plants seeds of long-term capacity-building and social/economic change		Send DPRK students abroad to attend existing short university courses	
		High on the list of DPRK priorities		Provide study tours bringing officials, engineers and technicians to the U.S. and other countries	
		Low cost for governments (use non-government grants)			
	Diesel Engine (generator sets and equipment)	Little effect on short-term energy needs			
		Provides humanitarian and social benefits	Central government (ministries for electric power coal mining, industry)	Provision of liquified petroleum gas (propane) instead of diesel is more expensive and cumbersome, but avoids diversion	
		Holds potential for wide usage in hospitals, clinics, schools, agriculture, mining (safety, water pumps and lighting)	Institutes dealing with thermal engineering, non-conventional energy and coal mining technology		
Relatively low cost, although fuel is needed		Technicians, managers, workers at farms, hospitals, schools and other institutions			
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	Food Assistance (with monitoring)	Potential for diversion of diesel fuel to military	Officials, engineers, technicians, experts on energy issues State Academy of Science		
		Meets international standard and builds on precedent set by 2008 deliveries	Central, provincial and local governments	Need to determine NGO/WFP split given past problems with WFP program, limited NGO capacity and the effects on other UN operations in DPRK	
DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	Encourage Expansion of Small-scale Development Projects (NGOs, international organizations and other countries)	Some remaining differences over monitoring provisions	Organizational counterpart (KAPES)		
		Potentially quick positive payoff from joint development efforts		Projects are already quietly underway that involve development on the "Ri" (town, village or commune) level, such as building organic fertilizer factories and using solar power for irrigation systems; one NGO is also pursuing microcredit programs for agriculture	
		Paves the way for future programs		Mixed NGO views on government support; only some feel USG support for their activities increases attractiveness to DPRK	
		Demonstrates best practice development cooperation			
		Establishes positive CBM			
	Provide Agricultural Equipment (tractors, threshers, diesel engines for irrigation pumps or to run other equipment)	Builds relationships for future			
		Potential for failure due to internal or external political interference			
		Ensures maximum benefit of agriculture output		Small-scale program would cost relatively little, but more extensive assistance could reach tens of millions of dollars requiring bilateral assistance programs	
		Takes early steps towards food security			
		Establishes a possible basis for future micro-credits			
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT	Initial Economic Capacity Building	Reduces crop loss significantly			
		May be too politically controversial early in process			
		Could lead to better DPRK economic policy under the right political circumstances	Mid-level and senior government officials	Create short-term training courses and dialogues both in country and outside in macroeconomic policy management, financial system development, external dept management and aid coordination	
PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE CONTACTS	English Language Training/Library Assistance			Done sporadically by European and other governments, NGOs and individual experts	
		Prepares the DPRK for broader engagement with the international community		Encourage more extensive efforts and a new UNDP role based on previous plan for work in the DPRK	
		Potentially allows greater numbers of North Koreans to study abroad		Expansion of previous efforts by countries with diplomatic relations, focusing on "training the trainers" and programs to provide English language books by NGOs	
		Low cost and easy to establish		Only possible in context of improving political relations	