

2002 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS RESIDENT COORDINATOR IN THE LAO PDR

1. Letter Highlighting Progress in UN Reform and Coordination at the Field Level

Political and Socio-Economic Overview

In line with its overarching goal to graduate from the Least Developed Country status by 2020, the Government of the Lao PDR has been focusing on creating an environment conducive to high and sustainable economic growth, and to eradication of mass poverty. Between 1993-1994 and 1997-1998, the percentage of poor people declined from 45 percent to 39 percent, respectively.¹ While pressing ahead with its structural adjustment programme, including in the key areas of banking, enterprise, and trade reforms, the Government continues to strive to strengthen the macroeconomic stabilization that has been achieved in the last couple of years following a period of high inflation and excessive exchange rate depreciation, and to promote private sector development, including foreign direct investment, through strengthening the legal and institutional environment compatible with market-oriented economic principles and mechanisms.

In the face of slower global and regional economic growth, economic performance remained steady in 2001 and 2002 with gross domestic product (GDP) growth estimated at 5.7 percent over the period, supported by higher aid inflows and private investment.²

Political stability has been sustained. Following the nation-wide elections on 24 February 2002, the National Assembly of the Fifth Legislature convened on April 2002. Out of the total number of 109 National Assembly members, 58 percent were newly elected, the proportion of women was 23 percent, while the average age of representatives was 50 years. The National Assembly is expected to exert increasing influence over the elaboration and acceleration of necessary market-oriented economic reforms, and playing a greater role in monitoring performance.

Under its decentralization initiative, the Government has begun to devolve its strategic planning and budgeting functions to the provinces and districts. However, in practice, weak technical capacity at the local levels and ambiguities in the underlying institutional framework, which do not clearly define new subnational-level responsibilities or adequately address the existing resource imbalance among different provinces, have not only complicated macroeconomic management, but also delayed necessary structural reforms, including in the fiscal areas of revenue collections and public expenditure management.

External assistance is one of the main sources of financing for the Government. Since the Lao PDR is a LDC country, grant assistance dominates external assistance. Almost 60 percent of all assistance is grant aid. One of the major challenges facing the Lao PDR is the enhancement of efficiency in the utilization of external resources and assistance. The biannual Round Table Meeting (RTM) between the Government and the donor community has been held for the purpose of mobilizing external assistance. In early 2000, the Government proposed to change from a single pledging event to an ongoing process of dialogue with development partners, with several sectoral consultation meetings held every year. As a result, the Round Table process has contributed to improving the coherence between national development planning, and selection and prioritization of ODA-funded projects. The Eighth RTM is scheduled to be held in

¹ Committee for Planning and Cooperation (2002), *Progress Report on the Preparation of the National Poverty Eradication Programme*, Vientiane

² Asian Development Bank (July 2002), *Lao People's Democratic Republic Country Strategy and Program 2003-2005*, <http://www.adb.org>; International Monetary Fund (July 2002), *Lao People's Democratic Republic: Selected Issues*; and International Monetary Fund (July 2002), *Lao People's Democratic Republic: Statistical Appendix*, <http://www.imf.org>

Vientiane in May 2003 focusing on sectoral action plans that link priority sectors to the National Poverty Eradication Programme (NPEP).³

Official Development Assistance (ODA) plays an important role in the Lao economy as it funds approximately 45 percent of total Government expenditure. After a decrease from US\$ 363 million in 1996-1997 to US\$ 232 million in 1999-2000, there has been a significant increase in US dollar value of ODA agreements signed during the fiscal year 2000/01 (US\$ 393 million).⁴ ODA disbursements by both bilateral and multilateral donors amounted to a total of US\$ 380 million during 2000/01, representing 97 percent of total ODA agreements signed. In real (constant price) terms this represents a 3.3 percent increase on disbursements over the previous fiscal year. Bilateral donors disbursed a total of US\$ 224 million, while multilateral donors disbursed US\$ 156 million.

During 2000/01, the transport sector continued to receive the largest share of ODA, accounting for some 24.3 percent of total external assistance. The social development sector was the second largest to receive ODA, accounting for some 14.4 percent of total assistance.

Japan accounted for just under one half of the bilateral ODA disbursements during 2000/01, followed by Sweden (11.9 percent), Germany (8.1 percent), and Australia (6.3 percent). Over a quarter of bilateral ODA disbursements was concentrated in the transport sector. However, there has been a significant increase in the share [of bilateral ODA disbursements] going to social development, from 12 percent in the previous fiscal year to 19 percent in 2000/01.⁵ This appears to reflect the Government's increasing emphasis on social sectors.

The multilateral disbursements of US\$ 156 million in 2000/01 represented a decline of 2.7 percent in real terms relative to the previous fiscal year. 65 percent of multilateral ODA was disbursed by the International Financial Institutions (principally AsDB), followed by UN agencies (24 percent), European Union (10 percent), and the Mekong River Commission (1 percent). Multilateral disbursements have tended to favour the transport, economic management, rural development, and energy sectors, absorbing almost three fifths of the total in 2000/01.

Progress Towards the Realization of the UN Programme for Reform

The United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in the Lao PDR comprises fifteen member organizations in total, of which in 2002, ten were based in the Lao PDR, and five in Bangkok, Thailand (please refer to Annex A). In November 2002, by decision of the UNCT, two Vientiane-based senior technical advisors from UNIDO and ILO joined the UNCT to represent their respective non-resident agencies. A particular effort was made in 2002 to make the UNCT monthly meetings more programme-focused, by including presentations on programmes/initiatives of cross-cutting interest in the agenda.

Working in close collaboration with the UN and its specialized agencies, the Bretton Woods Institutions (IMF and World Bank) and the Asian Development Bank are full members of the UNCT and participate in all country-level coordination activities. These activities include support to national efforts for achieving the MDGs, implementation of the UN Programme for Reform, harmonization and simplification of administrative procedures, sharing of services, security issues, and various partnership initiatives such as the Round Table process, and support to the PRSP/NPEP preparation process.

In 2002, progress was made in the key result areas of the UN coordination system workplan, including the MDG campaigning, monitoring and operational support; improving country level coordination and linkages between the UN instruments and national planning processes; advancement of the harmonization

³ The NPEP will be the Government's nationally-owned Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), and it will be fully consistent with the established guidelines.

⁴ The fiscal year starts October 1.

⁵ Committee for Planning and Cooperation (2002), *Foreign Aid Report 2000-2001*, Vientiane

and simplification agenda and more cost-effective common services; and building the UN coordination staff capacity. Several examples of good practices are highlighted below.

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the Lao PDR covering the period 2002-2006 was signed between the Government and the UNCT on 2 July, followed by a public launch with the entire development community on 4 July 2002. On the same occasion, the Resident Coordinator presented the Millennium Development Goals and targets, and emphasized the importance of attaining the nationally-adapted MDGs for the country, as well as monitoring and reporting progress along the way.

In the UNDAF, agreement was reached on the four major goals – (1) *development and poverty eradication policies and strategies*; (2) *response to basic human needs*; (3) *sustainable use of natural resources and preservation of cultural heritage*; and (4) *human rights, gender equality and good governance*. More specifically, each of the UNDAF goals:

- Responds to key issues/challenges identified in the Common Country Assessment (CCA);
- Supports the national development priorities and goals (outlined in the National Socio-Economic Development Plans and Strategies to 2005, 2010 and 2020, 7th RTM strategies, I-PRSP, and other key policy and strategy documents of the Government); and
- Supports the attainment of relevant goals of the *Millennium Declaration*, which not only fully incorporate all of the MDGs, but extend further to include other important goals (such as peace, security and disarmament – in particular eliminating UXO and drugs, development and poverty eradication, protecting our common environment, human rights, democracy and good governance, and protecting the vulnerable).

Guided by these goals, the rationale behind the UNDAF process remains to increase the collaboration among the UNCT, Government, and the wider donor community. The UNDAF document was uploaded on the UN system website www.unlao.org; and its publication and translation into the Lao language are expected to be completed in early 2003. Adequate mechanisms for the UNDAF implementation, follow-up and annual reviews are being put in-place, whilst ensuring complementarity and coherence with the MDG reporting.

The first MDG workshop for Asia and the Pacific region co-organized by UNDP/UNDG with technical support from the Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP, took place in Vientiane from 8-10 October 2002. There were 80 participants from 12 countries: Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. Out of these 12 countries, five had their MDGRs completed or nearing completions. Each country delegation included three members: a Government's focal point, a member of the UNCT, and the MDG focal point at UNDP. Also present were resource persons/representatives from the CSOs, facilitated by the Civil Society Division of UNDP/BRSP, UNICEF, ESCAP, UN Habitat, ILO, UN Staff College (as the workshop facilitator), UNDP HQ, and two SURFs in the Asia-Pacific.

The workshop pursued the key objectives to share experiences relating to the preparation of the MDGRs; to identify issues and strategies for policy-oriented MDG advocacy; and to better understand programmatic and operational linkages between MDGs and UN programmes. The main themes emerging from the workshop included:

- The MDGs as the guiding framework for the UN system
- National ownership over the MDGs
- Coherence between various policy and programme frameworks at the country level
- Focus on the eight MDGs is consistent with the rights-based approach to development
- Claims and conclusions regarding the MDGs can be shaped by choice of indicator, source of data and level of (dis)aggregation

- Impact of the reform of trade and financial systems on the achievement of the MDGs
- Role of civil society in the MDG-related activities

As next steps, it was agreed that at the country level the UN system should demonstrate effective leadership and teamwork, involving all relevant stakeholders, to ensure a coherent process for the MDG advocacy and reporting. It is also crucial to develop strong linkages between the MDG targets and existing plans and frameworks, in particular the PRSP/NPEP. The UN should support the preparation of costing studies and resource mobilization/allocation strategies. It is imperative to mainstream the rights-based approach to development, and work with NGOs and CSOs on social justice issues affecting the MDGs. To help ensure the accuracy and consistency of data, and build the statistical and monitoring capacity of government and non-government partners is another action item.

All participating country delegations developed and presented MDG Action Plans for 2003.

The dialogue on poverty became very intense towards the end of 2002, as UN agencies, BWIs and some bilateral donor agencies started providing active support to the Government's **preparation of the NPEP**, and the Government has already committed to incorporate the MDGs in the NPEP.

As every year, in 2002 the UNCT issued **the UN Development Award** in commemoration of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, and the UN Day. The award went to Nong Bouathong Tai Primary School in Vientiane for a recycling scheme and other innovative development activities that benefited both the school and the local community. Under this scheme with the assistance of local organizations (PADETC and Education for Cleanliness), the pupils retrieve hard rubbish from segregated collection points and sell it at local markets for recycling.

On the occasion of the UN Day, the Resident Coordinator reminded the Government, development partners and the public of goals and principles reflected in the UN Charter, and addressed the growing inequalities in human development leading to increased instability throughout the world. The joint commemoration events and media campaign helped to promote the common role and mandate of the UN, whilst recognizing and encouraging local self-initiatives for development and poverty eradication.

HQ Support to UN System Coordination

The UNCT continued to receive good support from HQ throughout 2002, primarily from UNDG and DGO, but also from ACC/CCPOQ and various UN agency HQ and Regional Offices. UNDG and DGO provided the UNCT with a series of guidelines on the key aspects of inter-agency coordination emanating from the MDGs, CCA/UNDAF, PRSP, human rights based approach to development, HIV/AIDS, key cross-cutting issues, and the UN Programme for Reform. DGO continued to update the UNCT on recent developments of interest to the Resident Coordinator System. The electronic resources and discussion forums, such as RCNet, DevLink and MDGNet, have been very useful.

In June 2002, the UN Coordination Specialist benefited greatly from attending the first regional training of the UN coordination staff in Bangkok. This workshop was an excellent opportunity to share UN system experiences and best practices across the region, gain a better understanding of the CCA/UNDAF, MDGs, and their linkages to PRSP, and learn about new developments in the UN Reform process and the Resident Coordinator system. Participation in this training enabled the UN Coordination Specialist to contribute more effectively towards strengthened and improved UN system coordination at the country level.

2. Results Table of the UN Coordination System in 2002

Coordination objectives	Expected results as stated in the previous workplan (for 2002)	Actual results achieved (e.g. policy changes implemented, numbers, proportion of people reached, cost and resource savings, application of training)	Cooperation strategies	Lessons learnt and good practice
PART 1				
<p>Improved support to national efforts to achieve the MDGs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint advocacy, communication activities and campaigning 	<p>1/ Improved knowledge and raised awareness of the MDGs targeting the UN staff, GOL and general public.</p> <p>2/ Issued the annual UN Development Award 2002 and commemorated international days (e.g. IDEP) with a view to promoting local poverty eradication initiatives.</p>	<p>1/ Improved knowledge and raised awareness of the MDGs in general (rationale, goals, targets, indicators, reporting and its impact) among the UN staff, GOL counterparts, development partners and public. This creates a baseline for further advocacy for the attainment of MDGs in the Lao context.</p> <p>2/ Increased public awareness of the UN mandate and the MDG #7. Recognized local self-initiative with a potential for replication: school garbage bank. Marked many international days: for Population, Environment, Children, Food, and others.</p>	<p>Individual agency or coordinated UNCT public information strategies and advocacy. Presentations on the UNDAF/MDG to the GOL and donors.</p>	<p>Challenge remains to integrate the in-depth knowledge of the MDGs in various sectors and levels of the GOL.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and reporting 	<p>1/ Held a UN/GOL MDG</p>	<p>1/ Hosted the first MDG</p>	<p>1/ All country stakeholders</p>	<p>Example: development of a</p>

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	<p>workshop to outline the MDGR preparation process and strategy, whilst coordinating similar parallel processes, e.g. UNDAF.</p> <p>2/ Develop and/or strengthen a national MDG indicator database.</p>	<p>workshop for Asia and the Pacific co-organized by UNDP/UNDG, attended by UNDP, UNCT and Govt. of 12 countries and HQ (8-10 Oct. 2002 in Vientiane). Resulted in brief MDGR action plans for each country.</p> <p>2/ Consultant identified to help update the CCA database and restructure it in line with the MDG indicators.</p>	<p>invited to attend the opening session. The entire Lao UNCT and over 10 GOL representatives invited to participate in the MDG regional workshop.</p> <p>2/ Collaboration over the statistical database should involve the UN Statistical Indicator Theme Group and relevant GOL agencies.</p>	<p>GIS-based map and linked database on trafficking of women and children in the Upper Mekong sub-region by UNESCO, ESCAP, UNOPS and UN Working Group on Trafficking (based in Thailand). Many statistical data in the Lao PDR are unreliable; the data research is necessary for any informed decision-making. A long-term objective should be to encourage the practice of information-based policy planning.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational support focusing on strategic priorities outlined in the UNDAF (state relevant MDGs and cross-cutting themes, e.g. human rights, gender, disaster management, peace-building and recovery) 	<p>1/ Functioning UNDAF Monitoring Group (using TOR from the UNDAF document) and other UN Theme/Working Groups on key sectoral or cross-cutting issues; information sharing and collaborative initiatives.</p> <p>2/ Print the overview of follow-up in the Lao PDR to</p>	<p>1/ Exchange of information and experiences, and collaborative initiatives on relevant cross-cutting themes: HIV/AIDS, rural development and food security, education, disaster management, and operations. E.g. the TG on RD and food security held several consultation meetings, published a newsletter, and developed the TG's website.</p> <p>2/ The overview outlining</p>	<p>All UNCT member agencies took part in the UNDAF process.</p> <p>Elaboration of draft Participation Action Plan for the formulation of the GOL's National Poverty Eradication Programme (NPEP) across sectors and levels of Government.</p>	<p>Examples of collaborative efforts in support of the MDGs include: WFP/WHO addition of deworming (anti-helminth) activities to a school feeding programme of WFP in Oudomxay (MDGs #1, 4, 6); UNFPA/UNICEF/WHO anthropological study on childbirth practices (MDG #4 and 5); UNICEF/WHO studies on iodine deficiency disease and iodination of salt (MDGs #1 and 4); ILO/</p>

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	the major UN world conferences and global summits of the 1990s, representing the IDT framework.	the IDT framework reviewed by the GOL, finalized, and ready for printing in early 2003.		UNIDO collaboration in tackling the obstacles that hamper the enterprise development; and UNESCO/SUNV/WB/ Govt. of NZ Nam Ha ecotourism project developed into the national training centre on tourism (MDG #7).
PART 2				
Improved country level coordination in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization of UN programme cycles 	The UN funding agencies started a new harmonized 5-year programme cycle from Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2006.	UN programmes better aligned using the UNDAF for 2002-2006. E.g. UNFPA CP III projects were developed based on 2000 CCA; UNDAF (2002) goals incorporated into the project logframes.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linkages between UN instruments and national planning processes, including PRSPs, and UNCT support to them 	The UNDAF goals reinforce linkages among the CCA key challenges, national development priorities, and the Millennium Declaration (including the MDGs).	GOL goals under NPEP to be consistent with: (1) the UN MDGs; (2) emphasized poverty reduction in the North; and (3) the specific requirements of the PRSP process recommended by the Bretton Woods Institutions.	GOL led coordination with key donors, including AsDB, WB, IMF, UNDP, and several bilateral donors, in the preparation of the GOL's NPEP scheduled for completion by mid-2003.	Importance of <i>early</i> high-level coordination between UN and Bretton Woods Institutions to ensure consistency between MDGs and PRSP processes. Need for improved in-country coordination to explain to the GOL links between MDGs and PRSP processes.

Coordination objectives	Expected results as stated in the previous workplan (for 2002)	Actual results achieved (e.g. policy changes implemented, numbers, proportion of people reached, cost and resource savings, application of training)	Cooperation strategies	Lessons learnt and good practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of CCA 	<p>1/ The CCA disseminated to the GOL, bi-/multi-lateral donors and civil society.</p> <p>2/ Update the UN common statistical database (formerly the CCA database) and combine it with the MDGR mechanism.</p>	<p>1/ The CCA identifying key issues/challenges disseminated and used for indicators, analysis of the development situation, and as a basis for new development interventions.</p> <p>2/ Work to start in early 2003.</p>	<p>All UNCT member agencies fully participated in the CCA and UNDAF processes.</p>	<p>The CCA and UNDAF are used as a basis for allocating funds to support studies that would eventually lead to project formulation, or to more concrete partnerships.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of UNDAF 	<p>1/ Held the UNDAF consultation/ launching workshop with the GOL and key development partners; the UNDAF process completed and document released.</p> <p>2/ Identify and share the UNCT's geographical areas of work leading to better coordination.</p>	<p>1/ The UNDAF process completed and document available as the key reference on the goals, objectives, strategies and resources of the UN system from 2002-2006.</p> <p>2/ Identified the UNCT's geographical areas of work leading to better coordination. The information on project locations and the mapping software present a potential for setting a UN development database.</p>	<p>Increased awareness of other agency programmes which was facilitated by the UNDAF has allowed agency supported activities to be 'piggy-backed' or 'jointly financed' at lower cost than if done independently, e.g. WHO adding school deworming to a WFP school feeding program, a joint birthing practices study by WHO/UNICEF/UNFPA.</p>	<p>The UNDAF matrix provides a source of information in bringing about joint initiatives.</p> <p>Long term project planning and fixed budgeting systems sometimes make it difficult to be 'opportunistic' in finding areas of collaboration. Extra-budgetary funding is sometimes more flexible than UN system funds.</p>
<p>Increasingly collaborative, efficient and cost-effective coordination</p>				

Coordination objectives	Expected results as stated in the previous workplan (for 2002)	Actual results achieved (e.g. policy changes implemented, numbers, proportion of people reached, cost and resource savings, application of training)	Cooperation strategies	Lessons learnt and good practice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Premises 	<p>Strengthen the 'Virtual' UN House and consider possibilities of common UN premises.</p>	<p>The GOL has proposed constructing a new rent-free building for UNDP in exchange for waiving the GLOC contribution it owes. As many UN agencies are currently paying rent, cost-savings could be achieved if all agencies could be accommodated in the new building.</p>	<p>Discussions are ongoing between UNDP and GOL.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common Services (include service provider and users, and specific cost/resource savings for each) 	<p>More cost effective communications system; supported implementation of the UN Security Plan.</p>	<p>1/ Shared communications system through Telenor VSAT system installed in Apr. 2001⁶, with shared video conferencing facilities, voice over IP (internet protocol), and fax over IP. 2/ The UN Security Plan implemented: UN wardens, security zones, and 24-hour emergency contacts system in place. 3/ Data collection by the 'feasibility study on improved and shared medical services for UN staff' consultants has started;</p>	<p>Collaboration through Inter-Agency Admin. Officers Group and UN warden system. Three sub-groups established under the IAAOG: procurement, HR, and finance.</p>	

⁶ The capacity of downlink 2048 Kbps and uplink a minimum of 64 Kbps up to 768 Kbps

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		recommendations to be ready by Apr. 2003.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization/simplification measures, e.g. personnel policies, programme preparation and implementation, financial procedures 	Make progress in implementing the harmonization and simplification agenda.	<p>Held initial discussions and exchange of information with the UNDG Executive Committee organizations on harmonization and simplification of programme implementation modalities on 11 Dec. 2002.</p> <p>Discussion on harmonization of DSA and salaries for GOL officials took place at informal donor meetings.</p>	<p>Discussion and exchange of information on UN policies and rules applied at different agencies, and potential for harmonization.</p> <p>* Joint evaluation mission by UNESCO/ADB to examine infrastructure work at the World Heritage Site in Luang Prabang.</p>	<p>With regard to joint programmes, the UN Alternative Development project in Nonghet has not realized as a truly joint project: it is mostly funded and run by UNDCP with little input from the rest of agencies. When this project was launched 4 years ago, expectations had been higher.</p> <p>* In protecting the Lao World Heritage sites, in accordance with the 1972 Convention on the Preservation of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, better inter-agency coordination is required, as large-scale development projects may cause significant threat to the heritage sites.</p>
<p>Strengthened coordination capacity in the UN coordination system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing of RCS Support Unit 	The Office of the Resident Coordinator staffed with the international Exec. Assistant	The capacity of the Office of the RC strengthened through the recruitment of one	The two UN coordination staff fully funded from the SRC funds, provide service	Mission of the Exec. Assistant to the RC to assist the UNCT in Kazakhstan with the

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	to the RC and the national UN System Support Associate provide efficient support to the UN coordination system.	national support staff, training and self-learning. Ensured the provision of effective and professional support to the UN coordination system.	to the entire UNCT.	preparation of CCA analysis has strengthened the capacity and enabled the exchange of knowledge and expertise between the two UNCTs/Offices of the RC.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCT training 	All UN staff share understanding of/ commitment to the UNDAF and MDGs by means of introductory training.	<p>1/ The UN staff have basic understanding of the MDGs, CCA, UNDAF and other UN coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>2/ The Office of the RC has participated actively in the knowledge exchange networks, in particular MDGNet and RCNet.</p>	<p>1/ Presentations on the UNDAF/MDGs organized covering all agencies.</p> <p>2/ The Office of the RC share useful information and good examples with the UNCT.</p>	<p>Sharing information on the ongoing programmes and initiatives of various agencies through presentations at each monthly UNCT meeting.</p> <p>In April 2002, UNESCO fielded a multi-sectoral team from its office in Bangkok in order to enhance collaboration with the Vientiane-based UNCT members.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other measures 	<p>1/ Ensure media coverage of joint UNCT activities, promote public outreach and awareness of the UN's role.</p> <p>2/ The UN system website updated, and a mechanism established for its regular maintenance.</p>	<p>1/ Ensured media coverage of joint UNCT activities, promoted public outreach and awareness of the UN's role.</p> <p>2/ The UN system website updated, and a mechanism/ capacity established for its regular maintenance.</p>	<p>1/ Dissemination of information to strategic target groups and through the printed media to advocate for development goals.</p> <p>2/ The website management task rests with the Office of the RC, whilst individual agencies are responsible for providing up-to-date information on specific agency programmes.</p>	

3. 2003 Workplan of the UN Coordination System in the Lao PDR

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
PART 1: In PART 1 - “Improved support to national efforts to achieve the MDGs” – the UNCT provides the general outcomes or results that it expects to achieve collectively by the end of the year, and the activities the team intends to undertake to achieve its common goals. Specific operational programming activities of UN agencies related to the MDGs need not be included.								
Improved support to national efforts to achieve the MDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint advocacy, communication activities and campaigning 	Raise public awareness of the MDGs and position them at the center of policy dialogue using the MDGR.	Produce MDG information materials (posters, pamphlets, articles). Advocacy to concentrate on findings of the MDGR.	UNCT collaboration in the public information campaigning. Initiate/expand an existing dialogue with a wide range of national partners.	Throughout 2003	UNCT, Office of the RC, Public Information Office	3,000		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and reporting 	1/ Enhance the GOL’s capacity to monitor the progress on MDGs. 2/ Focus attention and stimulate action of decision-makers, donors, civil society and general public for the achievement of MDGs.	1/ Put systems (statistical database) and forums (statistical theme group) in place to support the GOL in monitoring progress on MDGs. 2/ Produce the first national MDGR for the Lao PDR.	1/ Use the data already collected/ analyzed, and build on partnerships in the PRSP, CCA, UNDAF, NHDR. 2/ Broad national ownership based on close consultation with the UN and other stakeholders.	By end-2003	GOL, UNCT, UN Statistical Indicator Theme Group, other UN theme/ working groups	25,000		

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operational support focusing on strategic priorities outlined in the UNDAF (state relevant MDGs and cross-cutting themes, e.g. human rights, gender, disaster management, peace-building and recovery) 	Complementary to joint advocacy/campaigning and support to preparation of the MDGR (above), the UN system should realign and focus its operational activities to achieve development outcomes which contribute directly to the MDGs. ⁷	<p>1/ Revamp the UN theme groups or coordination committees based on key elements of the UNDAF and MDGs. E.g. possibly initiate UN coordination groups on social services (health and education), and human trafficking.</p> <p>Potentially prepare a scoring sheet for agencies to assess how effectively they are supporting the MDGs through their programmes/projects.</p>	<p>1/ Professionalize the UN coordination committees: appoint chair and secretariat, prepare workplan, agenda, minutes, and report regularly to UNCT. Involve UN agency staff below the head of agency level.</p> <p>UNFPA assists the GOL in preparation of the National Population Policy incorporating the MDGs. With support from AsDB, the GOL is developing a Strategic Plan of Action for the medium-long-term development of the northern province.</p>	1/ 1 st -3 rd quarters	UNCT, existing UN theme/working groups, UN agency programme and operations staff, Office of the RC, intern(s), Public Information Office	12,000		

⁷ "The United Nations must align its activities with the priorities defined by the Millennium Declaration and by the global conferences of the past decade." (A/57/387 – *Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change, Report of the Secretary-General to the 57th Session of the GA, 9 Sept. 2002*)

⁸ "The ambitious, interlinked goals of the Millennium Declaration suggest an even greater demand for the Organization to approach its programme of work in a much more integrated fashion. It is also imperative that both the Member States and the United Nations entities have a clear understanding of who does what." (A/57/387)

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						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
		2/ Building on the ongoing UNCT project mapping exercise, establish a common "UN development database". 3/ Print the overview of follow-up in the Lao PDR to the major UN world conferences and global summits of the 1990s, representing the IDT framework.	2/ Centralize and make easily available the information on activities of all UN agencies, funds and programmes in the Lao PDR. ⁸ 3/ Incorporate GOL comments; develop an effective launching strategy which highlights a link between the IDTs and MDGs.	2/ By 3 rd quarter 3/ By end-1 st - beginning-2 nd quarter				
PART 2								
Improved country level coordination in: ⁹ • Harmonization of UN programme cycles	The UN funding agencies started a new harmonized 5-year programme cycle from Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2006.	No specific action on harmonization of programme cycles in required in 2003.	Strengthen the role of UNDAF as a joint planning and strategic framework for the entire cycle (see bullet 4 below).	Throughout 2003	UNCT, Office of the RC	0		

⁹ "...The United Nations agencies, funds and programmes working in each country will be able to pool their resources and undertake joint programming; common databases and knowledge networks will be established..." (A/57/387)

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages between UN instruments and national planning processes, including PRSPs, and UNCT support to them 	<p>Basic linkages among the national development goals, MDGs, and relevant UN interventions are explained in the UNDAF. NPEP/PRSP which sets national strategies for poverty reduction, should be used as an instrument for <i>integrating the MDGs fully within priorities, policies and resource allocation.</i></p>	<p>The UNCT collectively, and based on the individual agency expertise, will provide support to the NPEP/PRSP process.</p>	<p>Collaboration among a wide range of partners in the NPEP/PRSP process. Linkages to be reinforced across the UNDAF monitoring, MDGR preparation, UN coordination committees, RTM and donor forums.</p>	<p>Throughout 2003</p>	<p>UNCT, collaboration with all development stakeholders</p>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of CCA¹⁰ 	<p>1/ Ensure the CCA largely available to both English-speaking and non English-speaking audiences.</p> <p>2/ Reactivate the UN common</p>	<p>1/ Print and distribute the CCA in the Lao language. Extra English copies may need to be printed. Copy the CCA on CD-ROMs.</p> <p>2/ Update and restructure the</p>	<p>1/ Identify the needs/ seek most effective visual solutions.</p> <p>2/ UN Statistical Indicator Theme Group seek to the</p>	<p>1/ By end-2nd quarter</p> <p>2/ Starting 1st quarter;</p>	<p>1/ Public Information Office, Office of the RC</p> <p>2/ Database specialist, UN Statistical</p>	<p>20,000</p>		

¹⁰ "New planning instruments, such as the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, have helped to shape the analysis of national needs and priorities and translate broad objectives into mission-oriented tasks." (A/57/387)

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
	UN common statistical database and renew inter-agency collaboration on statistics.	existing CCA statistical indicator database in line with the MDGs.	Group, seek to the GOL involvement.	database by 2 nd quarter; collaboration continuous	Statistical Indicator TG, UNCT, Office of the RC			
• Preparation of UNDAF	Apply the UNDAF effectively as the UN planning and strategic framework by means of (1) wide distribution of the UNDAF publication; (2) meaningful implementation, monitoring and annual review; (3) UN staff training – see section 4.	1/ Print and distribute the UNDAF in English and Lao. Copy the UNDAF on CD-ROMs. 2/ Facilitator for launching the UNDAF monitoring/ MDG reporting to assist the UNCT in identifying suitable measures and structures to review/ monitor the UNDAF, and support the GOL in preparation of the MDGR in an integrated fashion.	1/ Carry out the UNDAF public campaign targeting various audiences, in conjunction with the MDGs. 2/ Encourage wide discussions among UN agency programme and operational staff; capture ideas; secure agreement and commitment towards concrete collaborative action and participation in the UN coordination committees on the key UNDAF aspects/MDGs.	1/ 2 nd -3 rd quarters 2/ 1 st quarter	1/ Public Information Office, Office of the RC, UNCT 2/ Short-term facilitator, Office of the RC, UNCT, all UN staff	30,000		
Increasingly collaborative, efficient and cost-effective								

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
coordination <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Premises 	Strengthen the 'Virtual' UN House and make progress towards a physical UN House.	Hold preliminary discussions on establishing a UN House in the Lao PDR.	Discussions on feasibility and possible options among the UNCT, and between the UNCT and GOL.	By end-4 th quarter	UNCT, GOL			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common Services 	<p>1/ Develop common services initiatives; and maintain/improve shared communications system.</p> <p>2/ Ensure the UN security system arrangements are in place and effectively implemented. Ensure that all UN staff are trained in personal security measures. Establish and develop the office of the Regional FSCO in the Lao PDR.</p> <p>3/ Take measures for improving the</p>	<p>1/ Create a common suppliers and HR database be used by UN agencies.</p> <p>2/ Design and carry out security training workshops for all UN staff. Recruit an assistant and purchase the necessary office equipment. Develop information sharing plan.</p> <p>3/ Complete the UN feasibility study on medical services</p>	<p>1/ Complete the supplier survey, and obtain CVs from competitive recruitment process to enter into the HR roster.</p> <p>2/ Secure inputs from staff and involve as many agencies as possible. Establish partners for contact point for information sharing and communications.</p> <p>3/ Secure inputs from staff; survey</p>	<p>1/ By 4th quarter</p> <p>2/ Throughout 2003</p> <p>3/ By 3rd quarter</p>	<p>1/ UN admin./ operations officers, LAN managers, UNCT</p> <p>2/ Regional FSCO, UN Security Assistant, DO and SMT</p> <p>3/ UN medical</p>	750 ¹¹		

¹¹ The cost of review/update of the UN Medical Guide only. The feasibility study is funded from the UNDG Seed Money for Common Services Initiative.

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
	for improving the quality and availability of medical services for UN staff and families.	medical services, review/assess recommendations and implement suitable options. Review/update the UN Medical Guide.	of medical service providers; review of outputs by the UNCT.		medical feasibility study consultants team, UNCT, Office of the RC			
• Harmonization/simplification measures	The GA called upon the UN funds and programmes to accord the issue of <i>S&H of Programme Implementation Modalities</i> ¹² high priority and to take concrete steps in the areas of: (1) decentralization and delegation of authority; (2) financial regulations; (3) procedures for implementing programmes and projects; (4) common shared services in country offices; and (5)	Initiate consultation among the UN funding agencies on implementation of the UNSG's Harmonization and Simplification package up to 2004. Examples of concrete planned initiatives to include: standardization of fees for national consultants; standardization of procurement procedures; using the same travel agencies, and harmonization of	Provide training to national counterparts for strengthening the national execution (NEX) capacity. Collect relevant information from UN agencies, Embassies and NGOs. Review the existing procurement process applied in various agencies and develop a common procedure. Conduct a survey of travel agencies based in Vientiane	Throughout 2003; specific activities by 4 th quarter	UNCT, Inter-Agency Admin. Officers Group and sub-groups, UN agency programme divisions			

¹² UN General Assembly Resolution 56/201 on the triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the UN

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
	offices; and (5) recruitment, remuneration and training of national project personnel.	DSA and travel allowances for local participants in the field activities.	and make a shared contract with the selected agencies.					
Strengthened coordination capacity in the UN coordination system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing of RCS Support Unit 	High quality professional and efficient support provided to the UNCT by the Office of the Resident Coordinator.	1/ The Office of the RC staffed with the international UN Coordination Specialist and national UN Coordination Associate (standardized titles). 2/ Pursue the available training and learning opportunities for the UN coordination staff.	1/ Office of the RC to be fully service-oriented and promote the joint UN coordination spirit and values. 2/ Office of the RC to be proactive in self-learning, and in using and contributing to the regional and global knowledge networks, e.g. RCNet and MDGNet.	Throughout 2003	Office of the RC, UNCT, cooperation with all UN staff	47,000		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNCT training 	1/ Develop good understanding, and introduce the	1/ Conduct 2-3 days training on the human rights based	1/ Ensure that UN development interventions give	1/ 3 rd quarter		12,000		

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
	introduce the application of human rights based approach to development in all UN programmes and projects. ¹³ 2/ Strengthen the UN team spirit; improve knowledge of the UNDAF, MDGs and other UN instruments; and promote daily cooperation among all UN staff.	human rights based approach to development for the UN/ key GOL counterparts. 2/ A UN staff retreat or training on the CCA/UNDAF/ MDGs. Exchange of relevant presentations. Organization of formal and informal joint UN events.	interventions give consideration to the promotion and protection of human rights focusing on the most vulnerable and disadvantaged. 2/ Stronger UN collaboration at all levels.	2/ From 1 st quarter - continuous				
• Other requirements (please specify)	1/ Enhance joint UN public information, media outreach and advocacy on key development issues. ¹⁴	1/ Secure professional support of Public Information Officer (UNV, 50 percent of time). Produce joint UN publications, articles, brochures, posters, pictures,	1/ Inter-agency collaboration in the area of public information; exchange of ideas. Promote the image of 'One UN'.	1/ Throughout 2003	UNCT, Office of the RC, Public Information Office	30,000		

¹³ "United Nations country teams – including United Nations funds and programmes, the specialized agencies and the World Bank – need access to information, analysis and examples of how to include human rights in country programmes." (A/57/387)

¹⁴ "The United Nations has a compelling story to tell. That story must be told well, because public support is essential for strengthening the Organization." (A/57/387)

Coordination objectives	Outcomes to be achieved in 2003	Planned activities to reach outcomes	Cooperation strategies (joint programmes, partnerships, inter-agency theme groups)	Timeframe	Responsibility (RC, UNCT, Theme Group)	Funds required to achieve outcomes (in US\$)		
						SRC and UNCCF	UN agencies	Other
	2/ Provide the UN coordination function with sufficient and up-to-date technical base and necessary logistics.	calendars, development column in newspaper etc. Hold presentations, launches and other public events. Maintain the UN system website: a focal point from each agency is to be nominated to provide up-to-date information for the website 2/ Procure equipment and software. Cover miscellaneous costs: photocopy, advertisements, telephone, fax etc.		2/ 2 nd -3 rd quarters; throughout 2003				
Total in US\$						179,750		

4. Report on the Utilization of Funds Allocated to Support Coordination Functions in the Lao PDR in 2002

Coordination objectives	Activities undertaken in 2002	Outcomes achieved in 2002	Expenditures (in US\$)					
			SRC and UNFCC Funds			UN agencies ¹⁵	Govt.	Donors
			Allotment	Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments ¹⁶			
Improved support to national efforts to achieve the MDGs								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint advocacy, communication activities and campaigning 	<p>1/ Produced a MDG brochure in English and Lao.</p> <p>Held PowerPoint presentations on the MDGs/UNDAF for all UN staff.</p> <p>Published several popular articles on the MDGs in local newspapers.</p> <p>Added a section on MDGs and MDG resources to the UNCT website.</p> <p>Printed and disseminated the MDG calendar for 2003.</p> <p>2/ Issued the annual UN Development Award 2002 (environment theme) and commemorated the IDEP with a wide</p>	<p>1/ Improved knowledge and raised awareness of the MDGs in general (rationale, goals, targets, indicators, reporting and its impact) among the UN staff, GOL counterparts, development partners and public. This creates a baseline for further advocacy for the attainment of MDGs in the Lao context.</p> <p>2/ Increased public awareness of the UN mandate and the MDG #7. Recognized local self-initiative with a potential for replication:</p>	5,000	4,558				

¹⁵ The amount received and name(s) of agency(ies)

¹⁶ Provide separately details on type of commitment, date of signature of contract or P.O. and date(s) when payments are due.

Coordination objectives	Activities undertaken in 2002	Outcomes achieved in 2002	Expenditures (in US\$)					
			SRC and UNFCC Funds			UN agencies ¹⁵	Govt.	Donors
			Allotment	Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments ¹⁶			
	media campaign.	school garbage bank.						
• Monitoring and reporting	At the UNDAF/ MDG consultative workshop in May, CCA/UNDAF public launch in July, and the MDG regional workshop in Oct. 2002, the RC approached the GOL and donor community on the MDGs and national MDG reporting.	The GOL focal ministries assigned to prepare the first national MDGR with support from the UN. A brief MDG action plan jointly drafted by the GOL and 'country team' in outcome of the MDG regional workshop.	4,000	937				
• Operational support focusing on strategic priorities outlined in the UNDAF (state relevant MDGs and cross-cutting themes, e.g. human rights, gender, disaster management, peace-building and recovery)	1/ Several UN Theme/Working Groups (refer to Annex B) on key cross-cutting themes functioned during 2002. 2/ The overview of follow-up in the Lao PDR to the major world conferences and global summits of the 1990s reviewed with the GOL; the GOL's comments finalized. Publication specialist	1/ Exchange of information and experiences, and collaborative initiatives on relevant cross-cutting themes: HIV/AIDS, rural development and food security, education, disaster management, and operations. 2/ The overview finalized and ready for printing in early 2003. It describes the status of national commitments, policies and indicators associated with the International Development Targets	7,000	3,280				

Coordination objectives	Activities undertaken in 2002	Outcomes achieved in 2002	Expenditures (in US\$)					
			SRC and UNFCC Funds			UN agencies ¹⁵	Govt.	Donors
			Allotment	Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments ¹⁶			
	carried out edit/lay out the publication.	(IDTs), and provides a foundation for the MDGR.						
Improved country level coordination in:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of UN programme cycles 	As per an earlier agreement, the UN funding agencies started a new harmonized 5-year programme cycle from Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2006.	UN programmes better aligned using the UNDAF for 2002-2006.	0	0				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linkages between UN instruments and national planning processes, including PRSPs, and UNCT support to them 	Linkages addressed through the UNDAF process. Support to the PRSP process was funded from separate sources.	The UNDAF goals reinforce linkages among the CCA key challenges, national development priorities, and the MDGs.	0	0				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of CCA 	1/ The CCA in English language published; CCA/UNDAF public launch held in July 2002 with the GOL and the entire development community. The CCA translated into Lao; the Lao publication to be issued in early 2003.	1/ The CCA identifying key issues/challenges disseminated and used for indicators, analysis of the development situation, and as a basis for new development interventions.	14,000	7,468				

Coordination objectives	Activities undertaken in 2002	Outcomes achieved in 2002	Expenditures (in US\$)					
			SRC and UNFCC Funds			UN agencies ¹⁵	Govt.	Donors
			Allotment	Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments ¹⁶			
	2/ Database specialist identified to help update the CCA database/restructure it in line with the MDGs.	2/ Work to start in early 2003.						
• Preparation of UNDAF	1/ The UNCT/GOL UNDAF consultation workshop held in May; the UNDAF document signed on 2 July; UNDAF publicly launched on 4 July 2002 and shared with the key development partners. The UNDAF publication is nearing completion. 2/ Launched an exercise to map in a systematic manner all ongoing and planned projects of the UNCT by province/district. Procured the mapping software and trained the UN System Support Associate.	1/ The UNDAF process completed and document available as the key reference on the goals, objectives, strategies and resources of the UN system from 2002-2006. 2/ Identified the UNCT's geographical areas of work leading to better coordination. The information on project locations and the mapping software present a potential for setting a UN development database.	16,000	18,524				
Increasingly collaborative, efficient and cost-effective coordination								
• Common Premises	Sustained the 'Virtual' UN House and	Discussions on new premises ongoing with	0	0				

Coordination objectives	Activities undertaken in 2002	Outcomes achieved in 2002	Expenditures (in US\$)					
			SRC and UNFCC Funds			UN agencies ¹⁵	Govt.	Donors
			Allotment	Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments ¹⁶			
	considered possibilities of common UN premises.	the GOL.						
• Common Services	<p>1/ Shared communications system and service of a UN Security Assistant.</p> <p>2/ Commenced a joint UN feasibility study on improved and shared medical services for UN staff and families.</p> <p>3/ Printed the UN 24-hour emergency contacts plastic cards. Carried out the UN pricing survey.</p>	<p>1/ More cost effective communications; the UN Security Plan implemented: UN wardens and security zones in place.</p> <p>2/ Data collection by the consultants team has started; the feasibility study recommendations to be ready by Apr. 2003.</p> <p>3/ UN 24-hour emergency contacts system in place. Reviewed the Post Adjustment Multiplier.</p>	<p>1/ Funded from the UNCT's cost-share security budget.</p> <p>2/ Funded from the UNDG Seed Money for Common Services Initiative.</p> <p>3/ 500</p>	222				
• Harmonization/ simplification measures								
Strengthened coordination capacity in the UN coordination system								
• Staffing of RCS Support Unit	The Office of the RC managed by the international Exec. Assistant to the RC throughout 2003.	The capacity of the Office of the RC strengthened. Ensured the provision of effective and professional support	47,000	45,863				

Coordination objectives	Activities undertaken in 2002	Outcomes achieved in 2002	Expenditures (in US\$)					
			SRC and UNFCC Funds			UN agencies ¹⁵	Govt.	Donors
			Allotment	Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments ¹⁶			
	<p>Recruited the national UN System Support Associate starting from March 2003.</p> <p>The UNSSA trained in website management (PhotoShop and DreamWeaver) and mapping (ArcView).</p> <p>Upgraded the office equipment and software.</p> <p>Photocopy, printing, advertisements, telephone, fax and other misc. items.</p>	to the UN coordination system.						
• UNCT training	<p>1/ All UN staff benefited from the MDG/UNDAF presentations.</p> <p>2/ Exec. Assistant to the RC attended the training of UN coordination officers for Asia-Pacific in Bangkok, June 2002.</p>	<p>1/ The UN staff share basic understanding of the MDGs, CCA, UNDAF and other UN coordination mechanisms.</p> <p>2/ The Office of the RC participates actively in the knowledge exchange networks.</p>	0	0				2/ Financed by UNDG.
• Other requirements	1/ Used 50 percent of time of the UN Public	1/ Ensured media coverage of joint UNCT	3,500	3,317				

Coordination objectives	Activities undertaken in 2002	Outcomes achieved in 2002	Expenditures (in US\$)					
			SRC and UNFCC Funds			UN agencies ¹⁵	Govt.	Donors
			Allotment	Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments ¹⁶			
(please specify)	Information Officer (starting from Oct. 2002) to enhance the UN joint advocacy and public information. Shared the cost of Photographer to take pictures on development and update photo library. 2/ Managed the UN system website (task of the UNSSA).	activities, promoted public outreach and awareness of the UN's role. 2/ The UN system website updated, and a mechanism/ capacity established for its regular maintenance.						
Total in US\$			97,000	84,169				

5. Annexes

Annex A: Composition of the United Nations Country Team in the Lao PDR

UN Resident Coordinator	Mr. Finn Reske-Nielsen ¹⁷
Funds, Programmes and Agencies Represented	Name and Title
(a) Resident:	
AsDB	Mr. Paul Turner, Country Director
FAO	Mr. Ramadhar, Representative a.i. ¹⁸
IMF	Mr. Eric Sidgwick, Representative
UNDCP	Mr. Halvor J. Kolshus, Representative
UNFPA	Mr. Stephen Chee, Representative a.i. ¹⁹
UNICEF	Ms. Inese Zalitis, Representative
WB	Mr. Enrique Crousillat, Country Manager ²⁰
WFP	Mr. Malcolm Duthie, Representative
WHO	Dr. Giovanni Deodato, Representative
ILO project office	Ms. Fiona Howell, Chief Technical Advisor ²¹
UNIDO project office	Mr. Mikael Brenning, Senior Technical Advisor ²²
UNDP	Ms. Setsuko Yamazaki, Deputy Resident Representative (Programme) Ms. Michele Ots, Deputy Resident Representative (Operations)
UNSECOORD	Mr. Joe Brady, Regional Field Security Coordination Officer (covering China, Mongolia, Vietnam, Myanmar and Lao PDR) ²³
(b) Non-resident:	
ILO (Bangkok)	Mr. Ian Chambers, Director
IOM (Bangkok)	Mr. Farooq Azam, Regional Representative
UNESCO (Bangkok)	Mr. Sheldon Shaeffer, Director
UNHCR (Bangkok)	Mr. Jahanshah Assadi, Regional Representative
UNIDO (Bangkok)	Mr. Claudio Scaratti, Regional Representative

¹⁷ Posted in Aug. 2002; until July 2002 Ms. Kari Nordheim-Larsen, UN Resident Coordinator

¹⁸ Posted in Sept. 2002; until end-June 2002 Mr. Tsukasa Kimoto, Representative, FAO

¹⁹ Posted in Sept. 2002; until Aug. 2002 Ms. Patrizia Franceschinis, Representative, UNFPA

²⁰ Posted in July 2002; until May 2002 Ms. Linda Schneider, Representative, WB

²¹ Joined the UNCT in Nov. 2002

²² Joined the UNCT in Nov. 2002

²³ Posted in Oct. 2002

Annex B: Composition of the UN Theme/Working Groups in the Lao PDR

UN Theme/Working Groups	Membership and <u>Chairs</u>	Mandate
HIV/AIDS Theme Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WHO/ RC</u> as deputy chair • UNAIDS as secretariat • UNDCP • UNDP • UNESCO • UNFPA • UNICEF • WB • AsDB • NCCAB • NCLE • Lao Red Cross • AusAID 	<p>The HIV/AIDS TG is a principle vehicle for bringing together the efforts and resources of the UN system and its partners to support the national response to HIV/AIDS epidemic. The group meets every quarter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JICA • CARE International • Australian Red Cross • Save the Children Fund (UK) • Norwegian Church Aid • PSI
UN Theme Group on Rural Development and Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>FAO</u> • UNCT • GOL ministries, bi- and multilateral donors, NGOs, mass organizations and media active in the fields of RD and food security 	<p>Mobilize support for the GOL's efforts to implement the Plan of Action of the World Food Summit. Provide mechanism for exchanging information and experiences, and for creating synergies among the UN and other stakeholders on RD and food security. Establish networking with similar TGs at regional/global levels. The group met twice in 2002.</p>
Informal Group on Education	<p>Relevant UN agencies, GOL ministries, bilateral donors, NGOs, mass organizations, anyone interested in education matters</p>	<p>The group meets informally every six weeks on a specific education theme. Information sharing, discussions, no chair or minutes.</p>
UN Statistical Indicator Theme Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Chair</u> to be designated • UNCT including non-resident agencies • Relevant GOL, donor and NGO resource persons to be identified 	<p>Established as part of the CCA process to identify data for inclusion in the CCA Indicator Framework. The group is being reformed to support the MDGR preparation process.</p>
UN Disaster Management Team (DMT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>WFP/ RC</u> • UNCT • NDMO and relevant GOL ministries • Donors and NGOs involved in disaster management 	<p>Coordinate donor assistance in all phases of disaster management, including preparedness, relief/ response and rehabilitation. The group meets on an ad-hoc basis, normally several times during August-October when floods occur.</p>
Inter-Agency Administrative Officers Group	<p>Operations/ administrative officers of all UN agencies, Bretton Woods Institutions and AsDB</p>	<p>Review and coordinate operational matters and provide recommendations to the UNCT. The group meets on a monthly basis preceding the UNCT meetings.</p>