

Results of UN Coordination 2003
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Coordination Objectives	Expected results (as stated in 2003 workplan)	Actual results achieved	Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities	Expenditures (US \$)					
				SRC and UNCCF			Other		
				Allotment	Expenditures	Un-disbursed ¹	UN Agencies	Government	Donors
Coordination Objective: Improved support to national efforts to achieve the MDGs									
Joint advocacy, communication and campaigning	Raise public awareness of the MDGs and position them at the center of policy dialogue using the MDGR.	<p>Policy dialogue opportunities on MDGs were increased through substantive MDG structure put in place in 2003 - MDG/UNDAF theme groups, National Technical Working Group, National Supervisory Committee, MDG Secretariat, regular agenda item for UNCT meetings etc. Awareness of MDGs increased among UN staff and Government through intensive workshops held in January and May 2003 (on MDG rationale, goals, targets, indicators, reporting, alignment of programmes etc).</p> <p>Results in media and public awareness of MDGs included national television coverage of 6 MDG video clips and HIVAIDS awareness TV campaign (screened during month of Oct for UN Day and International Poverty Day), wide distribution of MDG brochure (all UN staff, Government Ministries and depts.), regular newspaper coverage of MDGs through RC column, and other articles where appropriate. Furthermore, international focus on the Lao PDR and MDGs achieved through presentation by Resident Coordinator at the 2015 Copenhagen conference in Sept 2003. At UN Day, the MDG drawing competition resulted in increased awareness among children of MDGs, guests at UN Day, and the general public. A 2004 MDG calendar was conceived and produced.</p>	<p>Active participation and discussion by interagency and across government through UNDAF/MDG theme groups, individual UN agencies, coordinated UNCT activities, and presentations to UNCT, Government, donors, UNV.</p> <p>Excellent cooperation between UNDP Public Information Office, and Office of the Resident Coordinator.</p>		\$1,238.27		UNFPA: \$800 FAO: \$200		
Monitoring and reporting	<p>1. Enhance the government's capacity to monitor the progress on MDGs.</p> <p>2. Focus attention and stimulate action of decision-makers, donors, civil society and general public for the</p>	<p>1. Strong leadership provided by Government and UNCT in establishing structure to monitor MDGs. A National Supervisory Committee, National Technical Working Group and National MDG Secretariat were established under the leadership of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>1. Draft MDGR by UNCT and Government through active participation of UNDAF/MDG theme groups</p> <p>2. Theme groups formed through</p>		\$12,490.25		UNDP NY (MDG TF): \$27,800 UNDP Laos: \$6,000 UNFPA: \$4,000		

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	and general public for the achievement of MDGs.	<p>to oversee first MDGR. Joint government and UN inter-agency UNDAF/MDG theme groups were also established at a technical level co-chaired by a government representative and UNCT member, to draft the first MDGR and agree on baseline indicators and targets. Excellent cooperation and participation was experienced by both government and UN agencies. In 2003, the draft MDGR was produced, due for finalization in early 2004.</p> <p>2. UNDAF/MDG theme groups engaged in consistent discussion and dialogue on MDGs. A special MDG statistical database was established (in Office of the Resident Coordinator) that was completed and handed over to the Government (National Statistics Centre) for their monitoring of MDG data along with National Poverty Eradication Programme, National Human Development Report, and other development related data. Furthermore, the UN system assisted the government in the establishment of an MDG Secretariat within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to provide support and build capacity towards Government leadership of the MDG process. The project was jointly funded by UNDP New York and Laos, and UNFPA Laos. This funding provided technical assistance and infrastructure and included a short-term consultant to assist with editing the first MDGR, as well as office renovation, IT infrastructure, and purchasing office equipment.</p>	<p>formed through extensive consultation with UNCT and Government. Active participation by members of Statistical Indicators theme group co-chaired by ORC and National Statistics Centre. MDG Secretariat a joint initiative of UNDP and UNFPA Laos.</p>						

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Operational support to MDGs - strategic UNDAF outcomes (see subsections below)	<i>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.</i>				\$979.79					
Poverty and hunger	<p>First National Growth and Poverty Strategy (local PRSP) was prepared and shared with the donor community at the Round Table Meeting in Sept 2003. It contains strong links to achievement of MDGs. The UN system provided substantive support to the government in the preparation of the NGPS, and individual agency inputs to the draft documents were coordinated through Office of the Resident Coordinator. In 2004 the costings exercise and implementation strategies of both NGPS and MDGs will be closely linked. In terms of UN agency support to the Government to achieve the MDG on eradication of poverty and hunger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP will assist the Government in implementation of NGPS including the establishing performance indicators using MDGs • the national opium elimination programme of UNODC is directly linked to the poverty eradication programme, and to the MDGs • ILO supported the Integrated Rural Accessibility Planning (IRAP) and labour-based technology in rural infrastructure development projects, in cooperation with some World Bank and ADB supported road projects, to assist in rural infrastructure and development. • UNESCO continued to support the non-formal education sector with government counterparts to contribute to poverty reduction through more effective education and training activities, the implementation of income generating programmes focusing on small scale enterprise through education and skills development. 	<p>Inter-agency and across Government MDG/UNDAF Theme Group on Income, Hunger and Environment</p> <p>The Round Table Meeting Process supported by UNDP in coordination with UN agencies</p> <p>Individual programmes of UN agencies</p>								

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Education	UNFPA and UNICEF supported training of trainers and teachers for primary and secondary schools in selected districts of 10 provinces to improve the quality of teaching in newly integrated subjects of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH), population, drug prevention, HIV/AIDS prevention and life skills in schools and community learning centres. Teachers and students guides have been revised and upgraded. UNFPA and UNICEF collaborated closely towards more open dialogue with the Ministry of Education and undertook a joint monitoring mission. With support from UNESCO and UNICEF the government is finalizing the Education for All Action Plan. The UN System came together to advocate for increased government spending on girls education during the launch of the UNICEF <u>State of the World's Children</u> Report. The UN System also strongly advocated for inclusion of Education as an important component of the NGPS. UNESCO undertook a major study on gender disparities in primary and lower secondary education and presented the findings to the Ministry of Education decision makers in a meeting co-organized by UNICEF in December, 2003.	<p>Inter-agency and across Government MDG/UNDAF Theme Group on Health and Education</p> <p>Individual programmes of UN agencies</p> <p>Education focus supported by UN system in National Poverty Eradication Programme</p>							
Gender equality	UN system supported a number of initiatives of Government to align policies and programmes towards greater gender equality including preparation and submission of first CEDAW report in April 2003, government training on gender mainstreaming and gender awareness, and gender policies introduced to government operational manuals and organizational guidelines. In two northern provinces of Oudomxay and Luang Namtha, UNFPA supported gender and reproductive health training and ensured that gender aspects were mainstreamed in the training for Lao Women's Union trainers and volunteers. In the development of training manuals for master trainers, district trainers and village volunteers, the analysis placed particular emphasis on gender issues and on possible solutions to address harmful practices. Working with the Lao Women's Union, UNICEF has been supporting village planning around children and women in eight provinces.	<p>UN system support to the Gender Resource and Information for Development (GRID) Centres</p> <p>Gender mainstreaming through individual programmes of UN agencies</p> <p>Gender focus supported by UN system in National Poverty Eradication Programme</p>							

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Child mortality	In efforts to raise immunization coverage UNICEF has initiated support to Government on district micro-planning in 7 districts.	<p>Inter-agency and across Government MDG/UNDAF Theme Group on Health and Education</p> <p>Individual programmes of UN agencies</p> <p>Health focus supported by UN system in National Poverty Eradication Programme</p>							
Maternal health	Emergency obstetric care was introduced as part of the Safe Motherhood Initiative and training and follow-up monitoring were conducted jointly by WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF. The Reproductive Health (RH) Steering Committee was established under the chairmanship of the Governor in the southern provinces of Saravane, Sekong and Attapeu under UNFPA's support, which guide and oversee the integration of core RH services. The baseline data in these areas have been established. The nationwide contraceptive needs were met by UNFPA which also obtained the help of JICA (yet to arrive in 2004). The RH commodity logistics management system has been designed and training conducted for all provinces for systematic flow of information and commodities and improved planning. This is expected to reduce the unmet need for family planning. The development of a comprehensive RH policy has been initiated, led by the Ministry of Health, supported by UNFPA. Furthermore, UNDP provided funding to WHO to address maternal health through pilot projects.	<p>Inter-agency and across Government MDG/UNDAF Theme Group on Health and Education</p> <p>Individual programmes of UN agencies</p> <p>Health focus supported by UN system in National Poverty Eradication Programme</p>							

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HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	<p>In 2003 the UN system continued its support to a multi-sectoral HIV AIDS response through a wide range of projects and programmes across the UN system. The UN supported the Government to produce an Advocacy Strategy and Action Plan on HIV/AIDS 2003-2005 and the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation system on HIV/AIDS. A mid term review of the HIV AIDS Plan of Action was initiated in late 2003 to refocus a results based approach and align with MDG targets. UN support was provided to the establishment of HIV AIDS self help groups across the country and to a feasibility study to examine possibility of a programme supporting People Living with HIV AIDS (through National UNV Modality). The UN continued its support to the National Committee for Control of AIDS to arrange a National Advocacy Seminar on HIV/AIDS in November 2003. Dr. Nafis Sadik made a high level advocacy mission to the Lao PDR in May 2003 to promote greater awareness and assist dialogue with partners. All UN staff underwent comprehensive HIV AIDS sensitization and awareness training. UNFPA supported STD syndromic management training for Ministry of Health staff, as part of their RH programme as well as development of training manuals and training of trainers and volunteers in STIs, HIV and AIDS, targeting young people and women in the community. The issues of STIs and HIV/AIDS are part of the UNFPA Adolescent RH programme. On various occasions, condom use for dual protection from unwanted pregnancy and STD/HIV prevention has been advocated through activities and public events, such as World Population Day and launching of the State of the World Population Report. UNODC has committed to carry out drug prevention together with HIV/AIDS prevention. In the area of prevention, UNICEF has continued to support a very broad-range of responses including life-skills education for in-school and out-of-school youth; community-based peer education for young rural youth; workplace peer education for vulnerable women and mobile population; and use of mass and traditional media for awareness raising. In the area of care and support, UNICEF has expanded its community initiatives in care and support for people living with HIV from Savannakhet Province to three more provinces. Self-helps groups have been established and capacity building conducted group members in order to empower them to improve their management skills and encourage participation in HIV/AIDS prevention. UNICEF supported Buddhist leaders to strengthen their involvement in care and support activities for HIV/AIDS infected/affected people. ILO has been active in sharing with the UNCT lessons-learnt with regard to HIV AIDS responses in Thailand, including providing UNAIDS with guidance on the implementation of UN in-house training activities. Through its Social Security Project, ILO has provided training of trainers on OSH and HIV AIDS for Lao government staff.</p>	<p>Inter-agency and across Government MDG/UNDAF Theme Group on Health and Education</p> <p>Individual programmes of UN agencies</p> <p>HIV AIDS included as important cross cutting theme in National Poverty Eradication Programme</p> <p>UNODC contributed \$5,000 to the national 2nd sentinel surveillance system (which would include some drug questions).</p>							

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Environmental sustainability	UNDP and FAO fielded a one month technical mission in December 2003 to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to formulate a national Agriculture Biodiversity Programme, under the framework of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP).	<p>Inter-agency and across Government MDG/UNDAF Theme Group on Income, Hunger and Environment</p> <p>Individual programmes of UN agencies</p> <p>Environment focus supported by UN system in National Poverty Eradication Programme</p>							
Global partnership									
Human rights and governance	In April 2003 the Government held a mini Round Table Meeting to discuss its Governance policy strategy detailing major reforms in the legal sector, rule of law, decentralization, and public sector administration, and that referenced successful implementation of Governance reforms assisting the Government to achieve the MDGs. The UN Country Team provided substantive inputs to the preparation of the strategy paper and inputs were coordinated. Training on MDGs with National Assembly members is planned for 2004.	<p>Individual programmes of UN agencies</p> <p>Human rights and governance focus supported by UN system in National Poverty Eradication Programme</p>							
Disaster Management, conflict prevention and the transition to development	<p>The UN Country team initiated a special assessment in 2003 of the particular needs of vulnerable groups in the Lao PDR. This initiative resulted in special UNCT meetings, high level meetings at UN HQ (DPA, ECPS, ECHA) and with the Government. The UNCT agreed to proceed with formal dialogue with Government towards a joint UNCT intervention to provide much needed support and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities.</p> <p>UNDP together with WHO coordinated efforts to disseminate information and mobilize resources related to the SARS epidemic and Avian bird flu. Access to information and coordination of key partners proved to be critical factors in assisting the government to contain the epidemics. UNDP provided emergency funding to establish an isolation quarter in a key hospital in the capital Vientiane.</p>	<p>Security Management Team meetings of the UNCT</p> <p>Special committees formed of UN agency personnel and line ministries address emergency responses to SARS and bird flu</p>							

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Additional Results <i>(including for example, country level activities in support of regional initiatives eg NEPAD)</i>	Activities held to mark the following UN Days: World Population Day, World Food Day, International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, UN Day, International Women's Day, Labour Day, World Health Day, Universal Children's Day, International Day of the Volunteer, World AIDS Day, and World Environment Day									
Coordination Objective: Improved country level coordination										
Preparation and use of CCA	1. The UN funding agencies to start a new harmonized 5 year programme cycle from Jan. 2002 to Dec. 2006	1. Harmonization activities continued for UNDG agencies, WFP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP. UNFPA and UNICEF programme cycle were harmonized, steps taken to initiate new UNDP CPAP.	1. Meetings of the 4 UNDG agencies		2. \$11,603		3. \$23,960 UNDP Laos			
Preparation and implementation of UNDAF	2. Ensure the CCA is widely available to both English-speaking and non English-speaking audiences. 3. Reactivate the UN common statistical database and renew inter-agency collaboration on statistics. 4. Apply the UNDAF effectively as the UN planning and strategic framework by means of: i wide distribution of the UNDAF publication; ii meaningful implementation, monitoring and annual review; iii UN staff training – see section 4.	2. CCA distributed widely in 2002/2003 to UN staff, Government, bilateral agencies, partners, and the general public. CCA and UNDAF translated into Lao language for wide distribution to Lao audience in early 2004. CCA also made available on UN system website and on CD Rom for wide distribution. 3. Established MDG statistical database, data sourced, agreed, entered, and final database product handed over to the Government (National Statistics Centre) for their monitoring of MDG data along with NGPS and NHDR. Statistical Indicators theme group established with excellent interagency and across Government participation. Consensus reached on all but 1 proposed MDG indicators. 4.i. UNDAF distributed to all UN staff and widely distributed across Government. Made available on UN system website, UNDP web site, and CD Rom. UNDAF translated into Lao in 2003 for printing and wide distribution to Lao audience in early 2004 ii. UNDAF sensitization workshop held in January 2003. Mid term review of	2. Cooperative process between UNCT and Government towards Lao language CCA 3. Close collaboration with the members of the Statistical Indicators theme group and the National Statistics Centre 4. Active participation of UNCT and Government representatives in preparation of the document, completed and disseminated to all relevant stakeholders.	3. \$30,334	4 & 1 \$14,129	4 & 3 \$14,722	4. \$14,089 UNDP Laos			

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		UNDAF planned for 2004. UNDAF alignment to MDGs underway iii. UNDAF training conducted in 2002 by ORC with all UN staff; MDG/UNDAF workshop held in Jan 2003								
Support to national processes including PRSP	Basic linkages among the national development goals, MDGs, and relevant UN interventions are explained in the UNDAF. NGPS/PRSP which sets national strategies for poverty reduction, should be used as an instrument for integrating the MDGs fully within priorities, policies and resource allocation.	UN agencies provided extensive support and inputs to the development of the first PRSP (National Poverty Eradication Plan) and inputs were coordinated by Office of the Resident Coordinator. The NGPS was launched in September 2003 with direct links to achieving MDGs contained in the strategy. In 2004 implementation of the NGPS will be main "road map" for achieving MDGs, and costings exercises for both MDGs and NGPS will be linked.	Collaboration among a wide range of partners in the NGPS process and close consultations with Government and UNCT							
Additional Results	Joint activity to commemorate and celebrate UN Day and raise awareness about common objectives	UN Day and International Day to Eradicate Poverty commemorated together on 25 October and themed around MDG Goal 6. UN Day saw full participation of all UN agencies and an interagency working group established to manage the event. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and other key dignitaries attended the commemorative ceremony. The UN award winner gained extensive media profile. A children's drawing competition was held to mark UN Day and highlight the MDGs. Many other UN days commemorated during 2003 eg: World Food Day, World AIDS Day, Day to Mark End to Violence Against Women, World Water Day etc.	Inter-agency working group was established to share responsibilities for UN Day planning and coordination. UNDP Public Information Office provided assistance for media activities. Event co-chaired by Government, UNICEF, and Resident Coordinator; event well attended by development partners and Government representatives		\$2,954					
Coordination Objective: Increasing efficient and cost-effective coordination										
Common premises	Strengthen the 'Virtual' UN House and make progress towards a physical UN House.	In 2003 agreement was reached between UNDP and the Government and land allocated to initiate new UNDP premises with a view to expanding land to allow for UN House. Discussions will continue in 2004 on this issue.	Excellent cooperation between UNDP and Ministry of Foreign Affairs on land allocation issue. Office of Resident							

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		In terms of a “virtual house” the UN system website www.unlao.org was enhanced and improved with new features, and more relevant information provided such as the comprehensive UN project activity database (see point about S&H measures)	Coordinator manages website with inputs from agencies when required							
Common services	<p>1. Develop common services initiatives; and maintain/ improve shared communications system.</p> <p>2. Ensure UN security system arrangements are in place and effectively implemented. Ensure all UN staff are trained in personal security measures. Establish and develop office of the Regional FSCO in the Lao PDR.</p> <p>3. Take measures for improving the quality and availability of medical services for UN staff and families.</p>	<p>1. UNDP and UNICEF collaborated on developing a common suppliers' database that has been made available to other agencies. Interagency meetings of Administrative Officers were held on a monthly basis. An interagency IT working group was established to review IT systems for UN agencies and make recommendations for improved communications and IT resources in 2004.</p> <p>2. In 2003 the SMT met monthly as part of UNCT meetings and on special occasions when required. UNSECOORD training for UNCT took place in August. UN staff completed online security training. Radio system for UNCT was repaired and reactivated. Special training for all UN staff was provided by UNSECOORD on stress management issues.</p> <p>3. A feasibility study into common UN medical services was undertaken in March 2003. Recommendations and options were forwarded to UNHQ NY for follow-up.</p>	<p>1. UN agency working groups</p> <p>2. Security Officer, Designated Official for Security (RC) and UNDP Operations</p> <p>3. Collaborative effort led by WHO with 2 short-term consultants recruited by UNCT to carry out the study. UN staff invited to complete survey</p>		3. \$6,122.28					
Harmonization and simplification measures	The GA called upon the UN funds and programmes to accord the issue of Sand H of Programme Implementation Modalities high priority and to take concrete steps in the areas of: decentralization and delegation of authority; financial regulations; procedures for implementing programmes	A comprehensive UN system project activity database was built and launched in 2003, and housed on UNCT website www.unlao.org . The project activity database provides substantive, cross cutting and interlinked information on activities of the UN system in the Lao PDR by agency, by sector, by location, by donor and by timeline. It was well received by the Government and development partners and there are plans to expand the online database to include a wider range of development partners and potentially	Office of the Resident Coordinator lead the process of designing, building and launching UN database with extensive participation of UN agencies through designated focal points							

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	and projects; common shared services in country offices; and recruitment, remuneration and training of national project personnel.	<p>link it to the government's foreign aid database and NGO database.</p> <p>A substantive baseline survey was carried out in 2003 to examine harmonization and simplification activities and opportunities in the Lao PDR. A detailed report was produced and measures put in place based on recommendations including strengthening of common shared services (financial, HR, and procurement systems), DSA Survey conducted, and interagency groups were established in areas of procurement, IT, HR, and finance, to share experiences and information.</p>							
Donor alignment and harmonization	<u><i>No anticipated results specified in 2003 workplan as this was not a defined area</i></u>	<p>As the co-chair of the informal quarterly donor meetings UNDP initiated sectoral donor meetings in support of the government's key strategies such as NGPS, which also encompassed MDGs. Meetings included the full participation of the UNCT, key donors and NGOs.</p> <p>The Resident Coordinator made joint UNCT statements at RTMs, particularly the 8th RTM in Sept.</p>	<p>UNDP secretariat for the informal donor meetings</p> <p>UNCT and key donors</p>						
Coordination Objective: Strengthened coordination capacity of the UNCT									
Staffing of RC Support	High quality professional and efficient support provided to the UNCT by the Office of the Resident Coordinator.	<p>High quality staffing and ORC support provided all year. Transition between outgoing RC Coordination Specialist and incoming was smooth. Consultant recruited for the MDG/UNDAF statistical database, and an intern recruited to work on UN system project activity database.</p> <p>Office of the Resident Coordinator chaired a number of key UNCT initiatives including the Statistical Indicator Theme Group for the MDGs, the Interagency Working Group on IT issue and participated as an active member of other UNDAF/MDG Theme groups.</p> <p>High level executive support provided by Office of the Resident Coordinator to both</p>	<p>Staff of the Office of the Resident Coordinator represented on a range on committees and coordination mechanisms including chairing the Statistical Indicator Theme Group, and the Interagency IT Working Group.</p> <p>Staff of the ORC provided executive support to the UNCT meetings.</p>		\$41,671				

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		Office of the Resident Coordinator to both resident and non resident UN agencies operating in the Lao PDR including executive support to the UNCT meetings. Office of the Resident Coordinator paid for 25% of UNDP Public Information Officer's costs in order to secure media and communications support for UNCT joint initiatives (UN Day) particularly on MDGs. Consultants recruited fairly and efficiently during the year. RC staff engaged in self-learning through out 2003 and actively participated in RC Net and MDG Net.	Held internal unit meetings, regular briefings with the Resident Coordinator, attended UNDP senior management meetings, and SMT meetings						
UNCT training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Develop good understanding, and introduce the application of human rights based approach to development in all UN programmes and projects. Strengthen UN team spirit; improve knowledge of UNDAF, MDGs, other UN instruments; and promote cooperation among all staff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> UNCT fully participated in joint UN activities including MDG training and workshops, UNDAF/MDG organizational design workshop. A substantive presentation or policy item on development issues of common interest in the Lao PDR were presented at each monthly UNCT meeting (eg: legal sector evaluation, public sector reform, social security sector, human trafficking, decentralization, Hmong issue). The UNCT developed and produced a development journal <i>Juth Pakai</i>, the first of its kind in the Lao PDR designed to stimulate debate and discourse on development issues among partners and the public. <i>Juth Pakai</i> will be published in January 2004 and issued quarterly. Improved cooperation across the UN system with greater participation by all levels of UN staff in joint meetings and activities. (eg: DESA meeting). First UN Ball held in October well attended by both national and international staff. Training provided to UN staff on HIV AIDS, stress management, security, and International Computer driving License (ICDL). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Funds contributed by HQ and CO UNDP Interagency event committee 						
Other measures incl.	1. Enhance joint UN public	1. UN system media coverage achieved (no#	1. ORC, UNCT, and CO		1. \$7,673				

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knowledge networking, and involvement of non-resident agencies in national strategic planning processes	information, media outreach and advocacy on key development issues. 2. Provide the UN coordination function with sufficient and up-to-date technical base and necessary logistics.	articles) and UN system website maintained. 2. New desktop computer procured to house and manage MDG statistical indicator database and mapping for MDGR.	UNDP 2. ORC		2. \$3,005				
Totals				<u>\$90,000</u>	<u>\$146,931.59</u>	UN Agency Contribution: \$76,849 UNDP Laos: \$44,049 UNDP NY: \$27,800 UNFPA: \$4,800 FAO: \$200			

Inputs from UNFPA, UNODC, FAO, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO