

RC Annual Report 2004 - Results and Use of Funds Table: Lao PDR

Coordination Objective: Improved support to national efforts to achieve the MDGs

1. What are the main results of the joint UNCT advocacy and campaigning for the MDGs? Please describe the impact of the various communications activities organized. Comment on the activities and initiatives that worked best for different target audiences.
2. Please describe the results of your Country Team's efforts to help national partners to put in place functional mechanisms to monitor MDGs and facilitate the use of data for policy formulation? Comment on any major issues emerged in MDG reporting (e.g. on the roles of agencies/partners, capacity, sources of data, position of Government, etc)
3. How has your UNCT helped make MDG Reports and their findings available to a broader circle of partners and the general public? Share examples of how the Reports have been used.
4. What has been done to enhance civil society participation in the MDGs advocacy/monitoring efforts?
5. Please provide a brief description of the main results of the joint programme interventions in support of MDGs?

Coordination Objectives	Progress towards expected results/ outcomes (as stated in previous workplan)	Outputs achieved/ Activities completed	Expenditures (US \$)			
			SRC and UNCCF		Other	
			Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments	UN agencies	Government and Donors
Joint advocacy, communications and campaigning	Focus attention and stimulate action of Government of Lao PDR (GoL) and UN agencies, donors, civil society and general public for the achievement of MDGs. Raise public awareness of the MDGs, link MDG advocacy information materials to national priorities (including opium elimination) strengthen Government ownership of the process, and enhance all UN staff knowledge and understanding of MDGs, positioning them at the center of policy dialogue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated PRSP/MDG Campaign – a multilevel MDG advocacy campaign was designed in close collaboration between UNCT and Government of Lao PDR (GoL) with assistance from the Public Information Office, UNDP Cambodia. A messaging retreat was held and MDG campaign messages were agreed by GoL and UNCT that fit across the PRSP and MDG activities (note the localized PRSP in the Lao PDR is known as the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy – NGPES). A wide scale advocacy campaign was launched on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (17 October) including mini-marathon with Lao youth, Solidarity Concert for Poverty Eradication, and “big bang” MDG Report launch with the Prime Minister, senior GoL officials, UN system, civil society, and diplomatic community. Results - the main achievement of the campaign to date is a better understanding of the relationship between the MDGs and the national development policies and frameworks in Laos, although there is still a lot of work to be done in ensuring this is well articulated at all levels. However the campaign has laid the framework for further strengthening this knowledge and capacity in the government, the UN system and with partners. • Advocacy Events and Materials – various campaign materials produced included MDG t-shirt, MDG songs on CD, MDG street banners, short film on MDG events made into promotional VCD, MDG fact sheets in English and Lao, and 2005 MDG calendar. MDG presentation kits in English and Lao produced and distributed, containing easy to adapt power-point presentations and speaking notes to enable a variety of organizations to use for different audiences. Results - the specific MDG materials have helped elevate the MDGs into the public domain with the objective of promoting dialogue and debate. The MDGs are more high profile as a result of the campaign and now need to be further integrated into the NGPES process. Furthermore, the 2004 UN Award was themed and timed to coincide with the launch of the MDGR resulting in high level recognition of MDGs within context of UN Day. Importantly in 2004 the UN Award focused attention on civil society, the recipient (Lao Youth AIDS Prevention) being one of the members of the incipient civil society in Lao PDR. Their contribution to achieving the MDGs may help gain more recognition for civil society here. 	\$8,940 MDG Ambassador, Messaging Retreat, MDG calendars		\$4,465 MDG Trust Fund (carried over from 2003) supported MDG Secretariat in MoFA \$3,500 DGO funded sensitization workshops with GoL and media on MDGs \$19,183 UNDP funded MDG concert, launching events, MDG advocacy materials	
			UN Award \$1000			

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications and the Media – a network of UN system communications/public information officers established, who meet regularly and share information on communications activities related to the MDGs. Widespread media coverage of MDG events including special columns by the Resident Coordinator on MDG issues (reproductive health, child health, water and sanitation, UXO etc). Results - coordinated and consolidated messages and media were produced by the UN system communication officers during the MDG campaign launch. 				
<p>MDG Monitoring and Reporting</p>	<p>Enhance the GOL's capacity to monitor the progress on MDGs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MDG Report – The MDG Report was launched in October 2004 published in both English and Lao, and distributed widely to UN system, Government, international organizations, diplomatic community, mass organizations, and the general public. Following the launch, the GoL and the UNCT agreed to look at operationalizing the MDGs through the NGPES. Results & Challenges - MDGs positioned at the heart of the NGPES creating an enabling environment for debate and dialogue; greater awareness and understanding of MDGs and their relationship to the NGPES as a result of the MDGR launch and advocacy campaign. The next phase of operationalization of the MDGs is under discussion with the government in the context of the implementation of the NGPES. • Building Capacity – workshops were held with Government officials prior to MDG Report launch to sensitize officials at many levels and in all sectors in preparation for MDG campaign. A workshop was held with Lao media (print, radio, TV) to sensitize in preparation for the MDG campaign. MDG Ambassador (Ms Erna Witolear) helped raise the profile of MDGs and importance of advocacy and campaigning with Lao Government during her visit in March 2004. Continued financial, technical and logistical support was provided to the MDG Secretariat (in Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to build capacity to manage and monitor the MDG process. Results - increased understanding and awareness of the MDGs by government officials. Strengthened administrative function with MoFA to manage the process as result of support provided to the MDG Secretariat. 			<p>\$20,000 UNDP funded the printing of MDG Reports in English and Lao</p> <p>\$2,400 MDG Trust Fund (carried over from 2003) supported MDG Secretariat in MoFA</p>	

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Statistical Capacity – the consensus MDG data was published comprehensively online at www.unlao.org in a special site created to share MDG statistical information and track progress. A series of presentations to Heads of Agency and the GoL on Dev Info were made which resulted in adoption by UNCT and GoL of Dev Info as the main statistical management tool for consolidated data needs in the Lao PDR. Training of national counterparts (National Statistics Centre) on Dev Info then took place, followed by agreement by the UNCT to establish a joint programme (with lead agencies UNDP and UNICEF) to introduce Dev-Info as the primary data management system for the MDGs, NGPES, CCA, NHDR etc. The short term consultant based in Office of the Resident Coordinator moved to NGPES area of UNDP to assist with close integration of NGPES data and MDG data and roll out of Dev Info. <p>Results - consensus MDG data published online for wider public access; future consolidated data management tool envisaged for the UN system and the government.</p>	<p>\$7,624 consultant on finalization of MDG statistical data baselines and targets including online system and beginning of Dev Info</p>			
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<p>Operational support to MDGs, (through Theme Groups and joint programmes)</p>	<p>Complementary to joint advocacy/ campaigning and support to preparation of the MDGR, the UN system should realign and focus its operational activities to achieve development outcomes which contribute directly to the MDGs.</p> <p>Strengthen UN theme groups to support UNDAF review and implementation, MDG implementation, and coordination efforts of the UNCT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Operationalization of MDGs within NGPES framework – The UNCT discussed at length the optimal framework to align and operationalize the remainder of the current UNDAF within context of the MDGs and NGPES, leading up to the new UNDAF cycle beginning in 2005. The UNCT agreed to 3 new UN system working groups in the priority sectors identified by the UNDAF MTR – health, education and HIV AIDS – which link closely with priority sectors of the NGPES, and are also the sectors identified by the government as critical to Lao PDR achieving the MDGs as a whole. These working groups link with the informal donor working groups (see section on donor alignment and harmonization), and the MDG/UNDAF theme groups on food security (working groups on Nutrition and Food Security, and Food Security Information), which are established under the TG statistical indicators, HIV AIDS, disaster management, and human trafficking. Attention has also been paid to important cross-cutting issues of gender, governance and human rights. A prioritization workshop took place to assist the GoL to continue its leadership of the MDG process and to link it more concretely with the NGPES.</p> <p>Results & Challenges - UNCT focused in on maximum value added during remainder of current UNDAF cycle with emphasis on MDG achievement. However, the slow pace of implementation of the NGPES and MDGS can be attributed to changes in institutional set up in Government, and poor overall capacity in Government to manage the implementation process. However it should be recognized it will also take time for donors and the UN system to fully align with NGPES and MDG priorities.</p> <p>Supporting donor alignment around MDGs– The UNCT is also active in chairing, co-chairing or participating in the 8 informal donor working groups whose mandate is enhanced coordination towards effective implementation of the NGPES and ultimately the MDGs. The donor working groups are actively engaging the government in their dialogue and while the groups have varied momentum, compounded by slow implementation of both the NGPES and thus operationalization of the MDGs, they aim to consolidate donor and UN assistance, with a view to a more coordinated and comprehensive approach.</p> <p>Results – MDGs have been integrated into donor agenda by including them as a strategic part of the donor working groups TORs.</p> 				
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Coordination Objective: Improved country level programme coordination

1. Please list the main achievements of your UNCT in the organization of a participatory and national priorities-driven country programming process. What was the impact of various country programming tools? Did members of the Country Team or others use the CCA for advocacy or programming? Is your UNDAF useful in terms of bringing greater programme cohesion and focus to the development work of the UN system?
2. Where joint programmes have been initiated in UNDAF priority areas, indicate their objectives, partners involved, main results. Provide feedback on lessons learnt, obstacles encountered.
3. Please describe the results of your UNCT efforts to enhance national capacities to manage development processes.
4. Please provide a brief update on the actions taken in support of the SG Plan of Action on the strengthening human rights-related UN system action at country level.
5. How did your UNCT support the govt or other national partners in following-up to the Rome Declaration and the OECD/DAC Good Practice Papers?
6. What Coordination mechanisms and coordination activities (info-sharing, common needs assessments, joint PR and advocacy, joint reviews, etc.) are used to address common programmatic, operational, other concerns? Please provide feedback on their effectiveness.
7. Provide a brief assessment of the level of cooperation with BWIs. What mechanisms are used to facilitate closer cooperation?

Coordination Objectives	Progress towards expected results/ outcomes (as stated in previous workplan)	Outputs achieved/ Activities completed	Expenditures (US \$)			
			SRC and UNCCF		Other	
			Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments	UN agencies	Government and Donors
Common Country Programming	Strengthen awareness & understanding of the UNDAF as the key framework document for UN activity in the Lao PDR, and enhancing linkages to MDG framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDAF Alignment - In preparation for the new UNDAF cycle (2007-2011) the UNCT in conjunction with the government, undertook a mid term review of the current UNDAF with a view to making any adjustments necessary to align it more closely with both the NGPES (finalized since the preparation of the first UNDAF), and the MDGs. As a result, the UNCT agreed to focus on three priority areas until the end of the current UNDAF cycle – health, education and HIV AIDS - sectors that the GoL had identified as critical if the MDGs are to be reached. UNCT working groups were established and discussed ways to improve the collective impact of the UN system in key areas during the remainder of the UNDAF cycle. Action plans and recommendations were prepared and will be shared with the Government in early 2005 as part of the new UNDAF programming consultations and discussions. Priorities and activities of the 3 UNCT working groups will feed into consultations and dialogue with the donor working groups on the implementation of the NGPES, and ultimately the prioritization retreat scheduled for the UNCT in mid 2005. <p>Results & Challenges – the general assessment by the UNCT is that the current UNDAF is not a useful operational framework due to a number of key factors (including lack of performance indicators or resource framework, and the fact that it appears to be a collection of UN system activities rather than a clear operational framework). The UNCT's initiative to undertake a mid term review resulted in the remainder of the UNDAF cycle being focused around 3 priority areas that will assist the UNCT to realign around the MDGs and lead into the next programming cycle. Furthermore, a detailed matrix was produced as part of the MTR that enabled the UNCT to map out in detail the extent and results of its projects and activities to date in the UNDAF cycle. This enabled programmatic adjustments to be made where necessary.</p>	\$24,819 UNDAF MTR Consultant and mission costs, UNCT retreat, UN Staff College resource person,			

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in TCPR – the Lao PDR was invited to participate in the 2003 global TCPR exercise. A mission from HQ visited and held consultations with the government and the UNCT, as well as some key bilateral partners of the UN system. The Resident Coordinator and director general of Department of International Cooperation attended a global debriefing in Turin, Italy. <i>Results</i> – Needs of Lao PDR as expressed by the UNCT, partners and government fed into the global TCPR exercise. Greater understanding by government counterparts of the TCPR itself. Joint Programmes – the UNCT established a number of joint programmes in 2004 most notably, implementation of Dev Info (lead by UNICEF and UNDP in collaboration with the whole UNCT). <u>OTHER JOINT PROGRAMMES BETWEEN UN AGENCIES?</u> <i>Results</i> – UNCT Database – the online UNCT database continued to be an important planning and coordination tool during 2004 enabling UN agencies (and partners) to better understand the sectors and geographic location of projects. <i>Results</i> – based on an assessment of the usefulness and effectiveness of the UNCT online database, the UNCT and donor community agreed to expand the online database in 2005 to create one consolidated data management system for international assistance to the Lao PDR, with a view to handing it over the government. 	<p>\$3720 TCPR meeting Turin</p>		<p>\$19,000 UNDP & UNICEF Dev Info</p>	
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<p>Support to national policy processes</p>	<p>Strengthen linkages between NGPES and MDG frameworks, to strengthen NGPES as major implementation tool of MDGs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Round Table Policy Dialogue – the UNCT continued to support the government in its round table dialogue with donors. Two mini RTMs were held in November 2004, following on from the RTM on Governance held in April 2003 and the full RTM held in September 2003 where the NGPES was launched to international partners. The UNCT continued to engage the government in every available forum on the slow pace of implementation of the NGPES and provided technical and logistical support at many levels and with many different parts of Government to assist in building capacity and moving the NGPES forward. <i>Results</i> – National issues of coordination and integration of MDGs with national policy frameworks were consistently brought to the attention of the government by the UNCT. • Institutional Frameworks – the UNCT supported and engaged the government in discussions on the optimal institutional arrangements to manage the implementation of the NGPES, the operationalization of the MDGs, and the RTM process, to foster a cohesive and integrated approach. It is hoped the UNCT will be able to influence the institutional set up in government for the best possible outcome for the management of the MDGs, NGPES and other national development frameworks. <i>Results</i> - Discussions are still ongoing in this sensitive area. • HRBA – the UNCT engaged in a number of sensitive discussions with UN HQ and bilateral partners on how to initiate a rights-based programming approach within the particular country context of the Lao PDR and the UNDAF. <i>Results</i> - In November 2004 the UNCT agreed to undertake HRBA training in early 2005 (conducted by OHCHR based in Bangkok) to lead into the new UNDAF and CCA programming cycle. 				
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation between the UNCT and BWIs – the UNCT in the Lao PDR enjoys a close and collaborative working relationship with the Bretton Woods Institutions who are full and participating members of the UN Country Team, and attend regular UNCT and SMT meetings, chair and co-chair key donor working groups, and are represented in UNDAF / MDG theme groups. To further strengthen the relationship an initiative has been taken whereby the WB, IMF and ADB co-chair with UNDP an informal donor consultation in the lead up to the Round Table meetings, most recently in November 2004. UNDP and the WB have led a number of important policy dialogues with the government on the preparation, implementation schedule and prioritization of the NGPES, with inputs also provided by all the UN agencies. 				

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<p>Donor alignment and harmonization</p>	<p>Strengthen bilateral and donor support assisting with realignment to MDGs and coordinated development efforts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional Arrangements of Donor Coordination - The function of donor coordination moved formally into the Office of the Resident Coordinator in the second half of 2004, to align donor coordination efforts with UN system coordination, particularly in relation to MDG and NGPES related activities. • Operationalizing & Harmonizing Donor Coordination - 8 informal working groups have been established to foster greater collaboration among donors in the priority sectors of the NGPES, and to link more closely with MDG operationalization. Although varied in their capacity and leadership, the donor groups have begun to make progress especially in follow-up to the mini Round Table meetings held in November 2004 and in their active engagement of the government. UNDP has convened meetings of the chairs and co-chairs of the donor working groups to facilitate their information exchange and dialogue with a view to strengthening the collaboration and thus coordination among donors. TORs have been agreed for all donor groups, and at their quarterly meeting held in Dec 2004, the meeting of donors agreed to request the working groups to prepare work plans that will focus on how to operationalize coordinated donor support to the NGPES, which is the main vehicle for achieving the MDGs. • Coordination linkages with other partners - as part of donor coordination efforts, UNDP took the lead in initiating coordination efforts among international NGOs (limited civil society in the Lao PDR) in an effort to link in their activities and programmes with the NGPES and MDG processes. <p>Results – discussions are ongoing with the government as to how the UN system can support the engagement of international NGOs and a burgeoning civil society in dialogue especially around national development priorities and the MDGs</p>				<p>\$55,000 France funded a JPO as donor coord. focal point. In 2005 this role will be funded by Govt of Finland – (fully funded UNV), and Australia will fund a Youth Ambassador for Development (AYAD) as a donor coord. assistant.</p>
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Coordination Objective: Increased efficient and cost-effective operational coordination						
1. Please highlight any significant achievements, opportunities or difficulties experienced during the year related to UN common services or premises? 2. Has the Team made any estimate of the effectiveness of common arrangements? What indicators of efficiency did you use?						
Coordination Objectives	Progress towards expected results/ outcomes (as stated in previous workplan)	Outputs achieved/ Activities completed	Expenditures (US \$)			
			SRC and UNCCF		Other	
			Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments	UN agencies	Government and Donors
Common premises and services	<p>Strengthen the 'Virtual' UN House and make progress towards a physical UN House.</p> <p>Develop common services initiatives; & maintain/ improve shared communications system.</p> <p>Improve IT systems for UN agencies by exploring options for common IT services and technical support</p> <p>Improve UN agency staff capacity through skill development opportunities</p> <p>Ensure UN security system arrangements are in place & effectively implemented. Ensure all UN staff are trained in personal security measures. Continue to provide support to Regional FSCO in the Lao PDR.</p> <p>Take measures for improving the quality & availability of medical services for UN staff & families.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual UN House – resident and non-resident UN agencies continued to be linked using telecommunications. The website of the UNCT was enhanced and improved to become a major focal point for all UN activities in the Lao PDR. <i>Results</i> – UNCT in excellent and regular communication fostering a spirit of collaboration and involvement with non-resident agencies. • Common Premises – the GoL approved the site for a future UN House and discussions were initiated among UN agencies regarding who would be involved. The project will take place in 2 stages – stage 1 as UNDP premises (with UNV, Security, and UNAIDS) and stage 2 to be expanded as the UN House. Construction will begin in early 2005. <i>Results</i> – discussions ongoing with UN agencies regarding the future UN House. • Common Services – continued support provided to common services initiatives in 2004 through the interagency administration officers group. Preparations for common action plans, and country programme documents will be introduced as part of the new UNDAF cycle beginning with preparatory work in 2005. At the November UNCT meeting Heads of Agency agreed to re-open discussions on establishment of a common UN position on procurement, and EXCOM agencies agreed to work closely in the implementation of common programming instruments. <i>Results</i> - standard salary scales for national staff including standard remuneration and salary benefits have been established; DSA rates for national staff have been standardized; shared IT infrastructure among some agencies has been further consolidated in 2004; 				

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <p>Security – the security situation in the Lao PDR remained stable in 2004 with some minor incidents in isolated areas. Staff training was provided and special arrangements were put in place during the 10th ASEAN Summit held in Vientiane. In November.</p> <p>Results –successful implementation and compliance by all UN staff with compulsory security certificate requirements (CD Rom). Special security briefings in the lead up to the high level ASEAN Summit in Vientiane, were held. The UNCT debated and adopted common residential and office security plans.</p> <p>Medical Services – the UNCT agreed to a dedicated UN medical clinic. An interagency working group was established and began work in late 2004 to prepare an action plan for the UNCT to consider in early 2005. Medical evacuation protocols were reviewed, and a UN Clinic was added to the architectural drawings of the new UN House.</p> <p>Results – consolidated agreement by the UNCT to establish a UN clinic after many years of discussion and debate. Discussions will be ongoing in 2005 as to how to operationalize a UN Clinic in Vientiane.</p> 				
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Coordination Objective: Strengthened coordination capacity of the UNCT						
1. Please comment on the impact of trainings/learning events organized for the UN staff in your country.						
2. Please provide details if you have set up local networks for sharing information among agencies or with practitioners outside the UN Country Teams?						
Coordination Objectives	Progress towards expected results/ outcomes (as stated in previous workplan)	Outputs achieved/ Activities completed	Expenditures (US \$)			
			SRC and UNCCF		Other	
			Expenditures	Undisbursed commitments	UN agencies	Government and Donors
Staffing of RCS Support	High quality professional and efficient support provided to the UNCT by the Office of the Resident Coordinator.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staffing – In mid 2003 the UN Coordination Associate won a Chevening (UK) scholarship to study Masters of Economics (and chose to focus on costing of the MDGs). A new UNCA was recruited and trained in August 2004 including a hand over period to ensure a smooth transition. Two interns were selected and trained to support operational activities of the Office of the Resident Coordinator; one prepared a discussion paper for the UNCT on MDG costings, and the other supported the updating of the UNCT database. Partial funding of UNDP's Public Information Officer ensured high quality public information materials were produced for UNCT advocacy including MDG launch related press releases, articles, media briefing, design of MDG advocacy materials, and 2005 MDG calendar, as well as the regular column by the Resident Coordinator published in local newspapers on whole of UN system issues. Results - In 2004 the UNCT agreed to upgrade the post of UN Coordination Specialist from a UNV post to an ALD post. Funding was also secured for 2 additional staff in 2005, funded by Finland and Australia. ORC Staff Training and Capacity Development – The UN Coordination Specialist participated in professional development opportunities in 2004 including the regional MDG workshop for LDCs (Siem Reap in early October), and regional training for UNCTs on programming cycle (in Bangkok in late October). The Office of the Resident Coordinator staff received Atlas training in UNDP, participated in new security certificate, and attended regular learning series offered by UNDP. The UNCA also received website training to manage and oversee the website of the UNCT. 	\$38,656 (as at 10 Dec 2004) staffing costs for ORC			France funded a JPO as donor coord. focal point. In 2005 this role will be funded by Govt of Finland – (fully funded UNV), and Australia will fund a Youth Ambassador for Development (AYAD) as a donor coord. assistant

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN System Coordination Mechanisms – the Office of the Resident Coordinator provides a range of coordination systems and responses for the UN system. Strategies include: managing the “virtual UN house” (email bulletins, updates, online newsletter for all staff, maintenance of the UNCT website, monitoring of the UNCT project database etc); regular email bulletins operate at different levels depending on the purpose and function of communication and coordination, and include Heads of Agency (resident and non-resident), deputies, programme staff, operations staff, and all staff; monthly meetings are held with Heads of Agency, with meeting dates set as far in advance as possible to ensure participation and coordination of non-resident agencies; a bi-monthly newsletter has been introduced to keep staff informed of UN news, policy changes, information from HQ as well as to share information on projects, publications and staff changes of the UN agencies in Laos; a joint network of communications officers in the UN system has been established to facilitate information flow and exchange and to strengthen joint UN agency positions on key issues such as the MDGs. In September 2004 the Office of the Resident Coordinator conducted a confidential questionnaire among the UNCT of the effectiveness of the coordination of the UNCT (based on both substance and process). The UNCT were overall satisfied with the support provided by the Office of the Resident Coordinator. Results – greater involvement of UN staff at all levels in the UN coordination system; better understanding of key instruments such as UNDAF and CCA, and the MDG Report by staff; fostering of team spirit and bringing staff closer together to assist in better interaction across UN agencies; closer collaboration of non-resident UN agencies in the UNCT. 	<p>\$7,040 misc. costs of office administration including mail outs, website training and updating,</p>			
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<p>UNCT training and other measures including knowledge networking, and involvement of non-resident agencies in national strategic planning processes</p>	<p>Develop good understanding, & introduce the application of human rights based approach to development in all UN programmes and projects.</p> <p>Strengthen UN team spirit; improve knowledge of UNDAF, MDGs, other UN instruments; & promote cooperation among all staff</p> <p>Strengthen interagency coordination initiatives such as UNIAP Human Trafficking project, UNAIDS, rights based approach across all programmes</p> <p>Enhance joint UN public information, media outreach and advocacy on key development issues</p>					
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