



Results Oriented Annual Report

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.1. Overview of Development Trends

In the space below, please provide a summary of the most important socio-economic changes in the country/region which may have repercussions on the poor and vulnerable and which impact UNDP's ability to contribute to national results. Highlight any important policy, programme or resource allocation changes or events, along with any improvement or deterioration in key macro social and economic indicators for the country/region. Provide any information on socio-economic or political changes specifically affecting women.

The global economic crisis (GEC) of 2009 and the high fuel and food costs affected the 4 countries covered by the Samoa MCO in various ways. For Samoa the slump in economic activities during the FY2008/09 resulted in a GDP decline of 5.5%, due mainly to a 32.7% fall in value added in the manufacturing sector, where a big loss of 56.5% in the YAZAKI car harnessing manufacturing company was seen (Bureau of Stats GDP bulletin, Oct. 2009). Yazaki, the largest employer in Samoa saw a decline in export demand and laid off workers (numbers fell from 2000 to 600 in 2009). A new road switch policy that came into effect on 7 September hit businesses very hard. The implementation of a fiscal stimulus was not possible with the GEC induced weakening in the Government's fiscal position however the recovery expenditure for the tsunami disaster of 29 September, being funded through the Early Recovery Framework, developed by UNDP under the UN IASC mechanism, is providing the needed "fiscal stimulus". A shortage of jobs in all 4 countries was seen and a perceptible decline in remittances as job markets overseas contracted. An economic slump in the Cook Islands, a tourism led economy (100,000 arrivals per an.), was also seen as visitor arrivals slowed by 3.1% in 2008 but a temporary boost was seen in 2009 through the Mini Games and Forum meeting. Inflation remained high at 11.2% as of June 2009 with the resultant erosion of purchasing power leading to economic stress. While a small expansion in the economy was projected (ADB Pacific Monitor Oct. 09), a contraction is looming in 2010 in the absence of corrective action by the Government. Business investment is still weak, no special events are expected, and tourism activity is projected to soften however, the Government's FY2010 budget is now providing the needed economic stimulus. The situation in Samoa was exacerbated by the tsunami that caused over 100 deaths and damages and losses estimated at SAT\$259.88m (US\$103.58m), however since the areas affected were amongst the poorer and most tourism was of the lower end type, the net loss to GDP is estimated to have been much less. The ERF was fully capitalised at US\$100m, however, care will need to be exercised by Government to ensure that the fiscal position is not weakened further. All 4 countries remain vulnerable to climate change. The Cook Islands and Niue still struggle with depopulation. Tokelau launched its first National Strategic Plan, 2010-2015 wherein strong commitment to the MDGs was made, although limited capacity remains a risk factor. Notwithstanding the above, the Cook Islands and Samoa are on track to achieve most of the MDGs. Samoa was earmarked for graduation from LDC status by the 17th December 2010 thus transitioning into Middle-Income Country status, however, the government has lodged a submission with ECOSOC for a deferment and is awaiting a response. Interest in Niue as a venue for large regional meetings is a development opportunity.

Last edited 5 Feb 2010 by vineet.bhatia

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.2. Major results that culminated in 2009

Describe the important results or changes that are benefitting the country/region, to which UNDP contributed. Please focus on higher level results that have matured during the year including those that are the product of long-term engagement by UNDP. This section should highlight issues such as:

- i. Major results achieved by the programme.
- ii. Major results in promoting gender equality across the four thematic areas by your programme, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#). Please provide any innovative examples of achievements.
- iii. Key Partnerships and inter-agency collaboration fostered and their impact on results achieved (for example, Gender Thematic Group).
- iv. Successes in fostering national ownership.

Evaluation findings should be used to corroborate results statements where possible.

The [Success Stories website](#) allows you to capture in more detail significant achievements or results to which UNDP has contributed.

I (1) The Office exceeded its delivery target by 180% (target of \$3.5m vs \$4.34m delivered), effectually reversing the downward trend in programme delivery over last 5 years. Major programme results are: 2. Early Recovery and Humanitarian Support was led by the Office in supporting and coordinating over 60 humanitarian partners in response to the Samoa tsunami disaster resulting in: (i) targeted and timely relief; (ii) finalization of the Early Recovery Framework (ERF) within 10 days of the tsunami and the PM's endorsement and mobilization of 100% of resources to cover the costs of \$100m; (iii) strategic partnerships with the WB and ADB through collaboration over the ERF resulted in full resourcing of the ERF for longer term recovery and reconstruction, and allowed the transition to early recovery to kick in quickly; and enabled the government to approve a supplementary budget in December and priority works to start. (iv) the ERF and other relief and re-construction work post-tsunami will provide the needed 'fiscal stimulus' to the economy. 2. The Community Centred Sustained Development Programme (CSSDP) delivered \$380,000 in 4 countries through implementation of community developed plans resulting in: (i) Increased resilience to disasters and climate change at local level; (ii) 40% reduction in fossil fuel energy consumption in Niue through use of energy efficient light bulbs and increased use of household solar units; (iii) Increased earning capacity of the communities through good fisheries resources management; and (iv) Enhanced capacity for local governance: The process of development of the local plans and their implementation by the communities has increased participation of women and confidence of the community to manage its affairs in ways that secures their future. 3. GEF resources of \$2m were delivered in the 4 countries. The regional Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change Project and the PI Greenhouse gas abatement renewable energy project contributed to enhanced capacity development of the national institutions to implement Adaptation programmes on the ground. Through implementation of renewable energy/solar system projects at the community level, immediate benefits in delivery of services was realised in schools, health centres, and telecommunications. II. The use of Participatory Rural Appraisal and Appreciative Inquiry methodologies in village planning processes through the CCSPD resulted in increased participation of women in traditionally male dominated decision making processes at the village levels thus ensuring their needs and priorities are addressed and met. III. 1. Development of the ERF led by UNDP provided a key opportunity for strategic partnerships with the WB and the ADB and the larger UN system as described above. With the increasing number of joint World Bank and ADB offices being established in the Pacific region (presently 4) it is going to be critical to ensure close collaboration with the Banks. 2. SPREP, as the key CC/Environment CROP agency in the region had historically implemented a significant number of UNDP/GEF projects over the years (\$60m). In the lead up to Copenhagen, UNDP and SPREP provided joint support to the PICs resulting in: (i) effective preparation by the PIC negotiators based on the Pacific 'Position Paper'; (ii) Substantive support was provided as well as logistical and media support throughout the conference resulting in high publicity to the PICs, including high attendance at side events. (iii) A joint-briefing by UNDP/SPREP to the PIC Ministers on 14

December provided them with a summary of key issues before the final set of negotiations, which was attended by Ms Helen Clark, UNDG. There is every intention of building on this excellent start and keeping the momentum of this partnership focused on support to countries post COP 15. IV. National Ownership: A good example of this is the inclusive fashion in which the Early Recovery Framework was developed. This resulted in its immediate adoption by the Government and use of the document for resources mobilization. The framework was fully capitalised at \$100m leading to early transition to early recovery implementation.

Last edited 3 Feb 2010 by nileema.noble

What are notable changes in capacity of critical institutions that affect their ability to work better and deliver on their mandates and that in turn affect the country's ability to improve human development and and/or achieve national development goals?

The Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue have a special relationship with New Zealand providing their citizens with free movement and right of abode in New Zealand, resulting in substantial out migration and an itinerant population which has impacted on the efficacy of UNDP programmes – especially as it relates to capacity building and importantly capacity retention. Given the low population base, it is not unusual to have the work of the government set aside to pursue 'other' work. UNDP's appointment in the Cook Islands of a UNV aid coordination officer has not leveraged the results that it had anticipated. Travel and distance, e.g. to Tokelau, which takes about 30 hours by boat, is another constraining factor in providing close oversight and support. These special factors do not appear to have been fully reflected in the design and development of UNDP programmes in the 3 countries and the Office is starting to look at these very critically, including through several UNDAF reviews planned in early 2010 from which a substantial reduction in the number of projects and focus on 1 or 2 key areas will result. Given the leadership role for example, of the Cook Islands as the lead negotiator on adaptation for the PICs, focus and support for CC/Adaptation would be a strategic move. To improve delivery in Tokelau, the Samoa MCO has increasingly used the Support to NEX modality to help move the projects along, through direct support on procurement; recruitment, etc. This has made a significant difference as indicated in the 100% delivery of programme outputs in Tokelau (\$130,000). In Samoa, the picture is somewhat different. UNDP has invested heavily in building the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and its implementing partners through many of its environment/GEF programmes, which constitute approximately 90% of the UNDP programme. This investment shows clear results in a strong and large Environment Ministry much respected for its leadership in the region and for its proactive work. UNDP has over the years invested in the Ministry of Finance, in particular in strengthening its aid coordination mechanism in direct support for Paris Declaration Principles and the Cairns Compact. An important result is the offer by Samoa at the Finance Ministers Meeting in 2009, of its services to show case/train other Pacific Islanders on setting up of effective aid coordination mechanisms. Samoa's record in this regard is also being showcased as a best practice in the global MDFG 2010 publication.

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2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.3. South-South Solutions

Please provide an account of the use of South-South Solutions to enhance Development Effectiveness during the reporting period.

South South exchanges amongst the 4 countries covered by the MCO in 2009 were undertaken mostly as part of its on-going programmes and projects such as the Community-Centred Sustainable Development Programme (CCSDP). The CCSDP approach to integrated village development planning enabled national government officials and civil society representatives across the four countries to learn first hand about the Appreciate Inquiry approach and apply the methodology for development of holistic and human rights based good governance principles in everyday ways of doing business and dealing with social issues. The Community Based Adaptation programme produced a video documenting experiences of local villages and communities in managing and coping with the impacts of

climate change and highlighting possible options and measure to adapt to these impacts. This documentary was widely shared in the Pacific region as well as at the COP 15 as a learning tool and has since been used widely to replicate climate change adaptive actions at the local levels.

Regional projects such as the Pacific Island Greenhouse Gas Abatement Regional Energy project (PIGGAREP), managed by the MCO and executed by SPREP continue to promote south/south solutions among the participating countries through study tours and regional meeting mechanisms leading to best practices and lessons learned being shared and applied. For example, representatives from Tuvalu, Samoa, Niue, and the Cook Islands visited Tonga in April to observe and learn about Tonga's solar energy projects, resulting in solar house systems being looked at positively by these countries. Indeed in Tokelau, these were adopted as one their responses to cut down fuel costs.

Last edited 1 Feb 2010 by georgina.bonin

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.4. Overall Lessons Learnt

Use the space below to outline any lessons learned from programming activities during the course of the year, and opportunities to improve or strengthen performance in the coming year. Please include challenges and lessons learnt related to gender equality into your programmes. Also, please also refer to any findings from evaluations.

1. The successful response to the Tsunami highlighted the importance of strategic partnerships. It was the Cairns compact and One UN in action. The joint effort of the World Bank, ADB and the UN system in producing the Early Recovery Framework was recognised by the Government as an exemplary fashion in which it expects its development partners to work with it. This collaboration leveraged the best of each of the institutions – resulting in its buy in of all partners. The government endorsed the document with no changes; used the document for its resources mobilisation efforts and was successful with 100% of resources secured for implementation of the \$100m Framework.
2. Another important lesson learnt was that successful partnerships are based on mutual respect and importantly, ability of the partners to bring 'substance' to the table. In this case the leadership provided by the UNDP through its Pacific Centre, both in bringing in a whole range of partners (beyond the two banks) and its demonstrated command of the early recovery issues was critical in getting the commitment and buy-in of all partners both to the process and the contents of the document.
3. Direct political influence over UNDP projects is much more keenly felt in the smaller countries such as Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau and is a risk issue that needs to be approached carefully by the MCO as it affects both the efficacy of the respective CPAPs and the ability of the MCO to deliver results.

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What have been the challenges and lessons learned relating to changes in capacity of critical national institutions?

The successful 100% delivery of the programme in Tokelau in 2009, demonstrates the success of using the NEX modality flexibly. The lesson learnt was the need to take a 'differentiated' approach in implementing NEX arrangements in countries which are facing critical population out-migration issues. There needs to be a fine balance between ensuring delivery of services and capacity building. In Tokelau, UNDP used the 'support under NEX' modality to substantively underpin work of the implementing agencies, such that they could continue to deal with the substance of the programmes even as UNDP supported operational issues such as procurement, recruitment, etc. Such an approach ensured national ownership while allowing for delivery of key services to the communities by the

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME28

Programme expenditure in US\$		WSM_OUTCOME28 description
2011	134,925	Pro-poor national development plans and strategies developed and aligned with MDGs
2010	269,186	Annual Rating of progress 2009 UPDATE On track
2009	512,069	Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome.
2008	296,507	On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized.
2007	197,297	Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.
2006	207,210	
2005	81,735	
2004	66,566	
Cumulative	1,765,495	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2009
Indicator: HDI and GDIs collated for countries from PRA consultations.	2008 - HDIs and GDIs not available for Tokelau, Niue and the Cook Islands.	2009 - 1. Roadmaps developed for formulation of Human development indicators and Gender development indicators for Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau; 2. MDG indicators intergrated into national development plans for Cook Islands.	(i) Draft roadmap for HDIs, GDIs completed and (ii) MDG indicators integrated into Cook Is. NSDP. UPDATE
Indicator : South-South cooperation database developed for all the programme areas and shared extensively.	2008 - No database readily available to be shared.	2009 - Lessons learnt and best practices mapped, documented and shared.	Target not acheived as awaiting South-South AWP to be drafted incorporating this target therefore deferred to 2010. UPDATE
Indicator: Capacities developed of governments, civil society, private sector, youth and "MDG volunteers" in strategic planning/thinking, leadership and management, programme design, MDG-based data-collection and M&E, gender mainstreaming, and communications. "MDG volunteer corps" established.	2008 - Low capacity in the above sectors on MDGs and strategic planning techniques	2009 - 1. National Volunteer Corps Feasibility Report by UNV reviewed by government & stakeholders in Samoa. 2. Informal MDG Volunteer Corps set up as part of village development planning in CCSDP pilot sites.	(i) The feasibility study by UNDP was finalized and reviewed. (ii) Decision to implement deferred by Govt to 2010. UPDATE
Indicator: NSDPs are engendered and aligned with MDGs.	2008 - Gender mainstreaming and alignment with MDGs	2009 - Roadmap for the mainstreaming of the MDG indicators and gender into	(i) Output fully achieved in the Samoa and Tokelau NDPs and Cook UPDATE

missing in NDPs/NSDPs. NDPs/NSDPs. Islands NSDP. (ii) Detailed work needed to sharpen indicators in respective Plans. Delayed start of the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS), which would provide recommendations to Govt resulted in deferment to 2010. UPDATE

Indicator: Two significant trade and private-sector partnerships in Samoa and Tokelau focusing on women and youth. **2008** - No formal trade and private-sector partnerships in Samoa and Tokelau. **2009** - Recommendations under the Integrated framework for Trade in Samoa reviewed.

View 2009 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome. Programme financials in US\$

OUTPUT PROJECTS	Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Budget	Expenditure
00014694 - Private Sector Support Facilit	Number of small and medium size enterprises established.	PSSF category A & B disbursed to recipients.	Project is Operationally & Financially closed	2009 Q4 Off track UPDATE	0	-2,879
00053355 - Education of young people.	Percentage of young people participating in local, national, regional and international decision making processes on youth related issues.	1. Knowledge of Samoa youth increased in youth mobilisation for national and community development through participation in International Youth forums and related meetings; 2. Arrangements and preparations for the National Youth Awards in Samoa finalized; 3. Resources made available to support 10 students to study at the National University of Samoa School of Technology	1. Participation in Suva Festival provided 20 young Samoans with opportunities to learn about other PIC cultures and participate in discussions on development issues such as climate change. 2. The annual national youth award promoted the talent and entrepreneurial skills of young people. Ten scholarships were awarded to selected students to attend the Institute of Technology at the National University of Samoa.	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	35,000	29,759
00053356 - Human dvpmnt for young people	1) Percentage of young people accessing business skills training courses. 2) Number of	1. Peer Educational Manual finalized; 2. Life skills modules translated and printed; 3. Training on agricultural and farming skills	Agro business training was conducted in 2009 to encourage existing youth business operators to	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	19,174	28,588

	young people participating in second-chance education courses.	(agro-business/livelihood skills) conducted	expand and upscale their small businesses.			
00058221 - Samoa's PSSF	Support Samoa to deliver on its MDG goals and assist with the transition of Samoa to Middle Income Country through the implementation of EIF and through the increase participation of private sector in the economy.	Established Private Sector Support Facility to harmonise donor funding to Small & Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)	PSSF Secretariat conducts preliminary assessments of proposals for PSSF grants and provide recommendations to the Steering Group for final decisions.	2009 Q4 Off track UPDATE	123,566	48,974
00058807 - Sub-rgnl Engendered NSDPs	Number of MDG indicators integrated into National Sustainable Development Plans	1. National Strategic Planners in place in Niue and Tokelau/Samoa to support the mainstreaming of the MDGs into national planning processes; 2. A roadmap to facilitate gender mainstreaming into national planning processes developed; 3. Strengthened and harmonized national and regional statistical information systems and databases, including development information (DEVINFO) focusing on sex disaggregated data; 4. Strategic planners provided for national planning/ implementation, policy/programme formulation, gender mainstreaming, and annual MDG-	Project commenced in July 2009; •National Strategic Planner deployed to support the development of Cook Islands NSDP 2011-2015; • Supported the implementation of Cook Islands M & E Framework for NSDP and MDGs; •Updated Cook Islands MDG Report; •Data collection and analysis of Human Development Profiles for outer islands especially in Mauke and Mitiaro in the Cook Islands completed through CCSDP; •Providing catalytic funds for technical support for the preparation of Tokelau's M & E Framework for its NSP 2010-2015, deferred to 2010; •MDG and Macro-Economics	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	75,357	61,656

based monitoring and evaluation, aid coordination and resource mobilization; Specialist supported Samoa's HIES poverty analysis; and
 •Supported the initial preparatory work for updating Niue's MDG Report.

Overall Achievements for this outcome

Please use this section to provide an update on the progress made against this outcome and the contribution made by UNDP supported outputs. Was there progress on the outcome? Were the planned outputs achieved? Did they contribute to the outcome? What effect or impact did project activities and outputs have during the year?

(1) Close and consistent work with the 4 Govts over the past 4 years through an awareness raising campaign for civil society and governments; production of MDG Reports; and annual regional MDG meetings and training by the Pacific Centre, has led to the MDGs being explicitly included in their NDPs/NSDPs thus greatly improving the chances of pro-poor policies, strategies and plans being developed, which UNDP will continue to support. Such pro-poor policies in Samoa have led to the establishment of a multi-donor public-private sector funding facility for SMEs to improve businesses and improve links to primary producers. Delays in disbursement of grants has hampered results however the PSSF holds the confidence of the government and donors (NZAID and AUSAID) and has great potential for growth e.g. NZAID in January 2010 channelled NZD\$4m through the PSSF for tsunami recovery of tourism.(2) Assistance to poor youth through the TALAVOU programme which is funded mainly by UNDP over 3.5 years (approx. \$400,000) has seen some tangible results such as an overall growth of income generating activities amongst youth groups in villages; young people are now more involved in village decision-making as a result of the annual youth parliamentary sessions which is highly encouraged by Parliament leading to moves to re-establish the National Youth Council to ensure that youth voices are heard. There is also an increased focus amongst civil society on addressing youth social concerns.

Last edited 1 Feb 2010 by georgina.bonin

Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

yes

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Gender mainstreaming has been mainstreamed into the Cook Islands NSDP through the work of the National Strategic Planner who is funded by UNDP and disaggregated data will be expected to be available in coming years ensuring sufficient focus on gender issues and gender equality at the policy levels .

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Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?

Integrate gender equality in national development policies and budget frameworks

Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME29

Programme expenditure in US\$

WSM_OUTCOME29 description

Principles of inclusive governance and human rights are integrated into policy frameworks and decision making processes

2011	9,833	Annual Rating of progress 2009 UPDATE On track Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome. On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized. Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.
2010	173,280	
2009	347,779	
2008	267,896	
2007	501,741	
2006	514,453	
2005	387,525	
2004	134,243	
Cumulative	2,336,750	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2009
Indicator: A gender-sensitive Samoa urban governance project developed.	2008 - No governing system for expanding non-traditional urban centre in Samoa.	2009 - A roadmap for the implementation of the Vaitele Urban Governance project developed with gender dimensions incorporated.	An Inception Report/roadmap with gender dimensions incorporated was produced in November to guide project implementation. UPDATE
Indicator: All members of the Tokelau General Fono (Parliament) trained in good governance principles.	2008 - Limited awareness on principles of good governance	2009 - National consultations and training held for Tokelauans on good governance and leadership by end 2009.	The actual training did not eventuate. However, 5 training modules were developed and will be implemented in 2010. UPDATE
Indicator: ICT4D used for national policy dialogue at the national and local (community) levels.	2008 - Limited capacity on ICT4D.	2009 - Capacity of communities increased in the use of ICT tools to access development information and thereby contribute to national dialogue.	The mobile computer laboratory which was launched in September provides a mobile facility for ICT access by rural communities and schools. UPDATE

View 2009 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome.

OUTPUT PROJECTS	Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Budget	Expenditure
00052494 - ICT for Development in Samoa	Number of schools and community telecentres utilizing the school-net facilities	School net mobile laboratory being used as an ICT tool in rural telecenters and schools for enhanced ICT literacy and application.	The mobile computer laboratory was launched on the 14th September as a collaborative partnership between the Ministry of Communications, Information and Technology and the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture with funding from UNDP. The mobile computer laboratory	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	153,213	144,908

Programme financials in US\$

00063403 - SAM Vaitele Urban Govern.	Strengthening local governance systems for managing socio-economic, physical, and cultural development in non-traditional villages.	1. PMU for Vaitele Urban Governance project established with required management arrangements fully operational; 2. A roadmap to guide implementation of the project developed	contributes to the overall goal of government which is to ensure all grassroots people and communities have access to information in this particular case the focus was on schools.	1. PMU for Vaitele Urban Governance Project has been established under the leadership of the Assistance Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment - Planning and Urban Management Agency (PUMA). A Project Executive Group (PEG) was established and is provides M & E oversight of progress and other specifics of the project. The long awaited Project Team Leader has been on board since September and has started implementation of project activities.	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	119,700	54,617
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Overall Achievements for this outcome

Please use this section to provide an update on the progress made against this outcome and the contribution made by UNDP supported outputs. Was there progress on the outcome? Were the planned outputs achieved? Did they contribute to the outcome? What effect or impact did project activities and outputs have during the year?

This project is in early stages of implementation therefore the intended and actual results are yet to be achieved. However, the essential and critical systems to support project implementation are now in place to facilitate project implementation in 2010 and beyond

Last edited 1 Feb 2010 by georgina.bonin

Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

no

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Last edited 19 Jan 2010 by georgina.bonin

Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?

Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME30

Programme expenditure in US\$		WSM_OUTCOME30 description
2011	43,459	Annual Rating of progress 2009 UPDATE On track Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome. On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized. Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.
2010	328,971	
2009	90,980	
2008	70,069	
2007	264,682	
2006	29,887	
2005	18,947	
2004	49,875	
Cumulative	896,869	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2009
Indicator: Gender analysis report available on the differential impacts of natural disasters as a contribution to community-based and national disaster management plans.	2008 - No data on impacts of disasters on men and women.	2010 - 1. Gender analysis conducted in the four countries by 2011, 2. PRAs conducted in at least the outer islands in the Cook Islands and Tokelau by the end of 2010	1. The gender analysis target was not achieved. 2. A total of 8 PRAs were conducted in the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau. UPDATE

View 2009 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome.

Programme financials in US\$

OUTPUT PROJECTS	Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Budget	Expenditure
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No projects from the 2009 Development Workplan have been linked to this outcome

Overall Achievements for this outcome

Please use this section to provide an update on the progress made against this outcome and the contribution made by UNDP supported outputs. Was there progress on the outcome? Were the planned outputs achieved? Did they contribute to the outcome? What effect or impact did project activities and outputs have during the year?

The use of the PRA and Appreciative Inquiry approaches strengthened village ownership and leadership through a highly participatory consultative process to identify key development priorities that are articulated in the Village Sustainable Development Plans prepared by the villages. 8 community based adaptation initiatives have started implementation in Samoa highlighting the centrality of communities as first responders to mitigate impacts of disasters and climate change on livelihoods and poverty reduction. Effective management of the tsunami by the Government in particular the National Disaster Management Office, the Disaster Advisory Council and the National Disaster Council demonstrated the efficacy of UNDP investments over the years in building capacity on disaster risk reduction implemented through the Coastal Infrastructure Management Plans and relevant small grants projects, as well as significantly through regional disaster management meetings, training and networking by the UN system, including the UNDP Pacific Centre's CPRP and MCO ongoing policy advice and support to the DAC.

Last edited 2 Feb 2010 by georgina.bonin

Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

no

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

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Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?



Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 1.5. Summary of Progress for WSM_OUTCOME31

Programme expenditure in US\$		WSM_OUTCOME31 description
2011	1,480,073	<p>The environment-economic-governance nexus demonstrated through community-based natural resource management and use that supports implementation of gender-sensitive national policies as well as the mainstreaming of environment into national plans</p> <p>Annual Rating of progress 2009 UPDATE Achieved</p> <p>Achieved Select this rating if the outcome has been fully realized. Please note that selecting this rating should mean that the unit will no longer be working on this outcome.</p> <p>On track Select this rating if progress is being made in creating change at the outcome level but the outcome has not been fully realized.</p> <p>Off track Select this rating if there is a lack of progress and achievement of the outcome seems remote.</p>
2010	2,969,048	
2009	3,162,303	
2008	1,856,303	
2007	1,833,942	
2006	2,833,580	
2005	2,180,578	
2004	2,544,694	
<i>Cumulative</i>	18,860,521	

Outcome Indicator	Baseline	Target	Outcome Indicator Status at end of 2009
Gender analysis report available on the differential impacts on men and women of environmental degradation and natural disasters provided as an input to local and national environmental management guidelines and communication toolkits.	2008 - Lack of gender analysis data on impacts of environment degradation on women and men.	2009 - Information available on the differential impacts of environment, energy and disaster threats on men and women collated from community PRAs under the Community Centred Sustainable Development Programme.	Roadmaps and TORs will now only be developed with UNIFEM in 1st qtr 2010. UPDATE
Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRAs) conducted which contribute to village visions and human development profiles on population retention, income generation and sustainable livelihoods, especially in the Outer Cook Islands and Tokelau.	2008 - Lack of integrated village-based sustainable development plans.	2009 - Village Sustainable Development Plans prepared through community consultations using PRA and Appreciative Inquiry methodologies to facilitate village visioning processes in selected communities/villages in Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau.	8 Village Sustainable Development Plans for the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa and Tokelau were prepared using the Appreciative Inquiry and the PRA tools UPDATE

Increased number of community-based adaptation activities to build resilience and capacities to deal with environmental challenges and natural disasters.

2008 - Limited community based adaptation activities in Samoa.

2009 - Community based interventions developed to adapt to climate change impacts in selected in vulnerable villages in Samoa.

8 community based adaptation projects are under implementation in Samoa.

UPDATE

View 2009 progress and financial data for output projects related to this outcome.

Programme financials in US\$

OUTPUT PROJECTS	Indicator	Target	Progress	Most Recent Status for the year	Budget	Expenditure
00043651 - PIMS 3403 LD MSP: SLM/CB SAM	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.	1. Degraded coastal lands rehabilitated using SLM practice, principle and technique; 2. Fatalele Watershed Management Plan formulated; 3. Establishment of the Asau Research and Resource Training Centre for SLM learning for Rural Farmers	1. Coastal degraded lands in Lano are rehabilitated from tidal and storm surge erosion & Lano community's best practices for militating against coastal erosion has been raised through intensive workshop and consultation organized by the SLM project. Replanting programme have been re-inforced through the SLM project providing ground stability which enhances support to the coastal barriers in addition to fostering village cohesion in implemanting adaptive measures to Climate Change impacts. 2. Under the umbrella of SLM 14 h. of the Vaipouli Watershed Area have been replanted with indigeous plant species that are conducive for maintaining watershed stability. The SLM project is producing a model programme that introduces protection zones (60 m. buffers from the river source and vital tributaries) and contour palnting	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	139,275	141,369

with 6 x 5 meters spacing to allow roots network to spread and thus controlling erosion and sedimentation. These activities have greatly enhanced the physical landscape of the Vaipouli Watershed Area by producing better soils and water quality for the communities who depend on it. A series of activities (ie trainings, consultation, village updates/briefs, land assessments etc) have transpired and will continue to unfold in the 2010 period which will culminate into the production of the Fatalele Watershed Mangement Plan and the creation of Village bi-laws by Vaipouli and neighbouring communities themselves in-order to manage their watershed area using SLM, techniques and principals. 3. The LSM commenced work into the establishment of a Research and Resource Training Center for SLM knowledge and experience at the Forestry Division in Asau. This is expected to be fully completed in the first quarter of 2010. The Center will deliver vital services to the farmers in relation to receiving SLM training for farming practices as a way to further improve the soil quality in the Asau Farming

00052573 - PIMS 3462: PIGGAREP	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved knowledge about RE resources potential and increase the number of successful commercial RE applications on the ground 2. Expansion of the market for RET applications 3. Enhancement of institutional capacity to design and implement RE 4. Improvement of the availability of funding for existing and new RE projects 5. Strengthened legal and regulatory structures in the energy and environmental sectors 6. Increased awareness and knowledge about RE among key stakeholders 	<p>Area. Technical knowledge will be shared and used among local farmers in Asau and throughout Samoa on SLM practices, techniques and principles as a way of reversing land degradation in Samoa.</p> <p>1. Completed resource monitoring studies; Feasibility assessments of RE projects; Completed TA for RE system demonstrations; Operational performance and impacts including income generation from each demonstration project; Adopted quality and technical standards for RE systems components and their installations</p> <p>2. Completed training courses on local manufacturing and repair of RET system components; completed TA on local manufacturing of RET system components; new manufacturers and supplier of RET system components in the PICs; RE experts/units established in power utilities of the PICs; new RESCOs established in the PICs; completed training on rural residents on basic O&M of RET system installations and components;</p> <p>3. Adopted national energy/climate change mitigation plan that includes RE projects;</p>	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	662,500	685,501
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Established national energy coordinating systems and mechanisms that include the private sector; Completed institutional capacity development program; Plan for Energy Offices (Departments/Units) with clear mandates and sufficient resources; Updated database and an energy resource data gathering system; National Energy Balance; Updated regional synthesis of the energy sector GHG emission inventory;

4. Completed study on the real cost of electricity and other RE resources; Portfolio of feasible projects on productive and/or social uses of RE in rural areas; Completed promotional campaigns on RE to the financial sector; Completed capacity building on RE for financial sector; Completed feasibility analysis of a regional/national RE fund and capital fund for new RE projects; Completed technical assistance in the establishment of a regional/national RE fund; Investments on rehabilitating existing RE installations;

5. Adopted RE development and utilization policies (including PURE/SURE and fiscal incentives) and implementing rules and

			regulations (IRRs); Completed energy pricing studies in each PIC available for energy planning and policy formulations;			
			6. Regular RE public awareness program in each PIC; Increased technical and information capacity on RE; Comprehensive documentation of the implementation and results of the demonstration projects; Established RE Information Unit in selected PICs; Annual National/Regional RE Award(s); PIGGAREP Promotional Program			
			1. A total of eight community based projects were approved and are under implementation in Samoa. 2. CBA lessons learned developed, documented and shared in the recent National Climate Change Summit, regional project inception workshop (PACC), and various stakeholder and donor meetings; and 3. Inception workshops for the 8 villages that are implementing community based adaptation initiatives have been conducted including adaptation awareness raising activities.			
00062285 - SGP PEF Sam AusAID Funded	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.	1. At least 3 community based adaptation projects approved and under implementation in Samoa; 2. Lessons learnt from the community based adaptation projects documented and disseminated; 3. Adaptation awareness raising activities conducted in selected communities.		2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	180,903	177,903
00063437 - Sub-Reg Community Centered Sus	Building resilience of community to climate change and other disasters	1. Government Representatives receiving technical knowledge on policy options to	1. National Strategic Planners trained in community-based planning processes to formulate village plans and use as	2009 Q4 On track UPDATE	127,375	95,103

<p>through effective conservation and management of natural resources and implementation of policies at the national and community level.</p>	<p>improve performance towards the achievements of the MDGs.</p> <p>2. Desktop analysis on Human Development Profile Report prepared.</p> <p>3. Poverty Analysis Report Produced.</p> <p>4. Village based Disaster Response Drills in Lano conducted.</p> <p>5. Draft Engender Disaster Management Plan for Lano prepared.</p> <p>6. Updated Engendered Village Sustainable Development Plan for Lano.</p> <p>7. Gender analysis conducted on the differential impacts on men and women of environmental degradation and natural disasters.</p> <p>8. Analysis Report produced on options for Renewable Engendered Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.</p> <p>9. Village Sustainable Development Plan that builds on the equal roles of men and women for Lano produced.</p> <p>10. Engendered Marine and Mangrove Protected Areas for Lano</p>	<p>inputs in to MDG-focused National Sustainable Development Plans.</p> <p>2. Stories produced on both men and women at the village level to be used as inputs into Human Development Reports.</p> <p>3. Household Economic Income Survey analysis completed in collaboration with UNDP Pacific Centre.</p> <p>4. Lano Primary School upgraded into a "Safe house" in preparation for village based disaster drills to be conducted.</p> <p>5. Partnerships formed to facilitate the preparation of the Lano Engendered Disaster Management Plan.</p> <p>6. Lano Village Sustainable Development Plan produced.</p> <p>7. Partnerships formed and work plans developed with the UN Gender Group and UNIFEM to facilitate the analysis of the differential impacts on men and women of environmental degradation and natural disasters</p> <p>8. Energy efficiency options explored in CCSDP pilot village that can be shared with other CCSDP pilot villages.</p> <p>9. Village Sustainable Development Plan</p>
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proposal submitted to Village Council for endorsement.	produced for Lano that also builds on the equal roles of men and women for Lano Village.
11. Coastal Protection Barrier constructed and launched.	10. Terrestrial and marine protection options discussed with Lano Village Council to frame proposal for Village Council endorsement.
12. Capacity Building Training on Good Governance in Lano conducted.	11. Coastal protection barrier and shield initiatives successfully implemented.
13. Village Sustainable Development Plan for Lano produced.	12. Capacity building workshop conducted in Lano, with equal representation of both men and women, of over 120 participants on good governance principles.
	13. Village Sustainable Development Plan produced for Lano.

Overall Achievements for this outcome

Please use this section to provide an update on the progress made against this outcome and the contribution made by UNDP supported outputs. Was there progress on the outcome? Were the planned outputs achieved? Did they contribute to the outcome? What effect or impact did project activities and outputs have during the year?

The environment-economic-governance nexus approach is integrated in all the new programmes and projects supported by the MCO. For example, the overall objective of the community based adaptation programme in Samoa is to address the impacts of climate change on safety of people, natural environment, livelihood and capacities of communities to adapt to these impacts. Similarly, the Village Sustainable Development Plan for Lano village in Samoa developed under the CCSDP has highlighted the importance of conserving the mangrove ecosystem as a key source of livelihood for the community because of the mud-crabs and fish that are found in the mangrove ecosystem which the communities rely on for food and as a source of income. Further, the conservation of the mangrove ecosystem demonstrates the role communities play as custodians of this natural resource. At a more strategic level, there has been a clear recognition of the importance of linking environment, economics and governance and this has been demonstrated through the active involvement of key sectors such as the Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Environment; and the Ministry of Women, Community and Social Development in the implementation of UNDP funded environment programmes/projects. With regards to gender disaggregate information, this was not possible, however, gender issues were fully addressed and integrated into existing and new programmes/projects approved in 2009.

Last edited 2 Feb 2010 by georgina.bonin

Contribution to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Has this outcome led to the achievement of gender equality results, in line with the [UNDP Gender Equality Strategy](#)?

no

Please include any sex disaggregated data and evidence to show how the outcome has contributed to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Last edited 19 Jan 2010 by georgina.bonin

Please select from the following menu to specify which area of work your outcome is contributing to?



Please check this box if an outcome evaluation was undertaken for this outcome.

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 2.1. Progress in Implementing Management Workplan

This section provides management and staff with the opportunity to comment on their unit's management results.

In the box below, please articulate your unit's key management achievements for 2009 in line with your Management Work Plan. If your unit has a Balanced Scorecard, i.e. COs, Regional Bureaux and BoM, please provide any complementary information that supports the results reflected in your Balanced Scorecard.

[View your Balanced Scorecard](#)

I. Programme Management: (a) Delivery – The Country Office delivered a total of \$4,34m against the target of \$3,47m. This is 180% over the RPF target. Also importantly, this has reversed the downward trend in delivery over the past three years. (b) Resource Mobilization - The mobilization of resources for the programmes has increased significantly by some 356%, with the CO raising about \$4.416m USD vs a target of \$969,000. c) OFA – The Country Office has cleared long outstanding NEX advances of over \$220,000 between 2004 to 2007, and reduced the balance of OFA for this period to only \$7000 (which is expected to be liquidated in February 2010). For the period of 2008-2009, the outstanding OFA aged 6 months and above has been reduced from \$4,906,623.51 to \$231,609.24 even as we continue to bring it down to \$0. (d) Efficient implementation of GMS recovery and RM has contributed to XB resources in excess of 12 months. (e) The office received a partially satisfactory NEX audit report for the period covering 2008. Efforts are fully in place to reverse this rating to a 'satisfactory' one for 2009. (f) GLOC: the country office collected 61.6% of the GLOC due from its four programme countries for the 2009 financial year. II. Capacity Development - The country office invested in staff personal development through Stephen Covey's Seven habits of Success, which all the staff found extremely motivating and useful in their work planning and monitoring. Six staff have completed the IPSAS orientation course, and many on track to complete the full IPSAS training. During the year, one staff member became a qualified CPA, and another a qualified Accounting Technician. In addition, project management training to staff and implementing partners on NEX, Atlas, RBM continued, and is reflected in the enhanced delivery and on the greens in the Scorecard and Project Management Dashboard. The Financial Dashboard continued to reflect an overall green rating and the country office placement on the Comptroller's List of Acquaint for 2009. III Business Continuity Plan: This exercise was finalized and cleared by HQs with minor changes and is ready for full implementation in 2010 as needed. IV. Internal Control Framework (ICF) - The CO completed the review of internal business processes and service delivery in the areas of human resource management, finance, procurement, communications and in programme and project management. As a result, the office now has in place an ICF which is fully aligned with the corporate ICF, with completed business workflows and delegations of authority. V Staff Security: The country office has reviewed the Risk Management Log quarterly, and has invested much resources

in addressing the MOSS compliance requirements. This now stands at 90% compared with 67% in the previous year. Some improvements include, re-establishment of the warden system, telephone trees, fire alarm systems, enhanced safety training. VI. Partnerships: (1) Development of the ERF led by UNDP provided a key opportunity for strategic partnerships with the WB and the ADB and the larger UN system as described above. With the increasing number of joint World Bank and ADB offices being established in the Pacific region (presently 4) it is going to be critical to ensure close collaboration with the Banks. (2). SPREP, as the key CC/Environment CROP agency in the region had historically implemented a significant number of UNDP/GEF projects over the years (\$60m). Moving beyond this project relationship, in the lead up to Copenhagen, UNDP and SPREP provided joint support to the PICs resulting in: (i) effective preparation by the PIC negotiators based on the Pacific 'Position Paper'; (ii) Substantive support was provided as well as logistical and media support throughout the conference resulting in high publicity to the PICs, including high attendance at side events. (iii) A joint-briefing by UNDP/SPREP to the PIC Ministers on 14 December provided them with a summary of key issues before the final set of negotiations, which was attended by Ms Helen Clark, UNDG. There is every intention of building on this excellent start and keeping the momentum of this partnership focused on support to countries post COP 15.

Last edited 3 Feb 2010 by nileema.noble


This section provides management and staff with the opportunity to comment on their unit's UNDP support to the UN system results.

The Samoa tsunami disaster brought together 17 UN and 40 humanitarian partners to support relief and early recovery efforts of Samoa under the IASC cluster system. The Early Recovery Framework and the DaLa, demonstrated UNDP leadership and close coordination with the Banks and UN system, and formed backbone of Recovery implementation. UN leadership, was highly praised by the government and donor community and acknowledged as a best practice, for fast-tracked transition from relief to early recovery and for significantly strengthening relations amongst all UNCT members.

UNDP plays an active role in area of CC through the UNDAF Group 4 on Environment & Climate Change. It led the development of CCSDP as a UN Joint Programme and Principles of Cooperation signed and coordinated preparations for Copenhagen Summit. UNDP participated in Working and Technical Working Groups for the GEC Conference. UNDP plays a proactive role in seeking simplification of the complex multicountry team arrangements such that benefits of 'jointness' contribute to transaction costs for higher level results. UNDP/Samoa has consistently championed and advocated for the somewhat different development challenges of the 3 countries (CIs, Tokelau, Niue) including through development of a more co-ordinated programmatic response of Samoa based agencies in these countries. Such a focussed subregional level work further contributes to the multi-country regional approach adopted under the joint UNDAF.

Last edited 3 Feb 2010 by nileema.noble

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 2.2. Institutional Results on Gender Equality

 Please respond to the following brief questions.

In 2009, did your unit have a...

1. ...gender advisor/gender specialist? **no**

(a full-time staff member who works on gender equality as his/her full time responsibility)

2. ...gender focal point? **yes**

(a function which has been assigned to a staff member)

3. ...gender focal point team led by a senior manager? **yes**

(an established internal UNDP body composed by gender focal points from different units, both programmes and operations, led by a senior manager)

4. Please indicate any gaps in capacity and/or priority requirements for gender mainstreaming in your work.

The MCO had highlighted gender mainstreaming as a high priority in its MCPD and CPAPs. Strong efforts are made to integrate gender dimensions into all AWP and initiatives undertaken and supported by the MCO. For example, the Community Centered Sustainable Development Programme (CCSDP), where efforts are being made in collaboration with UNIFEM to conduct gender analyses on all pilot CCSDP sites in the 4 countries so as to provide measurable targets for the programme to achieve gender equality at the community levels. The UNDP in Samoa is an active member of the UN Gender Group, led by UNIFEM (based in Suva, Fiji) and has contributed greatly to the development of the gender scorecard for the UNCT in Samoa; participated in the Gender and Development (GAD) Partners Meeting in Fiji in 2009 leading to greater understanding of the gender issues and disparities in the region and how these could be addressed through its projects and programmes; and finally, providing funding for two senior government officials from Samoa to accompany the Minister of Women to the ESCAP High Level Meeting for Asia and the Pacific on the Beijing+15 agenda in Bangkok in December 2009. The Minister chaired the meeting and had an excellent and timely impact on the positioning of PICs at the High Level meeting in preparation for the CSW54 global meeting in NY in March 2010. The GAD meeting highlighted several high-level and key areas affecting the viability of national women's machineries in the region, including the 4 countries in this sub-region, as well as the regional architecture for promoting and supporting the Pacific Platform of Action for Beijing +15 and the Accra Agenda, etc.. The MCO should explore ways to catapult gender mainstreaming issues forward in alignment with these. It is firmly believed that it is only by working within the framework of these regional and national machineries to build capacity and support their efforts, that any real changes to address existing inequalities and reduce violence against women will be achieved which can be filtered to the community levels.

Last edited 1 Feb 2010 by georgina.bonin

5. In 2009, did your unit have an active Gender Theme Group (that has a joint workplan and meets regularly to review progress)? **yes**

If yes, does UNDP lead this group? **no**

If no, what is UNDP's thematic role in the Gender Theme Group (eg. gender and democratic governance etc.)?

The UNDP member of the UN Gender Theme Group plays a collaborative role with all other members to ensure that gender issues are promoted and supported at the country and regional levels through its programmes and projects.

Last edited 18 Jan 2010 by georgina.bonin

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 3.1. Innovative Initiatives

This is an optional section where units can share information on innovative internal or external initiatives which they are involved in, e.g. programme to green their office, improve health of staff, or build partnerships and mobilise resources etc.

Sub-regional Youth Parliamentarians for Tokelau and Niue Project: Support to an innovative project addressing the empowerment of young people in parliamentary proceedings, national development issues and leadership training in Niue and Tokelau (signed in June 2008) has had a powerful result in Niue in particular. After training and participation in mock parliamentary sessions, young people in all the villages in Niue lobbied for village council elections resulting in a Youth Assembly election in September where 14 village

candidates and 6 common roll members were elected. The Government Organizing Committee for the "NIUE 35th Constitution Celebrations" delegated full responsibility to the National Youth Assembly to organize all events and take on full responsibility for the 35th Constitution Celebrations in October. This task compliments the Youth Assembly's theme of "Take the Lead- Mata Ki Mua". The successful 35th Constitution Celebrations and the National Youth contribution have exceeded expectations – for the first time in many years, the majority of youth finally participated in the Flag Raising Ceremony. Capacity building for the 2 Youth MPs who attended conferences in NZ and another accompanying the Premier to the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark. For a small country crippled by rapid depopulation this is a critical back-door approach to maintaining youth interest in the very survival of their country and motivation to remain in Niue. The expectation is that these youth will remain in Niue and actively engage in its development.

Last edited 1 Feb 2010 by georgina.bonin

2009 ROAR – Samoa – 3.2. BSC Reporting - Number of Active Joint Programmes

Please report on the Number of Active Joint Programme that your office implemented in 2009. Please enter a result (the number of active Joint Programmes) in the three fund management modalities: Parallel Funding, Pooled Funds, and Pass Through.

Parallel funding	1
Pooled fund	1
Pass through	0