



Resident Coordinator's Annual Report 2011

Brief description of major developments:

As in the past few years, in 2011 the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Nepal has needed to continuously adjust to both the challenges from a longer-than-expected post-conflict transition as well as to the opportunities emerging from important steps forward in Nepal's peace process. As in 2010, the Constituent Assembly (CA) missed the May deadline for drafting Nepal's new Constitution. The CA's term was extended till November 2011, at which time its tenure was extended for the fourth time – for a “final” six months - till May 27th 2012. In view of the ongoing controversies and tensions surrounding the number, boundaries, names, powers etc of the to-be-established federal units, the forms of government, the electoral system and matters of inclusion, and taking into account that a few interim milestones have already been missed, the 2012 May deadline may still be a challenge to meet.

In August, the election of a new Prime Minister from the Maoist party renewed the momentum of Nepal's peace process. The newly formed Government handed the keys to the Maoists' People's Liberation Army (PLA)'s weapons containers in the Maoist cantonments over to the Special Committee for the Supervision, Integration and Rehabilitation of Maoist Combatants. On November 1st, the Maoists and the parties outside the Government signed a seven-point agreement, which spelt out for the first time details of the integration, rehabilitation or voluntary retirement options available to PLA personnel.

In the same agreement, the parties also committed to forming a State Restructuring Commission comprising a panel of experts to work out the details of the federal system, arguably the most contentious constitutional issue remaining. However, on the due date, two reports rather than one were presented by the SRC, underscoring the continuing challenges in finding a model for restructuring Nepal into an inclusive federal state acceptable to all.

In addition, 2011 saw only nominal progress on some of the other critical commitments agreed upon in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), which has hampered the pace of the ongoing peace process. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and the Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances are yet to be formed. The approach for democratisation of the Nepal Army remains unclear. Issues around land reform, especially return of seized properties during the conflict, remain unresolved. Impunity, lack of rule of law and pervasive corruption continue to remain matters of high concern, both for Nepalis and the international community alike.

On the economic side, power and fuel shortages routinely grip Kathmandu and the rest of the country, bringing daily life to an almost grinding halt. Hundreds of thousands of Nepalis migrate to Gulf countries and to India each year, resulting in increasing remittances but also in a deterioration of the social fabric. The continued high inflation rate of about 9.6 percent and high population growth rates of 2.25%¹ have added to the burden of poor households. The banking and real estate sectors are underperforming². Nepal seemingly continues to remain trapped in the same political gridlock and the same poor economic environment it has been in since 2005.

And yet, amidst these political and economic challenges, Nepal completed its 10th National Population and Housing Census; its 6th Nepal Demographic Health Survey; and the Nepal Living Standard Survey III (3rd NLSS) in 2011. Counter intuitively, the findings of these surveys have shown Nepal's development results (in the aggregate) to be surprisingly promising, particularly as far as realising the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Nepal has made significant progress in the social sectors, mainly education and health. The net enrolment rate has reached 94.5 %. Child mortality has declined

¹ Preliminary results of the 2011 census

² In the first quarter of 2011, profit of banks had declined by 4 percent in comparison the same period in 2010. NRB

from 153 in 1991 to 54 live births in 2011. The maternal mortality ratio has decreased extra-ordinarily in the last twenty years, from 870 per 100,000 live births in 1990, to 380 in 2008. Using the national poverty line from the 3rd NLSS which was set at US\$230 per annum, overall poverty has declined to 25.16 percent in 2011 from 31 percent in 2005. On the other hand, rates of maternal under-nutrition, low-birth weight, stunting and wasting remain issues of continuing concern. Moreover, huge inequalities remain between different communities and different geographical areas.

Internally, the UNCT has also needed to continue to adjust operationally and programmatically to the departure of the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) in early 2011 and to the preparation of wrapping up the tenure of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) after the Government decided not to extend its tenure beyond 2011. After UNMIN's departure, a small Political Liaison Office under the Department of Political Affairs was housed with the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office (RCHCO). Discussions are ongoing on ways to fill the gap after OHCHR's exit, in particular on taking over some of the programmatic interventions OHCHR had planned for the upcoming United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).

As in previous years, with respect to the UN's development and humanitarian operations on the ground, various ethnic movements and continued agitation by political parties across the country affected operational space in 2011. The UN, together with a group of donors, continued to advocate for respect of the [Basic Operating Guidelines](#).

Within this context, the UNCT delivered approximately US\$ 206 million in development (US\$ 95.2) and humanitarian assistance (US\$ 110.7) in 2011. An additional US\$ 2.5 million was received by the UN Peace Fund for Nepal (UNPFN), bringing the total funds mobilized to-date for the UNPFN to US\$ 34.9 million.

Highlights on Progress in UN Reform:

2011 was marked by several important milestones on the path to advancing UN Reform: the completion of the current UNDAF evaluations; the preparation of an innovative Country Analysis (CA) with people at its core; the formulation of the next UNDAF (2013-2017); and further consolidation of the integrated RCHCO and the products and services it delivers under the Transition Support Strategy (TSS).

In preparation of the new UNDAF, the UNCT prepared a progress report and organised an independent [evaluation](#) of the current UNDAF in the first quarter of 2011. A separate evaluation to assess the UNCT's contribution to [Gender Equality, Social Inclusion and Human Rights](#) in Nepal was also commissioned with a view to articulating best practices and lessons learned in preparation for the next UNDAF.

Departing from a traditional Common Country Assessment organised around sectors or themes and taking into account Nepal's post-conflict status, the UNCT embarked in early 2011 on a **Country Analysis with a Human Face**: a highly inclusive iterative process identified 20 groups (e.g. women in the Mid and Far West; adolescent girls; bonded labourers; slum-dwellers; endangered indigenous peoples; or people subject to climate change) as being the most vulnerable in today's Nepal and for whom there is no level playing field. The UNCT then explored the structural reasons for these vulnerabilities, transcending traditional agency mandates while at the same time identifying areas where combined agency efforts could have an amplifying and multiplying impact on these people's lives. The **ensuing UNDAF** was developed with the aim of tackling these structural causes of vulnerability. It is built around three main components: advancing equality through equity; protecting the development gains that Nepal has achieved so far; and enhancing international cooperation. This latter component is a pro-active effort to involve non-resident agencies much more actively in the UNDAF process. A specific outcome on integrating Nepal's institutions and economy into inter-governmental development and normative dialogues was crafted which allowed IAEA, ITC, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNICTRAL, UNIDO and ITC to find a more meaningful space in the next UNDAF.

In a further effort to bring together the UN family around issues of common concern, the UNCT also crafted a special UNDAF outcome that will bring together most UN agencies in a concerted attempt to influence societal attitudes in order to address discrimination and empower vulnerable groups.

Seeking to eliminate stigma and discrimination head-on, rather than in a 'mainstreamed' manner is a fairly new area of work which will offer an opportunity to design joint programmes in a creative and manner and maintain a vital human rights angle to the UNDAF in the coming years.

To ensure greater national ownership and alignment with GoN's priorities, a **Joint UNDAF Steering Committee** of the UN and the GoN became operational in June. The Joint Steering Committee, chaired by the Vice Chair of the National Planning Commission (NPC) and the RC provided overall guidance to the UNDAF process, while an inter-agency UNDAF Technical Working Group led by the RCHCO, played a critical role in driving the UNDAF design process.

Under the **TSS**, the RCHCO continued to provide coordination, planning, advocacy, analysis, information management and communications support, to the UNCT, the GoN and the wider development community, on a wide range of peace-building, humanitarian and development issues. Particularly noteworthy is the significant support provided by the Field Coordination Offices (FCOs) in preparing a CA that is solidly based on ground realities. The involvement of the FCOs also instilled a feeling of ownership of the process by UN agencies' staff in the field.

To improve coherence in the UNCT's support to Nepal's "prolonged" post-conflict transition, a 'UN **Peace Building Strategy** for Nepal' was developed. Situated within the wider framework of the Nepal Peace and Development Strategy that was launched by all development partners at the beginning of 2011, the UN strategy outlines the scope of ongoing and potential UN action in support of critical peace-building benchmarks in Nepa. It serves as the vehicle to integrate the comparative development, human rights and humanitarian strengths of the UN to support Nepal in achieving tangible peace-building results.

The [UN Peace Fund for Nepal \(UNPFN\)](#), a multi-donor trust fund supported by contributions from the global UN Peacebuilding Fund and the governments of Canada, Denmark, Norway, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, continued to serve as an important tool for advancing UN reform and cohesive support to peace-building in Nepal. By the end of 2011, through the UNPFN, US\$ 34.9 million has been mobilised for a total of 19 projects (eight of which were joint projects) implemented by 13 participating UN agencies.

The UNCT continued its efforts in the area of **joint programs** (JP) in 2011: (a) UNHCR took the lead in developing a JP on Community Based Development Strategy in Refugee Impacted Areas in the Eastern part of Nepal; (b) the JP on Bonded Labour that was developed under the leadership of ILO is currently with the GoN for its final sign-off; (c) a JP on reducing migration related vulnerabilities and risks related to HIV was developed under the leadership of IOM and is currently with the UNCT in India for their review and inputs; (d) a JP on zero HIV infection among newborn was developed under the leadership of UNICEF; and (e) a JP on Gender Responsive Recovery for Sustainable Peace is being developed under the leadership of UNWomen. Implementation of ongoing JPs on improving service delivery through decentralised local governance, on the prevention of gender based violence, on the implementation of UNSCRs 1325 and 1820, and on delivering essential reproductive health care, education and counseling to vulnerable women and adolescent girls affected by the conflict continued. Linked to this, the multi-agency UN Gender Theme Group (GTG) provided support to the SG's UNITE Campaign to end Violence Against Women by ensuring coherent technical and financial support to the GoN and civil society to commemorate 16 days of activism against sexual and gender based violence. The GTG also prepared the UNCT's report on the status of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and supported civil society to prepare its shadow report on CEDAW. It also put together Nepal's inputs to the Secretary General's 2011 report on conflict related sexual violence.

The UNCT hosted 31 trainees in 2011 through a new **UN trainee scheme** targeting historically excluded groups and regions. This 11-month trainee program was launched in line with the UNCT's Declaration of Joint Principles of Workforce Diversity aimed at increasing access of qualified candidates from traditionally marginalised group to employment in the UN and other development partners.

In 2011, WFP joined UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA in implementing the [Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer \(HACT\)](#). The Joint Audit and Assurance Plan was revised, audits were conducted

jointly for the common partners of two or more UN ExCom agencies, and new Macro Assessment of Public Financial Management System was initiated in line with the UNDAF design process.

To promote 'One UN Voice', a re-designed UN Information Platform was launched. The website has been an important vehicle to ensure coherent advocacy for peace, development and humanitarian issues. The UN Communication Group continued to provide strategic contribution to MDG advocacy and editorial oversight of the UNCT's weekly radio programme Radio Chautari. After successfully broadcasting 110 episodes of weekly programmes on issues related to the peace process and the underlying root causes of the conflict, Radio Chautari closed down in December 2011.

The [Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium](#), a unique institutional arrangement that brings together international financial institutions, development partners, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and the UNCT with the GoN, continued its integrated response on disaster risk reduction. The NRRC continued to strengthen its implementation of the disaster preparedness activities under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator. More than US\$70 million has been raised in 2011 for the NRRC. Implementation of the five flagship programmes on school and hospital safety, emergency preparedness and response capacity, flood management, community based disaster risk reduction/management and policy/institutional support for disaster risk management continued.

Highlights on progress towards UNDAF outcomes:

The 2008-12 UNDAF is organized around four thematic groups, each co-chaired by two Heads of Agencies. This part of the RCAR highlights areas of the UNDAF where UN agencies and the GoN *jointly* achieved results in 2011. The results of individual agency activities are highlighted in their annual reports.

Cutting across all four priority areas, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNICEF supported the NPC and the Ministry of Local Development to roll out Poverty Monitoring and Analysis at central level and in all 75 districts thereby providing sectoral ministries and local bodies with the capacity to monitor the status of local poverty indicators. The RCHCO, UNFPA and UNICEF together trained about 60 UN field staff on the use of the Dev-Info/Nepal-Info database.

UNDAF Priority Area A, Consolidating Peace, co-chaired by UNDP and UNICEF, covers UNCT support directly linked to supporting and strengthening the peace process. With UN's support, continued citizen participation was ensured in the constitution building process and a wide range of technical advice to CA members were provided through an intensive and focused series of workshops. By the end of 2011, 3.5 million submissions were processed by the Constituent Assembly. After clearing all 53 minefields with UN assistance, Nepal became a minefield free country on June 30th 2011, a key achievement on the path to consolidating peace. With technical and quality assurance support from UNDP, UNFPA and UNWomen, Nepal's Central Bureau of Statistics successfully conducted the field part of the 10th national population and housing census. The new dataset will help establish benchmarks for inclusiveness and for demarcating the boundaries of federal units, both integral to the ongoing state restructuring process.

Through the UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP), jointly managed by ILO, UNDP, UNFPA and UNICEF, the UN continued to provide social and economic rehabilitation packages to Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs) of the Maoist army. By the end of 2011, over 67 percent of the 4,008 VMLRs had contacted the programme. To date, 2,149 (54%) had either begun or completed training. Of the graduates, 60 percent have been offered work or are running their own business. UNICEF and OHCHR continued to jointly monitor and report on the discharge and rehabilitation process and the ongoing violations of children's rights, as mandated by SC Resolutions 1612 and 1882.

2011 also saw the roll-out of an RCHCO, UNDP and UNICEF inter-agency conflict sensitivity initiative. Staff from all three offices received extensive training in conflict sensitive approaches being applied to 5 pilot programs and to UNDP's overall M&E system. It also resulted in joint contextual analyses at the regional level and in a screening of the CA and UNDAF for conflict-sensitivity.

UNDAF Priority Area B, on Quality Basic Services, is co-chaired by WHO and UNICEF. Supported by UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO, the GoN developed and rolled out a Rapid Response Training package in 2011. As a result, 23,405 women and girls received reproductive health services; 3,500

adolescent girls from conflict affected districts gained life skills and sexual and reproductive health services to better protect themselves from HIV infections; and one skilled birth attendants (SBA) training site was established resulting in 20 SBAs providing quality MNH services in four districts in the Tarai.

UN support to the education and health sector continued through a Sector-wide Approach (SWAp) in both areas. Joint advocacy resulted in the Teachers' Regulations being amended with the provision of 45% reservation for women and disadvantaged populations. Similarly, multilingual education guidelines were developed with the aim of increasing equity and quality in education. The UNCT's collaboration with the parliamentarians' caucus on gender and early childhood development (ECD) succeeded in ensuring equity provisions in the draft Education Act. UNFPA, UNICEF and the Nepal Family Health Program partnered with the BBC World Trust Fund in a series of radio spots, dramas and interactive programs on maternal and newborn child health and nutrition. Joint advocacy efforts and technical support by FAO, UNICEF, WHO and WFP resulted in the formulation of the REACH initiative, supporting renewed efforts for ending child hunger and nutrition, the implementation of which will start in 2012. To meet the MDG and National Target of full sanitation coverage by 2017, the government supported by UN-Habitat, UNICEF WHO and other sector stakeholders launched a Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan 2011.

With technical support of the UN Joint Team on AIDS, a five-year National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS was developed, and US\$ 2.4 million was mobilized to ensure services for most-at-risk populations. With support from UNAIDS, UNDP, UNODC and the World Bank a comprehensive mapping exercise was carried out resulting into size estimation of most-at-risk population in the country.

On the financing side of basis services, 50 District Development Committees (DDCs) received performance bonus grants in 2011, indicating significant progress in terms of increasing knowledge, skills and resources of local bodies for participatory and inclusive planning and implementation.

UNDAF Priority Area C, Sustainable Livelihoods, co-chaired by ILO and FAO, focuses in particular on food security, job creation and economic opportunities, and disaster preparedness. The UNCT continued to implement employment focused programmes, including vocational training, local economic development projects and labour intensive public works. As a result 1796 people established themselves as new entrepreneurs (68% women, 18% Dalits and 58% Youth) and 7,384,000 days of work (28 % for women) were created through the construction and rehabilitation of 1102 community infrastructures.

Important progress was made toward building national capacity and providing policy support in outcome area C: 90 Technical and Vocational Training Service Providers and the GoN received support to analyze sectoral policies on employment generation. A framework for Youth responsive budgeting and a multi sectoral implementation plan for the National Youth Policy were drafted. The National Wetland Policy was revised. A national strategy to implement the Nepal National Building Code was drafted and the Kathmandu metropolitan city risk-sensitive land-use plan was reviewed and consolidated. Negotiable and non-negotiable clauses in bilateral Labour Agreements with destination countries were identified. And, the Five Years Perspective Plan for the Foreign Employment Promotion Board was endorsed.

In relation to food security, FAO, UNICEF and WFP partnered with the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to support the GoN in developing an evidence-based and costed multi-sectoral nutrition plan, in preparing a capacity needs assessment and an analysis of nutrition data, and in formulating the nutrition component of Nepal's Agriculture and Food Security Project. In collaboration with the Development Partners' Social Protection Task Team, the GoN developed a draft national framework on social protection. In relation to disaster preparedness and response, UNDP and UN-Habitat completed and distributed homes for 235 landless Koshi flood victims.

UNDAF Priority Area D, on Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion is co-chaired by UNFPA and OHCHR. In 2011, UN agencies continued their advocacy for the promotion and protection of human rights and the mainstreaming of gender and social inclusion, including into the draft Constitution. The UNCT also continued its capacity building and technical assistance to the GoN, civil society and local communities to align national legislation with international standards and

promote increased and improved implementation of legal provisions. The adoption of a national Action Plan on UNSCR 1325 and 1820 by the GoN in 2011 is a good example of successful coordinated support from the UN and bilateral donors. In addition, 20 discriminatory laws were reviewed and a proposal to amend the Civil Code has been drafted and submitted to the Legislature Parliament with support from the UNCT. The Ministry of Law and Justice drafted a Mediation Bill, which was endorsed by the Legislature Parliament in 2011. The Prime Minister's Office developed Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on Gender Based Violence (GBV). UN collaboration has been instrumental to follow up on the recommendations of the Universal Periodic Review (undertaken in 2011) and Committee on CEDAW.

As a result of the UN's sustained advocacy and capacity building support to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the ratio of implementation of human rights recommendations has increased. Out of 465 NHRC recommendations, 28 % have been fully implemented (up from 8% in 2010) and 55% partially implemented (up from 32% in 2010). Still at the implementation level, the government has allocated NPR 75,000 per district for GBV services, and has ensured free legal aid for victims of violence. UNCT support was provided to the National Women's Commission to strengthen its monitoring system, which led to the allocation of funds to support women's rights monitors in 30 districts in 2011.

Further to the mapping of Rule of Law initiatives that was finalized in 2010, the UNCT together with other development partners supported the preparation of a joint assessment on Access to Security, Justice and Rule of Law in Nepal.

On the **humanitarian front**, in 2011, the Humanitarian Country Team continued progress towards three strategic priorities: response, preparedness and partnership. The cluster system was strengthened through a series of training exercises and the revision of all cluster contingency plans which included a matrix for preparedness and response measures against a timeline. This is now being used throughout the Asia Pacific region as a good practice. The Ministry of Home Affairs led the process of developing a Guidance Note on Disaster Preparedness and Response Planning 2011. This Guidance Note has been officially endorsed by the GoN and forms the basis for country-wide district preparedness and response plans. By the end of Dec 2011, a total of 62 out of 75 districts had finalized their disaster preparedness and response plans. An emergency response system of the government was enhanced through strengthening of the National Emergency Operations Center (EOCs) and the network of District EOCs has been further expanded to 16 districts.

With regard to **refugees**, UNHCR and IOM resettled 18,123 Bhutanese refugees to the USA, Canada, Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, and the Netherlands in 2011; the highest number since the beginning of the resettlement programme in 2008. The current camp population has gone down from 108,000 in 2007 to 55,000 in 2011.

Key aspects of the proposed 2012 work-plan

2012 will continue to be a key year in terms of preparing for the next **UNDAF** cycle. Joint efforts will contribute to finalizing the UNDAF; establishing and testing the governance structures for the upcoming UNDAF; developing the details for joint monitoring and evaluation and reporting systems; and preparing situational context analyses at the decentralized level prior to starting UNDAF implementation in 2013. Special efforts will also be made to establish joint financing structures and fund-raise for some of the outcome areas, in particular for those that most directly deal with the root-causes of vulnerability in Nepal as identified in the 2011 country analysis.

The UNCT will continue to focus on providing coherent and timely support to the constitution-drafting process, especially around the UN's normative agenda. Assuming that the deadline of 27 May for promulgating the new Constitution is met, there will be a continued need for coordinated technical and financial support to implement the constitution and the new federal structure.

Thirdly, the UNCT will continue to put its efforts towards the delivery of coordinated and well-financed support by the UN and the wider development community to the peace process and peace-building efforts of Nepal. The UNCT will build upon the coordination work it has started and lead in the previous years in areas such as state building, the promotion of rule of law, the promotion of adherence to international standards and challenges around inclusion and equity. The UN interagency

initiative on conflict sensitivity and do-no-harm approaches will be further rolled out in 2012. Additional resources will be sought for the UN Peace Fund for Nepal.

Consolidating existing joint programs as well as developing and launching new ones will continue to be the fourth focus area for the UNCT in 2012. As the country analysis demonstrated, vulnerability in Nepal has a wide cross-section of root-causes that cannot be dealt with by a single agency and that require concerted efforts through joint programs.

A final priority will be to continue to pilot and field-test models, approaches, and initiatives for improved UN coherence and operations in transition settings. This will include developing and activating a model to fill the gap after OHCHR's departure at the end of March 2012. It also includes the documentation and wide dissemination of best practices and lessons learned from the Transition Support Strategy as well as developing an UNDAF in a post-conflict setting.

Recommendations

The UNCT has developed a coherent UNDAF (2013-2017), aimed at addressing structural reasons for vulnerabilities raised in the CA. By doing so, the UNCT expects to be able to support the GoN in its efforts to reduce inequalities and discrimination and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) with equity. It is important that regional and global parts of the UN system continue to encourage and support a coherent UN approach during UNDAF implementation in order to achieve the desired results. Proactive support from the global level, in terms of standardizing reporting requirements is crucial to avoid the UNDAF becoming an additional layer of programming and reporting, and therefore a burden, for UN agencies.

It is also recommended that the UNDG at the global level might continue to help find ways for consistent and predictable financing for the RC's office in order to be able to continue ensuring quality coordination support to the UNCT. The same quality of coordination cannot be sustained with a DOCO allocation in 2012 that is less than half that of 2011.

Annex 1

UNCT Expenditure for 2011						
Agencies	Total RR USD	Total OR USD	Total Expenditure 2011	Development Total	Humanitarian Total	Total Expenditure 2011
FAO	\$ 1,851,648.00	\$ 5,956,243.00	\$ 7,807,891.00	\$ 3,557,693.00	\$ 4,250,198.00	\$ 7,807,891.00
IFAD	\$ 7,244,594.61	\$ -	\$ 7,244,594.61	\$ 7,244,594.61	\$ -	\$ 7,244,594.61
IOM	\$ 113,084.70	\$28,971,105.88	\$ 29,084,190.58	\$ 190,711.83	\$ 28,893,478.75	\$ 29,084,190.58
ILO	\$ 116,768.00	\$ 1,636,290.00	\$ 1,753,058.00	\$ 1,753,058.00	\$ -	\$ 1,753,058.00
OHCHR	\$ 4,777,000.00	\$ -	\$ 4,777,000.00	\$ -	\$ 4,777,000.00	\$ 4,777,000.00
RCHCO	\$ 261,800.00	\$ 2,446,461.00	\$ 2,708,261.00	\$ 2,708,261.00	\$ -	\$ 2,708,261.00
UNCDF	\$ 698,833.00	\$ 552,282.00	\$ 1,251,115.00	\$ 1,251,115.00	\$ -	\$ 1,251,115.00
UNDP	\$ 9,556,015.77	\$21,059,333.66	\$ 30,615,349.43	\$ 30,615,349.43	\$ -	\$ 30,615,349.43
UNICEF	\$ 6,627,642.74	\$19,392,391.58	\$ 26,020,034.32	\$ 23,916,783.08	\$ 2,103,251.24	\$ 26,020,034.32
UN HABITAT	\$ 429,591.86	\$ 700,852.09	\$ 1,130,443.95	\$ 951,443.57	\$ 179,000.38	\$ 1,130,443.95
UNHCR	\$ 11,995,525.00	\$ -	\$ 11,995,525.00	\$ -	\$ 11,995,525.00	\$ 11,995,525.00
UNIC	\$ 24,000.00	\$ -	\$ 24,000.00	\$ 24,000.00	\$ -	\$ 24,000.00
UN WOMEN	\$ 375,909.00	\$ 831,447.00	\$ 1,207,356.00	\$ 1,207,356.00	\$ -	\$ 1,207,356.00
UNV	\$ -	\$ 222,206.00	\$ 222,206.00	\$ 222,206.00	\$ -	\$ 222,206.00
WFP	\$ 65,979,553.51	\$ -	\$ 65,979,553.51	\$ 9,692,258.91	\$ 56,287,294.60	\$ 65,979,553.51
WHO	\$ 710,000.00	\$ 2,916,000.00	\$ 3,626,000.00	\$ 3,626,000.00	\$ -	\$ 3,626,000.00
UNAIDS	\$ 152,500.00	\$ -	\$ 152,500.00	\$ 152,500.00	\$ -	\$ 152,500.00
UNESCO	\$ 207,076.00	\$ 496,332.00	\$ 703,408.00	\$ 703,408.00	\$ -	\$ 703,408.00
UNFPA	\$ 4,350,000.00	\$ 3,333,042.00	\$ 7,683,042.00	\$ 5,381,066.00	\$ 2,301,976.00	\$ 7,683,042.00
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113.00	\$ 2,084,113.00	\$ 2,084,113.00	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113.00
Total	\$115,471,542.19	\$90,598,099.21	\$ 206,069,641.40	\$ 95,281,917.43	\$110,787,723.97	\$ 206,069,641.40
2011 Expenditure as per UNDAF Outcomes						
Agencies	UNDAF A	UNDAF B	UNDAF C	UNDAF D	Total	
FAO			\$ 7,807,891.00		\$	7,807,891.00
IFAD		\$ 7,244,594.61			\$	7,244,594.61
IOM	\$ 233,581.49		\$ 28,850,609.09		\$	29,084,190.58
ILO	\$ 176,493.00		\$ 1,176,598.00	\$ 399,967.00	\$	1,753,058.00
OHCHR				\$ 4,777,000.00	\$	4,777,000.00
RCHCO					\$	2,708,261.00
UNCDF		\$ 1,251,115.00			\$	1,251,115.00
UNDP	\$ 8,657,678.19	\$ 3,135,467.37	\$ 17,486,250.79	\$ 1,335,953.08	\$	30,615,349.43
UNICEF	\$ 2,304,532.19	\$ 23,715,502.13			\$	26,020,034.32
UN HABITAT		\$ 1,130,443.95			\$	1,130,443.95
UNHCR		\$ 11,668,269.00		\$ 327,256.00	\$	11,995,525.00
UNIC					\$	24,000.00
UN WOMEN	\$ 594,736.00		\$ 192,324.00	\$ 420,296.00	\$	1,207,356.00
UNV		\$ 222,206.00			\$	222,206.00
WFP		\$ 9,692,258.91	\$ 56,287,294.60		\$	65,979,553.51
WHO		\$ 3,611,000.00		\$ 15,000.00	\$	3,626,000.00
UNAIDS		\$ 146,500.00		\$ 6,000.00	\$	152,500.00
UNESCO		\$ 703,408.00			\$	703,408.00
UNFPA		\$ 4,949,804.01		\$ 2,733,237.99	\$	7,683,042.00
UNODC		\$ 2,084,113.00			\$	2,084,113.00
	\$11,967,020.87	\$69,554,681.98	\$111,800,967.48	\$10,014,710.07	\$	206,069,641.40

UNCT Estimated Funds for 2012						
Agency	Total Regular Resources	Total Other Resources	Total Expenditure 2012	Development Total	Humanitarian Total	Total Expenditure 2012
FAO	\$ 500,000.00	\$ 2,400,000.00	\$ 2,900,000.00	\$ 2,700,000.00	\$ 200,000.00	\$ 2,900,000.00
IFAD	\$ -	\$12,064,328.32	\$ 12,064,328.32	\$ 12,064,328.32	\$ -	\$ 12,064,328.32
IOM	\$ 77,653.16	\$34,336,944.19	\$ 34,414,597.35	\$ 651,443.32	\$ 33,763,154.03	\$ 34,414,597.35
ILO	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 492,824.00	\$ 542,824.00	\$ 542,824.00	\$ -	\$ 542,824.00
OHCHR	\$ 5,351,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,351,000.00	\$ -	\$ 5,351,000.00	\$ 5,351,000.00
RCHCO	\$ 96,000.00	\$ 2,532,378.00	\$ 2,628,378.00	\$ 2,628,378.00	\$ -	\$ 2,628,378.00
UNCDF	\$ 667,328.00	\$ 1,045,556.00	\$ 1,712,884.00	\$ 1,712,884.00	\$ -	\$ 1,712,884.00
UNDP	\$ 9,160,000.00	\$24,585,910.00	\$ 33,745,910.00	\$ 33,745,910.00	\$ -	\$ 33,745,910.00
UNICEF	\$ 6,832,000.00	\$16,000,000.00	\$ 22,832,000.00	\$ 22,832,000.00	\$ -	\$ 22,832,000.00
UN HABITAT	\$ 418,799.00	\$ 1,848,425.25	\$ 2,267,224.25	\$ 2,267,224.25	\$ -	\$ 2,267,224.25
UNHCR	\$ 10,892,233.00	\$ -	\$ 10,892,233.00	\$ -	\$ 10,892,233.00	\$ 10,892,233.00
UNIC	\$ 24,900.00	\$ -	\$ 24,900.00	\$ 24,900.00	\$ -	\$ 24,900.00
UN WOMEN	\$ 375,000.00	\$ 917,425.00	\$ 1,292,425.00	\$ 1,292,425.00	\$ -	\$ 1,292,425.00
UNV	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ 100,000.00	\$ -	\$ 100,000.00
WFP	\$118,742,047.70	\$ -	\$118,742,047.70	\$ 13,688,515.01	\$105,053,532.69	\$118,742,047.70
WHO	\$ 648,000.00	\$ 1,925,000.00	\$ 2,573,000.00	\$ 2,573,000.00	\$ -	\$ 2,573,000.00
UNAIDS	\$ 48,000.00	\$ -	\$ 48,000.00	\$ 48,000.00	\$ -	\$ 48,000.00
UNESCO	\$ 676,574.00	\$ -	\$ 676,574.00	\$ 676,574.00	\$ -	\$ 676,574.00
UNFPA	\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 697,755.00	\$ 5,697,755.00	\$ 5,104,470.00	\$ 593,285.00	\$ 5,697,755.00
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 502,320.00	\$ 502,320.00	\$ 502,320.00	\$ -	\$ 502,320.00
Total	\$159,559,534.86	\$99,448,865.76	\$259,008,400.62	\$ 103,155,195.90	\$155,853,204.72	\$259,008,400.62

UNCT estimated funds per UNDAF Outcomes for 2012					
Agencies	UNDAF A	UNDAF B	UNDAF C	UNDAF D	Total
FAO			\$ 2,900,000.00		\$ 2,900,000.00
IFAD		\$ 12,064,328.32			\$ 12,064,328.32
IOM	\$ 59,382.03		\$ 34,355,215.32		\$ 34,414,597.35
ILO	\$ 40,000.00		\$ 135,000.00	\$ 367,824.00	\$ 542,824.00
OHCHR				\$ 5,351,000.00	\$ 5,351,000.00
RCHCO					\$ 2,628,378.00
UNCDF		\$ 1,712,884.00			\$ 1,712,884.00
UNDP	\$ 8,885,991.00	\$ 3,479,253.00	\$ 19,745,162.00	\$ 1,635,504.00	\$ 33,745,910.00
UNICEF	\$ 527,900.05	\$ 22,304,099.95			\$ 22,832,000.00
UN HABITAT		\$ 2,267,224.25			\$ 2,267,224.25
UNHCR		\$ 10,564,977.00		\$ 327,256.00	\$ 10,892,233.00
UNIC					\$ 24,900.00
UN WOMEN	\$ 355,728.00		\$ 747,162.00	\$ 189,535.00	\$ 1,292,425.00
UNV		\$ 100,000.00			\$ 100,000.00
WFP		\$ 13,688,515.01	\$ 105,053,532.69		\$ 118,742,047.70
WHO		\$ 2,573,000.00			\$ 2,573,000.00
UNAIDS		\$ 32,000.00	\$ 10,500.00	\$ 5,500.00	\$ 48,000.00
UNESCO		\$ 676,574.00			\$ 676,574.00
UNFPA		\$ 4,387,792.00		\$ 1,309,963.00	\$ 5,697,755.00
UNODC		\$ 502,320.00			\$ 502,320.00
	\$ 9,869,001.08	\$ 74,352,967.53	\$ 162,946,572.01	\$ 9,186,582.00	\$ 259,008,400.62