



## Resident Coordinator's Annual Report Nepal 2010

### **Brief description of major developments:**

As in 2009, 2010 brought ongoing challenges in the implementation of Nepal's Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). The Constituent Assembly (CA) was unable to meet the deadline of May 2010 for drafting the new constitution. Following a political crisis and a five day nationwide bandh (strike), a one year extension for drafting the constitution was agreed. The agreement was followed a month later by the resignation of the Prime Minister. Successive attempts to elect a new Prime Minister were unsuccessful however and at the close of 2010 Nepal still had a caretaker Prime Minister and government. Amongst others, this political instability delayed the annual budget, has contributed to a high vacancy-rate in key constitutional and other bodies (e.g. anti corruption commission, auditor general, public service commission etc.) and negatively affected the policy making process. These dynamics in turn, naturally affected the operating environment for the UN Country Team (UNCT). At the close of 2010, it remains unclear whether the revised deadline for promulgating the new constitution will be met. Debates also continue on what form the new federal Nepal might take and the implications of this restructuring for the country as a whole, and for development assistance in particular.

Throughout 2010 discussions in Kathmandu continued to mainly focus on the more politically-oriented, short-term provisions of the CPA such as those on the integration and rehabilitation of the former Maoist army personnel or power sharing arrangements for this transitional period. Longer-term development priorities have received limited attention. On a positive note, however, 4,008 verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs) were discharged from the Maoist army in early 2010 after a two year negotiation process. At the request of a group of development partners, the UN also facilitated the preparation of a Peace and Development Strategy (PDS) for Nepal (see below)<sup>1</sup>.

The United Nations Mission in Nepal (UNMIN)'s mandate was extended twice in 2010 and the Mission concluded in mid-January 2011. Only a small liquidation team remains for the first quarter of 2011. Post-UNMIN monitoring arrangements around the cantonments and other related issues are gradually falling into place. Although OHCHR's mandate was extended for another year, until June 2011, OHCHR was forced to close its field offices by the end of 2010 under the terms of the latest extension. However, OHCHR continues to exercise its monitoring and public reporting mandate to give continuity to its task of monitoring of the human rights provisions under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA). On August 1<sup>st</sup>, OCHA and the RC Office officially merged into the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office (RCHCO), with a reduced 'Humanitarian Support Unit' remaining within the wider set-up.

As in 2009, ethnic movements and continued agitation by political parties' representatives, some of which mounted strikes and protests, affected the operational space for both development and

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.un.org.np/thematicareas/pds>



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humanitarian activities in 2010. The UN, together with a group of donors, continued to advocate for respect of the [Basic Operating Guidelines](#).

Despite this political instability, Nepal continued to make progress on most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In September 2010 Nepal was recognized by the MDG Award Committee for outstanding national leadership, commitment and progress towards achievement of MDG Goal 5, to improve maternal health. Despite important progress in most of the MDGs, the issue of equity in the distribution of progress remains a challenge however. This is fully recognized by the Government in its [2010 MDG Progress Report](#) published immediately before the global summit.

Nepal continued to face significant humanitarian challenges in 2010. The number of food insecure people living in rural areas fluctuated between 3.2 and 3.5 million, representing about 16% of the rural population. In addition, droughts, floods and sustained high food price inflation compounded endemic factors, leading to an increase in the food insecure population in the Mid- and Far West by 600,000 (23.6%). Global acute malnutrition remains alarmingly high at 13% (up to 26% in some districts) and approximately 1.7 million children in Nepal are stunted, out of an estimated under-five child population of 3.5 million.

Within this challenging transitional context, the UNCT delivered approximately US\$ 186.19 million in development (\$100.74 m) and humanitarian assistance (\$ 85.45 m) in 2010. An additional US\$ 3.7 million was received by the UN Peace Fund for Nepal. UN managed development and humanitarian resources in Nepal represent approximately 21 % of total annual aid flows to Nepal.

### **Highlights on Progress in UN Reform:**

Considerable progress was made in 2010 in efforts to further improve **UN system coherence**. A major milestone was the establishment of the RC/HC Office on August 1<sup>st</sup> 2010. The RC/HCO provides coordination, planning, advocacy, analysis, information management and communications support, to the UNCT and the wider development community, on a wide range of peace-building, humanitarian and development issues. Four field coordination offices (FCOs) comprising staff with expertise in each of these fields were opened throughout the country. The FCOs have facilitated the flow of information not only from the field to Kathmandu but also from the centre to the field, for example through workshops on ILO Convention 169 and on state restructuring issues.

A second major pillar to improve coherence in Nepal's post-conflict transition was the completion of the [Nepal 'Peace and Development Strategy'](#), launched on 12 January 2011. Formulated over the course of 2010 by a wide cross-section of local and international actors, and benefitting from discussions with different parts of the government, the strategy articulates how all development partners could assist Nepal in the years ahead to realize the development agenda embedded in the CPA. It is effectively an 'offer of support' by development partners in specific areas that could help Nepal build lasting peace. The process was facilitated by the UN team in



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Nepal at the request of development partners and is an important demonstration of the convening power of the UN. Importantly, the strategy includes an agenda for reform of the way development partners operate in their peace-building efforts, identifying opportunities for better coordination, clearer divisions of labour and greater conflict-sensitivity.

The [UN Peace Fund for Nepal \(UNPFN\)](#) continued to serve as an important tool for promoting UN reform in Nepal. Established in 2007, to complement the government's Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), the UNPFN ensures strategic and coordinated UNCT approach to support peacebuilding and development. By the end of 2010, the UNPFN had committed a total of USD 32 million through 18 projects implemented by UN agencies. In 2010, the fund approved 6 new projects most of which are being implemented through multi-agency partnerships.

UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO launched a new **joint program (JP)** in 2010 on delivering essential reproductive health care, education, and counselling to vulnerable women and affected girls affected by the conflict. The JP is funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security. JPs on Bonded Labour and on Maternal and Neo-natal Health were prepared in 2010, and will be launched in 2011. The UN Joint Team on Aids (JTA) also developed two concept notes for JPs in late 2010. Both JPs, one aiming at zero infection among newborns and the other focusing on prevention among Nepali migrant workers, will be developed into full design documents in 2011. Implementation of an ongoing JP on Local Governance and Community Development (LGCDP) and one on Gender Based Violence continued successfully in 2010.

Following the signature by all UNCT members of the [Declaration of Joint Principles of Workforce Diversity](#) in 2009, the UNCT adopted a work-plan to increase access to UN employment by traditionally excluded groups. In addition to an analysis of the UNCT's workforce from a diversity perspective, and wide distribution of UN vacancies to traditionally excluded groups, the UNCT designed a new UN trainee scheme targeting traditionally marginalised groups. This program has been launched in early 2011 and will offer 15-20 male and female qualified candidates from the widest range of backgrounds, in particular from historically excluded groups and regions, an opportunity for a traineeship up to 11 months with a UN agency.

As part of harmonized business practices, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA continued to implement the [Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers](#) (HACT), but revised the Joint Audit and Assurance Plan for the period of 2010-12 in line with the extension of UNDAF and their respective CPAPs.

To advance '**One UN Voice**', the UN Information Platform was restructured to ensure coherent advocacy for peace, development and humanitarian issues. The UN Communication Group provided strategic contribution to MDG advocacy and production of the UNCT's weekly UN Radio Programme. In addition, the Field Coordination Offices worked closely with the Radio Team in order to ensure that the programmes focused on the root causes of the conflict and how to address them. Issues addressed in 2010 included participation, equality and accountability. In April 2010 the UNCT's Radio Team celebrated its first year of broadcasting weekly programmes



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and twice daily Public Service Announcements (PSAs), in six local languages through local FM radio stations.

The [Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium](#) founded by UN agencies, UN/ISDR, the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and the IFRC in 2009 became operational in 2010 to build a more integrated response to Nepal's risk challenges. Collaboration around joint work plans in such areas as school retrofitting, community preparedness and emergency response support were developed and the Government has provided full engagement at the highest levels. The US Government and European Commission also joined in the Consortium in the final quarter of 2010 and it is rapidly gathering momentum for a substantial increase in new resources for Nepal to address its risk agenda in 2011.

### **Highlights on progress towards UNDAF outcomes:**

For the second year running, the UNCT in Nepal produced an UNDAF Annual Report (2009), which was formally endorsed by the Government. The UNDAF is organized around four thematic groups (TG), each co-chaired by two Heads of Agencies. This part of the RCAR highlights areas of the UNDAF where UN agencies *jointly* achieved results in 2010.

**UNDAF Priority Area A, Consolidating Peace**, co-chaired by UNDP and UNICEF, covers UNCT support directly linked to supporting and strengthening the peace process. Despite the political stalemate for most of 2010, UN agencies continued to provide support to the constitution drafting process to ensure that it is inclusive, representative and in line with fundamental rights enshrined in international treaties. Coordinated technical assistance and advocacy were provided in the areas of gender, social inclusion, human rights, youth, children and citizenship. The UNCT also advocated for women's active participation in the Constitutional Assembly (CA). It also supported the discharge of 4,008 verified minors and late recruits (VMLRs). The UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP), jointly managed by UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA and ILO, continues to support the transition of those VMLRs from military into successful civilian life. This includes offering vocational skills training, education, micro-enterprise development and health related training. By the end of 2010, 58% of VMLRs had made contact with the UNIRP. 11% of VMLRs had graduated from their training or education. Of those, 45% were employed by the end of 2010.

**UNDAF Priority Area B, on Quality Basic Services**, is co-chaired by WHO and UNICEF, and has targeted both the policy and implementation levels. At the policy level, joint advocacy efforts and technical support resulted in approval of the National Framework on Child Friendly Schools and Quality Education. In line with the GoN's goal of improving the health status of its people, the UNCT has put considerable efforts in programmes to increase access to improved quality of health care services. This has resulted in a revitalization of the nutrition sector and increased financial allocations for nutrition, mental health, and oral health in the Nepal Health Sector Programme – Implementation Plan (NSHP II). Thanks to joint efforts, 85,000 women received reproductive health care services and 850 women received support for Uterine Prolapse Surgery, through reproductive health camps in all 75 districts in Nepal. On the governance side of basic



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services, the UN-supported LGCDP continued to provide advisory services in the areas of sector devolution, local service delivery and citizen led development. Still in relation to the LGCDP, the UNCT, together with the GoN and other donors, approved guidelines and strategies on Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), aimed at increasing the active participation of women and disadvantaged groups in programme activities. Finally, joint efforts resulted in the mobilization of US\$ 57 million from the Global Fund to tackle HIV/AIDS in Nepal.

**Joint results in UNDAF Priority Area C, Sustainable Livelihoods**, co-chaired by ILO and FAO, focus on food security, job creation, and disaster preparedness. The UNCT continued to implement employment focused programmes, including vocational trainings, local economic development projects and labour intensive public works: 18.6 million work-days were created; 6,000 migrant labourers received assistance; and employment opportunities for 6,000 youth were created. The UNCT assisted 103,111 households with agriculture inputs. Ten percent of those households were *dalits* and 16 percent were from indigenous groups. In addition, the UNCT has focused on alternative livelihood opportunities for special groups. It is noteworthy that 20,000 micro entrepreneurs received assistance, of whom 60 percent are women and 30 percent are dalits. The UNCT contributed significantly in establishing a stronger and more disaster resilient livelihood by reducing the use of negative coping mechanisms. Despite these efforts however, food insecurity remains a major concern in Nepal. Joint efforts resulted in US\$20 million being mobilized from the EU's food facility, targeted at improving food security of vulnerable groups in selected districts. A total of 2 million people received food assistance.

**UNDAF Priority Area D, on Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion** is co-chaired by UNFPA and OHCHR. After sustained coordinated efforts in the previous years by the UNCT and Nepal's civil society, Nepal ratified in January 2010 the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Several agencies also continued to provide support for the drafting of a new Civil Code as well as a new criminal law system. The three bills that together constitute the new criminal law system were submitted by the relevant task-force to the PM's Office in June 2010, but their discussion in the Legislature-Parliament is pending. Further, Nepal was selected as a pilot country in 2010 for assistance from the Rule of Law Resources and Coordination group. As a result, the UNCT together with a few other development partners conducted a detailed mapping of Rule of Law projects and programs in Nepal. This will lead to a joint sector assessment in early 2011, and eventually to more coordinated and better targeted assistance in the sector. In addition to this policy and legislative work, the UNCT focused on implementing the JP on a multi-sectoral gender based violence response at the district level. With UN System technical support, the Regulation for Domestic Violence (Control and Prevention) Act was drafted and endorsed by the government in 2010. The UNCT also prepared and approved an intersectional framework to analyse policies, projects, programs, and other initiatives from a combined gender, social inclusion, and human rights perspective. With technical assistance from the UNCT, the Regulation for Domestic Violence (Control and Prevention) Act was drafted and endorsed by the government in 2010. The UNCT also prepared a joint UPR periodic review as well as a joint report on SC Resolution 1820. Of continued concern to the UNCT is the fact that although draft bills establishing the Commission on Inquiry on Disappearances and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission were drafted in 2009, they remained unapproved in 2010.





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On the **humanitarian front**, in 2010, the HCT continued progress towards three strategic priorities: response, preparedness and partnership. Ten clusters are now operational, as the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunications started regular consultative meetings since July 2010. In addition an Early Recovery Network has been initiated. The GoN continues to strengthen its participation with the cluster humanitarian architecture through increased attendance at partnership meetings and the identification of cluster focal points in line ministries.

In 2010, 63 out of 75 districts across Nepal completed district preparedness (DP) plans under the direction of the District Disaster Relief Committees (DDRCs). 30 of those districts also completed contingency plans. These plans were facilitated by UN agencies and partners in support of the GoN. This effort was a significant step forward in raising awareness of the necessity of investing in DP. At the national level, a hall-mark achievement was a week-long 'Get Airport Ready for Disaster' training conducted in September with the support of the UN and DHL. The training aimed to train relevant actors on logistic management during a large scale disaster, as well as assess the surge capacity of five airports. The Government also inaugurated a new National Emergency Operations Centre in December 2010 which was built with UN support.

Achievements on **refugee** issues included third-country resettlement for Bhutanese refugees, while continuing to ensure their physical and legal protection in the refugee camps in eastern Nepal. Since the start of resettlement in late 2007 until mid December 2010, UNHCR and IOM have helped nearly 40,500 refugees from Bhutan to resettle and start new lives in Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. Currently some 72,250 refugees remain in seven camps, of which approximately 55,500 have already declared an interest in resettlement. A Community Based Development Strategy to assist with the phasing down of the UN's humanitarian support to the refugee camps and transition to development for refugee and host communities was approved by the Government of Nepal at the end of 2010. This will lead to the development of a new UNCT joint program in 2011 to phase in development activities in refugee impacted and hosting areas.

### **Key aspects of the proposed 2011 work-plan**

The UNCT priorities for 2011 are organized under five headings:

2011 is a key year for the **CCA and UNDAF** process in Nepal, and producing a high quality common country assessment and UNDAF (2013-2017) that integrate development, risk and peace-building effectively will be a key priority for the UNCT. The UNCT's presence in various parts of the country will be tapped into to ensure that the CCA and UNDAF are reflective of realities on the ground.

A second priority for 2011 will be coordinated and punctual UN support to the **constitution-drafting process**, especially around the UN's normative agendas. The deadline for the promulgation of the constitution is May 2011. Assuming that deadline is met, there will be a



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further high need for coordinated technical and financial support to implement the constitution and the new state structure that is decided.

Third, the UNCT will focus on the delivery of coordinated and well-financed support by the UN and broader development community to the **peace process and peace-building efforts** more broadly. Building upon the Peace and Development Strategy, the UNCT will develop its own peace-building strategy. Particular attention will be given on coordinating UN efforts with other development partners' efforts in crucial areas such as rule of law and social inclusion.

Consolidating existing **joint programs** and developing new ones, will be a fourth focus area of the UNCT in 2011. Several joint programs are in the pipeline and should be ready for launching in 2011. These include joint programs in the areas of food security and nutrition, bonded labour, refugee reintegration, and migration and HIV/AIDS.

Finally, the UNCT will continue to pilot new models and services for UN support to transition situations, integrating development, humanitarian and peacebuilding issues. This will be done through the RC/HCO. Lessons learned will be shared widely.

### **Recommendations**

The harmonization of operational practices needs to be given continued priority attention at the global level, to ensure application at the country level is not hampered. Similarly, while there is a strong interest from the UNCT Nepal to explore opportunities for joint programming and joint financing, support from HQ to identify global funding windows for these types of programmes would be gratefully received. Nepal still does not have access to 'One UN' funds or the MDG Fund.

In relation to the UNDAF, UN reform needs to continue to focus on the question on how to avoid the UNDAF becoming an additional layer of programming and reporting that competes with agency-specific programming and reporting requirements. If this is not addressed, UNDAF reporting will continue to take second priority, and slow efforts to improve UN-wide reporting on results.

Feb 17 2011

Office of the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator  
Kathmandu



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### ANNEX 1. UNCT Funding Detail

#### UN Country Team Nepal

#### Expenditure 2010

2010 Expenditure			
Agencies	Total Core Funding	Total Donor Funding	Total Expenditure
FAO	\$ 324,431	\$ 10,808,186	\$ 11,132,617
ILO	\$ 70,000	\$ 3,389,830	\$ 3,459,830
IOM	\$ 209,709	\$ 12,384,084	\$ 12,593,793
OHCHR	\$ 5,526,667	\$ 123,333	\$ 5,650,000
UNAIDS	\$ 99,046	\$ 25,000	\$ 124,046
UNCDF	\$ 457,847	\$ 665,530	\$ 1,123,377
UNDP	\$ 9,888,201	\$ 30,497,689	\$ 40,385,890
UNESCO	\$ 231,687	\$ 356,781	\$ 588,468
UNFPA	\$ 3,556,500	\$ 1,172,500	\$ 4,729,000
UNHABITAT	\$ 33,000	\$ 1,370,356	\$ 1,403,356
UNHCR	\$ 11,086,069	\$ -	\$ 11,086,069
UNICEF	\$ 7,311,407	\$ 17,902,868	\$ 25,214,275
UNMAS	\$ -	\$ 704,892	\$ 704,892
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113	\$ 2,084,113
UN Women	\$ 763,750	\$ 827,416	\$ 1,591,166
UNV	\$ -	\$ 180,953	\$ 180,953
UNIC	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000
UNRCHCO	\$ 1,436,056	\$ 1,766,010	\$ 3,202,066
WFP	\$ -	\$ 59,655,727	\$ 59,655,727
WHO	\$ 545,072	\$ 716,266	\$ 1,261,338
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$ 41,559,441</b>	<b>\$ 144,631,534</b>	<b>\$ 186,190,976</b>

Total Expenditure for Development and Humanitarian Activities in 2010			
Agencies	Development Funding	Humanitarian Funding	Total Expenditure
FAO	\$ 11,132,617	\$ -	\$ 11,132,617
ILO	\$ 3,459,830	\$ -	\$ 3,459,830
IOM	\$ 209,709	\$ 12,384,084	\$ 12,593,793
OHCHR	\$ 5,449,952	\$ 200,048	\$ 5,650,000
UNAIDS	\$ 124,046	\$ -	\$ 124,046
UNCDF	\$ 1,123,377	\$ -	\$ 1,123,377
UNDP	\$ 40,385,890	\$ -	\$ 40,385,890
UNESCO	\$ 588,468	\$ -	\$ 588,468
UNFPA	\$ 3,459,500	\$ 1,269,500	\$ 4,729,000
UNHABITAT	\$ 1,388,356	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,403,356
UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 11,086,069	\$ 11,086,069
UNICEF	\$ 23,045,862	\$ 2,168,413	\$ 25,214,275
UNMAS	\$ 704,892	\$ -	\$ 704,892
UNODC	\$ 2,084,113	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113
UN Women	\$ 1,591,166	\$ -	\$ 1,591,166
UNV	\$ 180,953	\$ -	\$ 180,953
UNIC	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000
UNRCHCO	\$ 1,976,549	\$ 1,225,517	\$ 3,202,066
WFP	\$ 2,553,464	\$ 57,102,264	\$ 59,655,727
WHO	\$ 1,261,338	\$ -	\$ 1,261,338
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$ 100,740,080</b>	<b>\$ 85,450,896</b>	<b>\$ 186,190,976</b>





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2010 Expenditure as per UNDAF Outcomes					
Agencies	UNDAF A	UNDAF B	UNDAF C	UNDAF D	Total (Including UNIC & RCHCO for advocacy and coordination support)
FAO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,132,617	\$ -	\$ 11,132,617
ILO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,459,830	\$ -	\$ 3,459,830
IOM	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 209,709	\$ -	\$ 209,709
OHCHR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,449,952	\$ 5,449,952
UNAIDS	\$ -	\$ 124,046	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124,046
UNCDF	\$ -	\$ 665,530	\$ 457,847	\$ -	\$ 1,123,377
UNDP	\$ 16,368,795	\$ 2,351,498	\$ 19,887,972	\$ 1,777,625	\$ 40,385,890
UNESCO	\$ 375,768	\$ -	\$ 212,700	\$ -	\$ 588,468
UNFPA	\$ 705,000	\$ 799,000	\$ 773,500	\$ 1,182,000	\$ 3,459,500
UNHABITAT	\$ -	\$ 1,388,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,388,356
UNHCR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
UNICEF	\$ 2,823,798	\$ 20,222,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,045,862
UNMAS	\$ 704,892	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 704,892
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113
UN Women	\$ 776,577	\$ -	\$ 292,924	\$ 521,665	\$ 1,591,166
UNV	\$ -	\$ 180,953	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 180,953
UNIC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000
UNRCHCO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,976,549
WFP	\$ -	\$ 2,553,464	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,553,464
WHO	\$ -	\$ 1,261,338	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,261,338
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$ 21,754,829</b>	<b>\$ 31,630,362</b>	<b>\$ 36,427,099</b>	<b>\$ 8,931,241</b>	<b>\$ 100,740,080</b>



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### UN Country Team Nepal

### Estimated Resources 2011

#### Total Estimated Resources 2011

Agencies	Core Funding	To be mobilized from Donors	Total Estimated
FAO	\$ 424,391	\$ 6,576,281	\$ 7,000,672
ILO	\$ 45,000	\$ 1,681,000	\$ 1,726,000
IOM	\$ -	\$ 11,947,579	\$ 11,947,579
OHCHR	\$ 6,511,000	\$ 185,000	\$ 6,696,000
UNAIDS	\$ 216,954	\$ 9,000	\$ 225,954
UNCDF	\$ 457,847	\$ 665,530	\$ 1,123,377
UNDP	\$ 8,642,931	\$ 27,307,046	\$ 35,949,977
UNESCO	\$ 248,846	\$ 1,300,660	\$ 1,549,506
UNFPA	\$ 4,600,000	\$ 3,547,000	\$ 8,147,000
UNHABITAT	\$ 33,000	\$ 1,370,356	\$ 1,403,356
UNHCR	\$ 17,767,491	\$ -	\$ 17,767,491
UNICEF	\$ 7,311,407	\$ 17,902,868	\$ 25,214,275
UNMAS	\$ -	\$ 704,892	\$ 704,892
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113	\$ 2,084,113
UN Women	\$ 763,750	\$ 827,416	\$ 1,591,166
UNV	\$ -	\$ 266,000	\$ 266,000
UNIC	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000
UNRCHCO	\$ 1,323,150	\$ 2,917,435	\$ 4,240,585
WFP	\$ -	\$ 119,130,113	\$ 119,130,113
WHO	\$ 846,000	\$ 1,870,000	\$ 2,716,000
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$ 49,211,767</b>	<b>\$ 200,292,287</b>	<b>\$ 249,504,055</b>

#### Total Estimated Resources for Development and Humanitarian Activities in 2011

Agencies	Development Funding	Humanitarian Funding	Total Estimated
FAO	\$ 7,000,672	\$ -	\$ 7,000,672
ILO	\$ 1,726,000	\$ -	\$ 1,726,000
IOM	\$ -	\$ 11,947,579	\$ 11,947,579
OHCHR	\$ 6,434,285	\$ 261,715	\$ 6,696,000
UNAIDS	\$ 225,954	\$ -	\$ 225,954
UNCDF	\$ 1,123,377	\$ -	\$ 1,123,377
UNDP	\$ 35,949,977	\$ -	\$ 35,949,977
UNESCO	\$ 1,549,506	\$ -	\$ 1,549,506
UNFPA	\$ 6,209,000	\$ 1,938,000	\$ 8,147,000
UNHABITAT	\$ 1,388,356	\$ 15,000	\$ 1,403,356
UNHCR	\$ -	\$ 17,767,491	\$ 17,767,491
UNICEF	\$ 23,045,862	\$ 2,168,413	\$ 25,214,275
UNMAS	\$ 704,892	\$ -	\$ 704,892
UNODC	\$ 2,084,113	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113
UN Women	\$ 1,591,166	\$ -	\$ 1,591,166
UNV	\$ 266,000	\$ -	\$ 266,000
UNIC	\$ 20,000	\$ -	\$ 20,000
UNRCHCO	\$ 3,615,585	\$ 625,000	\$ 4,240,585
WFP	\$ 12,067,103	\$ 107,063,010	\$ 119,130,113
WHO	\$ 2,716,000	\$ -	\$ 2,716,000
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$ 107,717,847</b>	<b>\$ 141,786,208</b>	<b>\$ 249,504,055</b>



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### Total Estimated Resources for 2011 as per UNDAF Outcomes

Agencies	UNDAF A	UNDAF B	UNDAF C	UNDAF D	Total (Including UNIC & RCHCO for advocacy and coordination support)
FAO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,000,672	\$ -	\$ 7,000,672
ILO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,726,000	\$ -	\$ 1,726,000
IOM	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
OHCHR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,434,285	\$ 6,434,285
UNAIDS	\$ -	\$ 225,954	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 225,954
UNCDF	\$ -	\$ 665,530	\$ -	\$ 457,847	\$ 1,123,377
UNDP	\$ 16,765,655	\$ 2,863,347	\$ 13,611,803	\$ 2,709,172	\$ 35,949,977
UNESCO	\$ 709,211	\$ -	\$ 840,295	\$ -	\$ 1,549,506
UNFPA	\$ 575,000	\$ 2,427,304	\$ 783,000	\$ 2,423,696	\$ 6,209,000
UNHABITAT	\$ -	\$ 1,388,356	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,388,356
UNHCR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
UNICEF	\$ 2,823,798	\$ 20,222,064	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,045,862
UNMAS	\$ 704,892	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 704,892
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,084,113
UN Women	\$ 776,577	\$ -	\$ 198,422	\$ 616,167	\$ 1,591,166
UNV	\$ -	\$ 266,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 266,000
UNIC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,000
UNRCHCO	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,615,585
WFP	\$ -	\$ 12,067,103	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,067,103
WHO	\$ -	\$ 2,716,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,716,000
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>\$ 22,355,133</b>	<b>\$ 44,925,771</b>	<b>\$ 24,160,192</b>	<b>\$12,641,167</b>	<b>\$ 107,717,847</b>