



Resident Coordinator's Annual Report 2012

Brief description of major developments:

As in the previous years, the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Nepal has needed to continue adjusting to the uncertainties and challenges resulting from Nepal's complex transition process. 2012 witnessed a major setback in Nepal's political transition when the term of the Constituent Assembly (CA), elected in 2008, to write a new constitution and extended four times, finally 'expired' on May 27 without completing its task. The CA had voted itself repeated extensions to its original two-year mandate in 2010 and 2011; however, this time, following a Supreme Court ruling that no further extensions would be lawful, the CA was dissolved. Nepal has been without a Parliament since. The design of Nepal's new federal structure was the principal issue on which constitutional negotiations failed. The final weeks of the CA's term were dominated by this issue and featured tense, occasionally violent protests in different parts of the country, including in Kathmandu. Nevertheless, the proposals for Nepal's federal system that had been put forward for negotiation between the parties were more balanced than much of the public debate that raged around them. Overall, the federalism debate exposed ongoing ethnic grievances and anxieties in Nepali society, and these contentious issues are expected to return to the fore during future elections or whenever constitution drafting resumes. In the aftermath of the CA's dissolution, the short-term calculations of various political forces, and the dynamic which the federal debate created towards polarization, carried considerable risks. Nepal now faces the challenge of having to re-establish a process that enables understanding between all groups and balances the sensitive treatment of diverse identities with the rights of the individual and the need for national unity.

After the dissolution of the CA, attention shifted to how the political and constitution writing process could be put back on track. This was made much more difficult by the fact that the Interim Constitution - under which Nepal is currently governed - did not envisage this situation and was designed to be a 'one election' Constitution, that would be replaced by a new Constitution with a new electoral regime. For some time, political leaders considered reviving the dissolved assembly, before settling on fresh CA elections as the best way forward. However, in the absence of a consensus among the parties on an array of challenging questions, the timetable and framework for elections remain uncertain. The original November 2012 election date passed without substantial progress. The revised April/May 2013 election date also looks uncertain due to the political deadlock. Several legal and constitutional provisions need to be revised before voting can take place, and urgent appointments are required to several posts which are crucial to the functioning of the State, including to the Supreme Court and the Election Commission. Until political agreement is reached on the way forward, the country remains in an alarming constitutional and political limbo.

Progress in a number of other areas covered by the 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) remained equally stalled. These include the formation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) and Commission of Inquiry on Enforced Disappearances, democratization of the Nepal army, and land reform. The withdrawal of cases from the Courts by Cabinet remained a matter of deep concern and seen by many as proof of the continued state of impunity that permeates the country. One bright spot was the full demobilisation of the Maoist army and the closing of the Cantonments.

On the economic front too, politics continued to frame reality. Nepal's 2012/2013 budget was brought through Ordinance instead of being approved by Parliament with restricted budget ceilings based on the previous year's expenditure. At the same time, the political uncertainty stalled the pace of many development projects and discouraged investment in productive sectors. Continued power outages lasting more than half the day, near double digit inflation (8.3%) and slow credit growth all have contributed to poor performance of the non agricultural sector. Nepal is in a position to reap the potential benefits of the "demographic dividend" in the next few decades as 57% of the population represents working age population (15-59 years). However, the economic downturn and lure of higher wages abroad has meant that the working age population continued to leave the country in large numbers.

2012 was also the year in which the results of the 11th Population and Housing Census (PHC) became available. The PHC confirmed the increasing trend of labor migration over the last decade. Though remittance inflows have significantly contributed to reducing the poverty incidence, channeling productive use of remittances to longer-term growth remains a challenge. Although an improvement is seen in a number of social indicators and while Nepal is considered among the top achievers on the HDI since 1980, the country still ranked 157th out of 187 countries on the HDI in 2011. 41% of children under five are chronically under-nourished and stunted while 14.8% of the population are estimated to suffer from acute food insecurity. Development gains have been uneven as significant inequalities remain between different communities and different geographical areas. For instance, the recent census shows that more people have become literate during the decade but gender disparity remains high with male literacy rates of 75.1% vs. 54.1% for females. Similarly, about 25% of the population lives below the nationally-defined poverty line but wide disparities remain between rural (27%) vs. urban (16%) or Dalit (42%) vs. non Dalit (23%) populations. Positive indicators coming out of the census include a significant increase in the number of female headed households and households that reported the ownership of fixed assets in the name of a female member of the household (19.71%).

As in the previous years, with respect to the UN's development and humanitarian operations on the ground, various ethnic movements and continued agitation by political parties and communities across the country affected operational space in 2012. The UN, together with a group of donors, continued to advocate for respect the [Basic Operational Guidelines](#).

Internally, the UNCT needed to adjust to the departure of OHCHR whose mandate was not extended by Government in early 2012. This has meant that the UNCT needed to find new ways of raising some fundamental Human Rights concerns. It also had an impact on finalizing the UNDAF, in particular for those outcomes in which OHCHR had been in the driving seat. Still internally, towards the end of 2012, the UN Theme Group on HIV/AIDS was abolished, after redefining the scope and focus of the 'Joint UN HIV Team' as a strategic, coherent and effective UN team that constitutes an entry point for national stakeholders to access HIV-related technical assistance from the UN System, based on an agreed upon division of labour.

Within this challenging context, the UNCT nonetheless delivered approximately USD 171 million in total out of which USD 90.6 million was for development assistance and USD 81.1 million was for humanitarian assistance in 2012. An additional US\$ 9.5 million was received by the [UN Peace Fund for Nepal](#) (UNPFN), bringing the total funds mobilized to-date for the UNPFN to nearly US\$ 44.5 million.

Highlights on Progress in UN Reform:

An innovative [2013-2017 United Nations Development Assistance Framework](#) (UNDAF) was signed in September. The period leading up to the endorsement of the UNDAF sparked a wide public debate on the development priorities of the country and brought the UN's work and its human rights based approach to development in the limelight. The 2013-17 UNDAF bridges development, peace and risk reduction. It aims to address the transition needs of Nepal as well as contribute to achieving long term development goals. It is built on an innovative and solid [country analysis](#) that strongly promoted the interests of vulnerable groups in Nepal. Its overall approach of trying to deal with horizontal issues that cut across agencies will lend itself particularly well for increased coordination and cooperation among UN agencies. Following the endorsement of the UNDAF, the remainder of the year was focused on setting the foundations for the governance, reporting and coordination arrangements for the new UNDAF cycle. The UNCT put-in considerable effort to ensure that the UNDAF results framework is strongly based on Results Based Management (RBM) principles and has a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework.

Under the UNCT [Transition Support Strategy \(TSS\)](#), the Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator's Office (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. Lessons of the TSS were widely disseminated through the UNDP and OCHA's tool ["Lessons Learned and Good Practice Tool: Adapting Co-ordination Mechanisms to Support National Transitions"](#) as well as through exchanges with individual countries. UNCTs from eg. Iraq, Philippines, Myanmar, Chad,

Uganda and elsewhere have reportedly adapted a number of the ideas developed under the TSS in Nepal.

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 2012, through the UNPFN, US\$ 35.5 million had been programmed through 19 projects (8 of which were joint projects) implemented by 13 participating UN organisations. A total of 7 new projects (3 of which will be joint projects) were approved in principle in 2012 for a total of US\$ 8.9 million. Importantly, the new funding round will ensure that the UNPFN will meet the **UN Secretary General's 'Seven Year Action Plan'** target that 15% of all UN peace-building funding goes to gender-responsive peace-building. In addition, the UNPFN 2012 funding round was implemented using new and enhanced project design and assessment criteria to promote greater conflict-sensitivity, gender-responsive peacebuilding and inclusion of vulnerable groups. These and other UNPFN systems and criteria are currently being examined as 'best practice' for possible inclusion in new project design guidelines by the global UN Peace-building Fund (PBF).

The UNCT continued its efforts in the area of joint programming (JP) in 2012. The UNCT mobilized resources for three new JPs on Strengthening Rule of Law; on providing Support on Land Issues; and on Fostering Collaboration among Stakeholders to Resolve Disputes along with Improving Security at the Community Level. Additionally, three other JPs, namely on Bonded Labor; Community Based Development Program and Economic Empowerment of Rural Women are in the pipeline. Implementation of ongoing JPs on improving service delivery through decentralized local governance, on the prevention of gender based violence, on renewing efforts against child hunger and nutrition, on supporting the rehabilitation of the Maoist army Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs), and on delivering essential services to conflict affected vulnerable women and adolescent girls continued.

To promote 'One UN Voice', the re-designed [UN Information Platform](#) was progressively refined in 2012. The website has been an important vehicle to ensure coherent advocacy for peace, development and humanitarian issues. All UN agencies have profiles on the website and are regularly uploading reports and news. The website also incorporates and interlinks with social media. The website had 167,175 hits in 2012, an increase with about 30,000 compared to 2011. A communications calendar for the 2013-2017 UN Development Assistance Framework is under development.

A Macro Assessment of Public Financial Management was conducted to implement the [Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfer \(HACT\)](#). ExCoM agencies are preparing to launch a joint audit from 2013.

Implementation of all five of the flagship programs of the [Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium](#) (NRRC) are progressing well under the joint leadership of the RC/HC and the Ministry of Home Affairs. The unique institutional arrangement of the NRRC is bringing together 13 Ministries of the GoN together with international financial institutions, development partners, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement and the UNCT to focus on disaster risk management (DRM). The Japanese Embassy joined the NRRC in 2012 with the Government of India becoming a standing observer member. Examples of progress achieved in 2012 include: ongoing projects in 582 Village Development Committees in community based disaster risk reduction; repairs to an especially vulnerable spur of the Khosi River Basin prior to the monsoon season; completion of Disaster Preparedness and Response Plans in 75 districts; securing of funds for 300+ schools to be retrofitted in the Kathmandu Valley; and work commencing on the first-ever hospital retrofit in the Valley funded with Government resources.

Highlights on progress towards UNDAF outcomes:

This part of the report highlights areas of the UNDAF where the UN agencies and the Government of Nepal (GoN) jointly achieved results in 2012.

UNDAF Priority Area A, Consolidating Peace, co-chaired by UNDP and UNICEF, covers UNCT support to consolidating peace. With UNDP support, continued citizen participation was promoted in the constitution building process through a series of dialogues on key issues such as state restructuring, electoral and judiciary systems. Technical and financial support was provided by UN

Women to the National Women's Commission (NWC) to advocate for a gender-responsive constitution and to produce position papers to promote gender equality under a new federal arrangement as well as affirmative action in electoral assistance design. Voter registration was completed in 2012, enumerating 10.8 million voters, of which 51% were women. UNFPA and UNICEF in 2012 documented cases of sexual and gender based violence across 14 districts; some of which may be eligible for a transitional justice process.

Through UNICEF support, Nepal gained 'improvised explosive device (IED) field-free' status in 2012. UNDP strengthened the capacity of more than 200 leaders from government, political parties, youth and women's groups to work more collaboratively through dialogue. With UN Women and UNFPA support, various government ministries integrated UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCR) 1325 and 1820 into their plans, the first annual report on the National Action Plan (NAP) on 1325 and 1820 was developed and disseminated, and it also became mandatory to include women and victims in District Coordination Committees that implement the NAP. UNFPA also supported the NWC to compile information on the implementation of international women's rights instruments in 48 districts, and oriented more than 500 women on the NAP. The UN Interagency Rehabilitation Programme (UNIRP) implemented by UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA and ILO continued to support the social and economic rehabilitation of the Maoist army Verified Minors and Late Recruits (VMLRs). By the end of 2012, 2,231 (or 73%) of registered VMLRs who could be reached had contacted the programme. Of the 1,631 graduates to date, 59% are now employed or running their own business and 40% of these are women. Nearly 500 VMLRs have received psychosocial support. In 2012, the Unified Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (UCPN-M) was delisted from the UN Secretary-General's Annual Global Report on Children and Armed Conflict after successful implementation of the Action Plan for the discharge and rehabilitation of disqualified Maoist army personnel that was signed between the UCPN-M, the Government of Nepal and the United Nations in late 2009.

UNHCR supported a number of civil society initiatives to support access to citizenship certificates. This resulted in 12,515 individuals obtaining citizenship certificates in the mid and far west regions, and 200 VDCs and 50 CDOs being trained on citizenship law and policy.

2012 also saw the RCHCO, UNDP and UNICEF inter-agency conflict sensitivity initiative further develop, in particular by applying a conflict sensitive lens to the country analysis, the new UNDAF , and by embedding it in the selection criteria for the 2012 UNPFN funding round. Staffs from the majority of UNCT agencies were trained on conflict sensitive approaches, and relevant principles were embedded into various agencies' strategies and processes.

UNDAF Priority Area B, on Quality Basic Services is co-chaired by WHO and UNICEF. UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO supported the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to establish around the clock birthing centres in the most disadvantaged VDCs and build partnerships with local health committees. Deliveries by Skilled Birth Attendants (SBAs) increased from 19% in 2006 to 36% in 2011. Monitoring and onsite coaching throughout 2012 further strengthened the capacity of these SBAs.

UNICEF and WHO supported micro planning, cold chain and social mobilization components of the immunization programme, resulting in there being only 15 districts with less than 80% of DPT-Hep-Hib 3 coverage. UNICEF and WHO also supported MoHP in expanding the community-based newborn care package (CBNCP) and in-service monitoring and training of female community health volunteers as part of the birth preparedness package and the CBNCP. The improvement in newborn care is highest among Dalits: institutional delivery increased from 33% to 64.5% and care of newborns within four weeks of delivery increased from 43% to 72% (CBNCP Endline Survey 2012).

With support from the WASH Development Partners Group, which includes UNICEF, WHO and UN Habitat, the GoN rolled out a successful nationwide hygiene and sanitation social movement. More than 500,000 people gained access to improved sanitation in 27 districts as a result. 109 Village Development Committees and Tanahun District were declared as Open Defecation Free. In the urban sector, 22 municipalities and 10 small towns were supported for pro-poor WATSAN governance, access to water and sanitation facilities, and improving sustainable service delivery.

WHO and UNICEF supported the MoHP to expand the Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT) and paediatric HIV services to 72 sites in 32 districts. Around 33 % of pregnant women

received PMTCT services, and transmission dropped from 8% in 2011 to 3.1% in 2012 in 32 districts. UNICEF and WHO, along with Sath Sath project of Family Health International supported the MoHP to draft new National Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) guidelines, incorporating the WHO new recommendations for ART. UNAIDS, UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC and WHO supported a new 5-year "National HIV/AIDS Strategy 2011–2016", with a rights-based and multi-sectoral approach, focusing on achieving Nepal's targets that were set at the June 2011 UN General Assembly's High Level meeting on HIV/AIDS.

In the education sector, Development Partner advocacy resulted in a comprehensive equity strategy. UNESCO and UNICEF contributed to improving education options for out-of-school children. A framework, and commitment by partners in capacity development resulted in planning integrated ECD and implementation in 5 model districts. An international conference on Schools as Zones of Peace was held in Nepal led to promote children's right to uninterrupted education.

In relation to nutrition, WFP provided midday meals on every school day to 200,000 primary school children in Nepal's most remote areas. It also provided nutritious food to 26,000 pregnant or breastfeeding mothers and their children under 3 years old.

Through a UN Joint Programme comprising UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNCDF, UNV and UNWomen on support for the GoN's Local Governance and Community Development Programme (LGCDP) local service delivery was enhanced, providing citizens and communities - including the most neglected and marginalized groups - opportunities to hold local government accountable for quality basic services. UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA supported a revision of the District Poverty Monitoring and Analysis System and capacity building of DDCs in all 75 districts.

UNDAF Priority Area C, Sustainable Livelihoods, co-chaired by ILO and FAO, focused 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. More than 3,500 people established themselves as micro-entrepreneurs (79 percent women and 61 percent youth, 33 percent Dalit, and 41 percent Indigenous Nationality) with assistance from UNDP. Through several on-going projects the IFAD continued working with more than 26,000 community groups in 2012. Substantial contributions were made in the area of accessing micro-finance to poor people by providing micro-capital grants to some 8,000 poor and vulnerable individuals (of which 94% women) for income generating activities. WFP in turn created work opportunities for about 95,000 people and provided food and cash transfers to their families.

In relation to food security, important progress was made towards building national and local capacities through execution of food security and livelihood improvement centred projects and programmes. WFP and FAO provided employment opportunities and restored agriculture activities for vulnerable people in Mid- and Far-West and in total supported more than 41,000 households. A significant contribution has been made to enhance the capacity of the Government and development partners for better decision making and programming in the area of food security interventions by introducing a standardized food security classification and analysis system as well as institutionalising the Nepal Food Security Monitoring and Analysis System (NeKSAP) into the government structures with a road map to become a nationally owned system.

FAO and IFAD supported the GoN in the formulation of the Agriculture Development Strategy, which outlines a 20 year vision and, at the request of the Government, FAO formulated the National Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action

Focused interventions were piloted by ILO aiming at fostering innovative approaches to prevent trafficking of women and girls for domestic work. Actions increased the knowledge on risks of trafficking, safe migration channels and rights at work of 400 women and girls in Nepal, and strengthened the capacity of government officials, trade unions and domestic worker organizations and other key stakeholders to detect and prevent trafficking and forced labour of domestic workers. The Foreign Employment Policy was endorsed by the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) in 2012. It has specific components that address the specialized needs of women migrant workers. UN Women facilitated the coordination between the MoLE and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development to prepare a handbook to orient the work of local officials with migration governance

responsibilities. This has resulted in the institutionalization of a safe migration campaign within the regular programming of the District Development Committees, in particular in the 15 most migration prone districts.

UNDAF Priority Area D, on Human Rights, Gender Equality, and Social Inclusion was co-chaired by UNFPA and OHCHR until the latter's departure in mid 2012. Building on sustained advocacy for the promotion and protection of human rights and the mainstreaming of gender and social inclusion the UN agencies continued to support the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in 2012. Consequently, the NHRC was able to investigate 394 cases, undertake 212 monitoring missions and issue recommendations on 104 cases for compensation, prosecution, departmental actions and interim relief. Similarly, the NHRC was enabled to issue 35 recommendations related to the revisions of legislation, compliance with human rights conventions and policies. With support of the UN, the Nepal Police developed a Gender Policy to mainstream gender in the recruitment and working environment. Furthermore, UN support to the Supreme Court of Nepal contributed to a significant increase in the ratio of implementation of court decisions.

A joint UNFPA, UNICEF and UN Women project on Eliminating Violence against Women (VAW) enhanced coordinated action for the prevention and response to GBV in four districts. With UN support, the SOP for the protection of right to confidentiality in special cases - including cases related to VAW and cases in which children and HIV/AIDS infected/affected persons are involved as parties - was endorsed by concerned agencies including the Supreme Court, the Attorney General's office, and the Nepal Police. In the education sector, the curricula for pre-service teachers' training were reviewed from gender, social inclusion and human rights perspectives and a mother tongue based literacy programme on Maithili and Awadhi was initiated with support from UNESCO. The Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare started to mainstream the former UNICEF supported Paralegal Committees - which have been recognized as a valuable platform for protecting women and children from different forms of violence and promoting women's empowerment – as part of their regular government program.

Still in relation to GBV, UNHCR continued to enhance efforts to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence in the refugee camps, including through support to the police, capacity building of the District Women and Children's Development Office, and access to multi-sectoral support to survivors. 79 new cases of SGBV were reported to UNHCR during the course of the year. All survivors received multi-sectoral support, which included legal representation for 17 survivors who chose to pursue legal action.

The National Planning Commission together with members of the UN Adolescent Girls' Task Force Group, nine ministries and five NGOs, organized district level consultations with 2,000 adolescents and celebrated the first International Day of the Girl Child. The recommendations from the consultations will feed into a National Plan of Action on holistic adolescent development. With UNCT support to Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), the direct gender responsive budget was 19.05% in 2011/12. GRB was introduced in a web based information management system and all donors and development partners are now mandated to analyze their support programme in terms of GRB criteria.

In 2012 the **Humanitarian Country Team** (HCT) supported the strengthening of the GON's institutional capacity in Disaster Preparedness and Response. The National Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) in Kathmandu became fully functional and 5 Regional EOCs came on line. A National Disaster Response Framework was finalized, defining how international humanitarian partners will coordinate with Government structures during any large scale disaster. The Government strategy on Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) was formulated and fire services within the Kathmandu Valley benefited from technical training from international fire experts. Civil-military trainings and various simulations exercises were conducted heightening the collaboration between State Ministries, security forces and the humanitarian community. Under the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF) \$5 million in humanitarian funding was released for WASH, Health, Nutrition and Food Security activities in the most vulnerable communities in the country. The HCT assisted a number of disasters at the district level, the Seti River Flood and the Siraha Fire incidents being the most prominent.

With regards to refugees, in 2012 UNHCR and IOM resettled 16,732 Bhutanese refugees to the USA, Canada, Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway and the UK. The current camp population has

gone down from 108,000 in 2007 to 40,971 persons by the end of 2012. In addition, Khudunabari refugee camp was closed, bringing the total number of refugee camps to two from the original seven. UNHCR also supported the GoN to conduct a registration exercise which resulted in 1,800 refugees from Bhutan being registered as refugees by the Government. WFP provided on average 50,000 Bhutanese refugees with a daily food ration that included all six commodities that make up the food basket.

Key aspects of the proposed 2013 work-plan

2013 will be first year of implementation of the new UNDAF. Hence concerted efforts will be made to finalize governance, reporting and coordination arrangements for the new cycle. Resource mobilization for the new UNDAF and establishing new funding instruments, such as a thematic fund, for at least two Outcome Areas will be a priority. Similarly, dissemination of lessons learned from the TSS and establishing a new RC Office to support the implementation of the new UNDAF will be priorities in 2013.

The UNCT expects to provide support to the elections and will assist to re-start the constitution-drafting cycle. Advocacy on key peace building issues, such as transitional justice, human rights, conflict prevention, citizenship and Gender Based Violence will remain at the fore.

Another priority will be in the area of Coordination of Emergency Preparedness and Relief. This will include expanding membership of Nepal Risk Reduction Consortium (NRRC) and mobilizing additional resources. It also includes substantial progress in airport readiness, warehousing, and urban search and rescue capacities. Having a Government-lead National disaster response plan in place and tested, including international civilian and military actors will remain a priority.

Recommendations

The lessons learned/recommendations by the UNCT from its experience in preparing an ambitious UNDAF preceded by a high quality Country Analysis, have already been documented by the RC and widely circulated through the RC Network.

The UNCT Transition Support Strategy has also proven an effective way of enabling and positioning the UNCT to play a key role in a complex post-conflict period. Donors underwriting this experiment expect the lessons from this aspect of the Nepal operation will also be drawn for application elsewhere. New ways of financing these types of transition operations need to be found from more predictable, and preferably core, funding sources.

Harmonization of operational processes across UNCT members also remains a priority. Joint Programming efforts continue to be hampered by practical day-to-day inconsistencies in procedures from one agency to another. Some of these inconsistencies can be resolved locally and will be the subject of renewed focus by the UNCT in 2013. Others are of a more global nature.

Finally, a common UNDG policy is required around the issue of the UN's role in pooled funding mechanisms and SWAs. The marked increase in this funding modality in Nepal has brought to the fore some significant policy questions that would best be addressed as a group rather than agency by agency.

2012 RCAR Annex
UNCT Expenditure for 2012

Agencies	Total Regular Resources	Total Other Resources	Total Expenditure 2012	Development Total	Humanitarian Total	Total Expenditure 2012
FAO	\$ 571,000	\$ 2,221,000	\$ 2,792,000	\$ 2,142,000	\$ 650,000	\$ 2,792,000
IFAD	\$ -	\$ 6,064,560	\$ 6,064,560	\$ 6,064,560	\$ -	\$ 6,064,560
IOM	\$ 76,451	\$ 29,917,238	\$ 29,993,689	\$ 565,748	\$ 29,427,941	\$ 29,993,689
ILO	\$ 638,354	\$ 484,514	\$ 1,122,868	\$ 1,122,868	\$ -	\$ 1,122,868
UN HABITAT	\$ 850,819	\$ 1,261,123	\$ 2,111,942	\$ 1,864,699	\$ 247,243	\$ 2,111,942
UN WOMEN	\$ 485,368	\$ 791,773	\$ 1,277,141	\$ 1,277,141	\$ -	\$ 1,277,141
UNAIDS	\$ 38,400	\$ 17,000	\$ 55,400	\$ 55,400	\$ -	\$ 55,400
UNCDF	\$ 1,600,000	\$ -	\$ 1,600,000	\$ 1,600,000	\$ -	\$ 1,600,000
UNDP	\$ 9,159,228	\$ 22,315,102	\$ 31,474,329	\$ 31,474,329	\$ -	\$ 31,474,329
UNESCO	\$ 59,272	\$ 617,000	\$ 676,272	\$ 676,272	\$ -	\$ 676,272
UNFPA	\$ 4,150,637	\$ 607,354	\$ 4,757,991	\$ 4,757,991	\$ -	\$ 4,757,991
UNHCR	\$ 10,486,327	\$ -	\$ 10,486,327	\$ -	\$ 10,486,327	\$ 10,486,327
UNIC	\$ 23,652	\$ -	\$ 23,652	\$ 23,652	\$ -	\$ 23,652
UNICEF	\$ 6,821,107	\$ 20,109,921	\$ 26,931,028	\$ 24,030,001	\$ 2,901,027	\$ 26,931,028
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 522,000	\$ 522,000	\$ 522,000	\$ -	\$ 522,000
UNV	\$ -	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	\$ 375,000	\$ -	\$ 375,000
WFP	\$ 360,480	\$ 45,461,414	\$ 45,821,894	\$ 8,605,934	\$ 37,215,960	\$ 45,821,894
WHO	\$ 1,419,138	\$ 4,282,895	\$ 5,702,033	\$ 5,451,565	\$ 250,468	\$ 5,702,033
Total	\$ 36,740,232	\$ 135,047,893	\$ 171,788,125	\$ 90,609,159	\$ 81,178,966	\$ 171,788,125

2012 Expenditure as per UNDAF Outcomes

Agencies	Outcome A	Outcome B	Outcome C	Outcome D	Total Expenditure 2012
FAO			\$890,000		\$890,000
IFAD			\$6,064,560		\$6,064,560
IOM	\$49,712	\$447,245	\$118,503	\$29,378,229	\$29,993,689
ILO	\$288,316		\$305,851	\$528,701	\$1,122,868
UN HABITAT		\$2,111,942			\$2,111,942
UN WOMEN	\$770,429		\$327,399	\$179,313	\$1,277,141
UNAIDS		\$55,400			\$55,400
UNCDF		\$1,600,000			\$1,600,000
UNDP	\$11,587,360	\$2,152,223	\$16,419,017	\$1,315,729	\$31,474,329
UNESCO		\$676,272			\$676,272
UNFPA	\$682,215	\$2,367,333	\$541,281	\$1,167,161	\$4,757,991
UNHCR	\$699,000				\$699,000
UNIC					\$23,652
UNICEF	\$5,043,382	\$21,887,646			\$26,931,028
UNODC		\$502,000		\$20,000	\$522,000
UNV		\$375,000			\$375,000
WFP		\$8,605,934			\$8,605,934
WHO		\$5,702,033			\$5,702,033
Total	\$19,120,414	\$46,483,029	\$24,666,610	\$32,589,133	\$122,882,838

UNCT Estimated Funds for 2013

Agencies	Total Regular Resources	Total Other Resources	Total Expenditure 2013	Development Total	Humanitarian Total	Total Expenditure 2013
FAO	\$ 827,000	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 3,327,000	\$ 3,327,000	\$ -	\$ 3,327,000
IFAD	\$ -	\$ 9,800,000	\$ 9,800,000	\$ 9,800,000	\$ -	\$ 9,800,000
IOM	\$ 201,202	\$ 33,109,220	\$ 33,310,422	\$ 619,085	\$ 32,691,337	\$ 33,310,422
ILO	\$ 749,745	\$ 9,000,000	\$ 9,749,745	\$ 9,749,745	\$ -	\$ 9,749,745
UN HABITAT	\$ 576,099	\$ 2,971,698	\$ 3,547,797	\$ 3,516,597	\$ 31,200	\$ 3,547,797
UN WOMEN	\$ 418,582	\$ 2,232,074	\$ 2,650,656	\$ 2,650,656		\$ 2,650,656
UNAIDS	\$ 58,000	\$ -	\$ 58,000	\$ 58,000	\$ -	\$ 58,000
UNCDF	\$ 1,394,800	\$ -	\$ 1,394,800	\$ 1,394,800	\$ -	\$ 1,394,800
UNDP	\$ 6,336,500	\$ 26,009,234	\$ 32,345,734	\$ 32,345,734	\$ -	\$ 32,345,734
UNESCO	\$ 75,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 1,575,000	\$ 1,575,000	\$ -	\$ 1,575,000
UNFPA	\$ 4,610,000	\$ 1,500,000	\$ 6,110,000	\$ 6,110,000	\$ -	\$ 6,110,000
UNHCR	\$ 9,354,384	\$ -	\$ 9,354,384	\$ -	\$ 9,354,384	\$ 9,354,384
UNIC	\$ 24,000	\$ -	\$ 24,000	\$ 24,000	\$ -	\$ 24,000
UNICEF	\$ 4,638,000	\$ 20,538,000	\$ 25,176,000	\$ 25,176,000	\$ -	\$ 25,176,000
UNODC	\$ -	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ 450,000	\$ -	\$ 450,000
UNV	\$ 40,000	\$ 160,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 200,000	\$ -	\$ 200,000
WFP	\$ 375,720	\$ 66,234,043	\$ 66,609,763	\$ 45,949,913	\$ 20,659,850	\$ 66,609,763
WHO	\$ 1,705,000	\$ 4,450,000	\$ 6,155,000	\$ 5,845,000	\$ 310,000	\$ 6,155,000
Total	\$ 31,384,032	\$ 180,454,269	\$ 211,838,301	\$ 148,791,530	\$ 63,046,771	\$ 211,838,301

UNCT estimated funds per UNDAF Outcomes for 2013

Agencies	Outcome 1	Outcome 2	Outcome 3	Outcome 4	Outcome 5	Outcome 6	Outcome 7	Outcome 8	Outcome 9	Outcome 10	Total Expenditure 2013
FAO	\$200,000	\$2,527,000								\$600,000	\$3,327,000
IFAD		\$9,800,000									\$9,800,000
IOM		\$191,772	\$9,430				\$67,738				\$268,940
ILO		\$6,527,000	\$3,222,745								\$9,749,745
UN HABITAT		\$2,239,894					\$522,202	\$248,775			\$3,010,871
UN WOMEN		\$412,667	\$101,384	\$501,688	\$354,893		\$10,000	\$475,064	\$794,960		\$2,650,656
UNAIDS		\$58,000									\$58,000
UNCDF		\$494,800			\$900,000						\$1,394,800
UNDP		\$5,443,490	\$1,347,910	\$1,513,810	\$6,221,130	\$1,607,124	\$7,616,740	\$1,182,015	\$6,946,930	\$466,585	\$32,345,734
UNESCO	\$525,000	\$380,000	\$670,000								\$1,575,000
UNFPA	\$2,520,000		\$1,730,000		\$1,860,000						\$6,110,000
UNIC											\$24,000
UNICEF	\$15,978,000	\$500,000	\$2,926,000	\$2,945,000	\$1,782,000		\$1,045,000				\$25,176,000
UNODC	\$300,000		\$50,000	\$100,000							\$450,000
UNV	\$200,000										\$200,000
WFP	\$22,772,569	\$23,177,344									\$45,949,913
WHO	\$5,095,000						\$310,000				\$5,405,000
Total	\$47,590,569	\$51,751,967	\$10,057,469	\$5,060,498	\$11,118,023	\$1,607,124	\$9,571,680	\$1,905,854	\$7,741,890	\$1,066,585	\$147,495,659