



Annex I - Summary of UNEP's engagement in each of the eight One UN Pilot Countries

1. Albania

➤ Initial Situation

Environment was not clearly reflected in the UNDAF 2006-2010. The four key results area in the original UNDAF are:

- More transparent and accountable government
- Greater participation in policy and decision making
- Increased access to quality basic services
- Regional development

UNEP has undertaken a number of activities in Albania over the years without however a clear strategic or programmatic direction and without developing a significant country presence. After Albania was selected as a One UN pilot, UNEP was instrumental in the development of a fifth UNDAF Outcome on environment:

- Environmentally sustainable development through mainstreaming of environmental issues in national policies and strategies, greater participation in decision making, more effective environmental governance, and strengthened capacities in management and regulatory enforcement.

➤ UNEP's Involvement

Regional Office for Europe's (ROE) involvement is based on the idea of strengthening UNEP's presence in the sub-region of the Balkans. Since the end of April 2007, when the UNCT decided to start the development of the One UN Programme, ROE has had the lead in representing UNEP. The process has been successful in raising the profile of UNEP as a NRA within the UNCT and in cementing our collaboration in particular with the Cross-Cutting Cluster of the UNDP Country Office. In parallel to the development of the One UN exercise, cooperation has been strong during the preparation of the MDG-F proposal which constitutes now the basis for an annex to the One UN Programme Document meant for resource mobilization by the RC, UNDP, and UNEP.

UNEP's involvement in the One UN process and cooperation with the UNCT has been praised on a number of occasions by the RC, including at HQs in New York, as a good model of collaboration.

➤ Major Achievement and Barriers

UNEP is an active participant of the UNCT. The main achievement of our involvement in the One UN process has been the insertion of a 5th outcome in the *UNDAF plus* on environment – although this cannot be credited exclusively to our input, as the UNCT was aware of the need to highlight some cross-cutting issues (such as gender and environment) in the revised UNDAF.

With the help of DRC-Nairobi, the work with the substantive Divisions has been productive, leading to the development of a UNDAF result that is meaningful and achievable.



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Main obstacles are implicit in UNEP’s own status as NRA. – i.e. lack of a steady presence in the country, less than perfect integration in the UNCT, difficulties in participating in full in the discussions of the CT, relative knowledge and understanding of the Albanian situation, having to accept the *fait accompli* in a number of occasions where discussions had already taken place within the UNCT. At UNEP, the main difficulty has been related to building an accurate picture of UNEP on-going work in Albania. Also as a result of the Albania experience, ROE has initiated a thorough analysis of country situations in the region that should lead to a database of national profiles including development cooperation activities.

➤ Next Steps

The One UN Document was signed in Tirana on UN Day, 24 October 2007. The RC has initiated her resource mobilization activities for the implementation of the *UNDAF plus*, and ROE will do the same. The UNEP “virtual” Country Team will be established, facilitating dialogue among the Divisions involved in Albania towards better coherence and integration of their activities (the substantive areas that committed to contribute to UNDAF implementation are located in Nairobi, Athens and Paris).

➤ UNEP in the review of the UNDAF

OUTCOME/OUTPUT
OUTCOME 1.3: Government adopts economic policy, regulatory & institutional frameworks that promote pro-poor growth, socially-inclusive legal & economic empowerment
1.3.4. Government is better able to protect cultural heritage and promote cultural and sustainable eco-tourism (UNESCO, UNDP, UNEP)
OUTCOME 5.1: Government meets environmental requirements of EU accession process and of multilateral environment agreements
5.1.1. MoE has greater capacity to raise the profile of the environment in national policies and improves mainstreaming of environment and biodiversity into NSDI and sector strategies. (UNEP, UNDP)
5.1.2. Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place to reduce environmental degradation and to promote energy efficiency and sustainable natural resource utilization (UNDP, UNEP)
5.1.3. MoE has increased capacity for Environmental Assessment and information management (UNDP, UNEP)
5.1.4. Level of civil society support and participation in mainstreaming environment increased, e.g., through enhanced community participation in environmental decision-making and monitoring (UNEP, UNDP)
OUTCOME 5.2: Environmental management improved to protect natural resources and mitigate environmental threats
5.2.1. Decision making for energy sector investment, including strategies for development of alternative energy sources, incorporates analysis of climate change risks. (UNEP, UNDP)
5.2.2. Capacities and legal frameworks are in place for accessing Carbon Financing opportunities to support environmental investments under the Kyoto Protocol (UNEP, UNDP)
5.2.3. Risks reduced to human and environmental health resulting from remediation of hot spots following inventory and prioritization of sites. (UNEP, UNDP)
5.2.4. Enhanced capacities to improve air quality, solid waste management and drinking water access (UNEP, UNDP)



2. Cape Verde

➤ Initial Situation

Cape Verde is a country where UNEP has been least involved with of all four pilots in Africa. The UNDAF for Cape Verde runs from 2006-2010 and was finalized in 2005. A Joint Action Plan covering the same period was signed in December 2005 between the Government and the four Ex-Com Agencies. "Environmental Preservation" is one of the five key result areas of the UNDAF.

In January 2006, Cape Verde became the first country ever to form a joint UN office from the merging of the 4 Ex-Com agencies. The United Nations Joint Office (UNJO) is headed by the Resident Coordinator. After becoming one of the pilot countries, efforts were launched to incorporate the contributions of non-resident agencies (NRAs) into the Delivering as One process. A first retreat was held with significant participation of NRAs in March 2007. At the retreat, it was decided that the existing UNDAF Results Matrix should be updated to include contributions of the NRAs, and to form the basis for the UN "One Programme". UNEP engaged with the UNCT after this first retreat.

➤ UNEP's Involvement

UNEP was welcomed by the Resident Coordinator. Environment is a major priority in Cape Verde and features prominently in the UNDAF. UNEP has maintained regular contact with the UNCT in Cape Verde and, through the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions (DELIC), also contributed to the development of a concept proposal under the MDG Achievement Fund. This however has not been approved.

UNEP participated in a second retreat the UNCT in July 2007 for the review of UNDAF results matrix, and an action plan for Delivering as One. In consultation with Divisions, a number of amendments were proposed. UNEP contribution is part of the revised UNDAF in Cape Verde.

➤ Major Achievement and Barriers

UNEP is now part of the UNCT and in regular contact with the UNJO. The UNCT has taken on board the proposed contributions of UNEP to the UNDAF results matrix. The proposed areas of intervention include: environmental legislation, integrated water resources management, and implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

This exercise has helped identify possible areas of overlap in the activities of Divisions in Cape Verde, leading to a refocusing of these activities.

Missions to Cape Verde are very time consuming and UNEP is considering hiring a national programme officer in the country. This would be the only case in Africa. Having a national staff in Cape Verde could add value to the work of the small UNCT.

➤ Next Steps

A third UNCT retreat is planned in late 2007 to agree on the substance of the One Programme in Cape Verde. UNEP will engage more operationally in the work on the One Programme from reviewed UNDAF. The Terms of Reference for the proposed National Officer in Cape Verde are being finalized.



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➤ UNEP in the review of the UNDAF

OUTCOME/OUTPUT
Outcome 9. Compliance of national institutions with strategic and legal frameworks, and with monitoring and management mechanisms on the environment
9.1 National communications on the Rio Conventions formulated and disseminated (UNDP, GEF, MAAP ¹)
9.2 Information & monitoring system on environment is functional (UNDP, MAAP)
9.3 National capacities for environmental management are developed in an action plan that conforms to PANA II objectives (UNDP, GEF, MAAP)
9.4 Legislations and strategies in the areas of water, energy climate change, and land management institutions are formulated/updated (FAO, MAAP, UNEP)
Outcome 10. Communities are involved in the conservation and management of natural resources as a national heritage and a source of economic development
10.1 National action plan on adaptation to climate change is formulated and implemented (UNDP, GEF, MAAP)
10.2 Communities master and apply the management tools for land and marine biodiversity ((UNDP, GEF, MAAP, UNEP)
10.3 Communities master and apply techniques for the fight against desertification and management of coastal areas ((UNDP, GEF, MAAP, UNEP)
10.4 National capacities are strengthened for the implementation and monitoring of the Montreal, Cartagena and Kyoto Protocols and the POPs initiative (UNDP, UNIDO, MAAP, UNEP)
10.5 Youth contribute to job creation and poverty reduction through environmental activities (UNDP, UNV, UNCCD, GEF, MAAP)
10.6 Communities apply tools for sustainable use of natural resources through access to small subsidies (UNDP, GEF, MAAP)

¹ Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries



3. Mozambique

➤ Initial Situation

The UNDAF 2007-2009 is aligned with country's second poverty reduction strategy (PARPA II, 2006-2009), both in terms of content and cycle. However, it did not incorporate some crucial economic development issues. UNEP engaged in the final stages of development of the *UNDAF plus*, an addendum to the UNDAF. The UNDAF plus is, in practice, a fourth pillar to the UNDAF, the economic development pillar:

- Economic Growth: increased and more equitable economic opportunities to ensure sustainable livelihoods for women and men.

➤ UNEP's Involvement

UNEP's support to the Delivering as One in Mozambique is related to the development and implementation of environmental policies and laws (including MEAs), development of environmental knowledge systems (monitoring, data and indicators, networking, assessment), and mainstreaming environment in development, poverty reduction and MDG implementation plans.

UNEP has been actively involved in the "Delivering as One UN Operational Plan" for Mozambique, 2007-2009. UNEP had a leading role in the approved concept note for the MDG Fund thematic window "environment and climate change". Together with PEI the Joint Programme on Climate Adaptation will be the two country presence projects of UNEP in Mozambique.

In Mozambique, PEI will take the role that PCDMB takes in Rwanda (see Box 1, page 2, and page 17). The PEI International Technical Advisor will act as Programme Coordinator for UNEP in the country. UNEP is also supporting the environment area in the UNCT having a UNV working at UNDP.

➤ Major Achievements and Barriers

Although engaging late, UNEP was able to increase the environment component of the *UNDAF plus* and shape the "Delivering as One Operational Plan". UNEP is an active member of the UNCT and part of the One Programme through the Joint Programme for the MDG fund.

The process also increased awareness of the full spectrum of UNEP's activities in the Country and the ongoing process of inter-divisional coordination, in particular between the PEI (DRC) and the AEIN (DEWA)².

➤ Next Steps

Gradual align our activities in the country with the UNDAF. Implement the Joint Programme on Climate Change Adaptation, agree and implement PEI phase II together with the role of Programme Coordinator, and increase programmatic coherence in the country. Continue

² There is discussion on integrating AEIN into the PEI Project Document. A number of the activities are closely related e.g. the assessment on environmental information system and the environmental assessment linked to the Outlook Reports.



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active participation in the UNCT meetings and broader engagement with other UN agencies beyond UNDP (e.g. FAO).

➤ UNEP in the *UNDAF Plus*

OUTCOME/OUTPUT
OUTCOME 4.1 Efficient policies, plans, and strategies are ensured to promote equitable and sustainable economic development
4.1.1 Policies/Strategies and best practices on agriculture, land tenure and sustainable use of natural resources (water, wood energy, land, wildlife, forestry, livestock, fisheries, etc) formulated, approved and implemented and rights for access by communities and disadvantaged people respected; (FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UN-HABITAT).
4.1.2 Improved national capacity to analyze and manage disaster, climate change adaptation, and risk, including environmental risk (e.g. elimination of obsolete pesticides, persistent organic pollutants, etc.), disease and pest control, and defining at national level (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, WHO).
4.1.3 Improved national capacity for policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring of territorial planning (including housing) and environmental issues and their mainstreaming in development planning (FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, WHO)
OUTCOME 4.2 Sustainable local economic development (rural and urban) enhanced
4.2.5 Communities and tourism sector SMEs' capacity to develop ecological and cultural tourism strengthened in selected provinces/districts, including improved linkages to related value chains and international companies (FAO, ILO, ITC, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO).
4.2.6 Capacity to minimize environmental impact and increase competitiveness, notably through the production of and trade in renewable and alternative energies and bio-organic products, strengthened in public and private sector in selected provinces/districts (FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO).
OUTCOME 4.3 Pro-poor economic growth strengthened by promoting decent employment, rural economic activities, access to markets, trade, financial services and infrastructure
4.3.2 Improved agricultural and agro-industrial productivity and product quality and working conditions for rural workers in selected provinces, notably through dissemination of best practices, improved infrastructure, service delivery and access to markets for smallholders and incorporation of their priorities in local development plans (FAO, IFAD, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO).



4. Pakistan

➤ Initial Situation

Pakistan UNDAF 2004-08 was launched on March 2003. The priority areas of cooperation are participatory governance; poverty alleviation; health; and education. The cross cutting themes for all the priority areas identified are: population; gender; environment; humanitarian affairs; drug, control and crime prevention; and culture and development. For Environment, the UNDAF 2004-08 committed to initiate actions and programmes for achieving a state of the environment that safeguards public health, promotes sustainable livelihoods, and enhances quality of life of the people.

The One UN Pilot in Pakistan was launched by the Prime Minister on 1 March 2007. The One Programme included 5 Joint Programmes, namely, health, education, HIV and ADIS, poverty, and disaster management.

➤ UNEP's Involvement

ROAP and the Federal Minister for Environment met on 20 March 2007. Following this meeting, the Prime Minister announced the Environment as one of the priorities for the Joint Programmes (May 2007). The Regional Director visited Islamabad in May 2007 to follow up the Joint Programme on Environment with Minister of State, UN Resident Coordinator, and other agencies, including donors, IUCN, SDPI, WWF, RSPN. The RC and UNDP Country Director (UNDP CD) requested UNEP to assist with the Joint Programme on environment. The Minister of State for Environment visited ROAP on 31 August 2007 and discussed the issues regarding the One UN Pilot, climate change and other areas of cooperation. There was agreement that UNEP has a unique opportunity to take a lead role in substantive contributions in the core areas of science, assessment, law and package of policy tools. UNEP has been assisting with finalization of the situation analysis on the environment. In agreement of the RC and UNDP CD, UNEP has fielded International Consultant to identify the key thematic areas for the Joint Programme on Environment 2008-2010.

➤ Major Achievement and Barriers

UNEP was able to highlight the importance of the environment in the process of the One UN Pilot. The country program, led by UNDP had earlier identified five core areas: health, education, HIV/Aids, poverty-reduction, and disaster management. National Government supports the inclusion of environment within the core program areas selected under the 'One UN' program for Pakistan. UNEP is assisting with finalization of the situation analysis on the environment, and has been providing inputs to the finalization of the Joint Programme on Environment.

The major barriers are related to the fact that, as a non-resident agency, UNEP could not follow the pace of work of the Thematic Working Group. Many national and international consultants have been involved in the process of finalization of the situation analysis and joint programme.



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➤ Next Steps

Based on recommendation from National Government, the Joint Programme should focus on national priorities, and the key UN agencies with mandates should address the priorities. The role of UNEP in the Thematic Working Group-Environment and Joint Programme on Environment needs to be defined following the discussion with Minister and the RC. The following areas were proposed for the Joint Programme 2008-2010:

- Environment Knowledge Hub;
- Environment education and awareness;
- Environment and human health;
- Mainstreaming the environment;
- Sustainable urbanization.

The United Nations System will support revised regulatory frameworks and mechanisms, along with institutional strengthening of Government and civil society organizations, particularly at the provincial level; better ecosystem management; and development of sustainable energy resources. At the same time, it will assist initiatives for improved access to safe water sources and adequate sanitation facilities.

➤ UNEP in the UNDAF/One Programme

UNEP has not participated in the UNDAF 2004-08. However, based on the request received from the Ministry of Environment, UNEP has been working to build capacity of the Ministry and the CSOs. The current areas of cooperation, included: National Sustainable Development Strategy; data and information management; capacity building under Montreal Protocol. These activities would contribute to UNDAF outcome on environmental management for sustainable development.



5. Rwanda

➤ Initial Situation

The UNDAF 2008-2012 has been based directly on Rwanda's second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, The Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2008-2012 (EDPRS).

The UNDAF in Rwanda has environment as a key UNDAF Result. This is related both to Government priorities and to the work of the UNEP-UNDP PEI in the country:

- Management of environment, natural resources and land is improved in a sustainable way

➤ UNEP's Involvement

UNEP has focused its commitments on one Country Programme Outcome:

- Effective system for environment management and ecosystem conservation supported by an enabling policy framework

UNEP has been actively involved in the formulation of Common Operational Document of the UNCT and is one of the co-Chairs of the Thematic Group on Environment, having a leading role in guiding the whole UNCT.

➤ Major achievements and Barriers

UNEP was able to quickly respond and contribute to the finalization of the UNDAF. The major achievement has been the level of coordination between DRC, DEWA and DEPI. This has allowed UNEP's division of labour in the country. The PCDMB/DEPI will start the implementation of a national environmental assessment and at the same time act as Programme Coordinator for UNEP as a whole. The Programme Coordinator in Rwanda will have three main functions: a) Coordination of UNEP's Programme in Rwanda under the Delivering as One Framework [20%], b) Strategic and Policy Support to the UN Country Team in the Area of Environment [30%], and c) Lead the UNEP Rwanda Post Conflict/National Environmental Assessment Project [50%]. The PCDMB is also discussing with DEWA their specific roles for a common work in Rwanda.

The National Environmental Assessment and the PEI will be the two country presence projects in Rwanda. The internal coordination has been able to deliver concrete responses and at the same time to stimulate change towards increased coherence. Both the assessment and the AEIN can take advantage of the Task Team of PEI instead of creating a whole new implementation structure.

The main barriers have been the lack of knowledge and experience with UN at country level, as already described in the report.

➤ Next Steps

UNEP, as Co-Chair of the Environment Thematic Group, is committed to a leading role in the UNCT. Implementing the Programme Coordinator role, improving coherence and lead shaping the UN environment programme in Rwanda are major tasks for the near future. Consolidate and improve inter-divisional coordination and the internal division of labour in the country represents a positive challenge and an interesting example for the organization.



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➤ UNEP and the UNDAF

OUTCOME/OUTPUT
OUTCOME 1. Effective system for environment management and ecosystem conservation supported by an enabling policy framework
1.1 Policies regulations, guidelines and standards for environment protection developed and implemented (UNDP, UNEP)
1.2 Information management system for natural resources developed and operational (UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO)
1.3 Capacity for coordination of REMA and MINITERE in environment management and ecosystem conservation strengthened (UNDP, UNEP)
1.4 Institutions capacities of REMA, MINITERE and local governments to monitor the quality of natural environment strengthened and this information made publicly available (UNDP, UNEP)
1.5 Urban environment management strategy developed and implemented (UN HABITAT, UNEP, UNESCO)
OUTCOME 3. Utilization of natural resources enhance productivity in an environmentally friendly way
3.2 Industrial policies and practices that ensure environment protection developed and implemented (UNIDO, UNEP)



6. Tanzania

➤ Initial Situation

The UNDAF for 2007-2010 in Tanzania was finalized in 2006 and environment is not clearly incorporated as Outcomes or Outputs. The UNDAF was developed on the basis of the work underpinning the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP), MKUKUTA, and the Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP) or MKUZA. UNEP did not have involvement in the UNDAF development. However, environment is integrated into MKUKUTA as a cross-cutting theme, partly thanks to the UNDP-UNEP “PEI Phase I”, and hence there would be scope within the UNDAF framework for integration of environmental interventions.

➤ UNEP’s Involvement

UNEP has had real difficulties in engaging in Tanzania. Partly, because the UNCT decided not to review the UNDAF at this stage and to prioritize working among the resident agencies, and partly because UNEP was not prepared to engage in the mainstreaming of environment into the social and economic Joint Programmes being finalized.

UNEP has been requested to support one of the JP called North Western Tanzania, the development transition of old refugee areas. This has been followed by ROA. The next opportunity for engagement will be the development of Joint Programmes for the period 2009-2010. There is the recognition from the part of the UNCT and the RC that the UNDAF and the future joint programmes should incorporate more clearly both gender and environment.

➤ Major Achievement and Barriers

The main achievement has been increased internal cooperation within UNEP among projects implemented in Tanzania. The workshop held by AEIN (DEWA) in Tanzania last July brought together national stakeholders of PEI and the Sustainable Production and Consumption project (SPC) (DTIE) in the Government, UN and civil society. However, meaningful engagement in the UNCT and improved internal coherence are still challenges.

The main barrier to involvement in Tanzania has been the advanced stage of the implementation of the UNDAF and the absence of review in the short term. Therefore, there was no clear entry point for UNEP. The fact that UNDP has a consolidated Unit working on environment may also have created initial difficulties for a broader engagement of UNEP in the UNCT.

➤ Next Steps

Consider a more consistent support to the North Western Tanzania Joint Programme and follow the work of the UNCT, engaging in the next phase of planning for 2009-2010. A stocktaking retreat of the UNCT is planned for December 2007. The retreat will also discuss the initial steps for the next cycle of Joint Programmes. It is essential that UNEP engages in this next cycle from the start.



7. Uruguay

➤ Initial Situation

The UNDAF 2007-2010 was finalized in 2006. Four “National Priorities” were established:

- Achieve sustained and sustainable economic growth, emphasizing diversification of production, international insertion (in and out the region), incorporating scientific innovation in the process of production and increasing investment;
- Reduce poverty (particularly among the youngest generations) and eradicate extreme poverty;
- Reduce inequities (economic, social, territorial, inter-generational, gender, ethnic or other) from the outset and in terms of high quality social services; and
- Promote the enforcement of human rights and increase the quality of the democracy by enhancing civil, political and social citizenship.

UNEP did not participate in the formulation of the UNDAF 2007-2010.

➤ UNEP's Involvement

UNEP's Regional Director for Latin America and the Caribbean participated in the retreat on “One UN” Pilot Program in Uruguay in Montevideo on 20-21 March 2007. In the Retreat it was agreed that the “One Programme” would be developed through three complementary intervention modalities: (a) support for the design, execution and evaluation of public policies; (b) support for capacity building; (c) implementation of pilot experiences in the territory, which can serve as examples, with emphasis on citizen participation and empowerment.

UNEP became involved in the formulation of the One Programme from the very beginning, both at a high level through the direct involvement of the Regional Director, and at the technical level through the involvement of DEWA, DTIE, DELC and DGEF. The Regional Director also attended the meeting of Regional Directors of UN Programmes, Funds and organizations together with the UNCT of Uruguay from 29 July to 1st August in Montevideo.

UNEP proposed a set of activities to the One Programme. These propositions were based on UNEP's existing work in Uruguay (DEWA, DGEF) but also potential new activities were put on the table. UNEP activities fell under Outcome 1 of the UNDAF:

- By 2010 the country will have advanced in the generation of capacities for the incorporation of knowledge, innovation and diversification in the process of production of goods and services oriented to sustained and sustainable growth”.

The ONE UN Joint Programme was signed on 19 October 2007 between the UN System and the Budget Planning Office of Uruguay. In this document half of UNEP proposed activities were taken on board. These include:

- Framework Programme in Rio de la Plata Basin Management (UNEP-DGEF);
- Integrated environmental evaluation of country (GEO Uruguay) (UNEP-DEWA);
- Evaluation of legal (protection) instruments for environment, accomplished (UNEP-DELC);
- Integral environmental evaluation of urban municipalities, GEO Canelones and San José (UNEP DEWA and UN Habitat); and



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- National Security Framework on Biotechnology in Uruguay designed and implemented (UNEP-DELC).
- Major Achievement and Barriers

Despite not being part of the UNDAF 2007-2010, under the One UN Pilot UNEP became important part of the One Programme.

A major barrier was to realize UNEP's full potential in the One Programme. The criteria for the definitions of agencies to be involved were unclear.

- Next Steps

The Office of the Regional Coordinator in Uruguay has convened a workshop on "Joint Programming" on 1 November. This workshop will be followed by a working meeting among UN agencies and the Government to formulate the operational activities of the One Programme.

- UNEP in the UNDAF/One Programme

Although the UNDAF 2007-2010 is quite limited in terms of the environmental dimension, the One Programme has triggered UNEP's chance to make this dimension more visible, relevant and realizable in the UNDAF. The One Programme has included a few environmental outputs which fall under the Outcome 1 of the UNDAF.



8. Vietnam

➤ Initial Situation

UN Country Team (UNCT) in Vietnam has completed a Common Country Assessment (CCA) in 2004. The UNDAF 2006-2010 consultations have concentrated on three sets of issues: (i) quality of growth, meaning growth that is efficient, inclusive and sustainable, (ii) improved quality and delivery of social and protection services for all people regardless of who they are and where they live and (iii) laws, policies and governance structures conducive to the promotion and protection of human rights for development.

UNDAF Outcomes and Country Programme Outcomes that are identified as environmental priorities include:

UNDAF Outcome 1: Government economic policies support growth that is more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable

Country Programme Outcomes 1.6: Economic growth takes into account environmental protection and rational use of natural resources, indicators identified for this outcome include:

- Increase share of public investment projects subject to comprehensive environmental assessment;
- Better ambient water and air quality in Hanoi, Da Nang, and Ho Chi Minh City;
- Increase number of hectares of primary forest from 2004.

The Prime Minister of Vietnam has been closely engaged in the One UN Initiative. A joint Government-UN Tripartite National Task Force (TNTF) was established in 2006, charged with the responsibility to advance UN reform by providing effective oversight of the process, and to operationalize the reform process.

The One Plan was signed on 23 August 2007. The One Plan 2006-2010 identifies five outcomes as its focus. Outcome 3 put an emphasis on environment, i.e. "Vietnam has adequate policies and capacities for environmental protection and the rational use of natural resources for poverty reduction, economic growth, and improving the quality of life".

➤ UNEP's Involvement

The RC was welcoming and requested UNEP to work with other UN agencies for the development and implementation of a joint programme on environment. UNRC made a special request to UNEP on the development of an Eco-friendly Carbon Neutral One UN House. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) also welcomed UNEP involvement with One UN Vietnam and provided advice on the priority areas of action to be implemented for environment in Vietnam under the One-UN Initiative. Those areas are capacity building, environmental assessment, waste management, biodiversity, and Climate Change.

➤ Major Achievement and Barriers

On the One UN joint programme on environment, UNEP in consultation with MONRE, MPI, UNDP, and the RC Office has developed a concept paper for the joint programme on environment. The programme is proposed to be implemented in 5 years with three major components; (i) to build human resources capacity on environmental management, (ii) to mainstream environment into national planning and budgeting, and (iii) To reduce the risk of Vietnam from the impact of Climate Change. MONRE has reviewed and agreed with the



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concept note and is ready to work with UNEP for further elaboration and development of the detail proposal.

UNEP has provided technical support on the development of preliminary concept design with preliminary cost estimate to renovate the existing UN Apartment Building (UNAB) in Hanoi into a Carbon Neutral One UN House having 8,000 m² for 450 staff of 8 UN agencies. The RC office has been seeking funding support from various donors for the construction part and requested for continuation of technical support from UNEP on the design of the House.

The main barrier is the low involvement of UNDP in the programme development stage as UNDP has stated that they do not have enough resources to support programme development at present.

➤ Next Steps

UNEP will be represented with a national officer for a period of one year (October 2007 – September 2008) to support the development and implementation of the joint programme on environment with government and other UN agencies. The Joint Programme will focus on national priorities which include capacity building, waste management, and climate change.

➤ UNEP in the UNDAF/One Programme

UNEP was not involved in the development of UNDAF. UNEP is involved in the One Programme.