

Review of Environmental Content of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and Related Policy Frameworks

Africa Region

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Jeanette Clover, Senior Programme Officer from the UNEP Regional Office for Africa under the Division of Regional Cooperation led the process of the review and was a major contributor.

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Comments on this report are most welcomed. Please contact Jeanette Clover at jeanette.clover@unep.org.

Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
BL	Belgian Cooperation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIFOR	Centre for International Forestry Research
DFID	Department for International Development
DES	Développement Economique et Social
DRC	Division of Regional Cooperation
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FC	French Cooperation
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFW	Global Forest Watch
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMO	International Migration Office
IUCN	World Conservation Union
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund
km	kilometre
mm	millimetre
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MTS	Medium Term Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NDS	National Development Strategy
NEA	National Environmental Assessment
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIA	No Information Available
NRA	Non-Resident Agency
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PCNA	Post Conflict Needs Assessment
PEI	Poverty and Environment Initiative
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RC	Resident Coordinator
ROA	Regional Office for Africa
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TG	Thematic Groups
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCT	United Nations Country Team

UNCTAD	United Nations Commission on Trade and Development
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organisation
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNFCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention to Combat Desertification
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNMIL	United Mission for Liberia
UNOCHA	United Nations Office of Humanitarian Assistance
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
VAM	vulnerable producer groups
WRI	World Resource Institute

1. Background

1.1 Rationale

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council approved in 2005 the *Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building*. The Plan calls for UNEP to reinforce its engagement in developing countries and countries in economic transition in the fields of technology support and capacity-building where UNEP has a demonstrated comparative advantage and expertise.

Subsequently, the 2006 High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment report entitled “Delivering as One”, recommended that: *“the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity building should be strategically implemented to provide cutting-edge expertise and knowledge resources for the sustained expansion of capacity at the country level. Where necessary, UNEP should participate in UN country teams through the Resident Coordinator (RC) system, as part of the One UN at country level”*.

The 10th Special Session of the UNEP Governing Council endorsed in 2008 the draft Medium Term Strategy (MTS) 2010-2013 as a basis for UNEP’s Strategic Frameworks and programmes of work for 2010-2011 and 2012-2013. The MTS incorporates the UNDAFs as an important framework for UNEP’s engagement at country level.

As part of the European Commission (EC) funded project “Implementing the Bali Plan By Delivering as One” UNEP carried out a global review of all existing UNDAFs for their environmental content. Filtering the environmental needs of countries as reflected in UNDAFs and other strategic policy processes will provide UNEP with a clear overview of the current status of environmental priorities in the UNDAFs. The global review has been commissioned to assist UNEP to identify gaps where known environmental priorities of countries have not been fully reflected and thus countries where UNEP’s support can add value to governments, UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and other national stakeholders. It is also intended to support UNEP’s decision-making on country level engagement.

The global review was carried out in all countries that have completed their UNDAFs in the UNEP regions. Coordinated by the Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC) in Nairobi, Kenya, it was led by UNEP’s Regional Offices in Africa, Asia and Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, and West Asia.

1.2 Objective and Deliverables

The consultant¹ (hereafter referred to as the “review team”) carried out a desk review to establish the environmental content in UNDAFs and relevant national development policy documents for the Regional Office of Africa (ROA).

The deliverable for the review team was an ROA Report containing individual profiles per country according to the template provided in the Terms of Reference (ToR) and regional aggregated information according to report content and structure.

The report is intended to be one input in support to UNEP’s decision making on country level engagement. Therefore, it is vital that the information reviewed and gathered is presented in a clear and concise manner for decision-making.

¹ Scott Geller (Lead Consultant), Peter Oduol (Consultant), Nicolas Warren (Consultant)

1.3 Structure of the Report

The report is structured in three chapters:

- Section 1. Background, scope and approach to the study.
- Section 2. Consolidated findings of the study.
- Section 3. Information for each of the 36 countries reviewed using the template provided by UNEP.

1.4 Methodology

The ToR states the report will be based on a desk review study of published documentation complemented by direct contact with UN staff. The review team interacted with DRC and ROA staff at the UNEP headquarters.

The review team for the Africa Region carried out the desk study from 16 January – 16 April 2009. The full ToR is provided for in Annex 1.

1.4.1 Country Selection

The ROA review comprised of 36 countries selected by the ROA in collaboration with the DRC. They were categorised in 3 priority groups, and offer a broad coverage of the continent in the 5 African sub-regions (Eastern, Central, Northern, Southern and Western), inclusive of small island states. A mix of middle and low income countries were selected, although the latter are few in Africa. The regional balance was sufficient, this demanded language requirements for the 24 Anglophone and 12 Francophone countries. The 4 “Delivering as One” pilot countries and the 9 “Poverty and Environment Initiative” participant countries were included in the country selection.

1.4.2 Document Review

The data was sourced from a variety of policy documents noted in the ToR - published UNDAFs and Common Country Assessments (CCAs), Post-Conflict Needs Assessments (PCNAs), Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs), National Development Plans (NDPs), Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Status Reports, National Environmental Assessments (NEAs) such as the European Commission (EC) Country Environment Profiles and major environmental policy papers. A full list of documents reviewed is summarised in Table 1.

Table 1. List of Documents Reviewed

	Countries	UNDAF	CCA	PRSP / NDP / VISION 2030	MDG	PCNA / PDNA	NEA's
EASTERN AFRICA							
1	Burundi	X	X	X	X	-	-
2	Eritrea	X	X	-	-	-	X
3	Ethiopia	X	X	X	X	-	X
4	Kenya	X	X	X	X	-	-
5	Rwanda	X	X	X	X	-	-
6	Sudan	X	-	X	X	X	X
7	Tanzania	X	X	X	X	-	X
8	Uganda	X	X	X	X	-	-
CENTRAL AFRICA							
9	Cameroon	X	X	X	X	-	X
10	Central African Rep	X	X	X	X	-	X

	Countries	UNDAF	CCA	PRSP / NDP / VISION 2030	MDG	PCNA / PDNA	NEA's
11	DR Congo	X	X	X	X	-	X
12	Equatorial Guinea	X	X	-	X	-	X
NORTHERN AFRICA							
13	Algeria	X	X	-	X	-	-
14	Egypt	X	X	-	X	-	-
SOUTHERN AFRICA							
15	Angola	X	X	-	X	-	X
16	Botswana	X	X	X	X	-	X
17	Madagascar	X	X	X	X	-	X
18	Malawi	X	X	X	X	-	X
19	Mauritius	X	X	-	X	-	-
20	Mozambique	X	X	X	X	-	X
21	Namibia	X	X	X	X	-	-
22	South Africa	X	X	-	X	-	-
23	Swaziland	X	X	X	X	-	-
24	Zambia	X	X	X	-	-	X
25	Zimbabwe	X	X	-	X	-	-
WESTERN AFRICA							
26	Burkina Faso	X	X	X	X	-	X
27	Cape Verde	X	X	X	X	-	-
28	Cote d'Ivoire	X	X	X	-	-	X
29	Ghana	X	X	X	X	-	X
30	Liberia	X	X	X	X	X	X
31	Mali	X	X	X	X	-	X
32	Mauritania	X	X	X	X	-	X
33	Niger	X	X	X	X	-	-
34	Nigeria	X	X	X	X	-	-
35	Senegal	X	X	X	X	-	-
36	Sierra Leone	X	-	X	X	-	-

1.4.3 Analytical Framework

In the context of UNEPs proposed MTS, rather than create their own analytical framework, the review team concentrated on the relevance of the environmental content within the UN and non-UN policy framework documentation as per the 6 MTS thematic areas constructed by UNEP:

- Climate change
- Disasters and conflicts
- Ecosystem management
- Environmental governance
- Harmful substances and hazardous waste
- Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

The review team familiarised themselves with the proposed MTS and the 6 thematic areas in terms of their objective, the issues under consideration for UNEP support, and the expected accomplishments. **The primary focus for the review was**

environmental content. The content considered was found in the background analysis provided in the documentation and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) matrices at multiple levels. **The environmental content was both part of separated and dedicated sections (e.g. chapter, outcome or output labelled as directly related to environment) and/or incorporated as a cross-cutting issue in other themes (e.g. governance, health, peace-building etc).** Both approaches were reviewed.

In an attempt to consider the major linkages between UNEP's work and the 6 MTS thematic areas, the review had scope to consider how much UNEP allocated at the country level, both within and outside the UNDAF. The review did not analyse the actual source of financing. It was beyond the scope of the review to consider the causality of how environmental content may or may not affect budgetary allocations for environmental interventions, for both UN agencies and their government counterparts.

1.5 Challenges and Limitations

Given the scope and approach towards this important assignment, the review team faced several challenges and limitations which have affected the level of analysis envisaged by the requirements set out by the ToR. Five specific issues are noted below.

1. Lack of engagement with UNCTs

The review team had limited time to undertake the assignment. The time allocated was brief given the information challenges of implementing a mainly desk review based approach. In turn, the review team was unable to secure the necessary engagement with UNCTs that could have provided valuable country information. Only 5 of the 36 countries submitted information requested by the DRC/ROA within time. It is expected that country level submissions received post review are fed into the improved knowledge management systems scheduled to be launched in 2010.

2. Lack of country-level UNEP strategies and plans

UNEP historically has operated at international and regional levels, and more recently at the country level. The first port of call theoretically would be a country strategy or plan outlining UNEPs scope for engagement, comparative advantage within the UN system, strategic objectives and priority interventions. Such country strategies and plans are not currently part of the UNEP planning apparatus. The review team was immediately challenged to gauge the entire country portfolio of UNEP activities across all UNEP Divisions – existing projects, trends of financial support and the rationale for the future pipeline of funding and projects. The latter is important when establishing UNEPs ongoing re-alignment to the 6 MTS thematic areas.

3. Limited accessibility to UNEP project information

UNEP currently lacks a project database. A directory of respective project / task managers for each UNEP project is not available. The review team found it difficult to access important information concerning projects that fall within and/or outside the UNDAF frameworks. The fragmented and outdated nature of information available within UNEP made it difficult to establish or confirm project level activities - whether current or those in the pipeline. It is understood that UNEP Divisions, the United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) Environmental Units through their country offices and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) initiate projects with government counterparts either in collaboration with UNEP or without UNEP support. UN projects often take long periods from the identification to being launched.

The review team sent a request for project information in a tabular format. The 6

countries that supplied information were Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania. The submissions by UNCTs to ROA are provided for in Annex 3.

4. Limited availability of UNEP financial data

UNEPs prior and current financial contribution at the country level through programmes, projects and initiatives is difficult to establish given the limited access to reliable data. The approach used was relatively straightforward. In order to accurately establish any UN agency contribution levels within the UNDAF, the M&E matrices should specify the resource allocation at the Country Programme Output level. Of the 36 African countries under review, there are 15 countries where UNEP is responsible for a specific UNDAF Country Programme Output, of which only 6 of these (Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Rwanda and Zimbabwe) distinctly state UNEP at this level, and 5 of these 6 stated the UNEP allocation. The remaining 9 countries lump UNEP support with other UN agencies and it is difficult to decipher the UNEP contribution. Therefore, in only 5 African countries can the review team confidently highlight UNEPs contribution within the UNDAF framework.

5. Inconsistencies in UNDAF M&E outlay

The undg guidance material on CCA and UNDAF preparations is clear and comprehensive. The review team is unable to establish whether or not UNCTs utilised the materials in preparation of their respective CCAs and/or UNDAFs. Some of the shortcomings of the UNDAF M&E section's (the main source of information to determine UN agencies role in UNDAF implementation) is the variance in terms of:

- the level of detail provided;
- the explicit linkages between UNDAFs and their corresponding PRS/NDP; and
- the overall quality, logical sequencing, accuracy and consistency in numbering, and the provisions of indicators and baseline data.

It is worth noting that second generation UNDAFs are of much better quality and more likely to meet with the prescriptions outlined in undg guidance material on undertaking a CCA and preparing an UNDAF. It is understood that much of the guidance material has only recently been developed – it is therefore, feasible to assume that since it has been coming into use that the quality of UNDAFs, in particular the M&E sections, has improved.

2. Consolidated Findings for Africa Region

2.1 Priority Thematic Areas at Regional and Sub-regional Level

2.1.1 MTS Thematic Areas covered within UNDAFs

In the context of the MTS categorisation which provides 6 proposed thematic areas for UNEP to concentrate its efforts during the 2010-2013 period, Table 2 summarises the number of countries working on them at the Country Programme Output level. As stated in the MTS, the “selection of the 6 cross-cutting thematic priorities was guided by scientific evidence, the areas in which UNEP has comparative advantage, the UNEP mandate, priorities emerging from global and regional forums, and an assessment of where UNEP can make a transformative difference.

The table specifically shows that within the 36 African countries under review, the most prominent MTS thematic areas in the UNDAFs is “Ecosystem Management” (in 35 countries) whereas the least prominent was “Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste” (in 5 countries). As anticipated, there are a couple of cases where the Country Programme Outputs could be attributed to more than one MTS thematic area. For instance, environmental issues do not always neatly align to the 6 MTS areas defined by the Programme of Work. Some issues such as “clean energy use” could be categorised in either “Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production” or “Climate Change” because of the overlapping nature of these thematic areas. The consultants have, therefore, chosen to position each environmentally related Country Programme Output in the UNDAFs under the dominant thematic area being presented.

Table 2. Summary of UNEP thematic areas covered by UNDAFs

Thematic Area	No of Countries
Climate Change	13
Disasters and Conflicts	14
Ecosystem Management	35
Environmental Governance	27
Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste	5
Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production	6

Table 3 provides an overview of the 6 MTS thematic areas per each of the 36 countries UNDAFs. The details can be found in Section 3 of this report by referring to each country template.

Table 3. UNEP thematic areas covered by UNDAFs for each country

	Countries	Climate Change	Disasters & Conflicts	Ecosystem Management	Environmental Governance	Harmful Substances & Hazardous Waste	Resource Efficiency
EASTERN AFRICA							
1	Burundi			x			
2	Eritrea	x		x	x		
3	Ethiopia	x		x			
4	Kenya	x	x	x	x		x
5	Rwanda			x	x	x	
6	Sudan		x	x	x		
7	Tanzania			x	x		
8	Uganda	x	x	x		x	
CENTRAL AFRICA							
9	Cameroon			x	x		
10	Central African Rep			x	x		
11	DR Congo	x		x	x		
12	Equatorial Guinea			x	x		
NORTHERN AFRICA							
13	Algeria	x	x	x	x		x
14	Egypt	x	x	x	x		x
SOUTHERN AFRICA							
15	Angola		x	x	x		
16	Botswana	x		x	x		
17	Madagascar	x		x	x		
18	Malawi		x	x			
19	Mauritius	x		x	x	x	x
20	Mozambique			x	x	x	x
21	Namibia		x	x	x		
22	South Africa				x		
23	Swaziland			x	x		
24	Zambia	x	x	x			
25	Zimbabwe			x	x		
WESTERN AFRICA							
26	Burkina Faso		x	x	x		
27	Cape Verde	x	x	x	x		
28	Côte D'Ivoire			x	x		
29	Ghana	x		x	x		
30	Liberia		x	x	x		
31	Mali			x			x
32	Mauritania			x			
33	Niger		x	x	x		
34	Nigeria			x	x		
35	Senegal		x	x	x		
36	Sierra Leone			x		x	

2.1.2 Analysis of MTS Thematic Area content within PRSPs, NDPs, and NEAs

A synthesis of environmental content and examples for PRSPs, NDPs and NEAs is provided for in Annex 2. A combination of issues, problems and/or solutions/outputs, have been extracted from the actual documentation under each of the 6 MTS thematic areas (the details can be found in the country templates under Section 3). The selected examples could be specific to a sub-region however most are relevant for all sub-regions.

PRS/NDP: In general terms, the CCA analysis and respectively the issues outlined in the corresponding UNDAF, appear to match national priorities outlined in the PRS/NDP documentation. Increasingly, the second generation PRSPs and UNDAFs are being developed in a manner whereby stakeholders are demanding more sector and cross-sectoral analysis on the “environment” and its linkages with other sectors. PRSPs (and UNDAFs which respond to PRSPs, ideally) must respond by incorporating environment and natural resource strategies as either cross-cutting or specific outcomes. The strength of the linkage between the two processes is often a generational issue and time dependent: second generation PRSPs and second generation UNDAFs are more pro-environment (the exception being Swaziland’s first UNDAF was more pro-environment than the second UNDAF).

NEA: The NEAs analysed by the review team were the EC Country Environmental Profiles simply due to the fact that these were easily accessible to the review team. The UNEP Environmental Outlooks Studies and World Bank Environmental Assessments referred to in the ToR were not available to the review team. Given the full devotion to environmental issues the EC country Environmental Profiles is an excellent source of information to assist UNCTs with their CCA and UNDAF preparation and review processes.

2.1.3 Analysis of MTS Thematic Area content within CCAs and UNDAFs

Key environmental issues captured under the CCAs are outlined in the country templates. The review team has established that the issues identified in the CCA processes were:

- elaborated in the UNDAF in the analysis sections, often in an abridged version due to the need for more focus on interventions, and
- considered as the basis for the logical structuring of UNDAF Outcomes or cross-cutting issues and M&E matrices.

A general analysis of each of the 6 MTS thematic areas is provided below.

2.1.3.1 Theme 1. Climate Change

Of the 36 African countries under review, the review team has noted that 13 of the UNDAFs address the “Climate Change” thematic area, of which UNEP supports 4 - Botswana, Kenya and Mauritius and Mozambique. Within these 13 UNDAFs the two distinct categories of support include: (i) policies, legislation and planning frameworks; and (ii) technology development and energy services (see examples below extracted from these UNDAFs – see Section 3 for more details).

(i) Policies, legislation and planning frameworks

- An increased sectoral capacity to assess and monitor impacts of climate change.
- The development and implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and national action plans.
- An enhanced capacity for integrating climate change dimensions in national development frameworks and programmes.

- Compliance with international agreements in relation to pollution reduction and climate change.

(ii) Technology development and energy services

- The promotion of low-emission technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced fossil fuel technologies.
- Increasing access to energy investment through the Clean Development Mechanism and a range of public-private partnerships (this also could be catered for under Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Production and Consumption).
- Sustainable bio-energy production and access to affordable modern and clean energy services enhanced and up-scaled in environmentally appropriate areas.

On climate change issues, many of the PRSPs, NDPs, MDG Status Reports and NEAs recognise the need for a critical mass of human capital with technical knowledge and skills. At this early stage of adoption, the donor supported activities noted in PRSPs, NDPs, MDG Status Reports and NEAs related to climate change have taken various forms:

- mainstreaming climate change adaptation in the development programmes;
- specific stand-alone adaptation projects;
- awareness raising and studies on climate change and development;
- capacity development in particular in relation to CDM;
- direct support to carbon mitigation and carbon trading activities; and
- projects in sectors of particular relevance for climate change adaptation and mitigation, e.g. water resource management and renewable energy.

Despite UNDP-UNEP currently having a regional CDM capacity building initiative, there is little mention of these agencies helping host country governments with access to CDM financing. As climate change has risen in prominence within the UN system one could expect most of the next generation UNDAFs to cater for more climate change interventions as noted above.

The emerging concerns of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) has topped the international agenda on climate change, which has led UNEP to develop a dedicated programme on the topic. The review team has not determined whether or not any REDD related projects are happening despite a number of UNFDAFs intending to support initiatives around sustainable forestry. There are however 8 UNDAFs that aim to support forestry - Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Mali, Mauritius, and Mozambique.

2.1.3.2 Theme 2. Disasters and Conflicts

Of the 36 African countries under review, the review team noted that 14 of the UNDAFs address the "Disasters and Conflicts" thematic area (only those with an environmental slant were considered), of which UNEP supports 3 UNDAFs - Kenya, Liberia and Sudan. Within these 14 UNDAFs the two distinct categories of support include: (i) policies, management and planning support for natural disasters; and (ii) conflicts related to natural resources management (see examples below extracted from these UNDAFs – see Section 3 for more details).

Several of the PRSPs, NDPs, MDG Status Reports and NEAs highlight the impacts of natural disasters. The attention given to ecosystem goods and services into UN agency relief strategies and efforts post disaster was apparent. There is also

importance placed on building the capacity of national, local and community institutions to better anticipate crises, natural disasters and epidemics, and to respond quickly thereafter with emergency planning and response. Climate adaptation is also now factoring into long-term planning efforts.

(i) Policies, management and planning support for natural disasters

- The preparation of development plans in collaboration with communities for integrated management of risks and prevention of natural disasters due to climatic hazards.
- National and district capacity to prepare and respond to disaster is being strengthened through operationalisation of early warning systems, disaster contingency plans and improved coordination mechanisms.
- Community participation in conflict transformation and disaster management and peace building improved by mapping vulnerability to food security, climatic hazards and disasters and through greater engagement with communities.

(ii) Conflicts related to natural resources management

Several UNDAF activities under this MTS thematic area on conflict involve participatory conflict analysis in relation to natural resources and general security, conflict prevention and management strategies for national and community level planning. Comprehensive reintegration schemes are also common and environmental concerns are mentioned as important considerations when designing these schemes. The 2 Post Conflict Needs Assessments (PCNAs) where UNEP participated (Liberia and Sudan) helped strengthen the linkages between the environment and conflicts through the provision or contribution to analytical studies and the UNCT programming process (see section 2.1.5).

2.1.3.3 Theme 3. Ecosystem Management

This is the most prominent MTS thematic area and the high prevalence demonstrates that UN agencies consistently consider the environment, even without UNEP support. Of the 36 African countries under review, "Ecosystem Management" is addressed in 35 of the UNDAFs. South Africa is the exception. All 15 UNDAFs where UNEP support is explicit, UNEP has contributed to Country Programme Outputs that fit within Ecosystem Management – Angola, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius (not an UNDAF), Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan and Zimbabwe. There is no Country Programme Output that UNEP wholly supports alone in this MTS thematic area, therefore without its support the high number would still remain.

Within these 35 UNDAFs, three main areas of support are highlighted: (i) policies, legislation and planning frameworks; (ii) community-based approaches to ecosystem management; and (iii) environmental awareness raising (see examples below extracted from these UNDAFs – see Section 3 for more details).

There is strong emphasis on community based approaches to managing natural resources in the UNDAFs, PRSPs, NDPs and the NEAs. The majority of UNDAF activities for forestry, biodiversity conservation, protected area management, water resources management involve mobilisation of communities and private sector into the management of these ecosystems as noted in the outputs described below.

(i) Policies, legislation and planning frameworks

- Preparation and implementation of national strategies and management programmes for the sustainable utilisation of natural resources and sustainable land development..

- An enhanced capacity of government to integrate sustainable development, environmental and natural resources management into national frameworks and sector strategies.

(ii) Community-based approaches

- Enhanced capacity of communities for natural resources and ecosystem management to address food insecurity amongst vulnerable groups.
- Support to job creation and training in conservation-area management and protection of protected areas as part of the social reintegration and development of eco-tourism
- Sustainable use of natural resources for income-generating activities bordering forests, national parks and reserves are promoted to improve food security, health and livelihoods.

(iii) Environmental awareness raising

- Improve private and public sector partnership in sustainable environment management.
- Information on sustainable forest management plans, the inventory of natural resources, environmental degradation and risks available are widely disseminated.
- Environmental education is strengthened.

2.1.3.4 Theme 4. Environmental Governance

Of the 36 African countries under review, the review team has noted that 27 of the UNDAFs address the “Environmental Governance” thematic area, of which UNEP supports 10 – in Botswana, Cameroon, Cote D’Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius (not an UNDAF), Namibia, Rwanda, Sudan and Zimbabwe. This is the second most prominent thematic area and the high prevalence demonstrates widespread recognition by UN agencies of the importance of international, national and local level environmental governance issues.

Within these 35 UNDAFs two main areas of support are highlighted: (i) international agreements; and (ii) policies, legislation and planning frameworks. The main areas of support (see Section 3 for more details) are:

(i) International agreements

Of the 36 African countries under review, 11 (or 30%) have a Country Programme Output specifically oriented towards MEAs - Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Niger and Zimbabwe. In most cases the actual MEA is not mentioned. Key issues include strengthening national capacity to negotiate, manage and comply with global and regional Multilateral Environmental Agreements.

(ii) Policies, legislation and planning frameworks

- Increased capacity of government (national and local), civil society and private sector in coordinating, monitoring and reporting on implementation of natural resource management policies and related obligations.
- Promotion of equitable economic development and democratic governance in accordance with international norms by strengthening national capacities at all levels and empowering communities and citizens and increasing their participation in decision-making processes.

- National capacity to enforce environmental laws, apply strategic frameworks, utilise environmental information and better manage natural resources (water, air, land, biodiversity, ecosystems, etc.) are improved.

The majority of PRSPs, NDPs and MDG Status Reports regularly report on the lack of capacity of national stewardship on environmental affairs, in spite of well articulated environmental action plans that guide national reforms.

Through the provision of regional technical specialists and temporary in-country advisors, UNEP has played a role, often working alongside UNDP, in advising on national environmental plans, the development of environmental laws and regulations and enabling activities concerning MEAs such as strategy development and preparation of national communications.

Decentralisation is also a common feature in many of the UNDAFs. However, when it comes to environmental governance and capacity development the UNDAFs, M&E matrices suggest gaps between national and regional/provincial and district level support. It is difficult to gauge if the UNDAF interventions are focussed in a geographic area of the country, for example a protected area (that is site specific) or generally at improved structures and systems for protected area management.

2.1.3.5 Theme 5. Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

This is the least prominent thematic area. Of the 36 African countries reviewed, the team noted that only 5 of the UNDAFs (or 14%) address the “Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste” thematic area, of which UNEP only supports 1 country (Mozambique).

Within these 5 UNDAFs (Mauritius, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Rwanda and Uganda) the two main areas of support are categorised as: (i) waste management and (ii) urban planning (see examples below extracted from these UNDAFs – see Section 3 for more details).

(i) Waste management

- Develop capacities for local communities in waste collection in districts with sorting skills.
- Support solid waste management cleaner production, emission reduction and prevention of pollution of fresh water and marine environments.

(ii) Urban planning

- The municipal planning strategies and environmental management for urban areas are formulated and implemented.
- Urban environmental management strategies are developed and implemented in all major cities.

2.1.3.6 Theme 6. Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production

More countries are adopting cleaner environmental technologies, but only 6 of the 36 (or 16%) UNDAFs under review have actions related to UNEPs MTS thematic area concerned with “Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production”. This was the second least prominent MTS thematic area in the pool of UNDAFs reviewed. Where these issues do exist in the UNDAF (Algeria, Egypt, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius and Mozambique), the main examples are related to pollution control (possibly because they all occupy important coastal areas). UNEP supports Mauritius and Mozambique. A summary of the content demonstrated in the UNDAFs include:

- Develop capacity of personnel with competencies in environmental management strategies to prevent or reduce pollution (especially water) and associated harmful effects.
- Promote cleaner production by supporting the strengthening of zoning policy, encouraging the adoption of technologies which are environment-friendly, promoting horizontal integration among areas of activities which are high polluters.

MDG Status Reports mentioned pollution and waste as part of reporting on MDG Goal 7.

2.1.4 UN agencies working on MTS Thematic Areas

Table 4 shows that UNEP, UNDP, FAO, WB, UNESCO, UNICEF and WFP are among the major players in the environmental field and participating agencies in Africa. The Table also highlights that the number of UN agencies working on issues covered by the 6 MTS thematic areas is most prominent in “Ecosystem Management”, “Environmental Governance” and “Disasters and Conflicts” (all with 18 agencies).

Table 4. UN agencies working on UNEP themes in the Africa region

Priority Thematic Area	Participating agencies
Climate Change (12 agencies)	FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, UNEP, IAEA, GEF, UNIDO, WB, UNHCR, UNHABITAT, WFP
Ecosystem Management (18 agencies)	FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WB, GEF, IFAD, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, ILO, WFP, UNDESA, UNCDF, IAEA, WHO
Environmental Governance (18 agencies)	FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, WB, WFP, UNEP, WHO, GEF, UNIDO, ILO, IFAD, UNECA, UNIFEM, UNMIL, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNCTAD, WTO
Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste (10 agencies)	UNIDO, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNDP, UNICEF, IMO, FAO, IFAD, UNEP, UNHCR
Disasters and Conflicts (18 agencies)	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, IAEA, UNFPA, WHO, WB, UN-OCHA, IOM, UNIFEM, UNESCO, ISDR, ILO, UNEP, UNMIL, WFP, UNU, IFAD
Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production (10 agencies)	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WHO, ILO, UNCDF, UNCTAD

2.1.5 Analysis of environmental content in Post Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNAs).

In two of the African countries reviewed PCNAs were undertaken - Liberia and Sudan. In both cases environmental issues are prominent. The linkages noted by the PCNA between conflict and the environment are twofold.

- On one hand, protracted conflict have significant impacts, direct and indirect, on the environment. Indirect impacts such as population displacement, lack of governance, conflict-related resource exploitation and under-investment in sustainable development have been the most severe consequences to date. These all affect effective environmental management.
- Conflicts also occur over natural resources, those that are scarce and also non-renewables that are in abundance. Competition over oil and gas reserves, water and timber resources, as well as land use issues related to agricultural land, may be one of the key drivers of conflict and also these resources may provide the income for perpetuation of conflict.

The Sudan Post Conflict Environmental Assessment developed in 2005-2007 provides an (i) overview of the environment of Sudan and the assessment process; as well as an (ii) analysis and recommendations for the major crosscutting issues of climate change, desertification, conflict, and population displacement; and key environmental issues in nine different sectors (urban/health, industry, agriculture, forestry, water, wildlife, marine environment, law and aid).

2.2 Relationship between UNEP support and the MTS

2.2.1 Areas of capacity-building and technology support provided by UNEP

Capacity-building and technology support is provided across a variety of areas through UNEPs broad network of environmental experts and scientists. The types of support evident from the review are:

- Assistance in strategy development (requirement of resources for supporting the design of different environmental strategies such as in fisheries, forests, sustainable development, environmental education).
- Assistance in environmental policy development (requirement of resources for aiding the elaboration of national development plans and national strategies in, for example, solid waste treatment).
- Assistance for information collection, analysis and dissemination (requirement of aid to establish environmental information systems and strengthen environmental reporting).
- Assistance with compliance of legal and regulatory frameworks, strengthening stakeholder engagement processes in sustainable development, monitoring processes, risk and disaster management, and environmental management.
- Assistance for resource mobilization and programme consolidation.

Some of UNEPs initiatives are not well recognised in the UNDAFs. For example, UNEP support for regional cooperation has been across a range of activities: meetings, education, capacity building and awareness workshops, development of legal frameworks, domestication of international environment conventions among other activities. UNEP has also played a key role in promoting environmental reporting, environmental assessments and assisting countries in the fulfillment of an agreement of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Africa.

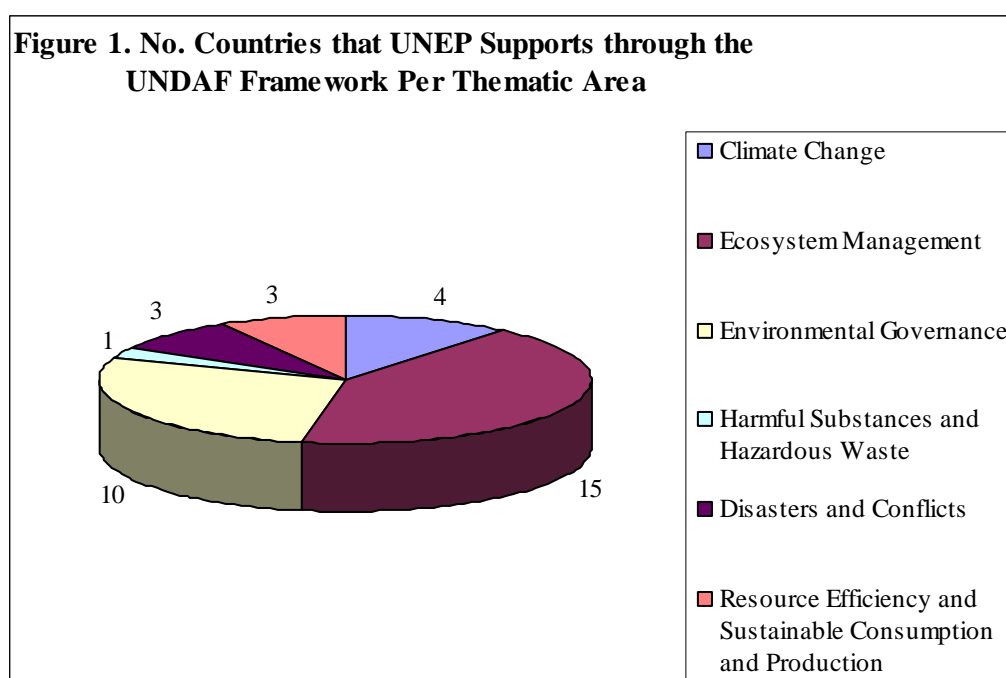
2.2.2 UNEP support to MTS Thematic Areas within UNDAFs

The only way of reporting on UNEPs support accurately in areas of financial contribution is to first have a comprehensive list of projects. The review team was unable to establish the current level of project activity in countries, the exception being 5 of the 36 countries where project information was provided (see Annex 3 for details). It was also not possible to establish the forthcoming pipeline of UNEP

supported projects given the limited availability and/or access to information at UNEP headquarters.

Notwithstanding these constraints, the review team was able to identify that UNEP was explicitly mentioned in 15 UNDAFs, of which 5 had UNEP funding allocations at the Country Programme Output level on which UNEP was the lead agency (other UN agencies may be support the same output). These countries included: Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Mozambique (the UNDAF+) and Rwanda. UNEPs financing mechanisms within the other 10 countries it supports through the UNDAF are unclear because the allocation in the M&E matrices are lumped together with other UN agencies.

In the 15 UNDAFs that explicitly mentioned UNEP support at the Country Programme Output level, UNEP supports all 6 MTS thematic areas, as shown in Figure 1. Not surprisingly, UNEPs current support to UNDAFs (not inclusive of UNEP projects outside the UNDAFs) is highest in the thematic area of “Ecosystem Management” (all 15 countries).



2.2.3 Contribution level of UNEPs support to UNDAFs

The total amount UNEP provides to the 5 countries through the UNDAF framework is \$13.3 million, as summarised in Annex 4. It should be noted that there is a much greater level of support provided by UNEP, however this was not possible to gauge given the scope of the review and information challenges of projects and finances.

2.3 UNDAF and UNEP Process Issues

2.3.1 UNDAF Rollout Schedule

Expected UNDAF rollout countries per year for the next several years starting in 2009 (based on the timeframe of current UNDAFs) is summarised in Table 5 and more detail provided per country in Table 6. Given the implementation period for the current UNDAFs it is expected that the majority of UNDAF renewal activity will take place between 2009-2010.

Table 5. Summary of UNDAF Roll Out schedule

Commencement Year	No. of UNDAFs
2009	11
2010	13
2011	6
2012	4
2013	1
	35

Table 6. Detailed UNDAF Roll Out Schedule (for countries covered in this review only)

	Countries	Current Period	Year of Next UNDAF Preparation						
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
1	Algeria	2007-2011		X					
2	Angola	2009-2013				X			
3	Botswana	2010-2016	X						X
4	Burkina Faso	2006-2010	X						
5	Burundi	2008-2011		X					
6	Cameroon	2008-2012			X				
7	Cape Verde	2006-2010		X					
8	Central African Rep	2007-2011		X					
9	Côte D'Ivoire	2009-2013				X			
10	Democratic Republic of Congo	2007-2010	X						
11	Egypt	2007-2011		X					
12	Equatorial Guinea	2008-2012			X				
13	Eritrea	2007-2011		X					

	Countries	Current Period	Year of Next UNDAF Preparation						
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
14	Ethiopia	2007-2011		X					
15	Ghana	2006-2010	X						
16	Kenya	2009-2013				X			
17	Liberia	2008-2012			X				
18	Malawi	2008-2011		X					
19	Mali	2008-2012			X				
20	Madagascar	2008-2011		X					
21	Mauritania	2009-2010	X						
22	Mauritius	N/A							
23	Mozambique	2007-2009		X					
24	Namibia	2006-2010	X						
25	Niger	2009-2013				X			
26	Nigeria	2009-2012			X				

	Countries	Current Period	Year of Next UNDAF Preparation						
			2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
27	Rwanda	2008-2012			X				
28	Senegal	2007-2011		X					
29	Sierra Leone	2008-2010	X						
30	South Africa	2007-2010	X						
31	Sudan	2009-2014					X		
32	Swaziland	2006-2010	X						
33	Tanzania	2007-2010		X					
34	Uganda	2006-2010	X						
35	Zambia	2007-2010	X						
36	Zimbabwe	2007-2011		X					

2.3.2 **Environment Thematic Groups in UNDAFs**

The establishment of Thematic Groups² (that is, working groups or task forces) to guide the UNDAF formulation process is common practice. The Thematic Group often is responsible for the analysis and development of interventions for a specific Country Programme Outcome or cross-cutting area.

Of the 36 African countries under review, 24 of them (or 66%) had “Environment” Thematic Groups participating in the formulation of the UNDAF as listed in Table 7.

Table 7. Countries with Environment Thematic Groups

	Countries
1	Algeria
2	Botswana
3	Burundi
4	Cape Verde
5	Central African Republic
6	Côte D'Ivoire
7	Democratic Republic Congo
8	Egypt
9	Equatorial Guinea
10	Eritrea
11	Ethiopia
12	Ghana
13	Kenya
14	Liberia
15	Malawi
16	Mali
17	Madagascar
18	Mauritania
19	Mauritius
20	Mozambique
21	Niger
22	Rwanda
23	Zambia
24	Zimbabwe

Thematic Groups operate in either or both the CCA and UNDAF processes. It is not clear if the UN agency representation is consistent in both processes where Thematic Groups provide inputs, nor the exact composition including the Chair of these groups. What is clear is that Thematic Groups provide a useful entry point for UNEP engagement in the UNCT processes.

Interestingly, only 10 of the 24 countries (or 41%) listed above have a specific Country Programme Output which UNEP is responsible for. The 10 countries include: Botswana, Cape Verde, Côte D'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritius (its previous

² Theme Groups (TG) are important tools in the efforts of the UN system to provide coherent and effective support to the Government as well as other development stakeholders. The overall purpose of TGs is to build a robust constituency of stakeholders around the issue concerned, forge cohesion between the main actors, including UNCT agencies and others, and develop a common approach towards the achievement of the relevant MDGs and UNDAF priorities. The Groups will be operate according to the strategic objectives identified in the UNDAF and provide guidance, advice and decisions for implementation of related activities.

UNDAF), Mozambique, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. Of these countries listed above 5 are involved with environmental mainstreaming work under the UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative (PEI). The uncertain causal linkage between an UNDAF process having an Environment Thematic Group and whether or not UNEP is specifically responsible for UNDAF Country Programme Output, suggests that the Environment Thematic Groups are likely lacking UNEP participation. It is, however, difficult to gauge whether or not UNEP was directly or indirectly represented.

2.3.3 Environment as a Cross-Cutting Issue in UNDAFs

“Cross-cutting” issues are part of all UNDAF documentation and vary between countries depending on the country-level strategic analysis. The main cross-cutting issues prominent in UNDAFs are gender, HIV/AIDS, conflict and human rights. They are considered cross-cutting in that they impact multiple aspects of delivering on a set of UNDAF outcomes. Often several UNCT agencies will be working on these areas, hence planning and monitoring is more complex and requires enhanced levels of collaboration.

Of the 36 African countries under review, 16 (or 44%) had listed environment as a cross-cutting issue within the UNDAF documentation as listed in Table 8.

Table 8. Countries with Environment as Cross-Cutting

No	Countries
1	Angola
2	Cape Verde
3	Democratic Republic Congo
4	Eritrea
5	Ghana
6	Liberia
7	Malawi
8	Mali
9	Mauritania
10	Mozambique
11	Rwanda
12	South Africa
13	Sudan
14	Tanzania
15	Uganda
16	Zambia

7 of the 16 countries (or 43%) noted above include UNEP delivering on a Country Programme Output. These countries include: Angola, Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Sudan. This would suggest that UNEP participation in the CCA and UNDAF has had limited effect on introducing the environmental mainstreaming into UNCT planning operations.

Under the joint UNEP-UNDP PEI one could expect the number of countries with environment as cross-cutting to increase as PEI further establishes itself at a country-level. The rationale for PEI work is premised on a need for host-government mainstreaming efforts, and thus UNDAFs should naturally respond to this in their own “cross-cutting” analysis and approach.

2.3.4 Use of UNEP Environmental Assessments in the formulation of the UNDAF

UNEP environmental assessments have included regional environmental assessments, country environmental assessments and municipal environmental assessments. The review team was concerned only with the country environmental assessments, termed national *Environmental Outlook Studies*.

Of the 36 African countries under review, a total of 15 countries (or 41%) have undertaken national Environmental Outlook Studies with organisational and technical support provided by UNEP as shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Countries with Environmental Outlook studies

No.	Country
1	Botswana
2	Burkina Faso
3	Egypt
4	Ethiopia
5	Ghana
6	Kenya
7	Mali
8	Madagascar
9	Mauritius
10	Rwanda
11	Senegal
12	South Africa
13	Tanzania
14	Uganda
15	Zambia

However, in only 1 of these 15 countries (or 6%) was the Environmental Outlook Study referred to in the CCA or UNDAF processes (the Botswana CCA)³. Whilst the Environmental Outlook Studies are officially published by host government environment ministries and authorities rather than under a UNEP brand per se, none of the remaining 35 table of references provided in the CCA or UNDAFs listed in these studies.

Only 4 of these 15 countries (or 26%) have specific MEA Country Programme Outputs in the UNDAF documents. The general conclusion is the Environment Outlook Studies, often considered authoritative sources of information by UNEP and host country governments, are not being directly referred to when UNCTs formulate CCAs and UNDAFs.

2.3.5 UNEP Role in CCA and UNDAF processes

It is difficult to accurately assess how significant a role UNEP plays in the CCA and UNDAF preparation processes. Very few of the UNDAFs indicate a full list of participants in the core team or in TGs (or working groups or task forces). Nor is it clear on which agencies actively participated in the final drafting of the UNDAF. The review team is unable to conclude whether UNEP participated, and is, therefore, cautious in making an assumption that for each of the 15 countries in which UNEP was responsible for a Country Programme Output, that they must have been involved in the preparation processes.

³ Liberia's EU Country Environmental Profile (an NEA) referenced a State of the Environment Report.

2.3.6 RC Request for UNEP Assistance

The review team has been able to only partially determine the number of formal requests submitted by the government of the host country government to the RC (or other means) or to the DRC for UNEP assistance. It is understood that the ROA Directors Office did not have a policy on which requests would be considered, albeit for strategic purposes or operational matters where UNEP has a comparative advantage over other UN agencies. Nor did the ROA Directors Office have a database where these requests were managed. Using the information available in country files kept at UNEP headquarters, the DRC established that over the past 3 years (since 2006) a total of 13 countries have made formal requests to UNEP for assistance. These are summarised in Table 10.

Table 10. Request for UNEP Assistance

	Countries	Date of the request	Who made the request?	Who received the request?
1	Botswana	2007	RC	DRC
2	Burkina Faso	2008	RC	DRC
3	Cape Verde	2007	One UN	DRC
4	Kenya	2006	One UN	ROA/DRC
5	Liberia			ROA/DRC
6	Madagascar	2008		ROA
7	Mauritius	2009		ROA
8	Mozambique	2007		ROA/DRC
9	Rwanda	2007	One UN	ROA/DRC
10	Sierra Leone			ROA
11	Tanzania		One UN	DRC
12	Uganda	2008	RC	DRC
13	Zambia	2009		ROA

2.4 General Observations

The study has revealed that environmental content is prevalent in all 36 UNDAFs. It provides a basic level of information to assist UNEP with positioning in countries where it could add value. The study would benefit from more detailed financial data in order to assist UNEP in making strategic choices on which of the MTS thematic areas it could support and in which countries.

Given the challenges and limitations of a desk study, the review team sees the benefit in UNEP undertaking a more process oriented study to supplement the desk work. This would allow UNEP to better understand how it could engage in UNCT planning processes more effectively.

3. Country Templates

Section 3 presents the main findings for each country using the template provided by UNEP. The 36 countries are included in alphabetical order as follows:

- Algeria
- Angola
- Botswana
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Cote d'Ivoire
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Egypt
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Ghana
- Kenya
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Mozambique
- Namibia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- South Africa
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

Algeria

UNDAF
or
PCNA
PDNA

Current period covered: .2007-2011

Expected reviews and evaluation: Not stated

Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not Stated

Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes

What are the leading and participating agencies? UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, FAO, OMS, UNIDO

Key UNDAF priorities

- Outcome 1. Human Development
- Outcome 2. Environment and Sustainable Development
- Outcome 3. Governance
- Outcome 4. Gender

Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation is US\$ 62 million.

Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):

Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Disaster and Conflicts, Climate Change, Resource Efficiency			
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
<p>UNDAF Outcome 2</p> <p>By 2011, national institutions and populations would have strengthened their partnership in sustainable environment management, sustainable use of natural resources, risk management and disaster prevention.</p>	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of forest areas (2%). Protected lands to conserve biodiversity (500,000km²). Proportion of population with access to good water source (81.8% in 2000 and 100% in 2011). Proportion of population with access to a better sanitation system (93% in 2002). Carbon dioxide emission per capita (3.92 TE-CO2/inhabitant).
<p>Country Program Output 2.1.</p> <p>Strategies and national management programs, for the sustainable utilization of natural resources and sustainable land development, are implemented in a concerted and effective manner.</p>	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected natural areas have sustainable management plans, implemented with the participation of local people. 9 management plans available at 9 parks in the North. 5 new management plans developed and implemented with participation of the southern regions.

	Country Programme Output 2.1.1 Capacities of partners stakeholders will be reinforced at national level to improve their management capacities in poverty reduction, biodiversity utilization and sustainable management of the environment.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
	Country Programme Outcome 2.2 Strategies and programs to fight poverty, desertification, are integrated into local and national development programs.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sites with demonstrative projects concerning the vulnerability and adaptation to soil degradation (Target 5 by 2011).
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1 Capacities of institutions and stakeholders to fight degradation, desertification reduction in risks threatening biodiversity and natural resources improved.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Strategy of prevention of the risks of health related to the environment is implementation of concerted manner and contribute to improvement and with safeguarding of public health and of the workers.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of an alert system for populations in regions with potential health risk linked to the environment. Operational and effective system alert plan (Target 2011) Review of warning systems and Risk Management, 2007
	Country Programme Output 2.3.1 Development of early warning systems to alert populations on environmental health risks.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.2 Development of management plan for environment risks.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programs Output 2.4 Development of national program strategies for risk management and prevention of catastrophes integrated	NIA	NIA	NIA

	into national policies.				
	Country Programme Output 2.4.1 Development of mechanism for Coordination of inter sector of management.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # Coordination effective Review of the alarm systems and of risk management, 2007 	
	Country Programme Output 2.4.2 Development plans for integrated management of risks and natural disasters in participation with populations.		NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 2.5 Strategies main roads of prevention and them national programs of reduction and of control pollution and of the harmful effects are implemented and integrate mechanisms of clean development in the programs nationals.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 2.5.1 Develop capacity of personnel with competences in environment management strategies to prevent pollution and harmful effects.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 2.5.2 Development of monitoring system for pollution and prevention strategies.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 2.5.3 Develop capacities for local communities in waste collection in districts with sorting skills.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Outcome 2.6 Involve civil society support in effective interventions and protection and safeguarding the environment.	NIA	NIA	NIA	

	Observations	NIA, no information available, Costs for outputs not available. Indicators for most outputs not available.			
	UNDAF results should be categorized according to UNEP thematic areas in the MTS: Climate change, Ecosystem management, Environmental governance, Harmful substances and hazardous wastes, Disasters and Conflicts, Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. Please consult MTS for further details.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Not stated</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>None</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>				
	UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>No</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>				
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>					

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2005 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Algeria has the national plan of action on the environment and sustainable development. It has a complete legislative framework and laws for environment, sectoral laws (management of waste, dumping litter, creation and management of new cities).</i> <i>Several provisions relate to solid waste, with effluents industrial liquids, with the atmospheric emissions and the polluting or dangerous activities for environment. The tax regime includes taxes on garbage collection, taxes on the plastic bags, taxes relating to the polluting or dangerous activities for the environment; taxes on the air pollution of industrial origin; and fuel tax.</i> <i>Other instruments in the fields of monitoring of quality of the ecosystems, the management of waste, the management and the reduction of dangerous industrial products the conservation of the biodiversity, the promotion clean technologies and specialized trainings the environment.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not stated</i> (whenever possible relate issues to the thematic areas of UNEP's MTS) What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Territory mainly semi-arid and arid with most of the natural resources concentrated on the northern fringe of the country.</i> ○ <i>Littering as a result of unplanned settlements, pollution. Overexploitation of the resources and degradation of life around cities. Pollution in the large cities, due to changes of mode of consumption. The pollution of water resources is allotted to the untreated discharges of used, agricultural and industrial water. There are serious problems in the management of municipal waste.</i> ○ <i>Overgrazing and with the fires which devastate annually between 20 and 25.000 hectares of forests. Overexploitation of these resources represents a threat on the animal and vegetable species rare and fragile and utility plants.</i> ○ <i>The country experiences various natural risks like earth quakes, floods, locusts outbreaks, drought. .</i> ○ <i>Algeria ratified all the International Conventions on the environment, in particular them three conventions sisters of the United Nations and their protocols (Convention on the biodiversity and its protocols, Convention on the climatic changes and its protocols, Convention on fight against the turning into a desert) and worked out a national strategy of sustainable environment, biological diversity as well as a National Plan of Action for the Environment.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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	environmental protection content in planning, allocation and management of public resources at national, provincial and local levels.				
	Country Programme Outcome 1.6 Security and access consolidated.	UNDP	UNDP - \$5 million	<i>Indicator:</i> Reported cases of violent crime <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> Number of landmine deaths and injuries and number of mine accident survivors assisted. <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> Multiyear national mine action programme drafted and approved. <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> Number of mine action plans developed at and implemented at provincial and national levels. <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> Resources mobilised by national mine action authority for mine action. <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> National plan for disarmament drafted and operationalised <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> Law on possession and use of small arms and light weapons approved <i>Baseline:</i> N/A	
	Country Programme Output 1.6.7 National capacity to prepare and respond to disaster strengthened.	UNDP	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 1.6.8 Increased integration of environmental protection and conservation and tourism development with mine-action, disarmament, and disaster	UNDP	NIA	NIA	

	preparedness initiatives.			
	Country Programme Output 1.6.9 Support to job creation and training in conservation-area management and protection of protected areas, as part of the social reintegration of ex-combatants.	UNDP	NIA	NIA
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Disasters and Conflicts			
	UNDAF Outcome 2: To contribute to the development of sustainable livelihoods for the majority of the population through the increase of household incomes and a sustainable food security.	UNDP, HABITAT, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIDO, WFP, IOM, WB	\$130.4 million	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 2.2 Increased opportunities for income generating activities and increased access to employment and markets.	UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, IOM, WB	UNDP – shared resources UNHCR – to be determined FAO – to be determined UNIDO – \$1.2 million UNESCO - \$1.2 million IOM - \$20 million	<i>Indicator:</i> % of economically active population (10 years & over) unemployed <i>Baseline:</i> 24.4 % (Luanda), 1993 <i>Indicator:</i> Informal sector employment as % of total employment <i>Baseline :</i> 63.0% (Luanda), 1995 <i>Indicator:</i> Labour force participation ratio (ratio of percentages of women and men who are economically active) <i>Baseline:</i> 0.99 (Luanda), 1995 <i>Indicator:</i> % of households with access to micro-credit <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> % female headed households with access to micro-credit <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicators:</i> No. of roads and bridges opened and operational <i>Baseline:</i> N/A
	Country Programme Output 2.2.3 Increased national capacity to rehabilitate and manage Protected Areas and develop eco-tourism and related infra-structure.	FAO	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.4	FAO, UNDP, WB	NIA	

	Increased training and job creation in biodiversity conservation and community-based eco-tourism development.				
	Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Protection and sustainable management of environment and natural resources.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP	UNDP - \$3.5 million UNESCO – 0.8 million UNEP - ? FAO - ? UNICEF - ? WFP - ?	<i>Indicators:</i> Arable land per capita (hectares) <i>Baseline:</i> 0.4-0.6 as of 1997 <i>Indicators:</i> Forest area as % of total land area <i>Baseline:</i> 18.5% as of 1997 <i>Indicators:</i> Nationally protected areas as % of total land area <i>Baseline:</i> 6.5% as of 2001 <i>Indicators:</i> Population density (inhabitants per sq km) <i>Baseline:</i> 11.1% as of 2001 <i>Indicator:</i> % of population with current knowledge of environmental protection. <i>Baseline:</i> N/A- <i>Indicators:</i> No. Of environmental studies and conservation initiatives carried out annually. <i>Baseline:</i> N/A	
	Country Programme Output 2.3.1 National Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Strategy and Action Plan designed and adopted.	WFP, UNDP	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 2.3.2 Civil Society/local populations with enhanced awareness on environment protection.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 2.3.3 Measures on prevention of loss/ or continued deterioration of natural resources implemented (improved soil and water conservation/soil fertility; better mgt of forests; fisheries protection; desertification processes arrested; technical staff trained).	NIA	NIA	NIA	

	Country Programme Output 2.3.4 Increased environmental research capacity within the government.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.5 Increased institutional capacity to ensure environmental protection and biodiversity conservation through management and rehabilitation activities, and the establishment of national networks of protected areas.	FAO, UNDP, WFP	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.6 Improved national legislation and law enforcement capacity for protection of protected areas, endangered species, genetic resources, and traditional knowledge.	UNESCO, FAO, UNDP	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.7 Development of regional and transfrontier conservation initiatives, linking national and regional biodiversity conservation, poverty reduction, tourism, and the promotion of peace and cooperation.	UNESCO, FAO, UNDP	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.8 Biodiversity maintained and protected – inside and outside protected areas.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.9 Implementation of international conservation-related conventions (CBD, CITES, CMS, RAMSAR, Biosafety protocol, etc.).	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.10 Systems for monitoring availability, access, maintenance and distribution of water resources established.	UNEP, FAO, UNICEF	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.11	NIA	NIA	NIA

	Usage of renewable energies increased.				
	Country Programme Output 2.3.12 Capacity of local communities to generate wealth from cultural and community-based tourism strengthened.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance				
	UNDAF Outcome 3 To strengthen the national capacity for the delivery of basic services and to sustain processes of social empowerment aimed at: (a) reducing mortality among under-five children and women and reducing morbidity caused by prioritised diseases and (b) contributing to the universal access of children to quality primary education.	UNDP, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, WFP	\$114.6 million	NIA	
	Country Programme Outcome 3.4 Contribute to the national objective of increasing access to safe water supply to 76% of the population in urban areas and 48% in rural areas, and increasing access to sanitation to 79% in urban areas and 32% in rural areas by 2006 and with progressive increases up to 2008.	UNHCR	NIA	<i>Indicator:</i> % of population with access to appropriate sources of drinking water <i>Baseline:</i> 62% in 2001 (MICS data) <i>Indicator:</i> % of population with access to sanitary means of excreta disposal <i>Baseline:</i> 60% in 2001 (MICS data) <i>Indicator:</i> Number of functional water management committee <i>Baseline:</i> N/A <i>Indicator:</i> Number of schools with safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education being implemented <i>Baseline:</i> N/A	
	Country Programme Output 3.4.1 Government capacity to manage and sustain rural and peri-urban water, environmental sanitation and hygiene (WESH) system reinforced.	UNHCR	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.4.2 School-based WESH expanded.	UNHCR	NIA	NIA	

Country Programme Output 3.4.3 Community-based WESH projects implemented and operational - Emergency preparedness and response in relations to WESH in crisis ensured (e.g. soap, bleach, water containers, temporary latrines, emergency water systems).	UNHCR	NIA	NIA
Observations	No information is available for finances and some indicators, UNEP financing is unclear		
Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes. Also included is human rights, gender equity, integrated mine action, HIV/AIDs and information/data management</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>The background analysis in the UNDAF is limited in general, and the same applies to the environment and natural resource sector, the environment is however catered for in all 3 UNDAF Outcomes as noted in the detailed results matrix.</i><i>The improved management of the natural resource base for income generating activities should be developed in such a way that environmental sustainability is assured. the UN will work with the Government and other partners to realize that ideal.</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? <i>CBD, CITES, CMS, RAMSAR, Biosafety protocol, etc.</i>Which outcomes/outputs? <i>UNDAF Outcomes 1-3 cater for the environment. Country Programme Outcome 2, Country Programme Output 2.3.9 is specifically related to the implementation of international conventions.</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i>			
UNEP engagement in the country			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Output 2.3.10.</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>			
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA): <i>Not applicable</i>			

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Angola has gone through a transition period, after the establishment of Peace in 2002. The priorities of the Government have changed from defense to development. Many areas are now open or becoming accessible which allow the return of the population and the stability of settlements. The economic development has resumed and it is accompanied by additional (or different type of) pressures on environment.</i> <i>There is no national environmental policy, no environmental information system, and the installed institutional capacity is weak. Strong environmental laws are being enacted following the strong framework law on environment, and different sectors are integrating environmental concerns and regulations on their policies and legislation.</i> <i>In addition to the National Environmental Management Plan revised in 2005 (approval expected in 2006) defines a set of priorities for the strengthening of environmental governance in Angola, and the State of the Environment Report is expected to draw a base line for environment and to draft an Investment Plan on environment.</i> <i>The main recommendations are that Angola undertake efforts to approve the plans and strategies foreseen in the Multilateral Environmental Agreements of which it is Part and ratify the Multilateral Environmental Agreements which have been signed.</i> <i>The areas of most importance in order are water, forestry, biodiversity, human settlements, oil/mining, civil protection:</i> Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <i>Not stated</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The CCA notes at least six principal areas of environmental concern in Angola:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Deforestation</i> <i>Soil impoverishment, erosion and, in the coastal regions of the south-west desertification</i> <i>The related problem of poor households' dependence on traditional energy sources</i> <i>The depletion of fish stocks; pollution by the petroleum industry, notably through the flaring of gas</i> <i>The loss of biological diversity</i> <i>Poor environmental sanitation</i> <i>The 6 environmental issues are discussed in a box that is one page in length. Thereafter, the analysis is limited. This is surprising given the level of environmental content in the UNDAF – some of the highest environmental content in the Africa region.</i> <i>Other relevant issues considered briefly in the analysis are water and sanitation, agricultural recovery for small holders, access to land, forest management and mining.</i> Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Botswana

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2010-2016 Expected reviews and evaluation: 2013 Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes What are the leading and participating agencies? UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNV, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNIDO, IAEA <i>UNDAF Key priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1. Governance and human rights promotion • Outcome 2. Economic diversification and poverty reduction • Outcome 3. Health and HIV/AIDS • Outcome 4. Environment and Climate Change • Outcome 5. Children, Youth and Women's Empowerment <i>Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation US\$142 million.</i>			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNDAF Outcome 4 By 2016, the rural poor, especially women, enjoy greater benefits from the environment and natural ecosystems.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 4.1 Inclusive policy and institutional environment for sustainable natural resources management.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.1.1 Improved access to information for decision-making by all stakeholders (government, civil society, private sector and individuals).	UNDP is the lead UN Agency UNDP, UNEP, WHO	UNDP 1.5 UNEP 0.5	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.1.2	UNDP is the lead UN Agency	UNDP 1.4	NIA

	Increased Capacity of government, civil society and private sector in coordinating, monitoring and reporting on implementation of Natural Resource Management policies & related obligations	UNDP, UNEP, WHO	UNEP 0.47 UNESCO 0.15 UNIDO 0.5	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.3 Environment and conservation mainstreamed into national development and poverty reduction framework.	UNDP is the lead UN Agency UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO	UNDP 1.2 UNEP 1.3 UNICEF 0.1 UNESCO 0.1	NIA
Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management				
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	Country Programme Outcome 4.2 Enhanced capacity of communities for natural resources and ecosystem management and benefit distribution.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.2.1 Improved national capacity and community participation (esp. women and youth) in management of water resources, including trans-boundary, management, sanitation and hygiene.	UNDP is the lead UN Agency UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, GEF, UNEP	UNDP 1.0 UNEP 0.925 UNESCO 0.15 UNICEF 0.2 FAO UNV	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.2.2 Enhanced capacity of rural communities, especially women and youth for ecosystem management and benefit acquisition.	UNDP is the lead UN Agency UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO, FAO,	UNDP 1.0 UNESCO 0.05 FAO UNV	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.2.3 Efficient, cost-effective and inclusive systems for biodiversity (and species) conservation.	UNDP is the lead UN Agency UNDP, UNESCO, WHO	UNDP 2.3 UNEP 0.35 UNESCO 0.05	NIA
Thematic area: Climate Change, Environmental Governance				
	Country Programme Outcome 4.3 Enhanced national capacity for climate change adaptation and			NIA

	mitigation.			
	Country Programme Output 4.3.1 Increased sectoral capacity to assess and monitor impacts of climate change.	UNDP is the lead UN Agency UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO	UNDP 0.1 UNEP 0.35 UNESCO 0.15 UNICEF 0.3 FAO	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.3.2 Multi-sectoral adaptation and mitigation response to climate change developed.	UNDP is the lead UN Agency WHO, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, IAEA	UNDP 0.3 UNEP 0.035 UNESCO 0.15 UNIDO 0.8	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.3.3 Increased access to cleaner services & energy efficiency.	UNDP is the lead UN Agency UNDP, FAO, IAEA, GEF, UNESCO	UNDP 2.5 UNESCO 0.1 IAEA 0.062 UNIDO 2.7	NIA
	Observations	UNDAF lacks information on indicators.		
Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> .				
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Outcomes 4.1, 4.3, Country Programme Outputs, 4.1.1, 4.1.2, 4.1.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.2., 4.2.3, 4.3.1.</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>				
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA): <i>Not applicable</i>				
National Development Plan / Strategy (National	Title: Millennium Development Goals Status Report 2004 Period covered: Expected reviews and evaluations: Start of development of next plan/strategy:			

Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Botswana's stock of natural resources includes land, minerals, water, flora and fauna, and is the backbone of the economy and livelihoods. The basic principle governing the management of these resources is, "Integration of the conservation of natural resources into the national development process"</i> ○ <i>The management of Botswana's natural resources is guided by national environmental legislation and strategies, and multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), seven of them signed between 1997 and 2003.</i> ○ <i>The Government is committed to Agenda 21, the global environmental agenda for addressing the key socio-economic and environmental challenges of the 21st century.</i> ○ <i>Within the framework of the sustainable use of environmental resources, the priority environmental issues are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Land degradation and the related issues of desertification, soil erosion and biodiversity loss.</i> ○ <i>Conflicting land uses.</i> ○ <i>Climate change.</i> ○ <i>Access to water, for household, livestock, arable and industrial use.</i> ○ <i>Water scarcities.</i> ○ <i>Fuel wood depletion and lack of alternative forms of energy.</i> ○ <i>The protection of cultural and natural heritages.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>UNDP, WHO, UNEP, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF, UNAIDS</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Multilateral Environment Agreements signed by Botswana.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>UFCC, UNCC, CBD</i> ○ <i>Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance</i> ○ <i>The Basel Convention on control of Trans-boundary movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal</i> ○ <i>The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety</i> ○ <i>The Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The CCA pays specific attention to 8 major environmental issues: implementation with natural resource policies, scarce water resources (ground and surface), bush encroachment in rangelands, sustainable land management and productive use, conservation and utilization of wildlife resources, pollution and waste management, biodiversity conservation and utilization, climate change and MEAs.</i> ○ <i>The Botswana CCA is one of the most comprehensive analytical documents on environmental issues.</i> ○ <i>During NDP9, Botswana has made significant progress with policy development related to natural resource management. Examples include:</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Establishment of the Ministry of Environment, Wildlife And Tourism as a Ministry with portfolio responsibility for coordination of environmental management;</i> ○ <i>General development and environmental policies: the 2002 Revised Rural Development Policy with significant natural resource management coverage, 2005 EIA legislation, development of sector guidelines for the implementation of the EIA Act and draft regulations and the 2007 CBNRM policy. The draft Environmental Management Act is almost ready for discussion and approval;</i> ○ <i>Resource, ecosystem and issue specific policies: the 2003 draft wetland strategy, the 2003 Biodiversity.</i> ○ <i>Strategy and Action Plan; 2003 National WasteWater and Sanitation Plan, elephant management plan, 2006, Review of the 1991 Botswana National Water Master Plan, draft water conservation policy and the 2006 draft Forestry Policy. The UNCCD and UNCBD Action Plans were up-dated and revised in 2006 and 2007 respectively.</i> ○ <i>Environmental data quality and availability has been noted as a very weak link to policy making.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated.</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Yes, State of the Environment Report (2002).</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: • <i>Botswana faces several challenges in effectively managing the environment. The key issues that relate to climate are frequent drought which is a consequence of seasonal variations, and possible future global warming. These have adverse consequences for water supply, agricultural production and maintenance of biodiversity.</i> • <i>Botswana's key environmental issues are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Climate.</i> ○ <i>Water resources</i> ○ <i>Management of land</i> ○ <i>Forests, vegetation and ecosystems</i> ○ <i>Conditions in human settlement</i> ○ <i>Mineral resources and geology</i> ○ <i>Archaeological and cultural resources</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Burkina Faso

UNDAF	<p>Current period covered: 2006- 2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: Mid-term review undertaken in 2008, final review in 2010 Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated</p> <p>Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? <i>No. The six thematic groups are linked to Health, Education, AIDS, Governance and peace culture, Rural economy and food security, and Employment and money making activities.</i></p> <p>What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, WB, IFAD</i></p> <p><i>Key government priorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities of employment and revenue generating activities • Guarantee the access to basic social services and social protection to the poor • Promote good governance • Reduce the vulnerability of rural economies and food insecurity for the vulnerable groups and promote sustainable management of the environment • Stabilise HIV rates <p><i>Seven <u>UNDAF outcomes</u> have been identified to fulfill these, of which UNDAF Outcome 6 relates to the environment - "By 2010, food security for vulnerable groups and the management of natural resources will be improved."</i></p> <p><i>Over the period 2006-2010, the estimated UN contribution of the UN to Burkina Faso through the UNDAF is approximately \$ 192 million.</i></p>																	
	<p>Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th><th>Estimated costs and available funds</th><th>Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDAF Funds from the UN System</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">UNEP Thematic Area: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Disasters and Conflicts.</td></tr> <tr> <td> UNDAF Outcome 6 By 2010, food security for vulnerable groups and natural resource management improved. </td><td> Internal Mechanism: The Committee of Heads of Agencies, the coordinating inter-agency / Programs and the thematic group 'rural economy and food security' External mechanism: </td><td>NIA</td><td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coverage rate of food calorie needs per day per adult (2500 cal / day / person); • Percentage of population below minimum level of consumption energetic; • Percentage of food expenditure in the income of the poorest; </td></tr> </tbody> </table>				Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	UNDAF Funds from the UN System				UNEP Thematic Area: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Disasters and Conflicts.				UNDAF Outcome 6 By 2010, food security for vulnerable groups and natural resource management improved.	Internal Mechanism: The Committee of Heads of Agencies, the coordinating inter-agency / Programs and the thematic group 'rural economy and food security' External mechanism:	NIA
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		<p>Framework for National Coordination of Rural Development Partners, Commission "Rural Development" for monitoring of the PRSP, the National Food Security National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development, The framework for technical and financial partners of the Convention on fight against desertification, The Monitoring Committee for the Fight against locust The National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Habitat Agenda.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population covering its energy needs using the traditional fuels; GDP per unit of energy used 	
	<p>Country Programme Outcome 6.2 The device for prevention and management of crises due to climatic hazards and disasters is enhanced.</p> <p>Country Programme Output 6.2.1. Mapping vulnerability to food security, climatic hazards and disasters is developed.</p> <p>Country Programme Output 6.2.2. The Action Plan of the information system of the agricultural sector is operational and institutional capacities are strengthened.</p> <p>Country Programme Output 6.2.3. The volume of prevention activities and crisis management has increased (food activities against work, cereal banks) and the vulnerable are supported (Health, Protection ...) into the device.</p> <p>Country Programme Output 6.2.4.</p>	<p>FAO: Technical and financial support to the implementation of PASISA</p> <p>WFP: Technical and financial support through the three components of the country program.</p> <p>UNDP: technical support, financial assistance for the implementation of PASISA</p> <p>UNICEF: technical, financial and equipment support (health, education, water / sanitation, protection), water works and sanitation.</p> <p>IAEA: Technical, financial support social mobilization / CCC</p>	UNDP : \$ 1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mechanisms for collecting, processing and dissemination of information put in place and functioning; Number of programs and projects identified and implemented; Emergency operations implemented in the context of the estimates of intervention agencies and the UN 	

	The plan for crisis management is developed.				
	Country Programme Outcome 6.5 Sustainable Natural Resource Management is reinforced.	FAO: technical and financial support towards the elaboration of the plan for institutional and legal reforms	UNDP: \$7,000,000		
	Country Programme Output 6.5.1. Policies, regulation and management of natural resources are reviewed and a plan for institutional and legal reform is developed.	UNDP: technical, financial support and equipment UNEP/GEF/ CCD UN (ONU-HABITAT WAC and SCP): technical and financial support			
	Country Programme Output 6.5.2. Programs and projects are identified and implemented.	World Food Programme: food support, technical and financial support through the country's programme "Appui au développement rural"			
	Country Programme Output 6.5.3. Good natural resources management practices being promoted.	UNICEF: Environmental education in schools, technical and financial support			
	Country Programme Output 6.5.4. Environmental education is strengthened.	IFAD: World Bank:			
	Country Programme Output 6.5.5. The capacity of institutions and communities for natural resources management strengthened.				
	Country Programme Output 6.5.6. Pollution in areas of influence of dams are being studied and sanitation drivers are made.				
	Country Programme Output 6.5.7. The municipal planning strategies and environmental management for urban areas are formulated and implemented.				
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available stock of forest resources; • Increase in developed forest area; • Of arable land per capita; • Percentage of households using a home improvement; • Percentage of pollutants detected; • Number of sanitation projects identified and implemented; • Number of draft urban environmental management identified and implemented 	

	<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i> • Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> <p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes in 2008 by the RC.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>During the development of the UNDAF program in 2006, all UN agencies were invited by the RC, to take part in announcing their wish to participate in the different UNDAF outcomes identified. UNEP has not responded in time. The draft UNDAF document was sent to agencies to enable them to respond prior to finalization. There was no response from the UNEP. However, during the UNDAF mid-term review, which took place during the last quarter of 2008, UNEP sent a representative to attend the final briefing of the evaluation to see how it can participate. Finally, the outcome of the mid-term evaluation was sent to UNEP for exploitation.</i> • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Outcome 6.5</i> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the <i>UNDAF</i>? <i>None</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>See attached list</i> <p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>
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<p>National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)</p>	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2005 Period covered: Not stated Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Annual reviews are published (the latest one being 2008)</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The Government has set its development priorities targeting poverty reduction and reducing the social deficit</i> ◦ <i>promoting rural development and food security</i> ◦ <i>improving access by the public, particularly by the poor, to safe drinking water</i> ◦ <i>combating HIV/AIDS</i> ◦ <i>protecting the environment and improving living conditions</i> ◦ <i>developing SMLs/SMEs and small-scale mining</i> ◦ <i>strengthening public safety</i> ◦ <i>enhancing national capacities, with particular emphasis on the promotion of new information and communications technology.</i> ◦ <i>The PRSP refers to approximately 200 NGOs, which are organised into collectives. The most important of these are: the Permanent Secretariat of NGOs, the Liaison Office for NGOs and Associations, and the Network for Communication, Information, and Training of Women in NGOs; the Secretariat for Concertation of Sahelian NGOs; the Global Framework for Concertation of NGOs and Associations on the Environment and Development; the Coordination Office for NGOs for the Development of Basic Education, etc. The civil society organisations are extremely vocal on environmental affairs.</i> ◦ <i>This PRS paper clearly links the initiative with those of the MDG of which Goal 7 Ensure environmental sustainability. "The Burkinabè authorities have been mainstreaming the principles of sustainable development in national policies and have specific programs in place by subsector, geared toward increasing the protection and rational management of natural resources: national land management program, forestry program, national program for combating desertification, and the integrated water management program, national climate change early warning, and national biological diversity action plan. The national sustainable</i>
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	<p><i>development strategy and the decentralized rural development policy letter were adopted to serve as frames of reference and the framework for harmonising the different programs aimed at achieving sustainable development.”</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>In 2003, the Burkinabè Government, drew a lesson from implementation of the sustainable growth strategy in the agriculture and livestock sectors and changes in the regional and international context, and acted on the principles of the decentralized rural development policy letter. It adopted a new national strategy for rural development through 2015.</i> ○ <i>Burkina Faso has great potential for mining and the potential to reduce poverty via this activity is considered, health and environmental considerations are also mentioned. There is also a proposal to develop a national earth sciences and environmental information system.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The Ministry of Environment and Quality of Life is responsible for the elaboration and the coordination of monitoring the implementation of national policies on the environment.</i> ○ <i>UNDP has been designated by the government and the technical and financial partners to be "leader" in environmental matters. It is responsible for coordinating the assistance of other donors and to report and discuss with the government especially regarding the development of policies and development strategies at national level (specifically environmental) and their implementation.</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The response from the country noted that UNEP is involved in preparing and implementing strategic plans for development in Burkina Faso, at the request of the Government. At present, the Joint UNDP-UNEP initiative, called "Poverty-Environment Initiative", is being developed in Burkina Faso (preparatory phase). This initiative aims to contribute to mainstreaming the environment into the policies of the Strategic Framework for the Fight against Poverty (PRSP), the main strategy of the country in the fight against poverty. The main outcome expected of this preparatory phase is an action plan to implement over the next 3 years. The implementation of this action plan will be financed by both UNDP and UNEP and other national and international funding partners.</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2003 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>This report was supported by the Ministry of the Economy and Development and the United Nations. There is clear reference to UNDAF within this report; it was published in 2003 and therefore precedes the MEA report (2005)</i> ○ <i>Forest management fall under the national forest development and the national programme for village forestry and the programme wood-energy. Most policies linked to the fauna are dealt with through participatory management of natural resources. Furthermore, since 1990, the fisheries management has been decentralized.</i> ○ <i>Burkina Faso has signed and ratified all three Rio conventions (Convention Biological Diversity, the Climate Change Convention and the Convention to Combat Desertification). The Government shows a firm political will to stop environmental losses through their national strategy for sustainable development (SNDD) and the political letter for decentralized rural development.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>As above</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>This report provides an overview of the environment in Burkina Faso.</i> ○ <i>The general findings in the field of environment in Burkina Faso show a degradation of natural resources (soil, water, biomass and biodiversity). This degradation stems from multiple factors that are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>A strong pressure on natural resources due to population growth</i> ○ <i>Access to land is not secure</i> ○ <i>Low productivity of farming systems and animal husbandry</i> ○ <i>A weak implementation of the legislative framework</i> ○ <i>Low awareness, control and ownership of natural resource management and a lack of recovery of biodiversity</i> ○ <i>The integration of the environment into EU policy in Burkina Faso has resulted mainly from two broad sectoral and sub-regional programs in the areas of water and sanitation, education and health. Environmental considerations remain insufficient however, particularly in the areas of rural development and transport.</i> ○ <i>The 9th European Development Fund (EDF), running from 2001-2007, contributed 443.1 millions euros. It concentrated mainly on three areas: improving social public services; improving road infrastructures; rural development and food security. Environmental considerations were treated within and across these three areas. The EDF also allows for projects or programmes out of these three areas of which 5% of the budget was spent on environmental issues.</i> ○ <i>Apart from the requirement of EIA since 2001 for large buildings, environmental aspects are not integrated in a comprehensive manner in the macro-economy. The economic loss due to environmental degradation is usually not encrypted. The overall budgetary support at present does not allow to analyze financial flows related to the state budget and their environmental implications.</i> ○ <i>The poverty reduction strategy paper (2003 version) is mentioned and criticized for its limited environmental considerations. Several UNEP lead initiatives are also mentioned including UNEP's work with the IPCC on Climate Change and the African Information Environment Network-(AEIN). The MDGs are explicitly mentioned.</i> ○ <i>A transboundary park (ECOPAS) was set up under UNESCO's Man and Biosphere programme in the East of the country. It covers parts of Benin, Burkina Faso, Niger and Nigeria.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Burundi

UNDAF
or
PCNA
PDNA

Current period covered: 2005 - 2007

Expected reviews and evaluation: Not stated

Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated

Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes

What are the leading and participating agencies?
FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO

Key UNDAF priorities:

- Outcome 1: Peace, reconciliation and good governorship
- Outcome 2: Repatriation, the reintegration, the rehabilitation and the rehabilitation of the disaster victims and the ex-combatants
- Outcome 3: Fighting poverty and the economic revival
- Outcome 4: Access to the basic social service
- Outcome 5: Fight against HIV/AIDS VIH/SIDA, paludism and tuberculosis
- Outcome 6: Population, environment and agriculture (food safety)

Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation is \$463 million.

Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):

Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management			
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 6 To contribute with the improvement of Sustainable food security among populations and optimal exploitation of natural resources and the environment.	NIA	NIA	NIA
Country Programme Outcome 6.1 Equitable access to adequate food increased within the framework optimal natural resources and	NIA	NIA	NIA

	environmental management.			
	Country Programme Output 6.1.1 Increased and diversified agricultural production and animal health.	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP	FAO: \$ 2,700,000. WFP: \$ 32,520,070. UNDP: \$ 1,000,000. UNICEF: \$ 100,000	
	Country Programme Output 6.1.2 Protection and rational development of grounds water and preservation of forests and living resources.	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO		NIA
	Observations	Information on indicators missing.		
Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>None</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i>				
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Not stated</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>				
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>				

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development,	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2006</p> <p>Period covered: <i>Not stated</i></p> <p>Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i></p> <p>Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p>
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PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Government strategy will be based on the following themes: (i) upgrade institutional, technical, and financial capacities; (ii) promote the national policy on natural resources management; (iii) promote the sustainable use of natural resources.</i> ○ <i>Government will focus to inform and educate all stakeholders about the rational management of natural resources; train and equip specialists in water management; train and equip the environmental police; develop natural resources management plans and support and assist local communities in managing natural resources; revitalize the national commission on the environment; reforest and develop all catchment areas in a comprehensive fashion; identify and introduce substitutes to protect threatened natural resources; develop a land use plan and explore the use of community reforestation schemes as a source of income.</i> ○ <i>Land management will take center stage. The specific goal will be to set in place a land occupancy policy that incorporates standards developed with the participation of all stakeholders. Awareness-raising programs will be undertaken in order to promote villagization.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>CBD</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The integration of principles of sustainable development in the national policies especially environment socio-policy the national level.</i> ○ <i>Management of natural resources and the environment in Burundi is threatened. There is excessive deforestation and over consumption of wood.</i> ○ <i>Extension of cultivable land and un controlled exploitation of raw materials (peat, clay, mines and careers).</i> ○ <i>Burundi deals with three problems the degradation and the exhaustion of grounds, the degradation of the forestry resources and biological and the degradation of the conditions of hygiene. Considerable pressures on environment, deforestation and encroachment on the protected parks. Estimates of the World Bank, over the period 1990-2000, on average 9% of the forests will be deforested.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Cameroon

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2008- 2012 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Reviews and evaluation are scheduled annually for the various outputs.</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? <i>No</i>			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, FAO, WB, GEF</i> <i>UNDAF key priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1. Sustainable development</i>• <i>Outcome 2. Social development</i>• <i>Outcome 3. Governance</i>• <i>Outcome 4. Prevention of conflicts and disasters</i>• <i>Outcome 5. Environment</i>			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management				
Outcome		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (USD)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 5 By 2012 the regulatory framework is clearly defined, the institutional structures and mechanisms for implementation are operational and contribute to the sustainable development of environmental goods and services and secure production and sustainable consumption.		NIA	NIA	Indicator: % change in the size of the ecosystem receiving the valuation of goods and environmental services. The increase of Y% of the number of people taking advantage of securing the production and sustainable consumption.
Country Programme Outcome 1 Capacity of institutions and other actors improved in terms of collection and use of environmental information.		NIA	NIA	Number of institutions and actors whose capacities are strengthened. In 1996: PNGE indicates MINEF as the main actor to have a partial capacity Target 2012: At least 40% of institutions involved in environmental management have strengthened capacity

	Country Programme Output 1.1 Environmental information system compatible with international standards developed.	UNEP, UNDP, UNSCo, FAO, WB GTZ, EU, French Cooperation, SNV, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR WRI Global Forest Watch (GFW)	UNEP: \$ 100 000 UNDP: \$ 50 000 UNESCO: FAO: WB: \$ 5.7 million. (Legislative framework for environmental management in the oil sector, and information system for monitoring the environmental impact) Resources to be mobilized: \$200 000	Number of environmental data collected to date Baseline: Since 1996, basic PNGE information on the environment excessively fragmented Target: Data covering environmental priority available
	Country Programme Output 1.2 National Report on the State of the environment developed and distributed using a participatory approach.	UNEP, GTZ European Union, French Cooperation, SNV, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR, WRI, GFW	UNEP : \$ 100 000 UNDP : \$ 100 000 World Bank UNESCO FAO UNIDO Remaining : US \$100,000	A national report on the state of the environment informing on the potential of natural resources Baseline: In 1996, the PNGE indicates that there is no report on the environment Target 2012: National Report validated
	Country Programme Output 1.3 Mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and implementation of PNGE II operational.	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO GTZ, French Cooperation, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR	UNEP: \$ 50 000 UNDP: \$ 50 000 World Bank: \$100 000 UNESCO FAO UNIDO Resources to be mobilized: \$100 000	Baseline: From 1996 until present the mechanisms for monitoring evaluation and implementation have not been very functional (PSFE, 2006). No report updating monitoring mechanisms or monitoring and evaluation plan exist. Target: Operationalizing these mechanisms
	Country Programme Outcome 2 Environmental regulatory framework and planning tools for integrating international conventions and international environmental scientific programs tailored.	NIA	NIA	Number of policies and development strategies adapted by taking into account international conventions and international environmental scientific programs Baseline: the 1996 PNGE failed to facilitate the integration of conventions and international environmental science programs.

				Target: Most development policies and strategies include the international environmental conventions and science programs	
	Country Programme Output 2.1 Comprehensive environmental regulatory framework in line with international standards finalized and distributed using a participatory approach.	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO SNV, French Cooperation, GTZ, IUCN	UNEP: \$ 100 000 UNDP: \$ 100 000 World Bank: \$ 100 000 UNESCO FAO UNIDO Resources to be mobilized: \$200 000	Document on the overall regulatory framework. Baseline: according to the PSFE (2006), a law framework and some legislation have existed for over ten years. The regulatory framework remains incomplete. Target: regulatory framework completed	
	Country Programme Output 2.2 National and local planning tools finalized. <i>(The formatting for the remaining outputs differs due to the structure of the UNDAF document)</i>	UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO GTZ, French Cooperation, Living Earth, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR	UNEP: \$ 50 000 UNDP: \$ 50 000 World Bank: \$ 300 000 UNESCO FAO UNIDO Resources to be mobilized: \$ 180 000	A - At the national level A.1 Documentation for the National programme for the outreach and education mechanisms to access, control and equitably share benefits from the sustainable exploitation of natural resources and biodiversity developed in a participatory manner. Baseline: From 1996 to present, such a program has not been designed, although disparate embryonic actions have been conducted (National Biodiversity Strategy, 1999) Target 2012: Make the national program available and functional	
		UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO GTZ, French Cooperation, IUCN, WWF	UNEP:\$50,000 UNDP:\$200,000 WB:\$100,000 UNESCO FAO	A.2 A plan document National Integrated Management of water resources (IWRM) developed for selected sites	

			Resources to be mobilized: \$ 250 000	Baseline: National Plan for the integrated management of water resources does not exist (desertification NAP, 2006) Target: plan made
		UNEP, UNDP, GEF, UNESCO, FAO IUCN, GTZ, WWF, French Cooperation	UNEP: \$ 100 000 UNDP: \$ 100 000 GEF: \$ 500 000 UNESCO FAO Resources to be mobilized: \$ 100 000	A.3 A national strategy document on the conservation of mangrove ecosystems developed for selected sites. Baseline: Does not exist (National Biodiversity Strategy, 1999) Target: National Strategy available
		UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO, GEF GTZ, French Cooperation, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR	UNEP: \$ 50 000 UNDP: \$ 50 000 World Bank: \$ 100 000 UNESCO FAO GEF: \$ 250 000 Resources to be mobilized: \$ 180 000	A.4 A national strategy on biological diversity (NBSAP) updated to the selected sites. Volume of resources mobilized Rate of increase in the number of species and size of animal and plant populations retained Baseline: A strategy has existed since 1999 and it is necessary to update and implement (National Biodiversity Strategy, 1999); Target: updated strategy and implementation
		UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO MINEP, MINFOF, MINDUH, MINATD, GTZ, French Cooperation	UNEP:\$100,000 UNDP:\$50,000 UNIDO: \$100,000 Resources to be mobilized: \$ 250 000	A.5 A national strategy against pollution of the environment developed. Volume of resources mobilized Baseline: So far such a strategy does not exist. Target: Strategy developed and start of implementation
		UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO	UNEP:\$25,000	B - At the local level

		GTZ, French Cooperation, UICN, WWF	UNDP:\$25,000 UNESCO:\$100,000 FAO Resources to be mobilized: \$ 100 000	B.1 Number of community radio programs for education and awareness of sustainable environmental management developed. Number of radio stations engaged Baseline: In 2006, approximately 15 community radio stations exist, but they do contribute to specific programs to raise awareness (UNESCO, 2002) Target: At least fifteen specific programs developed and disseminated
		UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNSECO, FAO French Cooperation, GTZ, MINADER, IUCN, WWF	UNEP:\$50,000 UNDP:\$25,000 WB:\$250,000 UNESCO FAO Resources to be mobilized:\$250 000	B.2 Number of participatory management plans of protected areas developed and approved. Baseline: Some protected areas still have no management plan approved and implemented (PSFE, 2006) Target: All protected areas classified for more than five years have a development plan approved, developed and implemented
		UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP GTZ, French Cooperation	UNDP :\$ 50 000 UNESCO UNEP Resources to be mobilized: \$100 000	B.3 Number of local action plans for urban environmental management at the scale of urban targets finalized. Volume of resources mobilized Baseline: In 2006, some non- finalized intervention proposals were in the plan of action against poverty of 23 municipalities (UNDP, 2005) Target: at least 50% of urban communities have an environmental action plan finalized and implemented.
		UNDP, UNESCO, World Bank,	World Bank :	Rate of increase of the areas of

		UNEP	UNDP : \$ 50 000 UNESCO UNEP	ecosystems managed in an integrated manner Baseline: A final report of the biodiversity program in 2003 indicates that many ecosystems are greatly threatened. Target: Materialize efforts to increase the area of Ecosystem Conservation
Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management				
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (USD)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	Country Programme Outcome 3 Implementation of integrated management of natural resources and biodiversity effectively.	UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO GTZ, EU, French Cooperation, SNV, IUCN, Living Earth, WWF, CIFOR, European Union, the National Committee Monitoring, Coordination and Negotiation	UNEP UNDP World Bank UNESCO FAO UNIDO Resources to be mobilized:: \$ 250 000	Number of reports on the implementation of integrated management of natural resources and biodiversity disseminated. Report on the potential industrial risk on the environment. Baseline: In 1996, the PNGE is accompanied by a program that has not been implemented. Target: The tools for the implementation of PNGE and its program are operational.
	Country Programme Output 3.1 Ecological and earth sciences tools for education, awareness and training of environmental actors are developed and popularized.	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO GTZ, European Union, French Cooperation, SNV, IUCN, FSC International, WWF	UNEP:\$100,000 UNDP:\$150,000 WB:\$200,000 UNESCO FAO UNIDO Resources to be mobilized:: \$ 100 000	Number of guidelines for capacity building of public structures, civil society and the private sector for the implementation of transparent regulatory framework and monitoring / evaluation of environmental conditions Number of reports on implementation. Number of actors involved in implementation. Number of agreements signed for the implementation. Baseline: In 1996, the PNGE indicates that guidelines did not exist and therefore no report on the implementation of directives

				exists. Few actors have been involved in the implementation of transparent regulatory framework and monitoring / evaluation. The implementation of the regulatory framework is not a real strategic direction. Target: Completion of developing guidelines for their implementation.	
	Country Programme Output 3.2 Capacity of actors to the key environmental regulatory framework in line with international conventions strengthened.	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO	UNEP:\$50,000 UNDP:\$50,000 WorldBank:\$100,000 UNESCO FAO UNIDO Resources to be mobilized:: \$ 200 000	Action plan developed for capacity building of national committees and / or focal points of international conventions and international scientific programs for the implementation of these agreements and / or program. Number of reports. Report on industrial upgrading. Baseline: In 1996, the PNGE indicates that a capacity building plan did not exist. There is no, strictly speaking, activity reports on the capacity building component of the national and / or focal points of international conventions and international scientific programs for the implementation of these conventions / program Target: Completion of the development of an action plan for its implementation	
		UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO GTZ, SNV, French Cooperation, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR	UNEP:\$50,000 UNDP:\$50,000 World Bank: \$100,000 UNESCO FAO Resources to be mobilized:: \$ 150 000	Number of multi-stakeholder dialogue devices to integrate environmental concerns of the conventions and international scientific programs in the revitalized development strategies. Action Plan for the Forests / Environment forum. Number of meeting reports of the Forum.	

				<p>Baseline: After PNGE was validated in 1996, multi-stakeholder consultation processes were established, but remained non-operational. No action plan of the Environment & Forests Forum has been produced. However, reports of recent meetings focus only on the PSFE formulation.</p> <p>Target: Make all of the most appropriate devices operational.</p>	
	<p>Country Programme Output 3.3 Implementation of effective international environmental conventions.</p>	<p>UNESCO, World Heritage Center, UNEP, UNIDO</p>	<p>UNESCO: \$ 150,000 World Heritage Center UNEP: \$ 100 000 UNIDO</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized:: \$ 100 000</p>	<p>Number of new natural sites classified. Number of new natural sites of conservation interest recorded for classification (Government, World Heritage Center, MAB).</p> <p>Baseline: The coverage of protected areas (16%) remains below international standards (PSFE, 2006); by increasing the number of natural sites of conservation interest the situation should change. Target: Rate of coverage of protected areas increased to 20%.</p>	
		<p>UNEP, GEF, UNDP, Climate Change Convention Secretariat (MDP), UNESCO GTZ, French cooperation</p>	<p>UNEP:\$100,000 GEF:\$1,000,000 UNDP: Climate Change Convention Secretariat (MDP): UNESCO</p> <p>Resources to be mobilized:: \$ 250 000</p>	<p>Number of public - private partnership signed and implemented for the mobilization of resources based on innovative opportunities (Kyoto Protocol, environmental taxation, GEF, Montreal Protocol ...) for the sustainable management of the environment (energy, sanitation Urban, creation of service roads ...).</p> <p>Number of projects implemented. Volume of resources mobilized.</p> <p>Baseline: The number of public-private partnerships for resource mobilization based on innovative opportunities remain very low (National Climate Change</p>	

				Communication, 2004). The same goes for the number of projects implemented through the resources mobilized. Target: Increase significantly the number of public-private partnership.	
		UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO GTZ, French Cooperation, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR	UNEP: \$ 50 000 UNDP: \$ 50 000 World Bank: \$ 150 000 UNESCO FAO Resources to be mobilized: \$ 250 000	Number of mechanisms adapted and finalized in a participatory manner to access, control and equitably share benefits from the sustainable exploitation of natural resources and biodiversity. Baseline: From 1996 to 2006, the mechanisms are still inadequate (PSFE, 2006, Rural Development Strategy, 2002). Target: The main mechanisms are appropriate and finalized by the target actors.	
		UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO, CCD secretariat, GEF GTZ, French Cooperation, IUCN, WWF	UNEP: \$ 100 000 UNDP: \$ 150 000 World Bank: \$ 2 000 000 (PSFE) UNESCO FAO CCD Convention secretariat: GEF: \$ 1 000 000 Resources to be mobilized: \$5 000 000	Number of reports on the implementation of the NAP Desertification, the National Strategy on Biological Diversity (SNDB), the National Communication on Climate Change (CNCC), the National Strategy on the Fight against Pollution (SNLP), the National Strategy for the Conservation of Mangroves (SNCM), Forest Environment Sector Program (PSFE) for selected sites. Volume of resources mobilized for the implementation of planning tools. Baseline: Few reports describe the current situation of the implementation of key planning tools for environment and forest management. It is difficult to say which change entails the implementation of these tools in the	

				<p>environment and life of human populations. The volumes used for the implementation of these tools are still very poorly understood.</p> <p>Target: At least one report per planning tool produced every year with a dashboard presenting the resources mobilized for the projects.</p> <p>Indicators for the impact of the implementation of planning tools developed and used for monitoring.</p>	
	Country Programme Output 3.4 Pilot initiatives for integrated management of natural resources and biodiversity in place.	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, GEF GTZ, French Cooperation	UNEP: \$ 100 000 UNDP: \$ 100 000 UNIDO: \$ 100 000 FAO GEF (small grants): \$ 300 000 Resources to be mobilized: \$500 000	Number of pilot initiatives identified Number of initiatives funded Number of civil society organisations involved in implementing initiatives Volume of resources mobilized Baseline: To date very few pilot initiatives exist. The volume of resources allocated to these initiatives is unknown. The list of organisations involved in the implementation of these initiatives is in large part unknown to potential partners. Target: significantly increase the number of pilot initiatives, resources and establish a list of organisations benefiting from these initiatives	
		UNDP, UNESCO, FAO GTZ, French Cooperation	UNDP: \$ 150 000 UNESCO: \$ 100 000 FAO	Number of good practice identified and disseminated Number of players controlling the good practices disseminated Baseline: Very few cases of good practice are listed and those which are available are not really known.	

				This stops drawing conclusions on actors who took advantage of good practices and making a real strategy for replication of best practices. Target: Increase significantly the number of pilot initiative widely and to establish a follow-up capitalizing on good practices and their impacts.
	Observations:	The numbering became confusing in the UNDAF Results Matrix		
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Output 3.3</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> 			
	UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> 			
	Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) Not applicable			

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development,	Title: Cameroon: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, 2003 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: half yearly reports on execution of PRSP Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
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PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>In the last several decades Cameroon has recorded significant damage to its ecosystems (marine and coastal, humid tropical forest, and wooded tropical savannah notably) following the unsustainable exploitation of its biological resources. Such exploitation is due among other things to: (i) destructive agricultural, forestry, and pastoral practices; (ii) population pressure; and (iii) overexploitation of forest, water, wildlife, and floral resources. Cameroon's forests have been losing 100,000 hectares per year over the last two decades.</i> ◦ <i>Despite the existence of a Framework Law on environmental management and the adoption of the poaching control strategy included as part of the Emergency Plan of Action, coupled with the establishment of an Interministerial Environment Committee, poaching and biodiversity degradation still remain acute. To remedy the situation and preserve the various ecosystems, the government formulated a coherent strategy embodying the principles adopted in AGENDA 21 in Rio in 1992.</i> ◦ <i>The government intends to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water, achieve significant improvement in housing by integrating sustainable development principles in national policies, and reverse the current degradation of environmental resources;</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The leading governmental organisation is the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the National Institute of Statistics. NGOs mentioned: Global Witness and Global Forest Watch/World Resource Institute</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The government prepared a Natural Resources Development and Protection Program, especially targeting Cameroon's fauna. In 2001, under the first phase of the program, the GOC created a network of 6,650,000 hectares of protected areas for fauna covering about 14 percent of the national territory. The protected areas comprise 10 national parks, 6 fauna reserves, 1 fauna sanctuary, 3 zoological gardens, 35 protected hunting areas, and 10 community-managed protected hunting areas. Another component of the program includes targeted actions for rationalizing environmental management (e.g., the Emergency Action Plan and the Interministerial Environmental Committee), as well as a comprehensive strategy to implement the 1992 Rio Agenda 21.</i> ◦ <i>Forest and Environment Sector Program). This is a national sector development program prepared by the government and open to financing from all donors as well as to contributions from civil society and NGOs. It aims to create a consistent framework for all interventions made with a view to achieving the national forestry and wildlife policy objectives.</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development,	Title: MDG Progress Report at Provincial level (3rd report), 2003 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>

PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Environmental sustainability refers to the improvement of the standard of living of the population through a sound management of the biodiversity. This sound management is consequent upon limiting the destruction of environmental resources, the permanent supply of safe drinking water to the population, improving the standard of living and safeguarding the habitat.</i> ◦ <i>The 22 millions hectares of forest are receding by about 100 000 hectares per year. The main causes of this damage are: poaching, overgrazing, bush fires, population pressure, and fraudulent exploitation of forestry resources for exportation, timber and firewood.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The leading organisations are Ministry of the Environment and Forestry.</i> ◦ <i>The government formulated a strategy on biodiversity and a Forestry and Environment Sector Plan that aims at complying with international conventions and regional agreements. In addition, there is a Framework Law on environmental management.</i> ◦ <i>Reforms undertaken the privatisation of the Water Corporation and a "Rural Water Supply II" Programme was drawn up.</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>No</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The State of the Environment of Cameroon shows that the problems are many and complex: land degradation, biodiversity, water quality, urban environment, health,</i> ◦ <i>One of the main goals is to close the gap that exists between a regulatory framework already well endowed, and the reality on the ground.</i> ◦ <i>Cameroon has signed all international legal environmental conventions (linked to biodiversity, climate change, desertification, protection of the ozone layer). However, some agreements signed were never ratified such as the Bamako Convention.</i> ◦ <i>The World Bank has provided technical and financial support in the planning and implementation of conservation actions and wise use of biodiversity It was heavily involved in the study of environmental impact of pipeline Chad / Cameroon</i> ◦ <i>UNDP has provided technical assistance and financial support to environmental planning, institutional capacity building, promotion and development of environmental information systems. It has supported the Project Management of Biodiversity (GEF, the Regional Environmental Information Management (PRGIE).</i> ◦ <i>It provided assistance to the SPE for the implementation of PNGE.</i> ◦ <i>For the year 2003 - 2007, it launched a program of U.S. \$ 3,500,000 "support the protection and regeneration of the environment and natural resources to promote sustainable development."</i> ◦ <i>FAO has supported the MINEF and MINAGRI with various projects such as Project Support Development of Agro and Rural Forestry in West Cameroon, and different actions in the agricultural fields (pesticides), community forestry and urban development.</i> ◦ <i>The Management Board UNDP / UNFPA approved a draft program of approximately U.S. \$ 7,000,000 on, inter alia, the sustainable management of environment and natural resources as well as promoting foreign investment in Cameroon.</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UNIDO has supported a program of technological adaptation of industrial entities who use substances reactive to the ozone layer (refrigerants and foam). ○ UNEP is promoting the gradual introduction of unleaded petrol from 2005. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The cross-cutting strategies of the environment, gender, new technologies, research, cooperation and integration - regional should be part of the medium and long term policies for mobilizing all stakeholders.</i> ○ <i>The problems associated with environmental degradation and natural resources persist although these are not explicitly described.</i> ○ <i>In the area of forestry and environmental protection, the Government will initiate actions focused on: (i) The preservation and stability of ecosystems including forest management and planning of protected areas, (ii) The development and monitoring of planning and control of logging operations aimed environmentally sustainable development of forest resources, (iii) The establishment of a policy of industrialization with high economic value added, and (iv) The implementation of the Yaoundé Declaration on the conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests and the Emergency Action Plan adopted by the Government of Cameroon.</i> ○ <i>There is no direct reference to UNEP in this document.</i> ○ <i>The National Environmental Management is the government's framework for the protection of the environment and sustainable development.. The framework includes a global plan and sectoral programs with financial, technical, material, institutional and legal arrangements, as well as investment from domestic or international sources.</i> ○ <i>The leading organisations axe "Rural Development, Natural Resources and Environment" are FAO / UNDP / UNIDO, all UN Agencies, "African Futures", Sub-regional and regional institutions, Bilaterals, Civil Society, NGOs and the Private Sector.</i> ○ <i>Following the Rio Conference in 1992, Cameroon has undertaken a national environmental planning for sustainable management of natural resources. Produced from 1993 to 1996 with the assistance of UNDP and other donors, the National Environment Management (PNGE) is a national framework.</i> ○ <i>Cameroon has benefited from several programs: The upgrading of industrial firms and their conversion, within the framework of the Multilateral Fund of Montreal Protocol (10 000 000 USD) for the protection of the ozone layer; The Regional Program of the GEF for the protection of biodiversity and the fight against water pollution (8 000 000 USD);</i> ○ <i>One of the goals is to develop, by 2005, a national strategy for sustainable development, to contribute with all other countries to reverse by 2015, the trend towards the destruction of ecological resources (Rio Summit)</i> ○ <i>The protection of the environment and the ozone are mentioned in relation to UNIDO's support to the Government's actions taken or planned for industrial development.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Cape Verde

UNDAF
or
PCNA
PDNA

Current period covered: 2006-2010
Expected reviews and evaluation: *Not stated*
Expected start of development of next UNDAF: *Not stated*

Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? *Yes*

What are the leading and participating agencies?
UNDP, UNIDO, GEF

UNDAF priorities

- Outcome 1. Governance*
- Outcome 2. Poverty*
- Outcome 3. Environment*
- Outcome 4. Human capital*
- Outcome 5. Social Protection*

Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: *US\$ 50 million*

Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):

	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (USD)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
Thematic Areas: Environmental Governance			
UNDAF Outcome 3 People and institutions will be stakeholders in the sustainable management of the environment and ensure the application of the principles of sustainable maintenance of the quality of resources.	NIA	NIA	
Country Programme Outcome 3.9 National institutions apply strategic and legal frameworks and mechanisms for monitoring and environmental management.	NIA	NIA	Increased number of policymakers involved in the promotion of international conventions for environmental protection

	Country Programme Output 3.9.1. National communications on the Rio conventions are formulated and disseminated.	UNDP, GEF, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 40,000 (tbc)	Number of reports produced and disseminated on the Rio Convention
	Country Programme Output 3.9.2. The information system and monitoring of the environment is operational.	UNDP, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 80,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 280,000 (tbc)	Annual Monitoring Report Number of organisations participating at the national level to effectively track information for the environment
	Country Programme Output 3.9.3. National capacity for environmental management is developed under an action plan in line with the objectives of the NAPA II.	UNDP, GEF, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 170,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 430,000 (tbc)	Number of managers trained, upgraded in the field and practicing
	Thematic areas: Climate Change, Ecosystem Management			
	Country Programme Outcome 3.10. People are involved in the safeguarding and management of natural resources as a national heritage and source of economic development.			Number of communities and individuals involved in the safeguarding and management of natural resources
	Country Programme Output 3.10.1. A National Action Plan for Cape Verde's climate change adaptation is formulated and implemented.	UNDP, GEF, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 200,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 540,000 (tbc)	Plan document developed and implemented
	Country Programme Output 3.10.2. Communities understand and apply the tools of management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity.	UNDP, GEF, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 4,365 (confirmed) UNDP: 1,490 (tbc)	Number of people in communities that are applying the tools of management of terrestrial and marine biodiversity
	Country Programme Output 3.10.3. Communities understand and apply the techniques in the fight against desertification and coastal zone	UNDP, GEF, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 150,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 755,000 (tbc)	Number of people in communities that are applying the tools of coastal zone management

	management.			
	Country Programme Output 3.10.4. National capacities are strengthened for the implementation and monitoring of the Montreal Protocol (ozone layer), the Cartagena Protocol (Biosafety), the Kyoto Protocol and the POPs initiative (persistent organic pollutants).	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNEP: 180,000 (confirmed) UNIDO: 70,000 (confirmed)	Number of managers trained and upgraded in the field of protocols
	Country Programme Output 3.10.5. Young volunteers help create jobs and reduce poverty through the implementation of environmental activities.	UNDP, UNV, UNCCD, GEF, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 150,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 300,000 (tbc)	Number of income-generating activities in performance
	Country Programme Output 3.10.6. Les communautés appliquent les outils d'utilisation durable des ressources naturelles à travers l'accès aux petites subventions.	UNDP, GEF, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNDP: 50,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 450,000 (tbc)	Number of projects funded and implemented under the Small Grants Initiative
Thematic areas: Disasters and Conflicts				
	Country Programme Outcome 11. National institutions and civil society ensure preventive management and response to disasters (drought, volcanic eruption, chemical disasters, forest fires).			Improving the administrative framework of civil protection services at all levels
	Country Programme Outputs 3.11.1 National institutions strengthened to disaster response.	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, SNPC	UNDP: 320,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 330,000 (tbc)	Number of managers trained and upgraded in the field of disaster response
	Country Programme Outputs 3.11.2 The map of risk and vulnerability is established.	UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, SNPC	UNDP: 60,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 40,000 (tbc)	Diagnostic document developed and validated; Map of risk and vulnerability established
	Country Programme Outputs 3.11.3	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO,	UNDP: 120,000 (confirmed)	Plan developed and tested;

	Strategic plans for prevention and disaster response are developed and implemented.	SNPC	UNFPA: 100,000 (confirmed) UNDP: 130,000 (tbc)	Number of local prevention plans developed and tested
	Country Programme Outputs 3.11.4 The capacity of the country is strengthened in the area of advocacy, prevention, planning for protection and the fight against forest fires.	FAO, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries		Number of programs for the awareness, prevention, planning for protection and the fight against forest fires implemented.
	Observations	Some financial information missing.		
	<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? <i>Country Programme Outputs 9.1 and 10.4.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> 			
<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? <i>Yes in 2007 by One UN.</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Output 10.4</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> 				
<p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>				

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Period covered: 2004-2007 Expected reviews and evaluations: Annual Review Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The difficult relationship between population and environment is a key feature of Cape Verdean society. At its worst, this relationship had some tragic consequences, namely devastating famines. This harsh relationship has also led to the emigration of thousands of Cape Verdeans.</i> <i>The country struggles to overcome the fragility of its environment, which represents a series of hurdles to Cape Verde's economic and social development.</i> <i>Shortage of arable land creates great pressure on the environment, forcing farmers to grow crops on the slopes that make up over 60% of the country's arable land.</i>

	<p><i>This practice aggravates soil erosion and accelerates the desertification process.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Among the many environmental problems found are: soil degradation in rural areas, soil pollution in urban areas, coastline pollution, water and air pollution, and landscape degradation, loss of biodiversity, and waste accumulation and dispersion</i> ○ <i>Cape Verde has environmental strategic plan. The Second National Action Plan for the Environment II (PANA II), in effect from 2004-2014, proposes to project the future development of the country in order to secure maximum satisfaction of the present generation's needs without compromising that of future generations. In general terms, PANA has the following objectives:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>To define the main environmental policy guidelines in the framework of the national and regional development policies.</i> ○ <i>To define the national resources policies and strategy, identifying the development opportunities and priorities, and establishing actions seeking to utilize the resources with the greatest possible efficiency and effectiveness.</i> ○ <i>To define the institutional framework and the inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms that assure the complementarity of the proposed actions, seeking to take advantage of the synergies between the various sectors.</i> ○ <i>To define the adequate instruments for the execution of the environmental policy and ensure their complementarity.</i> ○ <i>To promote the integration of the environmental concerns in the planning of the economic and social development, at the national, regional and sectoral levels;</i> ○ <i>To promote upgrading of the population's living conditions with regards to quality and availability of resources and basic technology for purposes of comfort, hygiene, and food security.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> ● What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>As above</i> ● Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> ● Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> ● Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The appreciation by the Government of the fragility of ecosystems, the effects of desertification has meant that Cape Verde has joined all international and regional initiatives developed to find ways and means to preserve environmental resources. The CCA provides a thorough analysis of programmes and initiatives.</i> ○ <i>It was the first country to sign the UNCCD and thereafter it ratified the UNFCCC and the CBD.</i> ○ <i>In the field of biodiversity, the Government adopted a National Strategy and Action Plan. The main objective is the creation of Protected Areas.</i> ○ <i>The Government has also developed a specific strategy and action plan regarding climate change. Efforts have focused on raising public awareness on the negative aspects of climate change on the island. The cross-cutting National Environmental Action Plan was developed to create synergies between different policy instruments and to ensure consistency of environmental policy.</i> ○ <i>Agencies such as UNDP, UNSO, FAO and the GEF have supported the formulation of: environmental policy frameworks and programs, institutional capacity building through technical assistance, and the implementation of specific initiatives such as micro achievements in the fight against desertification, the projects linked to the promotion of wind energy, renewable energy and improved stoves.</i> ○ <i>The Master Plan for Water Resources has been adopted for the period until 2005. The policies and strategies have been defined for the sound management of scarce water resources, people's access to drinking water, promotion of decent conditions of sanitation and environmental protection.</i> ○ <i>Cape Verde's first biodiversity "Red List" was published in 1996. It contains an exhaustive list of the endangered biodiversity in the Cape Verde islands. The most</i>
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	<p><i>important pressures exerted on the biodiversity are habitat destruction, reduction of water sources, extensive agriculture and livestock practice and the natural resource exploitation by local people such as through harvest of fuelwood, grazing and hunting.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>None</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>For the period 2004-2014, the proposed objectives for the program of conservation action and sustainable management of biodiversity are:</i> ○ <i>The conservation and sustainable use of biological components (species) in the regions.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Ensuring the sustainability of biological (genetic) species which constitute the biodiversity on the basis of scientific and industrial innovation.</i> ○ <i>Conservation of essential ecological processes that serve as basis for biodiversity (soil, forests, coastal zones and water resources).</i> ○ <i>Conservation and protection of biodiversity in an eco-regional perspective, able to withstand the pressures and changes made mandatory.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The leading organisations are the national institute for the environment, National Action Program to fight desertification</i> ○ <i>With regard to the sustainable management of water resources, there are several programs and projects under way, with internal or external funding. National plans relating to water resources established are: National Development Plan; Master of Water Resources; Irrigation Master Plan; Plan for Water Resources Management; National Action Plan for the Environment.</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>No</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>No</i>

Central African Republic

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2007-2011 Expected reviews and evaluation: Not stated Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes What are the leading and participating agencies? UNDP, FAO, OMS <i>Key UNDAF priorities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: Improved democratic governance and human rights • Outcome 2- Post conflict management and fighting poverty • Outcome 3- Accelerate the fight against HIV, AIDS <i>Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation \$ 265 million</i>													
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents): Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Resource Efficiency													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outcome</th><th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th><th>Estimated costs and available funds (US\$)</th><th>Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> UNDAF Outcome 2 By 2011, the degradation in basic social services is reversed, poverty is reduced, and country engaged in sustainable development with full participation of communities. </td><td>NIA</td><td>NIA</td><td>NIA</td></tr> <tr> <td> Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Natural resources and the environment are protected and preserved, access of population to drinking water improved with private sector partnership. </td><td>NIA</td><td>NIA</td><td>NIA</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	UNDAF Outcome 2 By 2011, the degradation in basic social services is reversed, poverty is reduced, and country engaged in sustainable development with full participation of communities.	NIA	NIA	NIA	Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Natural resources and the environment are protected and preserved, access of population to drinking water improved with private sector partnership.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix											
UNDAF Outcome 2 By 2011, the degradation in basic social services is reversed, poverty is reduced, and country engaged in sustainable development with full participation of communities.	NIA	NIA	NIA											
Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Natural resources and the environment are protected and preserved, access of population to drinking water improved with private sector partnership.	NIA	NIA	NIA											

Country Programme Output 2.3.1 National capacities in sustainable management of natural resources and Environment, water, forests is improved.	UNDP, FAO, OMS	UNDP: 250 +2000 (RM) FAO: 330 OMS	
Country Programme Output 2.3.2 Environmental management instruments are adapted to international standards.	UNDP	UNDP: 500	
Country Programme Output 2.3.3 Modern sustainable energy technologies are adapted by rural communities and their capacity to management them improved.	UNDP, FAO	UNDP : 1500 + 3500 (RM) FAO : 1500 (RM)	
Observations	Information on indicators unavailable.		

Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:

- Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? *No*
- Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? *None*
- Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? *Not stated*

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UNEP engagement in the country

- Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? *No*
- Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. *No*
- List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? *Not stated*
- List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? *Not stated*

Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA)
Not applicable

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Strengthen management and Implement the National Environmental Action Plan.</i> ◦ <i>Provide policy directions on agriculture master plan (1999.2006), and establishment of an efficient institutional and economic environment, as well as regional or sector support programs to ensure coverage of national needs and food self-sufficiency.</i> ◦ <i>Other areas are livestock, water, and hunting and fishing.</i> ◦ <i>In forestry, sustainable methods of permits management, recommendations of the forestry sector survey, continue inventory of species by concession, prepare plans for land development.</i> ◦ <i>Mining sector prepare medium-term strategy for mining development</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the Interim PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goals Status Report, 2007 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Systems and means of protection of the protected areas is not effective. Problems of poaching and insecurity in North and the East where more 90% of the protected areas are located. In the last ten last years, 80% of the protected areas in Central African have been under threat.</i> ◦ <i>Forest inventories are being undertaken that will provide better knowledge of this resource, and to make the best planning for its management.</i> ◦ <i>Majority of the forests are still not disturbed. Current deforestation rates of 2500 ha/an are around large cities.</i> ◦ <i>There are three principal causes of the degradation of environment:</i> ◦ <i>Firstly, mode of exploitation and management is not sustainable. In effect, the pressure of the households is increasing, because more than 90% of the sources of consumption energy are woody. Forest industry is not well equipped to preserve and sustainable us of forests.</i> ◦ <i>Second there is lack of administrative, legal measurements for the management the conservation of biodiversity.</i> ◦ <i>Third lack of policies for sustainable management of the environment.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not stated</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environmental Profile, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental problems in Central African Republic include air pollution due to bush fires and lack of quality and availability of drinking water for the majority of population, lack of public health and especially of the degradation of the natural resources.</i> ○ <i>The virgin forests do not exist any more due to frequent forest fires in dry season; means of prevention or of control forests fires are non-existent (human, material and financial).</i> ○ <i>The safeguard of the environment in the Central African Republic will have to reduce the impacts of the various types of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources of the country.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Cote d'Ivoire

Country: Cote D'Ivoire UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: .2009-2013 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, UNEP</i>			
	<i>Key UNDAF priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1. Good governance consolidation of peace, safety of goods and people.</i>• <i>Outcome 2. Improvement of the macroeconomic framework.</i>• <i>Outcome 3. Employment and wealth creation, support for rural development and promotion of the private sector as engine of growth.</i>• <i>Outcome 4. Improvement in accessibility, of quality basic social services, safeguarding of environment and promotion equality and social security.</i>• <i>Outcome 5. Decentralize means of participation of populations in development process and promote regional planning to reduce regional disparities.</i>• <i>Outcome 6. Promote regional and International cooperation.</i>			
	<i>Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation US\$ 426 million.</i>			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	<i>Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management</i>			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNDAF Outcome 4			
	Country Programme Outcome 4.1 Develop policies, mechanisms, and legal instruments for the sustainable management of environment, forest resources, water use and urban life.		NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.1.1 Improve technical capabilities of national institutions in participatory development, of policies, strategic plans and legal instruments for forest, water, environment; urban life.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	NIA	NIA

	Country Programme Output 4.1.2 Support sensitization of government, national institutions and communities on importance of environment.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.3 Improve technical capabilities of institutions in the operation and implementation of policies and effective follow up.	UNDP, FAO, UNEP	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Outcome 4.2 Ensure that all actors from various sectors and deprived local communities contribute to sustainable environment management.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.1 Improve private and public sector partnership in sustainable environment management.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.2 Develop operational mechanisms for community environmental management.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.3 Sensitize populations improve their capacities in participatory protection and sustainable management of the environment.	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO.	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.4 Promote income generating activities bordering forests, national parks and reserves for their protection.	FAO, UNDP, UNESCO.	NIA	NIA	

Observations	Costs for specific outputs not stated and information on Indicators unavailable	
Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Inadequately controlled exploitation of natural resources and ecosystems in Côte d'Ivoire has further consequences: (i) The rapid disappearance of forest cover (deforestation rate estimated at 300,000 ha / year) and the loss of biodiversity; (ii) the difference between the rate of consumption of natural resources and the capacity for regeneration, linked to rapid population growth (the rate of reforestation of 5,000 ha / year) (iii) The degradation of soil quality and water and over-exploitation, due to the lack of integrated management of available resources, (iv) the degradation of the urban environment (pollution of air, liquid and solid wastes) (v) pollution lagoon and lake water by industrial effluents. These environmental problems along with a lack or lapse of a legal and regulatory framework conducive to sustainable management of natural resources and other breach or non-application of existing regulations.</i><i>Faced with the degradation of natural thrust, the Government has undertaken various actions in 1988 the Forest Management Plan 1988-2015 or the launching of the process of revising the Forest Code of 1965 started in 2002. Other texts and documents are planned, including the decrees of the law of the water code, and policy papers and strategies on the environment as well as integrated management of water resources with implementation plans in respect thereof.</i><i>The effect UNDAFs environment refers primarily to MDG 7, responds to national priorities identified following the review of the I-PRSP, including those relating to: Improving the accessibility, quality of basic social services and preservation of the environment. They also take into account the major challenges and priorities in strategic documents existing or under development as the national policy of environmental actions (NEAP)</i><i>The intervention of the UN system, with the support of other development partners will contribute to (a) the definition and implementation of an institutional framework for coherent and stable forest sector governance and strengthening the legislative branches of the forest sector, (b) the development of tools to ensure sustainable forest management through greater participation of people in the development of environmental services to improve their incomes and living conditions, (c) implementation of a policy of sustainable management of wildlife and wildlife resources especially in relation to the conservation and protection of protected areas; (d) The establishment of an institutional and legal framework adapted to the water sector through better control of pollution and protection of aquatic ecosystems.</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>None</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>		
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Output 1.1, 1.2., 1.3</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>		
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>		

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2002 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The government's policy for environment and living environment is to ensure the prevention, protection, and preservation of the ecosystems against all kinds of nuisance (liquid, gaseous, and solid). Specifically, it consists in: (i) preserving a sound living environment; (ii) fighting against the degradation of the biologic diversity and the eco-systems; and (iii) managing all kinds of waste in a sustainable fashion; and (iv) raising awareness, training and educating the population in environment protection.</i> ○ <i>The strategy regarding the environment protection and preservation rests on: (i) the implementation of drainage, cleaning up, and improvement of housing, fight against all forms of atmospheric pollution and the degradation of the ozone layer on the one hand, and the access to basic urban services on the other hand (drinkable water; hygienic toilets, renewable energy etc.); (ii) a better protection of animal-life, flora, rivers, and lagoons; (iii) improvement in the pre-collection, the collection, and the dumping of waste; (iv) enhancing the value and transforming waste as a source of job creation; and (v) the implementation of the PNAE. These actions will be accompanied by an adequate program of information, education, and advising.</i> ○ <i>In the framework of the implementation of the guiding forestry plan 1988-2015, a forestry sectoral project was formulated and executed in 1996. At the end of this project, an assessment allowed the authorities to evaluate the forestry sector and to adopt a new framework for forest policy. This policy based on the conservation of the assets of Ivoirien forests. biodiversity and on the restoration of potential for production, based upon the following objectives and strategies.</i> ○ <i>These objectives are: (i) ensure the ownership transfer of natural trees to the local rural population as far as the management of the wood resources in rural areas; (ii) guarantee the participation of wood industrialists in the supply of the wood transformation units, by private investment in rural areas well as in listed forests; (iii) ensure the management of farming occupation in listed forests by centralizing the planning operations at best conserved spaces in the listed forests; (iv) enhance the value of the environmental potential; (v) ensure the organisation of the forestry sector, in particular the management of protected areas and listed forests, the coordination and the continued attention to forestry policy.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the Interim PRS? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Ivory Coast is rich in natural resources that have been seriously degraded.</i> ○ <i>The degradation of the forest has affected biological diversity clearance of forests for extensive agriculture, bush fires ,as principal source of domestic energy (71% of the requirements in energy were covered in 1990 by the wood consumption of heating).</i> ○ <i>All forest ecosystems apart from the protected zones are practically disturbed.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Un controlled industrial development has caused water resources pollution through effluents.</i> ○ <i>The insufficient management of solid waste in the urban environments, in particular in Abidjan, creates serious problems of pollution.</i> ○ <i>There is lack of capacity to manage and process waste. Increasing poverty contribute to environmental pollution.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>European Commission Country Environment Profile, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Since the beginning of the 20th century vegetation of Ivory Coast has changed much under the influence of the action of the man. Though improper use of natural resources. Majority of the mangroves are degraded following the use of their wood for the manuring of fish and domestic needs.</i> ○ <i>The marine ecosystems today are strongly polluted since there is no adequate treatment of polluting waste coming from the domestic activities, industrial, agricultural, mining and maritime.</i> ○ <i>Ivory Coast biodiversity, is characterized by important richness. However, growth of the population at the rate of 3.5% per annum, the expansion agriculture, deforestation, and the demolition of trees for the charcoal is destroying the habitats.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Democratic Republic Congo

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2008-2012 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? FAO <i>Key UNDAF priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1. <i>Promoting good governance and consolidating peace</i>• Outcome 2. <i>Consolidating macroeconomic stability and economic growth</i>• Outcome 3. <i>Improving access to social services and reducing vulnerability</i>• Outcome 4. <i>Combating HIV/AIDS; and (v) promoting community dynamics</i> <i>Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation:</i> Not stated			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Climate Change				
Outcome		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
Country Programme Outcome 1 Natural resources are managed in a sustainable manner on the basis of legal codes.		FAO	FAO Other: 4,650,000.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Percentage of new contracts and concessions on forest exploitation based on international standards <i>50% by 2008/90% by 2010</i>• Percentage of mining agreements revised to reflect market reality <i>50% by 2008/80% by 2010</i>• Percentage of new contracts and concessions on natural resource exploitation with environment protection clauses <i>50% by 2008/90% by 2010</i>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of invalid concessions cancelled • Number of new mining contracts and concessions based on new procedures 	
	Country Programme Output An EITI action plan as required under the initiative is adopted and implemented over the medium term. <i>The numbering is not clear, hence it is not included in the country template</i>	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output The moratorium on new forestry concessions is maintained until agreed conditions for lifting it are met including completion of the legal review of forestry concessions and adoption of a participatory, three-year zoning plan for new concessions.	FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2008, management and policy advise is provided to stakeholders on awarding forest concessions (FAO) • By 2009, technical advise is provided to stakeholders on a conservation law (FAO) • By 2009, technical advise is provided to stakeholders on criteria for the selection of an independent observer (FAO) • By 2009, technical advise is provided to stakeholders on defining of the mandate for the environment agency (FAO) • By 2010, technical advise is provided to stakeholders on aligning certification mechanisms with current standards in the international wood market (FAO) • By 2009, advocacy is undertaken with stakeholders to put concessions recovered under the conversion process to competitive bid (FAO) • By 2011, technical advise is provided to stakeholders on a three year plan for the transparent allocation of new concessions (FAO) 	
	Country Programme Output The legal review of forestry concessions is completed and published and the review's recommendations, including cancellation of invalid concessions, are implemented.	FAO	NIA		
	Country Programme Outputs A third-party observer to assist the forestry administration with controls on the ground is recruited and deployed.	FAO	NIA		
	Country Programme Outputs The 2004 fiscal reforms are	FAO	NIA		By 2012, advocacy is undertaken with

	implemented and 40 percent of forest revenues are transferred to local entities.			stakeholders to secure funding for the environment agency (FAO)	
	Country Programme Output Key implementation decrees for the Forest Code and the new law on nature conservation are adopted.	FAO	NIA		
	Country Programme Output Participatory forest zoning with a focus on protection traditional user rights and the environment is launched.	FAO	NIA		
	Country Programme Output Key parks and World Heritage Sites, particularly those with endangered or endemic species, are rehabilitated.		NIA		
	Country Programme Output Sustainable forest management plans in all remaining concessions are implemented.	FAO	NIA		
	Country Programme Output New contract and financing models for promoting carbon, biodiversity and other environmental services are piloted.	FAO	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Outputs Key elements and analysis of existing partnership agreements in the mining sector are published and relevant agreements are revised in line with international standards.	NIA	NIA	NIA	

	Country Programme Outputs A business and reform plan for GECAMINES is adopted.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output Adequate and transparent procedures for the award of new mining rights for exploration and production are developed and adopted.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outputs The capacity of personnel responsible for controlling the mining sector is strengthened.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output Specialized firms to manage the mining cadastre and ensure mine inspections for a three-year period are recruited and deployed.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output Decrees for implementing the Mining Code are adopted.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outputs A reform plan for plan for all other public enterprises in the mining sector is adopted.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outputs A certification mechanism for natural resources is developed.	FAO	NIA	NIA
	Observations	Several activities, categorized into short term, medium term and UNDAF activities. Indicators are consolidated at outcome levels. It seems UNDAF activities read as indicators. The outputs are not numbered. No specific implementing		

	agencies are stated for each output. Numbering not clear.
	<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes these include gender, environment, social inclusion, HIV and AIDS.</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Output: Key elements and analysis of existing partnership agreements in the mining sector are published and relevant agreements are revised in line with international standards.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> <p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>None</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> <p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA)</p> <p><i>Not applicable</i></p>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy Paper, 2006</p> <p>Period covered: <i>Not stated</i></p> <p>Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i></p> <p>Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>PRS objectives include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rebuilding institutions. This will entail strengthening the institutional capacities of the administrations with responsibility for forests and the conservation of nature (training, professional retraining, compensation, equipment, technical assistance, infrastructure rehabilitation, etc.</i> <i>Ensuring the participation of all stakeholders. All parties must be involved, both within the country and abroad, inasmuch as the Congolese forest is subjected to a whole array of varied and sometimes divergent expectations. These include, among others, the governmental authorities, civil society (NGOs, local communities), the private sector, local entities (provinces and territories), international cooperation (cooperation agencies, donors, international development NGOs).</i> <i>Promoting local forest management methods. This entails assistance to small, family or community-based forestry enterprises, which contribute to poverty reduction, and the development of community-level forests by acknowledging the rights of communities themselves to manage the forests which they have traditionally inhabited and utilized.</i> <i>Preserving biodiversity and environmental services. This includes the rehabilitation and expansion of the network of protected areas (parks) and the</i>

	<p>preservation of the biodiversity outside the protected areas (fauna).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To protect the environment so as to consolidate the necessary link between safeguarding the environment and the pursuit of development, the Government will implement a strategy focused on the following priority actions: (i) conducting an ongoing public awareness and education program on safeguarding the environment; (ii) implementing the strategy on the conservation of biodiversity, in particular through the protection and restoration of plant cover; (iii) defense of the natural forests and expansion of afforested areas; and (iv) implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the protection and conservation of water and water resources, and maintaining environmental health, as well as the prevention of natural disasters. ○ Institutional mechanisms and appropriate incentives will be put in place to promote the involvement of the private sector and other non-State bodies in environmental management and preservation. ○ The DRC ranks first in Africa from the standpoint of the size of its forests and, more importantly, in preservation of the global environment. ○ The forests are essential to the survival and development of the Congolese. Within this population, special mention should be made of the indigenous peoples living at the edge of the forest principally from the natural products from the forest's biodiversity, used both for their food, housing, and health, and for wood-based energy (80 percent of all the energy consumed in the country). ○ The DRC is among the ten countries with the greatest mega biodiversity in the world, with 480 species of mammals, 565 species of birds, 1,000 species of fish, 350 species of reptiles, 220 species of batrachians, and over 10,000 angiosperms, of which 3,000 are endemic. This rich capital has not been spared by the various conflicts and their devastating effects on the fauna and flora. Thousands of hectares of forests have been degraded, resulting in loss of biodiversity. The protected areas have been subject to thievery, smuggling, and poaching. ○ Some 40 million of the poorest Congolese depend upon the forest for their food, materials, energy, and medicine. As the Government is cognizant of the potential of the forestry sector and the role it can play in revitalizing the economy and combating poverty, it has set itself the objective of restructuring this sector in order to guarantee its sustainable exploitation and make it one of the principal income sources in the country. Among other things, this will entail: (i) better regulation and streamlining of the granting of forestry concessions; (ii) promoting controlled industrial exploitation that can create new jobs and generate incomes through trade in wood, charcoal, and a wide range of non-timber products; and (iii) involve abutting and local communities in the management and protection of forests and the environment in order to enhance their rights and improve their living conditions through the benefits that will accrue. ○ The forestry sector is characterized by: (i) haphazard exploitation of biodiversity, owing to the weakness of the institutions in charge of the forests, conservation, and the protection of nature; (ii) failure to apply the Forestry Code and the Law on the Conservation of Nature; (iii) the freezing of forestry concessions for speculative purposes owing to political clientism, and the low level of the area-based royalty; (iv) failure to comply with the regulations in force for the commercial exploitation of forests and protected areas; and (v) the exclusion of local communities from the management and sharing of the resources generated by the forest. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? No • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? Yes, <i>Biodiversity, Climate Change</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Environment concern is rational exploitation of natural resources, particularly forest resources and protection surfaces of biodiversity, improvement of drinking water.</i> ◦ <i>The biodiversity in national parks in the East and the North-East should be closed for more than one year to encourage ecological reconstitution due to the destruction caused by massive movement people and irrational exploitation during years of conflicts e.g. Virunga park.</i> ◦ <i>DRC must benefit from its immense surface water reserves and out of subsoil water to facilitate the access with drinking water to all its citizens.</i> ◦ <i>Need for improvement in living conditions among Congolese populations. In Kinshasa the capital majority of the inhabitants live in deplorable conditions because of the insufficiency or of the inexistence of public infrastructures and of utility services. Networks of drainage worn are almost non-existent.</i> ◦ <i>Government had worked out in 1999 an Environmental Action Plan together action plan of biological diversity. And, vis-à-vis strong speculation of the resources forest, a new forest code.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environment Profile, 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Gas emission with effect of greenhouse and other polluting gases: The most polluting industries are mainly the cement factories, metallurgical industries, chemical and refrigerating industries, as well as extraction industries of extraction. Most of the polluting industries located in Katanga (Lubumbashi, Kipushi, Kolwezi and Likasi); followed by cement factories (Lukala and Kimpese in Low-Congo; Lubudi, Likasi and Kalieme in Katanga), chemical industries (Likasi and Kinshasa) and oil (Low-Congo: Muanda).</i> ◦ <i>Quality of surface water, there is no network to follow-up of on the quality of water surface. Pollution in from the mining industrial activities.</i> ◦ <i>Impacts of the mining activities, pollution from water used for washing ores, effluents of the enrichment and treatment plants.</i> ◦ <i>Deforestation, concentrated in Mayombe, in the areas centered on Mbandaka, Gemena, Lisala-Bumba, Kisangani, Isiro, Kindu and Lodja, The industrial forestry development is localised along the great rivers of the central Basin which allow the evacuation of wood towards Kinshasa. There control and review of forest concessions to slow down the process.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in the NEA? <i>Not stated</i>

Egypt

UNDAF

or

PCNA

PDNA

Current period covered: 2007-2011

Expected reviews and evaluation: Annual reviews

Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated

Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes

What are the leading and participating agencies?

UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, World Bank, ILO, IFAD, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, UNIFEM

Key UNDAF priorities:

- Outcome 1: By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved.
- Outcome 2: By 2011, unemployment and underemployment are reduced and worst forms of child labour are eliminated.
- Outcome 3: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved.
- Outcome 4: By 2011, women's participation in the workforce, political sphere and in public life is increased and all their human rights are increasingly fulfilled.
- Outcome 5: By 2011, democratic institutions and practices are firmly established and a culture of human rights through active citizenship is prevalent.

Estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: US\$ 340 million

Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):

Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Disasters and Conflicts

Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2011, state's performance and accountability in programming, implementing and coordinating actions, especially those that reduce exclusion, vulnerabilities and gender disparities, are improved.	FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNIC.	Ex-Com core: 9,925,000 Other: 45,965,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual National Development Plans incorporate gender responsive budgets for human development with a specific focus on the most vulnerable groups. Baseline: The plan for 2005-2006 only indicated overall budget figures for education, health, WES, economic and cultural projects.
Country Programme Outcome 1 Government and nongovernmental Organisations are better equipped to fulfill citizens' rights and MDGs at	FAO, IFAD, ILO, IMF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNIC.		

	the local level in a well planned and coordinated manner.			
	Country Programme Output 1.9 Enhanced capacity of government to integrate sustainable development, environmental and natural resources management into national development frameworks and sector strategies.	UNDP, FAO, IMF, World Bank, WHO	NA	
	Country Programme Output 1.10 Disaster Contingency Plan developed and formally established.	WFP, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, World Bank, WHO	NIA	NIA
	Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance, Resource Efficiency			
	UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2011, regional human development disparities are reduced, including reducing the gender gap, and environmental sustainability improved.		NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 3 Access to and sustainable management of natural resources improved.	FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UN HABITAT, World Bank, WFP. A National Sustainable Development Committee will be formed.	Ex-Com core: 8,591,000 Other: 29,852,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land area protected to maintain biological diversity. Baseline: 10 % (2005) (CCA, 2005): Cultivated land as percentage of total land area and in feddans. Baseline: 3.4 % of land area 113.200 feddans (2003) (EHDR, 2005).
	Country Programme Outputs 3.1 Sustainable use of natural resources for income-generating activities promoted to improve food security, health and livelihoods.	WFP, FAO, IFAD, UNDP, World Bank.	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food self-sufficiency ratio (Percentage). Baseline: 82.3 % (2003) (EHDR, 2005) Food import dependency ratio (Percentage). Baseline: 14.4 % (2003) (EHDR, 2005)

	Country Programme Outputs 3.2: Local governments and communities empowered to better manage natural resources (water, air, land, biodiversity, ecosystems, etc.).	IFAD, UNDP, WFP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Per capita share of fresh water. Baseline: 860 (2004) (EHDR, 2005) Daily per capita share of drinking water (Covering over 90% of the population). Baseline: 275 litres (2005) (CCA 2005)
	Country Programme Outputs 3.3 Access to energy services and cleaner fuels in rural areas increased.	UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total electricity consumption. Baseline: 74.1 billions of kw /hour (2002-03) (EHDR, 2005)
	Country Programme Outputs 3.4 Trans-boundary dialogue and regional cooperation on management of shared resources promoted.	UNDP, FAO, World Bank	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of countries involved in trans-boundary environmental initiatives. Baseline: 10 countries in Nile Basin Initiative.
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance			
	Country Programme Outcome 4: Institutional capacity building for environmental sustainability improved.	FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank A National Sustainable Development Committee will be formed.	Ex-Com core: 2,471,000 Other: 4,875,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The executive regulations of the Environmental Law n. 44 define the role and responsibilities of the EEAA. Baseline: Existing regulations do not define the role of the EEAA. Sustainable Development Committee in place and overseeing all sustainable environmental issues including the compliance with national and international laws and conventions. Baseline: Sustainable Development Committee not yet in place.
	Country Programme Outputs 4.1 Government and public awareness on global and national environmental issues increased.	UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, World Bank		
	Country Programme Outputs 4.2 National capacity to comply with international environmental conventions strengthened.	UNDP, UNIDO		
	Country Programme Outputs 4.3 National capacity to enforce environmental laws improved.	UNDP, World Bank		
	Country Programme Outputs 4.4: NGOs and local communities engagement in small scale environmental projects supported.	UNDP		

Thematic area: Climate Change and Resource Efficiency – Sustainable Production and Consumption			
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
Country Programme Outcome 5: Pollution levels reduced.	UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank	Ex-Com core: 1,500,000 Other: 22,225,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbon- dioxide emissions per capita. Baseline: 201 metric tons (2001) (CCA, 2005) GDP per unit of energy use. Baseline: 4.6 USD (CCA, 2005) Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons. Baseline: 1.335 metric tons (2001) (CCA, 2005)
Country Programme Outputs 5.1: Low-emission technologies, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced fossil fuel technologies, promoted.	UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank	NIA	
Country Programme Outputs 5.2: Appropriate and innovative pollution abatement techniques and approaches introduced, including cleaner production systems.	UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank	NIA	
Country Programme Outputs 5.3: Access to energy investment through the Clean Development Mechanism and public-private partnerships increased.	UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank	NIA	
Country Programme Outputs 5.4 International agreements complied with in relation to pollution reduction and climate change.	UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank	NIA	
Observations	Indicators consolidated at outcome level		

Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:

- Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? *No*
- Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? *Country Programme Outputs 4.2 and 5.4.*
- Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? *No*

	<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> <p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>
<p>National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)</p>	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goals Status Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Egypt suffers from water, air, and noise pollution, solid waste management is still a problem in some governorates.</i> ◦ <i>World Bank study on cost assessment of environmental degradation, estimates the damage cost of environmental degradation in Egypt at LE 10-19 billion per year or 3.2-6.4 percent of GDP.</i> ◦ <i>The National Environmental Action Plan 2002/2017 recognises the gravity of Egypt's multifaceted environmental problems, and emphasises the changes needed in areas of water, sanitation, energy and biodiversity.</i> ◦ <i>The National Plan of 1997-2017 states that the ultimate goal is "attaining development that is economically, politically, and environmentally sustainable".</i> ◦ <i>The Ministry of Environmental Affairs seeks integrating the environmental dimension in all national policies, plans, and programs relevant to the protection of human health and management of national resources.</i> ◦ <i>Major environmental challenges include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Policy makers should be convinced that poor people are not only part of the problem, but also part of the solution.</i> ◦ <i>Strengthening environmental institutions and enforcing a sound environmental behavior.</i> ◦ <i>The major challenge is to curb the population problem and the increasing demand for natural resources.</i> ◦ <i>Absence of consistent monitoring system of environment health indicators.</i> ◦ <i>Environmental education and awareness activities have had little impact on environmental friendly behavior of citizens.</i> ◦ <i>Priorities for Development Assistance.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>In order to ensure environmental sustainability, the following issues should be supported by the international community:</i> ◦ <i>Capacity building for environmental planning and management as a tool to achieve sustainable development.</i> ◦ <i>Bridging geographical disparities and guaranteeing equal access to resources and services.</i> ◦ <i>Increasing the level of environmental awareness through the encouragement of consumer awareness initiatives and community based environmental intervention.</i> ◦ <i>Develop alternative sources of energy, especially solar.</i> ◦ <i>Increase efforts on water demand management.</i> ◦ <i>Curbing the population growth.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Implementing Urban Observatories to report on slum conditions and manage policy related to water, sanitation as well as housing and land tenure.</i> ○ <i>Implement urban development strategies to guide local action.</i> ○ <i>Monitor national participatory policy implementation in urban and environmental development efforts.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The government continues to give attention to critical areas of development, such as health and education, access to water and sanitation as well as improving the livelihood of the most deprived segments of the population. However, the pace of progress towards these targets varies among the goals; fast and sustained in some areas (child and maternal mortality, water and sanitation), at acceptable levels for others (education and poverty reduction), while somewhat more slowly in others (women empowerment, and the environment).</i> ○ <i>The CCA analysis was done in accordance with three broad themes: Governance, Environment and Poverty, Environment, Water and Sanitation, Pollution (air, solid waste, water, industrial), Energy, Biodiversity and Natural Resources Urban planning.</i> ○ <i>Through the Millennium Declaration countries accept that poverty can only be truly defeated by improving the human capabilities in education, health, women's emancipation and protection of the environment.</i> ○ <i>Egypt's achievements and future plans in economic growth, poverty reduction and social protection will be undermined unless the environment and natural resources upon which society depends is protected and preserved.</i> ○ <i>National Environment Action Plan in 1992. This was the first policy instrument that attempted to mobilize government and donor resources to address the environmental problems and put in place the legislative infrastructure to manage and protect Egypt's environmental resources.</i> ○ <i>The adoption of the Environmental Protection Law (1994) added to this legislative framework, while the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency, which was established in 1982 to promote and protect the Egyptian environment, has had its powers expanded.</i> ○ <i>Egypt is a signatory to 64 multilateral environmental agreements related to different issues such as industrial pollution, oil pollution, climate change, ozone depletion, biodiversity and hazardous substances.</i> ○ <i>Civil society in general plays an important role in environmental protection and there are more than 270 environmental NGOs in Egypt.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes. <i>None</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>N</i>
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Equatorial Guinea

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2008-2012 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i> Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNESCO</i> <i>Key UNDAF priorities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1: In 2012, number of people who live under the poverty line is substantially reduced.</i>• <i>Outcome 2: The quality of basic social services improved significantly.</i>• <i>Outcome 3: Women's rights and children improved by national institutions.</i>• <i>Outcome 4: Capacities of state and civil society improved and work effectively.</i> <i>Estimate cost of UNDAF implementation: not stated</i>			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	Thematic areas: <i>Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management.</i>			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 4 State and civil society institutions capabilities improved for effective operation.		NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National plan to fight deforestation and soil degradation operational.• National Environmental Management plan updated and applied.	
Country Programme Outcome 4.5 Improved capacities for sustainable management of natural resources, environment, water, and forests.	NIA	NIA		
Country Programme Output 4.5.1 Environnement management instruments adapted to international standards.	UNDP/FAO	UNDP US \$ 100,000 US \$ 0.5 millions GEF	<u>Indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A number of national instruments adapted to international standards.	

				<u>Baseline:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Majority of instruments of management of the environment are not adapted to the international standards.
	Country Programme Output 4.5.2 Improved inventory of natural resources, environmental degradation and risks available for wider dissemination.	UNDP FAO UNICEF	UNDP US \$ 100,000 US \$ 0.5 millions GEF UNICEF 200,000 USD	<u>Indicators</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A number of improved inventories for natural resources, environmental degradation Percentage of the population formed on the natural stock management <u>Baseline:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There is one weak knowledge on and the natural risk stock management of the deterioration of the environment
	Country Programme Output 4.5.3 Access to clean drinking water and basic cleaning practised, and environmental protection practised in 100 pre-schools pre-school and primary education.	UNICEF	UNICEF 800,000 USD	
	Country Programme Outputs 4.5.4 Sustainable energy technologies adopted and rural communities capacities improved to manage them in 4 pilot villages.	UNDP	UNDP US \$ 100,000 US \$ 0.5 millions GEF	<u>Indicators</u> A number of pilot villages having profited durable technologies and energy services <u>Baseline:</u> The majority of the rural zones do not have electricity
	Observations	Information on some indicators missing		
Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i>				
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Not stated</i>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
	Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forests, cover approximately 60% of the country with in 1995. These forests are characterized by rich and diverse ecosystems, with flora and fauna. Between years 1991 and 1992, more than 100 new species of plants were discovered. The specimens have been conserved in the Herbario Nacional, created by the Project of Conservation and Rational Use of the Forest Ecosystems of Equatorial Guinea (CUREF). These forests are threatened by the oil extraction which causes environmental contamination with toxic chemicals. Challenges to achieving theMDG goals. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of effective enforcement and regulation of environmental Law in Equatorial Guinea. Lack of enough specialized human resources in the protection of environment. Lack of sensitization of population on the advantages that contributes to the protection and conservation of environment. The lack of systems of treatment of toxic chemicals generated by the petroliferous operation and of the solid waastes coming from the homes. Progress made: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The institutionalization of the environmental sector by creation of the Ministry of Fishing and Environment. The creation of the national institutes of Desarrollo Forestal (INDEFOR) and Protection of Protected Areas (INAP). Creating 13 protected areas, that represent 18.5% of the national territory. The promulgation, in 2003, of the Regulating Law of Environment. The ratification by the Government of the international treaties in the matter of Environment and Conservation of the Nature The creation of the Environment Faculty on the National University of Equatorial Guinea. Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The basis of Strategic Document of Country 2007-2013 and National Indicative Program stresses the reform of the legal system, within the framework of the strategy to fight against poverty. The environmental sector should supplement and support the application of the environmental laws and to reinforce the capacities of the institutions in this field.</i> ○ <i>Programs involving Agencies of the United Nations with an environmental interest include L Program local development (UNDP), Projet of support to the woman rural (UNICEF), 2 projects (FAO) for development of artisanal fishing and projects Telefood (FAO). UNDP is promoting the approval of Project of ecotourism and sustainable development in Equatorial Guinea.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Eritrea

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: .2007-2011 Expected reviews and evaluation: UNDAF annual review meetings an Evaluation of the UNDAF involving impartial experts will take place during the fourth year (2010) of the UNDAF cycle. Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, OCHA, UNAIDS, UNIDO, UN HABITAT <i>Key UNDAF priorities :</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1. Equitable access and utilization of quality basic social services with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.• Outcome 2. Planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation capacities are improved at national, regional and local levels to address shortfalls towards attainment of MDG targets and implementation of the MD.• Outcome 3. Access to adequate and quality food at all times with emphasis on vulnerable groups.• Outcome 4. Reintegration and security of livelihoods and access to basic social services for IDPs, expellees, returnees and other war-and-drought-affected people.• Outcome 5. Gender equality of opportunities, rights, benefits and obligations in all areas of life. <i>Total cost of UNDAF implementation US\$ 90 million.</i>			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			

Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Climate Change			
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 3 By providing access to adequate food at all times for 10% of the poor by 2011.			Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Level of malnutrition in the country Baseline <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NSS level of malnutrition (current to be noted)
Country Programme Outcome 3.1 Enhanced decision (policy) making on food security by 2008.		FAO will assist the Government in sourcing funds UNDP RR 350,000 OR 700,000 UNICEF resources WFP (due to the WFP's transitional stage no	Indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reference to food security related data sets and sources in policy documents and statements Baseline <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Current available food security related data

			financial commitment expressed)	
	Country Programme Output 3.1.1 Food Security Strategy Paper operationalised and converted into plans, programmes and projects.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operationalised Government plans <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NFSS current status of operation <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies, plans and programmes prepared and updated <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of policies, plans and programmes requiring development/updating. <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of procedures and regulations prepared/updated <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures and regulations requiring updates <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of data at 80% of current level <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information of agricultural and environmental census conducted at national level <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of ground water availability (recharge) • Hectares of forested area <p>Baseline</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current ground water table levels in zobas, sub zobas,. • Statistics of soil erosion (studies to be investigated). <p>Indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of households with access to
	Country Programme Output 3.1.2 Strategies, policies, plans, programmes and projects related to agriculture, fisheries and water developed /updated.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.1.3 Regulatory procedures related to Agriculture, Fisheries and Water developed.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2 Support development and protection of the environment and national resources by 2011.	NIA	UNDP RR 3,350,000 OR 1,500,000 FAO will assist the Government in sourcing funds.	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1 By 2011 renewable energy promoted and diversified.	UNDP	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.2 By 2011 productivity improved through sustainable land and	UNDP, FAO	NIA	

	watershed management practices.			renewable energy sources. Baseline • Current no. of households with access to renewable. Indicators • Area of land managed. Baseline • Current size of land/watershed treated energy
	Country Programme Output 3.2.3 Accession of Eritrea to global conventions and international agreements on the environment.	UNDP, FAO	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.4 Coastal, island and marine resources identified for maximum sustainable yield (MSY).	FAO, UNDP	NIA	
	Observations	Information on finances missing and not clear.		
UNDAF results should be categorized according to UNEP thematic areas in the MTS: Climate change, Ecosystem management, Environmental governance, Harmful substances and hazardous wastes, Disasters and Conflicts, Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. Please consult MTS for further details.				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i>• Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Output 3.2.3.</i>• Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>				
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i>• Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i>• List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>• List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>				
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>				

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Severe recurrent drought and war of independence, environmental deterioration in Eritrea reached an alarming stage. Other factors that aggravated the degradation of the environment are: population growth, poverty, traditional land tenure system and negative past government policies in regard to the environment.</i> ○ <i>After independence, the Government gave due attention to the proper conservation and use of the environment and this has been reflected in its Macro-policy document, which was made public in 1994.</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Policies/legislation for the different environmental issues is in a process of being legalized as preparation of programs and action plans at national and regional levels have been put in place.</i> ○ <i>In Eritrea, the impact of climate change, soil erosion, deforestation, depletion of water resources, ecosystem degradation and loss of biodiversity are critical issues. Sustainable development in Eritrea can only be achieved if proper measures are taken to protect vegetation, wildlife and marine resources, and the land is protected by means of proper land use planning and management.</i> ○ <i>Land is almost the sole source of income for more than 80% of the Eritrean population and land degradation is a serious problem. The main forms of land use in Eritrea are agriculture and pastoralism. The poor shallow soils and torrential rains exacerbate soil erosion. The annual net rate of soil loss from croplands is estimated at 15-35 tons/ha/year and this is attributed to two main factors namely inadequate land management practices and drought. The consequence of land degradation, coupled with inadequate and erratic rainfall, is reflected in the decline of crop yields, which is occurring at the rate of 0.5 % per annum.</i> ○ <i>Clean fresh water is essential for human health and welfare. The increasing health and economic costs associated with declining water quality and availability have the greatest impact on the poor. One key issue that requires due attention is the management of rural water supply points (RWSP). At present, it is estimated that about 20 percent of RWSPs are non-functioning, largely due to lack of maintenance and poor management. 59.7% of the rural population has access to safe drinking water.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Ethiopia

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2007 – 2011 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? WB, UNIDO, ILO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, FAO, IFAD. <i>Key UNDAF priorities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1. Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security• Outcome 2. Basic Social Services and Human Resources• Outcome 3. HIV/AIDS• Outcome 4. Good Governance• Outcome 5. Enhanced Economic Growth <i>Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation:</i>			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management				
Outcome		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome: Basic Social Services and Human Resources By 2011, UN agencies will have significantly supported national efforts to achieve MDGs relating to improved and equitable access and utilization of decentralized social services, including those for health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, by developing capacities of both those responsible for service delivery, and those who demand and use such services, while giving special focus to the most vulnerable				

	and marginalized groups.			
	Country Programme Outcome 4 Access to and utilization of safe water, environmental sanitation and hygiene services strengthened.	UNICEF	UNICEF: \$ 100,000,000 UNAIDS: \$50,000 IAEA: \$500,000 FAO: \$6,000,000	4.1 Number of people provided with access to improved water sources - UN intervention only Baseline 0; Target: 6 million 4.2 Number of people provided with access to improved sanitation facilities - UN intervention only Baseline 0; Target: 6 mil people 4.3 Number of schools provided with access to water - UN intervention only Baseline 0; Target 800 4.4 Number of schools provided with separate latrine for girls and boys – UN intervention only Baseline 0; Target 800
	Country Programme Output 4.1 Contribution to increase access to water supply and sanitation services in 650 health facilities.	UNICEF	NIA	NIA
	Observations			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under UNDAF Country Outcome: “Humanitarian Response, Recovery and Food Security” there is a list of “areas of enhanced collaboration that have been selected as they already are or will be areas around which the agencies commit to coordinate more particularly and actively. These areas may lead to joint programmes at a later stage. The facilitating agency will ensure that the proper momentum is maintained within the UN system and dialogue with the stakeholders established): Specifically “Area 2” includes: Better community management of natural resources including participatory community-based water-shed management, irrigation (including in refugee impacted and resettlement areas) to enhance rural income, agro-biodiversity and the supply of fuel wood, fodder and construction materials through conservation and sustainable utilization at grassroots level (FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, IFAD). Leading agency: WFP <p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? No. Cross-cutting issues: Gender, Good 			

	<p><i>Governance, Population, HIV/AIDS, and Information and Communications Technology</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>Not stated</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> <p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Not stated</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>See list</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>See list</i> <p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>
<p>National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)</p>	<p>Title: Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction Program, 2002 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The overarching objective of the government's poverty reduction strategy is to reduce poverty through at the same time maintaining macroeconomic stability. According to HICE 1999/2000, poverty head count ratio is projected to decline by about 10 %(about 4 percentage points) by the end of the poverty reduction strategy program period (2004/05) from its 1999/00 level of 44 percent. Real GDP is targeted to grow by at least 7 percent on average during the program period. While recognising the seriousness of the challenge, the Government is committed to and works towards meeting the Millennium Development Goals</i> <i>Land degradation and other environmental problems cannot be effectively tackled at the individual homestead level. Therefore, the Environmental Policy's focus is action at the local community level. It starts from the premise that local communities have an innate motivation to use the environment sustain ably, but that the motivation can surface only if full participation and autonomy of decision-making are assured.</i> <i>Priority areas of action in environment and development include the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Strengthen and expand on-going efforts to address the critical problem of land degradation with its attendant problems of deforestation, overgrazing, soil erosion, loss of soil structure and hydrological cycle disruption; priority to highly degraded, drought prone, food insecure areas.</i> <i>Strengthen regulatory and institutional capacity.</i> <i>Strengthen measures under implementation to preserve, develop, manage and sustain ably use biodiversity resources</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental degradation in Ethiopia is closely related to the recurrence of droughts, food insecurity, and declining farm productivity. Currently, the country reports about 15 million people affected by drought. It is now widely accepted that much of the hunger in Ethiopia has to do with the human factor exploiting the environment in an unsustainable manner. Soil depletion, deforestation and absence of irrigation contributed to an alarming decline in the fertility of land, making farming a difficult and risky enterprise.</i> ○ <i>The issue of slum dwellers needs to be addressed in more detail. It will take the cooperation of all involved in the fight and the less fortunate people themselves, to overcome this situation. According to the UN-HABITAT "Guide to Monitoring Target 11: Improving the lives of 100 million slum dwellers", more than 70 percent of the least developed countries (LDCs) and of sub-Saharan Africa's urban population lived in slums in 2001, and this is set to increase unless there is substantial intervention.</i> ○ <i>The improvement in the lives of slum dwellers cannot be fully achieved without the success of the MDGs.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>MDG Needs Assessment, 2005 (this was used as an alternative to developing a CCA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The CCA is relatively weak on environmental considerations apart from analysis of the water sector. It does however mention that widespread and deepening environmental degradation undermines prospects of fighting poverty and achieving sustainable development in Ethiopia. Halting and reversing environmental degradation and developing the necessary infrastructure for a sustainable but profitable use of natural resources requires interventions in several areas including: watershed management, reversing deforestation, increasing the provision of irrigation and other water management techniques, reducing biomass dependency and expanding the supply of energy, developing rural infrastructure such as community feeder roads.</i> ○ <i>On the water sector, key issues concern: clarifying the Institutional Framework with Respect to Roles and Responsibilities; Increasing Private Sector Support Particularly in Smaller Towns by amending the regulatory environment and creating a more favourable environment for private sector involvement; Study Design and Building New Water Supply Systems in towns where they do not exist; and rehabilitation of defective water supply infrastructures where they are already established; Support infrastructural investments with complementary interventions such as the enhancement of the capacity of regional bureaus to implement the regional water supply programs.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>European Commission Country Environment Profile, 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Soil erosion and degradation remains one of the most critical and far ranging environmental issues affecting the country. As a result of population increases, increased crop cultivation in marginal areas and increased livestock grazing pressure have also contributed to increased deforestation and soil erosion in the central highlands.</i> ○ <i>In the forested areas of the South and South West, deforestation is occurring at a sustained rate with major forestry threats including resettlement, commercial farming and fire. In the eastern and southern lowlands, commercial agricultural investments, rangeland enclosures, (re)-settlement schemes, charcoal production and the relentless expansion of very aggressive invasive alien species are having a profound and detrimental effect on the natural resources availability, the traditional rangeland management systems and institutions in place and ultimately the livestock based pastoralist livelihoods of the Afar, Somali and Boran people. In this respect, the current agro-fuel investment scramble taking place in many lowland areas does not bode well for the future and stability of pastoralist livelihoods in Ethiopia.</i> ○ <i>Ethiopia is one of the world biodiversity hotspots but also one of the most degraded ones. The diversity of ecosystems and the geographically isolated highlands and arid lowlands to the east mean that Ethiopia harbours unique and diverse biological diversity. The biogeography of the country is characterized by these two dominant features. The Ethiopian flora is rich both in species number (between 6500 and 7000 species) as well as in endemics. Ethiopia also represents one of the eight centres in the world where crop plant diversity is strikingly high.</i> ○ <i>As the centre of origin of Coffea arabica, Ethiopia is home to a unique pool of genetic diversity of this species, which is found mainly among stands of wild coffee in the rainforests of the West and South West. The increased clearing of coffee forests due to resettlement and commercial farming initiatives is resulting in the irreversible loss of unique and commercially valuable coffee genetic diversity.</i> ○ <i>Overall, invasive alien species are posing an increasing threat to biodiversity and to the economic well-being of the population in Ethiopia, threatening agricultural land and protected areas, aggressively invading pastoral areas, destroying natural pasture, displacing native trees, forming impenetrable thickets, and reducing grazing potential. To counter these multiple biodiversity threats, several in situ and ex situ conservation activities have been successfully launched by the Institute of Biodiversity</i>
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	<p><i>Conservation in partnership with farming communities.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Despite significant achievements (formulation and approval of the Environmental Policy of Ethiopia, establishment of the Environmental Protection Authority and the overall influence that it has had in pushing forward critical issues related to environmental protection and sustainable development, the implementation of the Conservation Strategy of Ethiopia and the promotion of various environment related policies have been characterised by significant gaps between policy and implementation and limited stakeholder participation, especially outside of the government.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Ghana

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2006-2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: Annual reviews, Mid term review 2008 and end-of-cycle evaluation Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? UNDP, FAO. UNIDO, UNU, UNEP			
	Key UNDAF priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ UNDAF Outcome 1: By 2010, the population of people in Ghana, particularly those living in the most deprived districts whose rights to health is fulfilled increased.○ UNDAF Outcome 2: By 100% gross enrolment ratio and gender equity in enrolment, retention and completion achieved in basis education by 2010 in the most deprived districts.○ UNDAF Outcome 3: Increased productive capacity for sustainable livelihoods especially in the most deprived districts by 2010.○ UNDAF Outcome 4: By 2010, national responses to HIV/AIDS strengthened.○ UNDAF Outcome 5: By 2010 policy, planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation processes at all levels are informed by an effective data management information system.○ UNDAF Outcome 6: By 201 Capacity for equitable and participatory governance systems made more effective at all levels and guided by human rights principles.			
	Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation:			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Climate Change			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNDAF Outcome 3. Increased productive capacity for sustainable livelihoods, especially in the most deprived districts by 2010.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 3.4 Sustainable use of natural resources and good environmental management promoted.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outputs 3.4.1	UNDP, FAO, UNIDO	US\$ 350,000	4.1.1. Draft regulatory framework available

	Establishment of regulatory framework for promoting sustainable use of natural resources.			by Dec 2006. Baseline: Regularly mechanisms and gaps as at Dec 2005.
	Country Programme Output 3.4.2 Community efforts to reduce poverty and conserve biodiversity strengthened through community-to-community learning exchanges and training of local entrepreneurs.	UNEP, UNFPA	US\$ 500,000	4.2.1. Number of communities involved. 4.2.2. Number of local entrepreneurs trained. Baseline: Number of communities engaged in practice as at Dec 2005. Number of local entrepreneurs trained as at Dec 2005.
	Country Programme Output 3.4.3 Access to rural energy services to support growth, equity and gender equality improved through energy efficiency renewable energy and technology demonstration projects.	UNDP, UNIDO, FAO	US1,000,000	4.3.1. Number of people by gender with access to rural energy services. 4.3.2. Number of programmes by types enhancing access to rural energy services. Baseline: Number of people with access to rural energy services as at Dec 2005. Number of programmes enhancing rural energy services as at Dec 2005.
	Observations	.		
<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i> • Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> 				
<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Output 4.2:</i> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> 				
<p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>				

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy II Period covered: 2006 – 2009 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental degradation is a major impediment to increased productivity and sustainability in agriculture associated with traditional farming practices.</i> ○ <i>To minimize the impact of environmental degradation, and in line with MDG 7, the intended interventions are aimed at restoring the degraded natural resources especially water and land, ensuring sustainable use of natural resources for economic growth, and protecting and conserving unique habitats, natural treasures and bio-diversity. To achieve these objectives, the strategies will include the following:</i> ○ <i>Environment: (i) initiate measures to stem land degradation and towards regulating the impact of climate variability/change; (ii) promote an efficient and accessible industrial and domestic waste management system that deals with the plastic menace and promotes composting; (iii) promote integrated ecosystem management as well as human centred biodiversity conservation initiatives; and (iv) promote the use of environmentally friendly technologies and practices. Others include enacting relevant environmental laws to protect the environment at all times, as well as ensuring the enforcement of the existing environmental laws; and development of multi-agency approach to enhance resource management and the environment.</i> ○ <i>Lands and forestry: (i) encourage reforestation of degraded forest and off-reserve areas; (ii) promote the development and use of alternative wood products, as well as plantation/woodlot development among communities; (iii) manage and enhance Ghana's land and permanent estate of forest and wildlife protected areas; (iv) ensure that socioeconomic activities are consistent with sound land administration practices; (v) develop a sustainable strategy for forest and wildlife to support eco-tourism and generate foreign exchange.</i> ○ <i>Fisheries: (i) ensure adequate scientific data for precautionary approach to fisheries management; (ii) establishment of co-management mechanisms for fisheries resources management; (iii) control of fishing effort; (iv) enhance fisheries resource of water bodies; (v) develop multi-agency approach to enhance resource management and the environment; and (vi) support effective monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) system to ensure compliance with laws and regulations on fisheries.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Friends of the Earth Ghana, Ghana Wildlife Society, Green Earth Organisation, CARE international, Conservation International, Third World Network</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report Period covered: Not stated Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated</p>
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(National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Ghana is estimated to have lost 79 percent of its forest cover since the beginning of the 20th century. Forest cover declined from 8.2 million at the beginning of the 20th century hectares at to 1.7 million hectares by the 21st century. Poor enforcement of regulations on natural resource utilization, inefficient management of forest reserves and the dependence on wood-fuel by the poor have contributed immensely to forest degradation at several levels.</i> ○ <i>Environmental resource degradation arising out of mining and manufacturing activities has been on the rise due to weak enforcement of environmental and mining laws. For instance, regulations on allowable cut on timber and regulations for surface mining are currently not rigorously enforced. Indeed, chainsaw operations for timber extractions had to be banned temporarily because of a lack of observance and enforcement of regulations.</i> ○ <i>A major challenge to formulating sustainable environmental programmes is the ability to balance genuine environmental concerns with stakeholders. Such tensions underline the operational difficulties in achieving effective enforcement and occur on several levels. One involves building capacity to enforce laws and regulations. Another implies formulating sustainable environmental policies that balance environmental priorities and concerns with the economic imperatives of stakeholders. A third ones calls for the adoption and effective implementation of sustainable population policies to reduce pressure on natural resources and minimize environmental degradation. Ultimately however, the overriding difficulty in formulating effective environmental policies is to obtain buy-in from stakeholders by involving them in the management of their natural resources.</i> ○ <i>The government's on-going strategy to address the challenges in natural resource management are largely embodied in the National Environmental Action Plan (1990-2000), the Forestry and Wildlife Policy, the Forestry Development Master Plan (1996-2000), the National Land Policy, the Science and Technology Policy (2000), and the Action Plan for Science and Technology Management.</i> ○ <i>The Forestry and Wildlife Policy of Ghana aims at conservation and the sustainable development of the nation's forest and wildlife resources. In collaboration with the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology and the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development, the Ministry of Lands and Forestry is currently implementing a comprehensive ten-year sector investment programme: the Natural Resource Management Programme. The objective of this programme is to protect, rehabilitate and sustainably manage the national land, forest and wildlife resources through collaborative management with the rural communities that collectively own these resources.</i> ○ <i>The PRS estimates the cost of improving environmental and natural resource management at approximately \$45 million. In the short term (i.e., 2002-2004) \$9.8 million will be required for providing material and financial support for re- afforestation of degraded forests, abandoned mining areas, and major river bank.</i> ○ <i>Traditional institutions should also be mobilised to support the creation of environmental trust funds and boost local stakeholder participation.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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<p>Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)</p>	<p>European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The Constitution of the 4th Republic, which came into force on 7th January 1993, is the fundamental law of Ghana and provides the basis from which all other laws are derived. Article 36 (9) on directive principles of state policy has a provision on the Environment, which states that: “The State shall take appropriate measures needed to protect and safeguard the national environment for posterity; and shall seek co-operation with other states and bodies for purposes of protecting the wider international environment for mankind” The foregoing therefore forms the basis on which the Government initiates policy actions and legislation to promote sound environmental protection and management.</i> ○ <i>Ghana’s Environmental Policy is the result of a series of Government actions initiated in March 1988 to put environmental issues on the priority agenda. Subsequent to this, an Environmental Action Plan (EAP) was drawn up which identified specific actions to be carried out to protect the environment and ensure better management of natural resources. The plan addresses itself to sustainable development issues as defined by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987 and provides a broad framework for the integration of environmental issues into development strategies and actions.</i> ○ <i>The National Environmental Policy (NEP) was adopted in 1991 to provide the framework for the implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan. The ultimate aim of the policy is to ensure sound management of the environment and the avoidance of exploitation of resources in ways that may result in irreparable damage to the environment.</i> ○ <i>The National Environmental Action Plan - The National Environmental Action Plan (1991) - based on an extensive review of the key sectors/issues underpinning the country’s economy and environmental sustainability (land management, forestry, wildlife, water management, marine and costal ecosystems, mining, manufactory industries, hazardous chemicals and human settlements).</i> ○ <i>The Forest and Wildlife Policy (1994) seeks to promote the conservation and sustainable use of the nation’s forest and wildlife resources. The policy seeks to bring the forest and wildlife sectors together for purposes of conservation through sustainable use.</i> ○ <i>The Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Development Strategy (1996) represents the agricultural strategy to improve human welfare and reduce poverty in the country. Its main purpose is to facilitate agriculture growth to 6% of the GDP to enable the economic growth that will contribute to make Ghana a middle-income country. Programmed for implementation over a ten year period (2001-2010),</i> ○ <i>The National Wildfire Policy seeks to promote the effective management of wildfires to guarantee the sustainable management of natural resources and the restoration of environmental quality. More specifically, it seeks to (1) ensure the prevention and control of wildfires, (2) introduce alternative resource management systems that will minimize the incidence and the effects of wildfires, (3) institute incentives and reward systems in wildfire management, and (4) promote user-focused research on wildfire management.</i> ○ <i>National Land Policy - The Land Policy of Ghana (1999, revised in 2002) aims at promoting “the judicious use of the nation’s land and all its natural resources by all sections of the Ghanaian society in support of various socio-economic activities undertaken in accordance with sustainable resource management principles and in maintaining viable ecosystems”. Key policy provisions include facilitating equitable access to land, guaranteeing security of tenure and protection of land rights, ensuring sustainable land use and enhancing land capability and land conservation:</i> ○ <i>The National Action Programme to Combat Drought and Desertification - The National Action Programme to Combat Drought and Desertification (finalized in 2002 and endorsed by the Parliament in 2004) has been developed to fulfill one of the obligations of the affected developing country parties under the UNCCD. It provides a long-term strategy to address land degradation in affected areas in Ghana.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: No • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? No. <i>GEF/UNEP/VOLTA (2000). Integrated Management of the Volta River Basin Project. Ghana Country report</i>
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Kenya

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2009-2013 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated UNCT responsible for annual reviews and final reporting of findings</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i> Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>FAO, UNDP, UNEP, MDG, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNESCO, WFP, OCHA</i> <i>UNDAF priority areas:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1. Improving Governance and the realization of human rights.</i>• <i>Outcome 2. Empowering people who are poor and reducing disparities and vulnerabilities</i>• <i>Outcome 3. Promoting sustainable and equitable economic growth for poverty and hunger reduction with a focus on vulnerable groups.</i> <i>Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation US\$ 635 million.</i>																	
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents): <table><tr><th>Outcome</th><th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th><th>Estimated costs and available funds</th><th>Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix</th></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Thematic area: Disasters and Conflicts</td></tr><tr><td>UNDAF OUTCOME 2.2. Humanitarian Impact and Risk of Natural and Human-Made Disasters Reduced (the numbering is confusing in the UNDAF)</td><td>UN OCHA, UNDP, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, , UNHCR, FAO, IOM, UNIFEM, UNESCO,</td><td rowspan="2">\$20.2 million</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Percent of Districts and urban settlements that conducted training in community conflict management.• Percent of District Peace Committee Leadership that are women</td></tr><tr><td>Country Programme Outcome 2.2.1. National plans & policies for conflict and disaster management operationalised and capacity developed at national and district level for at least 60 conflict and disaster prone districts and at least 5 urban settlements.</td><td>UN OCHA, UNDP</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft Policy document.• NSC secretariat-Duty bearer- established, however meetings irregularly and low staff & resource capacity.• District Peace Committees established in 17 districts, but still need to establish PCs in more districts.• Percent of Districts and urban settlements that conducted training in</td></tr></table>				Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	Thematic area: Disasters and Conflicts				UNDAF OUTCOME 2.2. Humanitarian Impact and Risk of Natural and Human-Made Disasters Reduced (the numbering is confusing in the UNDAF)	UN OCHA, UNDP, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, , UNHCR, FAO, IOM, UNIFEM, UNESCO,	\$20.2 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Percent of Districts and urban settlements that conducted training in community conflict management.• Percent of District Peace Committee Leadership that are women	Country Programme Outcome 2.2.1. National plans & policies for conflict and disaster management operationalised and capacity developed at national and district level for at least 60 conflict and disaster prone districts and at least 5 urban settlements.	UN OCHA, UNDP
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	Country Programme Output 2.2.1.1. Framework for conflict transformation, peace building, information management and analysis institutionalized at national and district level	UN OCHA, UNDP		community conflict management.	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1.2 : National coordination mechanisms in disaster management functional and harmonised.	UN OCHA, UNDP, WHO, WFP, UNICEF, , UNHCR, FAO, IOM, UNIFEM, UNESCO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Policy document. • NSC secretariat-Duty bearer- established, however meetings irregularly and low staff & resource capacity. • District Peace Committees established in 17 districts, but still need to establish PCs in more districts. • Percent of Districts and urban settlements that conducted training in community conflict management. Percent of Districts with Peace Committees Leadership that are women 	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1.3. District level conflict and disaster coordination mechanisms including through updated contingency plans strengthened and links with national level functional.	UN OCHA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UNDP, UNHCR, FAO, UNIFEM, IOM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular meetings within coordination mechanism • Weak collaboration between various mechanisms • Percentage of scheduled meetings in which all key stakeholders attend and participate • Number of actions points from coordination meetings that are implemented 	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular coordination meetings at district level • Irregular information exchange between national and district level • Limited capacity at district level and unharmonised??? • Percentage of DSG that are functional (participation of representatives of right holders, regular meetings, implementations of agreed actions) • Meeting minutes shared national & district level • Percentage of Districts that conducted training and capacity development in 	

				food security analysis and preparation of food security plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of districts with contingency plans 	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1.4. Issues of forced displacement return, resettlement and reintegration addressed in line with humanitarian principles and Kenyan law.	UN OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, WHO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently IDP situation is not adequately addressed percentage of profiled IDPs who are returned/resettled/re-integration 	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1.5. Community participation in conflict transformation and disaster management and peace building improved with greater engagement of the youth.	UN OCHA, UNDP, WFP, UNHCR, UNV		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low levels of participation Proportion of CBOs and other community representatives represented in DSG initiatives. Proportion of the youth participating in conflict and disaster management initiatives. 	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1.6. Link between National Early Warning and Response Systems strengthened, and establishment of community early warning systems (EWS) on all forms of the disasters and for food & livelihoods insecurity in all districts where such systems are still missing.	OCHA, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, IOM, UNEP, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, WFP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak linkages between Early Warning and Response Early warning phases are assigned in non-quantitative and transparent method <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of disasters where f early warning alarms and responses Percentage of early warning and response systems that incorporate use indigenous knowledge.	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1.7. Information management strengthened and analysis of capacities, vulnerabilities, needs and risks improved.	UN OCHA, , WFP, WHO, UNICEF, , FAO, IOM, UNHCR, UNESCO,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information in early warning, rapid assessment, and surveys is fair but needs strengthening. Limited data available Assessment and classification system not harmonised and does not allow comparisons. No data sharing platform exists. Proportion of districts where stakeholders (right holders and duty 	

				<p>bearers) have been trained in information management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of districts with trained stakeholders that have response plans. • Instruments clearly developed. • Food Security assessment and classification system (IPC) functioning at district and national levels. • Food Security data sharing platform functioning at national level. 	
Thematic area: Environmental Governance and Ecosystem Management					
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	
	UNDAF OUTCOME: 3.1. Equitable Livelihood Opportunities and Food Security with a focus on Vulnerable Groups Enhanced and Sustained. (the numbering is confusing in the UNDAF)	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, ILO	\$4.8 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 0.491 ▪ Human Development Index ▪ People living below national poverty line <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gini index of income distribution 	
	Count Programme Outcome 3.1.1: Adoption of equitable pro-poor and gender sensitive economic policies and programmes increased.	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, ILO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current number of pro poor policies adopted. • Current number of gender sensitive policies adopted. • No. of pro poor economic policies adopted. • No. of gender sensitive economic policies adopted. 	
	Count Programme Output 3.1.1.1: National Capacity to negotiate and manage global and regional I trade, labour and Multilateral Environmental Agreements.	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, ILO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited high level negotiation skills at national level. • Persons trained in negotiations skills to conduct and support high level negotiations. 	
	Count Programme Output 3.1.1.2: National and Local Institutions dealing with macro economy and development policies and programmes strengthened.	UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual no. required. • No. of capacity building programmes in macroeconomic development implemented at national and district level supported. • No. of new policies effectively enforced. 	

	UNDAF OUTCOME 3.2: Enhance Environmental Management for Economic Growth with Equitable Access to Energy Services and Response to Climate Change. (the numbering is confusing in the UNDAF)	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT	\$12.6 million	
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2.1: Pro-poor policies for sustainable management of environment and natural resources enhanced.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human development index. • Draft national environment policy prepared. • No. of environmental pro-poor policies for sustainable natural resources management implemented.
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1.1 Integration of environmental dimensions in poverty reduction and national development frameworks including recovery strategy enhanced.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual proportion of budget allocation to environment. • Proportion of the GOK budget allocated to environment. • No. of gender- responsive tools, training modules and guidelines developed and utilized • Number of training courses conducted and officers trained targeting women, youth and physically challenged. • Number of environmental tools, training modules and guidelines developed and utilized.
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1.2 National and community level capacity for sustainable management of natural resources enhanced.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASAL policy out of date. • No. (?) of institutions participating in IWRM. • No. (?) of Integrated coastal zone management plans (ICZMP) initiatives. • percentage of forest cover • No. (?) of integrated protected areas management initiatives • No. (?) of protocols and agreements to facilitate effective management of transboundary natural resources

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASAL policy adopted and national plan of action to combat desertification updated • No. of institutions participating in integrated water resource management • No. of Integrated coastal zone management plans initiatives. • Percentage of forest cover. • No. of integrated protected areas management initiatives. • No. of new community-based sustainable tourism products and initiatives. • No. of protocols and agreements to facilitate effective management of transboundary natural resources. 	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1.3 Capacity for generation and access of disaggregated environmental data and information management enhanced.	UNEP, UN-HABITAT, FAO, UNESCO,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of gender responsive training courses held annually. • Number of core gender disaggregated data-sets generated and updated. • No. of national state of environment reports that responds to issues of women, youth and the poor produced annually. • Number of annual district environment action plans • Number of integrated and sectoral assessments. • No. of Information exchange mechanism 	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1.4 Capacity for enforcement of and compliance with national environmental laws and regulations strengthened.	UNEP, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, FAO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity for enforcement of national environmental laws and regulations. • National Environmental Council fully operational. • National Environmental Action Plan updated • Number of judiciary and enforcement agencies trained in environmental law annually. • % of prosecutions for infringement of environmental law. • Number of environmental law modules 	

				incorporated in the Kenya School of Law curriculum.
	Thematic areas: Climate Change and Resource Efficiency Sustainable Production and Consumption			
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2.2 Sustainable energy efficiency and conservation at all levels promoted.		\$5.0 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of energy efficiency and conservation initiatives implemented. • No. of energy efficiency and conservation initiatives implemented.
	Country Programme Output 3.2.2.1 Framework for integrating energy services and efficiency in all sectors developed and implemented.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, WHO, FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy not integrated in national sectoral policies. • Percentage increase in government budgetary allocations to line ministries. • No. of gender responsive sectoral policies and plans that have integrated energy • Number of training courses conducted and officers trained on energy efficiency.
	Country Programme Output 3.2.2.2 Sustainable bio-energy production and access to affordable modern and clean energy services enhanced and up-scaled in environmentally appropriate areas.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNIFEM, WHO, FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of vulnerable groups with electricity connection in rural areas. • Coverage of energy services. • Percentage of households accessing affordable modern energy services. Number of households, institutions and service establishments using biogas, LPG and liquid fuels by 2013. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Per capita consumption of traditional fuels (wood&charcoal). • Percentage in biogas, LPG and liquid fuels production.
	Thematic areas: Climate Change, Environmental Governance			
	Country Programme Outcome: 3.2.3 Integration of Climate change dimensions in national development frameworks and programmes enhanced.		\$7.1 million	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. (figure) of gender responsive sectoral policies and plans that have integrated climate change. • No. of gender responsive sectoral policies and plans that have integrated climate change. • Inventory of current climate change impacts, coping mechanisms and

	Country Programme Output 3.2.3.1 Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies developed and implemented.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO	NIA	strategies.
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No national climate change adaptation and mitigation action plans. • No. (actual no.?) of gender responsive and participatory climate change adaptation initiatives at national and district level. • No. (actual n.?) of gender responsive and participatory climate change mitigation initiatives at national and district level. • No. (actual n.?) of institutions participating in a clearing-house mechanism for climate change information. • No. of gender responsive and participatory climate change adaptation initiatives at national and district level. • No. of gender responsive and participatory climate change mitigation initiatives at national and district level. • Number of institutions participating in a clearing-house mechanism for climate change information.
	Country Programme Output 3.2.3.2 Capacities of all stakeholders in negotiations and access to funding mechanisms enhanced.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, UN OCHA		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited capacity for global negotiations and access to global environmental funds Payment for environmental services is not in place. • No. of potential negotiators trained. • No. of men and women officers trained in governance, policies and procedures of funding mechanisms. • % of funded gender responsive, pro-poor projects. • Amount of funds mobilized Payment for environmental services introduced.
	Observations:			
<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i> 				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Output 3.1.1.1</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i>
	<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes in 2006 by One UN.</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Output 2.2.1.6, 3.1.1.1, 3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.3, 3.2.1.4, 3.2.2.1, 3.2.2.2, 3.2.3.1, 3.2.3.2</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Nairobi River rehabilitation, Mt Kenya, Mau forest</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
	<p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Period covered: 2003-2007 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>PRSP to improve equity and reduce poverty, the program focuses on universal primary education, improved access to basic health, expanded productive capacity in agriculture, development of overlooked arid and semi-arid areas, and upgrading the living conditions for urban dwellers that have suffered from poor urban infrastructure and social services mainly due to high urbanization.</i> <i>The tourism strategy will address the need to attract tourists from a wider range of countries, diversifying tourist attractions, expanding the benefits to the local population, protecting the environment, and improving quality and standards.</i> <i>Environmental protection, the government, in partnership with the private sector and communities, will focus on land management. Elements of land management include an integrated coastal zone management structure to oversee development in Mombasa and Malindi; government-private-community partnerships to extend reserve areas around national parks.</i> <i>Local community involvement in designing and implementing plans for sustainable land use management as part of the National Environment Management Act, modelled after the Selenkay Conservation Area experience; and certification schemes for eco-friendly resorts.</i> <i>Adequate management of environmental resources is key for long-term sustainable economic growth in rural areas.</i> <i>The government is implementing the National Environment Action Plan and Environment Management and Coordination Act (1999), the government established the National Environmental Management Authority, responsible for setting and enforcing environmental standards. .</i> <i>Wildlife management. The government is working with local communities in conservation of wildlife and benefit sharing, implementing measures to manage human-wildlife conflicts, and strengthening the capacity of Kenya Wildlife Service.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Ministry of Environment, Kenya Forest Service, Kenya Wildlife Service, National Environment Management Authority, WWF, IUCN</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>The following MEAs are noted:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>UFCCC, UNCCD, CBD</i> ◦ <i>The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance.</i> ◦ <i>The Basel Convention on control of Trans-boundary movement of Hazardous Waste and their Disposal.</i> ◦ <i>The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.</i> ◦ <i>The Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2005 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The greatest threat to our environment is posed by poverty. Environment and natural resources provide the base for economic and social development including poverty reduction. However, its importance has not been precisely valued and factored into the Gross Domestic Product.</i> ◦ <i>Despite their major role in environmental, social and economic development of the nation, forests and other natural resources are currently faced with threats that include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Illegal encroachment, excision, charcoal burning, illegal cultivation, poaching of timber and frequent fire outbreaks among others.</i> ◦ <i>Repossessing land previously irregularly acquired.</i> ◦ <i>The degradation of natural resources resulting from pollution and poor waste management, water catchment destruction and desertification.</i> ◦ <i>Poverty also poses enormous challenges to environmental sustainability as the poor rely mostly on natural resources for survival.</i> ◦ <i>Ensuring that environmental considerations are integrated in all major national and sectoral policies, plans and decision-making processes for setting and enforcing environmental standards.</i> ◦ <i>The sector forms the basis for food production, industrial input and tourism industry. It is also important to note that environment cuts across all the other sectors and contributes directly or indirectly towards achieving the other MDGs. In view of this, interventions in other sectors have a bearing on the achievement of this goal, hence the need to mainstream environment into the national and sectoral planning.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental degradation: The increasing population density in fragile environments such as Baringo and Marsabit districts has resulted in serious desertification.</i> ○ <i>Water and sanitation deterioration.</i> ○ <i>Forests and woodlands are important sources of economic, social and environmental benefits to the country, particularly for local communities.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>No</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Liberia

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2008-2012 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? FAO, ILO, UNAIDS, UNDEF, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNHCHR, UNIFEM, UNMIL, WFP, WHO and the WB			
	UNDAF key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1. Peace and Security• Outcome 2. Equitable Socio-Economic Development• Outcome 3. Good Governance and the Rule of Law• Outcome 4. Education and Health• Outcome 5. HIV/AIDS Prevention, Treatment and Care			
	Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: US\$230 million.			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management & Disasters and Conflicts			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNDAF Outcome 2: National economic policies and programmes are being implemented to support equitable, inclusive and sustainable socioeconomic development.		\$72 million	
	Country Programme Outcome 2.1 National mechanisms and capacities for MDG-based, conflict-sensitive planning, analysis and monitoring strengthened.	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNMIL, WFP, WB	NIA	NIA

	Country Programme Output 2.1.5 Government capacity for economic governance established to adhere to internationally acceptable standards of transparent financial management, procurement practices and granting of concessions.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Household food security improved, accounting for sustainable natural resources management, environmental protection and gender concerns.	FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons (government staff, civil society) trained; physical and operational capacities for environmental and natural resources management increased • Baseline: None exist in terms of institutional capacities, other than a framework law adopted and an environmental protection agency established • Proportion of land covered by forest (MDG 7, Indicator 25) • Baseline: From 4.1 in 1992 to 3.481 million ha in 2000/01 (or 32.7 per cent) (MDG Report, 2004) • Proportion of land area protected to maintain biological diversity (MDG 7, Indicator 26) • Baseline: 0.192 in 2001/2002 (MDG Report, 2004) • Per cent increase/decrease in qualities and quantities of natural resources base • Baseline: Studies would need to be undertaken 	
	Country Programme Output 2.3.4 Comprehensive natural resources and environmental management system established and effective to protect Liberia's natural heritage and to		NIA	NIA	

ensure alternative livelihood opportunities for communities in resource rich areas.			
Observations	The background analysis in the UNDAF is limited in general, and the same applies to the environment and natural resource sector. This is surprising given that the Poverty Reduction Strategy and Common Assessment Framework place environment at the centre of the analysis, especially forestry and mining. The indicators are lacking in many areas and it is not clear on the financing per each country programme outcome or output.		
Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? YesDoes the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? NoAre there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? No			
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? YesIs UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. Country Programme Outcome 2.3List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? Not statedList major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? Not stated			
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA): Joint Needs Assessment, 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none">Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity;<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Assessment identified 19 priority outcomes, of which 4 are environment related - community water sanitation, agriculture and food security, environment and forestry.The Assessment then concentrated on 13 priority sectors in 9 clusters and 7 cross-cutting themes, of which 2 were environment related – environment and forestry.Liberia is the only document reviewed from Africa which places forestry as a specific cross-cutting theme. Timber has, at times, accounted for more than half of Liberia's exports and provided a ready source of cash for fighters. The UN Security Council has sanctioned timber exports from Liberia in order to deprive combatants of revenue.Environmental issues relating to human health: The inadequate provision of freshwater, sanitation and waste management services currently pose a real risk to human health and environmental quality. A proliferation of temporary wells (in excess of 5,500 in Monrovia and 2,700 in Buchanan) is creating problems in relation to the management of water quality. The future development of well-based community water systems should be based on hydro-geological information, such as aquifer recharge rates, direction and rate of ground water flow, and proximity to sources of contamination. This would enable more systematic approaches to water management, disinfection and source protection zones.Identification of environmental "danger zones: Locations that are likely to increase risks to human health should be kept under surveillance, and remedial action taken as indicated. These include Freeport Harbour (where sunken vessels and extensive pollution around the fuel storage installations were found on a site inspection).			

	<p><i>the oil refinery and associated pipeline, the “defecation” fields in major urban areas, unmanaged latrine pits and septic tanks, industrial sites, former landfills and areas of uncontrolled dumping, and areas where mine tailings have been dumped.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental governance: Existing legislation—and the associated institutional framework—should allow for the sustainable management of Liberia’s environmental resources. There is an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Act, an Environmental Protection and Management Law, and a National Environmental Policy.</i> ○ <i>The African Law Enforcement Governance and Trade and the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment was noted.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Leading organisation(s) working with environmental issues: Not stated</i> • <i>UNEP’s involvement and level of resources involved: Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Period covered: 2008-2011 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The PRSP is based on 4 basic pillars: expanding peace and security; revitalizing the economy; strengthening governance and the rule of law; and rehabilitating infrastructure and delivering basic services.</i> ○ <i>Prior to 2003, the forestry sector was a major contributor to economic growth in Liberia. Total log and timber production per annum peaked at 1 million cubic meters, with a value of approximately US\$100 million.</i> ○ <i>To begin the revitalization of key economic activities, the new Government in early 2006 immediately cancelled all forestry contracts and reviewed 95 contracts and concessions granted by the National Transitional Government of Liberia, and subsequently passed a Forest Reform Act to strengthen oversight and regulation of the forestry sector.</i> ○ <i>Mining and panning activities are expected to grow rapidly during the PRS period, from near zero production in 2005/06 to almost 12 percent of GDP.</i> ○ <i>Land policy is prominent in the PRS given that it is one of the most sensitive and important policies for Liberia in the quest for rapid, inclusive and sustainable growth, and for consolidating peace and security.</i> ○ <i>To address issues of climate change and the adverse effects of a changing environment, the Government will also consider revitalizing the National Disaster Relief Commission and its secretariat to educate the public about disaster risk reduction and to coordinate the Government’s response to disasters when they do occur.</i> ○ <i>Government will endeavor to develop an integrated coastal zone management plan, a wetlands management policy and a water resources management plan to govern the use of, and interaction with, these valuable natural resources.</i> • <i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? No</i> • <i>What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy, Forestry Development Authority</i> • <i>Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? None</i> • <i>Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? Not stated</i> • <i>If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? Not stated</i> • <i>Is there a request from the government for UNEP’s assistance? Not stated</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Prominent amongst environmental concerns are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>deforestation due to logging, shifting cultivation, firewood collection and charcoal production, and associated loss of biodiversity, exacerbated by widespread illegal hunting and consumption of “bush-meat”</i> ○ <i>increasing erosion, run-off and contamination of rivers and streams</i> ○ <i>marine and air pollution</i> ○ <i>coastal erosion, particularly around Monrovia, Buchanan and Greenville Cities.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>As above.</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP’s assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The Government of Liberia has recently enacted (2003-2006) a new legal framework providing for the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources.</i> ○ <i>African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance process is the continental arm of the global body on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance.</i> ○ <i>Recommended priority areas for intervention by the EC are land use and degradation, fresh water management, mineral resources and geology, biodiversity, air pollution, waste management, socio-economic issues concerning the environment, energy conservation.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>UNEP has been generated maps of environmental vulnerability for Liberia, provided environmental expertise in the multi-agency team that will be undertaking assessments for the closure and possible rehabilitation of over 30 IDP camps and spontaneous settlements, represented the cross-cutting theme of the environment in the UNDG Needs Assessment, produced the Desk Study on the Environment in Liberia.</i> ○ <i>UNEP has submitted a package of activities building the environmental management capacity of the environmental authorities and key stakeholders in Liberia.</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>UNEP, Desk study on the environment in Liberia (2005)</i> ○ <i>UN, Joint Needs Assessment (2004) as noted above</i> ○ <i>Flaura and Fona, Forest Resource Assessment (2003)</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <i>Not stated</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Two of the 9 focus areas for the CCA are Hygiene, Water and Sanitation and the natural environment.</i> ○ <i>One of 7 conflict areas is the mismanagement of natural resources - mismanagement, misuse and illegal exploitation of natural resources have been at the heart of conflict in Liberia. Parties to the war fought for control of mineral-rich zones.</i> ○ <i>Liberia is currently experiencing an environmental crisis. Massive population displacement in the rural areas during the war led to artificially accelerated urbanisation, resulting in severe overcrowding in towns and cities.</i> ○ <i>Liberia's forests are considered one of the world's most important preserves of biodiversity. Yet despite the alarm raised by conservationists in recent years, Liberia's forest cover has dropped from 37 per cent in 1992 to less than 31 per cent today.</i> ○ <i>Much of the environmental focus is forestry related (commercial, conservation and community).</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>A Forest Resource Assessment was completed by Flora and Fauna International in 2003.</i>
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Madagascar

UNDAF	<p>Current period covered: 2008-2011 Expected reviews and evaluation: Not stated Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated</p> <p>Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes, as part of the 'Rural Development and Environment' Group</p> <p>What are the leading and participating agencies? ILO, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO, IFAD, UN HABITAT, UNDP / UNCDF, IMF, WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNDP, UNCTAD</p> <p><i>Key UNDAF priorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1. The enjoyment by the population, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable, of their social, economic, civil, political rights through improved participatory and solidarity governance • Outcome 2. Inclusive economic growth, promoted and supportive of vulnerable groups • Outcome 3. The poorest of the poor in the most vulnerable areas have fair and quality education • Outcome 4. The conditions of life and productivity of people in target areas have improved • Outcome 5. Access of populations to preventive and curative health care and to information of quality is improved <p>Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: US\$ 304 million</p>			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNEP Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance, Climate Change			
	UNDAF Outcome 4 The living conditions and the productivity of populations from targeted areas are improved.		RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TARGET (USD) Secured: UNDP: 3,000,000 To be secured FAO : 5,000,000 IFAD : 59,500,000 UNIDO : 3,500,000 WFP : 2,398,000 UNDP : 9,200,000	Rural poverty index in the targeted regions Reference: 73.5% (2005)
	Country Programme Outcome 4.2. The environment is protected in and	FAO - UNIDO – UNDP		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Index of overall effectiveness of protected areas

	around conservation areas targeted.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline data: 51% (2005) % Reduction in land clearing and / or burned 	
	<p>Country Programme Output 4.2.1 The responsibilities of municipalities and communities in the conservation of natural resources in general and biodiversity, in particular, are strengthened.</p>	<p>Leadership: Ministry for the Environment, Forests and Water Financial Assistance: World Bank, GEF, USAID, GTZ, AFD</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline date: 17% (2005) Areas of protected areas (terrestrial, lacustrine, marine and coastal) created and managed. 	
	<p>Country Programme Output 4.2.2 The implementation and enforcement of policies and sectoral plans integrating environmental dimension are improved within the deconcentrated and decentralized structures.</p>	<p>Leadership: Ministry for the Environment, Forests and Water Financial Assistance: World Bank, GEF, USAID, GTZ, AFD</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Transfers Management of Natural Resources (Contracts GELOSE) operated. % Of Green Municipalities in targeted regions. % Of fokontany applying the Green Development Plans <p>Baseline data: 44 (2005)</p>	
	<p>Country Programme Output 4.2.3 The ability to generate sustainable livelihoods based on sound management of the environment (activities related to the Kyoto Protocol) is reinforced.</p>	<p>Leadership: Ministry for the Environment, Forests and Water Financial & Technical Assistance: World Bank</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Of Municipal Development Committees (CCC) and trained operational Number of Regional Administration sites operational <p>Baseline data: 10(2005) Baseline data: 0 (2005)</p>	
	Thematic areas: Climate Change, Resource Efficiency				
	<p>Country Programme Outcome 4.3. Clean and/or sustainable energy production is promoted.</p>	UNIDO – UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of clean and/or sustainable energy produced 	
	<p>Country Programme Output 4.3.1 Economic and industrial stakeholders</p>	<p>Leadership: Ministries of Energy, Industry, Environment and Water</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % Compliance with industry standards for pollution 	

	are engaged to promote a non polluting and environmentally friendly industry.	and Forests Technical Assistance: National Research Centre, International NGOs		
	Country Programme Output 4.3.3 National action plans and strategies relating to international conventions, including the Kyoto agreements, are developed.	Leadership: Ministry for the Environment, Forests and Water Technical Assistance: International NGOs		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Action Plan document on the Kyoto Agreements adopted Baseline data: None (2006)
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? <i>Country Programme Output 4.3.3</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i>			
	UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? <i>Yes in 2008</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>			
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>				
National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development.	Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Period covered: 2007-2012 Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>			

PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Madagascar's strategy for development comes under Madagascar's action plan (MAP) 2007-12. The eight goals that make up the MAP are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Commitment 1: Responsible Governance</i> ○ <i>Commitment 2: Connected Infrastructure</i> ○ <i>Commitment 3: Educational Transformation</i> ○ <i>Commitment 4: Rural Development and a Green Revolution</i> ○ <i>Commitment 5: Health, Family Planning and the Fight Against HIV/AIDS</i> ○ <i>Commitment 6: High Growth Economy</i> ○ <i>Commitment 7: Cherish the Environment</i> ○ <i>Commitment 8: National Solidarity</i> ○ <i>The environment holds a central role in many of these. The impact of transport and mining on the environment is considered in Commitment 2 & 6 respectively.</i> ○ <i>The main challenges under Commitment 7 'Cherish the Environment' are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Increase the protected areas for the conservation of land, lake, marine and coastal biodiversity</i> ○ <i>Reduce the natural resource degradation process</i> ○ <i>Develop the environmental reflex at all levels.</i> ○ <i>Strengthen the effectiveness of forest management</i> ○ <i>The MAP is clearly linked and committed to MDGs.</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Ministry of Environment</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>UNFCCC</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2007 Period covered: 1990-2006 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The analysis of the situation and of the trends linked to the process of human development in Madagascar shows a mixed picture. If progress towards the MDG is generally positive, much remains to be done in many areas.</i> ○ <i>The significant progress achieved in recent years show that Goal 7 "Ensure environmental sustainability" is potentially achievable for Madagascar, provided the current trend is supported or even reinforced.</i> ○ <i>Madagascar is internationally known for its rich and unique biodiversity. The significant reduction of deforestation and bush fires in recent years coupled with efforts to conserve natural resources through the substantial increase in the proportion of protected areas (6.4% in 2006 against 2.9% in 2004) reinforces the trend towards stabilization of forest cover estimated at around 22% of the total land area.</i> ○ <i>In terms of access to drinking water and sanitation, the trend is also increasing, although progress is still relatively low (in 2005, 4 in 10 people have access to drinking water and 1 in 2 only has access to improved sanitation).</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ONE produced an array of environmental indicators (TBE), which provides a regular basis the evolution of the environmental situation in Madagascar, the institution operates and analyzes the results of studies and ecological monitoring of the various stakeholders in the sector (departments, projects / development programs). ○ The Water and Sanitation sector must strengthen the statistical information system which will ensure better monitoring. The database available tends to be limited to drinking water. <p>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry for the Environment, Water and Forest, the National Office for the Environment, and the National Agency for the management of Protected Areas. • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2003</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The key environmental issues raised in the CCA are linked to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Deforestation ○ Poor access to drinking water and sanitation ○ The increased risks and effects linked to natural disasters ○ The increased problems of pollution ○ Small portion of preserved biodiversity in protected areas ○ Poor access to renewable energy ○ The non-integrated management and degradation of marine and coastal resources ○ The preservation of biodiversity is mainly through the Protected Areas managed since 1991 by the National Association for the Management of Protected Areas (ANGAP). ○ Most projects and /or programs in the environment sector have been carried out through the Charter of the environment and environmental action plans. Key actors have been the technical departments and decentralized services of the State and national or international bodies. ○ Since the Rio Conference in 1992, the country has acceded to all major international conventions relating to protection of biodiversity and the environment. ○ By ratifying the Rotterdam Convention relating to certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides which are subject to international trade, Madagascar committed itself to establish a data bank on chemicals in question and train staff in the institutions. ONE is the Designated National Authority (DNA) and the Plant Protection Service is the Focal Point Pesticides. In 2003, these provisions were not fully operational. • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental issues, other than conservation, protected areas or natural resource management, are generally not as well addressed.</i> ○ <i>In several important areas, the situation is bad or very bad (drinking water and rural sanitation), or at least unsatisfactory (fight against pollution, control of phyto-sanitary products, alternative energy development, environmental education in rural areas).</i> ○ <i>Development sectors which pose significant risks to the environment are the sector of agro-industry, industry in general and the mining sector and construction of major facilities and major infrastructure: roads, ports , tourism developments. However, all these areas fall within the scope of the decree MECIE, which is a serious guarantor even if it can not be perfect.</i> ○ <i>The national strategy on environment has been channelled for the past 15 years through the national action plan for the environment (PNAE Malagasy), whose Environment Program is running the PE3.</i> ○ <i>Malagasy legislation on the environment is quite complete. One of its features is the MECIE decree that regulates procedures for impact assessment and other mechanisms for environmental integration into development operations. Sectoral legislation, however, have not integrated all the environmental issues, and these differences are the source of many inconsistencies between texts relating to different sectors.</i> ○ <i>The multiplicity of these sectors present strong disparities in terms of number of projects, volume of aid, or importance of technology implemented. The priority areas may change over the years, even if biodiversity conservation and support for protected areas remains constant in Madagascar. Among the sectors with little or somewhat supported currently are: reforestation, erosion control, basic services to rural populations (support low relative to requirements), alternative energy.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>UNEP is mentioned briefly for its involvement in in-situ conservation of biodiversity.</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Malawi

UNDAF

or

PCNA

PDNA

Current period covered: 2008-2011

Expected reviews and evaluation: *Mid term 2009-2010, end 2011*

Expected start of development of next UNDAF: *Not stated*

Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes

What are the leading and participating agencies?

FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, ILO, IFAD, UNEP, UNESCO, UNIDO, WB

Key UNDAF priorities:

- Outcome 1. *Equitable economic growth and the achievement of food and nutrition security*
- Outcome 2. *Care and protection for the ultra poor and reduction in the impact of economic shocks and disasters on the most vulnerable*
- Outcome 3. *Increased equitable access and use of basic social services*
- Outcome 4. *Scale up in the national response to HIV and AIDS*
- Outcome 5. *Good governance, gender equity and a human rights based approach to development*

Estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: \$339 million

Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):

Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Disaster and Conflicts			
OUTCOMES	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2011 Government policies and local and national institutions effectively support equitable economic growth and the achievement of food and nutrition security while minimizing or reversing environmental degradation.	Ministry of Irrigation; Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security; ; GTZ; USAID; EU; JICA; Department of Fisheries; Ministry of Labour and Social Development, NGOs, Trade Unions, Employers Association	US\$ 24,400,000	
Country Programme Outcome 1.2 Nutrient friendly agricultural	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average maize yields per hectare. Baseline: 809 kg (2005) target (3,000)

	productivity increased, especially at household level, and oriented towards commercialization by 2011.			kg) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of food secure households : Baseline 67%, Target 90%. Per capita cereal availability per annum (baseline 170kg target 270kg). 	
	Country Programme Output 1.2.1 Land area under small scale irrigation and water harvesting increased by 22% by 2011.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area under irrigation (baseline: 62,000 hectares, Target 74,000 hectares). Number of dams constructed: baseline 75 2005, target 750. 	
	Country Programme Output 1.2.2. By 2011, the proportion of farmers practicing diversification is increased to 55% in programme areas (diversification in production - high value & nutritive crops, dairy, livestock, and aquaculture).	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of farmers selling different produce in FAO and UNIDO programme areas ???. Fish produced through aquaculture. 	
	Country Programme Outcome 3 Enhanced conservation of the natural resource base.	GTZ, USAID	US\$ 11,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectares of land planted with trees per community. Baseline < 1.0 ha, 2006, target 30,240 hectares. 	
	Country Programme Outputs 1.3.1 Land under community-based natural resources management, improved integrated water resources management and improved land use practices increased by 25% by 2011.	UNDP, FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forestry reserves practising co-management : Baseline 3, target 12 Proportion of arable land under soil management practices: baseline 30%, 2007, target 40% 2015. 	
	Country Programme Output 1.3.2 Strengthened application of results of disaster risk assessment to natural resources management by 2011.	FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of natural resource planning and policy documents that take account of disaster risk. Baseline 0, 2007, target 3 2011 . 	
	Country Programme Outputs 1.3.3 Increased access to alternative energy sources by 2011.	UNDP, FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population with access to the national electricity grid. Proportion of population using renewable energy installations (solar radio communication, solar fridges, biogas plants, wind mills for electricity 	

				and water pumping) baseline 0.2% 2003, target 5.5%. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of population using biomass (charcoal, firewood, briquettes, crop residues) as source of energy. 	
	Observations				
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes, cross cutting areas – human rights, gender, disaster risk reduction and capacity development</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> 				
	UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Not stated</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> 				
	Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>				

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Malawi Growth and Development Strategy Period covered: 2006-2011 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The overall objective of the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy is to reduce poverty through sustained economic growth and infrastructure development</i> <i>Six key priority areas: health, education, gender, environment, and governance infrastructure development.</i> <i>This PRSP strategy recognises that sustainable use of natural resources contributes to many of the goals in the MGDS, that includes fisheries, forestry, and the environment.</i> <i>Fisheries: Malawi will ensure sustained fish availability for food as well as income generation. Key strategies include: increasing and sustaining the productivity of small and large scale fisheries for both domestic and export markets; enforcing legislation to ensure sustainable production of fish; promoting the use of modern techniques of fishing; capacity building through community training; and development of small scale fish farming and deep-water fishing.</i> <i>Forestry: The country will ensure sustainable use and management of forestry resources. Key strategies include: improving productivity and value added by the</i>

	<p><i>industrial forestry sector; increasing reforestation efforts for key areas; improving enforcement of regulations for forestry management; initiation of reforestation and environmental rehabilitation programmes in priority areas; and introducing incentives for private sector participation.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental Protection: Efforts for environmental protection will focus on improving compliance with environment and natural resource management laws. Key strategies include: improving enforcement of environmental policies, legislation and cooperation in environmental, natural resource management and development; raising awareness of issues of protecting the environment; and incorporating Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, environmental concerns in school curricula and establishment of an environmental management information system.</i> ○ <i>Wildlife: The overall goal is to conserve and manage protected areas and wildlife. In the medium term, the sub-sector is expected to conserve, manage and develop wildlife resources to effectively contribute towards sustainable development of biodiversity and the tourism industry in Malawi.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>As above</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Waste Management are noted in the results matrices.</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Deforestation resulting from the need to cut down trees, in clearing more land for cultivation, as well as to meet the daily energy/fuel requirements of a growing population, has resulted in more rapid environmental degradation in the more densely populated areas than in the lower density areas.</i> ○ <i>The widespread incidence of poverty and lack of alternative income generating activities beyond subsistence agriculture, result in many poor people relying on natural resources for their livelihoods. The heavy dependence on exploitation of the limited natural resources (land, forests and water) has contributed to the depletion and degradation of the country's resources and environment.</i> ○ <i>The Government has identified nine key problematic processes that undermine the natural resource base: soil erosion, deforestation; climate change; water resources depletion and degradation; high population growth; depletion of fish and wildlife stocks; threats to bio-diversity; human habitat degradation; and, air pollution.</i> ○ <i>More than 85% of the population live in the rural areas practising subsistence agriculture (77% cultivate less than 1.0 hectare) and exploiting the natural resources and the environment in order to meet their basic needs.</i> ○ <i>Several environmental NGOs and Youth Groups have recently sprung up, Village Natural Resources Committees are now established in most communities, but environmental awareness still remains a big challenge, as it is only an informed public which can make choices and changes to adopt sustainable practices.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Millennium Development Goal, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Since 1996, a large number of sectoral and overall policies related to environment have been developed and implemented.</i> ○ <i>There is good environmental legislative framework including EIA, standards and norms, but there are aspects that need better harmonisation and some legislation still awaiting approval.</i> ○ <i>Malawi is a signatory to many International and Regional Treaties and Conventions concerning Environment and Natural Resources</i> ○ <i>The problem is that the policy and legislative framework are very complex and relevant documents are often only known about in the concerned department or ministry.</i> ○ <i>There are few follow-ups and/or concrete actions aside from policy development and existing regulations for the different economic sectors are not always respected, which is mainly due to a lack of priority within Government, and a lack of funding, manpower, and equipment in the technical departments for control.</i> ○ <i>The institutional framework for environmental management is set through the Environmental Management Act (1996).</i> ○ <i>The framework is divided into 4 administrative levels and the Environmental Affairs Department is the central coordinating body.</i> ○ <i>The current Institutional Framework is highly complex due to the number and size of the institutions involved in administering environmental affairs.</i> ○ <i>This includes confusion about responsibilities and a general lack of awareness of cross-cutting environmental issues and how to include them into project design. In addition, the delivery of environmental management services is fragmented across NRM sector ministries dealing with environmental issues, resulting in a lack of coordination.</i> ○ <i>Government accords an important position to civil society in the environment management system.</i> ○ <i>District Assemblies are responsible for managing local development plans, ensuring the implementation of concrete environmental actions, and including EIA and environmental and natural resource utilisation programs by CBOs and NGOs, who, along with Scientific Research Institutions, are included in the policy development process at national level.</i> ○ <i>But there is still a lack of understanding of roles and responsibilities in environmental management at the village level, often resulting in expectancy that the government has to manage and pay for everything.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Mali

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: .2008-2012 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>FAO, UNIDO, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO, WHO</i>			
	<i>Key UNDAF priorities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1. Democratic governance and human rights respected, for the benefit of Malians.</i>• <i>Outcome 2. Improvement in capacities for state, local authorities, civil society are in planning, formulation, implementation and follow-up/evaluation of the development projects and programs.</i>• <i>Outcome 3. Access to basic social services for the most vulnerable in the society.</i>• <i>Outcome 4. Most vulnerable people in the rural zones profit from a improved food safety and development of sustainable services and alternative energies, and creation of jobs.</i>• <i>Outcome 5. The improvement and universal access within the framework of the fight against the AIDS.</i> <p><i>Total estimated costs US\$ 445 million dollars, \$ 29,230,000 for the promotion of the human rights, \$ 80,960,000 for the improvement in the capacities of management of development, \$ 159,875,000 for the access of the most vulnerable groups to the basic social services, \$ 133,650,000 for the rural development and food safety in the rural zones, and \$ 41,947,000 for fight against the VIH/SIDA.</i></p>			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Resource Efficiency				
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	
UNDAF Outcome 4 Most vulnerable people in the rural zones profit from a improved food safety and development of sustainable services and alternative energies, and creation of jobs.				
Country Programme Outcome 4.5 The management of the environment	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UNDP: 12,000,000• UNIDO: 1.300.000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A number of hectares reforested.• A number of projects/joint programs	

	by the public, private sectors and, the local communities improved.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP: 300,000 • UNESCO: 100,000 • FAO: 2,590,000 • WHO: 50,000 	<p>worked out and carried out.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of selected companies having improved their technologies and introduced the principles of clean technology. 	
	Country Programme Output 4.5.1 Governmental structures, local authorities, civil society and private sectors are informed and sensitized on management of the environment.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.5.2 The communities are better prepared for erosion control and afforestation.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.5.3 The protection of goods against the aggressive actions of the environment is assured.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.5.4 Adoption of technologies and principles of environmental management by companies.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.5.5 Water pollution risks reduced by a better knowledge of these risks and an implementation of preventive measures.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 4.5.6 Development, promotion and implementation of integrated coherent low cost renewable energies programs.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of projects of renewable energy formulated and carried out. 	
	Observations	Some outputs have no indicators, while some are consolidated.			

	<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i> • Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
	<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
	<p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>

<p>National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)</p>	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2006 Period covered: 2007-2011 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fourteen priority PRSP areas, which cover all activities relating to the administration, the civil society, the private sector, and the productive sector: (1) Food security and rural development; (2) development of small and medium size enterprises; (3) protection and sustainable management of natural resources; (4) consolidation of public administration reform; (5) pursuance of reform of the business environment; (6) development of the financial sector; (7) development of infrastructures; (8) promotion of democratic governance and public freedoms; (9) capacity building for the civil society; (10) strengthening of regional and sub-regional integration initiatives; (11) creation and promotion of long-term jobs; (12) development of access to basic services; (13) HIV/AIDS control; and (14) integration into the Multilateral Trade System. ○ Environmental protection and better management of natural resources require the implementation of decentralized and participatory management of renewable natural resources. (i) creating centres for the purification or depollution of liquid, solid and gaseous waste from industrial plants in major towns, (ii) promoting the restoration and reclamation of deteriorated areas and sites, (iii) laying emphasis on the preparation of Natural Resource Management Plans, as well as local agreements for decentralized management, (iv) strengthening the control, monitoring and continued supervision mechanisms for the environment, and (v) capacity building for intervention, analysis, and communication. ○ Mainstreaming of the environment in all sectoral policies and development planning at all levels (national, regional and local) ; control of desertification and silting of waterways, in particular the Niger river; and protection of wildlife and aquatic species. ○ Over the next five years, efforts need to be made to ensure coherent implementation of priority programmes and actions identified through the PNAE, as well as the legal framework for managing environmental issues the means to carry out its missions, namely coordination of activities, systematic capacity building for stakeholders in environmental protection, and the fight against desertification and land degradation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Progress has been made in the environmental protection, the supply and access to drinking water in Mali, as well as the development of water resources and access of most of the populations.</i> ◦ <i>Forest resources, are being degraded and environment turning into a desert, in 1990, the proportion of the forest belts accounted for 11.6% total surface of the country, in 2000 only 10.8%.</i> ◦ <i>It is recognized by the authorities that the absence of data does not allow proper field management of the environment.</i> ◦ <i>Mali has developed a suitable framework for environmental management. It has set up permanent technical secretariat for management of the various conventions on convention on desertification, convention in biological diversity, program national environmental action.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Principal problems of rural development/food safety - environment - prevention/management of catastrophes.</i> ◦ <i>Large proportion of arid and semi-arid regions subjected to an accentuated turning into a desert.</i> ◦ <i>Climate characterized by the insufficiency and the poor distribution of the rains and periodic drought.</i> ◦ <i>Increasing populations, leading to pollution and harmful effects of various origins.</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Organisational, institutional, economic and financial constraints for the development of rural and urban sectors.</i> ○ <i>It is further noted that there is weak participation and lack of professionalism among actors/promoters of rural development.</i> ○ <i>Insufficiency of the food system of safety to face a major food crisis.</i> ○ <i>Weak integration at the regional and international market of agricultural produce is also mentioned.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>No</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environment Profile, 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Mali is a vast country of the Sahel. Wedged in the heart of it, West Africa.</i> ○ <i>The flora of Mali presents a large variety of species. Fauna is characterized by the diversity of species. Some of the species are disappearing very fast, due to human activities such as clearing, overgrazing, poaching, illicit fishing, bush fires, chemical pesticide and anti-avian (pesticides).</i> ○ <i>Most of the ecosystems are turning into a desert, especially in the Northern areas.</i> ○ <i>The degradation of the natural resources is caused by agricultural production and pressure forest resources.</i> ○ <i>There are important diversified mineral resources, such as diamond, copper, lead, zinc, iron, phosphate, bauxite, manganese, uranium, limestone, gypsum and salt.</i> ○ <i>The exploitation of the minerals is causing environmental impacts on health, use cyanide and mercury (gold washing), cause harmful effects.</i> ○ <i>There is increasing soil erosion and there is need for soil improvement.</i> ○ <i>The country experiences natural disasters such as droughts in 1974, 1980, 1984).</i> ○ <i>Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources leading to desertification.</i> ○ <i>Frequent floods leading to catastrophes. The causes of the floods are due to the combined effect of heavy rains and overflow of the rivers. The frequent invasions of locusts.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>No</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Mauritania

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	<p>Current period covered: 2003-2008 Expected reviews and evaluation: Annual evaluations, mid-term and final evaluation specific dates not stated. Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated</p> <p>Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes</p> <p>What are the leading and participating agencies? UNDP, FAO, UNICEF, OMS</p> <p><i>Key UNDAF priorities</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outcome 1: Governance and human rights development • Outcome 2: Fight against maternal infant mortality • Outcome 3: Improvement in education and training • Outcome 4: Fight poverty and secure and improve sustainable environment, food security and access to basic resources 																										
	<p>Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="4">Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Outcome</th> <th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th> <th>Estimated costs and available funds</th> <th>Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> Country Programme Outcome 4 To combat poverty, environment, food security and access to basic resources. </td> <td>NIA</td> <td>NIA</td> <td>NIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Country Programme Outputs 4.4 Natural resources management and environmental protection. </td> <td>NIA</td> <td>NIA</td> <td>NIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Country Programme Outputs 4.5 Fight against soil degradation </td> <td>NIA</td> <td>NIA</td> <td>NIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observations</td> <td colspan="3">No specific costs for outputs, no indicators and implementation agencies per output specified..</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p>				Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management				Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	Country Programme Outcome 4 To combat poverty, environment, food security and access to basic resources.	NIA	NIA	NIA	Country Programme Outputs 4.4 Natural resources management and environmental protection.	NIA	NIA	NIA	Country Programme Outputs 4.5 Fight against soil degradation	NIA	NIA	NIA	Observations	No specific costs for outputs, no indicators and implementation agencies per output specified..	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
	<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>See list</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>See list</i>
	<p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA)</p> <p><i>Not applicable</i></p>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy</p> <p>Period covered: 2006-2010</p> <p>Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated</p> <p>Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Key Environmental Issues: (i) promoting environmental information as a tool to help with decision-making; (ii) protecting and improving biodiversity and natural ecosystems, in particular in wetlands; (iii) protecting and improving the maritime and coastal environment; (iv) combating soil degradation and sanding; (v) improving urban and rural living conditions; (vi) sustainably managing environmental wastes; and (vii) systematically conducting environmental impact studies and enhancing the capacities of the administrations responsible for coordinating them.</i> <i>Action on the environment include: (i) approval of the national biodiversity strategy and program of action as well as the plan of action on desertification, together with finalization and presentation of the initial national report on climate change to the Conference of Parties; (ii) systematized environmental impact studies for all programs and projects, in particular the study of the Chinguitty oilfield; (iii) implementation of the process of harmonising national legislation and regulations with international conventions ratified by Mauritania, and their adaptation to Islamic law (sharia) and local customs; and (iv) public awareness campaigns and the posting of environmental legislation online.</i> <i>The sustainable management of natural resources faces a number of obstacles: (i) the environmental issue was not treated as a cross-cutting issue in the first PRSP; and (ii) coordination of the many efforts in this area has been weak. These problems are now being addressed in the action plan of the Interministerial Committee on Governance, instituted by the transitional government.</i> <i>Cross-cutting actions: (i) preparation of a National Territorial Development Strategy which incorporates a long-term prospective vision for the country (Mauritania 2030) and includes in particular the implementation of the PDALM (already available); and (ii) adoption of the National Environmental Action Program as an important milestone in fully recognising the cross-cutting nature of environmental issues.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>Not stated</i> What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2005 Period covered: Not stated Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Environmental priorities are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Give the institutional and political means to manage its environment effectively and its natural resources.</i> ◦ <i>Support the durable access to the basic services (articulation with the CSLP).</i> ◦ <i>Support integrated management and the efficient use of the natural resources.</i> ◦ <i>Manage the local and total environment in accordance with the commitments entered into within the framework of International Conventions.</i> ◦ <i>Envisage mechanisms of financing of the sustainable development strategy.</i> ◦ <i>Challenges</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Management of the recurring drought crises and catastrophes.</i> ◦ <i>The need for intensifying the fight against through community participation in operationalisation and implementation convention on desertification.</i> ◦ <i>The safeguarding of the resources health and of the marine environment (in particular through an ecological exploitation of off shore oil.</i> ◦ <i>The safeguarding of the environment urban in a context of accelerated urbanization.</i> ◦ <i>The integration of dimension economic of the environmental protection through fighting against poverty by massive creation of jobs related to the environmental protection (building sites of reforestation, of protection of the littoral, appearance of new trades, etc).</i> ◦ <i>The degree of speed process of implementation of the SNDD and BREADS the effective level of participation of civil company with the whole of the process.</i> ◦ <i>The requirement in reinforcement for capacities on the level for administration, of the Community structures of development and the organisations of the company civil;</i> ◦ <i>The absence of coordination between the various departments for the installation of one strategy or of a national action plan of communication, information, formation and of sensitizing as regards environmental development.</i> ◦ <i>Weak laws on relating to the sustainable development and environment.</i> ◦ <i>Several structures of supervision and the absence of communication and it coordination between the various programs.</i> ◦ <i>The taking into account of the impact environmental of the offshore oil exploitation: the international standards most recent in matter of hiding of spoil, pumping, loading and transport must be observed with greatest vigilance. In this respect, L `environmental impact study carried out by the private operator should be reactualized for his national validation (government, company civil</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2007 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Mauritania has semi-arid climate of sah�lo-Saharan type in the center characterized by a strong thermal amplitude and a rainfall ranging between 200 and 400 mm and a desert climate of Saharan type in the north characterized by a rainfall lower than 200 mm.</i> ◦ <i>All the northern part of the country (approximately 75% of the own territory of 1.030.700 km2) is desert and slightly populated.</i> ◦ <i>The long years of drought in the Sahel in years 1970 – 80.</i> ◦ <i>This general deterioration of the climatic conditions of the country, the extreme variability of climate human activities have accelerated the process of turning into a desert.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V?
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Mauritius

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2001-2003 (Mauritius no longer uses UNDAFs, the last UNDAF is reported on here)			
	Expected reviews and evaluation: Not stated			
	Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? UNDP, IFAD, UNIDO, FAO, UNEP, IMO			
	<i>UNDAF key priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Outcome 1. Social Development and Drug Abuse/Trafficking○ Outcome 2. Health and Population, HIV/AIDS○ Outcome 3. Environment○ Outcome 4. Human Rights/Gender and Child Rights <p><i>Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: 28.3 million</i></p> <p><i>The UNDAF is outdated, the RCs Annual Report for Mauritius and Seychelles (12 February 2008) was reviewed. The report indicates that UN agencies are working on climate change, disasters and conflicts, environmental governance and ecosystems management.</i></p>			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance and Ecosystem Management			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (U\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNDAF Outcome 3. Environment			
	Country Programme Outcome 3.1. To support sustainable management of natural resources including Integrated Coastal Zone Management, water resource management (with special attention to Rodrigues and outer islands) and Conservation and protection of biodiversity.	UNDP, IFAD, UNIDO, FAO, UNEP, IMO	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.1.1.	NIA	NIA	NIA

	The UN system will assist in strengthening the existing Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) through harmonisation of existing legal frameworks.				
	Country Programme Output 3.1.2. The UN system will assist in Water Resource Management with special attention to Rodrigues and outer islands by - supporting the government in maximising storage and distribution of water, supporting awareness raising on the economic value of water and supporting community rehabilitation of forest water catchment areas in Rodrigues.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.1.3. The UN system will promote soil conservation and erosion control activities in Rodrigues.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.1.4. The UN system will assist in the conservation and protection of biodiversity - assist in the establishment, extension, consolidation and effective management of marine and terrestrial protected areas, etc.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.1.5. The UN system will support sustainable environmental development through its assistance in the artisanal fisheries sub-sector in Rodrigues.	NIA	NIA	NIA	

	Thematic area: Climate Change, Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste, Resource Efficiency			
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2. To support solid waste management cleaner production, emission reduction and prevention of pollution of fresh water and marine environments.	IMO, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, IFAD	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1. The UN system will support the implementation of International Conventions on marine pollution Prevention.	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.2. The UN system will promote environmental sensitisation of civil society, including the media.	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.3. The UN system will promote Cleaner Production by supporting the strengthening of zoning policy, encouraging the adoption of technologies which are environment-friendly, promoting horizontal integration among areas of activities which are high polluters.	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.4. UN system will support research and development by promoting awareness of up to date and sustainable, technology (adaptive transfer of technology), encouraging partnership building within the same Industry, assisting to enhance training in order to promote effective research and development.	NIA	NIA	

	Observations	The M&E Matrix had not fulfilled the UNDAF M&E requirements.	
<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No cross-cutting themes are stated.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The implementation of a UNDP-UNEP Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Building Project will be initiated in 2008 in seven countries of the ESA/Indian Ocean regions: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Mauritius. The objective of this initiative will be to enhance the public and private sectors capacity to access carbon finance, and overcome barriers impeding the take-off of a carbon project market in sub-Saharan Africa. The project will receive direct support from the UNEP Risøe Centre through its CD4CDM project. This UNDP-UNEP collaboration will extend a cycle of cooperation opened last year through joint support provided to Mauritius for the development of a national Energy Policy.</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>UNDAF Outcome 3, Country Programme Output 3.2.1 is specifically related to the implementation of international conventions on marine pollution prevention.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No.</i> <p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>No</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Outcome 3.1 and 3.2 (numbering not clear).</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> <p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>			

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development,	Title: Millennium Development Goal Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
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PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Mauritius is characterised by the inherent environmental vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS), environmental degradation will become a serious impediment to economic growth if appropriate measures are not taken to reconcile the current pace of economic growth with sustainable management of the environment.</i> ○ <i>In order to address environmental issues in a holistic manner, the Government has approved a National Environmental Action Plan II (NEAP II) and the national Communications to the UNFCCC in 2000, that set forth measures to create conditions for sustainable development.</i> ○ <i>In Mauritius, efforts are being made to conserve the remaining proportion of land forest. There was no reduction in the 30.4% of land area covered by forest between 1990 and 2000.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Ministry of Environment</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <i>Not stated</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The NEAP1 paved the way for the comprehensive Environmental Protection Act (EPA) in 1991 which provided the Ministry of Environment with the legal framework for environmental protection of the whole country.</i> ○ <i>The NEAP2 pays special attention to the development of the Island of Rodrigues. However, a great deal still needs to be done, especially at the level of the understanding of processes and organisational requirements for the successful implementation of policies and action plans in this field.</i> ○ <i>The six priority projects within NEAP 2 are the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The restructuring of the Department of Environment</i> ○ <i>The development of an Environmental Information System</i> ○ <i>The development of Environmental Indicators</i> ○ <i>The identification and monitoring of sensitive high risk zones</i> ○ <i>To set up a framework for integrated coastal zone management.</i> ○ <i>To improve the management and monitoring of Industrial hotspots.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Yes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>In response to the Rio conference and through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and its Enabling Activities Programme, UNEP helped fund the guidelines for preparing a National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan. A draft was finalised in November 1994.</i> ○ <i>However, no Action Plan had been finalized at the drafting of the CCA.</i> ○ <i>From August 1997 to September 1998, UNEP, through the GEF/Enabling Activities Programme, provided Mauritius with financial and technical support to</i>
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	<p><i>finalise the Initial National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>With the support of UNEP/GEF, necessary steps have been taken with the relevant authorities to activate the drafting of the Bill on the National Biosafety Guidelines for the Safe Development and Introduction of Genetically Modified Organisms in Mauritius.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Mozambique

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2007-2009 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>At end of 2009 end of cycle valuation will be done jointly by the Mozambique government and UN agencies.</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, GEF, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, UNCDF, UNFPA, UNEP</i>			
	<i>Key UNDAF priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1. Good Governance</i>• <i>Outcome 2. Human capital development</i>• <i>Outcome 3. HIV/AIDS, and empowering individuals civil society, national and local public and private institutions</i>• <i>Outcome 4: Economic development, infrastructure, natural resources, environmental management, innovation, wealth creation</i>			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic areas: Environmental Governance				
Outcome		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 1: Good Governance				
Country Programme Outcome 1.7. Institutions responsible for the promotion of pro-poor and sustainable economic development strengthened.		FAO, UNDP, UNIDO, GEF, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, UNCDF, UNFPA	UNDP/UNCDF: US\$ 1,500,000 (RR) US\$ 7,000,000 (OR) UNIDO: US\$ 3,000,000 (RR) UNHABITAT: US\$ 100,000 (RR) UNFPA: US\$ 1,400,000 (RR) UNESCO: US\$1,970,000 (OR) FAO: USD 1,000,000 (RR) ILO: US\$400,000 (RR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of provinces, districts, communities with integrated economic development initiatives.• Number of business services provided/created at local level.
Country Programme Outputs 1.7.1 Capacity building for rural development and natural/environmental resources management strengthened.				<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of people trained in natural/environmental resources management.• Natural resource management plans adopted at provincial and district levels.• Number of farmers and extension workers (men & women) trained.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of women, men and communities with land titles acquired. <p>Baseline data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very little or no critical mass for natural resources management at national and provincial levels. Local level schemes not officially acknowledged. 	
Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management					
UNDAF Outcome 2: Human Capital Development					
	<p>Country Programme Outcome 2.3. Access to and use of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation for rural communities and urban slums increased.</p>	UNICEF, UNDP, WHO,	<p>UNICEF: US\$ 3,100,000 (RR) US\$ 18,900,000 (OR) WHO: US\$ 15,000 (RR) US\$ 50,000 (OR) UNDP: Financial resource referred to in the Governance Matrix FAO: US\$ 300,000 (RR)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of HH using improved drinking water sources, by province and area of residence <p>Baseline data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 37%; Urban: 69%; Rural: 23% (DHS 2003) <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of HH using of sanitary means of excreta disposal, by province and area of residence <p>Baseline data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 48%; Urban: 77%; Rural: 36% (DHS 2003) <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of HH with access to safe drinking water, by province and area of residence <p>Baseline data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total: 40%; Urban: 36%; Rural: 41% (DNA, 2004) 	
	<p>Country Programme Output 2.3.1 Decentralised planning and financial management guidelines under the national water policy implemented in 8 municipalities.</p>		NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Districts/Municipalities with annual planning and M&E tools in place and operational <p>Baseline data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 (2005) <p>Indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Districts implementing WASH projects through direct funding mechanisms <p>Baseline data:</p>	

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2005) Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Districts/Municipalities with a WASH department or staff assigned/skilled Baseline data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2005) 	
	Country Programme Output 2.3.2 Planning, monitoring, and evaluation systems for drinking water and sanitation operationalised in five provinces.		NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Provinces with WASH data banks operational and harmonised with national systems (INE/DNA) Baseline data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0 (2005) Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Provinces with a Master Plan for WASH in line with the Road Map for MDGs and PRSP targets Baseline data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 (2005) Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Districts/Provinces covered with GIS/Mapping of water points, including annual updates Baseline data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3(2005) 	
	Country Programme Output 2.3.3 At least 1,000,000 additional users among vulnerable groups have access to and use safe water and appropriate sanitation and improved hygiene practices.		NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new users with access to safe water Baseline data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36%: urban; 41%: rural, 40% total (DNA, 2004) Indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of new users with access to safe sanitation Baseline data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32.6% urban, 33.3% rural; total: 33% (DNA, 2004). 	
	Country Programme Output 2.3.4 Strengthened capacity of the water sector for emergency preparedness and response to reduce mortality and morbidity levels in districts affected by natural disasters and high cholera incidence.	NIA	NIA		

	<i>Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance, Climate Change, Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste</i>			
	UNDAF Outcomes 4. Economic development. Increased and more equitable economic opportunities to ensure sustainable livelihoods for women and men.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	Country Programme Outcome 4.1. Efficient policies, plans, and strategies are ensured to promote equitable and sustainable economic development.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual Government Economic and Social Plans formulated • and presented at national, provincial and district levels • Annual Government Budget prepared and presented at national, • provincial and district levels • Number of Government policies highlighting job creation for women, • youths and people with disabilities developed/improved (Target: at • least one Government policy at national level and at least 3 action plans at district/provincial level developed/improved)
	Country Programme Outputs: 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, UNHABITAT, UNHCR	FAO US\$ 2,100,000 (RR) US\$ 15,240,000* (OR) IFAD US\$ 1,500,000 (RR) US\$ 500,000 (OR) ILO US\$ 600,000 (RR) US\$ 1,300,000 (OR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic plan for the development of the agrarian sector, irrigation policy and strategy, strategic plan on aquaculture approved • Number of communities with access to their 20% of investor fee on exploitation of forestry and wildlife resources (Baseline/target not submitted) • Number of communities/individuals with registered land titles in selected provinces (Baseline/target not submitted) • Integrated water resources management plan approved and published • Environmental certification system for

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> crafts in place Number of case studies on good practice in sustainable use of natural resources in particular water (Baseline/target not submitted). Research on sustainable use of natural resources conducted and published 	
	Country Programme Output 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 demining at national level.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WHO	US\$ 33,750 (OR) US\$ 720,000 (OR) UNDP US\$ 1,500,000 (RR) US\$ 10,420,000 (OR) UNEP US\$ 4,481,000 (OR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of contingency plans prepared at provincial and district level (Baseline/target not submitted) Number, types and target groups reached with training in disaster prevention and mitigation (Baseline/target not submitted) Number of people affected (deaths illness) and individual and national assets lost due to man-made and natural disasters (Baseline/target not submitted) Tonnage of obsolete pesticides exported/destroyed (Baseline: 0 Target: 450) Ratification of the Stockholm Convention by the Government and formulation of regulations towards its implementation Number of schools promoting public disaster awareness sessions in the communities (baseline = N/a; target = 100) 	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.3. Improved national capacity for assessment, 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.	UNESCO US\$ 150,000* (RR) US\$ 2,950,000* (OR) UN-HABITAT US\$ 1,530,000 (RR) US\$ 1,800,000 (OR) UNHCR US\$ 370,900 (RR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of people (by type, level and sector) trained on environmental and land rules, regulations and conflict resolution mechanisms (Baseline/target not submitted). Number of environment management systems plans implemented (Baseline/target not submitted). 	

			US\$ 360,500 (OR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National environmental information network established (Baseline: 0; Target: 1) Number of environmental policy priorities reflected in annual Economic and Social Plans and budget at central and provincial level (Baseline/target not submitted) Number of environmental units established in line Ministries (Baseline: 5 (Agriculture, Public works, Mining, Energy and Health); Target: 13) Accurate information on (economic) value of ecosystems in Mozambique (Baseline: no information available; Target: at least 03 economic valuation studies of specific Mozambican ecosystems). 	
	Country Programme Outcome 4.2. Sustainable local economic development (rural and urban) enhanced.	NIA	UNEP US\$ 90,000 (OR) UNESCO US\$ 570,000 (RR) US\$ 4,100,000* (OR) UN-HABITAT US\$ 1,500,000 (OR) UNHCR US\$331,284(RR) US\$ 288,550 (OR) UNIDO US\$ 3,000,000 (OR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of agricultural producers with procurement contracts (Baseline/target not submitted) Percentage of household agricultural production sold/marketed (Baseline/target not submitted) Engagement of social partners at local level advocating for decent work, policy coherence and EVTS implementation (Target: 3 actions ea for SPs locally). HIV & AIDS workplace policies adopted by enterprises in target provinces with engagement of SPs (Target: policies adopted in 3provinces) 	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.4. Improved capacity to undertake local level development planning and management, focusing on outsourcing of service provider contracts, fiscal	FAO IFAD, ILO, UNCDF, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of tender contracts issued by provincial district and municipality government that appropriately applied outsourcing procedures (Baseline/target not submitted) 	

	decentralization, solid waste management recycling, and vulnerability and environmental assessments in selected districts/municipalities,.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of service providers contracted by municipalities on solid waste management and/or recycling in selected districts (Baseline/target not submitted) • Number of environmental assessment conducted in selected districts/municipalities (Baseline/target not submitted) • Number of harmonized procedures for decentralized tax collection in selected districts/municipalities adopted (Baseline/target not submitted). 	
	Country Programme Output: 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	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of eco-tourism and community lodges established (Baseline/target not submitted) • Sales/purchase of local agricultural and artisan produce through ecotourism and community lodges (Baseline/target not submitted). • Number of artisans that benefited from training in design and marketing (Baseline/target not submitted). • Guidelines for community based cultural tourism adopted by Government (Baseline: no; Target: yes) • Number of CBO/participants trained in community based cultural tourism (Baseline:0; Target: 15 CBOs in 5 districts) 	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.6. Capacity to minimize environmental impact and increase competitiveness, notably through the production of and trade in renewable and alternative energies and bioorganic products, strengthened in public and private sector in selected provinces/districts .	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total area reforested in intervention areas as a ratio compared to the total area lost due to slash a burn and commercial exploitation of forest resources (Baseline/target not submitted) • Percentage increase in number of companies adopting cleaner 	

				<div>production techniques in selected project areas (Baseline/target not submitted)</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Number of initiatives for the generation and use of alternative energy introduced in selected project areas (Baseline/target not submitted).• Percentage of houses using renewable energy sources (Baseline/target not submitted)	
	Observations	Numbering not always clear.			
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes, these include gender, environment, social inclusion, HIV and AIDS.</i>• Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>• Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i>				
	UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes in 2007.</i>• Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>None</i>• List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>See attached list</i>• List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>See attached list</i>				
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>					

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA II) Period covered: <i>2006-2009</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy?<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ <i>Most of Mozambique's population depends on natural resources for subsistence and income. PARPA II therefore recognises the management and preservation of natural resources for the benefit of the poor.</i>◦ <i>Major environmental priorities in Mozambique PARPA: cleaning up the environment, territorial zoning, prevention of soil degradation, natural resources management</i>

	<p><i>including conflict over burning, improving legal and institutional aspects, environmental education, compliance with the law, development of institutional capacities, reduction of air, water and soil pollution, prevention and reduction of the effects of natural disasters, environmental governance, a responsible business community, the relationship between environment and poverty, the role of health care sectors, agriculture and rural development, energy, industry, mining, fisheries, management of marine and coastal zones, technology and vulnerability and natural disasters.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The PARPA recommends a cross sectoral approach on environmental management that all development actors including state, play a role in the preserving the environment urban and rural.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Natural disasters: Mozambique is prone to environmental disasters such as floods, earthquakes that are threats and destroy human wealth and life.</i> ○ <i>Mozambique is involved in the culture of managing disaster through prevention. Managing natural disasters due to climate change, reduce the number of human victims and property loss, consolidate culture of prevention, provide means of prevention and mitigation, provision of early warning systems on floods and cyclones, provision of information to affected group and strengthening institutions.</i> ○ <i>De-mining: Land mines are a threat to humans and development 70% of the mines are in Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambesia, Inhambane and Maputo province, Tete and Gaza. Process is on going and supported by international efforts.</i> ○ <i>Cross cutting issues in PARPA include: Integration of women in development, environmental management, raise awareness of HIV/AIDS</i> ○ <i>Natural resources management and environment: Improve equitable access by communities and individual to natural resources for sustainable use and management</i> ○ <i>Promote a service that provides information on existing natural resources (land, forest, wildlife, fisheries).</i> ○ <i>Improve oversight of the exploitation of these resources.</i> ○ <i>Legislation on access to natural resources.</i> ○ <i>Inventory of natural resources.</i> ○ <i>Improve Strategy to manage conflicts between people and animals.</i> ○ <i>Prevent and control of uncontrolled burning of lands.</i> ○ <i>Develop appropriate technologies.</i> ○ <i>The Mozambique Poverty and Environment Initiative aims to enhance the contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and achievement of the MDGs through sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. The project is led by the Ministry of Coordination of Environment Affairs, under joint MICOA and Ministry of Planning and Development overall management. The intended outcome of the is the integration and operationalisation of environmental sustainability into national and sectoral policy planning and budget processes - including through some provincial and district level activities - to assist in the implementation of PARPA II.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Environmental challenges include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Implementing policies and enforcing the law concerning the environment.</i> <i>Creating the sustainable development commission to function as a strong link between institutions concerned with environmental matters.</i> <i>Promotion of decentralization in the government sectors which deal with environmental issues in order for decisions on natural resource management to be made by those affected by their use.</i> <i>Improving the availability and dissemination of accurate environmental data and information for decision making and effective awareness raising policies.</i> Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>None</i> Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>A number of areas of outstanding ecosystem, biological and/or scenic value have been identified in Mozambique and are considered to warrant special attention. These include the Gorongosa Mountain - Rift Valley Complex, The Cheringoma Plateau, Zambezi Delta Grasslands and Swamps, The Great Inselberg Archipelago, The Chimanimani Massif, The Maputaland Centre of Endemism (MCE), Coastal Barrier Lakes, and the Pebane Evergreen Coastal Forests. It has been recommended that these areas be treated with particular care when considering impacts of development.</i> <i>Productive forests in Mozambique occupy an area of about 20 million hectares or 20% of the national territory. Wood resources are used by commercial and artisanal logging operations and as energy source by the rural and urban populations. Environmental impacts of deforestation are far reaching and include among other, loss of agricultural soil through soil erosion, desertification (i.e. loss of soil fertility), increased surface water runoff and reduced infiltration which in turn exacerbates the effects of flooding, coastal erosion (mostly from loss of mangroves), and sedimentation.</i> <i>Exploitation of living marine resources by the industrial fishery sector in Mozambique appear to be sustainable at present, with little variation in total landed catches reported over the last decade. The marine fisheries sector in Mozambique is very important, providing employment for between 75 000-80 000 people while an estimated 480 000 people are economically dependent on this sector.</i> <i>Threats and issues in sustainable use of natural resources</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Intensity of use of agricultural resources.</i> <i>In spite of abundance of arable land in Mozambique and the fact that over 90% of the cultivated area is under food crops, high level of food insecurity are prevalent in certain parts of the country.</i> <i>Inefficient use of available resources – only 12% of the available arable land is utilised at present and primary type of agriculture is shifting (slash and burn) subsistence agriculture.</i> <i>Proposed strategies for promoting the intensification of agriculture and hence increasing food security for the country are controversial.</i> <i>Expansion of large scale commercial agriculture is the most logical way to increase production but is contentious owing ill feelings to wards such enterprises which stem from the country's colonial history.</i> <i>In terms of the Mozambican law control over natural resource use is exercised through key sectoral legislation (fisheries, agriculture, forestry and water laws),</i> <i>Environmental impacts from other sources (e.g. from the transportation and energy sectors) is controlled through legislation developed by the Ministry of</i>
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	<p><i>Environmental Coordination. Mining is an exception in that it has its own suite of regulations governing environmental management.</i></p>
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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i>• Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i> |
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Namibia

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2006-2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: Not stated Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? No			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? FAO, IAEA, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO			
	UNDAF key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1: HIV response is strengthened• Outcome 2: Livelihoods and food security are improved• Outcome 3: Capacity to deliver essential services is strengthened			
	Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation US\$44.6 million.			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance, Disasters and Conflicts			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNDAF Outcome 2 By 2010, livelihoods and food security among most vulnerable groups are improved in highly affected locations.			Proportion of households living in relative poverty and extreme poverty (MDG1); 1993/4 Baseline 38% poverty, 9% extreme poverty), 2006 target (28% poverty, 4% extreme poverty)
	Country Programme Outcome 2.1 Improved income earning, agricultural productivity and access to food for vulnerable households.	FAO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, WFP, WHO	FAO – (To be determined) UNDP – \$ 500,000 UNESCO – \$ 500,000 UNFPA – \$ 500,000 UNICEF – \$ 6,160,000 UNIDO – \$ 2,000,000 WFP – \$20,000,000 WHO – \$ 200,000	NIA

	Country Programme Output 2.1.5 Institutional capacity at all levels strengthened with policies & legislation formulation supported.	UNDP, ILO, FAO, IFAD, UNEP, UNFPA, UNESCO	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 2.2 Strengthened sustainable land and water management.	UNDP, IAEA, UNEP, WB, FAO, UNESCO	UNDP – (To be determined) IAEA – \$ 200,000 UNESCO – \$ 150,000 FAO – (To be determined) UNDP – \$ 5,200,000 UNEP – (To be determined) WB – (To be determined)	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.2.1 Skills and capacity of community based natural resource management improved.	UNDP, UNESCO	NIA	Land area protected to maintain biological diversity, as percentage of all land: <u>1990 Baseline</u> <u>2001</u> <u>2006</u> Protected areas 13.6% 16.8% 15.1% ⁴ Registered conservancies 0% 4.9% 10.9%
	Country Programme Output 2.2.2 Adoption of integrated land use planning and water management by communities enhanced.	UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WB	NIA	Increased income from CBNRM activities: <u>Baseline (2003):</u> N\$ 4,804,780
	Country Programme Output 2.2.3 National initiatives for bio-diversity conservation strengthened.	UNDP, UNEP, WB, FAO, UNESCO	NIA	# of integrated water resources management plans <u>Baseline:</u> 0 plans to date; <u>Target:</u>
	Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Strengthened National/Regional response capacities for humanitarian and emergency management.	OCHA, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	OCHA – (In kind) FAO – (To be determined) UNDP – \$ 600,000 UNFPA – \$ 100,000 UNICEF – \$100,000 WFP – (To be determined) WHO – \$ 300,000	

Country Programme Output 2.3.1 Coordination capacity of the national emergency management system for early warning preparedness and response to emergency situations strengthened.	WHO, UNFPA, FAO, UNDP, OCHA	NIA	N\$ received for emergency management Baseline: N\$129,673,144 (59% of requested amount for the 2003-04 programme)
Country Programme Output 2.3.2 Implementation capacity of institutional stakeholders for disaster risk management strengthened.	WHO, ILO, UNDP, OCHA, UNICEF, UNFPA	NIA	# of people affected by drought reached <u>Baseline (2003-2004):</u> 121,510 # of people affected by floods reached <u>Baseline (2003-2004):</u> 10,000 # of Regional EMU Disaster Contingency Plans prepared Baseline (2005): 1; <u>Target:</u> 12
Observations	UNEP financing is unclear.		

Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:

- Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? *No*
 - Natural resources are the main source of livelihood and survival for the vast majority of Namibians, yet processes of impoverishment and environmental degradation interact in ways that reinforce each other*
 - Namibia's community based natural resource management programme meets most of Namibia's National Development objectives – it creates employment, provides economic and managerial empowerment, enhances rural development, helps poverty alleviation and contributes to biodiversity conservation.*
 - Within the UNDAF, the proposed joint programme on sustainable land and water management is in the process of developing a framework for integrated land and water management through the promotion and adoption of appropriate and innovative approaches and practices, to ultimately improve livelihoods and food security.*
 - The joint programme will be implemented in a phased approach starting in the North-Central Regions. Five UN Agencies would be pooling their resources to support the respective line Ministries achieving their national priorities. World Bank is designing the integrated land use planning tools for each region and UNEP will be focusing developing the research components.*
- Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? *No*
- Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? *No*

UNEP engagement in the country

- Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? *Not stated*
- Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. *Country Programme Outputs, 2.1.5, 2.2.2, 2.2.3*
- List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? *Not stated*

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
	Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Namibia Vision 2030 (only a NDP Summary was available) Period covered: <i>2004-2030</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Equitable distribution of land among all categories, based on a comprehensive land redistribution and resettlement programme is central to the vision.</i> <i>Mineral resources should be strategically and optimally exploited while ensuring environmental impacts are minimal.</i> <i>Marine species and habitats should contribute significantly to the economy while maintaining biodiversity and functioning natural ecosystems.</i> <i>Freshwater resources should be available to support socio-economic development and natural habitats should be maintained.</i> <i>The integrity of ecological processes, natural habitats, and wildlife life habitats should be maintained.</i> <i>Community based natural resource management is largely focused on wildlife and tourism. However, an integrated conservancy approach is considered inclusive of rangeland and woodland management is considered an excellent means to providing livelihood opportunities.</i> <i>The urban environment is also given consideration.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the Vision 2030? <i>No</i> What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Ministry of Environment and Tourism</i> Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>No</i> Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development,	Title: National Development Plan 3 Period covered: <i>2007/08 - 2011/12</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
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PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>NDP3 is based on eight Key Result Area each corresponding to one of the eight main objectives of Vision 2030 and the 21 NDP3 Goals are grouped under them. Environment is very prevalent as compared the previous NDP.</i> ○ <i>The Productive Utilization of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability result areas corresponds to and is derived from the Vision 2030 objective of ensuring the development of Namibia's natural capital and its sustainable utilisation for the benefit of the country's social, economic and ecological well-being.</i> ○ <i>The associated sub-Visions focus on land and agricultural production; fisheries and marine resources; freshwater and associated resources; non-renewable resources; wildlife and tourism; production technology; and biodiversity.</i> ○ <i>The economy of Namibia continues rely heavily on the exploitation of renewable and non-renewable natural resources. The optimal and sustainable utilization of these resources is essential for the continued advancement of the country for the foreseeable future.</i> ○ <i>Considering the complexity and broad scope of the results, it is divided into two sub-result areas: (i) Sustainable Utilisation of Natural Resources; and (ii) Environmental Sustainability.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the NDP 3? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>As above</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The arid and semi-arid nature of the country coupled with recurrent droughts and flooding, especially in the northern areas, make for difficult conditions for the large part of the population dependent on subsistence agriculture.</i> ○ <i>With the decision by Cabinet to proclaim the Sperrgebiet as a national park, 16.8 per cent of Namibia will be protected areas.</i> ○ <i>Apartheid policies focused on wildlife conservation and exploitation of minerals such as uranium, diamonds and copper. Since Independence the main challenge for Namibia has therefore been to introduce the principles of sustainable development and natural resource management.</i> ○ <i>The manifestations of desertification in Namibia are deforestation, soil erosion, bush encroachment, reduced soil moisture-retention, loss of biodiversity, and soil salination.</i> ○ <i>The national Community-based Natural Resource Management programme has contributed greatly to empowering people to act collectively in pursuit of their developmental goals, to gain access to resources and to build capacity.</i> ○ <i>Since then the Government has improved water supply to rural communities through the provision of new, and the rehabilitation of existing, boreholes and the development of pipelines the proportion of the population in rural areas with access to safe water has almost doubled. In urban areas, access to safe water is now almost universal.</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Namibia has a supportive environmental policy and legislative environment.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>As above</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <i>Not stated</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Namibia's renewable natural resources are characterised by low productivity and high variability due to water scarcity, poor and degradable soil, and the resulting low capability of the land to support more intensive forms of agriculture.</i> ○ <i>Unpredictable fluctuations in marine resource availability, highly variable rainfall, rangeland carrying capacity, and rain fed crop production attest to the variable nature of natural resource availability. Freshwater scarcity is the principal limiting factor for development in the country.</i> ○ <i>Natural resources are the main source of livelihood and survival for the vast majority of Namibians. Unable or unwilling to invest in their local natural resource base for lack of financial and human resources, or because of uncertain access to or insecure tenure of land and natural resources, poor people may not be left with any other option but to overuse their very life support system.</i> ○ <i>Deforestation, biodiversity loss, soil erosion, bush encroachment, and soil salinisation, which are environmental symptoms of land degradation, all reduce agricultural production and food security and lead to economic loss and increased poverty. The costs faced by both communal and commercial farmers from lost output and increased expenditure have been estimated at around N\$100 million per year.</i> ○ <i>Loss of habitat is the most important direct cause of biodiversity loss. It results from land clearing, strip-mining activities, and from poor land management. More than 90% of all rural households use firewood as their primary source of energy.</i> ○ <i>Harvesting of wild plants and animals is an important part of subsistence economies in Namibia's rural areas but unsustainable practices have intensified under commercial exploitation. In parts of the Caprivi, rural communities rely on wild plants and animals for at least 50% of their sustenance.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Niger

UNDAF	<p>Current period covered: 2009-2013 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i></p> <p>Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? <i>Ye</i></p> <p>What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>ILO, ECA, FAO, UNCDF, IFAD, WHO, IOM, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, WB, IMF, UNODC, UNIDO, UNAIDS, IAEA</i></p> <p>Key UNDAF priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1 Sustainable development, environment and food security</i>• <i>Outcome 2 Human capital, democracy and basic social services</i>• <i>Outcome 3 Governance</i> <p>Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: <i>US\$ 1.050 billion</i></p>																		
	<p>Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Disaster and Conflicts, Ecosystem Management</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th><th>Estimated costs and available funds</th><th>Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix</th></tr><tr><td>UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2013, vulnerable populations improve their food security, contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and diversify their sources of income.</td><td>UN Agencies: Technical Assistance and / or financial, advocacy, resource mobilization, food assistance, coordination of humanitarian assistance National Institutions: Coordination, implementation and monitoring Other partners (bilateral and multilateral): Financial support</td><td></td><td>1. Proportion of population below the poverty line (62.1% - 2005; 39%) 2. Index of vulnerability to food (15% of food insecure households - 2006; ≤ 10%) 3. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity (6.6% - 2007; 8.5%)</td></tr><tr><td>Country Programme Outcome 1.2 The prevention and management of food crises and natural disasters are</td><td></td><td>WHO: 572,000 IFAD: 2,100,000 WFP: 500,000</td><td></td></tr></table>				Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Disaster and Conflicts, Ecosystem Management					Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2013, vulnerable populations improve their food security, contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and diversify their sources of income.	UN Agencies: Technical Assistance and / or financial, advocacy, resource mobilization, food assistance, coordination of humanitarian assistance National Institutions: Coordination, implementation and monitoring Other partners (bilateral and multilateral): Financial support		1. Proportion of population below the poverty line (62.1% - 2005; 39%) 2. Index of vulnerability to food (15% of food insecure households - 2006; ≤ 10%) 3. Land area protected to maintain biological diversity (6.6% - 2007; 8.5%)	Country Programme Outcome 1.2 The prevention and management of food crises and natural disasters are		WHO: 572,000 IFAD: 2,100,000 WFP: 500,000
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Country Programme Outcome 1.2 The prevention and management of food crises and natural disasters are		WHO: 572,000 IFAD: 2,100,000 WFP: 500,000																	

	handled by effective national, regional, departmental, communal groups and communities.		WHO: 407,000 WFP: 23,579,500 FAO: 3,750,000 UNDP: 3,000,000	
	Country Programme Output 1.2.2 The arrangements for managing food crises and natural disasters is functional.			Coverage rate of the dietary needs of populations whose food is insecure
	Country Programme Outcome 1.4 People are involved in the preservation of a healthy environment and natural resources including water and cultural heritage, managed sustainably.	NIA	FAO: 2,100,000 UNDP: 13,000,000 WFP: 1,690,962 UNHABITAT: 20,000 IFAD: 2,000,000	
	Country Programme Output 1.4.1 Knowledge and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, national policies and strategies by all players improved.			Number of laws and regulations adopted under the international agreements related to environmental protection and cultural sites
	Country Programme Output 1.4.2 The use by populations of an integrated information system and monitoring of changing environmental conditions (including effects) improved.			Number of ballots distributed and operational databases on the environment
	Country Programme Output 1.4.3 The capacity of communities to take charge of environmental issues and the management of natural resources in a sustainable manner is enhanced.			Number of land commissions installed and functional
	Observations			
Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No</i> • Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Output 1.4.1.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> <p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? <i>Not stated</i> • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Period covered: 2008-2012 Expected reviews and evaluations: Steering committee : Report on the state of progress in implementation, Report of the mid-term review (3rd year), Impact evaluation report (5th year) Start of development of next plan/strategy: MDG Indicators for 2012 and 2015</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Deforestation and desertification are progressing unrelentingly. Natural forests reduced from about 16 million hectares in 1982 to about 5 million hectares in 2006, due to farmland requirements and climate change. Efforts have concentrated mainly on reforestation, land reclamation, development of natural forests and protected areas, as well as development of community forestry and agroforestry. There is a need to manage the growing need for firewood (more than 90% currently) as it would reduce the available forest area by 3.5% per year.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i>
National Development Plan / Strategy (National	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal, 2003 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p>

Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Constraints on the implementation of MDG 7 are:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The advancing desert and the reduction of arable land;</i> ○ <i>Low fight against desertification and deforestation;</i> ○ <i>A poor coordination of activities between the different development actors;</i> ○ <i>Ignorance of the texts and procedures;</i> ○ <i>The lack of awareness;</i> ○ <i>The lack of data;</i> ○ <i>high population pressure and poor populations;</i> ○ <i>Exorbitant cost of access to the water in places related to the excessive depth of the groundwater deposits;</i> ○ <i>The investment cost of water infrastructure;</i> ○ <i>A low capacity to develop the water supply network;</i> ○ <i>The cost of construction materials and equipment for traditional housing;</i> ○ <i>Low capacity for research and extension for alternative solutions (eg construction without wood);</i> ○ <i>The nature of the hydro-geological soil</i> ○ <i>Lack of accountability of local communities;</i> ○ <i>The irregular occupation of the sites;</i> ○ <i>The inadequacy or unavailability of studies for most cities;</i> ○ <i>Insufficient financial resources, particularly at local government level, which results in a lack of upkeep and maintenance of networks;</i> ○ <i>Poor development of new and renewable energies;</i> ○ <i>Social habits and negative behaviors of people;</i> ○ <i>The precariousness of construction materials;</i> ○ <i>The authorities have since the 1980s adopted strategies for the preservation of natural resources. To this end, measures of soil conservation management were enacted and incorporated into rural development strategies, especially from "the Maradi commitment", but tangible results are desperately waiting.</i> ○ <i>In 1998, Law No. 98-56 of 29 December on the framework law on environmental management, was adopted by the National Assembly. Under the Act, a Bureau of Environmental Evaluation and Impact Studies was established.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The degradation of the environment is due to climatic factors (variation in rainfall, drought, desertification, etc.) and to human action in the absence of a policy for controlling resources. This degradation is reflected mainly by the continued reduction of forest cover, the decline of biodiversity, the scarcity of surface waters, land degradation and air pollution.</i> ○ <i>The environmental assessment performed here clearly presents the synergistic relationships between environmental problems and under-development through its various facets: food insecurity, prevalence of poverty, environmental degradation, social infrastructure and services limitations.</i> ○ <i>To tackle these, the Niger has developed and implemented a set of strategies and policies through the National Environmental Plan for Sustainable Development (PNEDD). However, there are no databases and indicators on the environment, apart from such projects as: SIGNER at the Ministry of Water Resources and Basic statistics on pastoral livestock resources at the Ministry of Animal Resources</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Nigeria

UNDAF

or

PCNA

PDNA

Current period covered: 2002-2006 (Nigeria has an UNDAF dated 2009-2012). The analysis in the table below considers the 2002-2006 UNDAF.

Expected reviews and evaluation: 2004-2005

Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Mid term review in 2005

Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? No

What are the leading and participating agencies?

WMO, WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS, UNDCP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNIC, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, ILO, IFC, FAO, IOM, UNODC

Key UNDAF priorities for 2002-2006:

- Outcome 1. Promoting Good Governance and Human Rights.
- Outcome 2. Reducing Poverty.
- Outcome 3. Reducing the Incidence and Impact of HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Tuberculosis and other infectious diseases

Key UNDAF priorities for 2009-2012:

- Governance and accountability that supports transparent, equitable and effective use of resources
- Productivity and employment for wealth creation with a bias towards the poor and with the aim of contributing towards the growth of a private sector-led non-oil economy
- Social service delivery to invest in Nigeria's human capital and contribute towards a democratic dividend that reaches the poor even as it boosts current and future potential for equitable growth; and
- Reduction of the risk of crisis and conflict to help address the challenge in the Niger Delta whilst assisting with crisis prevention, management and mitigation in other parts of the country.

The Results Matrix for 2009-2012 contains 10 UNDAF outcomes – this information was not accessible.

Estimated total cost of UNDAF implementation (2009-2012): \$982 million

Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):

Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management			
UNDAF Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
Country Programme Outcome 1 Promoting good governance and human rights.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of private sector involvement in national development.

	Country Programme Output Objective 6: To promote an enabling environment for sustainable development. (The numbering was not consistent or clear in the UNDAF)	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Outcome 2 Poverty reduction. (The numbering was not consistent or clear in the UNDAF)	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output To promote food security and efficient use of the environment for poverty reduction. (The numbering was not consistent or clear in the UNDAF)	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of household with food insecurity.• food import as % of total imports.• % change in consumer price index.• carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons).• carbon dioxide emissions (total in millions of metric tons).• food export as % of total export.
	Observations	Outdated UNDAF 2002-2007, missing outputs, missing indicators, Resources consolidated by themes and agencies not clear		

Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:

- Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? *No*. The only cross cutting issue is Information technology.
- Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? *No*
- Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? *No*

UNEP engagement in the country

- Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? *Not stated*
- Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. *Not stated*
- List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? *Not stated*
- List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? *Not stated*

	Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: National Poverty Eradication Programme Period covered: 2003-2007 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Waste production and disposal. Development has proceeded with no regard for waste management or pollution control. Cities have inadequate systems for the safe disposal and treatment of waste. As rural emigration to urban areas grows, the problem worsens.</i> ○ <i>Deforestation. Some 92,000 hectares—a quarter of our land—was once covered in forest. Today just half of our forests remain, and the potential for their future exploitation is extremely limited. Deforestation has been followed by erosion and desertification in some areas.</i> ○ <i>Conservation of unique habitats. Nigeria has two thirds of Central Africa's mangrove stands and wetlands. These are among the most important mangrove habitats in the world, but they are under threat from exploitation of timber, oil spills, gas flaring, and the impacts of increasing coastal urbanization.</i> ○ <i>Pollution and other problems. Our environmental laws are inadequate and are not enforced. We do not know how much biodiversity has been lost as a result of oil and gas development.</i> ○ <i>NEEDS aims to turn this bleak picture around by establishing a regulatory agency to enforce environmental laws, monitor industry compliance, conduct environmental audits and impact assessments, and set standards.</i> ○ <i>NEEDS seeks to develop a private-public sector partnership scheme to address the increasing problems of waste management.</i> ○ <i>Environmental factors. Empirical evidence shows that poverty and environmental degradation are inextricably linked in Nigeria, because 75 percent of rural people depend on natural resources for their livelihood. Environmental degradation reduces opportunities for poor people to earn sustainable incomes. Left with no other viable options, they engage in extractive activities, contributing to the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation. Rural dwellers are also more vulnerable to environmental disasters and hazards and have few or no strategies for coping with these stresses. In urban areas the poor live in slums, where they are exposed to overcrowded living quarters, unsafe water, improper waste disposal, and other health risks. These conditions reduce savings and investment at the individual, household, and national levels.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Despite the emergence of institutional framework, there have been few achievements related to environmental protection and natural resource management, several problems were identified:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Land degradation</i> ○ <i>Pollution</i> ○ <i>Flood and erosion</i> ○ <i>Desertification</i> ○ <i>Inefficient use of energy resources</i> ○ <i>Loss of biodiversity</i> ○ <i>Environmental disasters and deforestation</i> ○ <i>Poor access to improved sanitation facilities</i> ○ <i>Poor implementation of health and housing policies</i> ○ <i>High levels of poverty</i> ○ <i>Low level of awareness about issues concerning environmental sustainability</i> ○ <i>Improve life of slum dwellers; increase their access to improved sanitation and adequate housing in urban areas</i> ○ <i>Rapid growing population is a challenge</i> ○ <i>Inclusion of private sector participation</i> ○ <i>Adoption of environment friendly technologies</i> ○ <i>Major challenges to be addressed include catering for rapid population expansion without destroying the environment, dealing with social unrest and dislocation resulting from environmental degradation, promoting private sector participation in adoption of environmental friendly technologies.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Federal Ministry of Environment, Federal Ministry of Water Resources</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>UNCCD</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2001</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The eight key issues are: population; human rights; governance; economy and poverty alleviation; environment and sustainable agriculture; social services and culture; drug control and crime prevention; and HIV/AIDS</i> ○ <i>The key environmental issues in Nigeria are as follows: agriculture-related problems; deforestation and land degradation; industrial-related pollution; urban decay and municipal waste disposal; energy-related problem; environmental disasters; biological diversity; climatic changes and clean development mechanism</i> ○ <i>Annual rate of deforestation of the woodlands in Nigeria averaged 3.5 per cent in the 1980 to 1990 period and the southern rain forest, which covers only 2 per cent of the total land area in Nigeria, is being depleted at an annual rate of 3.5 per cent.</i> ○ <i>Drought and desertification affect almost all the states in northern Nigeria, and the country is losing about 351,000 km² of its landmass to the desert, which is advancing southward at the rate of 0.6 km per year.</i> ○ <i>The future of Nigeria's rich biological endowments is under threat from increasing degradation of the ecosystem. A number of animal species including the cheetah, the pygmy hippopotamus, the giraffe, the black rhinoceros, and the giant eland, have been noted to have recently disappeared from Nigeria</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>A UNEP source was mentioned without a full reference.</i>
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Rwanda

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2008-2012 Expected reviews and evaluation: UNDAF will undergo a mid-term review dates. Four evaluation themes are suggested: High level first year evaluation last quarter 2008. Mid-term evaluation 2010, Impact of decentralization on the democratic process 2011. End of cycle evaluation mid 2012. Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? UNICEF, Friends of WFP, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNESCO, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO			
	<i>Key UNDAF priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1. Good governance enhanced and sustained• Outcome 2. The mortality due to child and maternal morbidity, the incidence and impact of HIV and nutrition, Education, Environment and sustainable growth and social protection.• Outcome 3. All children in Rwanda acquire a quality basic education and skills for a knowledge-based economy.• Outcome 4. Management of the environment, natural resources and land is improved in a sustainable way.• Outcome 5. Rwanda population benefits from economic growth and is less vulnerable to social and economic shocks. <p>The total estimated cost of implementation: US\$347 million and US\$ 130 million of which (37%) has been mobilized, from UN agencies and 63% remains to be un mobilized.</p>			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic Areas: Ecosystems Management, Environmental Governance, Harmful Substances and Hazardous Wastes.				
UNDAF Outcome		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 4 Management of environment, natural resources and land improved in a sustainable way.			\$ 347 million by 2012. Now \$130 million available 37% of total requirements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % total surface area covered by forest (12% 2006).• % wetlands mapped, characterized and identified for rehabilitation (5 wetland systems critically degraded – 2006).
Country Programme Outcome 4.1 An enabling policy framework to support an effective system for		UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN HABITAT	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• # (out of 7) key sectors with operationalised environment laws, policies and strategies (o-2007).

	environment management and ecosystem conservation established.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % environment management technical staff positions filled at all levels. 	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.1 Policies, regulations, guidelines and standards for environment protection developed and implemented at central and decentralised levels.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO	UNDP 1.5 UNEP 1.27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # (out of five) environmental laws (including sectoral) and policies. operational at central and decentralized (no=2006). All EIA regulations and guidelines operational at central and district levels (no=2006). Environmental policy priorities reflected in key sector annual public expenditure reviews (no-2006). 	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.2 Information management system for natural resources developed and operational.		UNDP: 1 UNEP: 0.65 UNESCO: 0.005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> REMA mechanism for data collection and analysis developed (tracking system exists; data collection and analysis needed = 2006). National Environmental information network established by 2006. System of environmental law (including adequate institutional capacity) and MEA compliance and enforcement in place (no 2006). 	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.3 Capacity for coordination of REMA and MINITERE in environment strengthened.		UNDP: 1 UNEP: 0.725	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annual integrated report on multinational environmental agreements (no 2006). 	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.4 Institutional capacity of REMA, MINITERE and local governments strengthened.		UNEP: 1 UNEP: 0.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % technical staff at decentralized level trained and equipped in basic tools for environmental monitoring. % IMIHIGOs (district performance contracts) including environmental priorities. 	
	Country Programme Output 4.1.5 Urban environment management strategy developed and implemented in all major cities.	UN HABITAT, UNEP, UNESCO	UNEP: 0.018 UNESCO: 0.005 UN-HABITAT: 0.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Major cities with urban environmental management plan available to the public (for Kigali, Huye, Nyagatare, Musanze, Rubavu, Karongi, Rusizi, 	

				Nyanza, Rwamagana, Muhinga.	
	Country Programme Outcome 4.2 Capacity at national district and community levels to restore and protect ecosystems of national and global importance against potential degradation strengthened.	UNDP, FAO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Nyungwe & Volcanoes forests, Rugezi, Kamiranzovu and Kagera complex wetlands restored and rehabilitated. 	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.1 Strategies and action plans for rehabilitation of critical ecosystems developed, operationalised and made available to local government.	UNDP	UNDP: 3.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # action plans for each identified critical ecosystem implemented with community participation (1 pilot project in western province = 2007). 	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.2 Capacity of communities and local governments for ecosystem and land conservation and rehabilitation strengthened.	FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of ha of the national river network and roadsides secured against sedimentation (50ha around Lake Kivu – 2007). 	
	Country Programme Output 4.2.3 Technical and operational capacity of district for the management of wastes and contaminants developed.	UNIDO, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT, UNDP	UNESCO: 0.005 UNDP: 5		
	Country Programme Outcome 4.3 Economic productivity enhanced using natural resources in an environmentally friendly way.	UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuelwood consumption reduced to 90% by 2006. % alternative sources of energy sources used. 	
	Country Programme Output 4.3.1 Innovative practices for environmental friendly income generation activities adapted to the local context and available to local governments.	UNIDO, UN HABITAT	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % micro –hydro plants available in appropriate location (0 at local levels 2007). % approval rating of pilot projects for integrated land water and energy management increased to 50% (25% by 2007). 	
	Country Programme Output 4.3.2	UNIDO, UNEP	UNEP: 0.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # environmental certifications per year 	

	Industrial policies and practices that ensure environment protection developed and implemented.			per industry. (ISO 14000 and 9000) (1<=2007).
	Country Programme Output 4.3.3 National Forestry, water resources and land use master plan for effective agriculture and industrial growth developed and implemented.	FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # districts with forest and water management plans (TBD)
	Observations			
	<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes these include gender, environment, social inclusion, HIV and AIDS.</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> <p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes in 2007 by One UN</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Output 4.1.1-4.1.5 and 4.3.2</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>See list</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>See list</i> <p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>			

National Development Plan / Strategy (National	Title: Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) Period covered: 2008-2012 Expected reviews and evaluations: Start of development of next plan/strategy:
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Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The EDPRS provides the countries objectives, priorities and major policies for the five years from 2008-2012 and in achieving Rwanda vision 2020. It is a road map for government, development partners and private sector and civil society collaboration in development, such as growth, rural development, environment and land use management.</i> ○ <i>EDPRS incorporates a number of cross-cutting issues which include gender, HIV, the environment, social inclusion and youth. These issues have been included in sectoral policy issues and programmes. EDPRS: environment and agriculture are mentioned as main sustainable land use priorities.</i> ○ <i>Environmental targets in the EDPRS include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Manage the environment and ensure optimal utilization of natural resources.</i> ○ <i>Land use and management master plan to be developed by 2008.</i> ○ <i>Five critically degraded ecosystems will be mapped, assessed and rehabilitated from the current 50% to 80% in 2012 as part of the Integrated Management of Critical Ecosystems Project.</i> ○ <i>Improve water resources management and access to safe drinking water and sanitation</i> ○ <i>Rehabilitated ecosystems will contribute to the increase in hydro-electric power generation e.g. Ntaruka station which is operating below capacity due to decline in water in the Rugezi wetland. Restored wetland will provide water for irrigation.</i> ○ <i>Wetland and protected forests e.g. Nyungwe will promote income generation from tourism.</i> ○ <i>Increase proportion of protected areas for biodiversity conservation from 8 to 10% by 2012.</i> ○ <i>Forest and agro forest coverage from 20-23% of total land surface area.</i> ○ <i>Annual wood consumption reduced by 30%.</i> ○ <i>Soil erosion and soil fertility decline will be reduced by 24% over the EDPRS period.</i> ○ <i>Increase mineral exports by 250% and increase employment from 25,000 to 37,000 of which 20-30% are women.</i> ○ <i>Environment and land priorities involve ecosystems, the rehabilitation of degraded land areas and strengthening newly establishes central and decentralized institutions.</i> ○ <i>Specialised attention will be paid to the sustainable land tenure security through the planning and management of land registration and rational land use, soil, water conservation, reforestation, preservation of biological diversity and adaptation and mitigation against the impact of climate change.</i> ○ <i>Agriculture, programs include the intensification of sustainable production systems in crop cultivation and animal husbandry, building the technical and organisational capacity of farmers, promoting commodity chains and agribusiness and strengthening the institutional framework of the sector at central and local levels.</i> ○ <i>Soil conservation measures such as terracing and agroforestry will increase agriculture employment for youth.</i> ○ <i>Water and Sanitation sector aims to ensure sustainable and integrated water resources management and development for multipurpose use including increased access for all to safe water and sanitation services.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, Rwanda Environment Management Authority</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goals Report Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Since 1995 Rwanda has experienced massive movements of refugee and returnees, with far reaching consequences. This has been coupled with large internal displacement of people, resulting in increased vulnerability for sections of the population.</i> ○ <i>While the overall policy framework is improving and the concept of sustainable development is gaining ground, the environment continues to come under enormous pressure.</i> ○ <i>About 41% of the population has access to a safe water supply – this is a prerequisite for any type of development. There has also been widespread development of slums in urban areas due to increased levels of rural-urban migration. Urban waste and sanitation have therefore been negatively affected due to pressure from a growing population resulting in poor waste management and increased water pollution.</i> ○ <i>Major challenges:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Land continues to be used unsustainably which contributes to soil erosion and the depletion of nutrients.</i> ○ <i>The effective implementation of Government strategies and action plans to reverse this situation may be compromised by a number of factors including: particularly where marshes have been cultivated without proper management.</i> ○ <i>Increased agricultural activity must be accompanied by environmental actions to manage water flows, control soil erosion and improve soil composition.</i> ○ <i>The implementation of the National Environmental Action Plan and the Rural Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Strategy will require technical and financial resources and will need to be integrated into sectoral programmes.</i> ○ <i>Environmental Institution strengthening support is needed to build the capacity of government entities to monitor environmental conditions and regulate sources of pollution. In particular the Department of Water and Sanitation needs to be strengthened and restructured to perform its task of decentralizing responsibility. It should become the coordinator and facilitator rather than the provider of services.</i> ○ <i>Community participation: extensive training and support will be needed to ensure communities are capable of managing, operating, and maintaining their water supply infrastructure.</i> ○ <i>Population issues: would need to be integrated into the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes relating to sustainable development</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Senegal

UNDAF

Current period covered: 2007-2011

Expected reviews and evaluation: Reviews and evaluations are mentioned throughout but the periodicity of them remains unclear. An overall of UNDAF activities will take place in 2010.

Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated

Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? No

What are the leading and participating agencies?
World Bank, ILO, FAO, UNHCR, UNODC, WHO, UNIDO, WFP, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIFEM

Key UNDAF priorities:

- Outcome 1: The creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized businesses make a major contribution to incomes, decent jobs, food security and social protection for women and youth in areas of concentration of the UNS
- Outcome 2: The vulnerable populations of the areas of concentration of UNS have access and use of basic social services in order to accelerate the achievement of MDGs 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
- Outcome 3: The effective participation of all stakeholders to promote efficiency, transparency, gender equity, promotion of human rights and sustainable development is reinforced enabling better definitions, implementation and evaluation of development policies and programs

Estimated cost of UNDAF implementation: US\$ 705 million

Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):

Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance			
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 1 The creation and development of micro, small and medium-sized businesses make a major contribution to income, decent jobs, food security and social protection for women and youth in the areas of concentration of UNS	UNDP-GEF, UN-HABITAT, FAO, WFP, USAID, UNIDO Luxembourg Cooperation, USAID	32% of UNDAF Funds over the 2007-11 Period (UNDAF annual funds are estimated at USD 141 million)	
Country programme Outcome 1.6.			- Protected area coverage to maintain

	The sustainability of livelihoods of vulnerable groups and their living conditions have improved in the areas of concentration of SNU through actions of environmental protection and exploitation of natural resources			biological diversity (compared to the total area) Reference situation: To be determined Target: To be determined	
	Country Programme Output 1.6.1. Initiatives to preserve biodiversity, sustainable development of fisheries and aquatic resources and the fight against desertification are intensified.	UNDP-GEF, FAO, WFP, USAID, UNIDO, Luxembourg Cooperation, USAID		- Proportion of forest areas throughout the territory Reference situation: To be determined Target: To be determined	
	Country Programme Output 1.6.2 The initiative for the promotion of sustainable livelihoods is initiated at the national level and in areas of concentration.	UNDP-GEF, Luxembourg Cooperation		- Ratio of vegetation Reference situation: 1.83 (2003) Target:> 1.83	
	Thematic Areas: Environmental governance, Disaster & Conflicts				
	UNDAF Outcome 3 The effective participation of all stakeholders, efficiency, transparency, gender equity, the promotion of human rights and sustainable development are reinforced in the design, implementation and evaluation of the policies and programs for development.	UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNCDF, ILO, WHO, Justice Department, National Assembly, judicial training centre, EU	17% of UNDAF Funds over the 2007-11 Period (UNDAF annual funds are estimated at USD 141 million)		
	Country Programme Outcome 3.6 The capacity of national, local and community institutions to better anticipate crises, natural disasters and epidemics, and to respond quickly thereafter are strengthened.			- Number of projects and local communities affected by the decentralization of the BCI Reference situation: To be determined Target: To be determined	
	Country Programme Output 3.6.1 A national strategy for the prevention	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, UNDP, UNV, UNHCR, the		-% of elected local officials literate in national languages Reference situation: To be determined Target: 100%	

	of crises, natural disasters and epidemics, is developed and implemented taking into account especially women and children with the intention of strengthening local government and community organisations.	Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of the Interior and Local Government		- % of local elected officials trained in conflict and disaster management Reference situation: To be determined Target: 100%	
	Country Programme Output 3.6.2 The early warning system is improved at all levels and allows for rapid decision making in crisis situations, natural disasters and epidemics.	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, WFP, UNV, Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Interior and Local Government, Weather Agency, EU		-Early Warning System Reference situation: To be determined Target: established	
	Country Programme Output 3.6.3 A framework for consultation and coordination of development partners (UN and bilateral) is established at the national level for a better prevention and management of crises, natural disasters and epidemics.	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNESCO, WFP, UNV, UNHCR, Presidency of the Republic, Ministry of Interior and Local Government, Civil Society, Local Government, EU			
	Observations				
<p>UNDAF results should be categorized according to UNEP thematic areas in the MTS: Climate change, Ecosystem management, Environmental governance, Harmful substances and hazardous wastes, Disasters and Conflicts, Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. Please consult MTS for further details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i> • Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? <i>No</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> 					
<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? <i>Not stated</i> • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> 					
<p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>					

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper II Period covered: 2006-2010 Expected reviews and evaluations: For the 2006-2010 period, there are plans to prepare an annual progress report and, in the fifth year, a PRS evaluation report. Start of development of next plan/strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The key environmental issues raised relate to:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>ecological deterioration</i> ○ <i>unsustainable models of consumption and production and poorly planned human activities</i> ○ <i>soil resources deterioration</i> ○ <i>pollution and waste management problems (including hazardous waste)</i> ○ <i>the negative effects of climate change</i> ○ <i>Senegal has taken a variety of initiatives including drawing up a sustainable development strategy and an environmental sector policy letter (LPSE), with the intention of reversing these trends. It has also committed itself to pursue the following priority objectives:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>concerted development of natural resources (rational and sustainable use of resources, fuel diversification, reduction of losses to consumption);</i> ○ <i>safeguarding the environment and fighting desertification;</i> ○ <i>safeguarding fauna and flora;</i> ○ <i>safeguarding deep sea and coastal environments;</i> ○ <i>capacity building in natural resource and environmental management;</i> ○ <i>promotion of rational management of natural resources and preservation of biodiversity;</i> ○ <i>capacity building in natural resource and environmental management (GRNE) through training, education, awareness, literacy, etc.;</i> ○ <i>community management of protected areas;</i> ○ <i>optimizing government intervention under the Environmental Code;</i> ○ <i>fighting pollution, hazards and risks;</i> ○ <i>enhancement of wildlife resources; and</i> ○ <i>promotion of sustainable methods of production and consumption in all development sectors</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Support for implementation of conventions (Vienna Convention, Basel Convention, convention on climate change)</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
National Development Plan / Strategy (National	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2003 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i></p>

Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Review for the environmental content of plans/strategies (the same questions apply to each current development plan/strategy):</p> <p>What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Among the sub-sectoral strategies implemented by the Ministry of the Environment there is the fight against desertification, climate change, biodiversity management and hazardous waste management. For the fight against pollution, the Direction de l'Environnement et des Etablissements Classés uses the Environmental Code. ○ In 2003, Senegal were “potentially” going to meet MDG 7 « Ensure environmental sustainability” by 2015. ○ Among the strategies implemented by the Ministry of Environment there is the fight against desertification, climate change, biodiversity management and hazardous waste management. In the field of fight against pollution, the Direction de l'Environnement and of Classified Buildings has the Environmental Code. ○ Senegal has adopted a National Action Plan for the Environment to provide adequate responses to environmental problems. This includes the establishment of the Center for Ecological Monitoring and the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources. ○ The Ministry of the Environment coordinates environmental policy with the support of development partners and the Commission Nationale du Développement Durable (CNDD), established by Order primatorial No. 5151 of 26 May 1995. ○ The importance of biodiversity and the need for its conservation are illustrated by the establishment of 6 national parks, 6 wildlife reserves and 213 classified forests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? ○ Ministry for the Environment and Ministry of Planning and Sustainable Development which is sponsored by the National Commission for Sustainable Development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP’s assistance? <i>No</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2003</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental challenges are a major priority for sustainable development in Senegal. The endowment of natural resources is essential to the survival of the populations, development of productive activities and transport, livelihoods, access to water, to energy and the consequences of climate change. How Senegal tackles these will determine the progress towards the MDGs. However little is mentioned about environmental governance. ○ The fragility of the ecosystem is referred to when talking about, for example, the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition. Climate change is also referred to. ○ The management of transboundary resources began with the framework of subregional organizations with neighbouring countries including Mauritania, Gambia and Guinea. In addition UNESCO approved in June 2005 the transboundary biosphere reserve in the delta of Senegal (Senegal-Mauritanian zone). ○ Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Senegal is committed towards the promotion of sustainable development. From this perspective it has ratified almost all international conventions and protocols related to environment. ○ Various tools, instruments and institutions have been established to operationalize the National Action Plan for the Environment. There is also the environmental code and its regulations and the establishment of the Center for Ecological Monitoring for a more systematic and coherent environmental policy. ○ There is no mention of the UNEP lead environment assessment within the CCA document. • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Sierra Leone

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2006-2007 Expected reviews and evaluation: Not stated Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated																				
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? No																				
	What are the leading and participating agencies? FAO, HABITAT, UNDP, UNFA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNIFEM, UNIOSIL, UNOCHA, WFP, WHO																				
	UNDAF key priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Outcome 1: Transparent, accountable, and democratic governance advanced at national and local levelsOutcome 2: Increased production, availability, accessibility and utilisation of food, with improved employment opportunities for youthOutcome 3: Improved health for all citizens especially women of child-bearing age and children under five years of ageOutcome 4: Intensified response for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and supportOutcome 5: Capacity for reconciliation, security, improved governance and respect for human rights of key national and local institutions strengthened Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation US\$ 69 million.																				
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):																					
<table><tr><th colspan="4">Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste</th></tr><tr><th>Outcome</th><th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th><th>Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)</th><th>Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix</th></tr><tr><td>UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2010, livelihoods and food security among most vulnerable groups are improved in highly affected locations.</td><td></td><td>\$ 11.3 million</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Country Programme Outcome 3 Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation.</td><td>UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR</td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Country Programme Output 3.2.1 Increased provision of safe drinking water to target communities in rural</td><td>UNICEF</td><td></td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Proportion of % of Population using sanitary means of excreta disposalBaseline: 63%</td></tr></table>		Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste				Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	UNDAF Outcome 3: By 2010, livelihoods and food security among most vulnerable groups are improved in highly affected locations.		\$ 11.3 million		Country Programme Outcome 3 Improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation.	UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR			Country Programme Output 3.2.1 Increased provision of safe drinking water to target communities in rural	UNICEF		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Proportion of % of Population using sanitary means of excreta disposalBaseline: 63%
Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste																					
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix																		
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Country Programme Output 3.2.1 Increased provision of safe drinking water to target communities in rural	UNICEF		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Proportion of % of Population using sanitary means of excreta disposalBaseline: 63%																		

	and urban areas.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target: TBD • Number of councils managing effective solid waste management on a sustainable basis
	Country Programme Output 3.2.2 Improved rural and urban solid waste disposal.	UNICEF, UNDP	UNDP 700,000	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.3 Provision of water treatment plants in refugee camps for safe drinking water for refugees and host communities.	UNHCR		
	Observations	UNEP is not mentioned at all in the UNDAF. There is no CCA document published.		

Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:

- Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? *Not stated as cross cutting, nor even mentioned.*
 - *Climate change is not mentioned at all in the UNDAF. The mining sector is not mentioned in the UNDAF, however it is the largest contributor to the countries foreign earnings and is an important source of employment.*
 - *Forestry and biodiversity are not mentioned in the UNDAF which is surprising given that 80% of energy used is derived from biomass, mainly firewood and charcoal and that deforestation and land degradation at mining sites is substantial.*
- Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? *No*
- Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? *No*

UNEP engagement in the country

- Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? *Yes*
- Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. *No*.
- List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? *Not stated*
- List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? *Not stated*

Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA):
Not applicable

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p> Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Period covered: 2005-2007 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Vision 2030 strategic areas include: "Ensure sustainable exploitation and effective utilisation of our natural resources while maintaining a healthy environment".</i> ○ <i>The main causes of this deprivation are the past rebel war, poor access to health and education facilities and services, unemployment, large family size and increasing vulnerability to economic and social shocks.</i> ○ <i>The most significant environmental protection problems that government will focus on in the medium term include: a) land degradation, deforestation and biodiversity loss, b) mined-out lands, urban degradation and pollution and d) erosion from road construction and urbanisation.</i> ○ <i>Given the multi-sectoral nature of environmental issues there is a need for effective introduction of environmentally friendly strategies at the sector level.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development,	<p> Title: Millennium Development Goals Report, 2005 Period covered: 2005-2007 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated </p>

<p>PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Traditional farming practices, together with the demand for fuel wood, create an urgent need to protect forest and bio-diversity resources. 80% of the energy used is derived from firewood and charcoal, which also causes respiratory infections due to smoke inhalation. Deforestation affects climate and water supply.</i> ○ <i>Access to safe water is improving, although it worsened during the civil war and with population growth.</i> ○ <i>Slums expanded in Freetown and the main provincial towns following the civil war; slum dwellers are mostly unemployed and poor.</i> ○ <i>Environmental challenges include community capacity building for environmental protection; increased community participation in water and sanitation projects; providing alternatives to firewood consumption; increased regional cooperation in conservation; economic empowerment for slum dwellers; and reform of land tenure. Sierra Leone already has a relatively good institutional framework to support environmental sustainability.</i> ○ <i>Environmental priorities include work with communities to stop deforestation; building environmental awareness and capacities, programmes in water, sanitation and community housing; use of energy-efficient technologies.</i> ○ <i>Building capacities and awareness at local and national levels, including local government councils and other participatory stakeholders, to implement environmentally sustainable practices as well as developing eco-tourism are also considered key areas for development assistance support.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Ministry of Lands, Country Planning and Environment</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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South Africa

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	<p>Current period covered: .2007-2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: Mid-March 2009 Expected start of development of next UNDAF: New UNDAF 2011-2014.</p> <p>Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">There hasn't been a thematic working group on Environment as there has no been no leading agency to push for this. With UNEP now participating in the UNCT (Since November 2008) we have tried to raise the profile as a major programme area for the UNCT. For now we (UNEP) have succeeded in having the Economic, Investment and Employment Cluster identified the Environment as a key priority and planning area for the current UNDAF implementation. Rolling this out for the 2009 workplan and into the next UNDAF would mean the creation of a working group on Environment with UNEP taking the lead in coordination. Other Agencies in the Economic and Employment cluster include: UNDP, FAO, ILO, UNIDO and UNFPA. <p>What are the leading and participating agencies? UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, FAO</p> <p><i>Key UNDAF priorities:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Outcome 1. Democracy, good governance and administration are strengthenedOutcome 2. Government and its social partners are supported to accelerate economic growth and development for the benefit of allOutcome 3. Strengthened South African and sub-regional institutions to consolidate the African Agenda promote global governance and South-South cooperationOutcome 4. Government's efforts to promote justice, peace, safety and security are strengthenedOutcome 5. Poverty eradication is intensified <p><i>The RC noted through an email exchange: A key shortcoming in the current UNDAF is the absence of Environment. None of the objectives and outcomes of the current UNDAF specifically refers to the environment. In addition to these, however, the UNDAF also incorporates eight cross-cutting issues to be mainstreamed throughout. One of these refers to the environment: "South Africa's natural resources provide an excellent foundation from which to expand the economy so that jobs and wealth benefit the poor, but this must, however, be undertaken in a manner that ensures sustainable development for future generations". As mentioned above at present discussions on the Environment have been under the Economic Cluster.</i></p>										
	<p>Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):</p>										
	<p>Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management</p> <table><tr><td>Outcome</td><td>Implementing Agency(ies)</td><td>Estimated costs and available funds</td><td>Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix</td></tr><tr><td>UNDAF Outcome 5 Poverty eradication interventions intensified.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>				Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	UNDAF Outcome 5 Poverty eradication interventions intensified.		
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix								
UNDAF Outcome 5 Poverty eradication interventions intensified.											

	Country Programme Outcomes 5.8 Strategic management and coordination of programmes for subsistence and small emerging farmers are supported to improve their food security and livelihoods.	National Department of Agriculture and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, CBOs, NGOs, small-scale farmer's associations, FAO	\$64,000,000	
	Country Programme Output 5.8.4. Promotion of grass roots involvement of farmers (commercial and small scale), farmers unions, the private sector and national NGO groups to improve the quality of food produced and to minimise environmental impact of production.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 5.8.7 Capacity development in government will be enhanced via the integration of population and environmental issues into the development of future agriculture policies and biodiversity conservation programs.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Observations	Indicators are consolidated at outcome levels, some indicators are missing, especially for outcome 5 which is relevant to environment. Numbering not consistent.		
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i>• Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>• Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> .			
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas?<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ <i>Yes both from RC and Government (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism; National Treasury). Have expressed the need for UNEP to have a more active presence in South Africa as confirmed by the recent GOSA- UNEG evaluation report of the UN system in South Africa that strongly criticized the absence of the Environment in the current UNDAF.</i>○ Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ However with the incorporation of Environment as a key planning area for 2009 and 2010 workplan of the Economic cluster, UNEP is expected to play a leading role. • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated. This is an exercise that urgently needs to be done. There is a list of GEF projects but needs to be a comprehensive exercise including all UNEP divisions. Unfortunately, the National treasury list of UN supported projects does not include any of UNEP's. Implication of this is there is no official record (NT coordinates Sa development cooperation with partners) of UNEP's assistance to GOSA</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF?
	Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2005 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Since 1994, environmental issues have moved into the socio-political arena. They bring together human rights, access to natural resources, social justice, equity and sustainability. ○ In the last eleven years, Government has focused on prioritising people's needs while safeguarding the country's natural assets. The range of legislative, policy and institutional developments that have occurred over this period have brought about a new environmental management approach, based on recognition of the contribution that the country's biological resources in relation to food security, science, the economy, cultural integrity and well-being make. • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental challenges that South Africa is facing. South Africa ranks as the third most biologically diverse country in the world, and as such is of major global importance for biodiversity conservation. ○ South Africa faces many of the problems experienced by developing countries in which rapid industrialisation, population growth, urbanisation and the social injustices of the past apartheid system, especially with regard to land use and basic municipal services, pose a threat to the quality of the environment. ○ Six critical areas of ongoing transformation. These are: 1) the economy and job creation; 2) enhancing the democratisation process and infrastructure development, 3)
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	<p><i>building social cohesion; 4) managing the HIV/AIDS epidemic; 5) enhancing Southern African regional integration 6) and protecting natural resources and the environment.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Large parts of the country are unsuitable for agricultural production on account of low rainfall (under 500 mm for 65 per cent of the land). These areas are characterised by low population densities and a fragile environment, vulnerable to land degradation. The country has significant mineral resources upon which its economic development has traditionally been based.</i> ○ <i>Coastal and marine ecosystems are in danger of severe pollution. Off-shore, oil and gas installations and operations, as well as loosely regulated coastal shipping and port operations, require particular caution due to the devastating environmental damage resulting from oil-spills and other intentional or non-intentional dumping.</i> ○ <i>Environmental concerns in South Africa during the Apartheid era were associated with "white middle class" projects to protect wildlife, natural reserves, and plant and water resources. The Apartheid spatial grid directed resources and infrastructure like water, sanitation and refuse removal in urban areas away from black communities to white suburbs and business centres.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: National Framework for Sustainable Development (NFSD) Period covered: Expected reviews and evaluations: Start of development of next plan/strategy: July 2008
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>All the six thematic areas of the MTS are relevant for SA and are discussed and or included in The strategies and the environment focal area of the recent GOSA-UNEG Evaluation report focuses.</i> ○ <i>Development and mainstreaming of policy instruments relevant to the Convention on Biodiversity (Environmental Governance; Climate Change Policy initiatives regarding implementation of the UNFCCC (Climate Change); Sustainable Land Management; Forest (Ecosystem Management); Disaster management; Harmful substance and Hazardous waste.</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Department of Environmental Affairs & Tourism; Energy & Mines; Water & Forestry; Trade & industry; Agriculture; National Treasury; South Africa National Parks; South Africa National Biodiversity Institute; National disaster Management Center; National research foundation etc</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>The desire to have a UNEP presence in South Africa for an enhance cooperation is often expressed by Department of Environmental Affairs and Trade when ever they meet with senior UNEP officials - The Executive Director and Director of Regional Office for Africa</i>

Sudan

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2009-2012 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>UNDAF will undergo annual reviews, final evaluation 2011</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? <i>No</i>			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, UNFPA, UNCHR, WHO, UNIDO, UNESCO, FAO, UNIFEM, UNEP, UN-HABITAT</i>			
	<i>Key UNDAF priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Outcome 1. Peace building</i><i>Outcome 2. Governance and rule of law</i><i>Outcome 3. Livelihoods and productive sectors</i><i>Outcome 4. Basic services</i> <i>The total estimated cost of implementation: US\$2.29 billion.</i>			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
Thematic Areas: Disasters and Conflict, Environmental Governance				
Outcome		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2012, improved environment for sustainable peace in Sudan in place through increased respect for rights and human security with special attention to individuals and communities directly affected by conflict.				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Perception of security and respect of human rights amongst individuals (disaggregated by sex and age).Working baseline from participatory community security needs
Country Programme Outcome 1.1 Sudanese society and Government have enhanced capacity to use conflict mitigating mechanisms.		NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of states and communities with functional conflict management mechanismsNo baseline
Country Programme Output 1.1.2		UNDP, UNEP, UNIFEM	\$5,080,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number and quality of conflict analysis,

	Participatory conflict analysis, prevention and management strategies inclusive of gender sensitive and human rights based approaches provided, and integrated into all levels of planning.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prevention, and management strategies developed at State level; No baseline 	
	Country Programme Output 1.1.3 Socioeconomic threat, risk mapping and analysis conducted by state governments to reduce conflict through prioritized planning and spending.	UNDP, UNEP	\$80,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states covered with threat and risk mapping assessment 3 states 	
	Country Programme Outcome 1.3 Sustainable solutions for war-affected groups are supported by national, subnational and local authorities and institutions with active participation of communities.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees, IDPs, returnees, asylum seekers are supported by the national and local authorities with devoted human and material resources by 2012 The international community remains the primary source of support to find durable solutions for several war-affected groups, in particular refugees, IDPs and returnees. 	
	Country Programme Output 1.3.5 Environmental criteria* integrated into the absorptive capacity assessments of the receiving area as part of return and reintegration programming *To be determined and piloted in 2008 in joint UNEP-IOM project.	UNEP, IOM	\$2,000,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of UN assisted returning populations covered by absorptive capacity assessments that include environmental criteria Currently environmental criteria are not included in assessments of the absorptive capacity of the receiving area for returning populations 	
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance				
	UNDAF Outcome 2 By 2012, improved democratic governance at all levels based on human rights standards, with particular attention to women,	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the level of political knowledge and understanding of political system and citizen rights among population. Estimated very low level of awareness 	

	children, displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups towards achieving sustainable peace and development.			among the majority of citizens on political systems	
	Country Programme Outcome 2.2 Sudanese society experience improved and equitable democratic governance processes.	BIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the level of political knowledge and understanding of political system among citizens disaggregated by gender. Low level of awareness among the majority of citizens on political systems 	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.3 Environmental concerns are mainstreamed into laws, policies, plans and regulations.	UNEP, FAO, UNESCO	\$ 4,000,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and sub-national levels that have, with UN support, increased public budgetary allocations for pro-poor and gender-sensitive environment and energy interventions, or maintained allocations at an adequate level Environmental concerns are not sufficiently mainstreamed in policies and laws 	
	Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management, Disasters and Conflicts				
	UNDAF Outcome 3 By 2012, poverty, especially amongst vulnerable groups is reduced and equitable economic growth is increased through improvements in livelihoods, decent employment opportunities, food security, sustainable natural resource management and self reliance.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of population living below \$1 a day. TBD Poverty Gap Ratio TBD Employment rate TBD 	
	Country Programme Outcome 3.3 National and state authorities and communities improve sustainable natural resource management and increase resilience to natural	FAO	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and type of natural disasters efficiently responded to by national and state authorities The national, subnational and state level capacity is currently low 	

	disasters.				
	Country Programme Output 3.3.1 Sustainable forestry practices, including measures to combat desertification developed and implemented at community level.	FAO, IFAD, UNHABITAT, UNEP	\$7,200,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of community forests increased in the selected states North: North Kordofan: 280 South: 500 communities across 4 states. 	
	Country Programme Output 3.3.2 Improved policies and capacities for management of dry land, pastoral areas and water resources at all levels.	FAO, UNEP, IFAD	\$8,000,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy on dryland and water resources developed by 2011 Policy on dry land, pastoral areas and water resources not in place 	
	Country Programme Output 3.3.3 Land cadastral system developed and established at local, national and regional levels and accessible to the population.	FAO, IFAD, UNEP, UNHABITAT	\$5,540,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sudan Land Cover Dataset updated by 2009 Sudan Land Cover Dataset not updated since its development in 1999 and publication in 2003 	
	Country Programme Output 3.3.4 Institutional capacity for disaster coordination, mitigation and management (including early warning capacity) developed and strengthened.	WFP, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO	\$2,250,000 core \$13,787,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of early warning training programmes undertaken for Government counterparts. 0 	
	Country Programme Output 3.3.5 Strategy for adaptation and risk management in response to long term structural change, including climate change, developed.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO	\$2,250,000 core \$16,377,000 non-core	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of integrated early warning and disaster preparedness systems plans put in place 0 Formal linkages between national early warning system and response agencies, including emergency response plan, developed and operational by 2012 0 	
	Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management				

	UNDAF Outcome 4 By the end of 2012, individuals and communities have equitable access to and increased utilisation of strengthened and quality basic social services within an enabling environment with special emphasis on women, youth, children and vulnerable groups.				
	Country Programme Outcome 4.4 Policies, knowledge bases, systems and human resource capacities are improved for enabling decentralised and sustainable integrated water resources management (IWRM) and WASH service delivery.	NIA	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of states with: WES policies sector plan Water quality and ground water monitoring system 0 	
	Country Programme Output 4.4.1 Water supply and sanitation policies and strategies are established (North) and operationalised (North and South) through a comprehensive and coherent WASH programme.	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$1,327,122 Non-Core: \$4,758,158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply and sanitation policies and strategies are in place in North and South Sudan by 2010 North: No policy drafted South: Draft policy in place 	
	Country Programme Output 4.4.2 National, sub-national and state authorities improved management of river basins and aquifer systems to ensure proper access of water for humans and animals.	UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF	Core: \$31,734 Non-Core: \$10,971,363	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> River basin management plans developed for all major basins Local river basin management plans exist for Nyala and Kassala 	
	Country Programme Output 4.4.3 WASH sector planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, water quality management and database system and tools improved, and support provided for their adoption at all	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$205,603 Non-Core: \$13,033,212	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WES database is established at all NS states and WES Sector Web site is established. North: 10 states South: 0 	

	levels.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WES Website is under construction.
	Country Programme Output 4.4.4 Improved capacity in water science and integration of water education at all levels in water, sanitation and environment.	UNESCO, UNEP, WHO, UNICEF	Core: \$79,078 Non-Core: \$6,228,158	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water security level quantitatively and qualitatively Low water security level in rural areas Water education curriculum Fragmented water education Curriculum
	Country Programme Output 4.4.5 North: National training centre established and conducting training courses on key WES topics, with capacity to train.	UNICEF, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$334,061 Non-Core: \$2,340,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National training centre established and equipped with the required training material/equipment National training centre is under construction Number of WES professional trained in the training centre on key WES topics
	Country Programme Output 4.4.6 South: System established (including training centres) for training WASH professionals, WASH committee members and artisans enabling training/retraining persons.	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$158,156 Non-Core: \$5,236,317	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of training institutions established and number of people trained in WES 0 Institutional capacity development plan in place Institutional capacity development framework
	Observations			
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> 			
	UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Output 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.3.5, 2.2.3, 3.3.1-3.3.5, 4.4.1-4.4.6</i> 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>
	<p>Post Conflict Needs Assessment, 2005</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The primary objective for the Joint Assistance Mission was to provide an assessment of rehabilitation and transitional recovery needs focused on the first two years of the Interim Period, and an outline framework for reconstruction and recovery over the full 6-year Interim Period based on progressing toward the MDGs).</i> ○ <i>The JAM began during the peace process, and was completed soon after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The signing of the Agreement by the Government of Sudan, represented by the National Congress Party, and the Sudan People Liberation Movement on 9 January, 2005.</i> ○ <i>The key features of Sudan's development challenge are the deep-seated disparities across the country, both regional and between rural and urban areas. The worst off areas are the war-affected south (where more than 90 percent of the population live in absolute poverty), the west (Darfur and Kordofan), and eastern regions such as the Red Sea Hills.</i> ○ <i>The process underpinning the Sudan JAM was unique in many ways relative to typical post-conflict assessments. It was conducted by the World Bank and the United Nations in strong partnership with teams from the GoS and the SPLM, and received substantial input from Sudanese civil society and international development partners. Direct multilateral organisation involvement included: WB, WFP, FAO, UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNESCO, OCHA, UNEP, DPKO, UNJLS, HABITAT, IMF, Islamic Development Bank</i> ○ <i>The JAM sectoral work was organised in eight thematic clusters with one extra cluster specifically focused on the Three Areas (Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile.). Special attention was paid to inter-linkages within and between clusters, and to cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS, capacity building, conflict assessment and natural resources/environment, though there was no direct policy guidance on how to operationalize this in practical terms. Agriculture, livestock, forestry, fisheries and irrigation were under the Productive Sector Cluster.</i> ○ <i>As far as environment cross-cutting issues, national experts were identified to act as focal points in North and South Sudan, but they lacked the capacity to participate fully in the process. The political uncertainty surrounding the potential success of the peace negotiations made the prospect of JAM follow-up work (and therefore retrospective funding) unlikely from UNEP's perspective. UNEP therefore had to rely on the minimum resources and no funds were available to undertake in-country missions.</i> ○ <i>Environment checklists distributed at cluster meetings in Nairobi were more successful than in other PCNAs, possibly because they were personally delivered to and discussed with cluster managers.</i> ○ <i>The lesson learned document noted that "although UNEP had the opportunity to conduct an environment-specific conflict analysis as part of a broader PCNA conflict analysis, the quality of its analysis was insufficient, due to the lack of resources. Access to new information was limited and in-depth analysis difficult without a field presence."</i> ○ <i>The UNEP Post Conflict Environmental Assessment (2007) is a comprehensive document on environmental concerns in northern and southern Sudan which is summarised in the table below.</i> • Leading organisation(s) working with environmental issues: <i>Not stated</i> • UNEP's involvement and level of resources involved: <i>Post Conflict Environmental Assessment (2007)</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Period covered: 2004-2006 Expected reviews and evaluations: Start of development of next plan/strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The Interim PRS process started in 1999 with the establishment of the Poverty Unit within the Ministry of Finance and National Economy (MFNE). In 2000, a Presidential Decree established a High Council, chaired by the President, to supervise the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive programme to reduce poverty.</i> ○ <i>The following year, it was replaced by the National Council for the Preparation and Supervision of Poverty Reduction Strategy. A social development department was created in the Ministry of Finance and National Economy to coordinate implementation of related policies and the financing of programmes. The department was also tasked with formulating an Interim PRS (2004-2006) for the 16 states in the North, taking into account issues identified in Sudan's Comprehensive National Strategy (1992-2002) and National Strategy for the Agriculture Sector (2003-2027).</i> ○ <i>As an interim document, the IPRSP has yet to outline poverty reduction goals, objectives and targets or a structure to support implementation and monitoring. It briefly assesses issues in the agriculture, health, education, industry and water sectors. The medium term economic programme revolves around a three-year rolling budget and focuses on maintaining macroeconomic stability and achieving 7% real growth in GDP.</i> ○ <i>The main sources of growth include the construction sector (mostly in basic infrastructure), power generation, services and, to a lesser extent, manufacturing. The agricultural sector, of which forestry is a part, is also expected to contribute to economic growth with reconstruction efforts and increased investment. New discoveries in the oil sector, if they materialize, would accelerate growth rates.</i> ○ <i>The Interim PRS objectives include: implementing the Agreement; building a decentralized multi-layered governance structure spanning the National Government, Government of Southern Sudan, state and appropriate local levels, that is characterized by transparency, accountability and equitable resource allocations; crafting relevant and flexible policies to ensure a stable macro-economic framework consistent with post-conflict challenges; implementing comprehensive capacity building and institutional strengthening programs at all levels;</i> ○ <i>Creating an enabling environment for private sector promotion, with a special emphasis on rural development and small and medium enterprises, including access to credit on reasonable terms; empowering local communities, vulnerable groups, youth, women's and civil society organisations; managing natural resources in an environmentally-friendly and sound way;</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Status Report, 2004 Period covered: Not stated Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated</p>
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(National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Civil war and conflict, combined with irrational utilization of natural resources have created a range of environmental problems including land degradation and desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, water pollution, energy scarcity, human health hazards, biological species extinction, decline in soil productivity and loss in sustainability.</i> ○ <i>According to the National Drought and Desertification Control Programme's Monitoring Unit, more than half the land area is affected by desertification – as a result of inappropriate land use methods, overcultivation, over-grazing and deforestation.</i> ○ <i>Government eestablished a full-fledged Ministry for the Environment, endorsed all international conventions on the environment and is in the process of rectifying an Environment Protection Act.</i> ○ <i>In 1990, The Government endorsed the creation of a network of eight national parks and 17 natural reserves and sanctuaries whose designation was declared a priority in the NCS.</i> ○ <i>The major challenges facing the satisfactory achievement of MDG 7 are strategy formulation, enforcement of the 2001 Environmental Framework Act, coordination of institutions, engagement of civil society and the private sector, data and information gaps, and rehabilitation.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>UNEP Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment, 2007</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The post-conflict environmental assessment provides an overview of the environment of Sudan and the assessment process; analysis and recommendations for the major crosscutting issues of climate change, desertification, conflict, and population displacement; and analysis and recommendations for key environmental issues in nine different sectors (urban/health, industry, agriculture, forestry, water, wildlife, marine environment, law and foreign aid).</i> ○ <i>The post-conflict environmental assessment process for Sudan began in late 2005. Following an initial appraisal and scoping study, fieldwork was carried out between January and August 2006. Different teams of experts spent a total of approximately 150 days in the field, on ten separate field missions, each lasting one to four weeks. Consultation with local and international stakeholders formed a large and continuous part of UNEP's assessment work, with the total number of interviewees estimated to be over two thousand.</i> ○ <i>The linkages between conflict and environment in Sudan are twofold. On one hand, the country's long history of conflict has had significant impacts on its environment. Indirect impacts such as population displacement, lack of governance, conflict-related resource exploitation and underinvestment in sustainable development have</i>
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	<p><i>been the most severe consequences to date.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>On the other hand, environmental issues have been and continue to be contributing causes of conflict. Competition over oil and gas reserves, Nile waters and timber, as well as land use issues related to agricultural land, are important causative factors in the instigation and perpetuation of conflict in Sudan.</i> ○ <i>With over five million internally displaced persons and international refugees, Sudan has the largest population of displaced persons in the world today. This has led to substantial environmental impacts.</i> ○ <i>An estimated 50 to 200 km southward shift of the boundary between semi-desert and desert has occurred since rainfall and vegetation records were first held in the 1930s. This boundary is expected to continue to move southwards due to declining precipitation. Desertification and climate change were noted as major concerns.</i> ○ <i>Sudan has suffered a number of long and devastating droughts in the past decades, which have undermined food security and are strongly linked to human displacement and related conflicts. Vulnerabilities associated with natural disasters were also noted.</i> ○ <i>Agriculture: severe land degradation due to demographic pressure and poorly managed.</i> ○ <i>Forestry: a deforestation crisis in the drier regions, risks and opportunities in the south. Deforestation in Sudan is estimated to be occurring at a rate of over 0.84 percent per annum at the national level, and 1.87 percent per annum in UNEP case study areas.</i> ○ <i>UNEP considers the principal and most important environmental issue in the water resource sector in Sudan to be the ongoing or planned construction of over twenty large dams.</i> ○ <i>Uncontrolled sprawl, chronic solid waste management problems and the lack of wastewater treatment are the leading environmental problems facing Sudan's urban centres.</i> ○ <i>Industrial pollution: a growing problem and a key issue for the emerging oil industry. Environmental governance of industry was virtually non-existent until 2000, and the effects of this are clearly visible today.</i> ○ <i>Wildlife and protected areas: depleted biodiversity with some internationally significant areas and wildlife populations remaining.</i> ○ <i>UNEP found the Sudanese marine and coastal environment to be in relatively good condition overall but is under threat.</i> ○ <i>The UNEP report's 85 detailed recommendations include individual cost and time estimates, and nominate responsible parties for implementation.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>UNEP undertook this major environment assessment.</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? Yes, Joint Assessment Mission as part of the Post Conflict Needs Assessment.
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Swaziland

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2006-2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: Midterm review 2008, end of cycle evaluation 2009 Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? No			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? FAO, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO			
	<i>UNDAF key priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1. HIV and AIDS• Outcome 2. Poverty Reduction• Outcome 3. Food Security• Outcome 4. Basic Social Services (mainly health and education)• Outcome 5. Governance			
	<i>Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: US\$104.3 million.</i>			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance				
UNDAF Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	
UNDAF Outcome 3 Improved food security for the Swazi population.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
Country Programme Outcome 3.1 Agricultural production and productivity are increased.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
Country Programme Output 3.1.4 Effective management and utilization of water resources achieved.	WFP	NIA	# Newly constructed/rehabilitated water sources for agriculture	
UNDAF Outcome 4 Improved access to basic social	NIA	NIA	NIA	

	services especially for vulnerable / disadvantaged groups.			
	Country Programme Outcome 4.1 The rights of the population to basic preventative, promotive and curative health and nutrition services are realized and improved with special emphasis on vulnerable groups.	NIA	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.1.2 4.1.2 Improved access to hygienic sanitation facilities and safe drinking water in communities.	UNICEF, WFP	NIA	Percentage (%) of population with access to clean water -Baseline: 51% (2000) · % of population access to good sanitation – baseline: 72% (2000) · # of water pumps installed and toilets in schools, and communities.
	Observations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current UNDAF has much less on environment than the previous UNDAF 		

Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:

- Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? *No*.
- Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? *No*
- Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? *No*

UNEP engagement in the country

- Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? *Not stated*
- Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. *No*
- List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? *Not stated*
- List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? *Not stated*

Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA):
Not applicable

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: National Development Strategy Period covered: 1997-2022 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The purpose of the NDS is to formulate a Vision and Mission Statement with appropriate strategies for socio-economic development for the next 25 years.</i> ○ <i>Swaziland recognises that environmental management is a necessary condition for sustainable development and is of strategic importance to the NDS.</i> ○ <i>The development of an integrated environment policy and mainstreaming environmental concerns within all sectoral ministries is a priority.</i> ○ <i>Other priorities stated in the NDS for environment include: national monitoring systems, comprehensive laws and regulations, capacity building within the Swaziland Environment Authority, enforcement, conservation of water, soil, land animals, and implementation of the Swaziland Environment Action Plan (SEAP) and national biodiversity strategy.</i> ○ <i>Water and sanitation and water resource development are also treated separately and also seen as very important.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Swaziland Environment Authority</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Millennium Development Goal Report, 2003 Period covered: Not stated Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Environmental challenges include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Worsening environmental degradation and lack of awareness on environmental issues.</i> ○ <i>The preparation of a solid waste management strategy needs to be expedited in order to halt environmental damage attributed to unsafe waste disposal.</i> ○ <i>The protected land area is 4 percent, which has been stagnant; the goal is 6 percent.</i> ○ <i>Land covered by forests is low and declining.</i> ○ <i>Increased risk posed by disposal of condoms, gloves, disposable napkins in the advent of HIV/AIDS.</i> ○ <i>Priority intervention areas include:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Development of water supply schemes in rural areas.</i> ○ <i>Capacity building for environmental management and monitoring especially statistical data collection and analysis.</i> ○ <i>Financial resources needed to extend and replicate the programme for up-grading peri-urban and other residential areas and improve service provision.</i>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Up-scaling programmes for land rehabilitation and involvement of communities.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Swaziland Environment Authority</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>UNCCD, UNCCC, UNCBD, Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention, CITES, Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and Land Mines</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>Not stated</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>Common Country Assessment, 1998</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>A number of strategic initiatives have been initiated to address the highlighted environmental problems, the most important being the Swaziland Environmental Action Plan (1997).</i> ○ <i>The most pivotal environmental problem in the country is that of land degradation. Large parts of the country are characterized by unsustainable land use patterns and agricultural production systems which, in combination, result in low outputs and serious land degradation.</i> ○ <i>The most important factor contributing to this environmental manifestation is overstocking of cattle as a core economic activity, which has significant cultural importance.</i> ○ <i>Water scarcity is raised as an increasing constraint to development as demand rises.</i> ○ <i>Biodiversity is high in Swaziland given its small size however population pressures are a threat (e.g., the country's large mammals are no longer wild).</i> ○ <i>Indigenous forests are being depleted due to pressure from commercial forests (6% of the land).</i> ○ <i>The agriculture and forestry sectors are the largest employers of labour and are jointly responsible for 33 percent of total employment in the private sector.</i> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Tanzania

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2007-2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Not stated</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: <i>Not stated</i>			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? <i>No</i>			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>FAO, IFAD, UNIDO, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, UN-HABITAT</i>			
	<i>Key UNDAF priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1. By 2010, increased access to sustainable income opportunities, productive employment and food security in the rural and urban areas.</i>• <i>Outcome 2. By 2010, increased access to quality basic social services for all by focusing on the poor and most vulnerable.</i>• <i>Outcome 3. By 2010, democratic structures and systems of good governance as well as the rule of law and the application of human rights, with a particular focus on the poor and vulnerable groups, are strengthened.</i>			
	<i>Tanzania UNDAF is aligned to the MKUKUTA (Tanzania mainland) and MKUZA (Zanzibar) Growth and reduction of income poverty, equality of life and social well being, good governance and accountability/good governance and national unity.</i> <i>Estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: \$360 million.</i>			
Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):				
Thematic Areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management				
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	
UNDAF Outcome 1 By 2010 increased access to sustainable income opportunities productive employment and food security in the rural and urban areas.	FAO, IFAD, UNIDO	FAO : \$2,000,000 IFAD: \$20,000,000 UNIDO: \$500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food self sufficiency ratio• 96.2 % (2000/01-2004/05)• Proportion of districts reported to have food shortages• % change in production by small holder households of key staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum)• Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day• (2000/01)	
Country Programme Outcome 1.3 Increased food availability and access for most Vulnerable population, including those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS and their care givers				

	Country Programme Output 1.3.1 Livelihood options for vulnerable groups including those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS are enhanced through access to roads, water, appropriate technologies and markets.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of rural population who live within 2 kms of an all-season passable road (rural access indicator)	
	Country Programme Output 1.3.2 Increased capacity of small farmers including those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS to boost agriculture crop yields through appropriate farming processes, post-harvest management and processing facilities, training affordable labour saving technologies and innovations.	NIA		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Food self sufficiency ratio (96.2% 2000/001-2004/05)• Proportion of districts reported to have food shortage• % change in production by small holders households of key staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum).• Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day.	
	Country Programme Output 1.3.3 Improved capacity at national and district levels on the management and effective enforcement of existing policies for the sustainable use of fisheries, forestry, soil and water resources.	NIA		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % of households in rural and urban areas using alternative sources of energy to wood fuel (including charcoal) as their main source of energy for cooking	
	<i>Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management</i>				
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix	
Country Programme Outcome 1.4 Improved community access to safe, clean water and environmental sanitation in the rural and urban areas.	WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, UN-HABITAT	WHO: \$540,000 UNICEF: \$1,797,000 UNHCR: \$2,000,000 UNDP: \$4,700,000 WFP: \$9,698,682 UN-HABITAT: 19,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source (30 min – go, collect, return to be taken into consideration)• Percentage of households with basic sanitation facilities (47 % (2004)• Percentage of schools having adequate sanitation facilities (as per policy)• No. of reported cholera cases		

	Country Programme Output 1.4.1 The availability and accessibility of portable water in rural and urban areas is increased and the water quality is improved through better quality standards.	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 1.4.2 The effectiveness and capacity of local authorities, including catchments areas, is improved with equitable gender representation at decision making levels.	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 1.4.3 Government supported in the development of gender responsive environmental health hygiene and sanitation guidelines.	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Output 1.4.4 The awareness and knowledge of communities including school children, about personal hygiene and environmental health improved.	NIA	NIA	
	Observations	Environment is mentioned only in: Improved community access to safe, clean water and environmental sanitation in the rural areas. Numbering not clear especially for outputs. Some outputs don't have indicators and baseline, most indicators mixed up and consolidated into clusters and very difficult to sort them out, Environment not given significant highlight in the UNDAF.		
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes these include gender, environment, social inclusion, HIV and AIDS.</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not</i> .			
UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes by One UN.</i>				

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i> • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>See attached list</i> • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>See attached list</i>
	Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper Period covered: 2005/2006 – 2009/10 Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Operational targets (outcomes) to be achieved by the year 2010 are grouped under five broad headings: water; sanitation and waste management; pollution; planning and human settlements; vulnerability and environmental conservation.</i> ◦ <i>The PRS pays greater attention to mainstreaming cross-cutting issues - HIV and AIDS, gender, environment, employment, governance, children, youth, elderly, disabled and settlements.</i> ◦ <i>Current use of natural resources is unsustainable (e.g. wanton tree-felling for charcoal production, bad farming methods that precipitate soil erosion, bad fishing methods). This precipitates poverty by eroding sources of livelihoods and destroying environment.</i> ◦ <i>The challenges in environment include effective enforcement of existing regulations and by-laws, policy implementation and enforcement mechanism for sustainable exploitation of the resources.</i> ◦ <i>Natural and man-made disasters causing losses of life and property, as well as, destruction of the environment. The common hazards in Tanzania include epidemics, pest infestation, droughts, floods, major transport and industrial accidents, refugees and fires.</i> ◦ <i>Productivity is increased and sustained when the environment is protected and natural resources utilised in a sustainable way preventing the negative impacts on environment and people's livelihoods.</i> ◦ <i>Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>National Environment Management Authority, Forestry and Beekeeping Division, Tanzania National Parks Authority, WWF, IUCN</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>None</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goal Report Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Natural resources have come under increasing pressure, and effective implementation of the sustainable development strategy could be compromised by a number of factors, including:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Insufficient institutional framework for coordination.</i> ○ <i>The many institutions and mandates involved in implementing the strategy necessitate clear coordination and collaboration structures.</i> ○ <i>Efforts to streamline the institutional framework have not yet yielded results.</i> ○ <i>Limited governmental capacity for environmental management.</i> ○ <i>Insufficient involvement of local authorities and communities in environmental management and conservation. While community-based conservation is encouraged, very few activities are currently managed by rural communities.</i> ○ <i>Poverty widespread poverty in rural areas compels people to over-exploit their surrounding natural resources in order to survive.</i> ○ <i>Activities such as deforestation and extensive agricultural practices are reducing the vegetal capital stock, the water retention capacity of land and increasing erosion.</i> ○ <i>Protected areas have recently been encroached upon for farming and settlement.</i> ○ <i>Overgrazing, ground fires and felling of trees for various uses (some 91% of the population relies on traditional fuels for energy use) are reducing the regeneration of plants and animals.</i> ○ <i>Some 60% of the land total is classified as dry lands, threatened by desertification.</i> ○ <i>The result is a negative spiral: while poverty contributes to environmental degradation, so environmental degradation contributes to the intensification and perpetuation of poverty.</i> ○ <i>There are clear signs that the government's recent efforts to increase public awareness about the importance of environmental management and conservation are bearing fruit. For example, there are now some 159 CBOs and NGOs that are devoted to environmental issues.</i> ○ <i>National Sustainable Development Strategy. The strategy requires further elaboration and coherent support for implementation. Particular attention should be devoted to facilitating the development of an effective coordinating framework.</i> ○ <i>Capacity-building for environmental analysis. Sustained effort is required to build these essential capacities at the central and local government levels, as well as within communities.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> (whenever possible relate issues to the thematic areas of UNEP's MTS) • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>The National Environment Action Plan (1994) and The National Environmental Policy (1997) identify land degradation, lack of access to good water, pollution, loss of wildlife habitats and biodiversity, the deterioration of aquatic systems and deforestation as factors associated with the current environmental problems. Activities such as deforestation and extensive agricultural practices reduce the vegetal capital stock, the water retention capacity of land and increase erosion.</i> <i>High priority has been put on designing and implementing policies aimed at both conservation and management of the resources and environment, raising public awareness and understanding of the linkages between environment and their livelihoods, and promoting international co-operation on the environment agenda.</i> <i>Strategies that empower local communities, the civil society at large and the private sector, to participate effectively in environmental conservation activities.</i> Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	European Commission Country Environment Profile, 2006 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Tanzania's protected areas network consists of National Parks (12); Game Reserves (31); Conservation Areas (1); Forest Nature Reserves (543); Biosphere Reserves (1); World Heritage Sites (3); and Game Controlled Areas (43). Landscapes includes savannah supporting one of the largest migrations in world, Africa's highest mountain, ancient forests, wetlands, mangroves & coral reefs.</i> <i>The environmental policy, legislative and institutional framework for environmental management in the country is underpinned by Tanzania's Environment Policy (1997) and supported by the Environmental Management Act).</i> <i>Mining: is one of the fastest growing sectors in the Tanzanian economy. Its contribution to GDP is currently over US\$300m per year. While large scale multi-national mining is relatively well managed, significant environmental (as well as health and safety and human rights) impacts are resulting from small-scale miners entering the sector.</i> <i>Forestry Tanzania has approximately 33.5 million hectares of forests and woodlands. There is no accurate assessment of the magnitude of the problem of deforestation but it is generally perceived as a major environmental problem in the country. Forest resources are regarded as being seriously threatened by uncontrolled exploitation, for different purposes such as agricultural expansion, commercial logging, fuel wood extraction, mining, etc.</i> <i>Fisheries contribute an increasing share of GDP in Tanzania. In 2004 fish and fish products export to the EU25 totalled around €245 million. Fish stocks, fresh water and marine fishing, are exploited by both industrial and artisanal sub-sectors. Approximately 80% of the total revenue and catch tonnage from fish comes from inland fisheries but there are no quotas set for either freshwater or marine fisheries with very little control and enforcement in the former.</i> <i>Wildlife is important for Tanzania in terms of its present and potential revenue generation, as well as for communities in providing food security and income. However, the sector is suffering from loss of revenues due to poor management practices, lack of capacity and limited participation of communities.</i> Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>

Uganda

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2006-2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: A joint mid-term evaluation by the GoU, UNS and other development partners will be conducted at the mid-point of the UNDAF period (2006–2010), joint end-of-cycle evaluation Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? No			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? UN-HABITAT, UNDP, UNDP/FAO, WFP, UNFPA, UNHCR. (UNEP is now participating in the UNDAF formulation exercise).			
	Key UNDAF priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1: Increased opportunities for people, especially the most vulnerable, to access and utilize quality basic services and realize sustainable employment, income generation and food security.• Outcome 2: Good governance, accountability and transparency of government and partner institutions improved at all levels.• Outcome 3: The promotion and protection of human rights, especially of the most vulnerable, is strengthened.• Outcome 4: Individuals, civil society, national and local institutions are empowered and effectively address the HIV and AIDS, with special emphasis on populations at higher risk.• Outcome 5: People affected by conflict and disaster, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, effectively participate in and benefit from the planning, timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
Thematic areas :Environmental Governance, Climate Change, Ecosystem Management, Harmful substances and Hazardous waste				
Outcome		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 1 Reducing Poverty and Improving Human Development.		WFP, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO.	UNICEF: RR 300,000 OR 1,500,000 UNDP: 500,000 WHO: RR 100,000 WFP: Ref. 5.9.1 \$ 101,000,000	
Country Programme Outcomes 1.2 Marginalized and vulnerable groups have improved access to food, safe water, sanitation and shelter.				
Country Programme Outputs 1.2.1 Sector and district development plans				
				Indicator: % of districts providing data on water quality.

	include special consideration to ensure that marginalized and vulnerable people are consulted and have access to food, safe water, sanitation, hygiene and shelter, and that systems are maintained.			Indicator: % of districts with health workers skilled in water quality surveillance Indicator: Quantity of food distributed by project category, commodity and time Indicator: # of beneficiaries GAM (target below 10%).	
	Country Programme Outputs 1.2.2: In selected districts, 80% of households adopt appropriate hygiene and sanitation practices.			Indicator: % of HHs with acceptable latrine facilities. Indicator: % of HHs with access to safe water in rural areas. Indicator: % of HHs with access to safe water.	
	Country Programme Outcomes 1.7 People enjoy sustainable development based on sound conservation policies, and management and utilization of environmental/natural resources.	UN-HABITAT: Participation in the technical guidance and implementation. UNDP, UNDP/FAO, WFP, UNFPA.	UNDP: 10,000,000 WFP: Ref. 5.11.4 \$ 8,010,643 UNFPA: RR 1,000,000 OR 500,000 FAO: 130,000		
	Country Programme Output 1.7.1: Degradation of gazetted wetlands reduced through promoting alternative livelihoods.			Indicator: Total original wetland area in the district. Baseline and Verification: Regional/district breakdown in 2001 available in <i>The State of the Environment Report for Uganda 2002</i> . Indicator: Strategy in place and implemented	
	Country Programme Output 1.7.2: Conservation and management strategy for protected areas in Uganda developed and implemented by the Government.			Indicator: Strategy developed and implemented	
	Country Programme Output 1.7.3: Selected communities (at least 20), especially women, are skilled and have capacity to implement agro-forestry and conservation techniques.			Indicator: # of women's groups Formed	

	Country Programme Output 1.7.4: Adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change developed and implemented.				Indicator: # of mitigation measures to climate change developed and implemented
	Country Programme Output 1.7.5: Food-insecure people's ability to manage shocks and meet necessary food needs increased.				
	Country Programme Output 1.7.6: Urban poor enjoy safe environment through waste management and energy sources.				Indicator: % of HHs having flush toilet in urban areas. Indicator: % of HHs having traditional pit toilet in urban areas. Indicator: % of HHs having ventilated improved pit latrine in urban areas. Indicator: % of HHs having no toilet in urban areas. Baselines and Verification: Urban/rural/total figures (2001) available in <i>The State of the Environment Report for Uganda 2002</i> . Indicator: % of HHs using electricity./charcoal for cooking.
	Country Programme Output 1.7.7: Increased understanding among leaders of the interrelationship between population and environment.				
	Country Programme Output 1.7.8 Government supported and established a comprehensive geo-referenced database of the Nile Basin area in Uganda.				Database established.
	Thematic areas: Disasters and Conflicts				
UNDAF Outcome 5 People affected by conflict and					

	disaster, especially women, children and other vulnerable groups, effectively participate in and benefit from planning, timely implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programmes.				
	Country Programme Outcome 5.11 Socio-economic environment created for resettlement, reintegration and recovery of conflict affected populations and host communities.	IOM: Participate in the registration, updating and monitoring IDP population figures. UNDP, UNICEF, WFP	UNDP: 500,000 UNDP: 750,000 (GEF) UNDP: 3,000,000 UNICEF: OR/CAP 1,000,000 WFP: 12,768 tonnes of food \$ 8,010,643		
	Country Programme Outputs 5.11.1 GoU capacitated at central and district level to address resettlement and reintegration of conflict-affected populations and host communities.			Indicator: # of DDMC coordinators deployed	
	Country Programme Outputs 5.11.2 Degraded environment in and around IDP camps restored.			Indicator: # of degraded sites reduced	
	Country Programme Outputs 5.11.3 Comprehensive reintegration schemes developed with other stakeholders in consultation with the affected populations, including women and children, and activities directly impacting children implemented for conflict-affected populations and host communities.				
	Country Programme Outputs 5.11.4 Physical and human assets created through Food for Assets interventions to facilitate resettlement and recovery of livelihoods among IDPs supported on			Indicator: # of Food for Assets beneficiaries Indicator: # of beneficiaries participating in asset and income-generating activities Indicator: % of HH expenditure devoted to food	

	return to their homes.		
	Observations	Some indicators are missing for outcomes and outputs.	
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes these include gender, environment, HIV and AIDS.</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i>		
UNEP engagement in the country			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes in 2008 by RC</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>			
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA)			
<i>Not applicable</i>			

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<p>Title: Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) Period covered: 2004/5-2007/8 Expected reviews and evaluations: Not stated Start of development of next plan/strategy: Not stated</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>There is an urgent need to reduce deforestation, since distances walked to fetch fuelwood are increasing and the age of the tree stock is rising, causing negative impacts on women's time and soil fertility, and posing serious threat to the livelihoods of some poor forest residents. The National Forest Authority will encourage private participation in forestry while protecting Central forest reserves. District and community forests need more support.</i> <i>The fisheries subsector is an important area of growth. The newly established Fisheries Agency will oversee the provision of services to the sector.</i> <i>Local beach management units are being established to ensure sustainable management at the community level.</i> <i>PEAP process, more analytical work has been done on the economic importance of environment and natural resources in Uganda.</i> <i>In the case of soil degradation and forestry, both technical and participatory evidence show the problems have in the past been underestimated.</i> <i>The lack of a sectoral approach to environment and natural resources has been a constraint and will be addressed. To meet environmental challenges, Government will develop a sector-wide approach for the Environment Natural Resources sector.</i> <i>Recent estimates of the cost of natural resource degradation in Uganda suggest that the cost of natural resource degradation is as high as 17% of gross national income per year, of which 6% consists of forest degradation and 11% soil degradation.</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The National Environment Statute (1995) and the subsequent laws developed to safeguard the environment are only framework laws which need regulations, standards and guidelines to operationalise them.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the PRS? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>National Forestry Authority, Fisheries Agency, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Ministry of Environment, National Environment Management Authority</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>No</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Millennium Development Goals Status Report, 2007 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Of the total area of Uganda, 84,694 km² is farmland of which 84,010 km² of this farmland area is under subsistence agriculture while a mere 684 km² is used for commercial farming, illustrating the importance of land in supporting rural livelihoods. Land is thus the major constituent of household assets..</i> ○ <i>There has been a strong positive trend in rural water coverage between 1992 and 2002 though it is still below the desired target of providing safe water within easy reach of 65 per cent of the rural population by 2005 and 100 per cent of the population by 2015.</i> ○ <i>The Uganda Population and Housing Census data reports a rise in water service coverage from 26 per cent in 1991 to 68 per cent in 2002. Housing conditions are of significant importance in the understanding of the sanitary conditions of households.</i> ○ <i>Poor housing conditions are often associated with poor sanitation manifested by pests and disease that are a menace to health (and welfare) of household members.</i> ○ <i>Uganda is well endowed with environmental resources, various reports indicate persistent degradation of natural resources namely declining soil fertility, deforestation particularly outside protected areas, pasture degradation, and decreasing fish stocks, water pollution caused by discharge of water from industries and domestic water use etc.</i> ○ <i>This degradation impacts heavily on livelihoods of the poor by constraining their ability to increase incomes and making them more vulnerable.</i> ○ <i>Drought and environmental degradation have led to food shortages and increased pressure on available land and water resources. Persistent droughts as a result of prolonged dry seasons, and flooding due to flash storms and hailstorms, including shifts in seasons are of great concern because they impact directly on agricultural production and, hence, human development.</i> ○ <i>Forests and woodlands are critical to the protection of the Ugandan landscape and are vital to people's livelihoods, particularly the rural poor by providing a wide range of products and ecological services on which the poor depend, for employment and economic growth.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>As above</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>Not stated</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and

	<p>allocation of resources? <i>No</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
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<p>Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)</p>	<p>Common Country Assessment, 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Environment and natural resources play a major role in the economy of Uganda. Agriculture and fisheries, for instance, contributed to almost 45% of GDP in 2000. Furthermore, over 90% households are dependent on forest wood for fuel.</i> <i>A polluted environment can seriously jeopardize human health. Sound natural resources management is, therefore, keenly intertwined with poverty reduction and public health promotion.</i> <i>The legal framework also bears a key impact on the people's capacity to use the natural resources in a sustainable way</i> Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>No</i> Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>No</i>
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Zambia

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2007-2010 Expected reviews and evaluation: mid term review 2009, end of cycle review 2010 Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Not stated			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? FAO, UNDP, UNECA, WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, ILO			
	Key UNDAF priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outcome 1. HIV and AIDS• Outcome 2. Basic Social Services• Outcome 3. Governance• Outcome 4. Food Security			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			

Thematic areas: Environmental Governance, Ecosystem Management.			
Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
UNDAF Outcome 4. Food Security			
Country Programme Outcome 4.1 Environmentally sustainable Multi sectoral approach to food security strengthened.	NIA	NIA	
Country Programme Output 4.1.1 Capacity for development of the National environmentally sustainable food security policy framework developed by 2010.	FAO, UNDP, UNECA, WFP.	FAO \$150,000 UNECA in kind UNICEF – TBD UNHCR through Zambia initiative ILO in kind	
Country Programme Output 4.1.2 An environmental sustainable multi-sectoral approach to food security functional by 2010.		NIA	

	Country Programme Outcome 4.2 Sustainable agricultural production and productivity in risk prone areas targeting the vulnerable groups including female headed households increased.	FAO, WFP, UNHCR, UNDP, WFP, IFAD, ADB, JICA, Sweden, GTZ, RNE, USAID to fund the process.	WFP : 1,800,000 FAO: 4,300,000 UNDP US\$ 200,000 UNHCR through Zambian initiative, UNAIDS, UNECA in kind.		
	Country Programme Output 4.2.1 Institutional capacity strengthened for the development of a strategy supporting the diversification of sustainable agriculture at household level, targeting vulnerable groups and female headed households by 2008.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	Country Programme Outputs 4.2.2 Strategy for the mitigation of the impacts of HIV/AIDS on agriculture developed and in place by 2008.	NIA	NIA	NIA	
	<i>Thematic area: Climate Change, Disaster and Conflicts</i>				
	Country Program Outcome 4.3 Institutional and household level capacity targeting vulnerable groups and female headed households for climate change adaptation improved.	NIA	UNDP – US\$ 800,000 WFP: US\$ 2,000,000 FAO: 500,000 UNHCR: through Zambian initiative UNICEF: 1,390,000 GEF: US\$800,000	NIA	
	Country Programme Outputs 4.3.1 National Adaptation Plan of Action and Early Warning System and services implemented and fully functional at national, provincial and household level targeting vulnerable groups particularly female headed households by 2010.	UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UNICEF	NIA	NIA	

	Country Programme Outputs 4.3.2 The management and response to disasters at the household targeting vulnerable groups and female headed households strengthened.	WFP, UNDP, FAO	NIA	NIA
	Observations:	Most of the outcomes and outputs are targeting, climate change, disasters and conflicts, resource efficiency and sustainable production. Numbering not clear and consistent Most of the entries state that baseline not applicable or not available and clear. UNEP not mentioned anywhere in the document.		
	Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>Yes these include gender, environment, social inclusion, HIV and AIDS.</i>Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>No</i>Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>None</i>			
	UNEP engagement in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Yes</i>Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>No</i>List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i>			
Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i>				
National Development Plan / Strategy (National	Title: Fifth National Development Plan Period covered: <i>2006-2010</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>			

Development, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>Zambia has abundant natural resources, impressive network of wetlands, wildlife, fish resources, extensive forest resources and favorable tropical climate. About 58% of land is suitable for agriculture. Forest resources comprise about 60% of the country and a variety of ecosystems, wildlife resources.</i> ◦ <i>Causes of environmental degradation are due to rapid population increases leading to over-exploitation of resources, threatening the resource base and lives of people.</i> ◦ <i>Inadequate legislation most of the natural resources are under traditional tenure open areas administered by traditional rulers. The property under this management doesn't have defined property rights and the communities have open access to natural resources. Open access leads to the tragedy of the commons, for many years there has not been national land use planning.</i> ◦ <i>There is lack of efficient and effective systematic information management system to support decision making and facilitation of information dissemination. It has been difficult in establishing credible trends in status of natural resources.</i> ◦ <i>Natural resources programmes included: cosystem management; management of protected areas to maintain representation of ecosystems for the benefit of current and future generations; sustainable environmental management to minimize environmental damage; and management of environmental information.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Management of natural resources is under the Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Natural Resources.</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The Global Environmental Facility is currently supporting a National Capacity Self Assessment for MEAs, and in particular the integration of the CBD, UN FCCC and UNCCD. These conventions, together with CITES, the Convention on the Protection of World Heritage and RAMSAR.</i> ◦ <i>Zambia is also working on the National Adaptation Strategy for Climate Change, has submitted its support to the Lake Tanganyika Basin Integrated Resource Management Process and has attended the African Forest Law Enforcement and Governance sessions on illegal trans-frontier movement of timber.</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated.</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated.</i>
Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	<p>European Commission Country Environmental Profile, 2006</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ <i>The country still retains a high level of natural forest cover, feeds significant unpolluted river systems that contribute to major international river basins (the Congo and Zambezi systems), and has abundant arable soils. Deforestation rate is high by world standards and its effects are widespread, although there are significant foci around major conurbations and in areas of expanding small-scale agriculture.</i> ◦ <i>Unsustainable wildlife and fisheries practices are common, also contributing to the loss of biodiversity.</i> ◦ <i>At the Copperbelt mining complex, Kabwe, and the Lusaka-Kafue conurbation are areas of principal, localised negative environmental impacts. Heavy metal contamination on the Copperbelt, lead pollution in parts of Kabwe and a combination of aerosol and leachate pollution on the Copperbelt and in the Kafue industrial estate are examples.</i> ◦ <i>Little information exists on dry season bush fires and subsequent surface cover removal, but these are believed to represent significant causes of nutrient loss and atmospheric pollution. They may also influence meteorological dynamics and climate change through albedo effects.</i> ◦ <i>Legislation weakens the field controls of line departments, and particularly agriculture - on land use planning and management controls such as cultivation near water</i>

courses, shifting cultivation, and other catalysts of deforestation, damage to headwater catchments, river sedimentation and soil degradation.

- *Zambia is signatory to a variety of international conventions they include:*
 - *Bamako Convention on the Ban of the Import into Africa and the Control of Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes within Africa (1994).*
 - *Basle Convention on Toxic Wastes (1994).*
 - *Convention on Biodiversity (CBD) (1993) and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.*
 - *Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).*
 - *Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (1992).*
 - *Convention on Wetlands of International Importance as Waterfowl Habitats (the RAMSAR Convention) (1971).*
 - *Kyoto Protocol (deposited in July 2006).*
 - *Lusaka Agreement on Cooperative Enforcement Operations Directed at Illegal Trade in Wild Fauna and Flora (1996).*
 - *Rotterdam Convention on Hazardous Wastes (1992).*
 - *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (deposited in July 2006).*
 - *UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and Implementation Agreement (1983).*
 - *UN Convention on the Protection of World Heritage (UNESCO World Heritage) (1972).*
 - *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) (1994).*
 - *UN Framework Convention to Combat Desertification (FCCD) (1993).*
 - *Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and Amendments (1990).*

- Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: *Not stated*
- Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? *Not stated*

Zimbabwe

Country: UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: 2007-2011 Expected reviews and evaluation: <i>Mid-term review scheduled for 2009</i> Expected start of development of next UNDAF: 2010			
	Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? Yes			
	What are the leading and participating agencies? <i>FAO, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNESCO, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, OHCHR and the World Bank</i>			
	<i>UNDAF key priorities:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Outcome 1: Reduction of the spread of infection, improvement in the quality of life of those infected, and mitigation of the impact of HIV and AIDS.</i>• <i>Outcome 2: Enhanced national capacity and ownership of development processes towards the attainment of the MDGs by 2015.</i>• <i>Outcome 3: Strengthened mechanisms for promoting the rule of law, dialogue, participation in the decision-making process, and protection of human rights.</i>• <i>Outcome 4: Reduction in the negative social, economic, political, cultural and religious practices that sustain gender disparity.</i>• <i>Outcome 5: Improved access to good-quality and equitable basic social services. Outcome 6: Improved food security and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.</i>• <i>Outcome 6L Improved food security and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.</i>			
	<i>Total estimated cost for UNDAF implementation: Not Stated</i>			
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents):			
	Thematic areas: Ecosystem Management, Environmental Governance			
	Outcome	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs and available funds (US\$ Million dollars)	Indicators and baseline from M&E Matrix
	UNDAF Outcome 6 Improved food security and sustainable management of natural resources and the environment.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF, WB		
	Country Programme Outcome 6.3 Improved natural resources and environmental management.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WB	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Proportion of land covered by forest• Baseline: 60% (1996)• Land areas protected to maintain biological diversity• GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy

				of energy efficiency)	
	Country Programme Output 6.3.1 Policy and capacity for sustainable natural resources management strengthened.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of relevant Ministries' staff trained in FAO agroecological zoning methodology Proportion of farmers applying agro-ecological zoning Land use plans in place Updated land policy Staff trained in indigenous resource management Fire strategy programme formulated Community-based wildlife management strategy formulated and implemented 	
	Country Programme Output 6.3.2 National capacity for implementation and domestication of Multilateral Environmental Agreements strengthened.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness raising attendance events MEAs mainstreamed in national policies Number of MEAs reached Training in mainstreaming 	
	Country Programme Output 6.3.3 Policy framework and capacity for disaster management and mainstreaming environmental issues developed and strengthened.	UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Act policies on disaster and risk management 	
	Country Programme Outcome 6.4 Strengthened agriculture, land and environmental information management.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of a fully functional agricultural and environmental information system Percentage of districts with an information nerve centre Coherent information management systems in place for agriculture, land and environment 	

Country Programme Output 6.4.1 Strengthened agriculture, land and environmental information management systems established / strengthened.	FAO, UNDP	NIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of vegetation cover and detection maps by 2008 Funds available Percentage of districts with biomass assessment protocols by 2011 4th SOER in place by 2011 Existence of animal population maps by 2010 Percentage of national parks with animal population maps Trained personnel in information management systems
Observations	UNEP financing is unclear.		
<p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? <i>No. Those included as cross-cutting are human rights, gender, governance, HIV/AIDS.</i> Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? <i>Country Programme Output 6.3.2.</i> Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <i>No</i> 			
<p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? <i>Not stated</i> Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. <i>Country Programme Output 6.3.2.</i> List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <i>Not stated</i> 			
<p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA) <i>Not applicable</i></p>			

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development,	Title: Millennium Development Goal Report, 2004 Period covered: <i>Not stated</i> Expected reviews and evaluations: <i>Not stated</i> Start of development of next plan/strategy: <i>Not stated</i>
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PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The challenge is to implement the integrated conservation plan for the resettlement program, to ensure that land resettlement is done in a sustainable manner. There is need to improve capacity building efforts of institutions in environmental management and poverty reduction in these areas.</i> ○ <i>Rising populations in urban and peri-urban areas will continue to raise the challenge of decent housing provision for some time to come.</i> ○ <i>In the rural areas, the challenge is to provide safe water and sanitation to all households.</i> ○ <i>The current waste management systems are increasingly becoming ineffective due largely to growing urban and peri-urban populations. The challenge is to strengthen research efforts on pollution (both air and water) and land degradation. There is need to design and implement programmes that will combat the current levels of air and water pollution.</i> ○ <i>The Environmental Management Act which was enacted in 2002, provides a framework for mainstreaming environment into national policies and programmes. The challenge is to build capacity at both national and local levels to ensure effective implementation of the Act, as well as link the Act with other legal instruments, such as the Traditional Leaders Act, to make environmental management more effective.</i> ○ <i>Zimbabwe's progress towards ensuring environmental sustainability could be enhanced by the participation of development partners in the implementation of the various multilateral agreements. There is need for capacity building of institutions involved in the coordination and implementation of these multilateral agreements.</i> ○ <i>The challenge is to support the implementation of the Zimbabwe national Johannesburg Plan of Implementation – the response action programme.</i> • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the MDG Report? <i>No</i> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organisations working with environmental issues? <i>Not stated</i> • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? <i>CCD</i> • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? <i>No</i> • If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? <i>Not stated</i> • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance? <i>Not stated</i>
Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Common Country Assessment, 2001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organisations, and the period of the activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>The existing legal and institutional framework for environmental management in Zimbabwe could be improved for better co-ordination and the assigning of mandates. At present there are 18 pieces of legislation all dealing with the environment administered by eight different line ministries.</i> ○ <i>The first attempt at integrating environmental questions into development policy was through the National Conservation Strategy in 1987 which has since not been properly implemented.</i> ○ <i>A fragmented agricultural sector with 4500 highly commercialized producers who own 70% of prime agricultural land in high potential areas, a relatively small number of small-scale commercial farmers and over a million small-scale subsistence farmers</i> ○ <i>Major policy changes had been made in the management of water with the establishment of a Water Act (1998) that seeks to ensure equitable access to water to all users and provide for a more market-based costing of water.</i> ○ <i>Zimbabwe is endowed with a variety of natural resources that make it an attractive tourist destination. Zimbabwe tourist attractions in the past contributed significantly to foreign exchange earnings, employment creation and infrastructural development.</i> ○ <i>The harsh economic situation in the country has led to proliferation of informal settlements for human habitation in urban areas. This development has put</i>

	<p><i>a great deal of strain on urban water and sanitation services.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Although the level of air and water pollution is not well documented, there has been a significant rise in respiratory and water-borne diseases in the urban areas. The problem of industrial pollutants finding their way into watercourses requires more attention.</i> ○ <i>On commercial farms land occupations by land hungry people have led to environmental degradation. There has been massive deforestation on the occupied farms as a result of the increased demand by the occupiers for material to construct their houses and fuel-wood, and clearing land for agriculture.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes: <i>Not stated</i> • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V? <i>Not stated</i>
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Annex 1. Terms of Reference

I. Background

UNEP Governing Council approved in 2005 the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-Building. The Plan calls for UNEP to reinforce its engagement in developing countries and countries in economic transition in the fields of technology support and capacity-building where UNEP has a demonstrated comparative advantage and expertise.

Subsequently, the 2006 High-level Panel on United Nations System-wide Coherence in the Areas of Development, Humanitarian Assistance and the Environment report entitled “Delivering as One”, recommended that: *“the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity building should be strategically implemented to provide cutting-edge expertise and knowledge resources for the sustained expansion of capacity at the country level. Where necessary, UNEP should participate in UN country teams through the RC system, as part of the One UN at country level”*.

The 10th Special Session of the UNEP Governing Council endorsed in 2008 the Medium Term Strategy [MTS] 2010-2013 as a basis for UNEP’s Strategic Frameworks and programmes of work for 2010-11 and 2012-2013. The MTS incorporates the UNDAFs⁵ as an important framework for UNEP’s engagement at country level.

In response to the provisions of these mandates UNEP needs to strengthen its decision-making process in regard to its engagement at the country level. To this end, country strategic documents like national UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), Poverty Reduction Strategies, MDG implementation plans, and major national environmental policy processes need to be reviewed for their environmental content as inputs to UNEP’s decisions on country level engagement.

As part of the EC-funded project “Implementing the Bali Plan by delivering as one” UNEP will carry out a review of all existing UNDAFs for their environmental content. Filtering the environmental needs of countries as reflected in UNDAFs and other strategic policy processes will provide UNEP with a clear overview of the current status of environmental priorities in the UNDAFs. It will also help UNEP to identify gaps where known environmental priorities of countries have not been fully reflected and thus countries where UNEP’s support can add value to governments, UN Country Teams and other national stakeholders.

The review will be carried out in all countries which have completed their UNDAFs in the UNEP regions and will be led by UNEP’s Regional Offices in Africa (ROA), Asia and Pacific (ROAP), Europe (ROE), Latin America and the Caribbean (ROLAC), and West Asia (ROWA), in coordination with the Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC) in Nairobi. Each Regional Office will identify and recruit a suitable consultant to undertake the regional review. In close cooperation, the Regional Offices and the Division of Regional Cooperation at headquarters will ensure uniformity in the work of consultants particularly with regard to the content and structure of the final reports of the review process

II. Objective of the assignment

Under the supervision of the UNEP Regional Office for Africa (ROA), the consultant will carry out a desk review for the environmental content of all relevant available UNDAFs and national development policy documents (e.g. national development

strategies and plans, PRSPs, major environmental assessments and policy processes). The reports are intended to be one input in support to UNEP's decision making on country level engagement.

The environmental content to be identified in those documents might be contained in separated and dedicated sections (e.g. chapter, outcome or output labeled as directly related to environment) or may be incorporated as a cross-cutting issue in other themes (e.g. governance, health, peace-building etc). Both situations will be reviewed.

III. Key Deliverables

- Report containing individual profiles per country (according to template provided in the annex) and regional aggregated information (according to report content and structure in section V below);

The reports are intended to be one input in support to UNEP's decision making on country level engagement. Therefore it is vital that the information reviewed and gathered is presented in a clear and concise manner for decision-making. Further details are presented below in Section V on Report Structure and Content.

IV. Methodology

The report will be based on a desk review study of published UNDAFs and other documents, specially Poverty Reduction Strategies, MDG implementation plans, and major environmental policy papers. When necessary for clarity reasons and with support from the Regional Offices, the desk review may be complemented through direct contact with relevant organizations leading these processes, such as UN Country Teams, UNDP, and National Governments.

Ideally the consultant will be located in the UNEP Regional Office for Africa in Nairobi in order to be able to interact daily with UNEP Regional Office staff. It is essential that the work is developed in close exchange and collaboration between the consultant and the Regional Offices in order for the review to dialogue with existing work in the Regional Offices and to take full advantage of existing knowledge and experience.

Whenever necessary, the Regional Offices in coordination with DRC at Headquarters will facilitate contact between the consultant and different areas of expertise in UNEP's Divisions.

It is crucial to ensure uniformity of the review across regions and DRC Headquarters will cooperate with Regional Offices to promote exchange between the regional reviews.

V. Report Structure and Content

The final report will comprise two major chapters. The first chapter will provide information per country (according to regions and sub-regions). The second chapter will provide consolidated information per region.

➤ Chapter One: information per country.

This chapter will be presented according to processes and content items as below. The processes and content items will be captured according to the template provided in the annex.

a) Current UNDAFs

- The initial and final dates of all current individual UNDAFs, and their specific environment results (Outcomes or Outputs);
- Identify which environmental indicators have been incorporated in the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) matrix;
- For each reviewed UNDAF identify annual or mid-term reviews, evaluation of UNDAFs, or other major UNCT events that would allow entry points for mainstreaming environment;
- Identify content related to implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs);
- Identify agencies or group of agencies responsible for Outcomes and Outputs related to the environment, and the scale of their allocation of funds;
- Identify how environment has been incorporated as a cross cutting issue, i.e., in areas such as governance, poverty reduction, health, education, etc.;
- UNEP's participation and level of resources involved if any;
- Major activities of UNEP and those related to MEAs ((such as production of plans of action) which do not fall under the UNDAF;
- Identify references to UNEP lead environmental assessments.

b) Current Post-Disaster and Post-Conflict Needs Assessments (PDNA and PCNA)

- Their environmental content, including the level of priority given to environmental issues if any;
- Leading organization(s) working with environmental issues;
- UNEP's involvement and level of resources involved;

c) Current National Development Plans or Strategies

This category involves processes such as Poverty Reduction Strategies, MDG implementation plans, and economic development plans.

- The initial and final dates of all current national development plans or strategies and their annual or mid-term reviews;
- Their environmental content, including the level of priority given to environmental issues;
- Leading organization(s) working with environmental issues;
- Identify references to UNEP lead environmental assessments;
- UNEP's involvement and level of resources involved.

d) National Environmental Assessments and Major Environmental Policy Processes

This category involves review of documents such as the World Bank's Country Environmental Assessments, the EU's Country Environmental Profiles, and UNEP's State of the Environment Reports, or formulation of national environmental acts and implementation of major national environmental policies.

- Identify major national environmental assessments and policy processes, their leading organizations, the period of the activity, and UNEP's involvement;
- Identify if and which of the above assessments have been considered in the policy processes referred to in item a) above;

➤ Chapter two: consolidated report per UNEP's region

The report should identify:

- Priority thematic areas identified in Chapter One consolidated both per sub-regions and region, and UN agencies and other multilateral organizations mostly involved with development and environment in line with processes outlined in chapter one a), b), c), and d) above;
- Major linkages between UNEP's work and the priority thematic areas as above;
- Level of UNEP's contribution to processes a), b), c), and d) above;
- Expected UNDAF rollout countries per year for the next five years starting in 2009 (based on the timeframe of current UNDAFs).

Whenever possible, the thematic areas should be related to UNEP's six thematic priorities in UNEP's Medium Term Strategy 2010-2013 (the MTS should be consulted for further details):

- Climate change;
- Ecosystem management;
- Environmental Governance;
- Harmful substances and hazardous waste;
- Disasters and Conflicts;
- Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production.

VI. Work plan

At the start of the activity UNEP will provide the consultant with any previous review of the UNDAFs and other policy processes in the specific regions as in Section V above.

The work will start in November 2008 and will be completed no later than end December 2008. A mid term progress report will be produced by 31 November 2008. The mid term progress report should identify any major difficulties for the delivery of activities of this Terms of Reference and proposed solutions. It should also identify any major change/alternative that may be necessary in view of the experience of the first period of execution.

The final report will be presented no later than 31 December 2008. The reports will be posted in UNEP's intranet and made available to all Divisions.

VII. Supervision

The Senior Programme Officer in ROA will be responsible for the supervision of the assignment and day to day contact with the work of the consultant. For its success, the activities of this Terms of Reference should be developed in close consultation with the respective supervisors and Regional Offices.

VII. Qualifications

- Advanced university degree in development, economics, international relations or related fields with emphasis on socio-economic aspects of sustainable development;
- At least seven years of relevant work experience in the area of development and international cooperation, particularly within the United Nations System;

- A thorough understanding of the UN country planning process (CCA/UNDAF, PCNA, PDNA) and UN reform;
- Strong conceptual and analytical skills;.
- Ability to effectively present complex concepts and information in a clear, coherent and succinct format.
- Strong communication skills and fluency in written and spoken English.

Template for the review of the environmental content of existing UNDAFs and other development policy documents/processes

Country:

UNDAF or PCNA PDNA	Current period covered: Expected reviews and evaluation: Expected start of development of next UNDAF: Is there a Thematic Working Group on Environment? What are the leading and participating agencies?																	
	Identification of environmental content in the current UNDAF (please use numbering/references from original UNDAF documents): <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Implementing Agency(ies)</th> <th>Estimated costs available funds</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>–</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>– 1. UNDAF Outcome</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– 1.1. Agency Outcome(s)</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– 1.1.1. Output(s)</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Observations</td> <td>–</td> <td>–</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>UNDAF results should be categorized according to UNEP thematic areas in the MTS: Climate change, Ecosystem management, Environmental governance, Harmful substances and hazardous wastes, Disasters and Conflicts, Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production. Please consult MTS for further details.</p> <p>Further to the identification of environmental components in the UNDAF, please address the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has environment been incorporated as a cross cutting issue in areas such as governance, health, poverty reduction etc? • Does the UNDAF have content related to the implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs)? If yes which MEAs? Which outcomes/outputs? • Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <p>UNEP engagement in the country</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a request from the RC for UNEP assistance? Or from Government? If so, which sector from government and in which areas? • Is UNEP responsible for outcomes/outputs? If yes, which and what is the funding involved? You may refer to the table above. • List the existing UNEP's programmes/projects which fall within the UNDAF? • List major UNEP and MEAs programmes/projects that do not fall under the UNDAF? <p>Post Conflict or Disaster Needs Assessments (PCNA/PDNA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental content, including the level of priority given to environmental issues if any; • Leading organization(s) working with environmental issues; • UNEP's involvement and level of resources involved; 		Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs available funds	–			– 1. UNDAF Outcome	–	–	– 1.1. Agency Outcome(s)	–	–	– 1.1.1. Output(s)	–	–	– Observations	–
	Implementing Agency(ies)	Estimated costs available funds																
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– 1. UNDAF Outcome	–	–																
– 1.1. Agency Outcome(s)	–	–																
– 1.1.1. Output(s)	–	–																
– Observations	–	–																

National Development Plan / Strategy (National Development Plan, PRS, MDG Implementation Plan)	Title: Period covered: Expected reviews and evaluations: Start of development of next plan/strategy:
	Review for the environmental content of plans/strategies (the same questions apply to each current development plan/strategy): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the key environmental issues raised in the development plan/strategy? Are there references to UNEP lead environmental assessments in the CCA/UNDAF? <p>(whenever possible relate issues to the thematic areas of UNEP's MTS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the leading governmental, non-governmental and international organizations working with environmental issues? • Which MEAs (including national reports and action plans) are considered in the plan/strategy? • Was/is UNEP involved in the preparation of development plan/strategies? If so, what is the current level of UNEP involvement in terms of programmes/projects and allocation of resources? • Is there a request from the government for UNEP's assistance?

Country environmental assessments (UNEP, EC, WB etc)	Review of existing environmental assessments in the country <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify major national environmental assessments and current environmental policy processes, their leading organizations, and the period of the activity; • Identify UNEP involvement in the assessments and policy processes • Were any of the environmental assessments considered in development plans/strategies listed in section V?
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Annex 2. Environmental content in PRSPs and NDPs

Examples of content from PRSPs and NDPs are extracted below by sb-region.

1. Eastern Africa

Climate Change

- Promote alternative sources of energy: over 80% of energy consumed by households is biomass.

Ecosystem Management

- Strengthen institutional, technical, and financial capacities in environmental management.
- Extension services to reduce pressures on environment, deforestation and encroachment on the protected parks.

Environmental Governance

- Develop natural resources management plans and support and assist local communities.

Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

- Providing adequate health care to meet the basic needs for its citizens, especially environmental sanitation.

Disasters and Conflicts

- Civil war and conflict, combined with irrational utilization of natural resources have created a range of environmental problems including land degradation and desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, water pollution, energy scarcity, human health hazards, biological species extinction, decline in soil productivity and loss in sustainability.

2. Central Africa

Climate Change

- Support national meteorological network and hydrometrical networks.

Ecosystem Management

- Threatened biodiversity – establish regulation for the management of national parks and reserves and create protected areas that benefit the local communities.
- Threatened watersheds – protect and strengthen watershed management through better sectoral planning and promotion of small scale irrigation schemes.

Environmental Governance

- Integration of environment within various sectoral policies - agriculture, fishing, rural development and food security, tourism, energy.

Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

- Oil and mining – major source of pollution, strengthen regulation of emissions and better monitoring of activities.
- The depletion of fish stocks; pollution by the petroleum industry, notably through the flaring of gas.

Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production

- Human settlements – support water and sanitation and urban and habitat planning efforts.

3. Northern Africa

Climate Change

- Climatic upheavals increasing the risks of natural disasters.
- Develop alternative sources of energy, especially solar.

Ecosystem Management

- Absence of consistent monitoring system of environment health indicators.
- Capacity building for environmental planning and management as a tool to achieve sustainable development.
- Increasing the level of environmental awareness through the encouragement of consumer awareness initiatives and community based environmental intervention.

Environmental Governance

- Policy makers should be convinced that poor people are not only part of the problem, but also part of the solution.
- Community participation: extensive training and support will be needed to ensure communities are capable of managing, operating, and maintaining their water supply infrastructure.

Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

- Littering as a result of unplanned settlements and pollution.
- Control of industrial pollution, solid waste, effluents industrial liquids, atmospheric emissions.

Disasters and Conflicts

- The country experiences various natural risks like earth quakes, floods, locusts outbreaks, drought.
- A new law to deal with major risks (prevention of the major risks and management of the catastrophes).

Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Consumption and Production

- Increased agricultural activity must be accompanied by environmental actions to manage water flows, control soil erosion and improve soil composition.
- Reducing the widening urban-rural gap.

4. Southern Africa

Climate Change

- Large parts of the country are unsuitable for agricultural production on account of low rainfall.

Ecosystem Management

- Land degradation and the related issues of desertification, soil erosion and biodiversity loss.
- Protection of marine species and habitats should contribute significantly to the economy while maintaining biodiversity and functioning natural ecosystems.

Environmental Governance

- Enhancing Southern African regional integration.
- National plans of development must ensure that all economic decisions fully take into account long-term environmental impact.

Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

- Pollution or toxification of the soil, water and atmosphere has had major effects on terrestrial, freshwater and marine biodiversity.
- Off-shore, oil and gas installations and operations, as well as loosely regulated coastal shipping and port operations, require particular caution due to the devastating environmental damage resulting from oil-spills and other intentional or non-intentional dumping.
- Poor environmental sanitation and hygiene is a major cause of the high levels of diarrhoeal diseases, a major cause of mortality and morbidity in children.

5. Western Africa

Climate Change

- Initiate measures to stem land degradation and towards regulating the impact of climate variability/change.
- Large proportion of arid and semi-arid regions subjected to an accentuated turning into a desert.

Ecosystem Management

- The degradation of the forest has affected biological diversity clearance of forests for extensive agriculture, bush fires as principal source of domestic energy.
- Promote integrated ecosystem management as well as human centred biodiversity conservation initiatives and promote the use of environmentally friendly technologies and practices.

Environmental Governance

- Weak access of the women to the resources.
- Systematically conducting environmental impact studies and enhancing the capacities of the administrations responsible for coordinating them.
- The need for intensifying the fight against through community participation in operationalisation and implementation convention on desertification.

Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste

- Uncontrolled industrial development has caused water resources pollution through effluents.
- Promote an efficient and accessible industrial and domestic waste management system that deals with the plastic menace and promotes composting.

Annex 3. Project information for selected countries

The 6 countries that supplied information were Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania. The submissions by UNCTs to ROA are provided for below.

UNEP Projects in Burkina Faso

- **Demonstration of a Regional Approach to Environmentally Sound Management of PCB Liquid Wastes and Transformers and Capacitors Containing PCBs** (\$6.7 million). The project objective is to enhance the collective capacity of the participating countries in planning and implementing their national policies for the environmentally sound management of PCBs and PCB containing equipment in the context of the Stockholm and Basel Conventions. Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Angola, Congo DR, Mauritania, Morocco, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau.
- **Addressing Transboundary Concerns in the Volta River Basin and its Downstream Coastal Area** (\$5.8 million). With an area of 400,000 km², the Volta basin is one of the largest African freshwater basins. Shared by 6 countries, it is threatened by increasing pollution and sediment loads, introduction of non-indigenous species harmful to human and ecosystem health, habitat degradation (wetlands, mangroves, estuaries) due to human activities, over fishing and excessive water withdrawals, accelerated erosion caused by deforestation, bush fires and overgrazing. There is an high degree of interdependency between riparian countries, affecting hydropower production/supply, coastal erosion and sediment transport, nomadic populations etc. Currently, there are no institutional arrangements for managing the water resources of the several transboundary rivers of the basin. During PDF-A activities, the six countries have declared (Volta Basin Declaration) their commitment to address the environmental problems of the basin through a coordinated plan of actions. Purpose of the proposed project is to facilitate the establishment of a multi-country management framework, to produce a diagnostic of main transboundary issues, and to define agreed measures to reverse/prevent resources degradation (SAP). The project will also include priority short-term demonstration actions. A PDF-B grant is being requested to establish a regional coordination mechanism and operations committee, and to develop a preliminary diagnostic analysis and country reports, so that a multi-country full project proposal could be prepared. March 2003 – This project proposal for integrated management of the Volta River Basin, has a primary focus on some of the major environmental problems and issues of the basin leading to the degradation of the environment by human activities. The long-term goal is to enhance the ability of the countries to plan and manage the Volta catchment areas within their territories and aquatic resources and ecosystems on a sustainable basis. The Project has three main components with associated objectives identified by the root cause analysis carried out during the project preparation process: (i): Build capacity and create a regional institutional framework for the effective management of the Volta Basin; (ii): Develop regional policy, legal and regulatory frameworks for addressing transboundary concerns in the Volta Basin and its downstream coastal areas; and (iii): Initiate national and regional measures to combat transboundary environmental degradation in the Volta Basin. The activities to be undertaken will provide a strong foundation for the long term sustainable environmental management of the Volta Basin. **Countries:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Togo.
- **Building Scientific and Technical Capacity for Effective Management and Sustainable Use of Dryland Biodiversity in West African Biosphere Reserves** (\$2.7 million). The development goal of the project is to conserve and sustainably use

biodiversity in six biosphere reserves in West Africa that are predominantly composed of savanna ecosystems. The project purpose is to systematically strengthen scientific and technical capacity for effective management of the biosphere reserves. This targeted intervention strategy has been designed to complement existing investments and projects within the biosphere reserves. The project will improve the understanding of interactions between local communities and savanna ecosystems, identify and promote sustainable use of biodiversity in pilot demonstrations, strengthen stakeholder capacity at all levels, and more effectively integrate stakeholders into the management of each biosphere reserve. The project will make extensive use of the African Network of Biosphere Reserves, AfriMAB, and, in particular, the sub-regional AfriMAB network for West Africa for regional technical and scientific information exchange, capacity building, and sharing of lessons learned. **Countries:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal.

- **Community-based Management of On-farm Plant Genetic Resources in Arid and Semi-arid Areas of Sub-Saharan Africa** (\$0.75 million). Goal: To improve the effectiveness of traditional farming systems for conservation of crop landraces of local and global importance. Purpose: To develop models for enabling environments for an effective contribution of traditional farming systems in biodiversity conservation and measures to maintain and promote wider adoption of viable systems. Objectives: 1). To develop a framework that links best practices' for conservation of crop landraces on-farm to decision-making and policy 2). To build capacity in the application of both frameworks in influencing policies that impact on on-farm conservation of landraces. Countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Uganda, Zimbabwe.
- **Desert Margin Programme, Phase 1** (\$5.3 million, pipeline). a) review and analysis of the extent and nature of land degradation and its socio-economic and biophysical causes; (b) identification and testing of available solutions (indigenous, new technologies, and policy and institutional changes) together with farmers, NGOs, and NARS; (c) development of improved solutions (technologies, policies, institutions) through participatory research; (d) assessment of the likely impact of solutions in solving degradation problems and designing monitoring systems for measuring impact; and (e) collaboration with researchers, farmers, communities, NGOs, policymakers, and donors in implementing and monitoring the findings and recommendations of the DMP. Countries: Burkina Faso, Botswana, Kenya, Mali, Namibia, Niger, Senegal, South Africa, Zimbabwe.
- **Dryland Livestock Wildlife Environment Interface Project (DLWEIP)** (\$1 million). The overall DLWEIP goal is to mainstream biodiversity and livestock resources at the interface between mixed production ecosystems and protected areas through the promotion and support of sustainable land use management systems for improved community livelihoods, biodiversity conservation and reduction of land degradation. The objective of the project is to promote the mainstreaming biodiversity and livestock resources at the interface between mixed production ecosystems and protected areas in Africa. **Countries:** Kenya, Burkina Faso
- **Biodiversity Country Studies - Phase II** (\$2 million). The primary objective of the Biodiversity Country Studies is to gather and analyze the data required to drive forward the process of developing national strategies, plans, or programs for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and to integrate these activities with other relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programs, or policies. Countries: Burkina Faso, Colombia, Estonia, Georgia, Madagascar, Namibia, Tanzania, Congo DR.
- **Promoting Best Practices for Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity of Global Significance in Arid and Semi-arid Zones** (\$0.75 million). The project will identify and disseminate best practices for conserving and sustainably using biodiversity of global

significance in the arid & semi-arid ecosystems of 15 countries worldwide. Countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Mongolia, Pakistan, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico.

- Other UNEP Projects in Burkina Faso: Burkina Faso was also among 11 countries which benefited from UNEP-ROA financial contributions to help them organise activities to mark World Environment day in 2005, as part of ROA's concerted efforts to raise environmental awareness and mobilize the larger community in preserving the environment for a better future. The aim was to help bridge the gap between UNEP and these countries, especially as UNEP-ROA has directed its activities to put more emphasis on the Bali Strategic Plan and environmental awareness through UNEP's two major outreach events, World Environment Day and Clean up the World Campaign. These countries included Mali, Tunisia, Lesotho, Swaziland, Burundi, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Kenya.

UNEP Projects in Ethiopia

1. UNEP has an established office in ECA covering AU, ECA and Ethiopia.

Contact Dr. Strike Mkandla
Representative to AU, UNECA & Ethiopia
UNEP Addis Ababa Office
ECA New Building 5th Floor
No. 5SC4-5S25
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Direct: +251-11-5445402
Fax: +251-11-5521633

The office partners with the Federal Environment Protection Authority (EPA) in the agency's efforts to promote public awareness of environmental issues and threats, and in facilitating collaboration with UNEP substantive Divisions. It is a founding member of the Clean and Green Addis Ababa Society, and has worked with several government and civil society organisations: youth, women, professional associations and academic institutions. Examples include the Forum for Environment (FfE), the Green Forum, Tena Kebena Youth Association, and Population, Health & Environment Network. Special events like World Environment Day and other international days are observed in these partnerships. UNEP participation in national events like tree planting and waste minimization works through such partnerships. "Addis Ababa Highlights" produced by the office has an Ethiopia section that is widely read.

2. Spanish MDG Fund Projects

i) Prog/project Title: "Enabling pastoral communities to adapt to climate change and restoring rangeland environments".

Strategy: Balance of policy and implementation.

Outcomes:

- ✓ Mainstreaming adaptation options
- ✓ Enhancing capacity of frontline institutions (including communities) to address climate change
- ✓ Coping mechanisms and enhancing sustainable livelihoods through ground level interventions – alternative sources of income.

Programme/project Duration (Start/end dates): Jan 08 to Dec 10

Fund Management Option(s): pass-through
(Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)

Managing or Administrative Agent: UNDP

Total estimated budget: \$ 4,000,000

Planned resources:

UNEP	385,200
UNDP	1,993,750
FAO	1,621,050

ii) Culture and Development window: Project Title - "Harnessing Diversity for Sustainable Development and Social Change"

This US\$5m Spanish MDG-F project was jointly developed by UNEP and UNESCO but the Government insisted on one implementing and accounting agency; the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) however relented on the issue of sub-contracting to competent agencies for different components. Thus UNEP will develop and implement the project components on inter-faith dialogue for environmental conservation etc., with the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation (DEPI) and the Addis Ababa Office of the Regional Office for Africa playing a direct role.

3. D-GEF PROJECTS

- ✓ *National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) for Global Environmental Management*. USD153,000. COMPLETED. The objective of the National Capacity Needs Self-Assessment (NCSA) is to identify country level priorities and needs for capacity building to address global environmental issues, in particular biological diversity, climate change, and land degradation, and the synergies between them, with the aim of catalyzing domestic and/or externally assisted action to meet those needs in a coordinated and planned manner.
- ✓ *Cogen for Africa (Regional)* CURRENT. USD 5,615,565. The overall objective of the Cogen for Africa project is to help transform the cogeneration industry in Eastern and Southern Africa into a profitable cogeneration market and promote widespread implementation of more efficient cogeneration systems by removing barriers to their application.
- ✓ *Supporting the Implementation of the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs in Eastern and Southern African Countries (Regional)*. CURRENT. USD440,000. Countries in the Eastern and Southern African region have the capacity to contribute with national POPs analysis to the reporting under the Global Monitoring Plan of POPs.
- ✓ *Removing Barriers to Invasive Plant Management in Africa (Regional)*: CURRENT. USD5,725,000. The development objective is to conserve globally significant ecosystem, species and genetic diversity in Africa by protecting it from the threat of IAS. The immediate objective of the project is to remove barriers to the management of IAS through effective implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Article 8(h) in four representative African countries. Here are four planned outcomes: Enabling policy and institutional environment for cross-sectoral prevention and management of IAS strengthened; Appropriate information on risks, impacts and management of IAS utilized by key stakeholder groups and awareness levels raised; Strategies for prevention and management of priority IAS implemented; Capacity built for multi-sectoral prevention & management of IAS. PROBLEMS: Since January 2006, most of the staffing, office and administrative mechanisms have been put in place in the four countries, as well as the NCUs and a PCU in Nairobi with CABI properly equipped. Project M&E plan installed. National SC as well two International SC meetings held on work-planning and budgets, some co-finance provided, several technical subcontracts awarded, several field work already conducted as planned. Problems in Ethiopia with regards reluctance to comply with

project formats and procedures. Several supervision missions conducted by CABI.

- ✓ *African Rift Geothermal Development Facility (ARGeo) (Regional).* CURRENT; USD19,050,000. A comprehensive program of financial, policy and technical instruments for the promotion of geothermal energy development will be established in an African Rift Geothermal Development Facility. Several countries of the Rift Valley are targeted for the execution of an initial set of geothermal investments. The Facility is designed to achieve an improved demonstration in Kenya and replication throughout the region with transition to commercialisation while optimising the responsibilities and costs to achieve investment and low prices. Support for common policies on exploitation and management of natural resources, a regional network for south-south and north-south technology transfer, and a pipeline of viable geothermal energy prospects will be developed. The project will provide technical assistance for exploration and utilization of geothermal energy for power generation through a regional network, and financial incentives and risk mitigation for exploratory drilling.
- ✓ *SIP-Institutional Support to New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) Scale-up in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). (Regional)* CURRENT. USD3,871,000. The project specifically aims to support SSA countries in the planning and implementation of programmatic investments to scale up SLM using an ecosystem approach by capitalizing on NEPAD's and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) comparative advantages of driving and strengthening of African processes.

4. Division of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA)

- ✓ Africa Environmental Outlook Report
- ✓ Africa: Atlas of our Changing Environment – useful source of information especially as regards supporting sub-regional initiatives.
- * Drawing on the methodology and resources from the above two reports, the Federal Environment Protection Authority (EPA) was supported technically by UNEP/DEWA and with Norwegian funding to produce the first "Ethiopia Environment Outlook", launched on 5 February 2009.

5. Division of Technology, Industry & Economics (DTIE)

- i) The Ozone Unit of DTIE based in the Regional Office for Africa has coordinated the training of customs officers from Ethiopia and Djibouti as part of activities in the "Green Customs Initiative". This is a coordinated programme packaging the work of six conventions that have a trade component or are susceptible to illegal importation.
- ii) Ethiopia is one of the countries chosen to participate in the UNEP project on "Promoting Resource Efficiency for Small and Medium Enterprises in Developing Countries" (PRE-SMEs). This is under the resource efficiency element of the Sustainable Consumption and Production & Climate Change priority area. This US\$1.7m project is in line with a planned UNIDO-UNEP strategic programme on Cleaner and Resource Efficient Production (CREP) which will involve National Cleaner Production Centres (NCPC). The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI) has given its acceptance.

UNEP Projects in Mauritania

Division	UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative-Africa Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC)-UNEP
Project Title	Projet Articulation Pauvreté Environnement
Description	<p>Les objectifs du projet d'Articulation entre Pauvreté et Environnement (APE) de la Mauritanie consistent à renforcer la contribution de la gestion durable de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles à la réduction de pauvreté, à la croissance économique et à l'accomplissement des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD). Mis en œuvre par le Ministère chargé de l'Environnement en collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (MEF), le projet doit permettre d'assurer l'intégration de l'environnement dans les processus de planification nationaux et décentralisés - notamment le Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP). Ce document de projet couvre la première phase du projet qui s'étend sur la période d'Avril 2007 à Décembre 2008 et s'articule autour de 4 résultats attendus :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Les connaissances concernant les liens entre Pauvreté et Environnement en Mauritanie sont améliorées et disséminées ; ➤ Les outils et mécanismes pour l'intégration de la dimension environnementale dans les processus de planification nationale et décentralisée sont développés ; ➤ Les capacités nationales pour l'intégration de la dimension environnementale dans les processus de planification nationale et décentralisée sont renforcées ; ➤ Un programme APE-Mauritanie II – pour le renforcement des capacités nationales, la mise en œuvre des stratégies environnementales et le développement de mécanismes financiers et administratifs pour la gestion durable de l'environnement et le bien être humain – est développé. <p>Ce projet a été élaboré par le Gouvernement de la Mauritanie en collaboration avec le bureau pays du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD-Mauritanie) et le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE).</p>
Status	Phase 1 : terminé
Duration	Avril 2007-decembre 2008
Budget	770.000 USD
Activities	<p>Etudes et analyses des liens entre Pauvreté et Environnement</p> <p>Mise en évidence des liens entre Pauvreté et Environnement pour leur intégration dans les stratégies nationales et décentralisées</p> <p>Réalisation d'un ensemble de productions médias spécialement développés pour promouvoir la notion d'environnement pour le développement</p> <p>Développement et mise en œuvre de projets communautaires dans les zones d'interventions PE prioritaires de la Mauritanie</p> <p>Echanges d'expériences relatives à l'intégration des liens entre</p>

	<p>Environnement et Pauvreté dans les stratégies et politiques de développement nationales</p> <p>Développement et mise en œuvre de projets communautaires dans les zones d'interventions PE prioritaires de la Mauritanie</p> <p>Etude du coût de la dégradation de l'environnement</p> <p>Etude sur les indicateurs environnementaux</p> <p>Elaboration des profils environnementaux</p> <p>Rapport national sur l'état de l'environnement en Mauritanie</p> <p>Evaluation environnementale stratégique</p>
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	<p>Liens du projet avec l'UNDAF, CPAP et CSLP</p> <p>UNDAF : La pauvreté est atténuée par l'amélioration de l'accès des populations aux moyens d'existence durable</p> <p>CPAP : Un développement durable est promu par une meilleure gestion de l'environnement</p> <p>Produits : Intégration de l'environnement dans les stratégies et politiques nationales de développement (CSLP et autres)</p>
National Partners/Focal point	<p>Ministère des affaires économiques et du Développement</p> <p>Ministère délégué auprès du premier ministre en charge de l'environnement et du développement durable</p>
UNEP partners	-David Smith , Jonathan Duwyn and Jean Jacob Sahou
Focal point	<p>Name / Email</p> <p>David smith: David.smith@unep.org</p> <p>Jonathan Duwyn : Jonathan.duwyn@unep.org</p> <p>Jean Jacob Sahou: Jeanjacob.sahou@unep.org</p>
Division	UNDP-UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative-Africa Division of Regional Cooperation (DRC)-UNEP
Project Title	Projet Articulation Pauvreté Environnement/ Mainstreaming de la gestion locale de l'environnement dans les processus de planification nationale (MDG-Fund)
Description	<p>Les objectifs du projet d'Articulation entre Pauvreté et Environnement (APE) de la Mauritanie consistent à renforcer la contribution de la gestion durable de l'environnement et des ressources naturelles à la réduction de pauvreté, à la croissance économique et à l'accomplissement des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le Développement (OMD). Mis en œuvre par le Ministère chargé de l'Environnement en collaboration avec le Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances (MEF), le projet doit permettre d'assurer l'intégration de l'environnement dans les processus de planification nationaux et décentralisés - notamment le Cadre Stratégique de Lutte contre la Pauvreté (CSLP). Ce document de projet couvre la première phase du projet qui s'étend sur la période d'Avril 2007 à Décembre 2008 et s'articule autour de 4 résultats attendus :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Les connaissances concernant les liens entre Pauvreté et Environnement en Mauritanie sont améliorées et disséminées ;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Les outils et mécanismes pour l'intégration de la dimension environnementale dans les processus de planification nationale et décentralisée sont développés ; ➤ Les capacités nationales pour l'intégration de la dimension environnementale dans les processus de planification nationale et décentralisée sont renforcées ; ➤ Un programme APE-Mauritanie II – pour le renforcement des capacités nationales, la mise en œuvre des stratégies environnementales et le développement de mécanismes financiers et administratifs pour la gestion durable de l'environnement et le bien être humain – est développé. Ce projet a été élaboré par le Gouvernement de la Mauritanie en collaboration avec le bureau pays du Programme des Nations Unies pour le Développement (PNUD-Mauritanie) et le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'Environnement (PNUE). Dans le cadre de la consolidation du projet APE, un financement additionnelle a été mobilisé au travers les fonds espagnols MDG fund fenêtre environnement pour le mainstreaming de l'environnement. Ce programme conjoint se veut dans son effet 2 d'aider à l'intégration de l'environnement dans les politiques nationales. Les activités programmées sont axés sur le renforcement de capacités des acteurs nationaux à mieux prendre en compte les réalités environnementales dans les processus de planification nationale.
Status	Phase 2: en cours
Duration	Janvier 2009-December 2011
Budget	1 892 895 USD
Activities	<p>Les outils d'intégration de l'environnement dans les politiques publiques sont élaborés</p> <p>Les capacités de la Cellule de suivi du CSLP en matière d'intégration des liens entre pauvreté et environnement sont renforcées</p> <p>Fonctionnement de la cellule de coordination du projet APE et de ses organes de pilotage</p> <p>Les capacités du Gouvernement en matière d'intégration des liens entre pauvreté et environnement sont renforcées</p> <p>Des campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation sont menées au niveau local et les expériences probantes sont valorisées</p> <p>Des modules de formation liés à l'intégration pauvreté-environnement sont introduits et dispensés dans les programmes de formation du primaire et du secondaire à Nouakchott et dans les départements d'Aleg et de Kiffa</p> <p>Des Agendas 21 (PALEs) locaux sont élaborés pour les départements de Kiffa (Assaba) et d'Aleg (Brakna)</p> <p>Des Profils environnementaux et de Pauvreté (PrEPaL) sont élaborés dans les communes d'Aleg et de Kankossa</p> <p>Des évaluations intégrées des écosystèmes humides sont menées dans le Brakna, l'Assaba et dans le Parc National du Diawling</p>

	<p>Les financements sont mobilisés pour assurer la pérennisation de l'intégration P&E dans les processus de planification</p> <p>Le système d'informations environnementales national est alimenté</p> <p>L'ensemble des parties prenantes à la gouvernance environnementales sont sensibilisées et informées sur les enjeux de L'intégration pauvreté-environnement dans les processus de planification nationale</p>
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	<p>Liens du projet avec l'UNDAF, CPAP et CSLP</p> <p>UNDAF : La pauvreté est atténuée par l'amélioration de l'accès des populations aux moyens d'existence durable</p> <p>CPAP : Un développement durable est promu par une meilleure gestion de l'environnement</p> <p>Produits : Intégration de l'environnement dans les stratégies et politiques nationales de développement (CSLP et autres)</p>
National Partners/Focal point	<p>Ministère des affaires économiques et du Développement</p> <p>Ministère délégué auprès du premier ministre en charge de l'environnement et du développement durable</p>
UNEP partners	-David Smith , Jonathan Duwyn and Jean Jacob Sahou
Focal point	<p>Name / Email</p> <p>David smith: David.smith@unep.org</p> <p>Jonathan Duwyn : Jonathan.duwyn@unep.org</p> <p>Jean Jacob Sahou: Jeanjacob.sahou@unep.org</p>

UNEP projects in Mozambique

Division	Regional Cooperation, UNDP – UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative – Africa
Project Title	UNDP – UNEP Poverty & Environment Initiative, Phase II
Description	The Mozambique Poverty and Environment Initiative aims to enhance the contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. The project is led by the Ministry of Coordination of Environment Affairs, under joint MICOA and Ministry of Planning and Development overall management. The intended outcome of the is the integration and operationalisation of environmental sustainability into national and sectoral policy planning and budget processes - including through some provincial and district level activities - to assist in the implementation of the National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA II). Phase II of the Mozambique PEI has four main outputs: Output 1: Improved capacity within existing Environmental Management Units and institutions to understand and analyse the links between poverty and environment and to integrate environment into policymaking, planning and budgets. Output 2: Improved capacity in selected key sectors in provinces and districts to understand and analyse the links between poverty and environment and integrate such links into development planning. Output 3: Increased awareness and more effective participation of stakeholders in environment and development policy making at both district and national level. Output 4: Improved national funding levels for investing in environmental sustainability.
Status	Started August 2008
Duration	24 months
Budget	\$ 2.4 million
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Building up national knowledge base on poverty & environment linkages ➤ Capacity building of national institutions on linkages between poverty, environment and economic growth ➤ Support integration of environment in province and district strategic and operational plans ➤ Public awareness raising on P&E linkages ➤ Capacity building for national partners in MTEF/PER ➤ Development of strategic plan for improved environmental investments.
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	<p>UN Country Programme Outcome 4.1: Efficient policies, plans, and strategies are ensured to promote equitable and sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>CP Output 4.1.3</p> <p>Improved national capacity for policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring of territorial planning (including housing) and environmental issues and their mainstreaming in development planning</p>
National Partners	<p>Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), Mr. Erasmo Nyachungue</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Development (MPD), Ms. Sónia Santos</p> <p>PEI Mozambique Staff: International Technical Advisor: Baiba Gaile,</p>

	Project Coordinator: Evaristo Baquete, UNDP Focal Point: Pedro Simpson
UNEP partners	Delivering as One, DEWA
Focal point	Louise Wrist Sorensen, Task Manager PEI – Africa. E-mail: louise.sorensen@unep.org

Division	GEF
Project Title	Addressing Land-based Activities in the Western Indian Ocean
Description	<p>The project “Addressing land-based activities in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO-LaB)” is an initiative of the Nairobi Convention designed to address some of the main environmental issues related to the degradation of the marine and coastal environment resulting from land-based activities (LBA) in the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region. The project covers eight countries in the WIO Region (Kenya, Tanzania, Mozambique, South Africa, Seychelles, Comoros, Madagascar and Mauritius) and is financed by the Norwegian government and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The total value of the project amounts to approximately 11 million US\$, of which 8 million US\$ in donor contribution and 3 million in cash and in-kind contributions from UNEP, the countries and other project partners.</p> <p>The objectives of the project are to (i) reduce stress to the marine and coastal ecosystem by improving water and sediment quality; (ii) strengthen the regional legal basis for preventing land-based sources of pollution; and (iii) develop regional capacity and strengthen institutions for sustainable, less polluting development. The WIO-LaB Project Management Unit is located at the UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat in Nairobi, Kenya.</p> <p>These three objectives will provide a strong basis for sustainable environmental management in the Western Indian Ocean region in the future. A preliminary Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and a preliminary Strategic Action Programme serve as the basis for preparation of this project proposal. The full GEF project will refine the TDA and SAP, following clarification of some aspects of the environmental status of the region. The project focus on the Global Program for Action will result in National Plans of Action for abating land-based sources, as well as a regional protocol for the existing Nairobi Convention.</p> <p>The WIO-LaB Project is a deliberate and conscious effort of the people of the WIO region, taken in response to a call from the First Meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention in March 1997. The project is furthermore a direct follow-on to the 2002 World Summit for Sustainable Development (WSSD) and the related Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, which called for “advanced implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities (GPA/LBA)”. The project was officially launched in Madagascar in July 2004 during the Fourth meeting of the Contracting Parties to the Nairobi Convention and will be implemented over a period of four years (2004-2008).</p>
Status	Implementation of the Project is largely on course, despite delays in the initiation of certain activities. Several of the demonstration projects are notably delayed and are still at the development stage.

	<p>The Mid-Term Review of the project identified that the main bottleneck in the implementation of the project activities has been the limited capacity (both in terms of human and financial resources) of the National Focal Point Institutions. This problem has now been partly resolved through the provision of (technical and financial) support to those institutions through the Project as well as the Nairobi Convention Secretariat under its Trust Fund. Also, the project work-plan has undergone a number of revisions in order to address changes required and to keep it abreast with ongoing processes. Furthermore, much effort is being put in establishing partnerships with other projects, programmes and organisations active in the region (including NGOs and private sector) in order to enhance project outcomes as well as ensure longer-term sustainability.</p>
Duration	Jan-05 – Dec09
Budget	11 M US\$
Activities	<p>The main activities being undertaken in Mozambique are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessment of the status of pollution of coastal waters and sediments, including a national monitoring programme to fill in gaps in data and information on pollution hot spots. 2. Demonstration project “Enhancing the ecological function of mangroves” in the area of Lumbo. 3. Demonstration project “Integrated Coastal Area and River Basin Management (ICARM)” for the Incomati River Basin. 4. Assessment of the current policy, legal and institutional frameworks for land-based sources and activities management, including the status of ratification of relevant international Conventions. 5. Assessment of the current status of municipal wastewater management. 6. Assessment of problems and issues related to marine litter. 7. Training programme on municipal wastewater management. 8. Various stakeholder awareness raising activities. 9. Mainstreaming of coastal and marine issues into national policies and budgets. 10. Establishment of a Clearinghouse Mechanisms for data and information related to the coastal and marine environment. <p>Furthermore, Mozambique is actively participating in various regional activities of the WIO-LaB project, including capacity building through a range of training programmes, the development of a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Western Indian Ocean region, the development of Guidelines for Environmental Assessment as well as guidelines for the establishment of Environmental Quality Objectives and Standards. Furthermore, experts are taking part in various regional Task Forces and Working Groups that have been set up to guide some of the before-mentioned activities, as well as to exchange knowledge and experiences between countries in the region.</p>
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF,	<p>UNEP’s role in the UNDAF seems not to have been defined, but the general link between the project and UNDAF/PRSP is the achievement of MDG7 (Ensure environmental sustainability). In this regard, the project’s contributions to such plans may be summarised as:</p>

PRSP, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical and financial support in water resources management (ICARM demonstration project, mangrove demonstration project, training and awareness raising activities) • Development and implementation of environmental policies and laws (including MEAs) (Policy, legal and Institutional Review) • Development of environmental knowledge systems (Various studies, Monitoring Programme for Water and Sediment Quality and establishment of Clearinghouse Mechanism) • Mainstreaming environment in development, poverty reduction and MDG implementation plans (Mainstreaming of coastal and marine issues).
National Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) • Ministry of Health • University of Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) • Ministry of Health, National Laboratory for Food and Water Safety (LNHAA) • National Water Department (DNA) • Grupo de Trabalho Ambiental (GTA) • Ministry of Agriculture • Local Government
UNEP partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNEP/Nairobi Convention Secretariat • UNEP/GPA • UNEP/DEPI • UNEP/DGEF • UNEP/ROA • UNEP/DEWA
Focal point	<p>Dr. Peter Scheren, Project Manager Project Manager UNEP-GEF WIO-LaB Project c/o UNEP, Block A, Rm. 130 P.O. Box 47074 Gigiri Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254 (0)20 7621270 (Direct) Tel: +254 (0)20 7621206 (Secr.) Tel: +254 0722509186 (Mob) Fax: +254 (0)20 7623203/4618/4300 E-mail: peter.scheren@unep.org Internet: www.wiolab.org</p>

Division	GEF
Project Title	Sustainable Management of Inland Wetlands in Southern Africa: A Livelihoods and Ecosystem Approach
Description	This MSP aims to increase capacity for management of wetlands in both government and non-governmental agencies in southern Africa through generation of new knowledge on wetland functioning and development of sustainable land management options for wetlands. For wetland ecosystems in southern Africa, which are increasingly being used for agriculture, this principal objective offers great potential for benefits in terms of environmental protection, integrated land and water management and sustainable development. The new

	knowledge generated through this project will inform GEF policies and guidance. A regional approach has been chosen in addressing these issues primarily because of the widespread dependence of livelihoods on inland wetland ecosystem goods and services in several southern Africa countries. Recent surveys indicate that while actual use varies from site to site, the use of wetlands in most of the countries is similar and land degradation and other problems related to wetland utilisation are comparable.
Status	1. Second meeting of the Steering Committee (July 2007), 2. Budget revision, 3. Approval of 2007/2008 work plan by Steering Committee, 4. Conclusion of field work for land cover surveys for the inventory and mapping exercise, 5. Conclusions of capacity needs assessment study and report writing, 6. Ongoing hydrometric and ecological monitoring and data analysis, 7. Ongoing joint development of integrated model (with IWMI CPWF wetlands project)
Duration	Feb05-Apr09
Budget	0,97 mio US\$
Activities	
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	
National Partners	
UNEP partners	
Focal point	Mohamed Sessay, E-mail: Mohamed.Sessay@unep.org

Division	GEF
Project Title	Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation to Climate Change into Sustainable Development Policy Planning and Implementation in Eastern and Southern Africa.
Description	<p>The goal of the <i>Integrating Vulnerability and Adaptation in Eastern and Southern Africa</i> project is to reduce the vulnerability of communities to the impacts of climate change, thereby improving their well-being and protecting their livelihoods. The project will also provide global environment benefits by contributing to the mitigation of land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions. To support achievement of its goal, the objective of the project will be to promote the mainstreaming or integration of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change into sustainable development plans and planning processes through the three pilot projects.</p> <p>Through the implementation of demonstration projects in Kenya, Mozambique and Rwanda as well as supporting activities at the regional level, the intended outcomes of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Generation of capacity in each pilot project country to implement adaptation measures in the field that will reduce their vulnerability to climate change; ▪ Increased capacity in each country to generate and use

	<p>information about climate change to effect change in relevant development policies; and,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge of the linkages between development planning and climate change, including policy process and methodologies. <p>The individual pilot projects will also contribute to the mitigation of land degradation and greenhouse gas emissions. In Kenya, efforts to reduce the vulnerability of Makueni District to the impact of drought through improved land management practices will contribute to sequestration or conservation of carbon in the soil. Community-based fire management in central Mozambique will reduce the area of forests that currently burn on an annual basis, and provide the skills necessary to address the rise in fire outbreaks anticipated as a result of climate change. In Rwanda, increased provision of energy from current and future mini-hydro dams will reduce demand for energy from fossil fuels and biomass sources.</p>
Status	The project has been under implementation for year, but due to institutional changes at the national level the project document has been slightly revised.
Duration	Commencing: November 2006 Completion: December 2009
Budget	US\$ 300.000 (GEF contribution) US\$ 500.000 (GTZ co-financing)
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 To realize a base line study on fire situation in prone zones including mapping for future comparison 1.2 Education and sensitization of communities to manage fires with regard to climate change through CBFiM 1.3 Training in CBFiM with existing Local DRM Committees in Búzi District and new target areas, using existing know how of selected local committees, with regard to climate change 1.4 Establishment and management of a participatory fire observation, monitoring and early warning system at the regional and national level supported by "Advanced Fire Information System (AFIS)" of South Africa 2.1 Analysis of relevant actors to form the wild land fire prevention coordination system and identification of different functions 2.2 Execution of workshops to elaborate the functional mechanism of the Round Table/Provincial committee coordination system for forest fire prevention measures in central Mozambique 2.3 Documentation and systematization of experiences and relating them specifically to climate change 3.1 Sensitization of national policy makers to climate change and its links to community-based fire management through workshops, field visits, and identification of best practices 3.2 Compile a proposal for an adopted Community-based Fire Management approach 3.3 Encouraging national stakeholders to develop protocols and agreement for mutual assistance in wild land fire disaster management 3.4 Disseminate project findings through meetings with NAPA, presentation to local Authorities, field visits and

	demonstrations
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	
National Partners/Focal point	African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) Wolfgang Stiebens, Ambero-IP, Pilot Project Coordinator in Mozambique Eduardo Baixo, MICOA Mozambique Telma Manjate, , MICOA Mozambique
UNEP partners	
Focal point	Liza Leclerc Liza.Leclerc@unep.org

Division	DGEF
Project Title	“Capacity Building Programme for the Integration and Institutionalization of Environmental Management into National Poverty Reduction Programmes and Related Activities”. <u>Sub project: Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty through Synergistic Implementation of Rio MEAs</u>
Description	This sub-project/component aims at enhancing the capacity of the four African countries Mozambique, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda - to undertake global environmental management by incorporating poverty alleviation strategies through the development and strengthening of institutional synergies with regard to implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), i.e. the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC) and the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD). This calls for a more integrated approach at national level and strengthened national expertise in areas such as coordination, planning, management, information management and natural resources management. The project focuses on targeted capacity development initiatives that would enable the selected four pilot countries, to address priority issues within the framework of the MEAs in an integrated manner. The project will help to achieve two main objectives: <i>1. Improve capacity in the four pilot countries to report, plan and implement the MEAs in an integrated manner and keeping in view poverty alleviation goals.</i> <i>2. Demonstrating the value added of implementing MEAs synergistically while benefiting local communities and ecosystems.</i>
Status	Project is underway and should end by December 2008. 15 micro-grants have been funded.
Duration	2004- 2008
Budget	US\$ 338,000
Activities	1. Establish a National Convention Coordination Committees (NCCC) comprising of convention focal points, government officials, academia, NGOs, development partners, other key stakeholders etc with clear TORs and a support unit.

	<p>2. Design integrated processes for reporting and coordinated response to conventions.</p> <p>3. Regional and national capacity building workshops on MEAs; synergies; poverty-environment linkages; integrated reporting, planning and implementation skills; workshop to disseminate results and share experiences on synergies; workshops and lessons learnt/best practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A regional NEPAD Training Workshop on Capacity Building took place in September 2004 was mostly an orientation workshop for NEPAD related projects. • A regional Training Workshop on Environmental Impact Assessments, (EIA) and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) Reporting in November 2005 aimed at strengthening capacity of African countries to implement the NEPAD environmental action plan. • A regional workshops, one on Synergies Best Practices Workshop (August 2006) which exposed project managers and focal points on ways of promoting synergies, identifying opportunities for marketing of ecosystem services, enhancing compliance with and enforcement of MEAs; ;tracking lessons and best practices. • A regional workshop on Micro-Grant Programme (MGP) Early Lesson Learnt (February 2007) was for the pilot countries to share early experiences in the implementation of the MGP. Templates to track lessons on MEA synergies, poverty/environment nexus, policy linkages, stakeholder participation were used by the countries to report on these issues. • National workshops on team building, integrated reporting, planning, and implementation have been held at country level, by the NCCC targeting policy makers e.g. parliamentarians, and other environment practioners. Other workshops targeting MGP component have been held to sensitize the communities on MEA issues and synergies, project management, accounting, monitoring and evaluation. <p>4. Create website/portal and develop awareness-raising materials/issue papers about linkages between synergies, poverty and environment and lessons learned/best practices and disseminate them.</p> <p>5. Develop Micro grants operational manual following to the extent possible the GEF Small Grants concept and methodologies. Manuals were developed (from a generic one) to fit the conditions of each country.</p> <p>6. Review and approvals of at least 5 micro-grant projects per country (2 years max) that demonstrate synergies and poverty and environment linkages.</p>
Link to national	This project addresses environmental issues coupled with poverty

planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	alleviation which is therefore linked to MDG's and PRSP.
National partners/focal point	Focal Point: Dr. Anselmina Liphola minaliphola@yahoo.com.br Project Manager: Mr. Dambuza Chissano dambuza@tvcabo.co.mz Address: Ministry of Environmental Affairs A.v. Acordos de Lusaka, No. 2115 P.O. Box 2020, Maputo, Mozambique Tel: +258 21 465299 Fax: +258-21-465849
UNEP partners	PEI and DELC
Focal point	Esther Mwangi E-mail: Esther.Mwangi@unep.org

Division	Division of Technology Industry and Economics
Project Title	Environmental Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change in Mozambique (MDG-F Joint Programme)
Description	<p>The joint programme aims to support the Government of Mozambique's efforts towards sustainable development through the implementation of two components: Environmental Mainstreaming and Adaptation to Climate Change. The activities will be carried out along the Limpopo River Basin, with particular emphasis on the district of Chicualacuala, and foreseeably, in the district capital and the administrative post of Mapai.</p> <p>Joint Programme Outcomes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government, civil society, communities and other stakeholders informed, sensitized and empowered on environment and climate change issues; 2. Government capacity at central and decentralized levels to implement existing environment policies strengthened; 3. Climate proofing methodology mainstreamed into government development plans, UN / Donors' programming and local stakeholders' activities and investments; 4. Community coping mechanisms to climate change enhanced; 5. Communities' livelihoods options diversified
Status	Implementation expected to start 1 July 2008
Duration	3 years from the date of commencement
Budget	In total US\$7 million. UNEP's share US\$1,350,000
Activities	UNEP main role is to provide the main technical expertise and leadership on environment and climate change (notably on climate proofing). It will be closely involved in all analyses and assessments of risk areas, in the development of strategic approaches at community level, as well as in the implementation of capacity building activities through the provision of technical assistance and identifying the impact of climate change on water resources under different climate change scenarios as part of an integrated natural resources management. UNEP will also work on

	<p>adaptation aspects as identified in the logframe.</p> <p>UNEP involvement in delivery of the JP outputs:</p> <p>Output: 1.4 Knowledge and experience sharing within the different groups (UN implementing agencies and beneficiaries)</p> <p>1.4.1 At least three field days organised targeting 8 communities per year (all participating UN Agencies)</p> <p>Output 2.1 National Disaster Preparedness plan and other relevant plans revised/updated to include climate change and environment aspects</p> <p>2.1.1 Environmentally conscious national disaster risk reduction plan and related provincial, district and community action plans prepared and updated every year (UNEP /UN-HABITAT /WFP/FAO)</p> <p>2.1.2 Every year at least 2 training events for government staff (10 selected individuals, at least four women) at provincial and district levels in participatory planning including environmental and climate change risk issues (UNEP/UN-HABITAT/WFP/FAO)</p> <p>Output 2.3 Authorities, civil society and other relevant actors trained to incorporate and report on environmental and climate change risk events</p> <p>2.3.1 Civil Society representatives and other relevant actors trained (TV networks: 6; major newspapers: 6; National Radio: 1, and regional community radio stations: 6) (UNEP, UNDP, FAO)</p> <p>2.3.3 Study on the contribution of natural resources/predicted impacts of climate change on the performance of the provincial economy completed (UNDP, UNEP, FAO)</p> <p>Output 3.1 Tools for climate proofing of risk zones in the Limpopo River Basin developed</p> <p>3.1.1 A document on the applied use of climate proofing tools prepared by 6/2008 (UNEP)</p> <p>3.1.2 Implementation strategy for climate proofing, including guidelines for mainstreaming climate proofing, prepared by end 2008 (UNEP/UNDP)</p> <p>Output 3.2 Assessment of climate proofing approaches carried out</p> <p>3.2.1 Cost-benefit analysis of implementation of climate proofing activities (UNEP/UN HABITAT)</p> <p>3.2.2 Three awareness training workshops for policy makers conducted by 9/2008 (UNEP)</p> <p>Output 3.3 Stakeholders trained on climate proofing</p> <p>3.3.1 Training programme on climate proofing designed by 7/2008 (UNEP)</p> <p>3.3.2 50 stakeholders, at least 50% women, trained on a yearly basis (throughout the programme) on climate proofing (UNEP)</p> <p>Output 4.1 Inventory and subsequent implementation of strategies and coping mechanisms currently in use by communities in the Limpopo River Basin</p> <p>4.1.1 Methodology for assessing climate change coping</p>
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	<p>mechanisms prepared by April 2008 (UNEP/WFP/FAO)</p> <p>4.1.2 Baseline document, including inventory of coping mechanisms and environmental indicators disaggregated by sex, prepared by Mid 2008 (UNDP, UNEP, WFP, FAO)</p> <p>4.1.3 Strategy applying and implementing climate friendly coping mechanisms designed by 9/2008 (UNEP/UN HABITAT)</p> <p>4.1.4 Three communities supported to implement and reinforce coping mechanisms by mid/2010 (UNEP/UN HABITAT/ WFP)</p> <p>4.1.5 Capacity needs assessment carried out (UNDP/UNEP)</p> <p>Output 4.5 Multi purpose integrated water resource management systems created</p> <p>4.5.1 Existing water reserve and borehole network reviewed and water-pumping facilities and rain water harvesting reinforced by 2/2009 (UN HABITAT, UNIDO, UNEP)</p> <p>4.5.2 Improved capacity to assess water-related CC impact; planning and implementation of CC adaptation strategies 8/08 (UNEP)</p> <p>Output 5.1 Options for livelihood diversification identified5.1.1 Document on generic livelihood diversification options disaggregated by sex, prepared by mid 2008 (FAO, UNEP, WFP)</p>
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	MDG-F Mozambique is one of the 11 joint programmes forming the "One Programme" which is a joint effort to pilot UN working as one in carrying out parts of the UNDAF in Mozambique.
National Partners/Focal point	UN partners: FAO, UN-HABITAT, UNIDO, WFP, UNDP National partners: Ministry for Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA), the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAG), the National Disaster Management Institute (INGC) and the National Meteorology Institute (INAM). Other government ministries that will be involved are the Ministries of Energy (ME), Public Works (MOPH) and Planning and Rural Development (MPD)
UNEP partners	DEPI/Climate Change Adaptation Unit (A. Kontorov/ J. Liu), DEPI/ Water (E. Khaka), SIT (J. Macharia), DCPI (D.Simpson), Delivering as One Unit/DRC
Focal point	Kati Autere, MDG-F Coordinator. E-mail: Kati.Autere@unep.org

Division	Division of Early Warning and Assessment
Project Title	Africa Environment Information Network (AEIN)
Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Framework for capacity building for establishing the essential data foundation, indicators and information management to support regular environmental assessments , monitoring and reporting in Mozambique; 2. Support the preparation of the Mozambique Environment Outlook report (report on the state and trends of the environment, future outlooks/scenarios and policy options for actions) 3. Framework to support development and mainstreaming of environmental indicators and statistics (including Poverty indicators, human well-being indicators, etc) for

	Mozambique
Status	Small-Scale Funds Agreement (SSFA) signed with Ministry of Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA) to initiate the preparation of the Environment Outlook report
Duration	3 years
Budget	Appox 200,000 (80K per year for 3 years)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the national environment information network to provide technical support to National Council for Sustainable Development (CONDES); • Development of national environmental indicators and statistics; • EIS evaluation and assessment of data and information management, indicators development, data and information management; • Preparation of the Mozambique environment outlook report (state and trends of the environment, outlook and policy options)
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	<p>UN Country Programme Outcome 4.1: Efficient policies, plans, and strategies are ensured to promote equitable and sustainable economic growth.</p> <p>CP Output 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</p>
National Partners/Focal point	MICOA, Mr. Erasmo Nyachungue
UNEP partners	PEI, ROA, DEPI
Focal point	Chris Ambala, E-mail: Chris.Ambala@unep.org

Division	Division of Early Warning and Assessment
Project Title	Africa Environment Information Network
Description	<p>4. Framework for capacity building for establishing the essential data foundation, indicators and information management in Mozambique to support environmental monitoring, assessments, evaluation and reporting (IEA) in Mozambique;</p> <p>5. Framework to support development of environmental indicators (including Poverty indicators, human well-being indicators, etc) for Mozambique</p>
Status	Yet to start. Draft MOU shared with MICOA
Duration	3 years
Budget	Appox 200,000 (80K per year for 3 years)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a national environment information network; • Development of national environmental indicators; • EIS evaluation and assessment of data and information

	<p>management, indicators development, data and information management;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of the Mozambique environment outlook report (state and trends of the environment, outlook and policy options) • Support for monitoring, assessing status of forests in Mozambique using satellite images, remote sensing and analysis using GIS;
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	CP Output 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
National Partners/Focal point	MICOA, Erasmo (focal point)
UNEP partners	PEI, ROA, DEPI
Focal point	Chris Ambala, E-mail: Chris.Ambala@unep.org

Division	DTIE/ Ozone Secretariat
Project Title	Project Preparation for terminal phase out management plan
Description	Preparation and subsequently implementation of the management plans for total phase out CFCs in the country by 2010. The Plan will take into consideration local economic and social repercussions. The plan will include licensing system of import controls, bans and other restrictions that will promote adoption of new alternative technologies
Status	TPMP Project document ready for submission to Ex-com for funding consideration
Duration	12 months
Budget	US\$30,000 for preparation and US\$345,000 for project implementation
Activities	Training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians, review of training curricula, enforcement of ODS Regulations, establishment of centres of excellencies for new technologies
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	
National Partners	
UNEP partners	UNDP
Focal point	Patrick Salifu, E-mail: Patrick.Salifu@unep.org

Division	DTIE/ Ozone Secretariat
Project Title	Institutional strengthening
Description	Support to the strengthening of the Ozone Unit

Status	Implementation underway
Duration	2 years
Budget	
Activities	The national ozone unit is responsible for collection of data on consumption of ODS, monitoring the imports of ODS, prepare an annual report to the Ozone Secretariat on ODS consumption, ensure technology transfer and information exchange, manage the implementation of training programmes, monitor the effectiveness of the project implementation and report to the Fund and implementing agencies.
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	
National Partners	
UNEP partners	
Focal point	Patrick Salifu, E-mail: Patrick.Salifu@unep.org

Division	Division of Environment Law and Conventions (DELIC)
Project Title	Capacity building programme for the integration and institutionalization of environmental management into national poverty reduction programmes and related activities Title of Sub-Project: Capacity Building for the Development of National Legislation implementing Rio Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) with specific consideration to poverty alleviation.
Description	To build and strengthen the capacities of African countries to develop and strengthen their national environmental legislation and institutions in implementing Rio MEAs with focus on poverty reduction.
Status	Ongoing
Duration	4 YEARS – January 2004 – December 2008
Budget	US\$140,000
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of legal booklets and translation from Portuguese to English of the following environmental legislation on AIA regulation, ABS regulation, IAS regulation, ODS regulation and Marine and Coastal management regulation • Development of new legal instruments with focus on poverty alleviation and RIO MEAs for Marine and coastal management directives and Territorial planning directives • Institutional capacity building including training and awareness raising on legislation related to the Rio MEAs
Link to national planning documents	

National Partners	Permanent Secretary, Ministry for the Coordination of Environmental Affairs (MICOA)
UNEP partners	UNDP country offices, EAC Secretariat, UNEP-Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Focal point	Robert Wabunoha, Legal officer, DELC. E-mail: Robert.wabunoha@unep.org
Division	DTIE/DRC-Regional Office for Africa
Project Title	Support on the African 10 Year Framework of Programmes (10-YFP) on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP)
Description	<p>This is a regional project which is aimed at facilitating the development and implementation of national and local sustainable consumption and production programmes based on the African 10YFP on SCP that was approved by the African Ministerial Conference on Environment (AMCEN) in March 2005. The specific objectives of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting better understanding and appreciation of the key issues related to sustainable consumption and production and enhance institutional capacity on development of SCP programmes at national level. • Identifying the key priority areas that need to be addressed at the national level and provide a framework for the development and implementation of specific activities that promote sustainable consumption and production; • Generating region-specific knowledge on how to develop and implement programmes and activities related to sustainable consumption and production. <p>The project covers four African countries of which Mozambique is covered as one of the pilot countries for developing local SCP programme.</p>
Status	The development of the SCP programme document for Maputo city was completed through a broad consultative process and currently follow-up activity on implementation is being carried out.
Duration	From January 2007 –June 2009
Budget	USD 51,380
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct the required background study and consultation for the development of the draft programme document on the basis of existing policy and strategy documents. • Organise a broad stakeholder consultation to review the draft programme document and validate the priority areas identified and pilot activities proposed in the draft document. • Finalize the programme document on the basis of the input and feedback to be obtained from the consultation meeting and get the official endorsement by the competent authority. • Start-up of implementation activities that covers: i) Education and awareness on SCP programme which includes briefing to NSD Council, seminar to Maputo City Council, Media seminar and ii) Promoting sustainable tourism in Maputo.
Link to national	The development of the SCP Programme has been carried out by

planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	taking the national and sectoral development policies and strategy documents as a basis. This included Agenda 2025, National Sustainable Development Strategy and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PARPA).
National Partners/Focal point	Ministry of Coordination for Environment (MICOA) Mozambique National Cleaner Production Center (MNCPC)
UNEP partners	DTIE and DRC
Focal point	Mr. Desta Mebratu, Desta.Mebratu@unep.fr

UNEP projects in Rwanda

Division	DEPI
Project Title	Rwanda Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment
Description	The goal of the Rwanda post-conflict environmental assessment is to provide a holistic overview of the key environmental challenges facing Rwanda and develop strategic and prioritized recommendations for remedial environmental interventions over the short-term (1-5 yrs). The assessment is carried-out on a national-scale focusing on twelve major thematic areas. Key components of the assessment process include practical fieldwork and collection of environmental samples and multi-stakeholder consultations. The main project output is a major UNEP report on Rwanda's environment available in hardcopy and online, and which will be internationally launched. UNEP intends to assist the government and other national stakeholders in Rwanda to implement the UNEP report recommendations, which depending on funding could entail the establishment of a country programme.
Status	Ongoing
Duration	12 months (March 2007 – March 2008)
Budget	USD 500,000
Activities	Preparation of environmental desk study, fieldwork based assessment, two stakeholder consultation workshops.
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	The project falls under Output 1.2 Information management system for natural resources developed and operational of the UNDAF. It is listed in the Rwanda UN 2008 Workplan (item 1.2.6) and the UN Common Operational Document under UNDAF Result 4 (Output 1.2). The assessment is being undertaken on the official request of the Government of Rwanda.
National Partners/Focal point	Rwanda Environmental Management Authority Ministry of Natural Resources
UNEP partners	-
Focal point	Hassan Partow, E-mail: Hassan.Partow@unep.ch

Division	Regional Cooperation, UNDP – UNDP Poverty and Environment Initiative - Africa
Project Title	UNDP – UNEP Poverty & Environment Initiative, Phase II
Description	The Rwanda Poverty and Environment Initiative aims to enhance the contribution of sound environmental management to poverty reduction, sustainable economic growth and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Led by the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA), the intended outcome of the Rwanda PEI Phase II is the integration of environment into national policy and district planning, policy and budget processes to implement the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy. This addendum and Work Plan covers Phase II of the Rwanda PEI (June 2007 – December 2009). Phase II has five main outputs: Output 1: Improved capacity within key ministries and institutions to understand and analyse links between poverty and environment and to integrate environment into policymaking, planning and budgets; Output 2: Improved capacity at district level to understand and analyse links between poverty and environment and to integrate environment into development planning; Output 3: Increased awareness and more effective participation of stakeholders in environmental policy and planning processes at both district and national level; Output 4: Improved national funding

	levels for investing in environmental sustainability; Output 5: Improved capacity for monitoring poverty and environment linkages at both national and district level.
Status	Implementation on-going
Duration	August 2007 – December 2009
Budget	\$ 2,475,000
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Build capacity within key government ministries (MINIRENA, MINAGRI, MINALOC, MININFRA, MINICOM, MINECOFIN) and institutions to understand and analyse the links between poverty and environment into policymaking, planning and budgets 2. Build capacity at district level to understand and analyse the links between poverty and environment and to integrate environment into development planning. 3. Increase awareness and more effective participation of stakeholders in environment and development policymaking and planning processes at both district and national level. 4. Support development of improved national funding levels for investing in environmental sustainability 5. Build capacity for monitoring poverty and environment linkages at both national and district level
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	<p>UNDAF RESULT 4: Management of environment, natural resources and land is improved</p> <p>The PEI is closely linked to the implementation of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS) and working with six sectors closely on their Strategic Sector Plans and District Development Plans.</p>
National Partners/Focal point	<p>Implementing Agency: Ministry of Natural Resources (MINIRENA) through Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) Dr. Rose Mukankomeje, DG REMA</p> <p>Ministry of Planning and Finance (MINECOFIN), Mr. Maximilien Usengumuremyi, Senior Economist</p>
UNEP partners	Delivering as One, Post Conflict and Disaster Management Branch, DEWA
Focal point	<p>Louise Wrist Sorensen, Task Manager PEI – Africa E-mail: louise.sorensen@unep.org</p>

Division	Division of Environment Law and Conventions
Project Title	<p>Capacity building programme for the integration and institutionalization of environmental management into national poverty reduction programmes and related activities</p> <p>Title of Sub-Project: Capacity Building for the Development of National Legislation implementing Rio Multilateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) with specific consideration to poverty alleviation</p>
Description	To build and strengthen the capacities of African countries to develop and strengthen their national environmental legislation and institutions in implementing Rio MEAs with focus on poverty reduction.

Status	Ongoing
Duration	4 YEARS – January 2004 – December 2007
Budget	US\$90,000
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Training Manual on Environmental Law • Training TG1 (Prosecutors, Inspectors, Auditors, Monitoring Officers, Judicial Policy Officers) on environmental law implementation and enforcement. • Training TG2 (Judges and legal practitioners) on environmental law implementation and enforcement. • Training TG3 (Local Governments and Environmental Committees) on environmental law implementation and enforcement • Seminar for TG4 (Private Sector) on environmental law self-enforcement, self-monitoring and self-compliance • Support the establishment of an Environmental resource unit at ILPD • Develop Environmental Legislations DataBase and Web Site • Develop a Documentation Centre for environmental legislations • Integrate Environmental Law into Curriculum of Higher Learning Institutions • Prepare a handbook on all international and national environmental laws • Organise awareness on Environmental Law in collaboration with Unit for Environmental Education • Mainstream environment into sector related laws.
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	
National Partners/Focal point	Director-General, Rwanda Environment Management Authority
UNEP partners	UNDP country offices, EAC Secretariat, UNEP-Global Environment Facility (GEF)
Focal point	Robert Wabunoha, Legal officer, DELC. E-mail: Robert.wabunoha@unep.org

Division	Division of Early Warning and Assessment
Project Title	Africa Environment Information Network (AEIN)
Description	1. Framework for capacity building for establishing the essential data foundation, indicators and information management to

	<p>support regular environmental assessments , monitoring and reporting in Rwanda;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support the preparation of the Rwanda Environment Outlook report (report on the state and trends of the environment, future outlooks/scenarios and policy options for actions) 3. Framework to support development and mainstreaming of environmental indicators and statistics (including Poverty indicators, human well-being indicators, etc) into National Institute of Statistics, Rwanda
Status	Small-Scale Funds Agreement (SSFA) signed with Rwanda Environment management Authority (REMA) to initiate the preparation of the Environment Outlook report.
Duration	3 years
Budget	Appox 150,000 (50K per year for 3 years)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the national environment information network in Rwanda to provide data foundation, indicators and information management to support regular environmental assessments , monitoring and reporting in Rwanda; • Development of national environmental indicators and statistics; • EIS evaluation and assessment of data and information management, indicators development, data and information management; • Preparation of the Rwanda environment outlook report (state and trends of the environment, outlook and policy options).
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	<p>Country Programme Outcome 1: An enabling policy framework to support an effective system for environment management and ecosystem conservation established.</p> <p>Country Programme output 1.2: Information management systems for natural resources developed and operational.</p>
National Partners/Focal point	REMA, Dr. Rose Mukankomeje, Directeur Général (rmukankomeje@yahoo.com or rema@minitere.gov.rw)
UNEP partners	PEI, ROA, DEPI
Focal point	Chris Ambala, E-mail: Chris.Ambala@unep.org

UNEP Projects in Tanzania

Under the UNDAF, UNEP is engaged in the One UN Reform in Tanzania/Delivering as One with two Joint Programmes:

- Joint Programme for Northwestern Tanzania: Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development (JP6.1);
- Joint Programme on Environment with a Focus on Climate Change, Land Degradation/Desertification and Natural Resources Management.

Division	DRC, DELC, DEPI (tbc)
Project Title	Joint Programme for Northwestern Tanzania "Transition from Humanitarian Assistance to Sustainable Development" (JP6.1).
Description	The Joint Programme aims to support government stakeholders at district and regional levels in managing the transition from a humanitarian aid environment to a sustainable development process. Support is focused around following three thematic clusters: (I) Wealth Creation, (II) Social Services, and (III) Governance, Human Security and Environment. As partner of the UNCT, UNEP has been instrumental in the development of the environment component of this Joint Programme, addressing unsustainable use of natural resources and widespread environmental degradation in Kigoma and Kagera regions. Critical issues include deforestation, soil erosion, land degradation, water sources deterioration and decrease of biodiversity, in turn linked to poverty aspects, limited local capacity for environmental management, such as land use planning and natural resources management, low environmental awareness, while district and regional authorities have limited resources, capacity and knowledge to address sustainable environmental management. Under this Joint Programme, UNEP provides technical assistance to Local Government Authorities by raising awareness of existing environmental legislation and by increasing the capacity of LGAs and local communities to integrate environmental sustainability into planning processes and administrative systems.
Status	Ongoing
Duration	Aug. 2008 – July 2010 (TBC, depending on UNDAF extension)
Budget	For UNEP activities only 115,000 USD (One Fund + own resources)
Activities	In Governance Cluster (III) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity 4.8, Training of relevant district and regional officers and community leaders on existing environmental legislation for sustainable natural resources and environment management and Activity 4.9 for Strategic Environment Assessment and Environmental impact Assessment (SEA and EIA); • Providing Technical assistance to a community based forest management and land use pilot demonstration activities with UNDP, aimed at supporting environmental conflicts resolution (Activity 4.7).
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	The programme falls under PSGRP (Mkukuta) Cluster (1) Growth and reduction of Income Poverty, Cluster (2) Improvement of Quality of Life and Social well being, and Mkukuta Cluster (3) Governance and Accountability and Country Programme Outcomes 1, 2 and 3.
National Partners/Focal	Kagera and Kigoma Regions Districts and RASes PMO-RALG

point	MOFEA
UNEP partners	UNDP, UNICEF, FAO, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO, ILO, UNIDO, IOM, UNCDF
Focal point	Ms. Simonetta Rossi, JP6.1 PM, UNDP

Division	DRC, DEWA, others tbc
Project Title	Joint Programme on Environment With a Focus on Climate Change, Land Degradation/Desertification and Natural Resources Management
Description	The Joint Programme aims at increasing the capacity of the Vice President's Office (VPO), the Prime Ministers' Office Regional Administration Local Government (PMO-RALG) and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (MoFEA) to coordinate and lead the implementation of key national environmental policies and plans. The Joint Programme then focuses on mainstreaming environmental sustainability and climate change - including disaster preparedness and risk reduction - in the policies, strategies, programmes and plans of key sectors: Energy, Water, Natural Resource Management, Agriculture and Livestock Development & Fisheries. The Joint Programme also works at LGAs level, to ensure that plans and budgets address local environmental priorities and integrate environmental management issues. Finally, the Joint Programme aims at increasing investment for environmental management by strengthening the capacity of government and the private sector to access international funding opportunities (CDM, , UN REDD, adaptation, others).
Status	Under development
Duration	Early 2009-June 2010 (further extension is likely)
Budget	For UNEP activities only 1,560,000 USD (One Fund + own resources)
Activities	<p>Output 1.2, VPO, key sector Ministries and PMO-RALG coordinate the implementation of their environmental management responsibilities and improve monitoring and reporting systems</p> <p>ACTIVITY 1.2.4:, Support Monitoring and Assessment of environment including forestry resources valuation</p> <p>ACTIVITY 1.2.5:, Support establishment of Environment Information Systems and prepare a plan for updating existing environmental data exchange to improve MDAs, PMO-RALG, sector coordination (make the system operational and accessible to relevant sectors)</p> <p>Output 1.3, Public understands the different roles of the VPO, MDA, PMO-RALG, LGAs in environmental management and supports policy implementation and monitoring</p> <p>ACTIVITY 1.3.6, Prepare periodic environmental status reports (supported by outcome 1.2 for baseline data, etc</p> <p>Output 1.4, Decision makers in key sectors including ministers have increased knowledge on environmental issues (STO) and advocate for increased budget/prioritisation for environmental issues (MTO)</p> <p>ACTIVITY 1.4.1, Train decision makers (including Ministers/MPs) on drivers of environmental degradation including climate change and how these issues impact on sector priorities, growth and poverty reduction</p> <p>ACTIVITY 1.4.2, Prepare key policy briefs on environmental sustainability/MEAs linked to national policy processes and conduct awareness creation seminars for decision makers (including Ministers, PSs and members of the House of Representatives in Zanzibar)</p> <p>Output 2.1, Key sector strategies reviewed and disseminated</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2.1.1, Background review of current policies and plans</p>

	<p>to determine the extent to which environmental issues are mainstreamed with recommendations</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2.1.2, Develop and implement a prioritised and feasible programme for updating sector policies and plans, including advocacy and consultations</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2.1.3, Publish and disseminate updated policies and plans to stakeholders including posting on government website (deferred until done)</p> <p>Output 2.4, Risk reduction strategies better informed via integrated disaster monitoring and information sharing</p> <p>ACTIVITY 2.4.1, Include a disaster monitoring component in the EIS (link with output 1.2) with key indicators on climate change, drought, natural disaster and others to support inter-sector disaster monitoring and information exchange, and link up to existing monitoring plans and information systems (e.g. JP6.2, other national, sectoral)</p> <p>Output 3.2, LGAs understand their roles and responsibilities (and those of others) with respect to environmental management and enhance community/stakeholder participation in planning</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3.2.2, Participatory planning sessions of environmental management and sustainable natural resources use initiatives conducted during normal planning processes for LGAs</p> <p>Output 3.4, Environmental Management Officers (EMOS) and Technical Specialist produce District environmental profiles</p> <p>ACTIVITY 3.4.1, Consultations with DMT, WEOs, VEOs to develop district environmental profiles (at least 5 districts) and review district and village by-laws to include environmental related laws to facilitate enforcement</p> <p>Output 4.2, VPO make user friendly information readily available and accessible to Public including private sector businesses, CSOs and NGOs</p> <p>ACTIVITY 4.2.1, Support VPO to set up an effective and functional DNA</p> <p>ACTIVITY 4.2.2, Conduct seminars on CDM and CDM opportunities for government officials, private sector including industries, CSOs</p> <p>ACTIVITY 4.2.3, Prepare inventory of potential CDM projects nationwide and provide catalytic support to the project development process</p> <p>Output 4.4, VPO is able to carry out quality assessments of CDM projects</p> <p>ACTIVITY 4.4.1, Prepare a sustainable development assessment criteria for CDM project endorsement</p> <p>ACTIVITY 4.4.2, Training on the application of the generic sustainable development criteria for approval at national level (project developers, EMO, CSOs, Private sector and financial institutions)</p>
Link to national planning documents (UNDAF, PRSP, etc.)	<p>PSGRP (MKUKUTA) CLUSTER I (Goal 2 and 4): Broad based and equitable growth is achieved and sustained, CLUSTER II (Goal 3): Improved Quality of Life and Social Well-Being with a particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable groups, CLUSTER I & II (Goal 1 and 2): Structures and systems of governance as well as rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive and equitable allocation of public resources with corruption effectively addressed.</p> <p>UNDAF Outcome 1, 2, and 3. Increased access to income opportunities; quality basic social services and Democratic structures strengthened</p>

National Partners/Focal point	VPO – DOE, PMO-RALG, MOFEA, MNRT, MAFC, MLDF, MoWI, MEM and MTI, NEMC & TMA
UNEP partners	FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO &, UNIDO
Focal point	Ms. Gertrude Lyatuu, UNDP Energy and Environment, Head

Annex 4. UNEP resource allocation through UNDAFs

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
1. Angola	Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Protection and sustainable management of environment and natural resources.	UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, FAO, UNICEF, WFP	NIA
	Country Programme Output 2.3.10 Systems for monitoring availability, access, maintenance and distribution of water resources established.	UNEP, FAO, UNICEF	NIA
2. Botswana	Country Programme Output 4.1.2 Increased Capacity of government, civil society and private sector in coordinating, monitoring and reporting on implementation of Natural Resource Management policies & related obligations.	UNDP, UNEP, WHO	UNEP 0.47
	Country Programme Output 4.1.3 Environment and conservation mainstreamed into national development and poverty reduction framework.	UNDP, UNEP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO	UNEP 1.3
	Country Programme Output 4.2.1 Improved national	UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, GEF	UNEP 0.925

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	capacity and community participation (esp. women and youth) in management of water resources, including trans-boundary, management, sanitation and hygiene.		
	Country Programme Output 4.2.2 Enhanced capacity of rural communities, especially women and youth for ecosystem management and benefit acquisition.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, WHO, FAO,	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.2.3 Efficient, cost-effective and inclusive systems for biodiversity (and species) conservation.	UNDP, UNESCO, WHO	UNEP 0.35
	Country Programme Output 4.3.1 Increased sectoral capacity to assess and monitor impacts of climate change.	UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO	UNEP 0.35
	Country Programme Output 4.3.2 Multi-sectoral adaptation and mitigation response to climate change developed.	UNDP, WHO, UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNESCO, IAEA	UNEP 0.035
3. Burkina Faso	Country Programme Outcome 6.5	FAO, UNDP, UNEP/GEF/CCD, UN-	NIA

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Sustainable Natural Resource Management is reinforced.	HABITAT UNICEF, IFAD: World Bank:	
	Country Programme Output 6.5.1 Policies, regulation and management of natural resources are reviewed and a plan for institutional and legal reform is developed.		
	Country Programme Output 6.5.2 Programs and projects are identified and implemented.		
	Country Programme Output 6.5.3 Good natural resources management practices are being promoted.		
	Country Programme Output 6.5.4 Environmental education is strengthened.		
	Country Programme Output 6.5.5 The capacity of institutions and communities for natural resources management have been strengthened.		
	Country Programme Output 6.5.6		

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Pollution in areas of influence of dams are being studied and sanitation drivers are made.		
	Country Programme Output 6.5.7 The municipal planning strategies and environmental management for urban areas are formulated and implemented.		
4. Cameroon	Country Programme Output 1.1 Environmental information system compatible with international standards developed.	UNEP, UNDP, UNSCo, FAO, WB MINEP, MINFOF IRAD, GTZ, EU, French Cooperation, SNV, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR WRI Global Forest Watch (GFW)	UNEP: \$ 100 000
	Country Programme Output 1.2 National Report on the State of the environment developed and distributed using a participatory approach.	UNEP, MINFOF IARD, GTZ European Union, French Cooperation, SNV, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR, WRI, GFW	UNEP : \$ 100 000
	Country Programme Output 1.3 Mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and implementation of PNGE II operational.	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO MINEP, MINFOF, GTZ, French Cooperation, IUCN, WWF, CIFOR, MINIMIDT	UNEP: \$ 50 000

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Country Programme Output 2.1 Comprehensive environmental regulatory framework in line with international standards finalized and distributed using a participatory approach.	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO MINEP, MINFOF, SNV, French Cooperation, GTZ, IUCN	UNEP: \$ 100 000
	Country Programme Output 2.2 National and local planning tools finalized.	UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO	UNEP: \$ 50 000
	Un stated activity	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO.	UNEP: \$ 50 000
	Un stated activity	UNEP, UNDP, GEF, UNESCO, FAO MINEP, MINFOF, MINADER, MINEE, IUCN, GTZ, WWF, French Cooperation	UNEP: \$ 100 000
	Un stated activity	UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, UNESCO, FAO, GEF	UNEP: \$ 50 000
	Un stated activity	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO UNEP, UNDP, World Bank.	UNEP: \$ 100 000
	Un stated activity	UNEP, UNDP, UNESCO, FAO.	UNEP: \$ 25 000
	Un stated activity	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNSECO, FAO	UNEP: \$ 50 000
	Un stated activity	UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP	NIA
	Country Programme	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO,	UNEP: \$ 100 000

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Output 3.1 Ecological and earth sciences tools for education, awareness and training of environmental actors are developed and popularized.	FAO, UNIDO	
	Country Programme Output 3.2 Capacity of actors to the key environmental regulatory framework in line with international conventions strengthened.	UNEP, UNDP, WB, UNESCO, FAO, UNIDO	UNEP: \$ 50 000
	Country Programme Output 3.3 Implementation of effective international environmental conventions.	UNESCO, World Heritage Center, UNEP, UNIDO	UNEP: \$ 100 000
	Country Programme Output 3.4 Pilot initiatives for integrated management of natural resources and biodiversity in place.	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, GEF	UNEP: \$ 100 000
5. Cape Verde	Country Programme Output 10.4 National capacities are strengthened for the implementation and monitoring of the Montreal Protocol (ozone layer), the Cartagena Protocol (Biosafety), the	UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO, Ministry of Environment, Agriculture and Fisheries	UNEP: 180,000

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Kyoto Protocol and the POPs initiative (persistent organic pollutants).		
6. Cote D'Ivoire	Country Programme Output 1.1 Improve technical capabilities of national institutions in participatory development, of policies, strategic plans and legal instruments for forest, water, environment; urban life.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	
	Country Programme Output 1.2. Support sensitization of government, national institutions and communities on importance of environment.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	
	Country Programme Output 1.3 Improve technical capabilities of institutions in the operation and implementation of policies and effective follow up.	UNDP, FAO, UNEP	NIA
7. Ghana	Country Programme Output 3.4.2 Community efforts to reduce poverty and conserve biodiversity strengthened through community-to-community learning exchanges	UNEP, UNFPA	US\$ 500,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	and training of local entrepreneurs.		
8. Kenya	Count Programme Output 2.2.1.6 Link between National Early Warning and Response Systems strengthened, and establishment of community early warning systems (EWS) on all forms of the disasters and for food & livelihoods insecurity in all districts where such systems are still missing.	OCHA, UNCEF, WHO, FAO, IOM, , UNEP, UNHABITAT, UNESCO, WFP, ISDR	NIA
	Count Programme Outcome 3.1.1 Adoption of equitable pro-poor and gender sensitive economic policies and programmes increased.	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, ILO.	NIA
	Count Programme Output 3.1.1.1 National Capacity to negotiate and manage global and regional I trade, labour and Multilateral Environmental Agreements.	UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, ILO	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2.1 Pro-poor policies for sustainable management of environment and natural resources enhanced.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT	\$12.6 million (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO,	NIA

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Output 3.2.1.1 Integration of environmental dimensions in poverty reduction and national development frameworks including recovery strategy enhanced.	UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT	
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1.2 National and community level capacity for sustainable management of natural resources enhanced.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR	NIA
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1.3 Capacity for generation and access of disaggregated environmental data and information management enhanced.	UNEP, UN-HABITAT, FAO, UNESCO, WMO	NIA
	Country Programme Output 3.2.1.4 Capacity for enforcement of and compliance with national environmental laws and regulations strengthened.		NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2.2 Sustainable energy efficiency and conservation at all levels promoted.		\$5.0 million (not able to decipher UNEP)

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Country Programme Output 3.2.2.1 Framework for integrating energy services and efficiency in all sectors developed and implemented.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, WHO, FAO	NIA
	Country Programme Output 3.2.2.2 Sustainable bio-energy production and access to affordable modern and clean energy services enhanced and up-scaled in environmentally appropriate areas.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNIFEM, WHO, FAO.	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2.3: Integration of Climate change dimensions in national development frameworks and programmes enhanced.		\$7.1 million (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 3.2.3.1: Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies developed and implemented.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO.	NIA
	Country Programme Output 3.2.3.2: Capacities of all stakeholders in negotiations and access to funding mechanisms enhanced.	UNDP, UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, UN OCHA.	NIA

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
9. Liberia	Country Programme Outcome 2.1 National mechanisms and capacities for MDG-based, conflict-sensitive planning, analysis and monitoring strengthened.	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WB, UNIFEM, UNMIL, WFP,	\$72 million (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Outcome 2.3 Household food security improved, accounting for sustainable natural resources management, environmental protection and gender concerns.	FAO, ILO, UNEP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO	NIA
10. Mauritius	Country Programme Outcome 3.1 To support sustainable management of natural resources including Integrated Coastal Zone Management, water resource management (with special attention to Rodrigues and outer islands) and Conservation and protection of biodiversity.	UNDP, IFAD, UNIDO, FAO, UNEP, IMO	NIA
	Country Programme Outcome 3.2 To support solid waste management cleaner production, emission reduction and prevention of pollution of fresh water and marine	IMO, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, IFAD	NIA

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	environments.		
11. Mozambique	Country Programme Outcome 4.1. Efficient policies, plans, and strategies are ensured to promote equitable and sustainable economic development.	NIA	NIA
	Country Programme Outputs: 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, UNHABITAT, UN HCR	FAO US\$ 2,100,000 (RR) US\$ 15,240,000* (OR) IFAD US\$ 1,500,000 (RR) US\$ 500,000 (OR) ILO US\$ 600,000 (RR) US\$ 1,300,000 (OR)
	Country Programme Output 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 demining at national level.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WHO	US\$ 33,750 (OR) US\$ 720,000 (OR) UNDP US\$ 1,500,000 (RR) US\$ 10,420,000 (OR) UNEP US\$ 4,481,000 (OR)
	Country Programme	FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNEP, UN-	UNESCO US\$ 150,000*

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Output 4.1.3. Improved national capacity for assessment, policy formulation, implementation, and monitoring of territorial planning (including housing and environmental issues and their mainstreaming in development planning.	HABITAT, UNIDO, WHO.	(RR) US\$ 2,950,000* (OR) UN-HABITAT US\$ 1,530,000 (RR) US\$ 1,800,000 (OR) UNHCR US\$ 370,900 (RR) US\$ 360,500 (OR)
	Country Programme Outcome 4.2. Sustainable local economic development (rural and urban) enhanced.		UNEP US\$ 90,000 (OR) UNESCO US\$ 570,000 (RR) US\$ 4,100,000* (OR) UN-HABITAT US\$ 1,500,000 (OR) UNHCR US\$331,284(RR) US\$ 288,550 (OR) UNIDO US\$ 3,000,000 (OR)
	Country Programme Output: 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	NIA
	Country Programme Output 4.2.6.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN-HABITAT,	NIA

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	Capacity to minimize environmental impact and increase competitiveness, notably through the production of and trade in renewable and alternative energies and bioorganic products, strengthened in public and private sector in selected provinces/districts.	UNIDO	
12. Namibia	Country Programme Outcome 2.2 Strengthened sustainable land and water management.	UNDP, IAEA, UNEP, WB, FAO, UNESCO	UNEP (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 2.2.2 Adoption of integrated land use planning and water management by communities enhanced.	UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WB	
	Country Programme Output 2.2.3 National initiatives for biodiversity conservation strengthened.	UNDP, UNEP, WB, FAO, UNESCO	
13. Rwanda	Country Programme Outcome 4.1 An enabling policy framework to support an effective system for environment management and ecosystem conservation	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UN HABITAT	

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	established.		
	Country Programme Output 4.1.1 Policies, regulations, guidelines and standards for environment protection developed and implemented at central and decentralised levels.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO	UNEP 1.27
	Country Programme Output 4.1.2 Information management system for natural resources developed and operational.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO	UNEP: 0.65
	Country Programme Output 4.1.3 Capacity for coordination of REMA and MINITERE in environment strengthened.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO	UNEP: 0.725
	Country Programme Output 4.1.4 Institutional capacity of REMA, MINITERE and local governments strengthened.	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO	UNEP: 1 UNEP: 0.55
	Country Programme Output 4.1.5 Urban environment management strategy developed and implemented in	UN HABITAT, UNEP, UNESCO	UNEP: 0.018

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	all major cities.		
	Country Programme Outcome 4.3 Economic productivity enhanced using natural resources in an environmentally friendly way.	UNIDO, UN-HABITAT, UNEP	
	Country Programme Output 4.3.2 Industrial policies and practices that ensure environment protection developed and implemented.	UNIDO, UNEP	UNEP: 0.05
14. Sudan	Country Programme Output 1.1.2 Participatory conflict analysis, prevention and management strategies inclusive of gender sensitive and human rights based approaches provided, and integrated into all levels of planning.	UNDP, UNEP, UNIFEM	\$5,080,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 1.1.3 Socioeconomic threat, risk mapping and analysis conducted by state governments to reduce conflict through prioritized planning and spending.	UNDP, UNEP	\$80,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 1.3.5 Environmental criteria* integrated	UNEP, IOM	\$2,000,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	into the absorptive capacity assessments of the receiving area as part of return and reintegration programming. (to be determined and piloted in 2008 in joint UNEP-IOM project).		
	Country Programme Output 2.2.3 Environmental concerns are mainstreamed into laws, policies, plans and regulations.	UNEP, FAO, UNESCO	\$ 4,000,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 3.3.1 Sustainable forestry practices, including measures to combat desertification developed and implemented at community level.	FAO, IFAD, UNHABITAT, UNEP	\$7,200,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 3.3.2 Improved policies and capacities for management of dry land, pastoral areas and water resources at all levels.	FAO, UNEP, IFAD	\$8,000,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 3.3.3 Land cadastral system developed and established at local, national and regional levels and accessible to the	FAO, IFAD, UNEP, UNHABITAT	\$5,540,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	population.		
	Country Programme Output 3.3.4 Institutional capacity for disaster coordination, mitigation and management (including early warning capacity) developed and strengthened.	WFP, IFAD, UNDP, UNEP, FAO, UNESCO	\$2,250,000 core \$13,787,000 non-core (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 3.3.5 Strategy for adaptation and risk management in response to long term structural change, including climate change, developed.	UNEP, UNDP, FAO	\$2,250,000 core \$16,377,000 non-core (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 4.4.1 Water supply and sanitation policies and strategies are established (North) and operationalised (North and South) through a comprehensive and coherent WASH programme.	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$1,327,122 Non-Core: \$4,758,158 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 4.4.2 National, sub-national and state authorities improved management of river basins and aquifer systems to ensure proper access of water for humans and	UNEP, UNESCO, FAO, UNICEF	Core: \$31,734 Non-Core: \$10,971,363 (not able to decipher UNEP)

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
	animals.		
	Country Programme Output 4.4.3 WASH sector planning, coordination, monitoring, evaluation, water quality management and database system and tools improved, and support provided for their adoption at all levels.	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$205,603 Non-Core: \$13,033,212 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 4.4.4 Improved capacity in water science and integration of water education at all levels in water, sanitation and environment.	UNESCO, UNEP, WHO, UNICEF	Core: \$79,078 Non-Core: \$6,228,158 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 4.4.5 North: National training centre established and conducting training courses on key WES topics, with capacity to train.	UNICEF, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$334,061 Non-Core: \$2,340,000 (not able to decipher UNEP)
	Country Programme Output 4.4.6 South: System established (including training centres) for training WASH professionals, WASH committee members and artisans enabling training/retraining persons.	UNICEF, UNESCO, UNEP, WHO	Core: \$158,156 Non-Core: \$5,236,317 (not able to decipher UNEP)

Country	Outcome/Output	Agencies	Resources
15. Zimbabwe	Country Programme Outcome 6.3 Improved natural resources and environmental management.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP, WB	NIA
	Country Programme Output 6.3.2 National capacity for implementation and domestication of Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements strengthened.	FAO, UNDP, UNEP	NIA
		TOTAL	\$13.3 million