

**REPORT OF FINDINGS
FROM A SURVEY OF UN COUNTRY TEAMS
ON RIO+20 THEMES**

UNDG Task Team on Environmental Sustainability,
Climate Change and Rio+20

March 19, 2012



**UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT GROUP**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword by the Co-Chairs of the undg Task Team on Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change, and Rio+20.....	2
Executive Summary	3
1. Introduction.....	4
UNCT Responses.....	4
UNCT composition	4
2. UNCT Experiences Supporting Rio+20 Themes.....	5
Balance and Links between the Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development	5
The National Entities Requesting Support	6
2.1 GREEN ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION.....	7
2.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IFSD).....	11
2.3 EMERGENCIES PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION.....	15
3. Challenges and Gaps	18
4. Conclusion	19
Annex A: Examples of UNCT support for green economy activities from undg TT Survey	20
Annex B: Examples of UNCT support for IFSD activities from undg TT Survey	25
Annex C: The Questionnaire	35
Annex D: UNCTs that Responded to the Survey (57).....	37

FOREWORD BY THE CO-CHAIRS OF THE undg TASK TEAM ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, CLIMATE CHANGE, AND RIO+20

We would like to thank the 57 UN Country Teams who devoted time and effort to responding to this survey. The wealth of information they provided about how they support their partner countries on the two Rio+20 themes gives us an interesting snapshot of what UN Country Teams are doing on the ground and how their support is being requested by governments. The report provides useful information for the planning of the future work of undg with regard to sustainable development in the follow-up to the Rio+20 Summit.

We would also like to thank Anne Marie Sloth Carlsen, Senior Advisor on Environment and Sustainable Development, UNDP for leading the analysis of the data and guiding Michelle Fanzo of Four Corners Consulting and Marjolaine Côté, Interim Secretary to the undg Task Team on Environment Sustainability, Climate Change and Rio +20, in drafting the report on behalf of the undg Task Team.

New York, March 2012

Ndey-Isatou Njie, Chief, Water Energy and Strategies Branch, Division for Sustainable Development, UN -DESA
Veerle Vandeweerd, Director, Environment and Energy Group, UNDP
Zehra Aydin, Senior Programme Officer, Liaison to the UN Development Group, UNEP

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A survey was sent out in August 2011 to 135 United Nations Country Teams (UNCT) to collect information on how the United Nations at country-level support Member States to further the Rio+20 themes - green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, and the institutional framework for sustainable development - in their countries. 57 UNCTs responded, most of which confirmed support for the two themes. A high degree of support for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) was also reported.

While many types of activities are being supported, environment seems to be the most frequent point of departure, suggesting more work is needed to ensure a balance among the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainable development. Ministries of environment and natural resources were the most frequent entities requesting support from UNCTs. Economic ministries also seem to be increasingly involved, but very few social sector ministries appear to request UNCT support for the sustainable development agenda.

The support provided to host countries for green economy activities, can be categorized under five headlines: strategies and informative activities such as papers and consultations; valuations of ecosystems and economic-environmental analyses; green financial and market-based instruments; clean production and greening of value chains; legislation and the removal of barriers. In addition, a number of green economy activities that specifically target the social dimension were also identified.

The support to host countries for activities relating to the institutional framework for sustainable development can be listed under four headlines: coordination; strategies, policies and planning; capacity building; and mainstreaming.

The national document most commonly used to inform the UNCT's planning process, e.g. the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) was reported to be National Development Plans. Other national planning instruments taken into account, but to a lesser extent, were National Sustainable Development Strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs), and Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies.

In this vein, respondents identified five general approaches to better reflect international decisions in the UNDAF: provide guidance/policy advice; develop indicators/ measurements/ targets, such as on country implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs); capacity building for government to deliver on international commitments; improve information sharing/ knowledge networking; link issues/ frameworks for greater cooperation and cross-sectoral outcomes.

A number of suggestions to improve country level service delivery were identified by respondents, including: focus on national ownership and capacity enhancement; support greater coordination and information sharing; ensure adequate and predictable resources; establish capacity building programs within government and the UN to better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development; and simplify routine organizational procedures and norms for addressing emerging issues.

Key challenges and gaps that hinder supporting sustainable development themes were also cited. Some of the most common include: limited financial and human resources, in both the government and UNCT, and high turn over in management and project staff; lack of coordination in the UNCT and government; lack of knowledge and reliable data/ information; sustainable development themes being a low government priority, and the concepts not being well understood; and weak capacity in some environmental ministries, and governments in a process of transition.

The survey highlighted a number of key areas that warrant further consideration and action. For example, the significant association of Rio+20 themes with mainly the environmental dimension reveals a weakness in the understanding and implementation of sustainable development activities and points to a need for greater coordination at both UNCT and government levels to ensure multi-sectoral, cross-government and UN system-wide approaches.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the responses of United Nations Country Teams (UNCT) to a survey, and puts forth a set of observations and recommendations on how the United Nations (UN) at country-level can better support Member States to further the Rio+20 themes in their countries.

The United Nations Development Group (UNDG) Task Team on Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Rio+20 distributed an online survey on 24 August 2011 asking 135 UNCTs covering 180 countries to describe how they are providing support to their host government on green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication (“Green Economy”), and the institutional framework for sustainable development (IFSD). (See Annex C for the full survey questionnaire).

UNCT Responses

As of mid-October, 57 Country Teams had responded. Of those, five were in Delivering as One (DaO) pilot countries, ten were in self-starter DaO countries, 17 responses came from Least Developed Countries, eight were from Small Island Developing States, and 43 were from Middle Income Countries (See Annex D for the list of UNCTs who responded to the survey). A small number of UNCTs (14) were contacted a second time to obtain further information for possible inclusion as case studies.

Some responses were a result of a team effort and submitted by the Office of the Resident Coordinator on behalf of the team, while others were prepared and submitted by individual agencies. It is also worth noting that not all respondents covered all of the questions and a varying degree of detail was provided on individual questions. Hence the present survey results have limitations as to how definitive a picture they can draw. However, a number of informative trends and challenges can be observed.

Due to the important inter-linkages between the Rio+20 topics, the analysis of the responses was done organically and across the responses to individual questions rather than treating each separately. As such, an example that was provided under IFSD but which also touched on GE might have been reflected under either topic in this paper. For this reason, Annexes A and B list and categorize the most noteworthy examples of IFSD and GE provided regardless of where they were provided by respondents.

UNCT composition

Respondents were asked to list the members of their UNCT and an overall total of 50 entities were noted in the UNCT lists provided. In addition to the Resident Agencies¹ that are typically a part of the UNCT, a number of Non-Resident Agencies (NRAs),² and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) were also reported as members. Of the NRAs, UNEP was noted the most (18), followed by UNESCO (15) and the Regional Commissions (14). The World Bank participated in 16 Country Teams, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in eight, and the International Financial Corporation (IFC) in five. The many references to non-resident UN agency members of Country Teams (28 such UN entities were identified) may suggest that UNCTs are making significant efforts to expand their team’s sectoral expertise. This increasing diversity within the UNCT reflects a very positive trend of inclusiveness, although it may also point to coordination challenges for the Resident Coordinators.

Recommendation 1: Further systematized inclusion of the expertise of NRAs and IFIs at country-level should be supported, which also requires support from governing bodies for the NRAs to develop the capacity to respond to such requests and, not least, support for the Resident Coordinator to ensure appropriate coordination of UNCTs with potentially wider membership.

¹ Resident agencies mentioned in the responses include: UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, UNHCR, FAO, and WHO

² NRAs mentioned in the responses included: IFAD, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UN DESA, UNEP, UNESCO (in some countries), UN-HABITAT, UN Women (in some countries) and secretariats of Regional Commissions: ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCAP, ESCWA.

2. UNCT EXPERIENCES SUPPORTING RIO+20 THEMES

More than 90 percent of the respondents to the survey reported that they support activities that fall within the Rio themes. Among these, some report a full spectrum of activities while others only provide short answers, leaving out the specifics.

Some UNCTs reported particular support to government entities with respect to the preparatory process towards Rio+20, namely Moldova, Viet-Nam, Samoa, Panama, Romania, Malawi, Montenegro, Mexico, Bolivia and the Philippines (see Box 1).

Box 1: UNCT in the Philippines: Support for Rio+20 preparations

In the Philippines the UN country team supported an assessment of the implementation of Philippines Agenda 21 - taking off from the Rio+10 assessment - and the formulation of country position/strategy papers on the Rio+20 themes. The Philippine Council for Sustainable Development (PCSD), which is chaired by the Secretary of Socio-Economic Planning and Director-General of NEDA (the country's central economic development and planning agency) requested the support.

This process led to the Philippines Rio+20 report, which is reflected in the submission of the Philippines to the [Rio+20 Compilation Document](#) and highlights the green economy prospects of the country as well as recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of the current institutional framework for sustainable development.

As part of the preparations, five Rio+20 working groups were established: (i) Green Cities, covering sustainable transport and urban development; (ii) Infrastructure, covering energy, waste and water; (iii) Green Industries; (iv) Environment and Natural Resources (all supported by UNDP), and (v) Agriculture and Fisheries (supported by FAO).

The Country Team also facilitated the Philippines' Countdown to Rio+20: First National Forum in July 2011 and various roundtable discussions.

The work of the country team was enhanced by various forms of reviews, inputs, and participation from the regional offices of UNEP, UNDP and FAO. UNEP Bangkok participated as resource person for the two themes of Rio+20 in the National Forum. FAO Bangkok presented the green economy for agriculture during the First Roundtable Discussion in August 2011.

Subsequent additional support from UNDESA channeled through UNDP will fund a Philippines Civil Society Report for Rio+20, which will be an annex to the Philippines' Rio+20 Report, as well as Second National Forum in January 2012 and the production of information, education and communication campaigns on sustainable development.

Balance and Links between the Three Dimensions of Sustainable Development

The responses suggest there is room for strengthening the integration of and balance among the environment, social and economic dimensions. Some UNCT activities noted integration, while others highlighted it as a desired outcome that is not yet fully realized. The environmental dimension is most often the entry point, with the economic dimension articulated most often in the green economy theme, generally in the context of green jobs and support to Small and Medium sized Enterprises (SMEs). Social benefits are more often inferred, though some UNCTs highlighted the social dimensions of their work.

In general, responses made very few references to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) or to links between the sustainable development agenda and the MDG agenda. Awareness of the link between the two was specifically asked in the second round of questions to a smaller group of UNCTs and responses varied widely. Some UNCTs noted a significant linkage and reported making specific efforts to embed those links in national planning processes, such as PRSPs, while other UNCTs did not feel the links were strong or at all acknowledged. One team, from a

country that had largely met its MDG targets, viewed sustainable development themes as a post-2015 follow-on global development agenda.

In the same vein, a number of initiatives under Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) – such as the three Rio Conventions, the Montreal Protocol and the Stockholm Convention – were referenced while there was no mention of similar initiatives relating to, for instance, human rights or labour conventions. The only international decision referenced beyond MEAs or, in few cases, the MDGs, was the support by UNWOMEN and the UN Theme Group on Gender in Liberia for the establishment and operations of the Coordinating Secretariat for UN Security Council Resolution R1325 on Women, Peace and Security.

A number of issues considered important or central in sustainable development are not mentioned or mentioned little. Population dynamics and increased urbanization are not mentioned in the UNCT responses, even though population trends are understood as a central factor in sustainable development at the global level (and within many sectors at country level) and the urban agenda provides a helpful and significant cross-sectoral platform to address sustainability. Very little was mentioned on job creation, or global economic shocks and the insecurities they engender (outside of food security issues).

The National Entities Requesting Support

As part of each section of the survey, UNCTs were asked to list national entities which had requested support or with which they had collaborated. Table 1 summarizes the responses.

The table shows that a wide range of government entities have requested the support of UNCTs. However, it also shows a noteworthy pattern of how different portfolios engage in the Rio+20 conference themes and in "sustainable development". For good reasons, the pattern of requests in the field of DRR differs somewhat from the overall picture with a strong demand from disaster prevention entities.

Table 1. National Government Entities Requesting Assistance on topics related to Sustainable Development

National Government Entities	Green Economy	IFSD	Emergency preparedness/ DRR
Environment/ Natural Resources	42	28	14
Environment and Sustainable Development	3	4	2
Economy/ Finance/ Planning/ Economic Development and Trade/ Treasury	21	23	11
National Council for Sustainable Development (under economic entity)	2	2	-
Economy and Social Development	1	1	-
Agriculture/ Livestock/ Fisheries	15	6	7
Agriculture, Women and Social Development	-	1	-
Disaster Prevention and Mitigation/ Civil Protection/ Recovery Commission	1	3	21
Energy/ Public Utilities/ Petroleum/ Land/ Mining	9	4	1
Health	3	4	4
Industry/ Commerce/ Science & Technology	7	2	-
Foreign Affairs/ External Affairs	2	5	2
Cabinet of Ministers/ President's/ Prime Minister's Office/ Coordination/ Information and Decision Support	-	1	4
Internal Affairs/ Interior/ (Ministry of) Provincial Councils/ (Ministry of) Local Government/ (Ministry of) Regional Development	5	3	2
Tourism	4	1	-
Tourism and Sustainable Development	1	1	-
Education/ Education & Culture	4	1	1
Statistics/ Census/ Geographic Information/ Office of Monitoring and	2	1	-

Evaluation			
Labour	1	-	1
Social/ Family	-	1	2
Defense	-	-	1
Local Government entities (subnational)	0	1	2
Civil society	2	-	3
Private sector	2	-	-
Universities and research institutions	-	5	3
Total number of requesting entities listed by survey respondents	127	98	80

Looking at the requests for support in the area of green economy and IFSD from host country institutional entities, however, a certain pattern emerges: Out of a total of 225 requests for support in either of these two categories, 77 requests or approximately a third came from entities responsible for environment and natural resources. The second single largest group, representing a total of 50 requests, came from core economic and planning ministries. The aggregate number of requesting entities for various economic sector entities, 51 all together, such as agriculture, energy, tourism and commerce is also worth noting. This demonstrates that although still mainly driven from environment ministries, economic entities are increasingly getting involved as well. To note, however, is the near absence of requests from social entities (labour, health, education, social affairs, etc.) with only 14 such entities reported to have requested support from the UN Country teams in the two Rio+20 theme areas. This can be taken as a strong reminder to all – governments and the UN – of the need to ensure a more balanced approach to sustainable development. Finally, the term “sustainable development” only appeared in the titles of requesting entities 14 times, indicating that the concept's branding as such may not be strongly accepted by governments.

2.1 GREEN ECONOMY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION

The survey findings suggest that UNCTs and their country counterparts predominately frame green economy as an environmental issue with economic and sectoral links.

Requests for support

Table 1 showed that UNCTs listed a total of 127 governmental entities as requesting support on green economy issues and activities. While these requests did come from a wide range of entities they were predominantly received from ministries that cover the environment and natural resources. Requests also came from other national environmental organizations such as the **Romanian** Green Building Council and **Togo's** National Committee for Sustainable Development. The “non-environmental” government ministries most frequently requesting assistance in this area were economic ministries followed at a distance by agricultural/livestock/fisheries ministries.

In all, 45 environment-related entities were identified as requesting assistance on green economy; while the next largest group was 21 requests, from government counterparts overseeing the Economy/ Finance/ Planning/ Economic Development and Trade/ Treasury; followed by the Agriculture/ Livestock/ Fisheries at 15 requests. To note, however, is that although ministries of health (3), education and culture (4) as well as labour (1) are recorded among the requesting entities, ministries responsible for social affairs, family and women were not among the requesting agencies listed. This would suggest that more efforts are needed to ensure that green economy initiatives are balanced and inclusive and as such can serve as vehicles for sustainable development.

In this regard, the **Panama** UNCT articulated a key challenge faced by many Country Teams and their country counterparts: to recognize that green economy goes beyond the environmental sector, and that it is a valuable tool for integrating the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. The UNCT noted that it is necessary to work more with non-environmental sectors and mainstream their considerations into development and sector specific policies. Natural resources need to be considered as a critical asset and source of public benefits, especially for poor people whose livelihoods and security depend strongly on nature.

Recommendation 2: Greater effort is needed to better balance the social, economic and environmental aspects of green economy, and sustainable development initiatives in general and at country level. Support for the further development of coordination mechanisms for governments and stakeholders around these issues will help in creating fora where inter-linkages among the multi-sectoral viewpoints can be identified. Particular approaches may include expanding the range of partners, and providing guidance on the linkages (between sectors and sustainable development).

Support provided to host countries

A wide variety of green economy activities were reported. These can be grouped into six general categories:

- (i) support for green economy/green growth strategies; consultations, briefings, papers, workshops
- (ii) support for valuation of ecosystems; economic-environmental analysis;
- (iii) support for pricing, taxes, revenue collection, green accounting, market based instruments;
- (iv) support for clean production, greening of value chain;
- (v) support for legislation, removal of barriers; and
- (vi) support for green economy initiatives that explicitly include social dimensions, such as poverty, jobs, and gender.

Eleven UNCTs reported support for *green economy or green growth strategies and informative activities*. In some cases these included support to the Rio+20 preparatory process, such as assisting with country position/ strategy papers, and providing briefings and technical support on the conference themes. A few UNCTs –**Egypt, Kyrgyzstan, Saudi Arabia (See Box 2), Sri Lanka and Viet Nam**– reported support for developing national green economy strategies. In that context, the UNCT in Vietnam reported that lack of reliable information/data is one of the key obstacles in formulating green economy policies. Existing information and data is scattered, and key government agencies do not own essential data/information. The UNCT in Egypt reported that efforts had been delayed due to political developments.

Box 2: UNCT Saudi Arabia: Support for developing multi-sector green economy strategies

The UNCT in Saudi Arabia reported that the need for green economy approaches has gained attention in Saudi Arabia in recent years as concerns have grown about the future scarcity of natural resources. New policies and investments are meant to conserve resources while the green economy concept is seen as a means of generating a new, high-tech, knowledge-based economy

In 2011 the “Sustainable Development Policy and Planning” project was signed between UNDP and the Ministry of Economy and Planning, with UNDESA as the cooperating agency. The project focuses on three outcomes: 1) mainstreaming sustainability into economic development, 2) green economy strategies, and 3) social empowerment.

The green economy element of the project will have a special focus on developing opportunities from the expanded use of clean technology in areas of buildings, energy efficiency, mining, renewable energy, transport, waste and water. The Ministry of Economy and Planning will take the lead for designing economic strategies in the country, engaging UN partner agencies mandated for specific sectoral topics

With three UNCTs reporting in this area, instances of UNCTs supporting *valuation of resources* were few. However what was reported serve as interesting examples for new ways of making the economic case for informing policy choices regarding maintenance of ecosystem services. An example is the UNCT in **Armenia** who assisted with economic valuations of ecosystem services to generate knowledge and information that is directly relevant to the next phase of the Sustainable Development Programme and national poverty reduction processes. **Panama** is implementing projects that support the valuation of ecosystem services in order to enhance natural resource management, such as around Volcan Baru, the nation’s highest mountain.

Eight UNCTs reported activities that fall in the category of *pricing, taxes, revenue collection and market-based instruments*. UNCTs in **Albania** and **Sri Lanka** reported support for increased revenue collection from protected areas and waste management respectively while the UNCT in **Albania** also reported support for accelerating the

market development of solar water heaters through legislation and tax incentives (see Box 3). UNCTs in **Albania**, **Romania** and the **Seychelles** reported support for development of market-based instruments the area of carbon and ecosystem services. The **Sri Lanka** UNCT has supported capacity building for local authorities to better manage waste collection and facilities, including mechanisms to increase revenue collection. Additionally, technical advice has been provided to the Ministry of Environment to develop a “green accounting system”. **Honduras** is working with a financial sector network to develop and offer new financial products that will substantially increase lending to biodiversity-friendly Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises for investments that create biodiversity benefits.

Box 3: UNCT Albania: Support for transforming the solar water heating market and developing green skills

As part of a Global Programme on Solar Water Heating Market Transformation and Strengthening, UNDP is supporting **Albania**, **Algeria**, **Chile**, **India**, **Lebanon**, and **Mexico** to accelerate the market development of solar water heating.

Its goal is to accelerate global commercialization and market transformation of solar water heating, thereby reducing the current use of electricity and fossil fuels for hot water preparation. The target of the programme is to contribute to a substantial increase in global solar water heating capacity to approximately 500-600 GWth in 2020 from the 2003 estimated global installed capacity of 92,7 GWth (IEA). As such, the project is expected to contribute to the incremental reduction of greenhouse gas emissions with an estimated cumulative amount of over 40 million tons of CO₂ by the end of 2020.

The effort helps develop the infrastructure in the partnering countries, strengthen the supply chain, establish regulatory frameworks, and raise awareness in order to develop a sustainable market for solar water heating.

In the case of **Albania**, the initiative is supporting the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy in preparing a legal and regulatory framework, such as the National Plan on Renewable Energies, which would promote a sustainable solar water heating market thus helping Albania meet a number of national and international requirements, including European Union directives, the Energy treaty and the National Energy Strategy.

As part of the programme, UNDP is also organizing various trainings, roundtables, study tours and awareness campaigns to raise the awareness and develop the capacity of end-users and construction-sector professionals to use solar water heating systems in different types of buildings.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, a curriculum on solar water heating for professional vocational training centers in Albania is also being developed.

Finally, the programme will enable the certification and quality control of Albanian solar collector manufacturers and enhance the capacity of suppliers to offer products and services that promote a strong solar water heating market.

Nine UNCTs reported *clean production activities*, such as a project with coffee growers in **Colombia** where biodiversity and environmental considerations are mainstreamed along their productive value chain. Also reported were cleaner production activities supported by UNIDO, and in some cases UNEP and UNDP, in a number of countries, including developing a National Resource Efficient Clean Production Strategy in **Albania**, Mauritius, Nicaragua, and Sri Lanka (see Box 4), and supporting the establishment of national centres for clean production in **Nicaragua** (along with a national policy) and **Zambia**.

Six UNCTs reported activities in support of *legislation* often covering the *removal of barriers* to the development and application of renewable energy or energy-efficient based systems, the promotion of green technologies, and the improvement of regulatory frameworks, such as **Albania** and **Belarus** harmonizing their legislation with EU directives.

Eleven UNCTs reported *green economy activities that explicitly address the social dimension, including poverty eradication and employment*. For example, In **Belarus**, an infrastructure retrofitting project provided basic services, such as heating and lighting in social sector buildings. The UNCT in **Romania** helped develop an enabling environment for the better social re-integration of former convicts by providing them training for green jobs.

Box 4: UNCT Sri Lanka: Support for cleaner production and greening of the value chain

The two examples below illustrate how UN Country Team can help shifting national economies towards more environmentally friendly activities that can also help the international marketing of key export and income generating commodities, in this case Sri Lankan tea.

Sri Lanka's revenues come mainly from tourism, tea export, apparel and textiles production, and rice production. It is within this context that the Ministry of Environment, together with the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Fisheries and Ministry of Health, requested assistance from UNIDO to develop a **National Cleaner Production Strategy (NCPS) as well as related sectoral policies**.

Cleaner Production is defined as “the continuous application of an integrated preventative environmental strategy to processes, products and services to increase efficiency and reduce risks to humans and the environment”. Sri Lanka viewed its NCPS as a way to shift the country's economic development by using a more proactive and environmentally sound approach, one that would incorporate cleaner production concepts and practices into the processes, products and services in all sectors and activities of the country.

Facing limited awareness of the concepts of green economy and cleaner production, UNIDO and the National Cleaner Production Center provided technical assistance, delivered training and guided brainstorming sessions to build the capacity of national decision-makers and enable the creation of the strategy and the three related sectoral policies.

According to the UNCT, the successful endeavor can in part attributed to the fact that senior officials across the involved ministries clearly championed the initiative and were steadfast in developing the national policy. Another enabling condition was the newly established National Council of Sustainable Development, directly under the chairmanship of the President, and the overarching national policy “Haritha Lanka” (Green Lanka), which created a platform to discuss Rio+20 issues.

Another example of shifting the Sri Lankan economy to more environmentally friendly activities is the **successful phasing out of Methyl Bromide, an ozone-depleting substance, from all tea plantations**. Methyl Bromide is highly toxic gas widely used in agriculture since the 1930s as a fumigant to treat soil against harmful insects, worms and weeds. In 1989, Sri Lanka signed the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which committed to gradually reduce and eventually eliminate the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances.

Efforts to phase out Methyl Bromide in tea plantations were initiated and coordinated by the National Ozone Unit of Sri Lanka's Ministry of Environment more than ten years ago. As part of this effort, the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol provided technical and financial assistance through UNDP and UNEP, while the Tea Research Institute led research to find environmental-friendly alternatives in cooperation with tea plantation companies and the Registrar of Pesticides, the state regulator for all agro-chemicals.

In May 2011, the “Ozone-Friendly Pure Ceylon Tea” logo was launched, through which the Ceylon tea industry is marketing the tea as a premium product – and the first country to do so. This branding is expected to bring an additional value to the island's best-known product.

In this case, the joint efforts and partnership between the government, research institutes, private companies and international organizations enabled the Sri Lankan tea industry to be ozone-friendly and Methyl Bromide-free.

The improvement of food security analysis and ways to inform government and the public of price volatility was reported from **Colombia, Liberia, and Mauritania**, with related activities in the **Philippines**. The UNCT in **Colombia** conducted a study to identify the main impacts that climate change could have on food prices in main food producing regions of the country and how this would impact the poorest people if the country. WFP led market analysis programmes in **Liberia** and **Mauritania**, both highly vulnerable to changes in food prices, to better monitor market trends and inform government and the public of price changes through the use of several analysis systems. In **Mauritania**, 36 markets around the country will send food price data by Short Message Service (SMS) to a central system that will synthesize the information. (See Annex A for an overview of the reported green economy activities.)

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (IFSD)

Survey responses suggest that there is no unified understanding across UNCTs of IFSD as a theme and what constitutes it at the country level. However, based on what was reported in response to this part of the questionnaire, and with additional examples excerpted from other parts of the responses, the support provided fall in four categories: for coordination, for the development of national strategies and policies, for capacity building, and for mainstreaming.

Requests for support

Results show the same support profile for IFSD as in green economy, although requests in this area were slightly less predominantly coming from ministries and government institutions that cover the environment and natural resources.

In all, 32 environment-related entities were identified as requesting assistance on IFSD activities; while the next largest group was 23 requests from government entities overseeing the Economy / Finance / Planning / Economic Development and Trade / Treasury. While requests from environment and economic oriented entities are relatively more balanced here, the social entities lag even more behind with 6 requests (health, education and culture, labour, social and family) (See Table 1).

Support provided to host countries

Under the *coordination* category, activities centered on developing coordination mechanisms for DRR such as **Burundi's** National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management; sustainable development, such as **Zimbabwe's** Inter-Ministerial Committee on Sustainable Development, and, climate change such as support for the **Dominican Republic** Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism Council. A few supported initiatives that reached beyond country borders to foster better coordination between national government and the international community, or develop regional mechanisms, such as the Regional Centre for Emergency Situations in **Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan**. In South Eastern Europe, the UNCT in **Montenegro** reports that 12 ministers of sustainable development and energy of the South East European Cooperation Process signed a declaration to strengthening cooperation in promoting energy in the context of sustainable development and green economy.

A number of other coordination initiatives focused on agriculture, energy, and natural resource management. In **Uruguay**, a UNDP-GEF project coordinated three ministries (Industry an Energy, Environment, and Agriculture and Forestry) to generate electricity from biomass residues. The UNCT in Vietnam provided some insight in the complex reality of coordination (see Box 5)

Box 5: UNCT Vietnam: coordination is a complicated challenge

The UNCT in Vietnam provided an illustrative description some elements of the host country coordination set-up highlighting also the challenges for policy formulation for cross-cutting themes like green economy: the issues are complex, there are limitations to human and financial resources, and mandates are not always clearly defined.

Vietnam has elaborate structures in place to enhance coordination, such as the National Commission on Sustainable Development, and a Climate Change Steering Committee with an Executive Board. Both have support offices.

Leadership on climate change rests with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and involves key sector ministries, such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

The Ministry of Planning and Investment leads on the Rio+20 process as host of the sustainable development Viet Nam Agenda 21 office and lead on formulation of the national green development strategy. The Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Finance are involved at different levels and also actively participate in the coordination and management of climate change finance.

These coordination structures are of course only part of the bigger picture.

Strategy and policy development activities most often addressed climate change, sustainable development, DRR, energy and agriculture. More specifically, a number of UNCTs supported the development of strategies and policies in the following areas: agricultural productivity and competitiveness, biodiversity, clean production, health, low carbon/ GHG emissions, and renewable energy. In a number of cases explicit links are made between the disaster risk agenda and notably climate change and resilience.

Capacity building activities reported were mainly focused on climate change adaptation, DRR, clean production, low emissions, hazardous waste management, and natural resource management. More specifically, UNCT assisted in developing capacity in data collection, clean energies, the health sector, monitoring and evaluation, water management and general capacity for the delivery of government services, such as UNWOMEN in **Liberia** strengthening institutional capacity for the decentralization of extension services to assist women. In a cross-cutting approach to capacity building, **Burkina Faso** supported the establishment and training of environmental units in ministerial departments, sub-regional level institutions, and private companies.

Mainstreaming activities frequently covered integrating climate change adaptation, environmental sustainability measures, and biodiversity in national development and risk management strategies and in some cases also into local (sub-national) development plans. The UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, which integrates poverty-environmental issues in national planning and decision-making, was noted to help facilitate mainstreaming activities in **Malawi** and **Uruguay** (See Annex B for an overview of IFSD activities reported by UNCTs).

National Planning Documents that Inform the UNDAF

UNCTs were asked which national planning document they most frequently used to inform the United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAF). The answers to this question are important as they provide a check with the reality on the ground with regards to relevant national planning documents. The answers to this question are shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Responses to the question “Which government planning document does your UNDAF respond to?”³

Planning Document	Count (48)*	%
National Development Plans	44	92
National Sustainable Development Strategies	22	46
Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers	18	38
Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies	9	19
Others	15	31
Total	108	

* Of the 57 UNCTs who responded to the survey, 5 are not UNDAF countries and an additional 4 did not answer this question.

While National Development Plans appears to be the most overarching planning instruments informing the UNDAFs these plans were most often paired with: National Sustainable Development Strategies followed fairly equally by PRSPs, and Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategies. UNCTs in a few countries listed only the PRSP as informing their UNDAF, while only one used all three documents except the National Development Plan. A few other planning tools were also noted: Among the 23 planning tools referenced in the category “other” are the strategic national plan “*Vision 2030*” in **Namibia** as well as strategies in various countries on issues such as climate change, agriculture, health, desertification, biodiversity, persistent organic pollutants and ozone depleting substances.

³ These results are slightly modified from those shared earlier as the UNDG’s contribution to the Zero Draft of the Outcome Document since the survey software had not considered the fact that some respondents were not UNDAF countries..

International Decisions Reflected in the UNDAF

Many UNCTs included examples of work that support the implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in their responses, and in some cases also provided direct references to such agreements (see Box 6). There were, however, no similar references made to international human rights or labour conventions, which once more underlines one of the conclusions to be drawn from the survey, e.g. that sustainable development is still predominantly perceived as an environmental issue.

Box 6: UNCT support for Rio Conventions and other Multilateral Environmental Agreements

A number of UN Country Teams linked reported activities to Multilateral Environmental Agreements. Here are some examples:

The **Romania** UNCT supported a mechanism to increase the competencies and credentials of *Rio Convention National Focal Points* to enable them to better participate in the decision-making processes regarding convention commitments. In addition, the UNCT assisted in integrating the three Rio commitments under an Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Coordination of Integration of Environment Protection in Regional Level Sectoral Policies and Strategies, allowing for the integration of Rio commitments into a broader socio-economic development context.

The **Liberia** UNCT developed a reporting template for country negotiators to disseminate information about the latest developments in international negotiations in the three *Rio Conventions* and also provided assistance for the revitalization of the *Convention on International Trade for Endangered Species (CITES)* National Authority.

In **Belarus** the World Bank is supporting a strengthening of national capacity to manage hazardous wastes associated with *Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)*.

The **Mauritius** UNCT is supporting a national implementation plan for the *Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)*.

The **Colombia** UNCT is supporting the implementation of the *Montreal Protocol* with the public (policy and legislation design) and private sector (technology transformation).

In **Timor Leste** the UNCT provided support, in 2011, to the initial National Communication to the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change*.

Respondents were asked how UNCTs can help ensure that normative decisions made at international conferences are better reflected in the UNDAF. In response, many UNCTs offered recommendations that fell into the following five general categories, illustrated by survey examples:

Provide guidance/ policy advice

- Provide advice and guidance on latest developments in thematic areas, including conference outcomes, to national strategies and policies, and then aligns the UNDAF with national strategies;
- Identify opportunities for consultations, advocacy, and capacity building when beginning planning exercises with governments;
- Increase support to government focal points on convention decisions.

Develop indicators/ measurements/ targets

- Develop clear indicators to measure and monitor performance against normative objectives.
- Have specific target outputs that support planning documents. For example, strengthen monitoring/ evaluation /reporting capacity on country implementation of national and international obligations, like MEAs.
- Prepare Common Country Assessments (CCA) and Country Programme Document (CPD) with an eye to reflect the achievement of the country in meeting international normative decisions.

Capacity building for government to deliver on international commitments

- Assess existing capacity of government, civil society, and stakeholders to implement various commitments.
- Use the CCA process to identify capacity gaps.
- Support to government for better representation at MEAs, international conferences and summits.

Improve information sharing/ knowledge networking

- Develop a system/ strategy to increase UNCTs awareness of decisions at international fora and the main developments/ conclusions that are actionable.
- Apply the Delivering as One approach to support a more effective contribution to national development priorities through joint activities and coordinated actions.
- Use thematic groups to share information on convention outcomes; thematic groups can mainstream normative principles into the programming process.

Link issues/ frameworks for greater cooperation and cross-sectoral outcomes

- Place global challenges in the broader context of sustainable development. In this way there is a framework for interaction and cross-sectoral thinking on these issues embedded in a National Development Strategy with national ownership.
- Mainstream cross cutting issues at UNCT level first – recent guidelines for mainstreaming climate change, DRR, and sustainable development in the CCA/ UNDAF is a good starting point.
- Ensure linkages between sectors or themes and show how complementary activities produce stronger outcomes, such as supporting DDR activities with climate change adaptation initiatives.
- Include internationally agreed goals and targets in the UNDAF as outcomes and outputs as a way to contribute to their implementation based on a reasonable degree of national recognition and ownership of the goals and targets.

Delivering as One

While some Delivering as One (DaO) countries presented a strong unified approach to addressing Rio+20 themes in their work, others did not. Of those that did, the coordination extended in many cases to helping host governments develop coordination capabilities themselves. As examples of good practice, the **Kyrgyzstan** UNCT supported the creation of an inter-ministerial, cross-sectoral coordination mechanism within the scope of individual projects; while the **Uruguay** UNCT coordinated with three ministries, the National Planning Office, and a municipal government in efforts to integrate environmental concerns in to poverty eradication plans.

There is evidence that some of the Delivering as One countries, particularly the original pilot countries, are more advanced in providing coordinated support and developing joint programmes. A number of these UNCTs appear to use their coordination experience as a frame for how to assist governments and stakeholders to coordinate their planning and responses. However, survey results support the view that country level coordination translates to better support to governments and stakeholders, and hence should be strengthened.

Coordination Strengths and Challenges

UNCTs identified a number of elements that in their view strengthened UN coordination, such as:

- (i) *UNCT coordinated support*, including strong UNCT leadership and team commitment; UNDAF focusing on thematic areas, like green economy and education; the Delivering as One approach; and joint programmes (some global, such as the Poverty Environment Initiative, UN-REDD Programme, the MDG-Fund, and many national programmes were referenced); activities aimed at enabling joint UN-Government coordination such as joint steering committees and joint forums for dialogue;
- (ii) *Enabling internal conditions*, such as UNCT willingness to work together, including with NRAs and IFIs; funding for multi-agency efforts; support to UNCT provided by the Resident Coordinator's Office; physical proximity of UNCT member agencies' offices within the same compound; and

- (iii) *Internal coordination mechanisms*, such as: Thematic Groups, Working Groups, Humanitarian Cluster, UNDAF Outcomes Group, Interagency Programme Team, and coordination forums.

At the same time, Country Teams identified two main types of coordination challenges:

- (i) those that can be mitigated or overcome with more, or more effective use, of resources, technical assistance and capacity building, such as: lack of adequate financing; lack of a coordinating mechanism to provide a framework for supporting government; low priority for sustainable development and environmental concerns; and lack of UNCT commitment; and
- (ii) those that are extremely difficult to change and are often outside the abilities of the UNCT to affect, such as: limited government leadership; government preference to work with agencies individually rather than the UNCT as a whole; and ongoing national situations of livelihood insecurity or conflict that undermine development efforts and gains.

Recommendation 3: Many important elements to build on for strengthening coordination already have been identified and are being put into practice by the UNCTs responding to this survey. It will be important for the UNDG and agencies at headquarters level to strengthen support for the further application of these good practices and for the further development of coordination mechanisms at country-level including joint coordination mechanisms with the host government, and to make sure that these coordination mechanisms address sustainable development in its totality, that is, address the three dimensions of sustainable development and their integration.

Improving Country-level Service Delivery

Twenty-five of the 26 responses sent on this issue noted that the UN could improve its service delivery in the context of the Rio+20 themes. Suggestions from the UNCTs include:

- Focus on national ownership and capacity enhancement;
- Support greater coordination and information sharing;
- Ensure adequate and predictable resources, allowing the UNCT to respond more quickly and effectively;
- Increase engagement with NRAs that have expertise in the Rio+20 themes, such as UNEP;
- Establish capacity building programs within government and the UN to better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development;
- Simplify routine organizational procedures and norms for addressing emerging issues.

Recommendation 4: Provide support for identifying good practices in what strengthens coordination; and build capacity for better coordination within government counterparts to improve coordination between the UNCT and the host government.

2.3 EMERGENCIES PREPAREDNESS AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Activities in this category fall predominately into emergency response and climate change adaptation. There was a wide range of support provided to governments in these areas. On DRR specifically, much of the support reported related to capacity building for public safety, disaster prevention and the establishment of early warning systems.

Requests for support

Compared with the other two Rio+20 themes, requests for support to address emergency preparedness and DRR were less centered on any specific sector. The greatest number of requests (21) originated from disaster protection/preparedness entities and Civil Protection, a body not represented in the other theme areas. Given this correlation between Civil Protection and disaster and emergency preparedness, it can be concluded that the protection of citizens from disasters and emergencies was an important type of UNCT support. In second place, 16

requests came from government ministries that cover the environment and natural resources. Of note, this is the only of the three themes that drew requests for support from presidents/prime ministers' offices and defense (see Table 1).

Support provided to host countries

Examples of support provided in the area of emergency preparedness include:

- Supporting the development of Crisis Management and Emergency Preparedness Units (see Box 7);
- Establishing a framework for National DRR;
- Assessing and monitoring disaster risks and strengthening early warning systems;
- Training in medical emergency response, Rapid Needs Assessment, and psycho-social support for traumatized victims of disasters; and
- Understanding the effect of DRR on the national building code, and on the vulnerability of food supplies.

Box 7: Haiti: Coordination supports post-conflict/ recovery

The UNCT in Haiti has collectively provided inputs into sectoral strategies, such as health, risk reduction, and the Agricultural Investment Plan. Through this coordinated approach, the UNCT provided joint technical assistance in key areas where coordination adds value. An example is the coordinated support provided to the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission, the strategic planning and coordination body co-chaired by the Prime Minister and former U.S. President Clinton, to help the government determine recovery priorities and ensure greater coherence and efficiency in project allocation and financing. The UNCT played an instrumental role in the establishment of this Commission, not only by providing technical advice on its role and structure, but also by seconding several experts in aid coordination, DRR and communications, and technical staff.

A strong link can be noted between support for DRR and climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and strategies. Common areas of support include information sharing/knowledge networking and strengthening coordination of disaster preparedness and response entities (see Box 8). A few UNCTs appear to be working in a particularly unified manner in the two areas, such as in the **Maldives (see Box 9), Honduras, Namibia, and Moldova**. In climate change specifically, guidance for policies and strategies were often requested. A few additional examples in the area of climate change include support for assessing risks to health (e.g. malaria, dengue, H1N1, mental health, HIV and AIDS, such as in **Albania, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Liberia**) and for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, renewable energy and increased energy efficiency (**Thailand, Namibia, and Sri Lanka**).

Some support did go beyond the area of DRR and climate change, for example:

- (i) **Belarus'** effort to develop greater energy security;
- (ii) The **Maldives'** integration of DRR in the National Building Code and Compliance Documents;
- (iii) Efforts in **Albania** to understand the impact of the financial crisis on key industry sectors and employment, particularly women's employment, and consequences on vulnerable groups such as migrant workers;
- (iv) Support provided in **Liberia** to assess the impact of high commodity prices on vulnerable people, as well as food assistance to households and individuals hardest hit by price shocks, crop failures and flood; and
- (v) The **Mauritania** UNCT supported the revamping of the market monitoring information system to better follow market prices, inform the government and its population of prices volatility.

Box 8: UNCT Panama: Disaster risk preparedness and climate change monitoring foster coordination

The Government of Panama has increased efforts to reduce its exposure to hazards by improving its legal and institutional framework for disaster risk management. A joint programme was implemented to develop sustainable systems to keep local communities informed during a disaster, support timely evacuation, and avoid loss of life. Four UN agencies supported four government institutions (FAO/ Ministry of Agricultural Development, WHO/ Ministry of Health, UNDP and UNEP / National Environmental Authority and Panama's National Civil Protection).

Equipment and supplies were purchased and people were trained in two watersheds to address risk in the face of extreme weather events. As part of the support, a Climate Change Monitoring System was established to strengthen early warning and increase monitoring adaptation and mitigation to climate change, climate change awareness-raising campaigns were conducted; 14 community radio announcers were trained; programme collaborators were trained in environmental issues; 12 community maps/plans for risk management were developed.

Initially, each entity had its own vision and mission, and no structure of collaboration had been discussed as part of the preliminary steps of the programme, nor had such a wide collaboration been used in Panama. The need for improved integration and coordination became apparent when the agencies/authorities attempted to establish a baseline for health, socio-economic and environmental variables independent from each other and overwhelmed and duplicated their efforts at the community-level. The institutions then realized that they needed to better coordinate their time at the country level and work as a multi-disciplinary team.

The support and collaboration proved its effectiveness in December 2010 when an unprecedented flood affected the communities taking part in the joint programme. Agricultural fields were flooded, houses and personal belongings were permanently damaged, but no lives were lost. This unfortunate event provided the opportunity to validate the programme's readiness and adjust any remaining activities to focus on priority needs, such as the benefit of undertaking a detailed map of risks (including sources of pollution, waste storage and sewer, irrigation, etc.). As a result, the communities adapted their livelihoods to the new reality of a higher maximum river level: house were relocated further away from the river, the use of slopes for crops was reduced, new seeds and planting methods were adopted that allowed a year-round growth.

Box 9: UNCT Maldives: Merging scattered disaster risk reduction interventions with a more systemic approach to low emissions and climate resilience

The "Low Emission Climate Resilient Development (LECRD)" Programme of the Maldives takes a climate-resilient, low-carbon development approach for a selected atoll as a way of reducing vulnerability at the community level and scaling up previous development and disaster risk work. The approach aims to generate a climate resilient development model for the Maldives, with best practices to be replicated in all atolls. In addition, the Maldives will act as a knowledge centre of expertise in promoting resilient and responsible development. UNDP is leading the programme, with the involvement of ESCAP, FAO, ISDR, UNEP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, and UNOPS.

The key concept of this programme is that climate-resilience is intimately connected to inclusive development for all Maldives citizens and to a transformation in how energy is generated and used. Activities will cover areas such as: improving energy systems; increasing communities' resilience against the impacts of climate change; strengthening local governance capacities; strengthening economic resilience and food security; and reducing climate related impact on human health and nutrition. One of the most important expected results of the initiative is to evolve Maldives' Disaster Risk Reduction activities from a series of geographically scattered interventions to a systemic approach of increased resilience.

It is worth noting the gap in addressing emergency preparedness in non-environmental sectors, further suggesting that sustainable development is siloed into the environmental dimension. Despite the examples reported here, far less was mentioned are social and economic disruption or even the long-term impacts of environmental damage. Finally, of the 57 respondents, 52 said UN agencies in their country were delivering their responses to emergencies and disasters in a coordinated manner.

3. CHALLENGES AND GAPS

A number of key challenges and gaps that hinder supporting all sustainable development themes were identified by UNCTs, such as:

- Limited financial and human resources, in both the government and UNCT. A related challenge was high turn over in management and project staff.
- Lack of coordination at the UNCT level, and among stakeholders and government entities as many different ministries address various aspects of sustainable development, which underlines the need for coordinated approaches to seek to better integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development in policy development, planning, and implementation.
- Lack of knowledge and reliable data/ information.
- Sustainable development themes being a low government priority, and the concept not being well understood.
- Poor capacity in some environmental ministries, and similarly, government in process of significant change and cannot address these issues.

Other challenges were more specific to a single issue or sector, such as:

- Green economy is often viewed as an environmental sector theme.
- Political sensitivities, such as some countries not supporting the green economy concept.
- Difficulty in measuring outcomes of environmental projects to show either improvement or deterioration.
- Uncertainty of funding to sustain DRR initiatives.
- Lack of a private sector, and limited economic opportunities in general.

A frequent comment among survey responses was the need for more data, and better information collection and dissemination. This ranged from a need for national and regional statistical data to inform planning, to a frequent request for a systematic way to share information on developments related to MEA negotiations and international conventions. A number of UNCTs highlighted activities where databases were being developed to capture knowledge, particularly about environmental trends and patterns, which will help provide information for better planning and more such activities should be supported. One UNCT mentioned having a strategy for keeping the UNCT up to date on MEA negotiations and international conventions. No references were made to conventions in other areas, such as labor or human rights.

Also often noted was a lack of priority given by some governments to the Rio+20 themes, and weak government capacity to address the issues. Greater awareness raising and advocacy about the issues is still needed to raise the profile, and urgency, of these issues for national governments.

Recommendation 5: Sustained support is needed for financial and human resources, and data collection and knowledge management. Support for analysis of existing data is also a critical need, including use of datasets like population censuses that are highly relevant but tend not to be applied to environment or sustainable development issues.

Recommendation 6: There is a need for country level initiatives and incentives for greater coordination not only within government agencies and UNCTs, but also between the two.

Recommendation 7: Greater support to governments and UNCTs is needed to build capacity within ministries to address sustainable development themes effectively at the individual, the institutional and systemic level (e.g. through training, participation in international conferences, advocacy on the issues). Given the wide substantive range of sustainable development, capacity building needs to target ministries beyond those that are generally tasked with it to enable an integrated three-dimension approach.

Recommendation 8: The UN System, through the undg, may wish to consider the feasibility of developing a strategy to inform UNCTs about decisions at international fora and their actionable developments/ conclusions.

4. CONCLUSION

The survey response highlighted a number of key areas that warrant further consideration and action.

A significant challenge for Rio+20 and beyond is that countries and UNCTs mainly perceive sustainable development as an environmental issue with emerging links to the economic sectors and somewhat weaker links to the social dimension of sustainable development. Hence, greater effort is needed to better balance the social, economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development initiatives.

Support for the development of coordination mechanisms for UNCTs and governments – and between the two – around these issues are needed to create fora where multi-sectoral viewpoints can be better balanced.

A lack of clear data, indicators and outcomes to inform sustainable development activities was noted as a challenge; as was a lack of up-to-date information on international conference decisions and their actionable implications at the country level.

ANNEX A: EXAMPLES OF UNCT SUPPORT FOR GREEN ECONOMY ACTIVITIES FROM UNDG TT SURVEY

Green economy or growth strategies; consultations, briefings, papers, workshops on green economy	Valuation of ecosystems; economic-environmental analyses	Pricing; taxes; revenue collection; green accounting; market based instruments, including CDM	Clean production; 'Greening' of value chain	Legislation; removal of barriers	Social dimension addressed: poverty eradication, jobs
<p><u>Egypt</u> Support to develop a national strategy for green economy. The first consultation workshop was held late 2010 to discuss the initiation process for a green economy strategy. However, the recent political developments in Egypt have delayed the process.</p> <p><u>Malawi</u> Support for holding consultative meetings and briefings on the UNCSO / Rio+20 / Green Economy, towards preparation of the National Report for Rio+20</p> <p><u>Moldova</u> UNDP Moldova is supporting the Ministry of Environment in elaborating a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) including a list of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as response to the country's accession to the Copenhagen Accord with a concrete emission target. The support involved policy advice and technical assistance in elaborating the draft strategy, setting up and inter-ministerial coordination body to guide the elaboration of the strategy, and stakeholder consultation.</p>	<p><u>Armenia</u> The Government requested technical assistance and a pilot study selecting and using the appropriate methodology of economic valuation of ecosystem services to be undertaken either locally in a selected ecological hotspot or nationally for a sector. The purpose was to generate knowledge and information that is directly relevant to the elaboration of the next phase of the Sustainable Development Programme and national poverty reduction processes.</p> <p>Economic valuation of climate change impact on the economy of Armenia was supported, particularly in the forest, agriculture, water and energy sectors.</p> <p><u>Burkina Faso</u> The UNCT provided consultants to conduct economic-environmental</p>	<p><u>Albania</u> Support interventions aiming to accelerate the market development of Solar Water Heating (SWH) in Albania. Legislation approximation with EU directives in the area of renewable energy aiming at both SWH obligations and tax incentives.</p> <p>For the first time, the UNCT is supporting Protected Areas governance in Albania, with special emphasis on pilot revenue generation and business planning.</p> <p>UNCT supported the Albania Policy Paper on Carbon Finance. The aim of this document is to competitively maximize the effective development of the potentials of Albania in the Clean Development Mechanism and carbon finance, while minimizing transaction costs and contributing to the sustainable development of the</p>	<p><u>Albania</u> In the framework of cleaner production promotion in Albania, the UNCT is providing support to complete a policy assessment and development of a National Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP) strategy. Government officials and relevant national stakeholders are trained in RECP policy concepts, instruments and strategies.</p> <p><u>Colombia</u> The UNCT has worked with coffee growers to help them mainstream biodiversity and environmental considerations along their productive value chain.</p> <p><u>Honduras</u> The UNCT has built capacities and promoted productive practices and businesses compatible with biodiversity conservation, such as biodiversity-friendly and organic coffee</p>	<p><u>Albania</u> Legislation approximation with EU directives in the area of renewable energy was supported by the UNCT.</p> <p><u>Belarus</u> Under the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program Technical Assistance (ESMAP 1 TA) programme entitled "Belarus: Renewable Energy Legal and Regulatory Framework Harmonization with the EU", the draft Renewable Energy Law was reviewed and recommendations, including on barriers to deployment, were provided. Belarusian counterparts will use these findings to inform the drafting of the secondary renewable energy legislations, including biomass-based district heating.</p> <p>Improvement of the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG)</p>	<p><u>Armenia</u> The government requested technical assistance and a pilot study selecting and using the appropriate methodology of economic valuation of ecosystems services. The consultancy will facilitate the transfer of knowledge and competence to the National Group of Experts and to other key stakeholders on ecosystem services valuation and policy-making with a focus on poverty reduction and ecosystem degradation. Special attention is expected to be given to the mining sector. With government approval, the volume of the mining industry is expected to increase twofold in upcoming 3 to 5 year time period, which would mean a further rise in ecosystem disruptions.</p> <p><u>Belarus</u> Upon request, the UNCT implemented the Social Infrastructure Retrofitting Project, where pupils, teachers, doctors and patients in 745 social sector buildings across Belarus received improved heating and lighting services. (Heat consumption was reduced by 50%; electricity consumption by 15%; with project-associated CO2 emission reductions of 40,000 tons/year.</p> <p>The UNCT is also implementing the Post-Chernobyl Recovery Project. The project objective is to provide</p>

Green economy or growth strategies; consultations, briefings, papers, workshops on green economy	Valuation of ecosystems; economic-environmental analyses	Pricing; taxes; revenue collection; green accounting; market based instruments, including CDM	Clean production; 'Greening' of value chain	Legislation; removal of barriers	Social dimension addressed: poverty eradication, jobs
<p>UNEP initiated work on green economy with a study on ecological agriculture. Follow up support is planned for 2011 starting with a joint UNEP/UNDP workshop on green economy/low emission development, to kick off a national dialogue in this regard. This is closely linked with the elaboration of the new National Environment Strategy, which aims to support the principles of sustainable development through green economic development.</p> <p>Namibia The Host Government requested to be part of the consultative workshops through which the concept of green economy is being discussed. Also asked to be part of an advisory panel and other working groups on the country preparations for Rio+20. UNDP attended the national consultative workshop held in July and gave a presentation to share lessons from South Africa on Green Economy.</p> <p>Panama Support was provided to the Rio+20 national preparatory process through meetings with the Government and civil society. Briefings and technical support on Green Economy were delivered, as</p>	<p>analyses at the national level (cotton and mines).</p> <p>Panama Some UNCT agencies are implementing projects that support the valuation of ecosystem services in order to enhance natural resources management (example: project in Volcan Baru).</p>	<p>country.</p> <p>Dominican Republic UNDP provided support on behalf of the UNCT on analysing investment and financing flows for adaptation and mitigation in key sectors (water, tourism and energy), which also identified potential policy measures.</p> <p>Honduras The UNCT worked with the financial sector to develop and extend new financial products that will generate substantial increased lending to biodiversity-friendly small, micro- and medium-sized enterprise (SMMEs) for investments that create biodiversity benefits.</p> <p>Romania The UNCT contributed to creating an enabling environment for sustainable protected areas financing and green investments through payment for ecosystem services and market based instruments that can boost local economies.</p>	<p>production, sustainable forest management, artisanal fishing, bee-keeping, community-based ecotourism and eco-friendly energy production.</p> <p>Maldives The UNCT is implementing the National Framework for Solid Waste Management project, which aims to develop and implement appropriate, affordable and sustainable waste management practices throughout the Maldives</p> <p>Mauritius UNIDO-UNEP provided support through the Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Programme. In addition, UNEP supported Sustainable Consumption and Production.</p> <p>Nicaragua UNIDO has provided inputs and advice for the formulation of the National Clean Production Policy.</p>	<p>regulatory framework and efficiency of its enforcement.</p> <p>Maldives The UNCT supported a renewable energy technology project to reduce GHG emission growth rate from fossil fuel, particularly diesel power generation, through the removal of the major barriers to the development and application of renewable energy-based systems that can supplant part of the fossil fuel use in the Maldives.</p> <p>Mauritius The UNCT supported a project to remove barriers to energy efficiency and energy conservation in buildings.</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic Support to development of national and sectoral strategic documents and normative-legal acts that promote introduction of green technologies and regulate sustainable development issues.</p>	<p>the population residing in the Chernobyl affected area with energy efficient and reliable heat and hot water services in order to improve their living environment. Measures resulted in annual savings of about 355,050 megawatt hours/year. The estimated reduction of CO2 emissions attributed to heat and electricity generation is 75,560 tons/year.</p> <p>Bolivia The UNCT provided support in the elaboration of the 2008 National Human Development Report "La Otra Frontera" (The Other Frontier). The report emphasizes economic and development alternatives based on sustainable use of natural resources. The report presents 26 successful cases of environmental services, ecotourism, forestry, bio-commerce and organic agriculture that create jobs while conserving the environment and improving labor standards in the various regions of the country. The report has been presented across the country and has served a basis for discussions with governmental counterparts and other stakeholders.</p> <p>In addition, the Small Grants Program funds approximately 25 initiatives annually to develop local community initiatives to ensure environmental benefits in combination with improvements in peoples living conditions.</p>

Green economy or growth strategies; consultations, briefings, papers, workshops on green economy	Valuation of ecosystems; economic-environmental analyses	Pricing; taxes; revenue collection; green accounting; market based instruments, including CDM	Clean production; 'Greening' of value chain	Legislation; removal of barriers	Social dimension addressed: poverty eradication, jobs
<p>well as on the specific sectoral aspects associated with it.</p> <p><u>Philippines</u> Technical assistance was requested in the formulation of a country position/strategy paper on the Rio+20 themes, highlighting the green economy prospects of the country and recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of the current institutional framework for sustainable development, focusing in the agriculture and fisheries sectors. Among others, FAO is assisting the conduct of Research and Technological Developments to address the above concerns and providing the global and regional perspective. It also provided a resource person who discussed the green economy for agriculture. UNDP Asia Pacific Regional Center, UNEP Regional Office for Asia Pacific and UNIDO also provided resource persons for the National Forum and roundtable discussions.</p> <p><u>Romania</u> The Ministry of Environment and Forests requested UNCT assistance in the preparation for Rio+20 process. The specific activities are still under preparation but essentially in the short term UNDP (on behalf of UNCT) will support</p>		<p><u>Seychelles</u> The UNCT supported a regional Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Capacity Building Project for Sub-Saharan Africa</p> <p><u>Sri Lanka</u> UNOPS supported a programme that builds the capacity of Local Authorities for managing waste facilities and waste collection and increasing revenue collection mechanisms. The UNDP has provided a number of in-kind professional technical advice to the Division of Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Environment to develop a "Green Accounting System" for Sri Lanka.</p> <p><u>Venezuela</u> The UNCT provided advice to Ministries and other public entities, specifically to the Ministry of Electric Energy to: (1) establish a coordination unit for energy efficiency, (2) create a plan of incentives for energy efficiency and</p>	<p><u>Sri Lanka</u> UNIDO was requested to provide technical assistance and training to national policy makers in developing the national Cleaner Production policy and related sectoral policies for tourism, fisheries, health and agriculture. Five training programs on Cleaner Production and several brain storming sessions on the National Cleaner Production policy development were conducted. These policies are now approved as national policies. Also strategies and activity plan for Mission 9 Greening of Industries under Greening Lanka National Plan was developed by the National Cleaner Production Center.</p> <p><u>Uruguay</u> UNEP supports Sustainable Public Procurement Project on sustainable consumption and production.</p> <p><u>Vietnam</u> UNIDO is supporting a number of activities in the field of green industry. UNIDO provides Policy Advice</p>	<p><u>Sri Lanka</u> Support for co-management of fishery resources and draft amendments introduced to the Fisheries Act to support co-management of fishery resources.</p> <p><u>Turkmenistan</u> The UNCT provided assessments of energy policy and related legislation in Turkmenistan.</p>	<p><u>Colombia</u> The UNCT is conducting a study to identify the main potential impacts of climate change on the food prices in the main food-producing regions of the country and how it will impact the poorest people.</p> <p><u>Honduras</u> The UNCT is working with potential biodiversity-friendly small, micro- and medium-sized enterprise (SMMEs) and in partnership with a range of national and international providers of business and technical services to ensure that SMME investments are made efficiently and in a manner that maximizes economic, social and biodiversity/ environmental benefits.</p> <p><u>Indonesia</u> The UNCT is responding to host country requests for green skills development strategy and green jobs mapping.</p> <p><u>Liberia</u> The Government, through WFP, requested technical support to assess level of vulnerability and impact of high commodity prices on the people of Liberia, as well as food assistance targeting households and individuals that are the hardest hit by price shocks, crop failures and flood.</p> <p>The Government requested UNICEF to provide technical support in piloting the Social Cash Transfer Programme in Bomi County. The</p>

Green economy or growth strategies; consultations, briefings, papers, workshops on green economy	Valuation of ecosystems; economic-environmental analyses	Pricing; taxes; revenue collection; green accounting; market based instruments, including CDM	Clean production; 'Greening' of value chain	Legislation; removal of barriers	Social dimension addressed: poverty eradication, jobs
<p>the ministry to organize a nationwide debate with the academia to define the concept of "green economy" as relevant for the Romanian society.</p> <p><u>Saudi Arabia</u> A new project on green economy was launched in 2011 with the Ministry of Economy & Planning and UNDESA to help develop a green economy strategy for the country and support pilot initiatives and strategic partnerships.</p> <p><u>Sri Lanka</u> UNDP supported the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSd), chaired by the President and comprised of the Ministers in charge of major economic development programmes, to prepare the "National Action Plan for the Haritha (Green) Lanka", first released in 2009 by the Presidential Secretariat. It is the "Road Map" of NCSd and it includes 10 key environment thrust areas, namely, Clean Air - Everywhere, Saving the Fauna, Flora and Ecosystems, Meeting the Challenges of Climate Change, Wise Use of the Coastal Belt and the Sea Around, Responsible Use of the Land Resources, Doing Away with the Dumps, Water for All and Always, Green Cities for Health and</p>		<p>alternative sources of energy, (3) evaluate potential benefits derived from the implementation of programs for voluntary reductions of emissions; and (4) proposed potential incentives supporting the financial sustainability of the national energy system.</p> <p><u>Vietnam</u> Support is being designed to help the Trade and Industry sector develop low carbon/GHG emission policies and market.</p>	<p>on Environmental and Waste management. The Ministry of Industry and Trade Action Plan for Climate Change resulted in a number of concrete Green Industry programmes, each demonstrating specific policy approaches.</p> <p><u>Zambia</u> Support for the establishment of a national cleaner production centre to improve environmental performance of industry in Zambia</p>		<p>programme targets households that are extremely poor and consists exclusively of children, elderly people, people with disabilities, or people living with HIV and AIDS, who cannot benefit from labour-based interventions like public works or credit schemes and are unable to fend for themselves. The objectives of the programme are to reduce poverty, increase school enrolment rates and improve the nutritional status in the most vulnerable households.</p> <p><u>Maldives</u> The UNCT is building capacity in and mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management (SLM). The goal of this project is to create urban, agricultural, forest and other terrestrial land uses that are sustainable and to establish systems that maintain ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and services while contributing directly to the environmental, economic and social well-being of the country.</p> <p><u>Mauritius</u> The UNCT is providing support through a project on Migration and Environmental Change, which includes providing assessments and implementing pilot green businesses for vulnerable groups affected by environmental change.</p> <p><u>Romania</u> The UNCT is supporting the development of an enabling environment for a better social re-integration of former convicts and facilitation of ex-convicts access to</p>

Green economy or growth strategies; consultations, briefings, papers, workshops on green economy	Valuation of ecosystems; economic-environmental analyses	Pricing; taxes; revenue collection; green accounting; market based instruments, including CDM	Clean production; 'Greening' of value chain	Legislation; removal of barriers	Social dimension addressed: poverty eradication, jobs
<p>Prosperity, Greening the Industries, Knowledge for Right Choices.</p> <p><u>Ukraine</u> The UNCT gave a detailed presentation on green economy. The UNCT also provided Information and focused on knowledge transfer.</p> <p><u>Vietnam</u> The UNCT (through the UNDP) is providing technical assistance to the Government/ Ministry of Planning and Investment, which is tasked to formulate a Green Growth Strategy (GGS), to be completed by June 2012. Support includes scoping to define objectives, drafting, undertaking essential studies to define targets, and consultations, for the GGS.</p>					<p>labor market through training for green jobs.</p> <p><u>Uruguay</u> FAO is piloting the project "Ecosystem –based Approach to Living Aquatic Resources Management", which aims to transform the utilization of Uruguay's fisheries resources into sustainable production systems through the integration of ecosystem-related principles and concepts into national legal and planning frameworks that, in turn, would contribute to a reduction in the loss of biodiversity and an increase in social well-being. As part of a regional programme, UNIDO is increasing energy access by providing sustainable and affordable energy services based on renewable energy resources.</p>

ANNEX B: EXAMPLES OF UNCT SUPPORT FOR IFSD ACTIVITIES FROM UNDG TT SURVEY⁴

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>Armenia Starting in 2008 UNDP helped foster the establishment of the National Council for Sustainable Development, which has had four meetings under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>UNDP supported the government on DRR related issues. UNDP introduced the concept of DRR in Armenia and promoted its development, as well as DRR supported functions of the recently established DRR National Platform.</p> <p>Belarus The World Bank facilitated Belarus's international cooperation in the suppression of illegal forest utilization and timber trade. The Belarus work plan has six key areas including improvement of the system of forest management and utilization and recording of forest products.</p> <p>Burkina Faso The UNCT has support audits of the Permanent Secretariat of the National Council for Environment and Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Burundi The host government requested the UNCT to provide support in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action. The UNCT helped set up the Protection Civil, a National Platform for Disaster Reduction and Management and provided equipment and helped advocate for additional resources.</p>	<p>Albania UNCT supported the Albania Policy Paper on Carbon Finance. The document explores ways to competitively maximize the effective development of the potential of Clean Development Mechanisms and carbon finance, while minimizing transaction costs and contributing to the sustainable development of the country.</p> <p>Under the framework of cleaner production promotion, support is provided to complete a policy assessment and develop a National Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP) strategy.</p> <p>The UNCT has supported the implementation of the National Ozone Depleting Substances Phase-Out Plan and preparation of the Hydro chlorofluorocarbons Phase-Out Management Plan.</p> <p>In the health sector, a Strategy for the Climate Change and its impact on the health of population was drafted.</p> <p>Several initiatives triggered by the work of the UNCT, such as use of the plastic bags, removal of junkyards and child led environmental education, are now being considered by the Government of Albania while preparing some of their policies. The UNCT promotes corporate responsibility and accountability through a National Action Plan for a sectoral approach to corporate social responsibility in Albania.</p> <p>Armenia Support for DRR National Strategy is in process. National Disaster Observatory strategy and action plan developed</p>	<p>Albania The UNCT supports the development of capacities at the sub-national level to integrate the management of environmental sustainability and resource efficiency in sub-national development strategies.</p> <p>Government officials and relevant national stakeholders are trained in Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP) policy concepts, instruments and strategies.</p> <p>In the framework of South East Europe Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation, the UN supported the preparation of Albania's needs assessment report in order to analyze DRR capacities at both local and national levels, their gaps and needs, and respective recommendations. In doing so, the UNCT has consulted closely to ensure that general efforts related to DRRs also encompass other areas of UNCT expertise, such as heritage protection. Recent floods in northern Albania indicated the need for further focus on DRR. The assistance of the UN agencies included psycho-social support for women and children who suffered from the post traumatic symptoms of floods, that has aimed to build capacities and local structures to support these kind of interventions and to empower the existing mental health structures. In addition a disaster preparedness response including emergency medical services, training, rapid assessment procedures, and emergency plan for hospitals was formulated.</p> <p>Armenia Capacity Development in DRR System of Armenia conducted, recommendations provided.</p> <p>Belarus UNDP strengthened national capacity for sustainable development at local level, including though the activities such as developing a</p>	<p>Albania The UNCT implemented a pilot initiative that aims to identify and implement adaptation measures in one of the most vulnerable areas of the country. As a result, climate change adaptation was integrated in the development of sectoral strategies for the target region and the relevant commune plans, being the vehicle for coordinated support among local and central institutions.</p> <p>The UNCT also supports the development of capacities at the sub-national level to integrate the management of environmental sustainability and resource efficiency in the sub-national development strategies.</p> <p>Armenia Gender, Climate Risk Management, Public awareness and education components are in the process of being included in the DRR strategy.</p> <p>Burkina Faso The host government request support for integrating environmental sustainability in the development planning process. In response, the UNCT provided support for the development of a guide for the integration of the environmental challenges in sectoral policies made available to consultants for the realization of economic-environmental analyses at the</p>

⁴ The table combines replies to several of the questions in the Survey questionnaire. Some examples may also appear of on the table of green economy examples derived from the survey responses.

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p><u>Djibouti</u> Support was given for a comprehensive disaster profile of the country, which provided the basis for and led to the drafting and adoption by the council of ministers and issuance of a presidential decree establishing a legal and institutional framework for disaster risk management.</p> <p><u>Dominican Republic</u> The UNCT supported the establishment of a technical inter-institutional platform to discuss, analyze and advise on climate change issues. It also provided technical and financial support to strengthen the Climate Change and Clean Development Mechanism National Council.</p> <p><u>Egypt</u> UNDP provided support for the establishment of a crisis management and emergency preparedness unit at the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC), Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p><u>Guinea Bissau</u> UNDP is currently providing technical and financial assistance to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finances and Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Integration in order to produce an Aid Coordination Policy aimed at setting up an efficient and effective aid for sustainable development coordination mechanism.</p> <p><u>Haiti</u> The UNCT has provided technical assistance in some key coordination areas. A case in point is the coordinated support provided to the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission (IHRC), the strategic planning and coordination body co-chaired by Prime Minister Jean-Max Bellerive and former U.S. President William J. Clinton, to help the government determine recovery priorities and ensure greater coherence and</p>	<p><u>Belarus</u> The World Bank is providing technical assistance to the Forest Policy Note and to support the preparation of the Belarus Forestry Strategic Plan until 2030 – ongoing. It is also developing the National Strategy Concept for Reduction of GHG Emissions and justification of the expediency of the Kyoto Protocol ratification by Belarus.</p> <p>The UNCT produced a Note on Agricultural Productivity and Competitiveness Impact of State Support and Market Intervention (2009), which takes a look at productivity of Belarus' agricultural sector, international competitiveness of crop and livestock production, the state regulatory and fiscal support system for agriculture and suggests measures to improve the sector's performance.</p> <p><u>Burkina Faso</u> Support was provided for the development of the strategy for accelerated growth and sustainable development (SCADD): development of the terms of reference, diagnosis, prioritization, and sustainability indicator matrices.</p> <p><u>Colombia</u> The UNCT is supporting the implementation of the Montreal Protocol with the public (policy and legislation design) and private sector (technology transformation). It is also supporting the Colombian Strategy on Energy Efficiency.</p> <p>The UNCT helping the government in the definition and implementation of the Low Emissions Development Strategy.</p> <p>Experiences and good practices were shared in strategic environmental assessment for mining with the national planning department, the Ministry of Mining, the Ministry of environment and civil society organizations.</p> <p><u>Dominican Republic</u> Technical and financial support for the development of a National Climate Change Policy and guidelines, for the design of LECRDS.</p>	<p>methodological basis for Local Agenda 21 development and recommendations for improving the legal basis for local sustainable development.</p> <p>The World Bank is strengthening institutional capacity for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural policy instruments (under implementation), and national capacity to manage hazardous wastes associated with Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).</p> <p><u>Bolivia</u> The UNDP provided technical assistance to the Bolivian Climate Change negotiation team during 2009 administering funds from multiples donors for a project aimed at building capacities and ensuring an adequate participation of Bolivia in the international climate change negotiations.</p> <p>The Bolivian team negotiating CC is the same team that participates in the international meetings regarding sustainable development, biodiversity and land degradation and will participate in Rio+20. The UNDP is continuing to support capacity building in the area of negotiation supporting various specific activities in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Currently the UNDP is supporting a project co-financed by UNDESA to support multi-stakeholder consultations for the Rio+20 conference.</p> <p>Preparedness and Response technical capacities are being provided to the Civil Defense Vice-ministry and sectorial Ministries such as Health, Education, Rural Development and Hydric Resources through the improvement of coordination and information management to strengthen the humanitarian working groups of food and agriculture, shelter, health, education, water and early recovery issues. This effort also reaches the Departmental Governments of Santa Cruz, Beni, La Paz and Cochabamba. With the most important international humanitarian NGOs a Humanitarian Network is being set in place.</p> <p><u>Burkina Faso</u> Support to the designing of the institutional capacity development plan for risks and opportunities related to climate change management. Training of a network of professionals on the use of</p>	<p>national level (cotton and mines)</p> <p><u>Colombia</u> The UNCT collaborated with local coffee growers to help them mainstream biodiversity and environmental considerations in their productive value chain.</p> <p>UNDP is supporting the government to mainstream adaptation to climate change considerations within the integral risk management strategy.</p> <p><u>Dominican Republic</u> The UNCT supported the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation in risk management plans and at local level.</p> <p><u>Egypt</u> Technical assistance was provided to integrate global environment issues into national sustainable development strategies.</p> <p><u>Honduras</u> UNDP supported the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation and sustainable use of natural resources in different productive sectors, based on projects financed mainly by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and implemented in collaboration with the host government. Activities were developed, including: Support for biodiversity conservation in productive landscapes by strengthening the processes of territorial planning and focusing on environmental sustainability and resilience to climatic events (considering that Honduras is highly vulnerable to climatic events and natural disasters). This is carried out</p>

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>efficiency in projects' allocation and financing. The UNCT has played an instrumental role in the establishment of this Commission, not only by providing technical advice on its role and structure, but also by seconding several experts, for instance in aid coordination, DRR and communications, and technical staff.</p> <p>In October, cholera struck Haiti, which had no prior experience with the disease. The government's Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) became the coordinating body where technical "clusters" and partners met to plan the response effort. They also coordinated extensive efforts in logistics and distribution systems throughout the country. Agencies and clusters co-located focal points in the EOC.</p> <p>Honduras Until recently, the country's environmental sector was relatively weak, which had made it difficult to promote effective inter-institutional coordination. An exception has been the area of disaster risk management, where a national system for DRR has been created with the support of the UN system. Recently, work has been taken up in the area of climate change, in which UNDP is supporting the government's inter-institutional committee on climate change, created in 2010.</p> <p>Kazakhstan After a series of natural disasters in the region, Kazakhstan's Ministry of Emergency Situations appealed to UNDP to assist. Within the framework of joint projects a National Plan for training in emergencies was developed, and a Regional Centre for Emergency Situations in Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan was established.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan</p>	<p>Egypt Support was requested to develop a national strategy for green economy. The first consultation workshop was held late 2010 to discuss the initiation process for a green economy strategy. However, the recent political developments in Egypt have delayed the process.</p> <p>Guinea Bissau UNDP has given technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in order to produce several green policies and strategies such as "Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan", "National Environmental Management Plan - 2004-2014", "National Action Plan against Deforestation and Desertification", "National Forestry Policy Paper" and "Water and Sanitation Policy Paper" (under finalization).</p> <p>Haiti The UNCT has advocated and contributed to the development of sector strategies coordinated by the Interim Haiti Recovery Commission and/or the Government of Haiti. Good examples are the health strategy supported by PAHO/WHO, the Agricultural Investment Plan, produced by the Ministry of Agriculture with FAO's support, and support to the elaboration of a seismic risk reduction strategy by UNDP.</p> <p>Indonesia Provided technical guidance in the form of strategies and guidelines for disease prevention and control.</p> <p>Kazakhstan UNDP supported the development of the national concept for adapting to climate change.</p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic Support to develop national and sectoral strategic documents and normative-legal acts that promote introduction of green technologies and regulate</p>	<p>spatial data for the management of disaster.</p> <p>Support for the establishment and training of environmental cell in ministerial departments, regions and private companies.</p> <p>Colombia During the restructuring of the new Ministry of Environment, the UNCT shared the Peruvian experience for the creation of a ministry of environment.</p> <p>The UNCT also working with them in the definition of an adequate institutional arrangement for the implementation of the Low Emissions Development Strategy.</p> <p>Support was also provided to analyze what could be considered an adequate institutional arrangement for mining (two workshops were conducted on this issue).</p> <p>Haiti Different UN agencies have seconded a number of short, medium and long-term national and international experts in governmental institutions providing technical support on environment, DRR, climate change, WASH, energy (Bio-gas and other clean energies).</p> <p>Honduras The Tegucigalpa Municipality requested support to improve the local capacities for responding to disaster and for disaster prevention. The UNCT supported the municipality to design and implement an early warning system against landslides and to create a new local law that regulates construction in the city. Currently the National Designated Authority has supported the Secretariat of Natural Resources and the municipality in the implementation of a project of adaptation to climate change in urban areas.</p> <p>Indonesia Financial and technical support were provided to build the capacity in the health sector such as health system strengthening, international health regulations, minimum core capacity for national health security, capacity and infra-structure development for DRR and</p>	<p>by placing emphasis on local participation, with the objective of using the local-level experiences to influence decisions taken by the national government.</p> <p>UNDP is working to incorporate the approach of DRR and climate change adaptation in public investments (with the Secretariat of Finances/SEFIN) and in national and sub-national land regulation (with Secretariat of Finances/SEPLAN and local governments).</p> <p>Kazakhstan A UNDP-Ministry of Environmental Protection joint project introduces the principles of sustainable development into country policies.</p> <p>The UNCT also supports a project on Integrating climate change issues into national policies, in which the concept of transitioning to a low-carbon development (before 2050) is developed and the concept of adaptation to climate change is introduced.</p> <p>Liberia UNDP supported mainstreaming environment, climate change and sustainable development concerns in the ongoing drafting of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS II) process.</p> <p>Malawi Support provided through the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, which advances sustainable development through integrating poverty - environment issues in national planning and decision</p>

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>A coordination mechanism for activities related to promoting sustainable development at the level of the Kyrgyz Parliament was established within the framework of a special Memorandum adopted between the Parliament and UNDP.</p> <p>The UNCT provided support to create an inter-governmental sectoral coordination mechanism within the scope of individual projects, conduct round table and workshops to address issues of common concern, and provide inputs on strategic documents.</p> <p>The UNCT also supported the establishment and functioning of the National Commission of Implementation of the MDGs, the National Commission on Strategic Development, and the National Commission on Climate Change issues.</p> <p>Liberia To ensure consolidation of peace and greater participation of women in peace making, conflict resolution and management, UNWOMEN and the UN Theme Group on Gender supported the establishment and operations of the Coordinating Secretariat for UNSC R1325 (on Women, Peace and Security). (Liberia is one of the few countries with a national action plan on R1325 and a coordinating secretariat.)</p> <p>UNDP provided technical backstopping and facilitated meetings and coordination between Government of Liberia departments. It also provided financial and technical support for the National Climate Change Secretariat (NCCS).</p> <p>FAO since 2005 has provided both technical and financial support to the Government to strengthen coordination in the agriculture sector, and prepared</p>	<p>sustainable development issues.</p> <p>Support to amend/streamline legislation in the areas of DRR and environment (land degradation, uranium tailings, biodiversity etc.), to address existing gaps and ensure that these are in line with universally recognized international standards.</p> <p>Liberia The Government requested WFP to provide technical inputs towards the development of various national strategy documents including; the Liberia Agriculture Sector Investment Program, National Food and Nutrition Strategy.</p> <p>Through UNDP, the UNCT provided support for the development of a rural and renewable energy master plan.</p> <p>With funding from UNDP BCPR, a national disaster management policy has been drafted and validated and is awaiting endorsement by the legislature. Four regional disaster data bases have been set up. A national contingency plan and preparedness guide was developed and is now in use.</p> <p>Madagascar In response to the request of the Ministry of Water, the UNCT has supported the development of the master plan of water to provide a reliable database to guide decisions on the sustainable management of water, the optimal use of water resources and the promotion of investments in the water sector.</p> <p>Also supported were: updating the Policy and Strategy on National Sanitation (PSNA); the development of policy frameworks and document planning in the environment sector (the National Environmental Policy, the Environmental Action Plan, environmental programs); the implementation of policy framework and advice for promoting sustainable biofuel; the elaboration and</p>	<p>response, and maternal and child health and nutrition activities.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan The UNCT supported the development and adoption of a Concept Note on Kazakhstan's transition to sustainable development, and created the Commission on Sustainable Development. As part of the project, an extensive programme for capacity building of key state bodies was carried out.</p> <p>Fundraising was provided for implementation of technical projects in such areas as energy efficiency in buildings, promotion of renewable energy sources, capitalization of resources for nature protection activities, potential enhancement for management of management of non-food wastes, including those that envision decrease of greenhouse gas emissions. (Capacity building trainings, legal reform, public information and education campaigns).</p> <p>Liberia UNWOMEN continues to strengthen institutional capacity for decentralization of coordination and extension services including the establishment of rural women structures, assessment of capacities of women's groups and organizations, and establishment and strengthening of women's association in informal cross border trade.</p> <p>The Ministry of Education requested UNESCO to provide technical support for revising its curriculum for primary and secondary schools. UNESCO was invited to conduct a stakeholders' training workshop on Education for Sustainable Development, which considered the preservation of the environment.</p> <p>The Government requested WFP to provide technical support for conducting studies/situational analysis including capacity assessment in Disaster Risk Management and Preparedness Capacity, and Nation-wide Food Security and Nutrition Surveys and Capacity building of the Food Security Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>Assistance was provided for the revitalization of the Convention on International Trade for Endangered Species (CITES) Scientific Authority.</p> <p>A reporting template was developed for country</p>	<p>making. UNDP-led national climate change efforts also contributed to mainstreaming climate change issues in national sectoral planning. A full-time International Technical Adviser on Climate Change, Environment and Natural resources Management funded through UNDP is placed in the Ministry of Development Planning and Cooperation to advise Government.</p> <p>Maldives The UNCT provide support to ensure that the principles of sustainable development and poverty reduction are mainstreamed in the national development plan. Aspects of Climate Change Adaptation Planning have been included in the 7th Draft National Development Plan.</p> <p>A project, "Ecosystem-based Conservation of Globally Significant Biological Diversity in the Maldives' Baa Atoll", reviewed the 7th National Development Plan to ensure that biodiversity concerns were well integrated. The UNCT is also implementing a project on Integrating Climate Change Risks into Resilient Island Planning in the Maldives (2010-2014).</p> <p>Another project's objective is to support the government in integrating DRR in the National Building Code and Compliance Documents. Expected outputs will be 2nd edition of Maldivian National Building Code, Compliance Documents and roadmap to strengthen the implementation of National Building Code and Compliance Documents.</p>

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>grounds for what is currently the Programme Monitoring and Coordination Unit at the Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>The Government of Liberia requested the UNCT to respond to the Cote d'Ivoire refugee crisis. UNHCR coordinated the response as part of the Liberia Refugee Repatriation and Resettlement Commission (LRRRC) The Government of Liberia and the humanitarian community had put in place a well-defined coordination structure from the time the country was experiencing a complex humanitarian emergency situation.</p> <p>Madagascar Support the establishment and strengthening of institutions for coordination and implementation of National Environment Policy (National Council for the Environment, National Office of Environment, Ministry of Environment, etc.) Support the establishment and strengthening of institutions for coordination and promotion of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)</p> <p>Malawi Support for holding consultative meetings and briefings on the UNCSD / Rio+20 / Green Economy, towards preparation of the National Report for Rio+20</p> <p>UNDP has supported the Department of Disaster Management Affairs since 2006 in coordinating, mainstreaming and building capacity on disaster risk management (DRM) at national and district level. At the moment, UNDP is supporting the development of the national DRM Policy.</p> <p>Maldives The UNCT supported the first renewable</p>	<p>implementation of the Management Plan for the Elimination of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) under the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>Maldives Support was provided on the formulation of the national development plan, and the development of the results framework for programming, monitoring, and budgeting purposes.</p> <p>The UNCT also supported the government in the preparation of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), the formulation of the Strategic National Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation and DRR, the development of the Draft Disaster Management Bill of the Maldives, the development of DRR Sector Plan for Manifesto Strategic Action Plan 2009-2013, and the development of community-based disaster preparedness plans in 37 Islands across 7 Atolls as well as the National Tourism Sector Disaster Management Plan.</p> <p>Mauritius UNDP supported the development of the Mauritius National Sustainable Development policy and strategy (this plan will guide both physical and environmental management for the next 10 years), the Sustainable Integrated Development Plan for the island of Rodrigues, as well as the Climate Adaptation Policy, Strategy and Programmes and the Energy Policy Reform</p> <p>Mexico UNDP provided the Government of Mexico support in preparing a National Adaptation Policy and its implementation plan.</p> <p>Moldova UNDP is supporting the Ministry of Environment in elaborating a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). The support involved policy advice and technical assistance in elaborating the draft strategy, setting up an inter-ministerial coordination body to guide the elaboration of the strategy, and stakeholder consultation. This is</p>	<p>negotiators to disseminate information about latest updates of international negotiations in the three Rio Conventions.</p> <p>Other requested technical assistance included training of technical staff of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Liberia Institute for Geographic Information and Statistics and the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in the following areas: data collection, analysis and management and in lowlands development and water management skills.</p> <p>Madagascar The UNCT built the capacity in water and sanitation by supporting the establishment and strengthening of institutions for coordination and promotion of Integrated Water Resources Management.</p> <p>In partnership with the National Unit on Ozone and the Union of Refrigeration in Madagascar, supported the training of technicians in the fisheries sector to reduce gas leakage, led an information campaign, distributed equipment to customs officials to facilitate identification of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and provided materials to recover and recycle HCFCs in refrigeration.</p> <p>Maldives The UNCT provided support on Building Capacity in and Mainstreaming of Sustainable Land Management (SLM).- The goal of this project is to create urban, agricultural, forest and other terrestrial land uses that are sustainable and to establish systems that maintain ecosystem stability, integrity, functions and services while contributing directly to the environmental, economic and social well-being of the country.</p> <p>On-going support is being provided to build the capacity of the newly established Office of the Programmes and Projects.</p> <p>Mauritius The UNCT is implementing a project on Capacity Building for Sustainable Land Management (including Rodrigues). It is also providing support to prepare a National Implementation Plan as part of the</p>	<p>Moldova Support was provided to integrate disaster and climate risks in local development planning processes.</p> <p>Namibia UNDP is supporting two constituencies with Disaster Risk Management tools and materials as part of the integrated dry land development programme, which is aiming to mainstream dryland development issues in the context of the UNCCD.</p> <p>Nicaragua UNFPA is supporting the preparation phase of the humanitarian response to mainstream gender issues in the crisis management.</p> <p>Seychelles UNDP is supporting mainstreaming biodiversity management into production sector activities, which aims to develop a Seychelles Sustainable Tourism Label, which was launched on World Tourism Day this year.</p> <p>Sri Lanka Through a joint partnership between UNDP and UNEP, an ecosystem based DRR concept is being promoted through "Integrated Strategic Environment Assessments" where disaster resilient and environmentally sustainable planning is encouraged.</p> <p>Venezuela UNCT has collaborated with a number of public organizations to mainstream MDGs in public planning.</p> <p>Uruguay The Poverty and Environment</p>

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>energy initiative in the country, Renewable Energy Technology Development and Application Project (RETDAP), which has been unique in creating a platform for the government, private sector and donor agencies to interact more broadly on renewable energy issues.</p> <p>Mexico UNDP provided support on institutional coordination on sustainable development and in terms of adaptation to climate change. UNDP facilitated the process with methodologies that encourage better coordination amongst actors. This has also motivated the approach of sub-national authorities, as in the case of Campeche, which is interested in the support that UNDP can provide to guide similar processes at the national level.</p> <p>Moldova With the start of the preparations for Rio+20, the Ministry of Environment approached UNDP expressing interest in reviving the National Sustainable Development Commission, which was set up after the Johannesburg summit but never assumed its functions due to changes in government and changing responsibilities. (The Commission is theoretically subordinated to the State Chancellery.)</p> <p>Namibia Through the sustainable land management programme (SLM), UNDP is providing financial (GEF) and technical support to the six line Ministries that have formed a partnership to integrate and address SLM in an inter-sectoral manner.</p> <p>Nicaragua UNIDO has supported institutional coordination through the formation of the National Center for Clean Production. A National Clean Production Policy was established through public and private</p>	<p>further closely linked with the elaboration of the new National Environment Strategy, which aims to support the principles of sustainable development through green economic development.</p> <p>Request from the Ministry of Environment to prepare a National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (UNDP).</p> <p>Montenegro Currently, the Office for Sustainable Development in cooperation with UNDP is organizing national preparatory consultations process for Rio+20. The report resulting from these consultations (in line with UNCSO recommendations) was submitted to Secretariat by November 1st. This consultation process and conclusions will be used as a first step for amending the existing National Strategy of Sustainable Development and ensuring a more focused document with incorporated principles of “green economy” in the context of sustainable development and poverty reduction.</p> <p>Namibia UNDP is providing support to the Office of the Prime Minister to finalize the Disaster Risk Management Act.</p> <p>Nicaragua UNIDO provided inputs and advice for the formulation of the National Clean Production Policy.</p> <p>UNDP provided inputs for the National Human Development Plan (NHDP) and contributed to the preparation of the National Environmental and Climate Change Strategy (NECCS).</p> <p>Pakistan Support for Climate Change Policy development and for the National Implementation Plan for phase out of Persistent Organic Pollutants (PoPs).</p> <p>Philippines Technical assistance was requested in the formulation of a country position/strategy</p>	<p>project “Enable Activities for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)”..</p> <p>Mexico As part of the Federal National Earthquake Plan (Plan Sismo) OCHA and the Office of the Resident Coordinator will provide technical support to national authorities through capacity-building on how to request international assistance, how best to implement international humanitarian relief according to international guidelines and tools (IASC and the REDLAC) and in line with national mechanisms.</p> <p>UNDP is providing support to the government in the development of Low Emission Capacity Building Programme (LECB).</p> <p>Moldova Support for increasing capacities for disaster and climate risk management, both at the central level (coordination, risk assessment, data generation and dissemination, preparedness, early warning, etc.) and local levels (integration of disaster and climate risks in local development planning processes, risk assessment capacities, identification and implementation of risk reduction measures, etc.) (UNDP).</p> <p>Namibia UNDP is providing support to strengthen capacities within the directorate of disaster risk management to enable effective responses measures during floods, droughts, pests and /or outbreaks of any hazards.</p> <p>Pakistan The UNCT is promoting Public-Private Partnerships to reduce industrial effluent pollution through the transfer of proven technologies. Support is also provided on Capacity development and facilitation to adopt Clean Development Mechanisms and Carbon Trade.</p> <p>In addition, the UNCT is enhancing the capacities of key educational and training institutions and professional bodies for development of human resources for DRR and Response. As a result, communities, vulnerable groups, grassroots</p>	<p>Initiative (UNDP-UNEP) coordinated the engagement of three ministries, the National Planning Office and a Municipal Government to integrate environmental concerns into poverty plans.</p> <p>FAO piloted an Ecosystem-based Approach to Living Aquatic Resources Management, with the goal of transforming the use of Uruguay’s fisheries resources into sustainable production systems through the integration of ecosystem-related principles and concepts into national legal and planning frameworks that, in turn, would contribute to a reduction in the loss of biodiversity and an increase in social well-being.</p> <p>Viet Nam The UN Programme Coordination Group on Sustainable Development (PGC-SD) is supporting the mainstreaming of sustainability in the existing policies. The UN and the PCGs supported a number of important studies focusing on sustainability development assessment, poverty-environment and poverty-climate change nexus.</p>

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>sectors consultation, which led to the implementation of clean production and renewable energy projects for small- and medium-size enterprises.</p> <p>UNDP supported institutional coordination within the Ministry of Environment through the establishment of the National Office for Clean Development Mechanism.</p> <p>Pakistan The UNCT has provided support to strengthen policies, norms (gender/rights based), institutional and coordination mechanisms (UN, CSO forum) for disaster risk management with particular emphasis upon preparedness and response.</p> <p>Romania UNDP supported the elaboration of a Government Order that endorses inter alia the integration of the three Rio commitments under the umbrella of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Coordination of Integration of Environment Protection into the Regional Level Sectoral Policies and Strategies.</p> <p>Sri Lanka UNDP supports the Ministry of Disaster Management: in setting up the Disaster Management Centre and National Disaster Management Coordination Committee (NDMCC) I which the Government, the UN, INGOs, universities, the private sector, and other actors participate. NDMCC is the national platform responding to the Hyogo Framework of Action. It meets on a monthly basis and is chaired by the Secretary of Disaster Management. Activities include joint planning and implementation of disaster management awareness, training, response and risk reduction.</p>	<p>papers on the Rio+20 themes, highlighting the green economy prospects of the country and recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of the current institutional framework for sustainable development, focusing in the agriculture and fisheries sector. Among others, FAO is assisting to address the above concerns and providing the global and regional perspective and provided a resource person who discussed the green economy for agriculture. UNDP, UNEP, and UNIDO also provided resource persons for the National Forum and roundtable discussions.</p> <p>Support was also provided for the development of government policies and guidelines on climate change and health.</p> <p>Romania Assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to revise its National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan, develop Romania's long term Sustainable Development Strategy and improve the governance of the Protected Areas (PAs) System through creating an enabling environment for a sustainable PAs financing and green investments through payment for ecosystem services and market based instruments that can boost local economies. Support for the National Strategy for Sustainable Development as an integrative policy framework of all the Multilateral Environmental Agreements including Rio Conventions.</p> <p>Saudi Arabia New project on green economy launched in 2011 with the Ministry of Economy & Planning and UNDESA to help develop a green economy strategy for the country and support pilot initiatives and strategic partnerships.</p> <p>Sri Lanka UNDP supported the National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), Chaired by the President and comprised of the Ministers in charge of major economic development programmes, to prepare the “National Action Plan for the Haritha (Green) Lanka”, which</p>	<p>organizations and local authorities in high-risk areas will be empowered with resources and capacities to prepare for, respond to and recover from disasters.</p> <p>Philippines A UN Joint Programme (MDG-F) is strengthening the Philippines Institutional Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change.</p> <p>FAO is currently implementing/supporting strengthening Capacities for Climate Risk Management and Disaster Preparedness in selected Provinces of the Philippines.</p> <p>Romania The UNCT is providing assistance to the Ministry of Development and Tourism in strengthening national and local authorities' capacity for energy efficiency (in buildings) policy development and implementation including fuel poverty mitigation.</p> <p>The UNCT is also developing the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and Forests to revise the programmatic documents and implementation framework on mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This support will materialize in the following outputs: (i) revised mitigation component of the Romanian Climate Change Strategy; (ii) adaptation component of the Strategy based on the technical assistance to the MEF relevant staff; (iii) position papers and LULUCF-related materials developed, regarding the Question of Implementation raised by the Expert Review Team on the GHG National Inventory Report 2010; (iv) ongoing impact studies.</p> <p>Support for an internal mechanism for increasing the competencies and credentials of Rio Conventions National Focal Points in order to better participate in the decision-making process regarding convention commitments.</p> <p>Seychelles The UNCT is providing support on (i) Capacity Development for Sustainable Land Management; (ii) Enabling Seychelles to prepare its Second National Communication as a Response to its commitments under the UNFCCC; and (iii) Capacity Development for Improved National & International</p>	

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>Ukraine The Resident Coordinator attended several meetings of the National Council on Sustainable Development established in 2009 and formally chaired by the Prime Minister of Ukraine.</p> <p>To ensure relief assistance and address the flood consequences in Western Ukraine the UNCT facilitated a needs assessment, appeals, and coordination between the international donor community and government.</p> <p>Uruguay The joint project “K” on Territorial Sustainability and Vulnerability reduction (UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO) is supported and aims to strengthen the National System of Response to Climate Change.</p> <p>The Biomass Energy Project (UNDP-GEF) is providing coordination support to three ministries (Industry and Energy, Environment and Agriculture and Forestry) to generate electricity from biomass residues.</p> <p>The National System of Protected Areas (UNDP-GEF) is providing coordination support to the Ministry of Housing, Land Management and Environment, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Tourism and Sports, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the National Planning Office, the University of the Republic, and a number of NGOs. UNDP is also implementing the project Integrated management of the coastal zone to strengthen coordination between the Ministry of Housing, Land Management and Environment, the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ministry of Education and Culture, the National Planning Office, the University</p>	<p>was first released in 2009 by the Presidential Secretariat. It is the “Road Map” of NCSD. The Ministry of Environment proposed to update/improve the Haritha Lanka Action Plan to address emerging needs in the country better and to improve it to the level of a true monitoring tool, aligning it with the “Mahinda Chintana Vision for the Future” and UNDP is in the process of supporting the update.</p> <p>FAO provided support for the development of a policy framework for sustainable fertilizer and soil fertilizer management.</p> <p>Timor Leste The UNCT provided support in the following strategic/policy areas: The first national adaptation to climate change strategy was passed through the Council of Minister; the first national biodiversity strategic action plan will soon be approved; and the initial National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change is underway.</p> <p>Togo Development of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development with an operationalized working plan.</p> <p>Ukraine The UNCT was engaged in, supported and facilitated development of the several drafts of the National Sustainable Development Strategy.</p> <p>Support was provided to the Ministry of Emergencies on the development of the Strategy for Recovery and DRR: Ukraine Floods. A Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Emergencies was signed. A Zero Draft strategy for implementation of the Hyogo framework for Action was developed and 7 project concepts prepared by UNDP in cooperation with UNEP, WMO, FAO and the Ministry of Emergencies.</p> <p>Uruguay FAO contributed to a set of new policies for the adaptation of agriculture to climate change, with the goal of reducing vulnerability and building resilience for the Uruguayan agri-</p>	<p>Environmental Management.</p> <p>Sri Lanka WHO supported capacity building in the health sector, by: i) Strengthening the capacity of National Water Board to deliver in safe water and sanitation initiatives, ii) Strengthening the Ministry of Disaster Management and the Ministry of Health in disaster preparedness and response; iii) Assisting the Ministry of Health on social and financial protection on health financing issues; iv) Coordinating the interagency meeting regarding the environmental health in conflicts and post conflict, v) Supporting the safe refuse disposal initiatives by the UN and NGOs; vi) Strengthening the Ministry of Health in safe removal of hospital waste and infection control; vii) Strengthening the capacity of the Colombo Municipal Council to address environmental health through the social determinants of health projects.</p> <p>UNIDO was requested to provide technical assistance and training to national policy makers in developing the National Cleaner Production Policy and related sectoral policies for tourism, fisheries, health and agriculture. Five training programs on Cleaner Production and several brainstorming sessions on the National Cleaner Production policy development were conducted. These policies are now approved as national policies.</p> <p>As part of a large solid waste management programme, UNOPS supports capacity building of Local Authorities for managing waste facilities and waste collection, along with increasing revenue collection mechanisms.</p> <p>UNDP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Provincial Councils and Local Government, is building the capacity of local government and regional bodies in planning and development.</p> <p>Swaziland The UNCT is building the capacity of the National Disaster Management Agency by providing technical staff support and capacity development of national policy and legislation, DRR strategies and emergency preparedness plans.</p>	

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
<p>of the Republic, and 6 Municipal Governments.</p> <p>Venezuela The UNCT provided advice to the Ministry of Electric Energy on the establishment of a coordination unit for energy efficiency.</p> <p>Zambia The UNCT helped establish the Climate Change Facilitation Unit to coordinate national efforts towards climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>It also assisted with undertaking a comprehensive assessment and recommendations to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of the national (inter-sectoral) early warning system. Development of a web-based information management platform to enhance the sharing of data and information on disaster risk management.</p> <p>Zimbabwe The UNCT provided coordination and capacity building support for sustainable development through the formation of an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Sustainable Development. Support was also provided to undertake a study on the role of various institutions at national and local level and involvement of major groups in the implementation of Agenda21.</p>	<p>ecosystems without compromising the national development potential.</p> <p>Viet Nam The UNCT (through UNDP) provided support to enhance the capacity of the national government and to formulate the Viet Nam National Orientation Strategy on Sustainable Development (Agenda 21).</p> <p>The UN Programme Coordination Group on Sustainable Development (PGC-SD) is supporting the on-going implementation of the Socio-Economic Development Strategy and its associated Plan.</p> <p>The UN (through the UNDP) has been providing technical assistance to Government/ Ministry of Planning and Investment who is tasked to formulate a Green Growth Strategy (GGS), to be completed in June 2012. Support includes scoping to define objectives, drafting, undertaking essential studies to define targets, and consultations, for the GGS.</p> <p>Support is also being designed to help Trade and Industry sector to develop low carbon/GHG emission policies and market. UNIDO is implementing a number of activities in the field of green industry. UNIDO provides Policy Advice on Environmental and Waste management and also provides Policy Advice to the Ministry of Industry and Trade in developing an Action Plan for the National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change.</p> <p>Zambia Support the preparation of the National Environmental Policy, the National Renewable Energy Strategy, and the National Climate Change Response Strategy and Policy.</p> <p>Zimbabwe Support provided to develop the National Sustainable Development Strategy – Zimbabwe’s national response to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2004)-, the National Environmental Policy (officially</p>	<p>Ukraine In the course of 2010 national capacities in disaster preparedness and risk reduction were strengthened through a number of activities organized within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding in support of bilateral cooperation on natural DRR and early recovery signed with the Ministry of Emergencies.</p> <p>Uruguay FAO supports the reorganizing of the Basic Studies and Soils Cartography Department of the General Office of Renewable Natural Resources of the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture and Fishery which stated as one of its most important policies the development and adoption of sustainable practices of natural resources involved in agriculture. An updated soils cartography more accurate and of better quality is needed to improve the decision making oriented to promote and implement soils sustainable management systems.</p> <p>Vietnam The UNCT (through UNDP and FAO) has been supporting the government in building capacity on disaster risk management over the last ten years. The on-going support will continue and target at emerging issues, including developing early warning system, and support disaster risk prevention. The legal framework relating to flood and typhoon prevention and mitigation has been consistently developed and consolidated accordingly. At the same time, the organizational structure to guide, instruct, and implement activities such as prevention, response, and recovery to disasters at all levels have been gradually strengthened. The UNCT has been involved in the process throughout the different phases. The emphasis in the current support is to build local capacity through the implementation of the National Programme on Community Based Disaster Risk Management by working in 6,000 vulnerable/disaster-prone communes/villages and by assisting the government and other partners (especially NGOs) to improve emergency preparedness/ early recovery actions.</p> <p>UN Women, with the Vietnam’s Women Union as a partner, started in 2010 a pilot project “Strengthening women’s response to climate change: empowering</p>	

Coordination	Strategies, Policies, Planning	Capacity building	Mainstreaming
	<p>launched by the Vice-President in 2009), the National Energy Policy, and the Waste Management Strategy.</p> <p>Support for strengthening national capacity for disaster management In Zimbabwe, focusing on institutional capacity needs assessment, updating national strategy and plan on provincial and district disaster management strategies, updating the National Drought Management Strategy.</p> <p>Support provided on legislative and policy, development and implementation processes, Support on National Early Warning Systems</p>	<p>grassroots women to cope with natural disasters”, to promote the role of women at commune level in decision making process on climate change and natural disaster reduction and management actions.</p> <p><u>Zimbabwe</u> Support for Strengthening National Capacity For Disaster Management In Zimbabwe. The project focused on: Institutional capacity needs assessment, updating national strategy and plan on provincial and district disaster management strategies; updating the National Drought Management Strategy. In addition, the UNCT is providing support on legislative and policy, development and implementation processes, as well as support on National Early Warning Systems</p>	

ANNEX C: THE QUESTIONNAIRE

Introduction: UNCTs contributions to the Rio+20 preparation process

The UNDG Task Team on Environmental Sustainability, Climate Change and Rio+20 is collecting practical, representative cases and examples of the UN-system support to countries' efforts in the area of a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication (GE), their institutional framework for sustainable development (IFSD), and their preparedness to address new and emerging issues. Based on the responses, the TT will prepare a synthesis paper for contribution to the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD), or Rio+20.

Examples involving advice, design and implementation of actual policies or strategies, as opposed to stand-alone projects, are preferred. In selecting cases the following can be considered:

- What factors (national policies, donor support, etc.) contributed to success or failure;
- Can this case be replicated or scaled up; and
- What are lessons learnt that might be applicable for other countries.

SURVEY Questions

1. Name of the Country Team
2. Delivering as One country - Pilot/self-starter/neither
3. List of organizations actively participating in the UNCT (including NRAs)
4. Organizational affiliation of the respondent

I. Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Reduction

5. Did your UNCT provide technical, financial or any other type of support to the host country in the area of green economy policies or strategies? Yes /No
6. If yes, who requested the support?
7. If yes, please give detail on the request and the support provided
8. If no, please explain the challenges and obstacles faced that prevented response to the request.

II. Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development

9. Did your Country Team provide support to the host country on issues of institutional coordination on sustainable development? Yes/ No
10. If yes, who was/is your interlocutor in the government?
11. If yes, please provide detail on the type and extent of the support provided (additional material can be emailed to marjolaine.cote@undp.org).
12. If yes, do you think the support provided has been effective? Yes/No

13. If no, please explain the reasons and the challenges that prevented providing this support.

14. Which government planning document does your UNDAF mainly respond to (please check all relevant categories):

- Not relevant (not UNDAF country)
- National Development Plan
- PRSP
- National Sustainable Development Strategy
- Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategy
- Other, please specify

15. How can the UN Country Teams help ensure that normative decisions made at the international conferences and summits are better reflected in the UNDAF and other planning documents?

III. New and Emerging Issues

At the first Rio+20 Preparatory Meeting (17th – 19th May, New York), a number of new and emerging challenges were identified by governments and stakeholders alike. There is a concern that inaction on climate change, growing world population, fluctuating food and fuel prices, the financial crisis, and other modern global events may lead to increased conflicts and security issues in the context of sustainable development, namely food, water, health, energy and biodiversity insecurity.

16. In this context, did your UNCT provide assistance to the host country to strengthen resilience to shocks emanating from new and emerging challenges (e.g. develop early warning system, improve emergency preparedness, or support disaster risk reduction and prevention)? Yes/No

17. If yes, who requested the support?

18. If yes, please give detail on the request received and type and extent of the support provided.

19. If no, please explain the challenges and obstacles faced that prevented a response to the request.

20. Are UN agencies in your host country coordinating their response to new and emerging issues?

21. If yes, please describe successful elements of this coordination.

22. If no, what are the constraints to improved coordination and to scaling up successful pilot interventions??

IV. General questions

23. Could the UN system improve its service delivery in the context of the above themes at the country level?
Yes No

24. If yes, which changes does your Country Team suggest?

Thank you very much for taking the time to complete this survey. The Task Team will prepare a synthesis paper based on the responses received to contribute to the preparatory process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD).

ANNEX D: UNCTs THAT RESPONDED TO THE SURVEY (57)

Africa

Burkina Faso³
Burundi^{1, 3}
Central African Republic^{1, 3}
Congo Brazzaville
Guinea Bissau^{3, 4}
Liberia^{1, 3}
Madagascar^{1, 3}
Malawi³
Mauritania^{1, 3}
Namibia
Rwanda^{2, 3}
Swaziland¹
Togo^{1, 3}
Zambia³
Zimbabwe¹

Arab States

Djibouti³
Egypt¹
Libya¹
Saudi Arabia
Sudan^{1, 3}
Tunisia
UAE

Asia-Pacific

Cambodia^{1, 3}
Indonesia
Maldives⁴
Mauritius and Seychelles^{1, 4}
Pakistan²
Philippines¹
Samoa^{1, 3, 4}
Sri Lanka¹
Thailand¹
Timor Leste^{3, 4}
Viet Nam^{1, 2}

Europe and Central Asia

Albania^{1, 2}
Armenia
Belarus¹
Georgia
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyz Republic¹
Moldova
Montenegro¹
Romania
Russian Federation
Turkmenistan
Ukraine

Latin America and the Caribbean

Belize⁴
Bolivia
Colombia¹
Dominican Republic⁴
Haiti^{1, 3, 4}
Honduras
Mexico
Nicaragua¹
Panama¹
Peru
Uruguay^{1, 2}
Venezuela

¹ Provided UNCT-wide coordinated response (27)

² DaO countries: (5)

³ Least Developed Country (17)

⁴ Small Island Developing State (8)