

JOINT PROGRAMME DOCUMENT

Country: Various

Programme Title: Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building Towards Rio+20 and Beyond

Joint Programme Outcome(s):

Enhancing Readiness, Engagement and Dialogue in The Netherlands Partner Countries Leading up to the Rio+20 Conference

Supporting Countries through Advisory Services on Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

Promoting integration of green economy in the context of sustainable development as a key element of One UN and UN Country Team programming

<p>Programme Duration: Dec 2011-June 2014</p> <p>Anticipated start/end dates:</p> <p>Fund Management Option(s): (Parallel, pooled, pass-through, combination)</p> <p>Managing or Administrative Agent: (if/as applicable)</p>	<p>Total estimated budget*: 4,406,400</p> <p>Out of which:</p> <p>1. Funded Budget: 1,809,000</p> <p>2. Unfunded budget: 2,597,400</p> <p>* Total estimated budget includes both programme costs and indirect support costs</p>
<p>Sources of funded budget:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government _____ • UN Org... _____ • UN Org... _____ • Donor ... Netherlands • Donor ... _____ 	

Names and signatures of (sub) national counterparts and participating UN organizations

UN organizations	
<p>Name of Representative: Olav Kjørven Director, Bureau of Development Policy Signature _____ Name of Organization: United Nations Development Programme Date & Seal _____</p>	
<p>Name of Representative: Amina Mohamed Deputy Executive Director Signature _____ Name of Organization: United Nations Environment Programme Date & Seal _____</p>	
<p>Name of Representative: Nikhil Seth Director, Division of Sustainable Development Signature _____ Name of Organization: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Date & Seal _____</p>	

Joint Programme Document

1. Executive Summary

The Joint Programme established is in support of collaboration between UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA to support the elaboration of themes and objectives of Rio+20 for national governments and stakeholders. With the support provided by The Netherlands, this proposal aims to scale-up these efforts and expand its support to The Netherlands partner countries in the time leading up to and beyond the Rio Conference, so that developing countries are prepared, pro-actively engaged and ready to participate meaningfully and contribute to achieving transformative outcomes at the Rio+20 Conference.

2. Situation Analysis

Twenty years on from Rio, our planet and the seven billion individuals on it, face unprecedented challenges. So far the story is very well understood and manifest in all corners of the globe: over-extension of natural capital, build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, severe water shortages and a wide range of natural resource management problems are increasingly common and threaten our collective wellbeing. The path out of this crisis seems invariably bumpy. There are signs of hope: In 2012, policy makers, business leaders and ordinary people from around the world will meet in Rio to consider, and possibly create, a new architecture of sustainable economies.

Yet, the Earth Summit is set upon a backdrop of sharp contrasts: the world's greenhouse gas emissions are continuing to escalate; globally economic growth and recovery is slow; and an increasing population, expected to reach 9 billion by 2050, is already stretching our capacity to ensure prosperity for all. The challenges are large, but Rio+20 will be a milestone in demonstrating the possible, as the world's economies transition to a greener and more equitable future.

Preparations for the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development will therefore require strategic planning, proactive and constructive engagement by governments, civil society groups, the private sector and United Nations and other international institutions. It will also require agreement on a common vision and key deliverables in the lead up to the 2012 conference, shaping an outcome that captures current challenges in the world economy, builds on accomplishments since Johannesburg 2002, and identifies and creates new opportunities ahead. In particular, it must demonstrate that a green economy can be a vehicle for achieving poverty eradication and sustainable development.

The success of Rio+20, and in particular, the discussions surrounding the theme "green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication" will depend largely on the commitment of developing countries to the concept and the clear demonstration of its potential for driving economic development and job creation.

3. Strategies, including lessons learned and the proposed joint programme

Background/context: With the funding from The Netherlands, the joint UNDP, UNEP and DESA approach will be to provide targeted advisory services which build on existing support provided to partner countries through UNDP and UNEP and DESA's involvement in the UN Country Teams, and with the support of UNDP Country Offices. This would include UNEP and DESA providing the additional technical services to the Netherlands partner countries, through the UN Country Team and UNDP Country Office level as well as through UNEP regional Offices, and the UNDP regional service centres.

This project will build on the engagement and effective participation of developing countries in the Rio Conference and contribute to laying foundations for political consensus, and second to assist a number of countries practically in the formulation and implementation of policies and strategies to achieve a green economy transition, building on the outcomes of the Rio Conference.

In designing and implementing these activities, an initial assessment and categorisation (based on a number of factors) of The Netherlands partner countries will be required. This would recognise that it is essential to establish criteria for success in engaging at the national level on green economy issues. Some Netherlands partner countries have received little support and exposure to the concept of green economy so far (e.g. in Bangladesh, Mozambique, Uganda or Yemen), while others are more familiar with the concept and are considering national-level policy action (e.g. in Indonesia, Ghana, or Kenya) through Green Economy Advisory Services provided by UNEP. Additionally, there are a number of partner countries which have significant drylands (e.g. Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, and Sudan) where the relationship between water and food security are critical and it is important to continue support to activities which lead to equitable and sustainable development opportunities in a changing climate. Building on the green economy approaches with an inclusive poverty reduction framework for these areas will be explored through this project also.

Thus, some initial assessments will be required to establish a range of key criteria which could be used to define how the initial and then longer term support is shaped and delivered through this project based on country demand and readiness. To shape the longer term support, it is likely this would be conducted in cooperation with the Dutch Embassies in relevant countries. UNDP Country Offices and in particular the Resident Coordinator are well placed to assist in this approach. Initially however, the first approach would be to build on the existing support that UNEP, UNDP and UN DESA are providing to partner countries for preparatory activities in the lead up to Rio+20.

Lessons Learned: The Dutch partner countries cover three country types including 1) least developed countries (LDCs), 2) post conflict states and 3) countries in transition to middle income status. The proposed joint programme will support all 15 countries to some extent. We envisage that the support to some of the profile 2 countries could prove problematic given the conditions for example in Afghanistan. However, with support of the UNDP country office we envisage some level of engagement with government stakeholders is possible. The extent of engagement with civil society in such countries may prove difficult however.

To date support through UNDP-DESA and UNEP have already occurred in some of the countries and therefore articulating the more in-depth support to these countries is necessary. Contact with stakeholders and the UNDP country offices and UNEP regional offices has already occurred and therefore this provides an opportunity to continue further engagement on the themes and objectives of Rio+20.

In-country activities undertaken to date have proved to be effective in fostering public awareness, understand and positive engagement on the themes of the Rio conference. In addition, national consultations have been instrumental in identifying knowledge and analytical gaps and in defining priority areas for further intervention to support countries.

The proposed joint programme:

UNEP launched the Green Economy Initiative (GEI) in late 2008, which consists of several components whose collective overall objective is to provide the analysis and policy support for a global transition to a green economy. Within UNEP, the Green Economy Initiative includes three sets of activities: 1) Producing a Green Economy Report and related research materials, which analyze the macroeconomic, sustainability, and poverty reduction implications of a green economy and providing guidance on policies that can catalyze increased green investments; 2) Providing national-level advisory services on ways to move towards a green economy to over 20 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, the Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean and Eastern Europe; and 3) Forging partnerships with a wide range of research, non-governmental organizations, business and UN partners in implementing the Green Economy Initiative.

Beyond UNEP, the Green Economy Initiative is one of the nine UN-wide Joint Crisis Initiatives (JCI) launched by the UN System's Chief Executives Board in early 2009. In this context, the Initiative

includes a wide range of research activities and capacity building events from more than 20 UN agencies including the Bretton Woods Institutions, as well as an Issue Management Group (IMG) on Green Economy under the The Environment Management Group (EMG), launched in Washington, DC, in March 2010. Its Members along with all concerned IFIs are in the process of preparing a joint report documenting how the UN system and Bretton Woods institutions can collectively assist countries in making the transition towards Green Economy. In the context of this joint programme, this would enable UNEP bring into the implementation of the programme a wealth of knowledge, research-based information and a vast network of institutions engaged on the theme of the green economy.

Measuring progress towards green economy requires a solid foundation of statistical data. In this context UNDESA will be supporting countries to build statistical capacity to produce economic and environmental indicators with a particularly focus on such sectors as energy, industry water and waste management. This will be in partnership with the United Nations Regional Economic Commission's and in cooperation with UNEP and UNCTAD

As the United Nations' global development network, UNDP is present on the ground in 177 countries and territories, working with governments and people on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. UNDP coordinates and facilitates joint delivery by UN agencies in the countries, providing a key role in coordinating the UN Development Assistance Framework and facilitating the UN Country Teams. In the run-up to the Rio+20 conference, UNDP and UNDESA are planning to provide support to about 70 countries in their national preparatory process for the Conference. UNDP and UNEP are managing jointly the Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI), a programme launched in 2005 to support countries mainstream poverty-environment linkages into national development planning. The PEI provides financial and technical assistance to government to set up institutional and capacity strengthening programmes and carry out activities to address the particular poverty-environment context.

Within the context of this proposal UNDP would bring its substantive capacity to engage in three key aspects of the Rio preparations. These include; 1) linking the sustainable human development aspects to the green economy concept therefore assisting to address one of the key themes of Rio; and 2) through its country level presence assist in building the policy context of the key Rio theme of green economy specifically as it relates to the core mandate of UNDP as a development agency; and, 3) advocating a UN system wide approach to sustainable development within its role as the UNDG chair (through the Administrator) and manager of the UN coordination system at the country level, on behalf of UN agencies.

DESA provides the substantive support to intergovernmental processes on development issues in the General Assembly and in the Economic and Social Council, its functional commissions and expert bodies.

Combining their respective presence on the ground and UN-wide coordinating function and normative mandate and thematic lead on the green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, UNDP, UNDESA and UNEP are well positioned to deliver a tailored, country-driven, solutions-focused and result-oriented support to The Netherlands partner countries in their preparation to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development and the implementation of its expected outcomes.

4. Results Framework

As a programme in support of the Dutch partner countries this joint programme will address key annual priorities/major expected actions of UNDP's Annual Business Plan 2012 and UNEP's Programme of Work 2012-2013. It will bring together 3 UN agencies to accelerate/expand actions at global, regional and country levels targeting three key issues at Rio+20:

- i. the opportunity created to accelerate poverty reduction at national and sub-national level in the context of sustainable development;
- ii. securing growth which is inclusive and equitable and remains within planetary boundaries; and
- iii. the continued relevance of the UN as the world's go-to platform for global issues

The joint programme will be developed on two phases – one pre Rio+20 (2012) and the second post Rio+20 (2013-14)

Outcome 1. Enhancing Political Engagement and Mobilizing Public Support in the Run-up to the Rio+20 Conference

Output 1.1 Providing Countries with National Platforms for Dialogue and Awareness Raising on the Key Themes of Rio+20

UNDP and UNDESA are providing support to about 70 countries in the lead up to Rio+20. Of the Netherlands partner countries all Profile 1 countries, Burundi, Yemen, Sudan (Profile 2), Bangladesh, Ghana and Kenya (Profile 3) are proposed to be supported with resources to conduct a national dialogue and to prepare a report on the national position vis-à-vis Rio+20 themes. In addition, UNEP is supporting many of the same countries through national green economy workshops, which provide multi-stakeholder platforms for discussion, exchange of views and perspectives and information sharing to raise awareness and stimulate political engagement and public support on green economy at the country level. National dialogues will be enhanced in countries that have already engaged in preparatory activities, and established in countries that have not yet started to do so.

Output 1.2 Advocacy and Outreach for the Green Economy at the Regional and Global Level

In the regional preparatory process for the Rio+20 Conference, countries have embarked on regional consultations, including through regional preparatory meetings. The outcomes of regional preparatory meetings will provide a basis for countries to pursue efforts towards consensus building and the finalization of their regional positions. This set of activities aims to help countries further their regional and sub-regional consultation processes, to facilitate the identification of issues that warrant greater consideration and exchange of views for the purpose of defining regional positions, and to provide research and analytical insights, where relevant, with a view to facilitate regional and sub-regional engagement. Three conferences will be organized, one in New York and two in the regions. The event convened in New York will include one-day training for negotiators.

Outcome 2: Improved Advisory Services on Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication

Output 2.1 One Regional Workshop on Economic Tools for the Green Economy

To make the case for promoting a green economy or revitalizing sectors to embed sustainability requires more than policy recommendations. It requires an analysis of the trade-offs that will be required and the decisions which national governments will be required to make. In addition, this needs to be framed within a pro-poor and equitable social context. To assist national partners to base their decisions on sound evidence, it is necessary to make the case in economic terms and bring to light best practices from around the world. Development gains achieved must be protected and enhanced in transitioning to a green economy and more sustainable forms of production and consumption. Any possible impacts on jobs, livelihoods and sector growth must be articulated based on sound methodology. This goes beyond advocacy and outreach to the point where the three pillars of sustainable development intersect. It is the starting point of modified public policy and private investment signals. This workshop would focus on the African countries of the partnership arrangement and would be convened jointly by UNDP and UNEP, providing a forum for key economists from both organisations to establish a range of tools (e.g. economic assessments, fiscal reform, poverty and social impact assessments etc) that can be applied in the

follow up period post Rio+20 to help countries establish and deepen the engagement on transitioning to a green economy. Both organisations will develop a set of substantive inputs to inform the technical level workshop. Additional, technical specialists may be invited to participate as required.

Output 2.2 Report on Poverty and Green Economy

One of the key challenges for national governments, particularly for developing countries and emerging economies – and one of the key issues for the Rio+20 Conference – is addressing poverty in a transition to a Green Economy. As a component of this proposal, UNEP's Green Economy Initiative will focus on examining the links between poverty eradication and the green economy and develop a specific study on this topic. Building on the publication, *Why a Green Economy Matters for Least Developed Countries*, which was presented at the Fourth UN Conference for Least Developed Countries in April 2011, as well as the work conducted to date under the Green Economy Report and **The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) project** -- the study will focus on the economic, social and environmental opportunities for investing in green sectors, and the direct impacts and linkages to poverty reduction. Moreover, the work will be closely linked to other poverty related initiatives, such as the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI), the Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP), and the work done by UNCTAD, the ILO and the UNOHRRLLS, and it will include consultations with governments and experts. UNDP and UNEP will co-lead this activity.

2.3 UNEP Green Economy Scoping Studies

Evidence generated through the Green Economy Report shows that at the global level, investing 2 per cent of GDP in 10 key economic sectors can support a transition to a green economy that would enhance and sustain the world's natural capital, stimulate robust and more inclusive economic growth, and offer a higher potential to create green jobs. This component of the project will be initiated before the Rio+20 conference. The activity proposed here consists of applying a similar methodology tailored to country-specific economic, social and environmental contexts, with a view to providing governments with evidence on the potential opportunities, costs, benefits, and challenges inherent in making a green economic transformation. A particular focus will be placed on poverty and social aspects such as employment and their link to environmental sustainability and preservation of ecosystems services, and taking into perspectives key human development indicators such as access to basic needs and services that are essential for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Governments will be able to identify sectors and areas that offer the largest potential, to define enabling policy frameworks, including fiscal policies and regulatory tools and instruments to create investment conditions.

Activities to be conducted after the Rio+20 Conference

Expected outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference will provide a foundation and opportunities for countries interested in making a transition to a green economy, as a vehicle to advance sustainable development and poverty eradication objectives. The activities will be proposed which will help The Netherlands countries in the implementation of Rio outcomes will be elaborated at a later stage through the development of annual workplans for approval by the joint management board. However, the range of possible activities includes:

2.4 Expanding Support to Post Rio Stakeholder Consultations – National Contexts and Scoping

It is anticipated that the expected outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference will generate greater interest in and demand for country level assessment and support for technical assistance in greening economies. In this context, scoping studies will be expanded to 3 more countries, making it a total of 6 countries. Given that UNDP and UNEP will be developing a collaborative arrangement on this key theme of Rio it is proposed that a refined approach to integrating this work at the country level will be proposed. This support will be provided taking into account related programmes and initiatives such as the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative and existing programmes and

projects that support the green economy such as GEF or Small Grants Programme. In addition, given the inter-agency processes that are proposed in the lead-up to Rio+20 it would be possible to integrate further perspectives into the green economy work at the national level. This would include bringing UNDP's governance and poverty practices into a joint policy perspective for truly joint delivery of agency mandates.

Output 2.5 Development and Adoption of Sustainable Development Enabling Policy Frameworks and Tailored Roadmaps

This would build on the pre-Rio activities in some countries and help partner government to facilitate and operationalize sustainable development policy including relevant components of sustainable development.

Governments will need to develop the appropriate planning mechanisms and adopt policies, regulations, incentives and fiscal measures to facilitate a transition to a green economy and advance sustainable development and poverty eradication objectives. A range of specific tools and instruments can be instrumental in stimulating investments in green sectors such as the development of clean sources of energy and the greening of other sectors, including mining and industry. UNEP, UNDP and DESA have in place policy support initiatives that have already been tested in a wide range of countries and offer a great potential to assist more countries. This includes programmes in the areas of sustainable public procurement, the design and implementation of renewable energy feed-in-tariffs, standards and labels, products design specifications, trade policy and broader national sustainable development strategies that have been adopted in many of the Netherlands partnership countries. These, combined with UNDP's poverty and governance related programmes and practice areas, can offer partner countries a tailored, country-driven and country-specific support for the development of roadmaps to a green economy transition, taking into account national socio-economic contexts. This intervention will target 6 key Netherlands partnership countries and provide them with the necessary support to adopt national strategies and policies on green economy, including by promoting resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production in key sectors identified and putting in place appropriate enabling conditions. UNDP and UNEP will lead collaboratively on this activity with support from relevant agency specialists as required.

2.6 Helping Countries Build Measurement Frameworks

Building on the first two activities would require support and capacity development of partner governments to define the sustainable development measures including indicators, data collection and reporting, building on the outcomes of the Rio+20 Conference. The work would build on existing platforms or indicators that may have been developed through other activities such as the United Nations Statistical Division (DESA/UNSD), the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the World Bank, EUROSTAT, the European Environment Agency (EEA), the International Labor Organization (ILO), the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, UNEP's work on Green Economy Indicators and the UNEP International Resource Panel as well as national governments.

Table 1: Results Framework

Outcome: Accelerate/expand actions at global, regional and country levels targeting three key issues at Rio+20:sustainable development; inclusive and equitable growth and relevance of the UN system						
Joint Programme Outcome: Enhancing Readiness, Engagement and Dialogue on the Rio+20 Conference themes and objectives						
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Participating UN organization ¹	Participating UN organization corporate priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*
	UNDP-DESA	UNEP				2012
Providing Countries with Platforms for Dialogue and Awareness Raising on the Key Themes of Rio+20 Indicator: Consultations held in X partner countries	Convene, national dialogues in the 15 partner countries Provide targeted substantive support, to facilitate learning between countries, Undertake analytical work to synthesize reports from the country processes.		Promoting sustainable development at national level	Host govts convene and lead in consultation with support from UNDP CO	Stocktaking report, convene stakeholder workshop and final report/s and or sector strategies, Regional support facility delivered through regional centres in Africa and Asia to synthesize country experiences and reports	775,000
Advocacy and Outreach for Rio+20 at the Regional and Global Level Indicator: No of countries attending regional and global workshops	Global and regional dialogues on Rio+20 themes Provision of communication package on green economy Identification of champions and other activities to enhance the visibility of the conference		Promote sustainable, equitable growth and the relevance of the UN system to support national efforts	Regional political and technical institutions.	Workshops help in New York and one in each regional area of Africa and Asia Pacific Training workshop for negotiators Preparation and printing of communication materials	330,000
UN organization 1	Programme Cost **					680,000
UNDP	Indirect Support Cost**					47,600
UN organization 2	Programme Cost					275,000
UNEP	Indirect Support Cost					19,250
UN organization 3	Programme Cost					150,000
UNDESA	Indirect Support Cost					10,500
Total	Programme Cost					1,105,000
	Indirect Support Cost (8% incl. 1% for AA)					88,400
	Total					1,193,400

** Please read the Explanatory Note on Harmonized Financial Reporting to Donors and its Annexes for guidance on how these terms should be interpreted

¹ In cases of joint programmes using pooled fund management modalities, the Managing Agent is responsible/accountable for achieving all shared joint programme outputs. However, those participating UN organizations that have specific direct interest in a given joint programme output, and may be associated with the Managing Agent during the implementation, for example in reviews and agreed technical inputs, will also be indicated in this column.

Outcome: Accelerate/expand actions at global, regional and country levels targeting three key issues at Rio+20: sustainable development; inclusive and equitable growth and relevance of the UN system									
Joint Programme Outcome: Improved Advisory Services on Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication									
JP Outputs (Give corresponding indicators and baselines)	Participating UN organization-specific Outputs	Participating UN organization ²	Participating UN organization priority	Implementing Partner	Indicative activities for each Output	Resource allocation and indicative time frame*			
						2012	2013	2014	Total
One Regional Workshop on Economic Tools for the Green Economy Indicator: manual of tools developed	Convene the regional workshop, involving technical experts from the Netherlands partner countries, and experts from UN and selected institutions	UNEP	Promote sustainable, equitable growth		Preparation of technical papers, preliminary technical workshop, regional workshop	80,000	0	0	
Report on Poverty and Green Economy	Elaborate paper on green economy and poverty,					80,000	0	0	
Green Economy Scoping Studies (pre-Rio) Baseline: Scoping studies completed in 3 countries	Undertake scoping studies in three countries involving national and external experts and in with national authorities			Ministries of Environment/ Finance/ Planning, etc.		410,000	0	0	
Sustainable Development Enabling Policy Frameworks Indicator: TBD	Undertake studies in three additional countries and integrate into national development planning in 6 countries						460,000	TBD	
Country Led Measurement Frameworks Indicator: TBD	In the six selected countries to negotiate individually tailored roadmaps to a green economy.						1,945,000	TBD	
UN organization 1 UNDP	Programme Cost **					250,000	930,000		
	Indirect Support Cost ***					17,500	65,100		
UN organization 2 UNEP	Programme Cost					320,000	1,475,000		
	Indirect Support Cost					22,400	103,250		
Total	Programme Cost					570,000	2,405,000		
	Indirect Support Cost (8% incl. 1% for AA)					45,600	192,400		
	Total					615,600	2,597,400		

* In cases of joint programmes using pooled fund management modalities, the Managing Agent is responsible/accountable for achieving all shared joint programme outputs. However, those participating UN organizations that have specific direct interest in a given joint programme output, and may be associated with the Managing Agent during the implementation, for example in reviews and agreed technical inputs, will also be indicated in this column.

5. Management and Coordination Arrangements

Joint Delivery Modality

This project will be delivered through a joint UNDP-UNEP-UNDESA proposal.

National consultations and dialogues – this work will build on an existing UNDP-DESA national preparations joint project and national workshops on GE being conducted by UNEP. The funds to be used for this will be utilized through UNDP's systems on this existing project. UNEP would become a partner to the project in the Dutch partner countries.

Regional and global activities - UNDP-DESA and UNEP will set up a joint committee to plan and implement activities in New York and in the regions, with UNEP taking a lead in organizing regional dialogues on green economy in Africa and Asia-Pacific/West Asia. UNDESA, working through the UNDP regional service centres, in close coordination/consultation with UNEP, will lead the learning and planning meetings for the national preparations. These will also include advocacy activities aimed at increasing the visibility of the conference in these countries.

Advisory services and policy support in the lead-up to and beyond Rio+20 – UNEP will take the lead in providing thematic support to three countries, with a further three countries to be added following Rio. This work will build on UNEP's experience in providing green economy advisory services to countries. The funds to be used for this will be utilized through UNEP's systems to deliver advisory services. In principle this work will draw upon and ensure synergy with UNDP programmes in the countries, with the involvement of the UN Resident Coordinators, and delivering through the UN Country teams. The advisory support and policy support provided will be fed, when relevant, into the UNDAF process, with a view to enable an effective delivery of UNDAF outcomes, complement existing activities and embed the green economy in the overall development planning and poverty reduction strategies and their implementation at the country level. UNDP Country Offices and UNEP Regional offices as well as liaison offices, will provide the operational vehicle for UNEP and UNDP to deliver support to the countries. UNDP and UNEP will co-lead work on the report on poverty and green economy.

It is proposed that to implement longer term activities in the partner countries will require the development of a more detailed project document. This proposal will build on these initial activities including developing activities which deepen the engagement on sustainable development and poverty reduction, as well as refining the joint delivery modalities.

Promoting a coherent approach to Delivery as One at the Country Level – for engagement in green economy activities (implemented by any UN agency) to be embedded into activities of the UNCT, a method of operating on green economy could be elaborated which institutes the approach and binds it to supporting UN programming at the country level. This operational approach could be defined through the lead up to Rio from the pilot activities of this project and then shaped by Rio outcomes. The results and best practices of this operational approach could then inform discussions on how best to "deliver as one" while looking to utilize existing UN structures. As an example the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF) is a useful demonstration of how such an approach could be developed and endorsed collectively by the UN system through an existing structure such as the UNDG.

A Joint Programme Steering Committee consisting of UNDP, UNEP, UNDESA, a representative from the Government of the Netherlands and the Multi-partner Trust Fund Office as an ex-officio member will be established and will serve as a mechanism to provide the strategic directions to the Joint Programme, decide on resource allocation, oversee its implementation, and monitor progress of achieving the results. In addition, the Steering Committee should serve as a platform for countries to share experience and exchange information. The Committee will convene virtually or physically twice a year. The core group (UNEP, UNDP and UNDESA) of the Steering Committee will meet

immediately after the signature of the Joint Programme Document and will develop and approve a workplan that will then be presented to the full constituency of the Steering Committee, which will steer the joint programme implementation.

6. Fund Management Arrangements

Pass-Through funding modality

The Participating UN Organizations have appointed UNDP MPTF Office to act as the Administrative Agent³ (AA) for the Joint Programme.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Establish a separate ledger account under its financial regulations and rules for the receipt and administration of the funds received from the donor(s) pursuant the Administrative Arrangement. This Joint Programme Account will be administered by the Administrative Agent in accordance with the regulations, rules, directives and procedures applicable to it, including those relating to interest;
- Make disbursements to Participating UN Organizations from the Joint Programme Account based on instructions from the Steering Committee, in line with the budget set forth in the Joint Programme Document.

The Participating UN Organizations will:

- Assume full programmatic and financial responsibility and accountability for the funds disbursed by the AA.
- Establish a separate ledger account for the receipt and administration of the funds disbursed to it by the Administrative Agent.

Each UN organization is entitled to deduct their indirect costs on contributions received according to their own regulation and rules, taking into account the size and complexity of the programme. Each UN organization will deduct 7% as overhead costs of the total allocation received for the agency.

7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring: The content of Table 2 “Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)” should summarize monitoring arrangements for the joint programme, including monitoring activities that the participating UN organizations and/or national partners will undertake (such as baseline collection, reviews or studies if necessary to measure effect/impact, field visits, evaluation etc.), the timing of such activities and the respective responsibilities.

The Table 2 should be consistent with the UNDAF or any other relevant monitoring and evaluation plan and be an integral part of the broader UNDAF M&E Framework.

Table 2: Joint Programme Monitoring Framework (JPMF)

³ The Administrative Agent will charge 1% administration fee for performing the AA functions.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
Enhancing Readiness, Engagement and Dialogue on the Rio+20 Conference themes and objectives	No of countries supported No of champions identified and trained No of negotiators from key government ministries trained	Engagement with key Government partners in Dutch support countries	Through consultative processes – prior to June 2012	UNDP to determine through UNDP CO reporting	National ownership needs to be built over time – limited time to Rio
Improved Advisory Services on Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication	No of countries supported No of reports produced and delivered	No of policy reports validated by partner countries	Through consultative processes – prior to June 2012	UNEP to determine in collaboration partner countries, regional and liaison offices and UNDP CO	National ownership needs to be built over time – limited time to Rio

Annual/Regular reviews:

The programme will be reviewed regularly by the Steering Committee.

Evaluation:

The focal points of UNDP and UNEP working in collaboration with the Steering Committee will establish an Evaluation Plan for the work to be conducted after Rio+20 and to be submitted with a revised workplan to be prepared in the third quarter of 2012, based on the joint proposal prepared by UNEP and UNDP, and submitted to the Donor (The Netherlands) on 03 November 2011, with no changes to the original amounts. An initial analysis of the success of this first phase of funding will be undertaken by the UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA focal points in consultation with the Steering Committee. Pending funding for a subsequent phase a final evaluation of the intervention will be undertaken to review its relevance, effectiveness and impact.

Reporting:

The focal points of UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA will ensure the following reports are prepared and are in accordance with its financial rules and regulations:

- Annual narrative progress reports, to be provided no later than three months (31 March) after the end of the calendar year;
- Annual financial statements and reports as of 31 December with respect to the funds disbursed to it from the Joint Programme Account, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) after the end of the calendar year;
- Final narrative reports, after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document and including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than four months (30 April) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme. The final report will give a summary of results and achievements compared to the goals and objectives of the Joint Programme;
- Certified final financial statements and final financial reports after the completion of the activities in the Joint Programme Document and including the final year of the activities in the Joint Programme Document, to be provided no later than six months (30 June) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

The Joint Programme Steering Committee (with support from the UNDP) will:

- Prepare the Consolidated Narrative Report based on the narrative progress reports received from the Participating UN organizations.

The Administrative Agent will:

- Prepare consolidated narrative and financial progress reports, based on the narrative consolidated report prepared by each Agency and approved by the Joint Programme Steering Committee and the financial statements/ reports submitted by each of the Participating UN Organizations;
- Provide those consolidated reports to each donor that has contributed to the Joint Programme Account, as well as the Steering Committee, in accordance with the timetable established in the Administrative Arrangement.
- Provide the donors, Steering Committee and Participating UN Organizations with:
 - Certified annual financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds" as defined by UNDG guidelines) to be provided no later than five months (31 May) after the end of the calendar year;
 - Certified final financial statement ("Source and Use of Funds") to be provided no later than seven months (31 July) of the year following the financial closing of the Joint Programme.

8. Legal Context or Basis of Relation

Table 3: Basis of Relationship

Participating UN organization	Agreement
UNDP	MoU among UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA and SAA between AA and donors
UNEP	MoU among UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA and SAA between AA and donors
UNDESA	MoU among UNDP, UNEP and UNDESA and SAA between AA and donors

The Implementing Partners/Executing Agency⁴ agree to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the funds received pursuant to this Joint Programme are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by Participating UN organizations do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this programme document.

⁴ Executing Agency in case of UNDP in countries with no signed Country Programme Action Plans

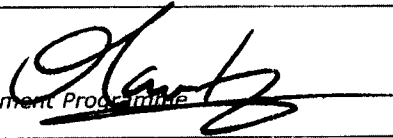
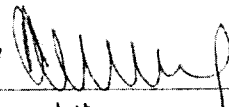
9. Work plans and budgets

Work Plan for: (Supporting Transition to Green Economy; Build up to RIO+20) Period (2012)

JP Outcome											
UN organization-specific Annual targets	UN organization	Activities	TIME FRAME				Implementing Partner	PLANNED BUDGET			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Source of Funds	Budget Description	Amount	
JP Output 1: Providing Countries with National Platforms for Dialogue and Awareness Raising on the Key Themes of Rio+20											
Convene 15 national processes through country offices	UNDP		X	X				Donor		520,000	
Provide technical support for national processes	UNEP		X	X				Donor		105,000	
Provide technical support for national processes	UNDESA		X	X				Donor		150,000	
JP Output 1: Advocacy and Outreach for Rio+20 at the Regional and Global Level											
Convening global and regional dialogues	UNDP			X				Donor		160,000	
Convening global and regional dialogues	UNEP			X				Donor		170,000	
	UNDESA			X						0	
JP Output 1: Report on Poverty and Green Economy											
Developing the report	UNDP			X				Donor		60,000	
Developing the report	UNEP			X						20,000	
JP Output 1: One Regional Workshop on Economic Tools for the Green Economy											
Convene regional technical level workshop	UNDP			X				Donor		40,000	
Convene regional technical level workshop	UNEP			X				Donor		40,000	
JP Output 1: Green Economy Scoping Studies (pre-Rio)											
Integrate scoping studies into UNDP CO workplan	UNDP		X	X				Donor		150,000	
Undertake green economy scoping studies	UNEP		X	X				Donor		260,000	
Total Planned Budget										1,675,000	
Indirect Support Costs										134,000	
Total										1,809,000	
Including	Total UN organization 1 - UNDP										995,100
	Total UN organization 2 - UNEP										636,650
	Total UN organization 3 - UNDESA										160,500

The Total Planned Budget by UN Organization should include both programme cost and indirect support cost

Signatures:

UN organization(s)	
Name of Representative: Olav Kjørven Director, Bureau of Development Policy Signature Name of Organization: United Nations Development Programme Date	
Name of Representative: Amina Mohamed Deputy Executive Director Signature Name of Organization: United Nations Environment Programme Date	
Name of Representative: Nikhil Seth Director, Division of Sustainable Development Signature Name of Organization: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Date	