



Update on the status of implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme

Summary

In response to the Member States on-going requests for regular updates on the collaboration between the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Development Programme, the present note sets out the progress on the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two organisations. It further provides a summary of new and key joint programmes and projects and highlights evidence of the enhanced coordination between UNEP and UNDP. The note shares a summary of the recent findings of the MoU Joint Working Group Typology Study aimed at providing guidance to UNEP and UNDP staff members on typologies of collaboration in an effort to further enhance the collaboration between the two organizations.

Background

1. In December 2008, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) signed a revised memorandum of understanding to facilitate, on a non-exclusive basis, cooperation and collaboration between the two organizations. The memorandum aims to ensure Governments' access to United Nations expertise in areas of common interest based on national priorities and development plans, and resulting in United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes. It identifies possible areas of cooperation, such as:
 - (a) Climate change;
 - (b) The Poverty and Environment Initiative;
 - (c) Other environmental endeavours related to the implementation of Agenda 21; the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development; the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building; multilateral environmental agreements; and other international agreements in order to assist countries to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (based on their own national priorities and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks).
2. The memorandum provides a framework within which to strengthen collaboration between UNDP and UNEP by making it more strategic, effective and systematic. A joint UNEP/UNDP working group comprising five staff members from each programme was established in August 2010 to oversee and promote the implementation of the memorandum and to develop substantive areas of cooperation. The group usually meets each quarter via teleconference, but is able to meet as frequently as necessary. It is also expected to meet annually in a face-to-face meeting chaired by the Deputy Executive Director (DED) of UNEP and the Assistant Secretary-General (ASG) and Director of the Bureau for Development Policy of UNDP. Since August 2011, seven meetings have been held including two face-to-face-meetings between the DED and the ASG, one in Nairobi and one in New York.
3. Since the twenty-sixth session of the Governing Council, the group has continued to explore opportunities for strengthening programmatic and other substantive collaboration. To facilitate dialogue and the sharing of knowledge, the UNDP Teamworks knowledge-sharing platform is used to establish a joint space open to all staff members from the two organizations. All documents pertaining to the group's work are available on the platform.
4. The main initiatives of and current discussions in the group are described below. In addition, status updates are provided for other collaborative activities initiated in the context of United Nations inter-agency coordination structures or developed directly by various parts of the largely decentralized structures of UNDP and UNEP.

A. Typology study

5. In October 2012, the UNDP-UNEP Joint Working Group released a report on UNDP-UNEP Typologies of Collaboration (Part 1 – Vertical Funds and Joint Programmes). The report builds on the inventory of collaboration done by the JWG in 2010. The objective of the Typology Study is to conduct a more in-depth and systematic review of a selection of key UNDP-UNEP initiatives, focusing on lessons learned related to strategic and operational issues with a view to identifying various typologies of the collaboration. In order to elaborate a complete picture of the modalities, the Typology Study results will be presented in two parts.
6. The Key Findings of Part 1 of the Typology Study of UNDP-UNEP collaboration in vertical funds and joint programmes are based on case studies of two vertical funds: the Global Environment Facility (GEF, 1991) and the Multilateral Fund (MLF, 1990); and of four joint programmes: the Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI, 2007), United Nations Collaborative Programme in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD, 2008), the Environment and Climate Change Window of the Millennium Development Goal Fund (MDG-F, 2006), and Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems (EBA, 2010).
7. Modalities of ways to collaborate based on existing best practices and from a number of types of collaboration have been analyzed in the study to reveal lessons learned in the following categories: funds; financial management; procurement; governance; management; roles and responsibilities; and One UN. In each category, the study shows that arrangements and modalities vary across the six cases. While the different nature of the programmes explains some of these variations, there seems to be considerable scope for enhancing efficiency by making sure that lessons already learned are taken into consideration when new joint programmes are set up or existing programmes are revised. A common lesson from all the studied cases is that decisions made with regard to the funding structure and funding

modality influences a number of the other categories. Under each category, the study puts forward some elements to consider when setting up joint programmes to enhance efficiency and minimize transaction costs. The set-up of joint programmes can be directly influenced by the two organizations.

8. As for the GEF and MLF, the study notes that the main governing mechanisms are outside of the two organizations and their respective governing bodies. Due to the universality and size of funding of the GEF and MLF, they are, however, an important part of the stage that is set for UNDP-UNEP collaboration and certain features of how these vertical funds are being implemented may serve as inspiration for setting up the structure of UNDP-UNEP programmes.

9. Results of the study will enable UNDP and UNEP staff to choose relevant modalities that suit both the operational and institutional aspects of the collaboration. The findings of the Typology Study have already led to some changes in the way the UN-REDD Programme will operate in the future. A new set of principles aim at enhancing delivery as one in both programmatic and operational terms.

10. Part 2 of the Typology Study will follow the same methodology but will focus on lessons from country and regional perspectives and will feature six case studies that will look across the various modes of UNDP-UNEP collaboration within a specific country and regional context.

11. The study will be used by the Joint Working Group to inform decisions on how to move forward with implementation of the MoU. Additionally, the report is useful for UNDP and UNEP colleagues who are working on or initiating new collaborative initiatives.

B. Co-chair of United Nations Development Group Task Team on environmental sustainability, climate change and Rio+20

12. In response to the need for a coordinated UN Development Group contribution to the Rio+20 conference, the UNDG added Rio+20 to the mandate of this Task Team late 2011. Subsequently UNDESA joined UNEP and UNDP as the third Co-chair of the Task Team, "Rio+20" was added to the Team's title, and the Team's membership increased from 14 to 22 UN agencies.

13. Through the leadership of the Co-chairs, the Task Team delivered the following UNDG contributions to the Rio+20 process: (i) a report based on a survey of UN Country Teams on their support to partner governments on the main themes of Rio+20 agenda; (ii) a UNDG statement to Rio+20 emphasizing country level operational issues relevant to Rio+20 and articulating the UNDG member agencies' readiness to support the post-Rio+20 implementation process; and (iii) a side event at the final Rio+20 inter-sessional meeting to provide information about the country level UN activities on Rio+20 to the Member States through participating Resident Coordinators.

14. Since the conclusion of Rio+20, the mandate of the Task Team has been extended to ensure coordinated and coherent UN development system inputs into the follow up activities responding to the decisions in the conference Outcome Document. The Task Team has a new UNDG-approved work plan covering the period from late 2012 to end of 2014. Planned deliverables of the new work plan include such activities as analysis of the UNDAF Guidelines to ensure it supports sustainable development principles; mapping of demand that UNDG members receive from UN country teams and their host countries on inclusive green economies and the extent to which these demands are being met; webinars to improve the UN country teams' understanding of sustainable development principles and concepts; improving access of UN country teams to existing tools on inclusive green economies; and conducting a survey to collect UN country teams' experiences regarding sustainable development financing needs.

C. Sustainable energy for all

15. UNDP and UNEP collaborate in the area of sustainable energy. Examples of this collaboration are given below.

16. The Secretary-General's "Sustainable Energy for All" initiative calls upon the United Nations system, governments, the private sector and civil society to come together to drive a clean energy revolution with specific commitments and practical actions for achieving three goals by 2030. These are: 1) universal access to sustainable energy services; 2) a doubling of the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix; and 3) a doubling of the rate of improvement of energy efficiency. The Administrator of UNDP and the Executive Director of UNEP were members of a high-level group established by the Secretary-General to develop a global action agenda for Sustainable Energy for All by 2030. The action agenda was presented at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable

Development in July 2012, and included in the Rio+20 outcome document. Through their mandates, and as members of the United Nations mechanism for inter-agency coordination on energy (UN-Energy), UNDP and UNEP helped shape the global sustainable energy agenda and the Action Agenda of the UN SE4All initiative which will guide the implementation of activities undertaken in support of SE4All initiative. The initiative builds on, among other things, the work of the UN Energy, under whose auspices UNDP and UNEP have, since 2004, worked to promote the global agenda for expanding energy access through a cluster spearheaded by UNDP and renewable energy through a cluster spearheaded by UNEP.

17. UNDP has been a contributor to and financial supporter of UNEP's Global Network on Energy for Sustainable Development (GNESD), a so-called Type II initiative of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. The GNESD is a UNEP facilitated knowledge network of Member Centres of Excellence and Associates, and network partners worldwide. It has a main objective of supporting policy analysis on thematic energy issues that facilitate attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). UNDP serves on the GNESD steering committee and has co-funded several outreach workshops where results of GNESD analyses have been presented to policy makers in developing countries.

18. UNDP and UNEP have also worked together on Technology Needs Assessments (TNA) supported by the Global Environment Facility in response to guidance provided by parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). UNEP is supporting efforts to conduct TNAs and develop Technology Action Plans in 36 developing countries using a TNA manual developed by UNDP. Both organizations are contributing as well to a Climate TechWiki, which offers detailed information on a broad range of mitigation and adaptation technologies.

D. Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio+20 and Beyond

19. In March 2011, UNEP, UNDP and UNDESA started the implementation of a Joint Programme 'Supporting a Green Economy Transition in Developing Countries and LDCs: Building towards Rio+20 and Beyond'. The joint initiative intends to enhance the engagement and effective participation of developing countries in the process of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, to contribute to laying foundations for political consensus, and to assist in the formulation and implementation of inclusive green policies and strategies to achieve a transition to sustainable development, building on the Conference outcomes. The initiative builds on existing programmes such as UNEP Green Economy Advisory Services and the UNDP-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative, and related services and programming provided to partner countries through United Nations country teams, and UNDP and UNEP HQ and regional offices as well as UNDP country offices.

20. The Joint Programme was developed in part to support 15 Dutch partner countries in the preparatory process towards the Rio+20 Conference and beyond to enhance readiness, engagement and dialogue in partner countries leading up to the Rio+20 Conference; support countries through advisory services on inclusive green economy approaches as a means sustainable development and poverty eradication; and promote integration of inclusive green economy approaches as a key element of One UN and UN Country Team programming.

21. The two-year project is funded by the Netherlands with a total budget of USD 4.4 million. The cooperation between UNEP, UNDP and DESA on the implementation of this project has been broadly successful, and the agencies have brought in their respective capacities in coordinating international and regional dialogues and supporting national level inclusive green economy assessments.

22. In the preparation for Rio, and its immediate follow-up, countries have been provided with national and international platforms for dialogue and awareness-raising on the key themes of Rio+20. This included side events and meetings in New York, a regional workshop on inclusive green economy approaches in Africa in Dakar, Senegal, in May 2012 (back-to-back with a larger UNDP-UNDESA learning meeting on national preparations for Rio+20), and a regional workshop on inclusive green economy approaches in Asia in September 2012 in Bangkok, Thailand. A regional workshop on economic tools for inclusive green economy approaches is planned for early 2013 in Africa.

23. Improved Advisory Services on Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication have been provided to Ghana, Kenya and Rwanda to conduct green economy

assessments, and an additional assessment on energy has been started in Rwanda. An assessment in Mali was temporarily put on hold due to the current political situation. Three additional scoping studies/assessments are planned.

24. A complementary line of work will be support to six countries to develop or adopt sustainable development enabling policy frameworks and tailored roadmaps. UNEP will lead this activity drawing on work streams on green economy and sustainable consumption and production, with UNDP providing multi-disciplinary expertise and coordination through its country programming presence.

25. Another planned activity is support to six countries for building measurement frameworks. UNEP and UNDP work jointly on this activity taking into account existing platforms or indicators that may have been developed in other contexts such as the United Nations Statistical Commission, the OECD, the World Bank, EUROSTAT, the European Environment Agency, the 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. Brainstorming is taking place with the ETB Research Unit and its work on indicators to coordinate this activity.

26. Finally, UNDP and UNEP are working together on the production of a report on poverty and inclusive green economy, with UNDP taking the lead and drawing on collaborative efforts under the Poverty-Environment Partnership for the chapter on poverty contained in the report *Working towards a Balanced and Inclusive Green Economy, A United Nations System-wide Perspective* prepared by the Environment Management Group. Within UNEP, action in the Joint Programme involves contributions from works streams on Green Economy, Sustainable Production and Consumption, Energy, Indicators, as well as research processes through the Green Growth Knowledge Platforms. Similarly, UNDP draws on its cross-disciplinary practices on Environment and Energy, Poverty, Governance and Capacity Development, Gender and other relevant areas of expertise and programming.

E. National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) Forum

27. The recently launched National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAP) Forum is a community of practice that offers countries support in transforming and implementing their NBSAPs. The Forum provides easy-to-access, targeted information such as best practices, guidelines and learning tools. It also enables diverse actors to come together, online and in person, to share knowledge, experiences and resources. The Forum is a partnership between the CBD secretariat, UNEP, UNDP, governments, NGOs and others, all working to reverse the loss of biodiversity by 2020.

F. Global South-South Development Expo 2012

28. UNEP works in close collaboration with the Special Unit for South-South Cooperation to provide substantive contributions in various events of the 2012 Global South-South Development (GSSD) Expo which was hosted by UNIDO at their headquarters in Vienna, Austria from 19 to 23 November 2012. The GSSD Expo series is an annual UN system-wide forum that brings together developing countries, donor agencies, UN organizations, private-sector and civil society organizations to showcase their evidence-based South-South development solutions in a variety of thematic areas including trade, investment, industry, health, labour, development, environment, agriculture, among others. During this year's Expo, UNEP convened the Solutions Exchange Forum on Climate Change and Energy with a focus on Biodiversity, Forest and Land which featured presentations on development solutions from the South on biodiversity, forestry and land degradation in the context of climate change and energy. The solutions presented were drawn from Brazil, China, South Africa, Costa Rica and Columbia.

G. Update on the Climate Change Adaptation and Development programme

29. Climate Change and Development – Adapting by Reducing Vulnerability (CC-DARE) is jointly implemented by UNEP and UNDP using funds provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark. The programme which came to conclusion in June 2012, has provided timely technical and financial support on a demand-driven basis to countries in sub-Saharan Africa and small-island developing States for flexible and targeted actions to break down barriers and create opportunities for integrating climate change adaptation into national development planning and decision-making frameworks. From 2008 to 2012, 11 countries (Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Mozambique,

Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Togo, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania) were fully engaged in the programme, with 48 targeted activities implemented.

30. The programme has made its mark by implementing in partner countries specific climate change adaptation actions that will continue to provide the countries, on a sustainable basis, with resilient livelihoods in the face of a changing climate. The programme has had impacts on multiple fronts, including catalytic, strategic, policy and innovative processes. For example, as a result of the rainwater harvesting project in Seychelles, the Ministry of Education introduced rainwater harvesting in schools, and a bill is in process that will, among other things, make provision for the integration of rainwater harvesting into all building codes. In appreciation of the impacts of the programme the president of Seychelles had this to say: *“UNEP/UNDP CC DARE is a worthwhile project which I fully endorsed. It is the way forward. If we all do our part in harvesting rainwater and are serious about it, we could all contribute to alleviating the serious shortages we face in the dry season”* President James Alix Michel, President of the Republic of Seychelles.

31. The programme has demonstrated that it is possible to achieve consolidated solutions for national priorities on adaptation to climate change that serve communities. The programme has provided evidence-based information for institutional and regional policy processes in supporting countries. UNDP and UNEP are scaling up support to countries currently through the Least Developed Country Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, Adaptation Fund and bilateral sources.

H. Update on the Poverty and Environment Initiative

32. The UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative (PEI) has been scaled up to a total of four regions Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States and Latin America and the Caribbean. Since 2007 the joint UNDP-UNEP PEI has supported 28 countries, either through fully funded country programmes with technical assistance (TA) or through periodic TA inputs only, to draw on poverty-environment nexus issues, and assist decision-makers to better integrate poverty-environment issues into development policy and planning by supporting capacity development of institutions and individuals. In these countries and regions, UNDP and UNEP collaborate to deliver poverty-environment mainstreaming support according to their complementary, comparative advantages. Benefits have accrued at country level from the collaboration between UNEP as a non-resident agency working operationally together with UNDP. The scale up of the PEI has demonstrated the relevance and adaptability of the PEI programmatic approach to a wide range of different country and regional contexts.

33. Through systematic bottom up planning, PEI has been successful in the alignment and integration of PEI country programmes and poverty-environment issues with the Millennium Development Goals, the Country Common Assessments/UN Development Assistance Frameworks (CCA/UNDAF) and UN reform modalities. Strong regional cooperation between UNDP and UNEP in the framework of the PEI has deepened the recognition of PEI as a hub for poverty-environment mainstreaming and related implementation activities. This is demonstrated by the increasing number of governments and UNDP country offices applying the PEI model more broadly.

34. In financial terms funds mobilized by PEI from bilateral donors in turn have catalysed additional funding at country level in support of poverty-environment mainstreaming close to a 1:0.7 ratio. The proportion of in-country funding has steadily increased over time since the beginning of the scale-up, demonstrating growing ownership and recognition of the effectiveness of PEI's mainstreaming approach. The majority of the in-country funding is provided by UNDP's country offices and recently more support from in-country bilateral donors has also been forthcoming. Similarly, the number of countries requesting PEI support continues to increase, totalling 56 up to date.

35. Furthermore, PEI is a flagship example of joint UNDP-UNEP programming and represents a working example of “One UN”. PEI has also supported a number of countries to put in place key “building blocks” that closely relate to the Rio+20 themes; (a) a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty; and (b) institutional framework for sustainable development. Rio+20 underlined the relevance of PEI and how it brings opportunities for maximising the impact of previous, current, and future investments into poverty-environment mainstreaming. UNDP and UNEP have also highlighted the unique contribution of PEI to the sustainable development agenda to implement integrated policy-making at the national and local levels, in line with the Rio+20 Summit Outcome Document. This is also reflected in the increasing integration of the work of the PEI in the draft UNEP Medium-Term Strategy 2014-2017 and UNDP's draft Strategic Plan 2014-2017. Accordingly, UNDP and UNEP have prepared a joint programme proposal for 2013-2017 based on the

belief that there is now a unique opportunity to strengthen and consolidate the PEI partnership to focus on implementation and demonstration of tangible sustainable development outcomes on the ground and to effectively address increasing demand resulting from the important achievements made so far. The joint proposal includes regional strategies and further integrates the gender dimension.

I. Update on the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries

36. While the partnership arrangements for the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD) involve actors beyond UNDP and UNEP, the governance and management approaches in place and the specific roles and inputs of UNDP and UNEP nonetheless serve to demonstrate effective inter-agency collaboration by UNDP and UNEP along the lines envisaged in the memorandum of understanding between the two organizations.

37. The UN-REDD programme builds on the convening power and expertise of FAO, UNDP and UNEP, both at the international level, particularly in harmonizing normative frameworks and organizing joint events, and at the national level, where joint missions and sharing of information result in coordinated support interventions. Following the recently agreed principles to strengthen the coordination at the country level, the programme offers opportunities for UNEP, UNDP and FAO to deliver as one United Nations in supporting national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The principles agreed among the three agencies, and building upon the lessons learned through, inter alia, the Typology Study, concern the operational modalities at the country level where, in each case, a lead agency will be identified and be responsible for transferring funds to the national counterpart and for supporting inter-agency coordination (including non-resident agencies).

38. The programme is supported by an inter-agency secretariat to facilitate and enhance coordination, and a policy board that includes full membership for recipient countries, indigenous peoples' representatives, civil society, donors and United Nations agencies. As at November 2012, the programme comprised 46 national partner countries, 15 of which were continuing to receive funding for their national programmes (and one country had completed its national programme). In 2012, the UN-REDD Programme agreed on principles to strengthen the coordination between agencies, such as the UN REDD Programme will identify a lead agency that will be accountable to the Management Group for programme delivery in that country. UNDP and UNEP are both committed to making their best efforts to live up to these principles in practical terms. This will help ensure the strengthening of the coordination of the joint programmes as well as their implementation as integrated, nationally owned programmes.

J. Update on the UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative for the Integration of Sound Management of Chemicals into Development Planning Processes.

39. The UNDP-UNEP Partnership Initiative has as its primary objective the facilitation of mainstreaming the Sound Management of Chemicals (SMC) into national development planning processes, in order to support sustainable development in developing countries and countries with economies in transition (CEITs). The initiative's work on Sound Management of Chemicals is targeted at influencing not only national plans, but also sector strategies and local level implementation.

40. The initiative draws on the specific support services provided by the two agencies, as well as on the unique cooperation developed between them to deliver coherent contributions to the achievement of internationally-agreed environment and sustainable development goals. The approach establishes enduring institutional processes within government ministries and the wider stakeholder community to bring about Sound Management of Chemicals – focusing on the government bodies responsible for poverty reduction and growth policies, and also strengthening the role of environmental agencies and non-governmental actors.

41. Specifically, the partnership helps countries to: Identify specific areas of chemicals management which are likely to result in concrete environment, health and economic benefits and put in place a plan to begin addressing the identified gaps; Assess their national development strategies relative to protecting the environment and human health from adverse effects through SMC; and Improve, where relevant, the integration of chemicals management priorities into the national development discourse and planning agenda.

K. Update on Ecosystem-Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems Project

42. The project “Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems”, sponsored by the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety of Germany for a period of 4 years (from December 2010), looks at the impacts of climate change on the integrity and functioning of mountain ecosystems in three countries, namely Nepal, Peru and Uganda. The project is a joint and complementary effort of UNEP, UNDP and IUCN. All three partners have a strong background in EBA and related fields. UNEP provides overall coordination for the project, while UNDP and IUCN jointly lead the work at the country level.

43. The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacities of Nepal, Peru and Uganda to strengthen ecosystem resilience for promoting ecosystem based adaptation (EBA) options and to reduce the vulnerability of communities, with particular emphasis on mountain ecosystems. The project consists of four components:

- (a) the development of methodologies and tools for mountain ecosystems;
- (b) the application of the above tools and methodologies at the national level;
- (c) the implementation of EBA pilots at the ecosystem level; and
- (d) the formulation of national policies and building an economic case for EBA at the national level.

44. The project aims to create new opportunities for experimental learning between regions and among countries within the same region. Through parallel and cooperative development and application of methodologies and tools, and the implementation of pilot projects, the project aims to shorten the learning curve of local and national institutions and fast track the transfer of knowledge and experience for building ecosystem resilience.

L. Way Forward

45. Through such collaboration as described above, UNEP, UNDP and other partners have learned many operational, institutional and programmatic lessons. Part 1 of the Typology Study outlines some of these experiences and gives a good idea of the variety of modalities and ways that UNDP and UNEP collaborate operationally through vertical funds and joint programmes. The study reveals that UNDP and UNEP colleagues have been innovative in their approach to tackling problems at many levels and that the spirit of collaboration is strong for both agencies. The study also reveals, however, that new joint programmes would benefit from learning from lessons from already on-going programmes and that the funding modalities are often important determinants of how a joint programme is set up and to what extent transaction costs are being incurred. Joint programmes can also benefit from harmonization efforts in the broader framework provided by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and from the outcome of the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review (QCPR) of the UN development system. These elements – along with Part 2 of the Typology Study - which will focus on revealing and analyzing lessons from country and regional perspectives and will feature six case studies that will look across the various modes of UNDP-UNEP collaboration within a specific country (4 cases) or regional (2 cases) context – will serve to inform the work of the Joint Working Group in enhancing the implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding.

46. Within the United Nations, and in the context of the Rio +20 - Future We Want, UNDP and UNEP will continue to advocate and jointly promote collaboration as a means of enhancing system-wide coherence and improving delivery for sustainable development.

47. Various new institutional mechanisms at both the global and regional levels continue to be developed which serve to activate and promote UNEP and UNDP collaboration. Going forward the UNDP/UNEP Joint Working Group will continue to explore opportunities for and approaches to raise the profile of the memorandum of understanding and promote opportunities for collaboration between staff members in UNDP and UNEP.