

# **Issue-based Coalition on Environment and Climate Change Regional Workshop**

September 2023

## **Coordinated UN Action to Address Environment and Climate Change Issues**



## Oath to Office (2016) – UN Secretary-General

*“The key to further enhancing the UN’s effectiveness is attitude: cooperation instead of duplication, sharing instead of competing, and collective responsibility instead of circumstantial individual interests. This requires leadership and more and better coordination [from all of us] – delivery-centered, not process oriented.”*

# Introduction: Why Coordinated UN Action

- ✓ **Interconnected nature** of environmental & climate challenges.
- ✓ **Significantly upgrades the impact of the UN development system** by enabling delivery of results at scale
- ✓ **Reduces duplication**, including through greater visibility over UN assets and capacities
- ✓ **Reduces the burden on national governments** of multiple UN entities seeking to assist them
- ✓ **Reduces the burden on donors**, by offering a more coherent funding space
- ✓ **Increases efficiencies** by reducing overlaps, resources spent on them and separate admin processes



# What options do we have on the menu?

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**ANALYSIS/RESEARCH**



**ADVOCACY**



**ACTION**

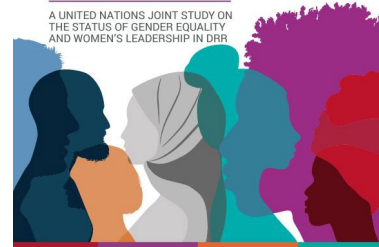
# Analysis/Research



## ANALYSIS/RESEARCH



### BEYOND VULNERABILITY TO GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND LEADERSHIP IN DISASTER RISK REDUCTION: Critical Actions for the United Nations System



### Green jobs and Just Transition policy readiness assessment in the agricultural sector

Case study in Mae Chaem District, Chiang Mai –  
Specific focus on the Khok Nong Na Model



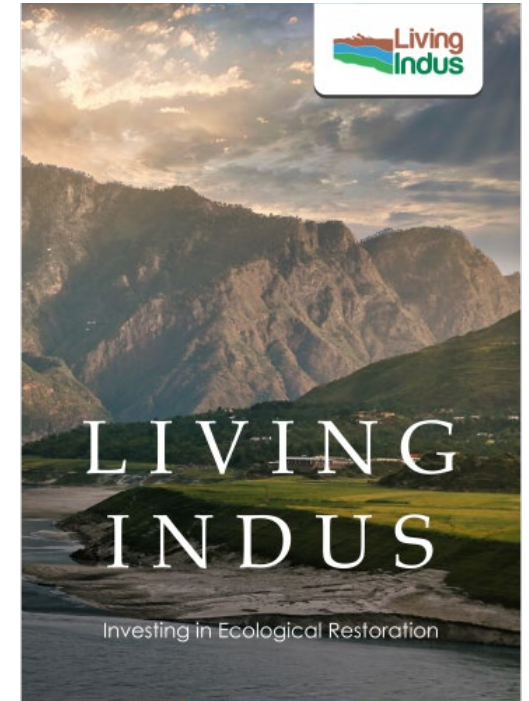
## *GRAN CHACO AMERICANO*



Strengthening cross-border coordination

For more information: UN DCO [Yolanda Durant Mc Klmon](#)

## *LIVING INDUS INITIATIVE IN PAKISTAN*



For more information: UN DCO [Narmina Guliyeva](#)



# Action: New Generation of Joint Programmes

*'Joint programmes are the answer to a specific need for more coherent, cross-sectoral approaches – this has never been more urgent than under the 2030 Agenda'.*



**ACTION**

**Joint Programming:** Through the CF and JWPs, UN organizations and national partners collectively prepare, implement, monitor and evaluate development activities aimed at achieving the 2030 Agenda and other international and regional commitments.

**Joint Programmes:** A JP is anchored in an approved CF, its theory of change and accountability mechanisms. It produces a higher or closer level of joint work than can be delivered from regular joint programming under a CF. It answers the need for more coherent, cross-sectoral approaches and it contributes to catalytic change, linked to one or more CF outcomes, country priorities and SDGs.

## Why the new guidance?

*There is a need for **fundamental re-thinking** about rationale, added value and the approach.*

**Respond to ongoing reform** to the UN development system to:

- ❑ Increased emphasis on joint programming and joint programmes
- ❑ QCPR 'need to support the CF by substantially increasing common resource mobilization and distribution for joint programmes [...]'.
- ❑ Funding Compact commitment to increase development-related expenditures on 'joint activities'.

The **prior guidance dated back to 2014**, and there was a need to update and align to CF guidance and MAF.

## What is new?

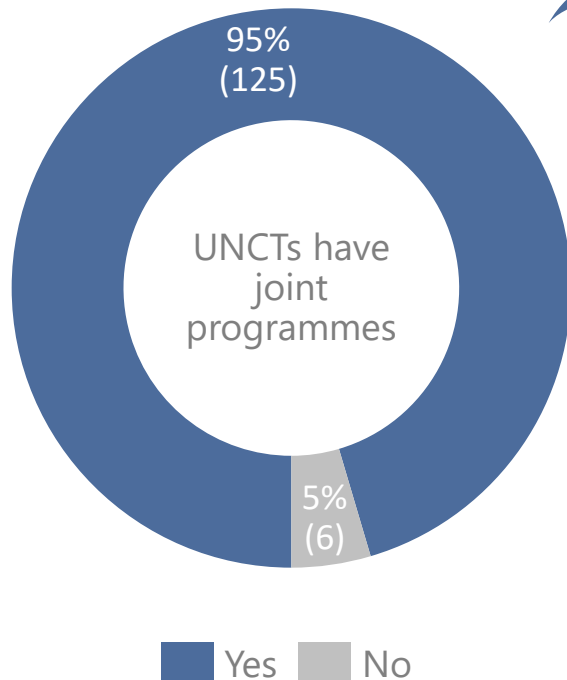
The guidance is intended to make joint programmes (JPs) lighter, more effective, catalytic and user friendly for rapid implementation and fewer transaction costs:

- 🌐 Anchors joint programmes within the Cooperation Framework (CF) and related Joint Work Plans (JWPs);
- 🌐 Positions JPs to make catalytic, SDG related policy changes and to enable the UN System and partners to share risk;
- 🌐 Enables strong ownership by government, with the option to utilize existing mechanism for steering, and greater partnerships
- 🌐 Clearly defines roles and responsibilities aligned with the Management Accountability Framework (MAF);
- 🌐 Introduces a JP cycle and quality standards
- 🌐 Objective criteria and process for selecting participating UN organisations (PUNOs);
- 🌐 Introduces options to design JPs based on scale and scope, utilizing minimal documentation;
- 🌐 Introduces a teamwork approach to jointly manage for results.

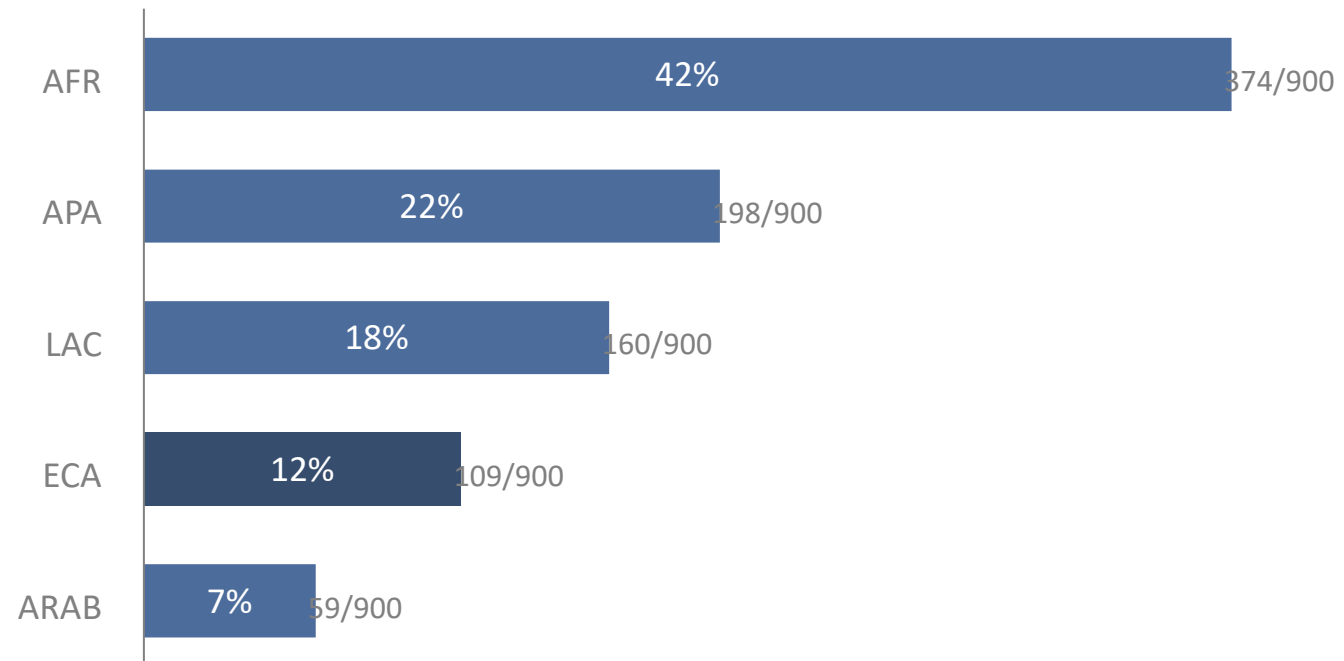


# Distribution of Joint Programmes across five regions

- Joint programmes are recognized as an important instrument to mobilize interagency and cross-sectoral expertise and policy support.
- Today, based on IMS data there are 900 joint programmes spread across 125 UNCTs, with largest number (42% or 374/900) of joint programmes in the Africa Region. Europe and Central Asia accounts for 12% (109/900) of the total number of joint programmes globally.

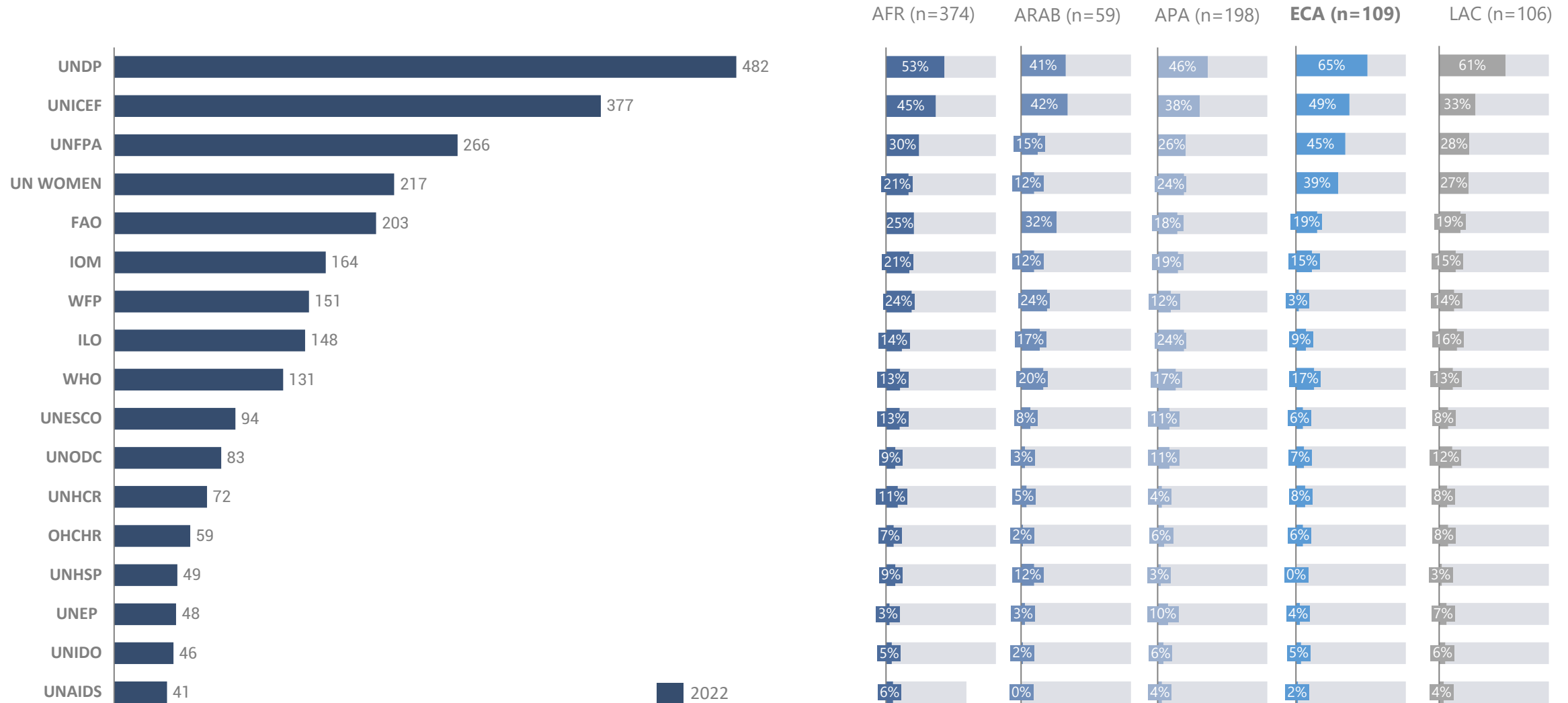


## 900 Joint Programmes across 125 UNCTs



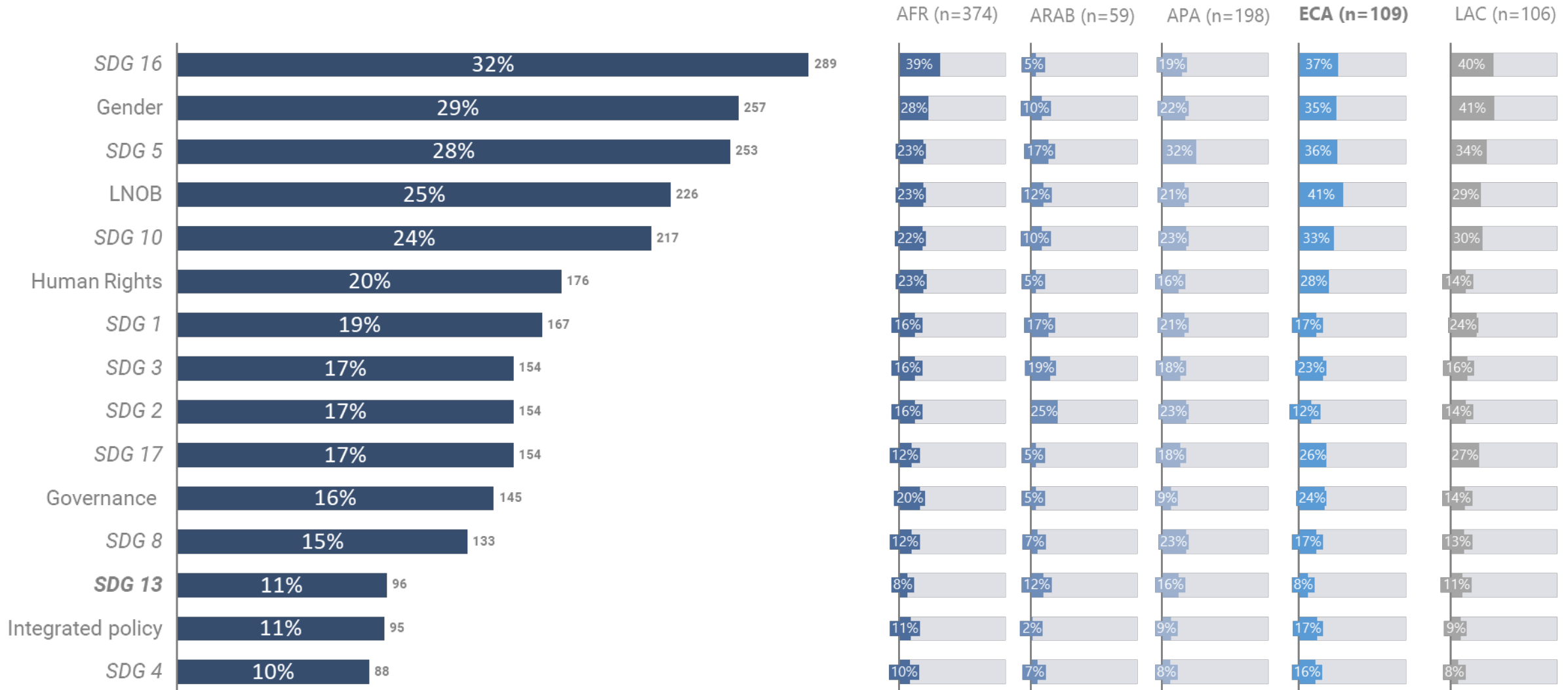
# Top Participating UN Entities across all Joint Programmes

UNCTs reported UNDP as the entity that participated the most in Joint Programmes for the third year in a row. UNICEF, UNFPA and UN Women closely follow. UNDP participates in 65% (71/109) of ECA joint programmes.



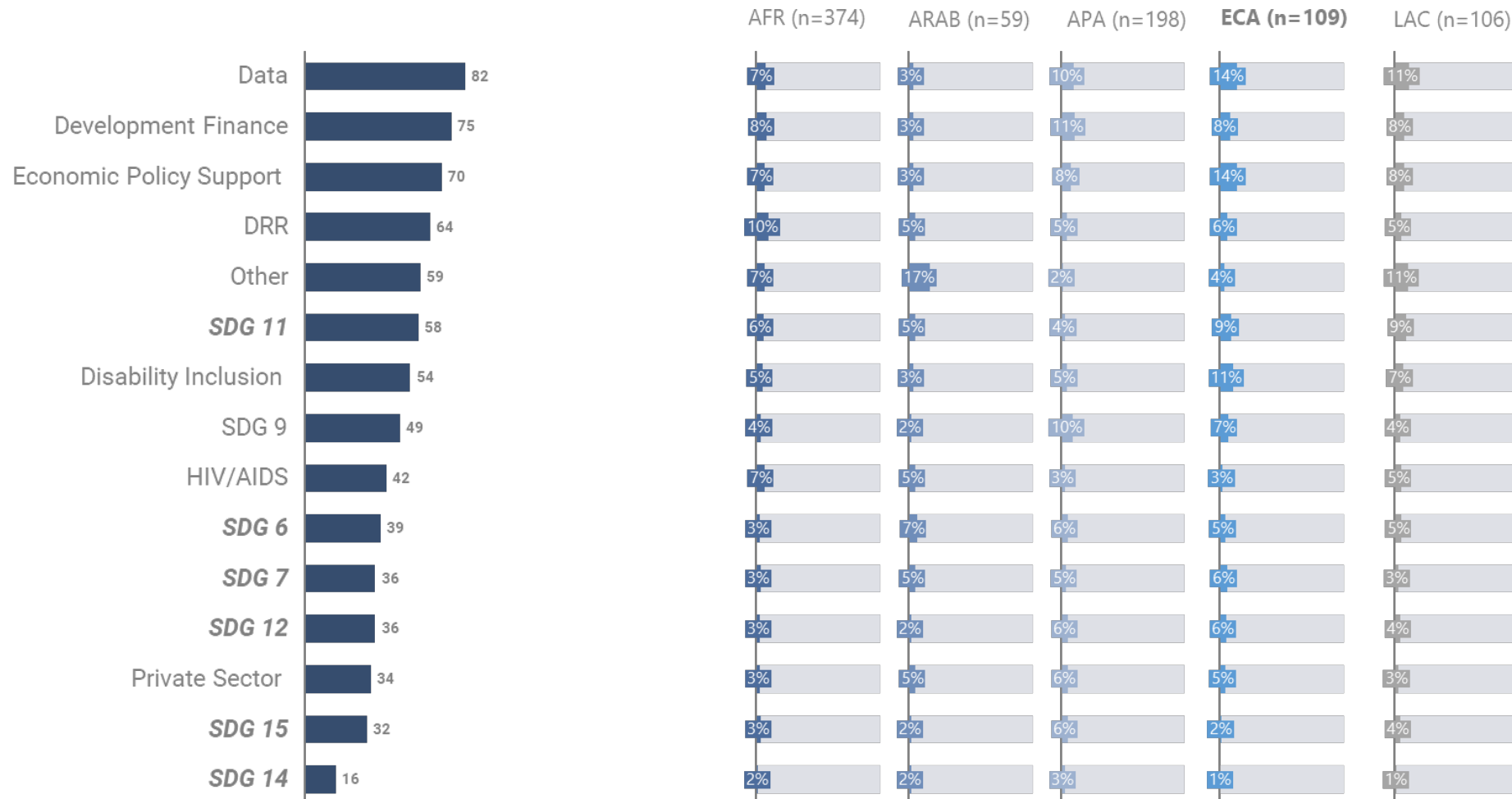
# Regional distribution of Sector/Thematic areas of the Joint Programmes- most selected areas

**SDG 13- Climate action, is among the top selected sector/thematic areas. However, it is relatively on the lower end of the list with a total count of (n=96). Out of the 109 Joint programmes in ECA, 8% (n=9) focus on climate action.**



# Regional distribution of Sector/Thematic areas of the Joint Programmes- Least selected areas

SDG 11- Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 6- Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7- Affordable and clean energy, SDG 12- Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 15- Life on Land, and SDG 14- life below water are among the least selected sector/thematic areas of Joint Programmes.



# UN in Action for the 2030 Agenda: Examples from the field

Country	Topic	UN Entities
Azerbaijan	Financing the Future - Aligning Budgeting, Planning and Mobilizing Financing Through an Integrated National Financing Framework	UNDP, UNFPA
Azerbaijan	EU4Environment	UNECE, UNDP and UNIDO
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Disaster Risk Reduction for Sustainable Development in BiH	UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA and FAO
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Creating an enabling environment to support the implementation of LDN target in Bosnia and Herzegovina	UNDP and FAO
Georgia	Joint Programme for Rural Development in Abkhazia	UNDP and FAO
Georgia	Strengthening Georgia's food and energy resilience	UNDP, UNECE, FAO and ILO
Kazakhstan	Aligning policy and financing with SDGs towards an Integrated National Financing Framework in Kazakhstan	UNDP, UNICEF, ESCAP
Kosovo	Healthier Kosovo 2	UNDP WHO
North Macedonia	Green Financing Facility for Environment	UNDP, IOM, UNECE + EBRD+ Gov't + national banks
North Macedonia	Identifying Systemic Pathways for Responding to the Global Crisis on Food, Energy and Finance in North Macedonia	FAO, UNICEF, UNDP
North Macedonia	Bio-hack My World	UNDP and UNICEF
Uzbekistan	Shared prosperity through cooperation in border regions of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan	FAO and UNFPA

# UN in Action for the 2030 Agenda: Global and Regional Structures

## Global

UN PAGE  
UN Energy  
UN Water  
UN Food Systems Coordination  
Hub

## Regional

Issue-based Coalitions  
Peer Support Groups



# Questions for Reflections

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- Do you see coordinated UN action in the field of environment and climate change in your respective countries? Is there any room for improvement?
  - What are the challenges and lessons learned in coordinated action to address environment and climate change issues?
  - What are the opportunities going forward?
  - What additional support do you need to make UN coordinated action more effective at country level?
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UNITED NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
COORDINATION  
OFFICE  
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DECADE  
OF   
ACTION

# Thank you

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