



UNITED NATIONS
REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE
PLATFORM



AFRICA

2025 ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

AFRICA REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GROUP | AFRICA

1. INTRODUCTION

Africa faces multiple, overlapping pressures stemming from global crises, climate change, and regional instability, which are contributing to rising food, energy, and fiscal challenges, particularly in more fragile contexts. Many SDG targets require accelerated progress, and some have experienced setbacks. However, there are also areas where the continent is advancing steadily. Notably, Good Health and Wellbeing (Goal 3) is showing strong progress across the continent, while targets related to gender parity and equal access to education are on track (Target 4.5), alongside progress in the conservation of coastal and marine areas (Target 14.5). Improvements are also being seen in the strengthening of effective, accountable institutions and more inclusive decision-making processes (Targets 16.6 and 16.7). In addition, efforts to enhance statistical capacity and the measurement of development progress are advancing (Target 17.19).

While Africa faces significant and evolving challenges, these also present opportunities to accelerate transformation, with the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) for Africa well positioned to provide collective, on-demand support that leverages the full strength of the UN system to deliver integrated, responsive, and context-specific solutions. In 2025, the RCP for Africa played a pivotal role in providing a more integrated system-wide platform for coordinated regional resources, supporting UNCTs and Member States to move from fragmented interventions toward more coordinated approaches to SDG acceleration. This was made possible through its six Opportunity and Issue-Based Coalitions (OIBCs) and Task Forces, providing UNCTs with strategic guidance for a common UN approach, catalysing contributions in advancing the SDGs across the continent in various sectors, including in critical transitions such as sustainable food systems, digital connectivity, education, social protection, energy access and affordability, and climate change. Beyond its convening and analytical functions, the RCP increasingly enabled joint design and delivery of integrated solutions, aligning policy support, technical expertise and partnerships behind national priorities.

2. SYSTEM-WIDE RESULTS

OIBC 1: Strengthened integrated data & statistical systems for sustainable development

Support to data and statistical capacity

OIBC-1 advanced data and statistical capacity across Africa on multiple fronts. The UN Africa Data and Statistics Strategy was developed in 2025 and will be launched with UNCTs in 2026 alongside a capacity development roadmap. At the regional level, UNECA and UN Women finalised a data-linkage toolkit and trained 20 statisticians in South Africa, while UNDRR and UNDP trained officials from six Sahel countries¹ in disaster data analysis and impact-based forecasting. Targeted country-level support was also provided to Angola (statistical gap assessment and One UN Data Strategy), Eritrea (Population and Health Survey and preliminary GDP) and Senegal (technical review of the national Data Strategy).

Africa UN Data for Development Platform

Under OIBC-1 (Strengthened Integrated Data and Statistical Systems for Sustainable Development and The Africa We Want), the [UN Africa Data for development platform](#) has been updated. In 2025, UNICEF and ECA

¹Senegal, Niger, Mauritania, Nigeria, Mali and Chad.

in collaboration with AUC accelerated efforts to produce harmonized data on children in Africa, with the first iteration of the [Statistical Compendium on the State of African Children](#) convening various stakeholders from government, academia, youth, and civil society to explore innovative strategies in enhancing data and statistical ecosystems. The compendium will be produced on an annual basis, with plans to create a digital portal for unified statistical tables.

OIBC 2: Ensuring effective and efficient macroeconomic management and accelerated inclusive, economic transformation and diversification

Building Country Readiness for AfCFTA Implementation

UNECA and UNDP supported AfCFTA readiness across multiple countries: in Togo, a final evaluation of the 2019-2024 National Strategy generated recommendations to serve as the blueprint for the next strategy. In Liberia, a three-day national sensitisation campaign in Monrovia built stakeholder capacity and ownership, with dedicated sessions for women and youth on opportunities in agribusiness, manufacturing and digital services; in Guinea, UNECA and UNDP supported validation of a national trade in services strategy through an inclusive participatory process, which will inform the services pillar of the country's Vision Simandou 2040; and in the Central African Republic, UNECA and UNCTAD are training SMEs on AfCFTA provisions, market access and sustainable practices while equipping policymakers with data-driven trade policy skills.

Strengthening SME and Private Sector Capacity

ECA led two national AfCFTA workshops for over 150 SMEs in Zimbabwe with SADC, COMESA and UNCTAD, improving understanding of AfCFTA tools, strengthening public-private dialogue and enhancing SME capacity in e-commerce and digital trade. The ITC SheTrades Hub in Mauritius, with ECA and the Africa Trade Policy Centre, trained over 70 women entrepreneurs from 15 countries on AfCFTA rules, digital trade and market analysis, generating new market opportunities through peer learning and direct B2B engagement with Mauritian buyers. Complementing these efforts, OIBC-2 developed a joint AfCFTA Implementation Toolkit with step-by-step trade guides being co-developed with UNCTs in six countries² to provide governments and private sector actors with practical guidance on market access, tariff liberalisation, non-tariff barriers and rules of origin.

Advancing Productive Integration and Regional Value Chains

ECA, in coordination with ECOWAS, the AUC, FAO and UNIDO, supported cross-border agricultural value chain development between Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, identifying cocoa and rice as priority sectors and conducting policy and regulatory diagnostics to guide sector reforms and a pre-feasibility study for a joint Ghana-Côte d'Ivoire Agro-Industrial Park. ECA's Health Financing Initiative, developed with WHO and the AUC, alongside parallel work on pharmaceutical value chains, is advancing Africa's health sector resilience and embedding productive integration within the broader AfCFTA agenda.

OIBC 3: Education, innovation, digitalization, and youth

The Pan African Initiative for Digital Transformation

²Cameroon, Mauritania, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Tanzania.

Under OIBC-3 (Innovation, Digitalization, Youth and Transforming Education) UNESCO, ILO, UNICEF, AUDA-NEPAD, and the African Development Bank advanced the digital transformation of TVET through the Skills Initiative for Africa to identify funding trends and strategic partners. A resource mobilization roadmap was developed in eight pilot countries (Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, and Tunisia), identifying clear priorities, phased approaches, and realistic timelines to diversify and secure sustained investments.

Advancing digital solutions for youth and women's empowerment

Under OIBC-3, UN Women and ECA developed a regional programme to address the gender digital divide in sub-Saharan Africa. Consultations in 15 countries assessed barriers to women's access to technology. Six member states committed to advancing digital solutions for youth and women, while 47 pledged to end violence against women and girls.

People-centered, smart and sustainable cities

OIBC-3 promoted smart, inclusive cities by integrating Healthy Ageing principles into urban planning under the Global Network of Age-friendly Cities. Cities in Kenya, South Africa, and Uganda aligned their smart city strategies with the Network's principles, enhancing mobility, social participation, and health services.

Advancing Youth Connekt

OIBC-3 advanced youth employment and inclusive economic transformation through the Youth Connekt Africa Summit. By 2025, 36 countries had national chapters, with implementation in Ethiopia and Kenya.

Development of Indicator Dashboard and Progress Reporting

Under OIBC-3, UNESCO and UNFPA developed an indicator dashboard consolidating country-level data for the ESA Ministerial Commitment's Accountability Framework, giving Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC) decision-makers a clear view of progress and gaps. The dashboard was adopted by SADC Ministers of Education in June 2025 as the official regional monitoring and evaluation tool.

OIBC 4: Fostering Climate Action, Resilience and Food Systems

Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus (WEFE)

OIBC-4 (Fostering Climate Action, Resilience and Food Systems) supported Member States to develop action plans on the Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems Nexus to drive accelerated local progress, resulting in 29 interventions across eleven countries³ and a broader roadmap to advance WEFE Nexus progress through integrated policies, investments, and practices.

Regional overview of food security and nutrition

Under OIBC-4, FAO, WFP and UNECA jointly drafted the 2025 regional overview of food security and nutrition to track progress on key indicators. UNCTs in Ghana, Cameroon, Tanzania, and Uganda applied FAO's Agrifood System tool to integrate agrifood systems analysis into national programming.

³Seychelles, Ghana, Malawi, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe, Chad, Mozambique, Burundi, South Africa, Zambia, Senegal, Comoros, Zambia, Gambia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, and Sudan.

Enhancing climate finance and carbon market development

Through OIBC-4 (Fostering Climate Action, Resilience and Food Systems), UNEP, UNDP and UNFCCC advanced regional efforts to strengthen climate finance, and carbon market development in Africa. Activities included showcasing Ghana and Ethiopia's frameworks at London Climate Action Week; targeted country missions in Zambia, Ethiopia and South Africa; and a joint carbon market proposal for DRC. These efforts increased investor visibility of African carbon markets, deepened multi-agency collaboration, and built momentum for regional carbon finance initiatives.

Following the launch of DRC's carbon market programme, OIBC-4 reaffirmed its ongoing support to the DRC government by committing technical assistance for a GCF-backed research center and a comprehensive capacity-building programme.

Implementation of the Early Warning for All Initiative (EW4All)

The EW4All initiative was launched in 11 countries in 2025⁴, with consultative workshops in Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia producing roadmaps that mainstream gender. OIBC-4 is supporting national roadmap development in Mozambique and Niger. A regional workshop on early warning in conflict and post-conflict contexts aligned global frameworks with local needs and identified financing opportunities for scale-up. OIBC-4 partners also supported risk knowledge frameworks in Seychelles, Madagascar and Mozambique.

Disaster Tracking

OIBC-4 organized a workshop for LDCs and SIDS focused on disaster tracking support. The workshop briefed 33 countries on the Loss and Damage Fund, leading to 23 countries submitting technical assistance requests. Ethiopia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, South Sudan, and Uganda are in the pipeline for support.

Supporting countries to harness value chains, focus on critical minerals and agriculture

OIBC-4 deployed expertise to support the African Union's Common African Agro-Parks Secretariat, focused on boosting regional trade through local processing of agricultural products. Technical support included upgrades to digital infrastructure and development of a monitoring and evaluation system to ensure effective tracking. Two pilots are currently under development: developing integrated value chains for maize and dairy products in Zimbabwe and Zambia, and cocoa production in Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana.

Africa's G20 priorities

OIBC-4 supported South Africa's G20 Presidency through working groups on Energy Transition, Environment and Climate, Sustainable Finance, and Critical Minerals, providing technical inputs; ensuring alignment with AU Agenda 2063; facilitation of cross-sectoral collaboration and translation of project outputs into tangible G20 contributions to ensure coherence with multilateral environmental processes and global sustainability commitments.

Transboundary aquifers and surface water management

UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO jointly developed an open-access platform under the Groundwater Access Facility to improve groundwater data, management and decision-making in the Horn of Africa. OIBC-4

⁴Cabo Verde, Chad, DRC, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Tanzania, the Gambia, and Zambia.

supported IGAD and Groundwater for Resilience countries with technical assistance and capacity building on data, geological mapping, and measures to strengthen water management across borderlands.

Support to Ethiopia's Environmental Sustainability

OIBC-4 supported the Environmental Sustainability, Resilience and Preparedness Result Group of UNCT Ethiopia to develop a joint work plan for 2025-2026, ensuring alignment of government priorities, thematic initiatives and the new Cooperation Framework.

Empowering National Experts for Environmental Policy Negotiations in Eswatini

OIBC-4 deployed technical experts at the request of the Resident Coordinator and UNCT to support Eswatini's government and national climate specialists through a High-Level Environmental Diplomacy and Negotiation Dialogue in October. The event strengthened national capacity and bolstered Eswatini's emerging leadership ahead of COP30. Key recommendations focused on creating a national negotiators' platform, fostering intergenerational mentorship, and improving cross-sectoral coordination.

Africa Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Clinics

A series of NDC Clinics hosted by OIBC-4 as part of African Climate Week strengthened peer learning and inter-ministerial collaboration by helping over 50 African countries identify priority investment areas and capacity needs for advancing NDC implementation. They also promoted innovative financing approaches and reinforced the alignment of climate policy, finance, and development planning to accelerate implementation across Africa.

OIBC 5: Peace, security and the respect of human rights and forced displacement

Women's participation in security efforts in the Sahel and West Africa

Under OIBC-5 (Towards Peace, Security, Respect of Human Rights, and Forced displacement), OHCHR and UNODC launched a joint initiative to strengthen women's leadership in preventing and countering violent extremism in Mauritania, Senegal and cross-border areas. The programme provides human rights-based training and support for women leaders, religious guides and law enforcement, with regional trainings to lay the foundation for a women-led PVE network.

Integrated Border Stability Mechanism for West Africa

The Integrated Border Stability Mechanism (IBSM), a joint IOM, UNODC, UNOCT and INTERPOL programme, strengthened cross-border cooperation across Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Togo. In 2025, key achievements included joint baseline assessments to validate national priorities, development of policy recommendations and a strategic roadmap, and delivery of coordinated capacity-building.

Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa

Under OIBC-5, IOM, OCHA and REACH produced [bi-monthly reports](#) through the Regional Intersectoral Analysis Group (GRANIT) to track trends in violent extremism and key risk indicators across the four Gulf of Guinea coastal countries bordering Burkina Faso (Ghana, Benin, Togo and Côte d'Ivoire).

Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions in Gabon

OIBC-5 supported Gabon's transition back to constitutional order through the Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT), providing catalytic funding and technical support to credible electoral processes, reconciliation, and civic engagement, contributing to peaceful presidential and legislative elections in April 2025.

Peer Learning on Alternatives to Detention

Under OIBC-5, IOM, UNODC and OHCHR co-hosted a regional peer learning exchange on alternatives to detention (ATDs), engaging government officials from the Gambia, Mauritania and Senegal as well as representatives from the Government of Zimbabwe and Colombia. A roadmap of priority interventions was agreed, including the need for clear national legal frameworks on ATDs, strengthening cross-sectoral and regional cooperation, training and applied research on immigration detention, and documentation of existing good practices.

Border Districts and Community-Based Conflict Prevention in Malawi

A joint UNDP, UNFPA, IOM and UN Women cross-border project between Mozambique and Malawi enabled government authorities, UN partners and communities to better understand migrant profiles, intentions and vulnerabilities, and to design measures that promote safe and orderly migration. Local leaders and communities were also sensitized on 38 informal crossing points and equipped to support border authorities, strengthen peaceful coexistence with migrants, and remain alert to risks such as smuggling and trafficking.

Strengthening South Sudan's Anti-Trafficking Legal Framework

As part of the Better Migration Management (BMM) Programme, IOM and UNODC convened a series of inclusive technical workshops that brought together government, civil society, and law enforcement to draft South Sudan's Counter-Trafficking Bill, improving inter-agency coordination, and enhancing long-term capacity to prevent trafficking and uphold the rule of law.

OIBC 6: Sub-regional initiatives and strategies

Central Sahel Flagship Programmes

The Africa RCP continues to support the ten Central Sahel Flagship Programmes in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger, shifting UN support from fragmented projects to integrated, nationally-led investment platforms aligned with national priorities and Cooperation Frameworks. With a collective financing ambition of USD 6.2 billion and a target of over 20 million people, the flagships demonstrate how RCP members can work differently through joint analysis, integrated programme design, coordinated technical support, and financing activation. Backed by catalytic contributions including Joint SDG Fund support, IFAD financing, and additional investments such as USD 83 million from the Global Partnership for Education in Niger, the initiative highlights the UN system's growing role not only as a coordinator, but as a strategic partner for integrated delivery, large-scale transformation, and mobilization of blended and innovative financing in a challenging development context.

Strategic Regional Convening

In 2025, the Africa RCP Co-Vice-Chairs continued to convene regional director-level briefings and strategic meetings to support RCs and UNCTs address national and regional challenges. These included briefings on the status of Cooperation Framework design and implementation in Eswatini, Ghana, Guinea and Senegal;

meetings on crises such as the conflict in DRC and political situation in Madagascar; and fostering discussions on potential regional and cross-border support for RCs and UNCTs across sub-regions like the Central Sahel.

Africa Peer Support Group (PSG)

DCO Africa and the Peer Support Group (PSG) facilitated strategic prioritization and theory of change exercises to support new-generation Cooperation Frameworks. As a result, all eight Cooperation Frameworks designed in 2025 (Cote d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Ghana, Liberia, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan and Uganda) reflected a strong focus on policy support under the SDG acceleration pathways articulated through focused, more strategic and better integrated Cooperation Frameworks.

UN Networks on Migration (UNNM) in Africa

The UN Network on Migration advanced Global Compact for Migration (GCM) implementation in Africa through coordinated support, working with three sub-regional networks, 34 UN Country Networks and 15 Champion countries. The West and Central Africa network advanced its new workplan and IMRF preparations, while the East and Southern Africa network reviewed progress on data, protection and advocacy commitments under the GCM.

Across both regions, the Demand-Driven Facilities supported governments and UNCTs to integrate migration into national and UN planning (including in Niger, Chad, Liberia, Mauritania, Mauritius, Seychelles, Ethiopia and Malawi), develop implementation plans, and strengthen peer learning. Additional technical assistance continued through the Demand-Driven Facility in Ghana, Sierra Leone and Chad.

3. PROGRESS MADE AGAINST THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S RECOMMENDATIONS

Regional Knowledge Management

In 2025, the [Africa UN Knowledge Management Hub](#) and related Africa RCP digital collaboration platforms (Expertise Repository, Community of Practice, and Document Collaboration platform) were further upgraded with enhanced AI-driven, multilingual, and collaborative features to strengthen integration, knowledge-sharing, and access to UNDS expertise and resources across Africa. Together, the platforms supported SDG implementation and regional collaboration, engaging over 11,000 users on the Knowledge Management Hub, 144 experts on the Community of Practice, and nearly 400 users on the Document Collaboration platform, while continuing to expand expert profiling, peer exchange, and collaborative knowledge production.

Enhancing transparency and results-based management of the UN regional development system

Africa RCP Theory of Change

Through extensive internal consultations as well as with the African Union and regional stakeholders, Task Force 3 advanced the development of the Africa RCP Theory of Change, identifying fragmented delivery, weak knowledge management, declining aid and gaps in inclusion as core challenges. Recommendations converged around five pillars: strategic focus, integrated action, financial innovation, adaptive leadership and robust accountability, underpinned by AU-UN co-ownership, a small set of co-owned flagship programmes, mainstreamed gender and youth inclusion, and unified performance systems.

Achieving Regional Efficiencies

Bilateral Air Services Agreement

Consultations and negotiations are ongoing with Ethiopian Airlines as the largest air services provider in Africa. This strategic partnership with Ethiopian, once finalized, will generate efficiency gains, improve travel flexibility, and more consistent booking experiences for the UN entities in the region.

Regional Operations Management Team – support to the 2025 Annual Review of the country level BOS 2.0

The Country Business Operations Strategy (BOS) review conducted in early 2025 demonstrated significant cost efficiencies and operational improvements across Africa. The BOS achieved an efficiency benefit of USD 45 million, reaching 83% of its USD 54 Million target. The benefits realized in Africa accounted for 44% of the global benefits achieved through BOS. The countries with the largest cost benefits in Africa are South Sudan (\$3.5M), Madagascar (\$2.4M) and Libya (\$2.3M).

Support to the establishment of CBOs

In 2025, the CBO in Kenya expanded its number of client entities from 78 to 88 and in Tanzania, the UNCT is moving towards the implementation of its phase 2 in which the number of services offered is expected to increase from 12 to 44. The UNCT's endorsement of the CBO Business Case in Zimbabwe in September 2025 marks the start of implementation, with MOU finalization in progress to enable common services rollout in 2026.

Support on Common Premises (CP) in Africa

The annual review on Common Premises revealed that as of April 2025, 36 percent of UN offices in Africa operate within common premises, hosting 60% of all UN personnel. Ongoing common premises projects include Egypt and Senegal.

4. CONCLUSION

In 2025, the Africa RCP strengthened system-wide coherence, deepened AU-UN collaboration, and delivered integrated support across climate action, food systems, digital transformation, peacebuilding, data ecosystems and regional economic integration. The RCP's coordinated efforts enabled UNCTs to design more strategic Cooperation Frameworks, mobilize investment-oriented solutions and respond more effectively to Member State priorities. While challenges in financing, capacity and coordination persist, the year's achievements reaffirm the RCP's role as a critical driver of SDG acceleration and a catalyst for more unified, impactful regional support.

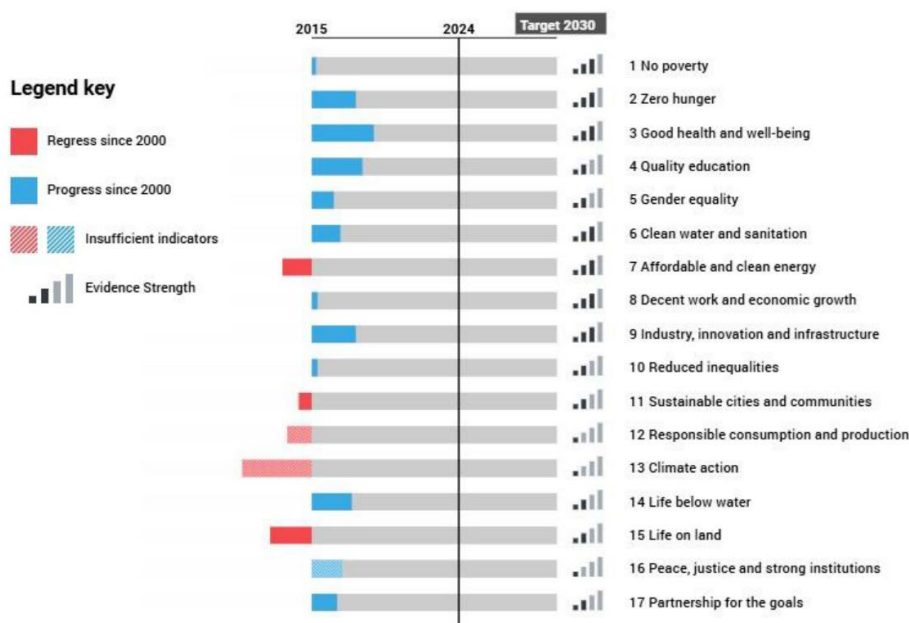
Looking ahead, the Africa RCP will prioritize strengthening pooled expertise, joint programming and service delivery to enable more coherent, scalable and cost-effective support to countries. This will require closer alignment of continental, regional and national frameworks, alongside stronger integration of analytics, policy support and advocacy, to ensure continental priorities are translated into coordinated action and duplication is minimized. The RCP will continue to strengthen coordination and expand support at country level through joint deployment models, on-demand expertise, surge capacity and strengthened RC and UNCT support

mechanisms, while leveraging sustainable financing mechanisms, including pooled funds and joint resource mobilization.

Greater investment in digital tools, knowledge-management infrastructure and communication strategies will be essential to enhance shared analysis, evidence-based decision-making, visibility and system-wide collaboration. The RCP should also seize emerging opportunities presented by the UN80 Initiative to reimagine statistical and data systems, respond to growing Member State demand for integrated support on the AfCFTA, green and blue economies, and climate-responsive trade, leverage global platforms to advance climate, resilience and food systems outcomes, and capitalize on increasing cross-border mobility to strengthen protection, social cohesion and peacebuilding efforts across the continent.

ANNEXES

FIGURE 1. Snapshot of SDG progress in Africa



Source: <https://ecastats.uneca.org/unsdgsafrica/SDGs/SDG-progress>

FIGURE 2. Status of implementation of the Secretary-General's recommendations of the regional review

No.	Reform Areas	Status	
1	Establishment of the RCP	Completed	The Africa RCP was established in 2020 with a fully constituted Joint Secretariat (composed of DCO, UNDP and ECA). The Joint Secretariat convenes weekly, organised the annual Africa RCP meetings and retreats, as well as provides backstopping to the Vice-Chairs and Opportunity/Issue-based Coalitions and Taskforces.
2	Establishment of the Knowledge Management Hub	Completed	In 2023, the Africa RCP launched and operationalised the Africa Knowledge Management Hub (AKMH) and Expertise Repository, with the technical support Taskforce on the SG Recommendation #2. The

No.	Reform Areas	Status	
			RCP continues to improve the usability of the platform and maintain data accuracy to support implementation of the SDGs in Africa.
3	Enhance transparency and results-based management (RBM)		In 2024 and 2025, the RCP developed the Africa RCP Theory of Change to strengthen learning, risk management and accountability, advancing RBM and transparency. Key actions included designing the methodology, conducting a document review and consultations, and drafting recommendations.
4	Consolidate statistical and data capacities		Africa RCP OIBC 1 on Strengthened Integrated Data and Statistical Systems for Sustainable Development and the Africa We Want established the Africa UN Data for Development Platform in 2021 in line with the Secretary-General's Data Strategy. The RCP continues to maintain data accuracy and usability of the platform.
5	Regional efficiencies		In 2025, the Regional Operations Management Team (R-OMT) supported Zimbabwe to establish the Common Back Office. R-OMT is also supporting Common Premises initiatives in Senegal and Egypt. Overall the 2025 Annual Review of Country-level BOS 2.0 revealed efficiency gains of USD\$45 million in 2024.

FIGURE 3. Organigramme of the Africa Regional Collaborative Platform configuration in 2025

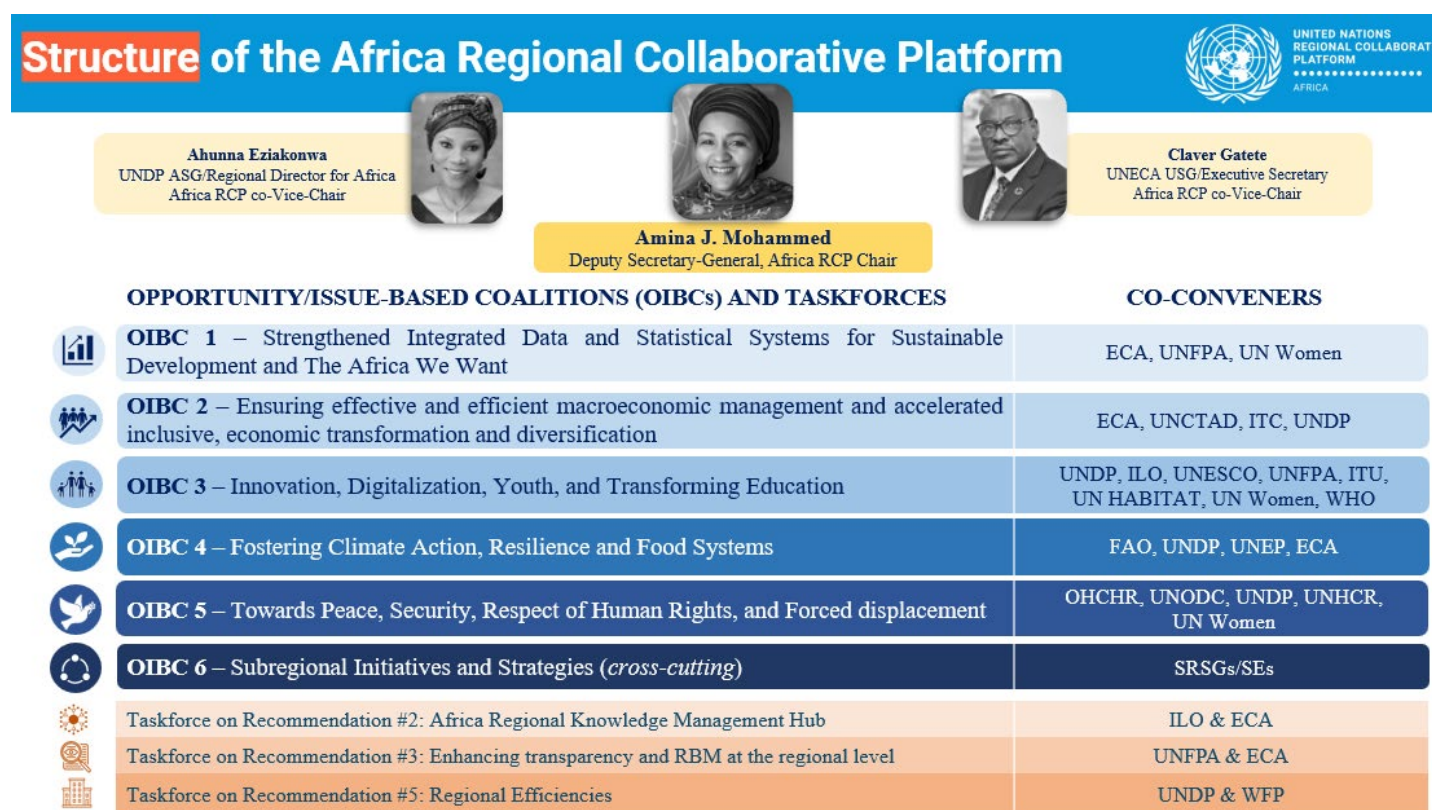
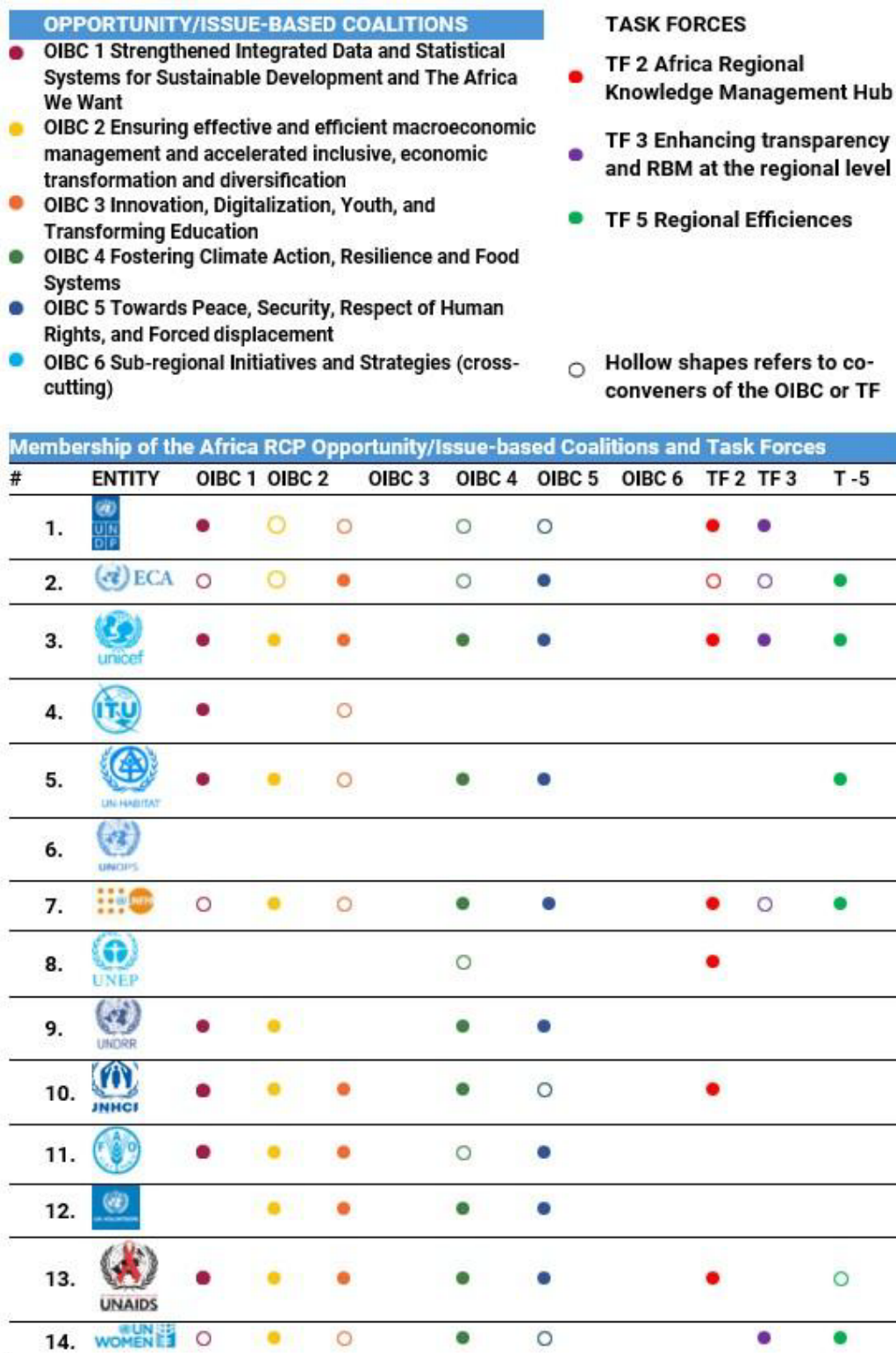


FIGURE 4. Membership of the Africa RCP Opportunity and Issue-based Coalitions and Task Forces in 2025





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