



**Executive Board of the  
United Nations Development  
Programme, the United Nations  
Population Fund and the  
United Nations Office for Project  
Services**

Distr.: General  
24 June 2025  
  
Original: English

**Second regular session 2025**  
25 to 28 August 2025, New York  
Item 16 of the provisional agenda  
**Regional programme documents, 2026–2029**

**Regional programme document for Africa (2026–2029)**

**Contents**

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Page</i>
I. Programme rationale.....	2
II. Programme priorities and partnerships.....	7
III. Programme and risk management .....	10
IV. Monitoring and evaluation .....	11
<b>Annex</b>	
Results and resources framework for the regional programme for Africa (2026–2029).....	12

## I. Programme rationale

### Global trends and context

1. The regional programme document, 2026-2029, comes at a pivotal moment, with only four years remaining to accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.<sup>1</sup> The Pact for the Future, adopted in 2024, underscores the urgency of equity, sustainability and global cooperation to close development gaps, strengthen resilience and revitalize multilateralism.<sup>2</sup>

2. The world currently confronts interconnected disruptions – from economic shocks and climate change to disasters triggered by both natural and human causes. These crises are compounded by rising inequality, political instability, governance deficits and high displacement and migration. Fractures in the social contract are widening, as some countries retreat from multilateral cooperation. Persistent inflation, supply chain disruptions and expanding digital divides threaten to derail inclusive recovery.<sup>3</sup> Vulnerable groups and regions are disproportionately affected. Integrated, cross-sectoral solutions are needed to produce inclusive, sustainable and future-ready development pathways.

3. The global youth employment crisis is intensifying, with one in five young people – the majority female – not in education, employment or training in 2023.<sup>4</sup> In emerging economies, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are vital engines of growth and job creation, accounting for the vast majority of businesses and over half of employment.<sup>5</sup> Yet their potential is often constrained by limited access to finance, digital tools and skilled labour. Closing these gaps is critical to expanding economic opportunities and spurring innovation.<sup>6</sup>

4. A fundamental shift in development financing is underway. As traditional aid flows change – increasingly redirected or reprioritized – greater emphasis is placed on investments and domestic resource mobilization in sustaining development gains and advancing local, national and regional priorities. Many emerging economies face mounting fiscal pressure from rising external debt burdens and costly refinancing arrangements, constraining investment in social services and development.<sup>7</sup> This underscores the urgency of building resilient, self-reliant financial systems. It also calls for a more multidimensional approach<sup>8</sup> – blending public and private capital, scaling climate finance, expanding South-South cooperation and deploying instruments such as debt-for-development swaps, redirecting debt repayments toward investments in nature, climate<sup>9</sup> and health.<sup>10</sup>

5. Global health fragility remains a major risk. The COVID-19 pandemic and other crises exposed deep inequities in health systems and preparedness. Strengthening universal health coverage, expanding regional pharmaceutical production, and enhancing pooled procurement mechanisms and early warning systems are critical to preventing future crises. At the same time, the erosion of democratic norms – accompanied by governance failures, corruption and rising violence – underscores the need to address structural inequalities and reinforce rights-based, people-centred institutions as a foundation for sustained peace and development.

<sup>1</sup> Further information on the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda is available at: [www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda](http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda).

<sup>2</sup> Further information on the Pact for the Future is available at: [www.un.org/en/summit-of-the-future/pact-for-the-future](http://www.un.org/en/summit-of-the-future/pact-for-the-future).

<sup>3</sup> World Economic Forum (2023), The Global Risks Report 2023: [www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF\\_Global\\_Risks\\_Report\\_2023.pdf](http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Risks_Report_2023.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> International Labour Organization (2024), Global Employment Trends for Youth 2024: [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-08/GET\\_2024\\_ExecSum\\_EN\\_0.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-08/GET_2024_ExecSum_EN_0.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> Further information on SMEs is available at: [www.worldbank.org/en/topic/sme/finance](http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/sme/finance).

<sup>6</sup> Further information on how SMEs prosper is available at [www.weforum.org/stories/2023/07/digital-transformation-potential-smes](http://www.weforum.org/stories/2023/07/digital-transformation-potential-smes).

<sup>7</sup> Further information on external debt burdens is available at: [unctad.org/news/debt-crisis-developing-countries-external-debt-hits-record-114-trillion](http://unctad.org/news/debt-crisis-developing-countries-external-debt-hits-record-114-trillion).

<sup>8</sup> Development intelligence systems (e.g., local multidimensional poverty index) as strategic enablers for adaptive financing, targeting and planning in fragile and under-served regions, particularly to identify and target vulnerable groups.

<sup>9</sup> For further information on debt swaps for climate or nature: <https://www.undp.org/future-development/signals-spotlight-2023/new-wave-debt-swaps-climate-or-nature>.

<sup>10</sup> Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (2023), “Spain’s Debt Swap Programs Have Improved Health Indicators in Cameroon, Ethiopia and DRC”. Available at: <https://www.theglobalfund.org/en/updates/2023/2023-11-06-spain-debt-swap-improved-health-indicators-cameroon-ethiopia-drc>.

---

## Regional analysis: development trends in Africa

6. Africa's development trajectory continues to be shaped by a robust architecture of continental frameworks, with Agenda 2063 at its core. The African Union's Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan, 2024-2033, provides new impetus for delivering the continent's ambitions.<sup>11</sup> The memorandum of understanding between the African Union Commission and UNDP offers a timely platform for supporting plan's implementation through joint action, technical collaboration and alignment with regional institutions.<sup>12</sup>

7. Africa's economic potential is yet to be fully realized. Projected economic growth in Africa is expected to reach 4 per cent in 2026. Yet, the continent will continue to experience inflationary pressures, high debt burdens and persistent uncertainty.<sup>13</sup> Africa's external debt reached \$1.15 trillion in 2023.<sup>14</sup> Over 20 African countries face debt distress – limiting the fiscal space for SDG investments and social spending.<sup>15</sup> Sustainable recovery necessitates urgent progress in domestic resource mobilization, progressive taxation and long-term public finance reforms.<sup>16</sup>

8. The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) holds significant promise. If fully implemented, it could boost intra-African trade by up to 80 per cent by 2035.<sup>17</sup> Realizing this potential will require targeted investment in regional value chains, digital trade and cross-border infrastructure. Equally important is the inclusion of informal enterprises and women and youth-led SMEs – the backbone of Africa's economy – to ensure that regional integration drives broad-based, inclusive and sustainable economic transformation.<sup>18</sup>

9. Africa's youth represent one of its greatest development opportunities. With the working-age population set to double by 2050, and young people estimated to make up around 75 per cent of the continent's population by 2025, the scale of the demographic shift is unprecedented.<sup>19</sup> Yet only 3 million formal jobs are created each year, against a need for 10-12 million.<sup>20</sup> This growing gap necessitates sustained investment in education, digital inclusion and market-oriented skills development. Failing to harness this demographic dividend risks exacerbating social unrest, migration pressures and democratic backsliding.

10. Africa is the world's most entrepreneurial continent, with nearly one in four adults engaged in entrepreneurial activity – including a significant share of women.<sup>21</sup> In recent years, over 600 tech hubs, incubators and accelerators have emerged across major cities. Through the UNDP timbuktoo initiative, efforts are being made to build a sustainable startup ecosystem in Africa that prioritizes

---

<sup>11</sup> New Economic Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) (2023), *Agenda 2063: Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2024-2033)*: [www.nepad.org/publication/agenda-2063-second-ten-year-implementation-plan-2024-2033](http://www.nepad.org/publication/agenda-2063-second-ten-year-implementation-plan-2024-2033).

<sup>12</sup> UNDP, "The African Union Commission (AUC) and UNDP partnership recommit to accelerating Africa's progress", 8 November 2024: [www.undp.org/africa/press-releases/african-union-commission-auc-and-undp-partnership-recommit-ambition-accelerating-africas-progress](http://www.undp.org/africa/press-releases/african-union-commission-auc-and-undp-partnership-recommit-ambition-accelerating-africas-progress).

<sup>13</sup> African Development Bank Group, "Africa's Macroeconomic Performance and Outlook – November 2024 Outlook", 10 December 2024: [www.afdb.org/en/documents/africas-macroeconomic-performance-and-outlook-november-2024-update](http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/africas-macroeconomic-performance-and-outlook-november-2024-update).

<sup>14</sup> African Development Bank Group, "Annual meetings 2024: old debt resolution for African countries", 15 May 2024: [www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/annual-meetings-2024-old-debt-resolution-african-countries-cornerstone-reforming-global-financial-architecture-70791](http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/annual-meetings-2024-old-debt-resolution-african-countries-cornerstone-reforming-global-financial-architecture-70791).

<sup>15</sup> Further information on African debt is available at: [data.one.org/analysis/african-debt](http://data.one.org/analysis/african-debt).

<sup>16</sup> South African Institute of International Affairs, "The G20 and African Climate Finance", 2 March 2023: <https://saiia.org.za/research/the-g20-and-african-climate-finance>; and E/ECA/CEG/2/3, available at: <https://papersmart.uneca.org/download/5285>.

<sup>17</sup> World Bank Group, "Trade Pact Could Boost Africa's Income by \$450 Billion, Study Finds", 27 July 2020: [www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/07/27/african-continental-free-trade-area](http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2020/07/27/african-continental-free-trade-area).

<sup>18</sup> Information on the African Union annual SMEs forum is available at: <https://au.int/pt/node/41891>; and International Trade Centre, "Young women as agents of economic transformation in Africa", 24 June 2024: [www.intracen.org/news-and-events/news/young-women-as-agents-of-economic-transformation-in-africa](http://www.intracen.org/news-and-events/news/young-women-as-agents-of-economic-transformation-in-africa).

<sup>19</sup> World Economic Forum, "The children's continent: keeping up with Africa's growth", 13 January 2020: [www.weforum.org/stories/2020/01/the-children-s-continent](http://www.weforum.org/stories/2020/01/the-children-s-continent).

<sup>20</sup> More information about growth in Africa is available at: [www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/overview](http://www.worldbank.org/en/region/afr/overview).

<sup>21</sup> More information about Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa is available at: [www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/afawa-affirmative-finance-action-for-women-in-africa/why-afawa](http://www.afdb.org/en/topics-and-sectors/initiatives-partnerships/afawa-affirmative-finance-action-for-women-in-africa/why-afawa).

skilling through the establishment of University Innovation Pods (UniPods) – which has attracted investments from Africa and global capital markets.<sup>22</sup>

11. Despite important gains, gender inequality remains widespread across Africa. Women hold only 24 to 26 per cent of parliamentary seats, and gender-based violence remains prevalent.<sup>23</sup> Continental frameworks – including the African Union Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, the Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa (the Maputo Protocol), the African Commission on Human and People’s Rights (ACHPR)<sup>24</sup> and the new African Union Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls – provide a strong foundation. Implementation, however, must be accelerated. Advancing gender equality across all sectors will require gender-responsive budgeting, improved access to finance, land, technology and justice, and targeted efforts to shift norms.

12. Beyond development, the economic exclusion of women and young people has implications for governance and peace. Recent surveys reflect rising frustration, particularly among youth.<sup>25</sup> While support for democracy remains strong, contested outcomes, low voter turnout and fragile transition contexts in Africa reveal vulnerabilities in electoral systems and waning public trust.<sup>26</sup> These dynamics reinforce the urgency of advancing inclusive governance and participatory rule. The African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and Agenda 2063 remain essential guideposts to restore public trust, uphold constitutionalism and anchor governance in African-led norms and commitments. The African Youth Charter and AfCFTA are key for advancing youth leadership, civic participation and economic opportunity.

13. Africa is warming 1.5 times faster than the global average, with 34 million people affected by extreme weather in 2023.<sup>27</sup> Climate change also intensifies underlying social, economic and gender-based vulnerabilities. While the African Union Climate Change and Resilient Development Strategy, 2022-2032, emphasizes adaptation, climate finance remains insufficient. Scaling renewable energy,<sup>28</sup> early warning systems, risk-informed planning and climate-smart agriculture are essential for safeguarding livelihoods and food security. Integrating responses in the climate-peace-security nexus constitutes a growing continental priority.

14. Africa’s “Blue Economy” holds significant potential for inclusive and sustainable growth, ecosystem regeneration and regional trade, particularly for small island developing States (SIDS) and coastal countries. UNDP Blue Economy work – including regional value chain development, nature-based solutions and resilient livelihoods – is integral to addressing both economic and environmental vulnerabilities in marine and coastal ecosystems.

15. Africa’s digital economy presents significant opportunities for innovation, financial inclusion and economic diversification. With mobile transactions surpassing \$830 billion in 2022, the continent is a global leader in mobile money.<sup>29</sup> Yet digital divides persist: Africa remains the continent with the lowest internet penetration rate,<sup>30</sup> and disparities in connectivity, affordability and digital literacy limit participation – particularly for women and rural communities. The African

<sup>22</sup> African Private Capital Association (AVCA) (2024), *Venture Capital in Africa*, available at: [www.avca.africa/media/o5makqy5/avca234-19-vc-report\\_4.pdf](http://www.avca.africa/media/o5makqy5/avca234-19-vc-report_4.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> More information on women’s leadership is available at: [www.unwomen.org/en/articles/facts-and-figures/facts-and-figures-womens-leadership-and-political-participation](http://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/facts-and-figures/facts-and-figures-womens-leadership-and-political-participation); and International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024), *Women’s Political Participation – Africa Barometer 2024*, available at: [www.idea.int/sites/default/files/2024-07/womens-political-participation-africa-barometer-2024.pdf](http://www.idea.int/sites/default/files/2024-07/womens-political-participation-africa-barometer-2024.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, resolutions on critical aspect of gender: 110, 275, 522, 552 and 594.

<sup>25</sup> UNDP (2023), *Soldiers and Citizens: Military Coups and the Need for Democratic Renewal in Africa*, available at: [www.undp.org/africa/publications/soldiers-and-citizens](http://www.undp.org/africa/publications/soldiers-and-citizens).

<sup>26</sup> Mo Ibrahim Foundation, “Reviewing Africa’s 2024 Election Year”, December 2024, available at: <https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/sites/default/files/2024-12/2024-elections-review.pdf>.

<sup>27</sup> World Meteorological Organization (2023), *State of the Climate in Africa*, available at: [https://uneca.org/sites/default/files/ACPC/publication/State-of-the-Climates-in-Africa-2023\\_en.pdf](https://uneca.org/sites/default/files/ACPC/publication/State-of-the-Climates-in-Africa-2023_en.pdf).

<sup>28</sup> More information on UNDP success stories on Solar for Health (S4H) in Africa is available at: [www.undp.org/energy/solar-health](http://www.undp.org/energy/solar-health) and <https://undp-capacitydevelopmentforhealth.org/solar-for-health>.

<sup>29</sup> BankserveAfrica, “Mobile money transactions in Africa hit \$836.5 billion”, available at: [www.bankserveafrica.com/blog/post/mobile-money-transactions-in-africa-hit-8365b](http://www.bankserveafrica.com/blog/post/mobile-money-transactions-in-africa-hit-8365b).

<sup>30</sup> More information on the internet’s impact in Africa is available at: <https://unconnected.org/blog/impact-of-the-internet-in-africa-2021>.

---

Union Digital Transformation Strategy for Africa, 2020-2030,<sup>31</sup> provides a roadmap to address these challenges through investments in infrastructure, artificial intelligence governance and tech-enabled public services.

16. Instability is rising across parts of Africa. Protracted conflicts in the Horn of Africa, the Sahel and the Great Lakes regions are displacing millions and generating development, humanitarian and recovery needs – while placing significant pressure on local communities. Meanwhile, violent extremism, resource-driven conflict and unconstitutional changes of government threaten peace and development. Digital misinformation and online radicalization further fuel instability. Efforts to build resilience must be intensified and scaled, and the African Union Silencing the Guns in Africa agenda and other regional peace mechanisms must be revitalized. The continent also continues to face public health challenges, including Ebola, mpox, HIV, tuberculosis and malaria.

17. Africa's geostrategic influence is growing, with the African Union joining the Group of 20 in 2023. South-South cooperation is expanding, and the AfCFTA is reshaping trade.<sup>32</sup> Amid accelerated geopolitical change, Africa has to promote multilateralism in securing fair climate financing, technology transfers, economic partnerships and inclusive, people-centred development. Strengthening and reinvigorating United Nations-African Union engagement, including at the level of regional economic communities and regional mechanisms, will reinforce Africa's global positioning.

### **Designing the new regional programme for Africa, 2026-2029**

18. UNDP engagement in Africa remains grounded in its commitment to boosting resilience and sustainable human development, while protecting the planet. The new regional programme document is informed by the mid-term evaluation of the previous plan, 2022-2025, the Sixth Advisory Board of the Regional Programme for Africa and extensive Africa-wide stakeholder consultations conducted in 2024 and 2025 to support the development of the new UNDP Strategic Plan, 2026-2029. The four objectives of the new regional programme align with those of the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2026-2029, and its accelerators.

19. The regional programme builds on the implementation of the UNDP Strategic Offer for Africa, 2022-2025. It is underpinned by a commitment to human rights, advancing the SDGs and leaving no one behind. This value proposition responds to growing demand for support from UNDP on the African continent. The programme draws on Africa's assets – including digital potential, natural resources, regional institutions and a youthful population full of promise – to catalyse transformational change and promote resilience. The regional programme aligns with the development vision of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of the African Union Agenda 2063.

20. The regional programme document, 2026-2029, is anchored in the need for integrated, multi-level interventions that bridge regional, subregional, national and local development efforts. The regional programme complements country-level initiatives, enhancing coherence and impact while capitalizing on Africa's regional institutions, mechanisms and frameworks. It addresses transboundary opportunities – such as trade integration, migration, environmental resilience, conflict prevention and peacebuilding – through coordinated, multi-country solutions. Aligning national priorities with regional and global frameworks, mobilizing collective assets and fostering cross-sectoral collaboration are key for Africa's development trajectory.

21. In an era of interconnected risks, fragmented interventions are no longer sufficient. The new regional programme adopts a systems approach that harnesses Africa's potential, including regional

---

<sup>31</sup> African Union, "The digital transformation strategy for Africa (2020-2030)", available at: <https://au.int/sites/default/files/documents/38507-doc-dts-english.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, "AfCFTA benefits will be across sectors – economic report on Africa 2025", 17 March 2025, available at: <https://uneca.org/stories/afcfta-benefits-will-be-across-sectors-%E2%80%93-economic-report-on-africa-2025>.

integration and innovation. Leveraging portfolio approaches, the programme seeks to enable adaptive, integrated responses that accelerate structural transformation and build deep resilience. This includes the cross-sectoral mobilization of long-term, system-aligned investments, with traditional as well as non-traditional partnerships, against a backdrop of improved South-South cooperation.

22. The mid-term evaluation reaffirmed the programme's relevance and alignment with Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda, SDG achievement and the UNDP Strategic Plan. It highlighted the organization's added value in regional integration, institutional capacity-building and knowledge exchange.<sup>33</sup> However, it also identified the need for deeper national engagement, a more intentional partnership strategy, greater attention to environmental sustainability, and stronger use of regional convening power and learning platforms to foster systems change.

23. The following key mid-term evaluation findings are incorporated:

- (a) Formalizing a strategic partnership framework is essential for deeper, long-term collaboration with the African Union, regional economic communities and other regional actors. The regional programme prioritizes structured, goal-oriented partnerships to sustain systemic impact.
- (b) While regional-level consultations were robust in the previous cycle, engagement with national actors – including civil society organizations and individual Member States – was identified as an area that would benefit from more structured co-creation. The new regional programme will include mechanisms for deeper national buy-in and ownership, leveraging country office engagement and national-level partnerships.
- (c) The mid-term evaluation noted that the “planet” pillar received comparatively less emphasis. The 2026-2029 cycle integrates a stronger focus on nature-positive, climate-adaptive development pathways; scalable renewable energy solutions; resilience-building strategies for vulnerable communities; and mobilizing finance and innovation for environmental sustainability.
- (d) The mid-term review emphasized structured knowledge-sharing across projects to foster synergy and maximize impact. The new regional programme promotes platforms for cross-project learning and regional policy alignment.

24. The regional programme will continue to leverage the Regional Service Centre for Africa's decentralized hubs and the country office network to enhance localization, adaptation, flexibility and responsiveness to regional and subregional dynamics. The hubs are instrumental in tailoring UNDP interventions to diverse contexts and in ensuring that programming remains contextualized and adaptive to emerging challenges, while providing timely support.

### **Opportunities for UNDP**

25. The formulation of the new regional programme, 2026-2029, takes place during a period of overlapping transitions in Africa – demographic, economic, technological, environmental and governance-related. In this context, Africa must strengthen self-reliance and harness homegrown, systems-based solutions that reflect its complexity and diversity while advancing sustainability, equity and resilience. At the same time, the region must navigate a geopolitical landscape characterized by changing partnerships and shifts in development assistance with strategic foresight – amplifying African voices, reinforcing multilateralism and asserting the continent's influence – including through the African Union seat in the Group of 20 and enhanced South-South cooperation.

26. The urgency to achieve the SDGs by 2030 is intensified by converging crises. The regional programme is uniquely positioned to catalyse collective, subregional and cross-border responses and enable systems transformation – ensuring that regional institutions, national governments and local communities are equipped to address risks with inclusive and forward-looking solutions amplified by portfolio approaches.

27. The regional programme will build on its long-standing partnerships with the African Union, regional economic communities and regional mechanisms, strengthening their institutional capacity

<sup>33</sup> Report of the UNDP regional programme for Africa 2022-2025 mid-term Evaluation, carried out in June/July 2024.

---

to respond to emerging governance, peace and development challenges. The ability of UNDP to help integrate regional and cross-border priorities into national policy implementation makes it a key partner in addressing transboundary challenges such as forced displacement, illicit financial flows, regional security threats (including violent extremism) and the climate crisis. The programme will expand flagship initiatives, including the Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions, the cross-region initiative on Preventing and Responding to Violent Extremism in Africa and Arab States, the Credit Ratings Initiative, the timbuktoo agenda and the African Young Women Leaders Fellowship Programme fostering leadership, financial stability and inclusive growth.

28. The election of new leadership of the African Union Commission creates opportunities to align with the African Union's renewed focus on governance, economic growth, peace, integration and climate security. The African Union Continental Framework on Youth, Peace and Security and the African Union Convention on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls signal added momentum for youth and gender equality, representation and social protection. Amid a reinforced commitment to the core Agenda 2030 tenet to leave no one behind,<sup>34</sup> the African Union frameworks provide strong entry points for UNDP to continue advancing inclusivity at all levels.

29. The African Union Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan, 2024-2033 – known as the “decade of acceleration” – builds on the first decade to drive progress toward the vision of “The Africa We Want” by 2063, through seven key moonshots.<sup>35</sup> Accelerating AfCFTA implementation while advancing the targets of the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan necessitates regional integration. Greater investment, policy coordination and digital solutions will unlock new drivers of sustainable growth.

30. Aligned with the Pact for the Future, the regional programme will prioritize strengthened multilateralism and cross-regional partnerships to accelerate progress toward the SDGs and Agenda 2063. This includes leveraging digital transformation to drive innovation; supporting adaptive, transparent governance; and promoting resilience through green transitions and nature-based solutions. A continued close partnership with the African Union Department of Political Affairs, Peace and Security is key for embedding governance, peace and security programming in regional frameworks and advancing African-led solutions for conflict transformation.

31. The mid-term evaluation and stakeholder consultations reaffirmed the core strengths of UNDP impact across Africa. These include its thought leadership on development trends, its convening power and its agility in responding to emerging priorities. UNDP plays a catalytic role in supporting inclusive economic integration, empowering youth, promoting digital financial inclusion, facilitating cross-border trade and supporting multi-stakeholder governance.

## **II. Programme priorities and partnerships**

32. The regional programme focuses on four interconnected outcome areas that reflect the pillars of the theory of change and Africa's development priorities and potential and that align with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2026-2029: (a) prosperity; (b) governance; (c) crisis prevention and resilience; and (d) planet. These outcomes are underpinned by systems thinking, regional integration and cross-sectoral collaboration, anchored in a commitment to leave no one behind and spur SDG achievement.

---

<sup>34</sup> More information on the UNDP framework for implementing leaving no one behind is available at: [www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Brochure\\_LNOB\\_web.pdf](http://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/publications/Brochure_LNOB_web.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> More information on the launch of the Agenda 2063 Decade of Acceleration is available at: [www.nepad.org/node/17513](http://www.nepad.org/node/17513).

**Prosperity: By 2029, prosperity is increased for all, strengthening people's agency, capabilities and dignity to thrive**

33. The regional programme will drive inclusive economic transformation by linking national reforms with localized development and strengthening systems for resilience. Rooted in regional integration, decent work and sustainable finance, it will support countries to address economic fragility, integrate social protection and promote inclusive growth in underserved and fragile regions. Key priorities include: AfCFTA implementation, digital inclusivity, just green transitions, and entrepreneurship for women and youth. The programme will also focus on regional and Blue Economy value chains through support to, among others, coastal communities, SMEs and SIDS. To build long-term resilience, it will expand access to blended finance, invest in digital skills and diaspora engagement, and align development plans at all levels with SDG and Agenda 2063 targets. The regional programme will promote inclusive economic transformation through systems thinking, connecting national reforms with localized economic development and local governance initiatives to foster structural change. It will unlock development plans to deliver on commitments for prosperity, planet and governance.

**Governance: By 2029, governance systems are more effective, inclusive and accountable, enabling people, societies and economies to thrive**

34. The regional programme will foster democratic and accountable governance systems grounded in human rights. The programme emphasizes approaches that rebuild the social contract, foster social cohesion, inclusion and civic trust and contribute to sustainable peace. It will promote participation, protect civic space, enhance rule of law and strengthen institutions at local, national and regional levels – particularly in fragile, conflict-affected and high-risk contexts. Focus areas include the African Court of Justice and Human Rights, the Maputo Protocol, and aspirations of Agenda 2063. It will adopt people-centred approaches to enhance service delivery and fiscal governance, helping prevent democratic backsliding. Other focus areas will include natural resource governance, public finance management, integrity and anti-corruption.

**Crisis prevention and resilience: By 2029, institutions and people are better prepared to prevent, respond to and recover from crises while sustaining long-term development**

35. The regional programme will strengthen Africa's capacity to anticipate, prevent and respond to multidimensional crises – from conflict and forced displacement to extreme weather events, health emergencies and economic volatility. It will leverage and contribute to risk-informed development and resilience-building by advancing the Roots of African Resilience. It will work with the African Union, regional economic communities and national actors to reinforce early warning systems, promote cross-border stabilization and enable durable solutions for displaced populations. Building on the UNDP comparative advantage in staying and delivering in complex contexts, the programme will support early recovery and social cohesion through area-based approaches that integrate governance, livelihoods and basic services. Special emphasis will be placed on risk-informed development planning, de-risking investments in fragile settings and strengthening community resilience through inclusive decision-making and women and youth-led peacebuilding. UNDP will further invest in anticipatory systems to bridge humanitarian and development divides. Aligning with the Silencing the Guns for Africa agenda and the African Union-United Nations Framework on Peace and Security, the programme will advance African-led solutions that reduce vulnerability, restore human security and safeguard development gains.

**Planet: By 2029, international environmental agreements are mainstreamed into national development frameworks to drive sustainable development**

36. The regional programme will support policies, institutions and financial frameworks to scale up nature action – leading to strengthened ecological resilience, climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The programme will promote the integration of environmental and risk governance into economic planning, public finance and social protection systems, to support green and just energy transitions and advance the attainment of nationally determined contributions under the Paris Agreement. Climate adaptation, biodiversity protection and nature-based solutions will be



---

mainstreamed and aligned with disaster risk frameworks. Focus areas include the climate-peace-security nexus, conflict-sensitive adaptation and responses to displacement. The programme will advance Blue Economy transitions through considerations to ocean-based value chains, sustainable coastal tourism and livelihoods in coastal and island regions. Regional partnerships will promote South-South learning and investment in Blue Economy pathways. Access to climate and disaster finance – including green bonds, integrated national financing frameworks (INFFs) and carbon markets – will be expanded, alongside efforts to strengthen women’s and youth leadership and empowerment in environmental resilience.

37. The regional programme is guided by four key accelerators that catalyse systemic change across all outcomes: (a) **gender and youth** (broadly encompassing gender equality and youth empowerment, while specifically focusing on women’s leadership and youth as a structural transformation agenda); (b) **digital and artificial intelligence transformation** (recognizing digital transformation as a core accelerator for inclusive growth, democratic participation and resilience); (c) **private sector engagement and sustainable finance** (finance is positioned not just as a means of implementation but as a lever of transformation); and (d) **regional integration** – especially in borderlands (as a powerful accelerator of inclusive growth, peacebuilding, climate and crisis resilience in Africa).

38. Building on these accelerators, the regional programme delivers **three signature offers** where UNDP brings distinct value beyond the country level: (a) **regional integration for inclusive growth** through trade facilitation, sustainable industrialization, and women and youth-responsive entrepreneurship solutions – with a strong emphasis on SME participation, informal sector upgrading and local economic development linked to AfCFTA; (b) **regional governance for peace and resilience** by working on prevention, reinforcing regional democratic norms, civic participation, and African Union-led peace and security frameworks; and (d) **collective action for environmental sustainability** through nature-based solutions, climate finance, the attainment of nationally determined contributions and the protection of shared ecosystems by partnering with local entities and strengthening local solutions. These strategic offers reflect the regional programme’s comparative advantage in addressing cross-border challenges, amplifying African leadership, and unlocking scalable, regional human development pathways with the planet in balance.

39. The regional programme is underpinned by three enabling conditions that reinforce system-wide transformation. First, **development finance** is critical to scaling impact: UNDP will support countries to align financial systems with national development goals and the SDGs, leveraging integrated national financing frameworks, fiscal reforms, blended capital, carbon markets and SDG-aligned budgeting to mobilize domestic and international resources. Second, **digitalization, data and innovation** are promoted through inclusive, rights-based digital transformation; expanding access to digital public infrastructure, artificial intelligence governance, open data systems and cybersecurity to improve public service delivery, civic engagement and social protection; and contributing to more accountable and transparent societies, among others through development intelligence mechanisms and integrated, participatory geospatial tools. Third, **human capital and social inclusion** remain central, with targeted investments in youth and women’s empowerment, science, technology, engineering and mathematics, digital skills, universal health coverage and social protection.

### Strategic partnerships

40. UNDP will deepen strategic partnerships with a diverse ecosystem of actors to co-create solutions, scale impact and align efforts with Africa’s regional priorities. Stronger collaboration with the African Union, regional economic communities and other relevant regional entities will ensure coherence with Africa’s policy frameworks and institutional architectures. The regional programme

will also engage with other entities in the United Nations system,<sup>36</sup> the private sector, development banks and financial institutions to scale investments in inclusive economic transformation, particularly through AfCFTA-aligned opportunities and climate-smart infrastructure. Partnerships will be designed to catalyse systems-level change, unlock sustainable finance and reinforce regional integration and resilience.

41. The regional programme will work closely with civil society, academic institutions and think-tanks to support evidence-informed policymaking, strengthen social accountability, promote localized solutions and impactful action and expand participatory governance. It will mobilize development finance and blended capital through partnerships with international financial institutions, sovereign wealth funds and global financing platforms – ensuring alignment with SDG and Agenda 2063 targets. Through these partnerships, the regional programme will foster inclusive, locally led and regionally anchored solutions that are grounded in Africa’s vision of sustainable development, democratic renewal and shared prosperity.

### III. Programme and risk management

42. In ensuring programme efficiency and effectiveness to achieve development results, this section presents the management practices that ensure that the regional programme is fit for purpose. First is the programme’s iterative risk informed approach. Grounded in Africa’s realities and designed to meet its aspirations for a better tomorrow, the development of the regional programme was informed by over 175 country consultations, with government stakeholders, multilateral and regional organizations, civil society and private sector entities.

43. Dedicated youth consultations provided valuable insights on tackling unemployment through vocational training tied to job placement, entrepreneurship support and access to digital and financial tools. Young people – especially women aged 18-25 years – called for accessible, future-focused education, emphasizing skills development, digital literacy and market-relevant learning. They also stressed the need for meaningful participation. Youth want to be seen not just as beneficiaries, but as co-creators of solutions. To meet these priorities, the regional programme will embed youth voices in programme design and focusing on long-term, measurable impact at scale.

44. UNDP commitment to gathering diverse views and inclusive planning across multiple sectors that reflects regional frameworks – including the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 – ensures that the new regional programme is owned by key stakeholders, generating mutual vested interest in its strong implementation and a sense of mutual accountability.

45. At the programmatic level, the main contextual risks are: (a) uneven growth and increasing inequality, especially those faced by women and youth; (b) the substantial impact from the planetary crises, including biodiversity loss, deforestation and water scarcity; (c) the proliferation of armed conflict and insecurity, including violent extremism; and (d) the marginalization of borderland and informal economies, presenting mitigation opportunities through inclusive economic governance and local economic development programming.

46. Operational risks remain significant, particularly in insecure contexts. Mitigation measures include working through local partners, applying UNDP social and environmental standards, and strengthening accountability mechanisms. The evolving global aid landscape – including recent reductions or reallocation of development assistance by key partners – poses an additional risk to resource mobilization and programme delivery. To address this, the regional programme will promote more flexible and adaptive implementation modalities, including the use of integrated intelligence and early warning platforms, such as livelihoods and market price information, to

<sup>36</sup> Including the United Nations Secretariat, missions and envoys, and the following: Department of Political and Peacekeeping Affairs, United Nations Office to the African Union, United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel, United Nations Regional Office for Central Africa, Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa, United Nations Economic Commissions for Africa, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and United Nations Environment Programme.

---

inform scenario planning, risk monitoring and anticipatory decision-making. Programme portfolios will be designed to bridge short-term crisis response with longer-term development goals, ensuring continuity in volatile settings.

47. Africa's operating environment calls for innovative and adaptive management practices that provide senior management in the Regional Bureau for Africa with the risks, evidence and analysis for decision-making that ensures the regional programme is fit for purpose and contributes to the programme's theory of change and results framework. These include the harmonized approach to cash transfers, which will be utilized in coordination with other United Nations entities to manage and mitigate financial risks.

48. In strengthening oversight and ownership, the Regional Bureau for Africa has instituted the Regional Programme Advisory Board, which provides strategic advice to the Director of the Bureau on emerging development issues, ensuring that the design of the regional programme and its regional projects and initiatives remain fit for purpose and aligned with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2026-2029. The Advisory Board includes a wide range of stakeholders, including regional organizations, the private sector, civil society organizations, donors, United Nations organizations and UNDP.

49. This regional programme document outlines UNDP contributions to regional results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to regional programmes, is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

50. In accordance with Executive Board decision DP/2013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation should be charged to the concerned projects.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

51. The operational policies and procedures of the regional programme are compliant with the monitoring and evaluation framework, overseen by the results-based management team, and constitute an essential component of the Regional Bureau for Africa's adaptive management practice, which requires continuously updating data and analysis for learning and decision-making.

52. The regional programme will utilize relevant regional systems and databases to identify and monitor indicators, baselines and targets. Where possible, these will align with the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2026-2029, indicators, SDG indicators and Agenda 2063.

53. The regional programme will build on existing data collection methods while harnessing new data-driven analytics to advance its monitoring processes. Where gaps exist, the team will collaborate with other United Nations and non-United Nations entities to strengthen supplementary data generation systems for effective monitoring and evaluation practices. In fragile and data poor settings, development data platforms – such as the local multidimensional poverty index – will be instrumental in ensuring both that no one is left behind and that the intersectionality of vulnerability, including disability, is well reflected in programme design.

54. The regional programme will continue to monitor expenditures, prioritize allocation of funding to gender marker 2 (GEN 2) and gender marker 3 (GEN 3) projects, and improve gender and age-disaggregated data where possible, including for people with disabilities. Data will also be disaggregated to meaningfully engage youth and women.

55. The costed evaluation plan (annex B) outlines the regional programme and related project evaluations. The plan includes a mid-term evaluation to: (a) determine whether implementation is on track and in compliance with agreed targets; and (b) measure relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and overall success. The plan will also include a final evaluation that will inform future

programming. The Regional Bureau for Africa will allocate sufficient resources for monitoring and evaluation, the cost of communication initiatives, and innovative pilot projects.

## ANNEX A: RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Related SDGs: SDG 1 – No Poverty; SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 9 – Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities				
REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME #1: PROSPERITY: By 2029, prosperity is increased for all, strengthening people's agency, capabilities and dignity to thrive				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 – Prosperity for all				
OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of African countries reporting progress towards SDG 8.2 (higher levels of productivity through economic diversification (Integrated Results and Resources Framework (IRRF) 1.4)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 0,17% Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Proportion of small-scale enterprises – (a) women and (b) youth – benefitting from AfCFTA</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> (a) 20%; (b) 20%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> (a) 40%; (b) 40%</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Global SDG indicators <a href="#">Database</a> (8.2)</p> <p><b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> AfCFTA Secretariat, trade ministries, enterprise associations, chambers of commerce</p> <p><b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1. Economic opportunities in Africa are expanded for people and enterprises, particularly in natural resource sectors (such as blue and green economy, development minerals, agriculture), and in manufacturing and services, enhancing trade, access to markets and productive assets, create decent jobs, improve livelihoods and strengthen human capital through training</b></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.1. Number of (a) national and (b) regional institutions, including business support organizations and regional economic communities strengthened to design or implement legally compliant business and trade-enabling mechanisms and strategies in natural resource sectors (blue economy, development minerals, agriculture), manufacturing and services, including digital services, as well as under the AfCFTA framework</p> <p><i>Baseline: (a) 10; (b) 3 (2025)</i></p> <p><i>Target: (a) 20; (b) 8</i></p> <p><i>Data source and frequency: project reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.1.2. Number of countries implementing national strategies or policies that promote climate-friendly economic diversification through sustainable natural resource governance, clean energy technologies, and sustainable value chains development.</p> <p><i>Baseline: 8 (2023)</i></p> <p><i>Target: 20</i></p> <p><i>Data source and frequency: reports, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.2. Access to integrated social protection -- including health and social services, and financial and non-financial services -- is enhanced to strengthen people's capabilities and uphold human rights</b></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.1. Number of countries adopting and implementing integrated social protection systems or measures at the national and sub-national levels, inclusive of community-based mechanisms.</p>	<p>African Unions Commission (AUC), regional economic communities and regional mechanisms, African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat</p> <p>Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)</p> <p>United Nations organizations, programmes and funds</p> <p>Civil society organizations (CSOs), research institutes</p> <p>Member States</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 35,380,000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 13,400,000</p>

		<p><i>Baseline: 0</i>  <i>Target: 5</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.2.2. Number of countries supported to strengthen health systems through digital transformation, green infrastructure and enhanced capacities for primary healthcare, pandemic preparedness and response to communicable/non-communicable diseases (IRRF G.1.2.3/5)</p> <p><i>Baseline: 5</i>  <i>Target: 45</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.3. Regional, subregional and national capacities and financial systems in Africa strengthened to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063, improve accountability, transparency, effectiveness of fiscal policies and women's economic empowerment</b></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.1. Number of countries whose development plans have integrated Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p><i>Baseline: 37</i>  <i>Target: 46</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: project reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.2. Number of countries with strengthened governance and gender alignment in INFFs (IRRF I.3.1).</p> <p><i>Baseline: 5 (2023)</i>  <i>Target: 20</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP and INFF reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.3.3. Number of mechanisms established to ensure SDG-alignment, coherence, and inclusive public participation and oversight in fiscal planning and fiscal systems across public revenue, expenditure and debt (IRRF I.3.2).</p> <p><i>Baseline: 32 (2023)</i>  <i>Target: 50</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP, AfDB, audit, parliament reports, biennial</i></p> <p><b>Output 1.4. Governments and private sector actors have the knowledge, tools, and enabling environment to promote inclusive private sector development, support youth and women-relevant productive value chains, and enable informal enterprises to transition toward sustainable and resilient growth, including in Africa's borderlands</b></p>		
--	--	---	--	--

		<p>Indicator 1.4.1. Number of countries supported to adopt policies promoting the formalisation of informal enterprises.  <i>Baseline: 3</i>  <i>Target: 5</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: project reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 1.4.2. Number of government institutions, civil society, community groups and private sector actors in borderland regions supported with tools, knowledge products, or policy frameworks to promote inclusive, gender- and youth-responsive economic development initiatives.  <i>Baseline: 45</i>  <i>Target: 65</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annual</i></p>		
<b>Related SDGs: SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>				
<b>REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME #2: GOVERNANCE: By 2029, governance systems are more effective, inclusive, and accountable, enabling people, societies and economies to thrive</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2 – Effective governance</b>				
<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>INDICATIVE REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines, targets)</b>	<b>MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)</b>
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Overall governance score  <b>Baseline:</b> 49,3 (Ibrahim index of African governance (IIAG) 2023)  <b>Target:</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by gender (IRRF 2.1)  <b>Baseline:</b> TBD  <b>Target:</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> IIAG  <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> SDG 16.7.2  <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> TBD  <b>Responsibilities:</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1. African public institutions and communities have enhanced capabilities to integrate the needs and perspectives of women and youth and deliver integrated people-centred solutions that enhance basic services, expand risk-informed social protection, development opportunities and strengthen resilience</b></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.1. Number of regional and sub-regional measures to strengthen accountability (including social accountability), prevent and mitigate corruption risks, and integrate integrity and anti-corruption in the management of public funds, service delivery and other sectors (IRRF G.2.1.1.).  <i>Baseline: 6</i>  <i>Target: 15</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: regional economic communities, AUC, UNDP reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.1.2. Number of countries with measures to advance women's leadership and equal participation in decision-making in: (a) public institutions; (b) elected positions, including parliaments and local governments; (c) judiciary; (d) private sector; (e) mediation, reconciliation</p>	<p>AUC, regional economic communities and regional mechanisms.</p> <p>OACPS</p> <p>United Nations Secretariat, missions, special envoys, organizations</p> <p>International financial institutions (IFIs) and other multilateral entities</p> <p>CSOs, research institutes, academia</p> <p>Youth and women-led organizations</p> <p>AfDB, World Bank</p> <p>AUC, regional economic communities, CSOs</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 13,700,000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 7,800,000</p>

		<p>and peacebuilding mechanisms; and (f) natural resource management (IRRF A.1.2.1).  <i>Baseline: a) 15 b) 25 c) 10 d) 5 e) 15; and f) 20</i>  <i>Target: a) 30 b) 30 c) 15 d) 3 e) 25; and f) 30</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: AUC, UNDP reports</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.2. Democratic governance, including at the local level, rule of law and accountability in Africa are strengthened for people-centred development, access to justice, security, an open public sphere and full enjoyment of human rights</b></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.1. Number of institutions with capacities to support the fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations, i.e., demonstrating measurable improvements in performance and integrating human rights action plans or operational reform: (a) justice institutions; (b) human rights institutions; (c) private sector; (d) security institutions; and (e) CSOs (IRRF G.2.2.1).  <i>Baseline: a) 8, b) 5, c) 3, d) 4; and e) 1</i>  <i>Target: a) 15, b) 10, c) 8, d) 8; and e) 5</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports such as Rule of Law, Security and Human Rights (ROLSHR) Annual Report, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.2.2. Number of countries and regional initiatives supported to enhance rights-based justice systems, business and human rights, and access to justice: (a) countries with ongoing rights-based justice system support; (b) countries with business and human rights support; and (c) regional initiatives supported.  <i>Baseline: (a) 14; (b) 8; and (c) 3</i>  <i>Target: (a) 20; (b) 15; and (c) 6</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: project reports, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.3. Governance systems and local communities in Africa are strengthened to manage natural resources, deliver basic services, enhance socioeconomic opportunities and foster peaceful conditions in line with Rio conventions and the goals of the Paris Agreement</b></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.1. Number of local initiatives, including governance mechanisms to promote the nexus of climate.  <i>Baseline: 1</i>  <i>Target: 5</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: project reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.3.2. Percentage of women, youth and vulnerable groups actively participating in local dialogue mechanisms.  <i>Baseline: 0</i></p>		
--	--	--	--	--



		<p><i>Target: 50%</i> <i>Data source and frequency: activity reports, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 2.4. Digital, artificial intelligence and data policies, strategies, regulations and national development planning strengthened for public institutions and stakeholders to support safe and secure deployment of technologies that mitigate social and environmental risks</b></p> <p>Indicator 2.4.1. Number of national development plans and strategies that explicitly address the digital divide and prioritize digital transformation as a driver of inclusive and sustainable development (IRRF I.4.1). <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: 10</i> <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP, regional and national reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 2.4.2. Number of regional/national/local institutions demonstrating leadership in responsible transformation processes through adoption of artificial intelligence, emerging technologies, or innovative governance mechanisms (IRRF I.4.4). <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: 15 institutions</i> <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annual</i></p>		
<b>Related SDGs: SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions</b>				
<b>REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME #3: CRISIS PREVENTION &amp; RESILIENCE: By 2029, institutions and people are better prepared to prevent, respond to and recover from crises while sustaining long-term development</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Crisis resilience</b>				
<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>INDICATIVE REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)</b>	<b>MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)</b>
<p><b>Indicator:</b> Improving the INFORM risk index in Africa (IRRF 3.2) <b>Baseline:</b> 5,13 (2025) <b>Target:</b> TBD</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of countries with disaster risk reduction strategies and action plans based on multi-risk analyses for inclusive and resilient development aligned with Sendai Framework and</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> INFORM risk index <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual <b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> SDG indicator 1.5.3 (Global SDG indicators database), UNDRR <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual <b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme</p>	<p><b>Output 3.1. Development gains in Africa are preserved and reliance on humanitarian and other aid dependency decreased for crisis-affected populations, including displaced or returnee populations and displacement-affected communities, enabling a return to normalcy and development progress</b></p> <p>Indicator 3.1.1. Number of institutions that have integrated forced displacement into their development policies and plans (IRRF G.3.1.1). <i>Baseline: 3</i> <i>Target: 5</i></p>	<p>AUC, regional economic communities and mechanisms.</p> <p>OACPS</p> <p>United Nations Secretariat, missions and envoys: DPPA, UNOAU, UNOWAS, UNOCA, Special Envoy for the Great Lakes Region and</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 3,600,000</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 24,600,000</p>

<p>African Union Programme of Action  <b>Baseline:</b> 24  <b>Target:</b> 54</p> <p><b>Indicator:</b> Number of regional and subregional organizations and countries with reduced disaster losses and enhanced sustainable risk informed development  <b>Baseline:</b> 12  <b>Target:</b> 15</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> TBD  <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> TBD  <b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme</p>	<p><i>Data source and frequency: AUC and regional economic communities' reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.1.2 Number of displaced, returnees and host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions (beneficiaries of social infrastructure – schools, health centres, etc.): (a) total; and (b) female (IRRF G.3.1.2).  <i>Baseline: (a) 1,661,059; and (b) 871,694</i>  <i>Target: (a) 2M; and (b) 1M</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: Regional Stabilization Facility (RSF) project report, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.2. Stabilization, recovery and reconstruction are enabled to provide crisis-affected populations in Africa with access to functioning, quality and gender-responsive essential infrastructure and services, revive local economies, ensure successful reintegration of former associates and reduce social tensions</b></p> <p>Indicator 3.2.1. Number of people benefitting from jobs and improved gender-responsive livelihoods in crisis or post-crisis settings: (a) total; (b) female; (c) male; and (d) youth (IRRF G.3.2.1).  <i>Baseline: (a) 44,803; (b) 24,144; (c) 20,659; and (d) 22,200</i>  <i>Target: (a) 75,000; (b) 40,000; (c) 35,000; and (d) 70,000</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: RSF project report, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.2.2. Number of beneficiaries of stabilisation programmes disaggregated by sex and age: (a) total; and (b) women (IRRF G.3.2.5).  <i>Baseline: (a) 1.7M; and (b) 0,88M</i>  <i>Target: (a) 2.3M; and (b) 1,2M</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: project reports, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.3. Regional, national and local institutions in Africa have the capacity to foster cohesion and peace, anticipate, prevent and manage conflict, violent extremism, and political and United Nations transitions</b></p> <p>Indicator 3.3.1. Number of risk-informed and conflict, gender, age responsive strategies, policies and action plans in place that contribute to conflict prevention, social cohesion and peacebuilding at the regional, subregional and national/local level prevention of conflict and violent extremism (IRRF I.2.1/G 3.1.1).  <i>Baseline: 12</i>  <i>Target: 15</i></p>	<p>Special Envoy for the Horn of Africa</p> <p>United Nations organizations, programmes and funds</p> <p>IFIs</p> <p>Private sector, financial service providers.</p> <p>CSOs, research institutes, academia</p> <p>Youth and women-led organizations</p> <p>AfDB, World Bank</p>	
--	---	--	---	--

		<p><i>Data source and frequency: regional/national organizations reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.3.2: Number of countries and subregional organizations/regional economic communities that have endorsed: (a) a youth, peace and security framework; and (b) and women, peace and security framework (IRRF G.3.2.3).</p> <p><i>Baseline: (a) 5; and (b) 10</i>  <i>Target: (a) 17; and (b) 34</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP, AUC, regional economic communities, Member States reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.3.3. (a) Number of countries supported by Africa Facility to Support Inclusive Transitions (AFSIT) through complex political transitions: and (b) degree of movement in Africa transition index (ATI) indicators in AFSIT-supported countries.</p> <p><i>Baseline: (a) 1; and (b) TBD</i>  <i>Target: (a) 3; and (b) TBD</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: AFSIT project reports, ATI, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 3.4: Capacities of regional, national and local entities are strengthened to reduce disaster loss, integrate multi-dimensional risk management into development planning and promote inclusive socioeconomic growth, with attention to Africa's borderlands.</b></p> <p>Indicator 3.4.1. Number of regional, national and local institutions with functional multi-hazard early warning and early action systems and preparedness measures in place based on multi-risk assessment and analyses (IRRF I.5.2).</p> <p><i>Baseline: 5</i>  <i>Target: 25</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, regional economic communities' reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 3.4.2. Number of regional, subregional, national and local level strategic action plans developed and/or implemented with authorities for resilient socioeconomic development, including bankable initiatives for inclusive, climate and disaster resilient infrastructure, urban and regional planning, and investments in development corridors and nodes.</p> <p><i>Baseline: 9</i>  <i>Target: 15</i></p>		
--	--	--	--	--

		<i>Data source and frequency: UNDP project reports, AUC, ECOWAS, annual</i>		
<b>Related SDGs: SDG 5 – Gender Equality; SDG 7: Affordable and Green Energy; SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG 13: Climate Action; SDG 14: Life Below Water; SDG 15: Life on Land</b>				
<b>REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTCOME #4: PLANET: By 2029, international environmental agreements are mainstreamed into national development frameworks to drive sustainable development</b>				
<b>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4: Healthy planet</b>				
<b>OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)</b>	<b>DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES</b>	<b>INDICATIVE REGIONAL PROGRAMME OUTPUTS (including indicators, baselines targets)</b>	<b>MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS</b>	<b>INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME (US\$)</b>
<b>Indicator:</b> Number of countries with policy tools to ratify and implement multilateral environmental agreements (IRRF G.4.1.1) <b>Baseline:</b> TBD <b>Target:</b> TBD  <b>Indicator:</b> International and domestic financial flows to developing countries in support of climate change (IRRF G.4.2.1) <b>Baseline:</b> 91,6 bn. (2022) <b>Target:</b> TBD  <b>Indicator:</b> Additional increase (in megawatt) installed renewable energy capacity per technology (IRRF G.4.3.1) <b>Baseline:</b> 0 MW <b>Target:</b> 25 MW (solar)	<b>Data source:</b> <a href="#">Ozone</a> UNEP, CBD website, MEAS websites <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual <b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme, NCE team  <b>Data source:</b> Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ( <a href="#">OECD</a> ), countries reports <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual <b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme, NCE team  <b>Data source:</b> <a href="#">tracking SDG7</a> , annual reports of AfDB/World Bank on Mission 300 <b>Frequency of data collection:</b> Annual <b>Responsibilities:</b> Regional programme, NCE team	<b>Output 4.1. African countries national commitments (e.g. Nationally Determined Contributions, national biodiversity strategies and action plans, land degradation targets) of global environmental agreements are embedded within policies, programmes, institutions and budgetary frameworks</b>  Indicator 4.1.1. Number of countries and regional bodies supported to mainstream blue economy transformation in their development agenda and to develop blue economy policies/strategies and initiatives that regenerate the ocean and coastal resource base while improving livelihoods of communities. <i>Baseline: 15</i> <i>Target: 20</i> <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP, AUC, regional economic communities and countries' reports, annual</i>  <b>Output 4.2. Financing for nature, climate, energy, chemicals and waste in Africa is expanded to facilitate the transition towards sustainable, peaceful and healthy planet</b>  Indicator 4.2.1. Amount of resources raised, with UNDP support, in mobilizing and catalysing energy, nature and climate finance from public and private sources (IRRF G.4.2.1). <i>Baseline: \$1,06 bn.</i> <i>Target: \$1,40 bn.</i> <i>Data source and frequency: UDNP reports, annual</i>  Indicator 4.2.2. Number of new countries with national financing mechanisms that serve nature, climate and development priorities, including those that have accessed results-based finance for climate and nature action, including carbon markets (IRRF A.3.1.2). <i>Baseline: 0</i>	AUC, regional economic communities and regional mechanisms, AU Member States  Other intergovernmental organizations  NGOs  United Nations organizations  Global Environment Facility  IFIs, African multilateral development banks  CSOs, faith-based organizations, research and academic institutions, think-tanks	<b>Regular:</b> 6,700,000  <b>Other:</b> 26,000,000

		<p><i>Target: 20</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 4.3 National governments ability to deploy renewable energy solutions (both on-grid and off-grid) is improved</b></p> <p>Indicator 4.3.1. Number of additional installed renewable energy capacity per technology (solar, wind, biomass, hydro and geothermal and battery storage) (IRRF G.4.2.5).  <i>Baseline: 0</i>  <i>Target: 25 MW</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP reports, annual</i></p> <p><b>Output 4.4. Improved green economy and ecosystem resilience through sustainable and inclusive management of land and water resources, contributing to climate change mitigation efforts</b></p> <p>Indicator 4.4.1. Number of countries with policies developed or strengthened to support inclusive and sustainable forest governance and initiatives or mechanisms in place for the preservation and sustainable management of natural resources in the Congo Basin and other African ecosystems.  <i>Baseline: 2</i>  <i>Target: 11</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: UNDP, Green Climate Fund, GEF reports, annual</i></p> <p>Indicator 4.4.2. Area of natural resources that are managed under a sustainable use, conservation, access and benefit-sharing regime: (a) area of terrestrial and marine protected areas created or under improved management practices (hectares); (b) number of shared water ecosystems (fresh or marine) under new or improved cooperative management; and (c) area of ecosystems with improved management practices (hectares).  <i>Baseline: (a) 4 million; (b) 8; and (c) 300 million</i>  <i>Target: (a) 6 million; (b) 12; and (c) 400 million</i>  <i>Data source and frequency: AUC and regional economic communities' reports, annual</i></p>		
--	--	--	--	--