

AFRICA REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE PLATFORM OPPORTUNITY/ISSUE-BASED COALITIONS AND TASK FORCES

2024 ANNUAL REPORTING

A. PROGRESS ON FLAGSHIP INITIATIVES

Flagship Initiative Number 1: Climate Change

- a. **Strategic Output: Knowledge generation in the contextual application of Carbon markets and domestication in Africa, Debt swaps, blue bonds, Sustainable budgeting and blended finance facilities**
- b. **Planned activities:**
 - Review the status of finance knowledge on carbon markets, debt swaps, blue bonds.
 - Develop policy briefs and launch them at COP28.
 - Results and sharing of outcomes to AGN and UNRCs
 - Develop knowledge products on green and blue bonds, sustainable financing and blended finance.

Achievements:

- a. OIBC 4 agencies participated in the 10th Session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) that took place from 23 to 25 April 2024, under the theme 'Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063: Eradicating Poverty in Times of Multiple Crises'. The highlight of the participation was the convening of the High-Level Dialogue on Carbon Markets Organized by the Regional Collaborative Platform. The dialogue aimed to inform RCs, AU, UN and government decision-makers on the development of carbon markets in Africa, and how countries can benefit from opportunities to reduce, remove and/or avoid excessive carbon emissions from the atmosphere to make economic development compatible with climate and other environmental goals. The dialogue was well attended by most of the Resident Coordinators, government officials and the private sector.
- b. OIBC 4 agencies participated in and contributed to the 9th session of the Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction held in Windhoek, Namibia from 21-24 October 2024 under the theme 'Act now for the resilient Africa we want'. The event, which was undertaken in collaboration with AUC and SADC, concluded with the adoption of the Windhoek Declaration on advancing the Programme of Action for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 in Africa by Ministers and Heads of delegation in charge of disaster risk reduction in Africa. The Windhoek Declaration outlines strategic priorities for implementation over the next three years toward achieving the Sendai Framework to ensure sustainable development on the continent.
- c. OIBC 4 provided **technical support to Mozambique** at the request of the Resident Coordinator to support the country in the development and finalization of its Carbon Markets decree. The following specific support was provided:

- OIBC-4 experts provided comments on the draft outline of the decree that was shared through the RCO and contributed to making the outline more comprehensive and aligned to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement on Voluntary carbon markets and other existing carbon market mechanisms.
- A mission to Maputo comprising UNECA, UNDP, FAO, UNEP and the Mozambique RCO took place from 10th to 14th June 2024. The mission had meetings with various stakeholders including government, CSOs, Private sector, and Development Partners. The mission came up with key findings on the process and procedures for the development of the decree and made recommendations to help the country finalize the Carbon Markets decree that meets international standards including environmental integrity. OIBC-4 participated in the follow-up meetings and provided technical advice on methodologies for carbon pricing.

Promoting solar self-consumption for sustainable energy in Djibouti

A Joint Project proposal on promoting solar self-consumption for sustainable energy under the Joint SDG fund in Djibouti was developed by UNEP, UNDP and the Resident Coordinator's office. The project which was recently approved aims to improve the quality of life for households in Djibouti by offering reliable and affordable electricity through solar energy. The project which is supposed to run for one year was allocated seed funding of \$250,000 and will be implemented through collaborating with the Ministries of Energy & Natural Resources and the Ministry of Environment & Sustainable Development. Under this project, the Italian Ministry of Environment and Energy Safety have agreed to contribute to the Djibouti project an additional 1 million Euros. This is a major boost for the project as it guarantees a stable and affordable power supply which can attract businesses and industries while fostering economic development and innovation.

Promoting sustainable Green and Blue Economy in Mauritius and Seychelles

The project was jointly implemented in Mauritius and Seychelles by 6 UN agencies, UNEP, UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNECA and UNFPA. It focused on promoting a circular economy in Seychelles through development of an integrated and gender-sensitive circular economy roadmap and action plan, the establishment of a gender-inclusive Circular Economy Challenge Fund to support related projects and initiatives, and the organization of a start-up bootcamp and investor pitch competition targeting youth, women, and people with disabilities. Additionally, a circular economy financing strategy and gender mainstreaming training were implemented to ensure inclusive participation and effective implementation. A market readiness assessment and an inclusive integrated SDG investor map to direct investment towards circular economy in Seychelles were developed through the project.

In Mauritius the focus was on advancing renewable energy on offshore wind. A pre-feasibility study and a conceptual design were developed. Key findings included: Site Identification which showed promising energy production capacity factors and globally competitive levelized Cost of Energy (LCOE). Further research has been recommended including additional wind measurements, environmental assessments, and refined project designs.

A financing strategy for ocean renewables, as well as identification of capacity gaps and capacity building and awareness building on renewables was also undertaken. In addition, a Business Information Platform on Ocean Renewables was established.

Strategic Output: Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation and resilience building

Achievement: *At the national level the following achievements can be cited:*

Country specific activities implemented in collaboration with UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC, UNCT s and RCs toward achieving Early Warning for All (EW4All) consisted of supporting countries to organise their national consultative workshops and launches. National consultations involving all relevant stakeholders were carried out to assess gaps and needs, identify opportunities, propose coordination mechanism building on the existing ones and develop a costed EW4All road map. Several assessments in relation to country capacities to provide EWS were carried out. The assessments were done using various tools such as Rapid Assessments, Countries Hydro Met diagnostics and Country consultations.

WMO Support to members states focused on a customised Content Management Systems to update their websites. Other tools provided to partners supported data collection and transmission, access to global forecast and satellite data, web services and data visualization and implementation of the Common Alerting Protocol (CAP) Standard for effective early warning dissemination.

WMO in collaboration with UNDP, UNESCO and other partners is also implementing the Systematic Observations Facility Fund (SOFF) in LDC/SIDS countries in support of EW4All. SOFF is a global initiative aimed at strengthening climate adaptation and resilience through improved weather and climate data collection to enhance weather forecasts, early warning systems, and climate information services by addressing critical gaps in meteorological observations, particularly in data-sparse regions. Some countries are going through the implementation phase (Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Madagascar, etc). Various other projects are supporting the EW4All initiatives including CREWS (Malawi, South West Indian Ocean, GHA, Djibouti etc), GCF, W@H, AFDB, Swedish, Danish, etc). As a result, strong donor engagement is emerging on the continent.

In 2024, EW4All national launches were completed in 8 countries (Burundi, Liberia, South Africa, Ghana, Sudan, Rwanda, Niger and Sao Tome and Principe). The development of roadmaps is ongoing. Ethiopia, Mozambique, Madagascar, Tunisia, Liberia, Ghana and Somalia which launched EW4ALL in 2023, have completed their roadmaps. Ghana has also completed its roadmap although EW4All was launched in October 2024.

Fourteen countries have roadmaps that are under development (Uganda, South Sudan, Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Seychelles, Mauritius, Liberia, South Africa, Sudan, Djibouti, Rwanda, Niger, Sao Tomé and Principe). Significant progress is expected to be made in 2025 in Indian ocean countries following the kick off of the Hydromet project (AFD, WB, CREWS and ClimSA) in December 2024.

Liberia: EW4All Launch held on 22-24 Jul 2024

The National EW4All Rollout in Liberia took place from 22 – 24 July 2024. The Representatives in the Office of the Vice President of Liberia and UNRC Office attended the opening event as well as representation from other national stakeholder institutions. The event finalised various pillar group work activities covering the identification of core competencies, stakeholder mapping, gap analysis, summaries of capacity assessment as well as the development of national coordination mechanism. The road map is completed and validated.

Niger: Joint UNDRR, UNDP and WMO scoping mission to Niger took place last week of July. The team assessed national needs and possibility of a light situation room as well as how ACMAD and AGRHYMET can support Nigerien authorities on forecasting and early warning and early action capacity.

The EW4All launch took place on 2-3 December 2024 with high level participation and strong political engagement. The road map will be finalised in Q1 2025. CREWS phase II and a Swedish project are expected to support the implementation of many capacity development activities. Early warning for resilient agriculture and food security has been proposed for the new country cooperation framework.

Burundi: EW4All Launched on 6-8 Feb 2024 and finalization of EWS roadmap is on-going.

Rwanda: The launch was held from 6-9 November 2024. In addition, Pillar1 assessment on risk knowledge was carried out. Pilar 2 also carried out an assessment of Rwanda's capacity to provide Hydrometeorological services. This included a rapid assessment of the country hydromet diagnostics.

Rwanda received USD 3.5 million in grant finance for the second out of three SOFF phases as part of support to EW4All in 2024. The launch of the SOFF activities in Rwanda was also carried out. These funds will rehabilitate three surface stations and install the country's first upper-air (radiosonde) station, enhancing Rwanda's meteorological capabilities.

Ethiopia: As part of ongoing efforts to support implementation of the government Multi-Hazard, Impact-Based Early Warning and Early Action System (MH-IB-EW-EAS), which is fully aligned with EW4All initiative, technical support was provided to the Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission (EDRMC), including through secondment of a consultant, to facilitate the

establishment and operationalization of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems situation room at EDRMC. The situation room will be linked to similar situation rooms at the African Union Commission and IGAD to facilitate information exchange between EDRMC and these intergovernmental organization for early warning and anticipatory action and for transboundary risk management purposes.

The Ethiopian Meteorology Institute (EMI) officially launched the implementation phase of the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF). EMI is expected to receive USD 9.9 million to upgrade and expand its hydrometeorological infrastructure.

Stocktaking Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems and Anticipatory Action in Ethiopia: EDRMC, with the support of the National Early Warning Technical Group, has produced an inclusive stocktake roadmap involving various stakeholders. The roadmap's primary objective is to effectively implement MH-IB-EW-EAS, thus enhancing and transforming the Ethiopian early warning system by 2030, supported by the National Early Warning Technical Group which involves a wide range of expertise and stakeholders. A Netherlands funded project is supporting the implementation of the road map. Ethiopia is also being supported to submit a project proposal to the Global Climate Fund through UNDP.

Seychelles: The National Workshop on Early Warning for All was conducted in Seychelles from 30 – 31 July 2024. A has roadmap has developed in relation to the four pillars and an inter-pillar framework on governance, coordination, advocacy, monitoring and evaluation as well as financing opportunities for early warning systems.

Somalia: The Early Warnings for All (EW4All) Workshop was organized in Mogadishu, Somalia at end of 2023. The establishment of a National Stakeholder Coordination Mechanism was facilitated by the Government of Somalia (MOHADM) and moderated by UNDRR. The gap analyses from the four pillars were considered for the roadmap and a consultant has developed this roadmap for validation.

South Sudan and Uganda: EW4All Launch undertaken in December 2024 followed by development of EW4ALL workplan. The countries are now developing national roadmaps for EW4All through the support of a consultant. The draft roadmaps are now under validation.

Mauritius: In context of early warning, Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) Training held in August 2024 with about 70 participants and a Table-top Exercise (TTX) on cyclone and flood was conducted with around 60 participants. Mauritius carried out the EW4All national Workshop which was financed under the CREWS SWIO project. The workshop was held on 19-20 December 2023. Participating institutions in Mauritius included National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Centre (NDRRMC, lead for pillars 1 & 4), Mauritius Meteorological Service (MMS, lead for pillar 2), Information and Communication Technologies Authority (ICTA, lead for pillar 3), Mauritian Red Cross (contributing to pillar 4).

Mozambique: organised Early Warning for All national workshop in November 2023, and the National RoadMap for EW4ALL was endorsed by the President of Mozambique in August 2024

with the presence of the Resident Coordinator. A ministerial-level ceremony was held in Maputo where the Mozambique President launched an ambitious national roadmap to achieve Early Warnings for All by 2027. He also announced a significant new investment to improve basic weather and climate observations which underpin early warnings. The launch of the roadmap also marked the start of the SOFF implementation phase in Mozambique. The country will benefit from US\$ 7.8 million from the Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF) to install six new land surface stations, upgrade 15 existing stations, and establish four upper-air stations. The political buy-in of the EW4ALL RoadMap demonstrated the high-level engagement of the country. The Road Map was based on the assessment of the status, capacities, and actors involved in the Production and Use of Risk Information in EWS and Humanitarian Planning and Response.

An EW Coordination system was put in place as a result. Some technical and infrastructure gaps were identified. Training of GoM and representatives from agencies/organizations involved in impact-based forecasting, early warning, anticipatory action, and disaster response.

Tanzania: Training on use of early warning/risk knowledge platform for 26 representatives from Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA), Disaster Management Department (DMD), and the Ministry of Water (MoW). Tanzania has established a national Situation Room in Dodoma in June 2024 which is now issuing bulletins and advisories at national level and improve the coordination among national actors.

In August 2024 Tanzania hosted a five-day training course on radar meteorology aimed at boosting weather forecasting accuracy and improving disaster preparedness across the region. Tanzania made significant strides in weather forecasting with the installation of five modern weather radars across the country, boosting forecast accuracy to 86 per cent, well above the 70 per cent benchmark set by the WMO.

South Africa: South Africa's Deputy Minister of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, led her country in carrying out its national roll out workshop for EW4All initiative launch on 26 – 28 August 2024 at Diep in Die Berg, Wapadrand in Pretoria. The primary objective of the EW4All launch in South Africa was to strengthen early warning systems in ensuring that timely and accurate information about natural hazards and impending disasters reaches all citizens in the country, particularly the most vulnerable populations.

Sudan: The launch was held successfully 4-5 November 2024. Pillar-specific gap analysis undertaken in Sudan, especially pillar 1, 2 and 4. ITU was missing and therefore its input was limited. Priorities for the country and what will constitute activities for the roadmap for EW4All for Sudan identified. A consultant was hired by UNDRR to support Sudan to develop the roadmap by end of December 2024. The roadmap will be launched at the W@H inception and kick-off workshop, that will take place in January 2025.

Ghana: Launch was held successfully 29 –30 October 2024. The EW4All roadmap is finalized. They received lots of governmental support, but more resources need to be mobilized for effective implementation.

Madagascar: A draft Flood and Drought Early Warning System was launched in September 2024, in Antananarivo, Madagascar in cooperation with **Bureau National de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes** (BNGRC). Various stakeholders participated in the launch including UN Agencies based in Madagascar, INGO, local NGOs, governmental departments, bi-multi lateral cooperation agencies. The primary objective was to demonstrate the tool and raise awareness. Training sessions for Malagasy officials are planned in 2025.

Transboundary: a Vulnerability Assessment was conducted (including hazard related and socioeconomic aspects) and the most flood prone communities in the Busi-Pungwe-Save (BuPuSa) Basins (shared between **Mozambique and Zimbabwe**) were identified. Awareness raising technical capacity on disaster risk reduction was strengthened and dissemination of flood information improved under the BuPuSa project. 29 Stakeholders (58% females) from the government departments focusing on DRR, water and weather forecast were trained on flood monitoring and flood early warning technologies and a total of 270 (about 25% women) community members were trained on Early Action Protocols. Furthermore, two training manuals in English and Portuguese were developed for flood monitoring, early warning technologies and Climate risk management for the local communities.

At the Regional level, the following are the achievements:

- Multi-Stakeholder Forum on EW4All was organized, in collaboration with UNDRR, WMO, ITU, UNCT, RCs, IFRCs, on the margins of the 9th session of the Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 21 October 2024, Windhoek, Namibia. This Forum brought together participants from Member States as well and concluded with the adoption of an outcome document, which includes a call to action to, among others, accelerate the implementation of and increase investments in nationally-led and people-centered Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action systems across Africa in alignment with the Multi-Hazard Early Warnings for All Action Plan for Africa.
- **Central Africa:** Situation room inaugurated at ECCAS in collaboration with AUC and UNDRR.
- **Southern Africa:** Training on the Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action System in collaboration with AUC, UNDRR, SADC was conducted for 30 participants from SADC member states.
- Training on impact-based forecasting, common alerting protocol standards in early warning systems and Flash Flood Guidance System were organized for the SADC countries.
- UNDRR, WMO, ITU, and IFRC supported the Water at the Heart of Climate Action project activities in the Eastern Africa countries of Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Sudan, South Sudan and Rwanda. The activity focuses on Nile River Basin countries and the action plan of each county has been developed and will soon start being implemented in the countries.

- **Building capacity on Radar technology in support of Early warning:** In support of the capacity development of meteorologists and forecasters in National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in collaboration with the Tanzania Meteorological Authority (TMA), offered a training on development of competencies on the use of Weather Radar data and its products in weather forecasting in Mwanza, Tanzania, from 26th to 30th August 2024. . The training brought together participants from Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Mozambique, Malawi, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zambia. Competency development is a major pillar in ensuring high-quality weather and climate services.
- Following the launch of the EW4All action plan during the Africa Climate Summit, a steering committee comprising of UNDRR, WMO, IFRC, ITU, UNDP and AUC was established to ensure successful coordination of the implementation of the EW4All initiative in Africa was established.

B. ADDITIONAL AREAS OF COLLECTIVE WORK OUTSIDE THE OIBC/TF WORK PLAN

There have been ad hoc requests to individual agencies for technical and financial support on Carbon markets and NDC 3.0 revision.

OIBC4 led by WMO and UN climate change Regional Collaborative Centers organised a joined webinar (5th November) on the importance of climate data in the NDCs development process to boost the collaboration among all relevant national technical institutions.

C. SPECIFIC COUNTRY LEVEL SUPPORT TO RCs/UNCTs

Country: Mozambique

- Technical support to the development of the decree on Carbon Markets for Mozambique

Country: Eswatini

- Technical Support on the development of an introductory presentation on Carbon markets to the UNCT and resource persons at the National Green Indaba on Innovative financing for sustainable development.
- UNEP collaborated with Centre for Environment Justice and Development (CEJAD) Kenya, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), the Global Alliance for Incinerator Alternatives (GAIA) to organize a meeting for the African Group of Negotiators on Plastic Pollution. This activity aimed to enhance the technical knowledge and negotiation skills of African Member States. It also sought to strengthen the capacity of UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and Resident Coordinators (RCs) of Africa to integrate the plastics management agenda into their planning. Zimbabwe and Nigeria showcased the best practices on Circular Plastic Economy to Reduce Plastic Pollution and its impacts.



A. FLAGSHIP 2: FOOD SYSTEMS AND FOOD SECURITY

Strategic Output 2.1: Follow up on implementation of National Food System Transformation Pathways)

Planned activities:

- Capacity building support to accelerate food system transformation (institutional and policy frameworks, training, and lobbying and advocacy).
- Collaborating with development and implementing partners (including the African Union Commission and subregional economic blocks) on food system and resilience related initiatives
- Supporting the implementation of national dialogues on the outcome of the 2023 Food systems summit including support with FACs technical inputs.

Achievements

- FAO in collaboration with **Government of Ethiopia, Government of Kenya, Government of Rwanda, and Government of Uganda** in implementing a project titled “Strengthening Institutions and Systems to Accelerate Agrifood Transformation in Eastern Africa” in four target countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda”. The project is currently rolling out in each country, with identification of local implementing partners responsible for the implementation of project activities. The project activities are focused on identifying challenges in the food system transformation process, enhancing the capacity of institutions and actors (including that of National Transformation Conveners and of parliamentarians as key legislative bodies and decision makers on issues pertinent to food and nutrition security).
- OIBC4 led by FAO is providing training support in Ethiopia and Rwanda. The support is non raising awareness of government counterparts on the role of food system transformation in as a means to achieve the SDGs and on the elements of food safety transformation process. In addition to identifying the gaps in the food system transformation process, OIBC4 is supporting Kenya to improve the monitoring and evaluation activities (or the tracking process) of the food system transformation process of the country. Such engagements are expected to contribute to the third phase (2026-2035) CAADP policy agenda of Kenya.
- FAO, WFP and the government of Liberia prepared validation workshops for Liberia’s National Postharvest Management Strategy which marked a significant milestone in RBAs collaborative efforts to national system strengthening. The final document of the strategy has been endorsed by the Government. RBAs will support the development of an investment plan in the coming months.
- WFP, World Bank, in partnership with ECOWAS’s Agency for Agriculture and Alimentation (ARAA), are supporting West Africa’s Regional and National Strategic Grain reserves on logistics, food safety, procurement, stock rotation, and food basket redesign.



- ## Strategic output 2.2: Enhancing post-harvest loss management and food safety control capacity

- Capacity support on post-harvest management related initiatives (policies, strategies, lobbying, advocacy, awareness raising, etc.)
- Policy and capacity development support on food safety control activities

- WFP in partnership with ECOWAS Agency for Agriculture and Alimentation (ARAA) and World Bank are supporting West Africa's Regional and National Strategic Grain reserves, focusing on logistics, food safety, procurement, stock rotation, and food basket redesign.
- WFP in collaboration with World Bank, UNIDO and national grain reserves, in Burkina Faso have been supporting the creation of national food reserves in response to a request from Togo, and Gambia governments.
- Led by FAO OIBC4 is collaborating with IGAD, to domesticate the IGAD Food Safety Strategy and the IGAD Postharvest Management Strategy into the national policies, strategies, and action plans of the IGAD Member States, with the aim of improving food safety and reducing postharvest loss in such countries and, thereby, to improve regional food trade, regional food security, and public health.



Water Security for food security thematic area

Strategic Output 3.1: Develop policy briefs for AU and UNCTs etc. on the current water security status of the countries /regions (transboundary resources) and the nexus between sustainable food systems and freshwater resources management.

Planned activities:

- Capacity building and technical assistance provided to IGAD Member States and IGAD Secretariat through regional initiatives like the Groundwater 4 Resilience and the Groundwater Access Facility (GAFA)
- Assessment of transboundary groundwater bodies to provide technical assistance and guidance to UNCTs and AU Member States

Achievements:

- UNDP, UNICEF and UNESCO have been providing technical support to the IGAD Secretariat and its Member States who are participating in the World Bank financed Groundwater for Resilience project, on issues related to: the “Enhancement of the Horn of Africa Groundwater Data Hub (UNESCO lead); Mitigating drilling risks and Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Management Models (UNICEF lead); Capacity Building and Application of Lessons Learned in project preparation and implementation (UNDP lead).
- Within the Groundwater Access Facility (GAFA), led by UNDP and UNICEF and supported technically by UNESCO an open source / access portal and database of water related data was developed for the IGAD Region as the foundation upon which a pipeline of projects will be established. GAFA is now focusing its efforts in Western Africa with a wider UN membership.
- OIBC4, led by UNESCO and FAO identified transboundary aquifers for assessment and provision to the sharing of information countries to support their sustainable development.

B. ADDITIONAL AREAS OF COLLECTIVE WORK OUTSIDE THE OIBC/TF WORK PLAN

- Support to IGAD’s Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) in food security analysis and early warning information (FAO co-chairs and other UN agencies including WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, etc. actively participating).

C. SPECIFIC COUNTRY LEVEL SUPPORT TO RCs/UNCTs

Multi-Stakeholder regional meeting of the **SD3C** (The Joint Programme for the Sahel in Response to the Challenges of COVID-19, Conflict and Climate Change ([SD3C](#)) in the Sahel programme review (RBA IFAD FAO WFP Sahel resilience flagship) took place on 30 April 2024;

- A multi-donor funding facility (RBA SD3C) was launched for resilience building programme in the Sahel.



D. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FACED BY OIBCs/TFs:

Opportunities

- Support to the African Group of Negotiators (AGNs) on their technical workstreams.
- Support to countries on development of BTRs and NDC 3.0

Challenges

- OIBC activities are not budgeted for.
- There is a different level of commitment on the work of OIBC among staff members
- There is considerable staff turn-over (co-leads, members, co-convenors)
- Lack of funding for implementation of joint activities
- Inadequate planning on joint programming among the OIBC4 Agencies resulting to inadequacy in joint reporting.

Areas for improvement

Joint implementation of activities under OIBC 4 (FS 2) by more than two UN agencies can be guaranteed if there is joint identification of opportunities and issues, joint planning of their implementation, joint resource mobilization, and joint budgeting. However, as opportunities and issues on which OIBC 4 tends to work are not necessarily and adequately foreseeable, the task of joint identification, joint planning, joint budgeting, and joint implementation is difficult. In consideration of this issue, it seems reasonable to discuss on how to make OIBC 4 activities more collaborative in the upcoming retreat of OIBC 4.