Climate–Water–Energy–Food Nexus Solutions for Sustainable Development in Africa

The Third Edition of the Dialogue between the OIBC4, the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) Africa and the United Nations Resident Coordinators
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, United Nations Conference Room 5
26 April 2026

Background

The Third Edition of the Dialogue between the Regional Collaborative Platform (RCP) Africa, the Opportunity and Issue-Based Coalition (OIBC-4), and the Resident Coordinators was convened in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) on 26 April 2026 as a pre-event to the 12th Session Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD12). Accentuating the formidable challenges of climate change in Africa, manifested in the form of intensified water stress and, consequently, energy shortage and reduced food production, with cascading impacts on socioeconomic development, food security, and resilience, the dialogue focused on (1) reaffirming the pivotal role of the Climate–Water–Energy–Food (CWEF) Nexus solutions as an effective planning and implementation framework to address such interrelated development challenges and (2) identifying entry points, best practices, and enabling conditions to develop integrated, bankable, scalable, and impactful nexus-based solutions in support of Africa's thrive for sustainable development.

Aimed at accelerating progress towards the SDGs (including Goals 6, 7, 9 and 11) and the aspirations of Agenda 2063, the dialogue was much in alignment with the African Union's 2026 Theme of the Year (Assuring Sustainable Water Availability and Safe Sanitation Systems to Achieve the Goals of Agenda 2063). The dialogue brought together the Resident Coordinators, the Africa Regional Collaborative Platform Opportunities and Issue-Based Coalition on Fostering Climate Action, Resilience and Food Systems convened by UNEP, UNDP, UNECA and FAO (OIBC-4), key experts and resource persons working in the climate change and development arena.

Preceded by enriching opening remarks, the dialogue featured sessions dedicated to experiences from the different regions of Africa. This report provides a summary of the key issues discussed and recommendations made under each session of the dialogue.

Opening Remarks

Addressed by distinguished personalities, including Ms. Mama Keita (Deputy Executive Secretary for Programme Support, ECA), Mr. Ozonnia Ojielo (Resident Coordinator, Ethiopia), Mr. Yacoub El-Hillo (Regional Director, DCO Africa), and Mr. Matthias Naab (Director, UNDP Regional Service Center-RSCA), the opening session reiterated the timeliness for Africa to foster the CWEF nexus approach as a necessity, not as an option, in its drive to adapt to climate change and to achieve Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063. The session reckoned the paradox that Africa continues facing, as perplexed by resource abundance and opportunities (such as potential for renewable energy, vast agricultural resources, and growing regional cooperation frameworks that can support integrated and transformative solutions), on the one hand, and converging environmental, economic, and development challenges, on the other.

Building resilient food systems and achieving the SDGs is considered formidable for Africa, especially without ensuring sustainable access to the rising demand for energy, water, and food by all actors across all sectors (agriculture, health, and schools, and others). While this makes Nexus-based solutions timely and agreeable, it is exclaimed that efforts responding to such demands are undermined by incoherent policies, institutions, and financing mechanisms, among others. Admittedly, lack of coordination in policy making, planning, and implementation remains a bottleneck at all levels, urging the need for coordination across sectors and scales. Although it remains the mandate of all actors, the RCs are considered uniquely positioned to support countries to streamline coordinated nexus-based approaches to address such converging challenges.

Against this background, a call for action is made to strengthen collective action around water as the central point for resilience, by breaking the silos at different levels (policy, institutional, finance, technology and innovation fronts). It is believed that the AU's declaration for universal access to water cannot be achieved with siloed and fragmented approaches, but together with integrated actions in other areas too, such as actions that improve access to energy and create resilient food systems. It is imperative to move to integrated actions among sectors, translate high level commitments to bankable investments, shift from crisis managing reactions to pro-active and anticipatory risk management interventions, and connect and finance at scale the different regional agendas in place (for example, the Water Vision 2063, the Kampala Strategy and Action Plan, the African Green Mineral Strategy, and the African Single Electricity Market, among others).

The opening session gathered momentum and convergence on the Nexus approach as a necessity. Both water and energy are acknowledged for their pivotal roles to move the nexus approach forward, as there cannot be climate adaptation without water security, and there cannot be food security without energy security. Therefore, Africa's future is believed to be determined by how effectively the connections between these individual sectors and resources are managed, rather than by how each of them is well managed in silo**.**

Realizing the Nexus approach is believed to be accomplished by pursuing strategic shifts: 1) from individual sector projects to integrated system portfolios; 2) from high-level declarations to bankable investment pipelines (including, for example, support provision to member states to utilize debt for climate swaps, green bonds, and Article 6 carbon market mechanisms to turn the $10 billion dollars per year investment pipelines identified at the African Union-AIP Water Investment Summit held in Cape Town in 2025 to attract private capital); 3) from reacting to shocks to anticipatory risk management systems, with every African covered by life-saving early warning systems by 2027; 4) from fragmented national delivery to basin and corridor thinking; and 5) from institutional fragmentation to coordination.

By underscoring the strong need for such an integrated approach, with sensitivity to climate, water, energy, and food, the session forged a shared understanding about the mandatory nature of Nexus solutions to address Africa's interconnected development challenges. In asserting so, the discussions reaffirmed the importance of:

- Advancing coordinated actions across climate, water, energy, and food systems;
- Strengthening partnerships among governments, the UN system, development partners, and the private sector;
- Translating continental commitments and global frameworks into practical country-level and regional solutions; and
- Moving from ambition to implementation, from declaration to delivery, and from policy commitments to measurable results.

Recommendations and Action Points

- Ensure policy coherence and vertical and horizontal coordination of actors and actions across sectors, supported through coordinated governance mechanisms at national and regional levels;
- Anticipate risks for proactive interventions;
- Invest in data and science to generate evidence that informs policies;
- Facilitate knowledge sharing and exchange of best practices on Nexus solutions across the continent;
- Mobilise innovative and sustainable financing at scale (such as climate finance, blended finance, and blue and green bonds), and curb illicit financial flows;
- Support Member States in developing bankable investment pipelines for climate, water, energy, and food systems;
- Align UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks with Nexus approaches to improve policy coherence and joint programming; and
- Support Resident Coordinators in convening multi-sector stakeholders and promoting integrated UN programming.

Session I: Climate-Water-Energy-Food (CWEF) Nexus Solutions: Setting the Scene

Key Issues Discussed

Session I set the scene for the dialogue based on reflections and messages from prominent keynote speakers and panelists, including H.E. Issifi Boureima (Executive Secretary, Climate Commission for the Sahel Region), Mr. Abou Amani (Director, Division of Water Sciences, UNESCO), Ms. Sara Castro de Hallgren (Sustainable Development Officer, Office for Sustainable Development, DSDG, UNDESA), and Mr. James Bot (RC Comoros).

The session characterized the salient features of energy related issues in Africa (potential, demand, supply, energy related crises, investments, and financial flows). Accordingly, Africa is acknowledged for having about 60% of the world's solar resources, while it currently receives less than 3% of the global energy financing and sells carbon credits at approximately $6 per ton compared to the global average of 200 euros per ton. The session informed the participants that Sub-Saharan Africa alone faces a large deficit in climate finance (receiving only 23% of NDC investment needs despite its high vulnerability to climate change and need for about 1.3 trillion USD/year for NDCs). It was noted that 90% of disaster events in Africa are water-related, affecting agriculture, water, energy, food, and health sectors and losing approximately $200 billion annually to climate-related impacts. It was also highlighted that African countries are heavily strained by the current Middle East conflict, which is disrupting 20% of the world's energy supply and 33% of the global seaborne fertiliser trade through the Strait of Hormuz.

In view of the frequent nature of the climate driven risks it faces, Africa was advised to move from crisis management to risk management and resilience building and to streamline climate throughout different interventions by focusing on Prevention, Prediction (early warning and anticipatory information); Protection (of people, livelihoods and infrastructure at high risk); People (to understand communities and their needs); and Partnership (to avoid silos). In recognition of the transboundary nature of climate risks and water resources, countries were advised to discuss and work together at the regional level. In the best case, using support tools such as risk mapping tools, contingency planning tools, early warning tools, and planning and management tools (for example, using the climate risk-informed decision analysis approach, the climate resilient water management), together with data for monitoring and evaluation, was mentioned as a best practice to deliver best results.

By identifying governance as the biggest challenge globally to materialize the Nexus approach, the session anchored the need for joint planning, governance, and implementation, including technical support provision and knowledge transfer to countries lacking the necessary skills to implement a Nexus approach. The session also emphasized the importance of a regional approach to the Nexus solution, by considering the case of the energy sector as an example where no single country (but countries together) can have a sufficient market for large-scale energy production and by citing the case of regional power pools in East Africa that achieved competitive pricing (around 10 cents per kilowatt). As a result, it was considered desirable to reassess, if need be, the NDCs of countries and mega projects such as Mission 300 through the lens of a nexus approach. On a note for sectoral integration as well, Rwanda’s experience in the

agricultural value chain (an approach that integrates multiple sectors, including seeds, irrigation, storage, post-harvest processing, clean energy, infrastructure, financing mechanisms, and organization of small and medium enterprises) was mentioned as a successful example.

Several institutional, technical, and operational related questions were raised during the discussion, in the interest of seeing the Nexus approach effectively operationalized by countries. These include how to deal with the prohibitively high costs to enhance adoption of energy technologies, noting that solar panel kits for off-grid irrigation in Uganda required farmers to invest $3,000 to $10,000). By noting the fact that water governance has become very political due to economic integration and foreign policy considerations in Southern Africa, a question was raised on whether the UN system can play a catalytic role in terms of devising appropriate regional governance architecture.

Discussions also reflected on whether the very dialogue organized by the OIBC-4 could provide concrete deliverables to support countries (in the Cooperation Framework cycles being designed in 2026-2027) for a single integrated nexus knowledge and analytic product/tool to be jointly prepared by the UN entities under the umbrella of the OIBC-4. This specific question was met by a positive response that, as it always does, OIBC-4 will support countries to develop Cooperation Frameworks and Nexus knowledge products.

Recommendations and Action Points

Key recommendations are highlighted to address the climate, water, energy, and food related challenges and nexus solutions in the continent. The recommendations, aligned with those proposed during the opening session, include:

- The need to move from siloed approaches to nexus solutions and from crisis management to risk management, backed with enabling regional cooperation and governance mechanisms;
- Explore establishment of a Nexus Task Forces in each country (with national nexus platform to be established within existing state frameworks at regional, continental, and global levels), with mandates to address the governance challenges of nexus solutions at different scales;
- The need to have a regional voice that calls for more efficient and integrated CWEF nexus financing in global agendas (including at the HLPF this year, where SDG 6 and 7 are under review, and at the UN Water Conference, which will take place in December 2026, co-chaired by Senegal);
- Associate disbursement of public or partner-funded projects in water, energy or agriculture, bindingly with a "Nexus Impact Note" signed by the three relevant sectoral ministries. To expedite this, establish a ministerial-level Nexus task force in each country, bringing together the Ministry of Finance, Water, Energy, and Environment, with appropriate executive board support and the involvement of technical and financial partners, including the UN and financial institutions.
- Establish a platform for regional dialogue between the UN and the African Union to accelerate nexus implementation and support national task forces, with the UN providing models and instruments, and regional organisations offering territorial anchorage within regional frameworks;
- Invest in data, as a critical challenge in Africa, to inform decisions and improve accountability;

- The UN system needs to promote Nexus-based actions by supporting pilot programs in some regions and by identifying conditions that enables them to achieve results; and
- OIBC-4 and RCP structures to provide support to UNCTs and RCs developing cooperation frameworks, including exploring single integrated nexus analytic products jointly prepared by agencies.

Session II: Climate-Water-Energy-Food (CWEF) Nexus solutions: Regional success cases on finance and governance

Session II.1 Cases from Southern Africa and Central Africa

Key Issues Discussed

Session II.1 The cases built on the conceptual foundations established in the earlier sessions by focusing on practical country and regional experiences in implementing Climate-Water-Energy-Food (CWEF) Nexus solutions. The discussion emphasised how integrated approaches are being applied in practice, particularly through innovative governance arrangements and financing models, and examined the opportunities, trade-offs, and constraints faced by countries in scaling up Nexus solutions. The session aimed at testing the CWEF Nexus proposition against real-world implementation experiences across Sub-Saharan Africa and Central Africa, by drawing lessons from national governments, UN Resident Coordinators System, and regional perspectives. It benefited from several issues raised by resource persons and panelists, on the need to move from theory to practice, address institutional fragmentation and siloed approaches, and expand the Nexus to include environment, health, and climate security-related issues, among others.

While the CWEF Nexus is widely accepted as a necessary framework for sustainable development and resilience, speakers emphasised that implementation at the country level remains uneven. The session highlighted the transition from theoretical justification to operationalization, illustrating how Nexus approaches are (or are not yet) embedded in national planning, financing, and governance systems.

A recurring issue was the persistence of sectoral silos across water, energy, agriculture, environment, and health ministries. Such silos were cited for contributing to policy incoherence, duplication of efforts, inefficient use of public resources, and missed opportunities for cross-sector synergies. Several speakers noted that existing mandates and institutional arrangements often reinforce fragmentation rather than integration.

Trade-offs across the water, energy, and food systems domains are considerable. Country examples demonstrated how development priorities in one sector can undermine outcomes in others, signifying the need for coordinated planning and responsible technology deployment: expansion of irrigation systems often increases pressure on water resources and energy demand; energy infrastructure development, if poorly planned, can exacerbate water scarcity; and agricultural growth strategies may overlook ecosystem and health impacts

Climate change was identified as a cross-cutting risk multiplier affecting all Nexus dimensions. As such, the discussion reaffirmed the evolution of the CWEF Nexus beyond water, energy, and food to include ecosystems, environmental sustainability, health, and climate security. Moreover, the need for strategic shifts was not fully highlighted in scaling CWEF Nexus solutions. Participants discussed that advancing CWEF Nexus solutions at scale requires deliberate strategic shifts in planning, financing, and delivery, and that UN Resident Coordinators were considered critical conveners and enablers of such shifts at the country level, linking national priorities with regional cooperation mechanisms and global financing opportunities. The proposed strategic shifts include:

- Moving from reactive crisis response to anticipatory and risk-informed planning, supported by early warning systems and foresight analysis;
- Transitioning from fragmented, project-based delivery to basin-level and regional approaches, particularly for shared water, energy, and food systems;
- Shifting from coordination in principle to joint UN system interventions in practice, anchored in shared results frameworks and integrated programming;
- Translating high-level political commitments into bankable and investable CWEF Nexus projects, embedded in national development plans and aligned financing frameworks

The session also highlighted key challenges undermining the operationalisation of the CWEF nexus approach. Weak institutional coordination and governance mechanisms are considered to impede integrated decision-making and whole-of-government approaches. Financial constraints such as fragmented (sector-specific) climate and development finance, limited access to predictable long-term funding, and weak alignment between national development plans and external financing instruments were mentioned as posing formidable challenges. The discussion brought into light the fact that few funding mechanisms are explicitly designed to support integrated CWEF investments, despite the growing availability of climate and green finance. Lack of empirical evidence that demonstrates the outperformance of the Nexus approaches over sector-based interventions is another layer of challenge. All these challenges are exacerbated by the limited technical capacity of local and national authorities to design, implement, and monitor integrated CWEF interventions.

Analytical work presented during the session showed widespread underperformance of the CWEF Nexus across Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the participants highlighted some positive examples where policies are well aligned, leading to better service delivery and efficiency, where ministries of water and agriculture or ministries of water and energy are merged or closely coordinated.

Botswana's experience illustrated how the CWEF Nexus is being integrated into the UN Cooperation Framework, shifting from isolated sector interventions to systems-based planning. Leveraging the energy–waste–food linkage is considered to enable biogas production from food waste and to reuse the generated energy and the food waste as fertiliser, whereas the solar energy deployment contributes to both energy production by replacing the water-dependent traditional method of energy production.

Similarly, the experience of Malawi revealed how decentralised financing mechanisms through which local authorities and communities are mandated to control financial issues have contributed to a reduction in corruption. The effort of the country in terms of leveraging international collaboration (collaborating with Mozambique on the energy grid) was underscored as another best practice, as it enabled the country to reduce energy costs. In the case of Central Africa, instability and governance challenges were highlighted for their constraining role against integrated planning perspectives to roll out the CWEF nexus within a broader climate security and political economy context of the country.

Asserting that finance is at the heart of the Nexus approach, participants emphasised that financing must move beyond pilots toward systemic, scalable investment pipelines aligned with national priorities. Key financing approaches discussed in this line included carbon markets (noting strong potential but limited national technical capacity and weak pricing power of African countries), (private sector coalition in support of energy access and productive uses across agriculture and food systems), and blended finance and private sector engagement (particularly where revenue-generating Nexus investments can be demonstrated).

Key Recommendations and Action Points

The session concluded with a call for stronger collaboration between governments, the UN system, regional institutions, and development partners to translate CWEF Nexus concepts into impactful, scalable solutions at the country and regional levels. With reinforced understanding that the CWEF Nexus is necessary but not automatic, confirming that successful implementation depends on governance reform, financial innovation, and political leadership, and informed by concrete lessons from regional and country experiences, the session recommended the following:

- Strengthening of governance frameworks for integrated CWEF planning;
- Aligning National Development Plans, UN Cooperation Frameworks, and financing instruments around CWEF Nexus priorities;
- Investment in data systems, indicators, and evidence generation to validate Nexus outcomes;
- Expanding capacity-building at subnational levels, particularly under decentralisation reforms;
- Promotion of regional cooperation on shared resources, carbon markets, and climate finance; and
- Designing financing mechanisms that explicitly reward cross-sectoral outcomes rather than single-sector outputs.

Sessions II.2 and II.3: Cases from West Africa, East Africa, North Africa and the Mediterranean Basin

Key Issues Discussed

The session centred on advancing practical Climate–Water–Energy–Food (CWEF) nexus solutions. Sessions II.2 and II.3 reflected practical experiences observed in the West, East, North Africa, and the Mediterranean Basin regions. The session started by exclaiming Africa's exposure to disproportionate climate impacts despite its limited contribution (only 3 to 4%) to global greenhouse emissions. The session underscored that the barriers to abating the compounded climate challenges in the region are not resource constraints *per se*, but fragmented governance, siloed institutions, misaligned financing, weak data systems, and a lack of bankable integrated projects.

Persistent sectoral silos among water, energy, agriculture, finance, and environment ministries were highlighted as important governance and coordination challenges undermining the Nexus approach. It was further indicated that coordination challenges were at the horizontal and vertical domains in implementing the NDCs (for example), suggesting that there is a strong need for cross-ministerial platforms, basin-level planning, and regional cooperation mechanisms to manage transboundary resources. On the investment front, the limited availability of bankable and integrated nexus projects was noted as a constraining factor against strong private sector participation.

The need to address financial constraints was once again widely discussed as a critical enabling condition to roll out the Nexus-based approach in the region. This was emphasised especially in view of the declining ODA and the fragmented financing mechanisms (project-based and sector-specific, rather than system-oriented) being practised so far. Although carbon markets, blended financing mechanisms, national financing frameworks (INFFs), and Mission 300 were identified as key opportunities, the capacity gaps in tapping the potential of such options are considered limiting.

The session brought forward the plausible impact of Côte d'Ivoire's flood investments in terms of reducing losses by up to 40%. It was session stated that flood defence infrastructure-related investments in the country (were just about 1-2% of the national budget) and have led to a substantial reduction of disaster-related losses (by up to 40%), with a further prediction that the country can save approximately $30 million a year when it comes to flood damage. In the same token, emphasis was given on the need for strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems for disaster loss reduction (with 31 countries out of the 54 in Africa reportedly having multi-hazard early warning systems), with 25 of such countries having launched roadmaps, action plans and costed plans to be able to put in place effective end-to-end early warning systems.

The positive role of technology and innovation in catalysing the Nexus approach was demonstrated by highlighting solar irrigation, smart metering, solar-powered cooling, and small-scale renewable energy for food systems as promising examples. Yet, addressing the high upfront costs faced by farmers and communities in adopting such technologies was found critically important to make the technologies affordable for equitable access.

Further, the role that the UN system and the UN Resident Coordinators (RCs) should play to operationalise the Nexus resurfaced in the discussions under this session. The RCs were seen as pivotal conveners to drive

integration at the country level, and there was a proposal to shift from mere coordination to joint outcome-driven interventions, preferably aligned around a few flagship nexus initiatives. They were reminded to support countries with integrated analytics, planning tools, capacity building activities, and to enhance their engagement skills with development banks and the private sector.

The discussion concluded by noting that the CWEF nexus is an operational challenge rather than a conceptual one, with progress depending on political leadership, governance reform, integrated financing, evidence generation, and coordinated UN support, with an urgent need to move from dialogue to implementation at scale across Africa. The UN support is prompted to mimic an "inverted triangle" analogy in which it helps governments to identify national structures that enable different ministries to work together, take the experience to the UN level to develop it into a tool that helps other countries do the same, and the UN system moves away from coordination to integration, using a shared outcome approach.

Key Recommendations and Action Points

i. Strengthen horizontal and vertical coordination mechanisms that integrate climate, water, energy, agriculture, food systems, environment, finance and planning institutions. Nexus approaches should be embedded in national development plans, Cooperation Frameworks, NDCs, NAPs, food systems pathways, energy strategies, basin plans and public investment frameworks.
ii. Place water at the center of resilience-building as water is the foundational connector across food security, energy production, ecosystem integrity, disaster risk reduction, public health and economic productivity.
iii. Strengthening of water governance, basin management, groundwater management, hydrological monitoring, water-efficient agriculture and nature-based solutions should be treated as core enablers of climate resilience and sustainable development.
iv. Translate political commitments into bankable Nexus investments. They should develop integrated investment pipelines that can demonstrate multiple benefits across climate resilience, energy access, irrigation, food systems, job creation, ecosystem restoration and social inclusion. These pipelines should include clear institutional ownership, feasibility analysis, risk assessment, cost interventions, implementation readiness and financing strategies.
v. Mobilise innovative and sustainable finance on a scale. Climate funds, concessional finance, guarantees, blended finance, domestic public finance, green and blue bonds, debt solutions, carbon markets, regional investment platforms and public-private partnerships should be better aligned behind integrated nexus priorities. Financing should reduce the cost of adopting climate-smart technologies for communities, farmers, local authorities and small enterprises.
vi. Scale up investment in data, science, and analytical capacity to strengthen risk mapping, scenario analysis, and early warning systems, while promoting data sharing and co-learning. Governments should allocate at least 1–2% of national budgets to data systems, early warning, and disaster risk reduction.

vii. Promote pilot integrated CWEF nexus programmes in selected regions and basins. Demonstration programmes should be designed to show practical impact, build institutional confidence, generate lessons and create scalable models. Priority should be given to regions

where climate risks, food insecurity, energy access gaps, water stress and cross-border cooperation need to intersect most strongly.

viii. Empower UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams to lead integrated delivery. The UN system should move from institutional coordination to joint interventions, drawing on the comparative advantages of agencies and OIBCs. RCs should be supported with practical tools, policy briefs, financing guidance, technical expertise and regional backstopping to help countries operationalise the nexus on scale.

ix. Facilitate engagement with development banks (e.g. AfDB) to align UN support with bank priorities and increase access to significant financing for Nexus issues.

Closing remarks

The dialogue was concluded by insights and reflections from participants, pinpointing key priorities and actions on the way forward. The closing amplified climate risk as a threat posing serious development challenges to Africa, with the possibility of derailing the continent from fulfilling Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063. The Nexus approach is recommended as a panacea to address such a challenge, in a collective and integrated manner at the regional and national scales (with attention to the peculiarities of individual countries). A strong foundation already exists to advance the Nexus approach across Africa, with growing recognition among policymakers, regional institutions, and development partners of the importance of coordinated action across climate, water, energy, and food systems. Strengthening collaboration among policies, institutions, and financing mechanisms presents a major opportunity to accelerate integrated solutions, unlock innovative financing, and scale impactful investments that support resilient and sustainable development across the continent.

Noting the existence of some level of awareness on the nexus issue amongst policymakers, a recommendation was made to mainstream it into national and regional development planning processes and to forge governance systems at national as well as regional scales. As financing is key to addressing the Nexus issue, it was proposed to explore different financing mechanisms and opportunities, including opportunities at the national, regional, and international levels. The dialogue recommended the need to take advantage of the existing tools to engage in different aspects of the Nexus issue, preferably by enhancing and better integrating them. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of data and statistics to make more analytical work, including making a stronger business case for the Nexus issue based on documented best practices. Equally important is the emphasis placed on using anticipatory risk management and proactive interventions.

The UN agencies and other stakeholders were called upon to take the lead in coordinating the Nexus issue and putting it into action, including through continuous provision of active support and tailored packages by the OIBC-4 to the RCs and member states.

While continued support was sought, OIBC-4 and its conveners were duly recognised and commended for the exemplary and highly effective organisation of the Third Edition of the dialogue. In conclusion, participants were firmly urged to move beyond deliberation and actively implement the recommendations agreed upon.