



GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Supported by:

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit

REGIONAL CONSULTATION
WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA
Synthesis Report

Dakar, Senegal
14 - 16 November 2022



Implemented by





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Background

The Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR) was originally mandated by the United Nations Member States in the outcome document of the 2012 “Rio +20” conference on sustainable development, “The Future We Want”. Three years later, as part of the 2030 Agenda, Member States reaffirmed the importance of the GSDR and requested in 2016 that it would be written by an independent group of scientists (IGS). The first report was published in 2019. The next report is scheduled for release in September 2023.

The IGS, appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General, consists of 15 leading experts from the natural and social sciences, representing developed and developing countries. The current group is co-chaired by Prof. Imme Scholz of Germany and Prof. J. Jaime Miranda of Peru. The IGS is supported by a United Nations Task Team, with secretariat servicing from the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DESA-DSDG). The current consultation has received additional substantive and secretariat support from the DESA United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD).

As requested by Member States, the GSDR aims to strengthen the science-policy interface and to provide evidence-based guidance on global sustainable development issues and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The report is an important instrument to inform the deliberations at the quadrennial Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Summit (next held in September 2023), where it is presented to heads of state, who take stock on the progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The 2023 report will be launched at the half-way point on the 2030 Agenda when decision-makers will be looking for practical solutions that can accelerate progress.





The 2023 GSDR will incorporate a broad range of existing scholarship on SDG implementation. It will build on the 2019 GSDR which identified four levers for change as well as adding a fifth lever on capacities:

- **Governance**
- **Economy and finance**
- **Individual and collective action**
- **Science and technology**
- **Capacities**

It will also build from the six entry points identified in the 2019 GSDR where interlinkages among the SDGs are especially strong such that interventions can address many goals and targets:

- **Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities**
- **Shifting toward sustainable and just economies**
- **Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns**
- **Achieving energy decarbonization with universal access to energy**
- **Promoting sustainable urban and peri-urban development**
- **Securing the global environmental commons**

For the 2023 GSDR, the IGS will expand on the 2019 report with a focus on accelerating action and overcoming impediments that stand in the way of making the levers work together toward transformation through the entry points. Acceleration and enabling transformations is critical as the world struggles to rebuild in the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. The time dynamics of transformation and implementation are explicitly addressed – moving from emergence toward acceleration and finally to stabilization. The focus will be on identifying concrete recommendations and tools grounded in evidence for accelerating the implementation of the SDGs and on making the field of science more supportive to this acceleration.



Science and technology have long been recognized as essential to achieving sustainable development. They allow for objective assessment, evidence-based policies and innovative solutions towards difficult challenges. Leveraging the systemic relationships between the individual SDGs leads the way towards the needed rebalancing between human progress, social outcomes and environmental conditions that are at the heart of sustainable development. While many science-based tools on interlinkages and transformation pathways already exist, there are many impediments to accelerating their uptake and applying them in practice. The GSDR 2023 aims to strengthen the science-policy interface and to provide guidance on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by presenting case studies and calls to action for governments, private sector actors, civil society, academia, and other stakeholders.

Sustainable Development Progress and Challenges in the Africa Region

Since the 2030 Agenda was agreed upon, Africa has made significant efforts to progress in the implementation of many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Progress has been made on Goal 10 (reduced inequalities), with moderate progress made on many social Goals, such as on Goal 2 (zero hunger), Goal 3 (good health and well-being), Goal 4 (education) and Goal 6 (clean water and sanitation). However, as in other regions of the world, the current pace of progress has been insufficient to achieve the Goals by 2030. Africa has seen limited progress on Goal 1 (no poverty), Goal 7 (affordable and clean energy) and Goal 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure). The COVID-19 pandemic has had an adverse impact on SDG progress in African countries, pushing an additional 55 million people into extreme poverty in 2020 and reversing more than two decades of development progress. The pandemic has also placed between 30 and 35 million formal jobs at risk of reductions in wage and working hours because of reduced demand and enforced lockdowns. Informal employment also remains high and informal sector workers are particularly vulnerable. The economic impact of the pandemic on the region has been severe due to a drop in global demand for African goods and commodities, disruptions in global trade and tourism. Further, a recent report by the Food Security Information Network and the Global Network against Food Crises

(2021) estimated that 97.7 million people in Africa were at severe risk of hunger and malnutrition in 2020, compared with 70.5 million in 2019. This rise is attributable to not only the pandemic but to interlinkages with conflict and extreme weather. The COVID-19 crisis has also exacerbated fiscal deficits and debt levels owing to increased spending to cushion the effects of the pandemic⁴. Gender inequalities remain significant and have been accentuated during the pandemic. The continent remains the most under-vaccinated in the world, with only under 20 per cent of its 1.3 billion people vaccinated with at least one dose⁵. With global poverty projected to remain at records highs, the absolute number of people in poverty in the African continent is anticipated to rise through 2023.

In addition, the African continent faces challenges because of climate change which affects water supply and food security, as well as from rapid population growth, and the provision of healthcare, energy, and education facilities among others. These challenges are addressed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and operationalized in Africa through Agenda 2063, which aspires for inclusive growth and sustainable development, an integrated continent, good governance, democracy, respect for human rights, justice, the rule of law, peace and security, a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics, as well as people-driven development that relies on the potential of African people, especially women and youth. The Agenda 2063 also calls for an Africa that is a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner. Among others, the Agenda 2063 seeks to expedite actions in the following areas:

- Eradicate poverty in the coming decades
- Provide opportunities for all Africans to have decent and affordable housing in clean, secure and well-planned environments
- Catalyze an education and skills revolution and actively promote science, technology, research and innovation, to build knowledge, human capital, capabilities and skills to drive innovations and for the African century
- Transform, grow and industrialize economies through beneficiation and value addition of natural resources
- Consolidate the modernization of African agriculture and agribusinesses.



- Act with a sense of urgency on climate change and the environment
- Connect Africa through world-class Infrastructure
- Fast-track the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area
- Support young people as drivers of Africa's renaissance

The views expressed in this summary report are those of the consultation participants and do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations or its senior management.

WORKSHOP BACKGROUND

The GSDR held a regional consultation workshop for Africa in Dakar, Senegal, 14 -16 November 2022 capitalizing on a rich transformative change agenda thanks to the presence of 54 stakeholders from civil society, academia, governments, and the private sector (Table 1). The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), and Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR) facilitated the workshop with financial and human resources. The workshop encouraged dialogue and actions including examining potential trade-offs involved with strategies for achieving the SDGs and pursuing transformational change in different contexts across the region.

The GSDR consultation workshop had the following objectives:

- To support French-language exchange among stakeholders in the African region reflecting on themes covered by the GSDR.
- To enable the identification of priority SDGs and relevant trade-offs and co-benefits pertaining to Africa.
- To share successful pathways towards sustainable development as well as key challenges in the African region.
- To feed into the GSDR, and contribute to a vision for the region’s transformation pathways.

54

participants from over

22

countries

	Number of Participants	Percentage from total (n=X)
Stakeholder Categories		
Civil Society	15	27.78 %
Academia	12	22.22 %
International organisation	9	16.67 %
Government	6	11.11 %
Research Institute / Think Tank	5	9.26 %
NGO	4	7.41 %
Private sector	3	5.55 %
Gender Balance		
Women	20	37.04 %
Men	34	62.96 %
Regions		
Western Africa	29	53.70 %
Central Africa	9	16.67 %
North Africa	3	5.55 %
East Africa	1	1.85 %
Southern Africa	1	1.85 %
Other	11	20.37 %

WORKSHOP THEMES

Group 1 Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities

Moderators: Nancy Shackell, Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue

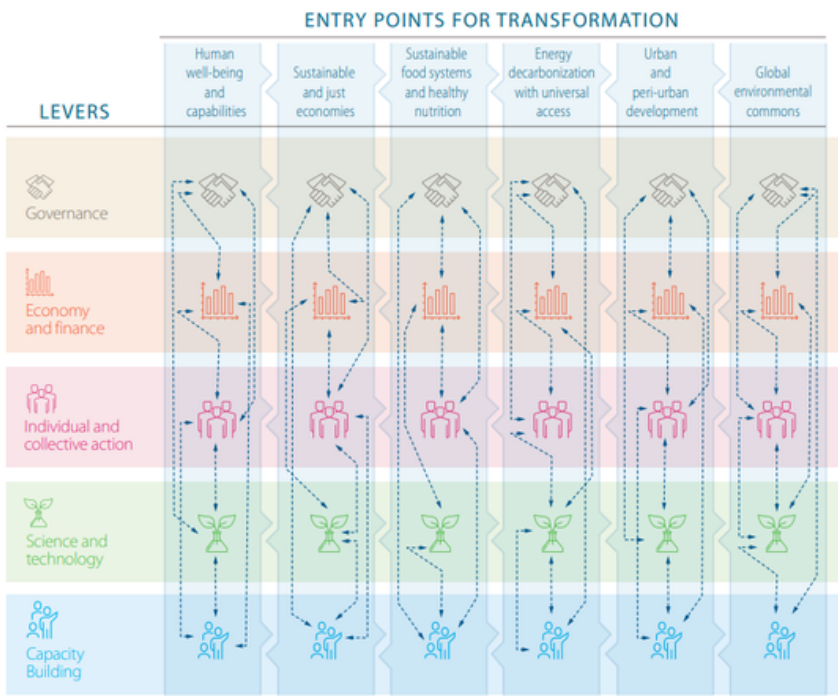
Group 2 Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns

Moderator: Ibrahima Hathie

Group 3 Promoting sustainable urban and peri-urban development

Moderator: Pierre Boileau

TRANSFORMATIONS TO THE SDGS: ENTRY POINTS AND LEVERS



The 2019 GSDR identified six “entry points” or systems fundamental to sustainable development progress, and four “levers” or categories of interventions or tools.

The 2023 GSDR retains the four levers from the 2019 report and adds a fifth lever: **capacity building**.



KEY MESSAGES

emanating from the workshop



KM 1 - Current conflicts in the region jeopardize security, well-being, prosperity, and mobility.

In a period of multiple crises (including climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic), violent conflicts represent some of the greatest challenges to attain the SDGs. Current conflicts and wars, such as the war in Ukraine, have an additional negative impact on the achievement of the SDGs. Inflation and rising energy and food prices tend to amplify poverty, hunger and inequality. Participants have additionally raised concern over a perceived Western bias and double standard revealed by the global response to the war in Ukraine.

The Sahel is facing growing human security and development obstacles as it deals with environmental degradation, violence, food and livelihood insecurity, weak governance capacity, and displacement. The consequences of armed conflict and displacement in the Sahel are exacerbated by climate change, scarcity of resources, and food insecurity. It is our shared responsibility to galvanize existing potential in the region to attain the crisis resilience goals set out in the UN Integrated Strategy for the Sahel (UNISS) and break away from chronic patterns of crisis. Forward-looking, evidence-based decision-making should move us forward in ensuring humans security for all.

KM 2 - There is a need to localize the SDGs and build the capacity of communities.

Small actions at the local and community level can lead to major action. Capacity-building and inclusion efforts are needed for communities to lead urban governance and innovation.

Non-state actors are too often not engaged in the implementation of the SDGs, particularly in rural areas. Emphasis must be placed on accountability by making information on the SDGs accessible and actionable at the local level. Data plays a key role in providing guidance in this process, yet few states have data policies. Data should be disaggregated to leave no one behind and annual consultations should be held in rural areas and not only in urban centers.

CASE STUDY

Bouaké Sustainable City

📍 Côte d'Ivoire

Bouaké, Côte d'Ivoire's second most populated city, had remained for years under control of the armed forces, becoming the capital of the rebellion. The "Bouaké Sustainable City" project aims at integrated urban development of the city by strengthening partnership and resilience in the face of climate change. It develops activities related to participatory and inclusive governance, training and awareness-raising greening by the Network, the inclusion of youth (including 40% girls) in the green economy, as well as promoting urban greening, mapping, and geographical information systems. The project totals a budget of 2 billion over four years and is funded by the city (20%) and the European Union (80%).

KEY MESSAGES

emanating from the workshop

KM 3 - The contribution of agri-food small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the implementation of the SDGs should be recognized in the region.

We must not minimize the contribution of agri-food SMEs in the implementation of the SDGs. SMEs develop agricultural value chains, participate in the empowerment of women through the creation of decent and sustainable jobs, and create job opportunities for young people through appropriate practical training, wealth creation, and innovation. Importantly, their widespread use of environmentally friendly processes make SMEs critical drivers of sustainable and ecological development in the region. The promotion of local consumption and to 'produce what we consume and consume what we produce' is only possible with SMEs in agri-food processing.

KM 4 - Current communications between the government and scientists and experts are not efficient and do not foster optimal understanding and policies.

The nature of the policy briefs sent by scientists to governments poses a problem. These documents, often difficult to use, contain strong recommendations which remain unused by governments across Africa. Decision-makers only intervene at the point of signing the document or policy. It is necessary to insist on the reinforcement of the capacities and empowerment of the

decision-makers' team and advisors. Through a multi and intersectoral approach between ministries for the full comprehension of the scientific advice. Building strong and sustainable connections between the government and scientists is a first step to reinforcing the science-policy interface.

KM 5 - The inclusion and empowerment of youth in the implementation of the SDGs starts with ensuring quality education and decent work opportunities for all.

Africa has the youngest population in the world, with 70% of sub-Saharan Africa under the age of 30. However, one third of the African population is in a NEET situation (Not in Employment, Education or Training). Efforts are urgently needed to support young people in this phase of transition from school to the labour market if we want more just societies where innovation blooms.

KM 6 - Health systems should be a priority in ensuring human well-being and sustainable development.

The current infrastructure, quality of care, lack of availability of basic health services, and figures on the state of many health systems in the region are unacceptable. More availability of grassroots health services by promoting local expertise and learning from international experts, as well as major investments in universal health coverage, are necessary steps for transformative change that leaves no one behind.



ADDITIONAL KEY ELEMENTS

to be transmitted to the GSDR

In addition to the key messages based on the workshop discussions, a specific plenary session was organized where all participants were able to raise issues beyond those covered in the workshops. Key points discussed include:

- SDGs implementation should include more on anticipating disasters with action plans on environmental management at the city level.
- There are several million displaced people who are not taken care of in Africa. Urban development concepts must be inclusive: it is necessary to humanize cities with care for the elderly and the poor as well as displaced people.
- The informal sector, which represents more than 90% of African economies, is often forgotten in policy-making and SDG planning. States should ensure that the informal sector can contribute to development, including through financing and investing credit in informal trade.
- Urban agriculture can help solve food security problems. It is necessary to continue agriculture and provide agricultural spaces in the cities.
- The benefits of the circular economy cannot be overstated and should be promoted through funding.
- Universal social protection measures should be strengthened to reduce

inequalities and leave no one behind.

- Participatory governance should be promoted to achieve inclusive sustainable development. Participatory democracy, the strengthening of decentralization, and the empowerment of local governance are key issues to address.
- Participants emphasized the need to recognize and promote 'SDG champions': those who make a real difference in their communities through transformational leadership.
- There is a crucial need for open science in order to bring the right information to the communities in terms of good practice on health issues, including in terms of nutrition and physical activity.
- Multidisciplinary spaces are needed to support decision-makers in any field to improve public services and set up a framework for exchanges on scientific activities, creating connections in multidisciplinary groups on current policies.
- The financing of statistical systems was discussed, including unavailability of data, data problems, integrating results, and initiatives in favour of decentralization.





ADDITIONAL KEY ELEMENTS

to be transmitted to the GSDR

- Capacities to measure and good information systems should be developed, and information on specific areas should be collected, with data being mapped in real time.
- Investments in human capital are crucial to achieve Agenda 2030 in Africa. The empowerment of youth and women specifically through capacity-building, education, and innovation should be a priority in all fields.
- The voices of vulnerable communities that are discriminated against based on their social rank and their ancestry should be taken into account in policies in the implementation of the SDGs.
- More attention is needed in building the capacities of the individual. Individual resilience is reflected in the community, therefore focusing on a small group of people can help achieve change in a large group and society as a whole.
- The reduction of inequalities is a crucial element to achieving Agenda 2030. Concrete programmes are needed to redistribute resources and bring power back to the communities.





Workshop Participants

Julius Agbor, Nkafu Policy Institute and Vanguard
University

Mohamed Ali Azaiez, Jasmine Foundation
Brais Álvarez Pereira, Bissau Economics Lab

Pierre Boileau, UNEP

José Brito, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cabo
Verde

Gnangon Georgette Brou, Université Peleforo Gon
Coulibaly

Anne Cecile Coly, Union Nationale des Syndicats
Autonomes du Sénégal

Madiagne Diallo, Le Conseil Economique, Social et
Environnemental du Sénégal

Boubacar Sidighi Diallo, UN Habitat

Aissa Diarra, Laboratoire d'études et recherches sur les
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Mouhamadou Dosso, APEE

Parfait Eloundou-Enyegue, Cornell University

Cheikh Mbacké Faye, African Population and Health
Research Centre, West Africa Office

Alice Ameyovi Goza, L'Association Internationale des
Femmes et des Jeunes Leaders

Randolph Hackman, Engineering 4 Change 2021 Fellow

Abdoutan Harouna, Laboratoire d'études et recherches sur
les dynamiques sociales et le développement local

Christophe Ishalenge Lwala, EMERGENCE ONGD RDC

Mardo Djabir Issa, Parliament of Chad

Jörg John, Enda Pronat

Manzama-Esso Kola, Groupe de Travail des OSC sur les
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Amadou Gnagna Konate, Centre du Secteur Privé Bamako

Nandini Tanya Lallmon, University of Malta

Joelle Leudjou, Ministry of Housing and Urban
Development of Cameroon

Edita Magileviciute, ECOCV

Joseph Eliabson Maniragena, African Monitor

Pascaline Mayone

Niang Mbaye, CONGAD

José Mokbondó, UN-Habitat

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Ababacar Ndao, Conseil Départemental de Dagana
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Idrissa Ouedraogo, Université de Ouaga II
Yombi Ouedraogo, UN Habitat Regional Office for
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Hassan Radoine, Mohammed VI Polytechnic
University

Henri Rueff, University of Bern

Stephanie Rupp, Esonge

Marie-Andree Tall, Fruitales/ AAFEX

Fréjus Thoto, Centre d'Actions pour l'Environnement
et le Développement Durable, Bénin

Sédric Tiobo'o, Institut National de la Statistique du
Cameroun

Merlin Totinon, UN Habitat Regional Office for Africa

Armand Vignon, Maison de la Société Civile

Sergyo Vutegha, Congo Initiative

Rhaïchatou Walet Altanata, TEMED

Soumaya Zaddem, Africa Youth Advisory Board on
Disaster Risk Reduction of the African Union

Members of the Independent Group of Scientists

Ibrahima Hathie

Nancy Shackell

United Nations Secretariat

Astra Bonini

Nora Boudghène

Shivani Nayyar

Stephanie Rambler

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Juliana Kraus Neira

Claudia Walther

Carla Wolf

Initiative Prospective Agricole et Rurale (IPAR)

Cheikh Oumar Bar

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Joeseop Diop

Aly Faye

Ya Cor Ndione

Report prepared by

Nora Boudghène, UN DESA

Appendix A: Workshop Programme




GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023
 Regional Consultation Workshop for Africa
 Dakar, Senegal

Draft Agenda
 Regional Consultation Workshop for Africa in Dakar, Senegal
 Global Sustainable Development Report 2023
 14th – 16th of November 2022

 Place: Novotel Dakar
 Avenue Abdoulaye Fadiga, BP 2073, Dakar

November 14.

19:00	Reception and informal networking dinner
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Day 1 – November 15.

08:30 – 09:00	Registration
09:00 – 09:05	Welcome and overview schedule (with simultaneous interpretation) <i>UN DESA / GIZ</i>
09:05 – 09:35	Opening speeches (with simultaneous interpretation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ibrahima Hathie, Independent Group of Scientists, GSDR 2023</i> • <i>Carla Nickel, Head of Cooperation, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dakar</i> • <i>Prof. Allé Nar Diop, Secretary General, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Cooperation of Senegal</i>
09:35 – 10:00	Keynote Speeches (with simultaneous interpretation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Imme Scholz, IGS Co-Chair – video message</i>
10:00 – 10:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
10:30 – 11:30	Quo vadis GSDR 2023? (with simultaneous interpretation) Dialogue format on workshop objectives, content and outlook of the GSDR 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ibrahima Hathie, IGS, GSDR 2023</i> • <i>Nancy Shackell, IGS, GSDR 2023</i>



11:30 – 12:00	Working groups instructions (with simultaneous interpretation) <i>UN DESA</i>		
12:00 – 13:30	<i>Lunch</i>		
13:30 – 16:30	Working Groups (incl. coffee break at 15:00)		
	Entry point: Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities (FR)	Entry point: Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns (FR)	Entry point: Sustainable urban and peri-urban development (FR)
16:30 – 17:30	Reporting back to the plenary (with simultaneous interpretation) <i>IGS member moderates</i> <i>Rapporteurs from each working group report back to the plenary as well as moderators of each group. Possibility for additional information by participants</i>		
19:00	<i>Dinner</i>		
Day 2 – November 16.			
09:00 – 09:10	Morning Light – Recap of day 2 (with simultaneous interpretation) <i>UN DESA staff</i>		
09:10 – 10:30	Fishbowl – Discussion on what was missing from the working groups (with simultaneous interpretation) <i>IGS member moderates</i> <i>Rapporteurs from each working group, moderators of working groups and open space for further participation from the larger group</i>		
10:30 – 11:00	<i>Coffee break</i>		
11:00 – 12:00	Cont. Discussion in the Working Groups <i>World Café format (table hosts briefly report back to the plenary) (tbd)</i>		
12:00 – 12:30	Wrap-up, summary and next steps (with simultaneous interpretation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Christophe Yvetot, Resident Representative of UNIDO for Senegal</i> • <i>Nancy Shackell, IGS, GSDR 2023</i> • <i>Ibrahima Hathie, IGS, GSDR 2023</i> End of workshop		
12:30	<i>Lunch</i>		

Appendix B: Concept Note



GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Regional Consultation Workshops in the African Region

Dakar, Senegal (14th-16th of November 2022)

Lilongwe, Malawi (30th of November – 2nd of December 2022)

Background

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¹*Pathways are context-specific configurations of levers to achieve transformation in each entry point*

² [ECA/RFSD/2022/10](#) - Summary of the 2020 Africa sustainable development report

³ [UNDP 2022: 2020 ASDR](#)

⁴ [E/ECA/COE/40/4](#) – ECA, 2022 – Recent economic and social developments in Africa

⁵ [WHO Africa, July 2022](#)

rights, justice, the rule of law, peace and security, a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics, as well as people-driven development that relies on the potential of African people, especially women and youth. The Agenda 2063 also calls for an Africa that is a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner. In the following areas, among others, the Agenda 2063 seeks to expedite actions in the following areas:

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 - Provide opportunities for all Africans to have decent and affordable housing in clean, secure and well-planned environments
 - Catalyze an education and skills revolution and actively promote science, technology, research and innovation, to build knowledge, human capital, capabilities and skills to drive innovations and for the African century
 - Transform, grow and industrialize economies through beneficiation and value addition of natural resources
- Consolidate the modernization of African agriculture and agro-businesses
- Act with a sense of urgency on climate change and the environment
- Connect Africa through world-class Infrastructure
- Fast-track the establishment of the Continental Free Trade Area
- Support young people as drivers of Africa's renaissance

GSDR Africa Regional Consultation Objectives

The Africa Consultations for the 2023 GSDR will take place in Dakar, Senegal (14th-16th of November 2022) and Lilongwe, Malawi (30th of November – 2nd of December 2022).

SDG implementation is achieved primarily at the local, national, and regional level. To inform the GSDR as an assessment of assessments, the IGS are collecting perspectives from different regions and stakeholders including context specific priorities, challenges, and opportunities as well as scalable, practical tools to accelerate progress. The IGS are seeking perspectives from scientists, government officials in their technical capacities, private sector experts, members of civil society, youth, indigenous people, people with disabilities, and stakeholders at all levels. The aim will be to collect case studies that will breathe life into the report and give shape to the concrete policy recommendations that the Member States are expecting.

In particular, the aim is to identify:

- 1) Innovative ways to make the five levers work together in the context of the 6 entry points to create enabling conditions for acceleration;
- 2) Specific promising tools for accelerating transformation in the context of these entry points (policies, initiatives, technologies, partnerships, etc.); and
- 3) Ways to create enabling conditions for transformation moving from emergence to acceleration to stabilization (including in different contexts).

Identifying interventions

Within these entry points, workshop participants would be asked to identify practical tools and interventions to accelerate progress in the implementation of the SDGs. In thinking about these interventions, the following guiding questions can be considered.

- How is this intervention a strategic choice for addressing systemic and structural challenges? Does it have potential for generating synergies among the SDGs through a given entry point and managing critical trade-offs? Are there positive and negative spill-overs internationally?
- Is this intervention in the emergence, acceleration, or stabilization stage (globally and in different regions/context)?
- If in the emergence stage, are there ways to shorten the timeframe of scaling up and accelerating uptake? What evidence or signs do you see of tipping points/windows of opportunity to move into the acceleration phase?
- How particular is the intervention to a given context? What additional international support may be required to support the transformation in these contexts?

- What would help ensure that this intervention would address inequalities including gender inequality, reach those at risk of being left behind, and build resilience against shocks?

Bringing the levers together for action

Within these entry points, workshop participants would also be asked to discuss how levers can work together to accelerate progress and create enabling conditions for action. The following guiding questions can be considered.

- Who are the key actors and stakeholders involved, either promoting or resisting the intervention?
- Are there promising ways to apply the five levers together in support of acceleration through the intervention? At what levels of governance/society (local, national, regional, international)?
- What are the impediments to using the levers/engagement by different actors and are there promising ways for them to be overcome?

GSDR Africa Regional Consultation Format

Each workshop will be an approx. 2-day event. The workshops will be held primarily in English (Malawi) and French (Senegal) – the latter will be offered with interpretation services. The sessions will be coordinated by IGS members but chaired by identified experts from different fields and African countries.

GSDR Consultation Workshop in Dakar, Senegal

The first African Regional Consultation Workshop will be held between the 14th and 16th of November 2022 in a physical format in Dakar, Senegal. It will bring together around 40 to 60 stakeholders from different sectors including civil society, academia, private sector, government representatives, local communities, youth representatives and other stakeholders from the region, to discuss tools and local approaches to bring science to practice and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In line with the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the call for action in the Agenda 2063, the consultation workshop in Dakar may focus on the following entry points:

- Human well-being and capabilities
- Food systems and nutrition patterns
- Sustainable urban and peri-urban development

Overview:

Location	Dakar, Senegal
Duration	approx. 2 days
Language	French
Date	14.-16. November 2022
Format	Physical
No. of participants	40-60

GSDR Consultation Workshop in Lilongwe, Malawi

The second African Regional Consultation Workshop will be held between the 30th of November and 2nd of December 2022 in a physical format in Lilongwe, Malawi. It will bring together around 40 to 60 stakeholders of different sectors including civil society, academia, private sector, government representatives, local communities, youth representatives, indigenous people, people with disabilities, and stakeholders at all levels from the region, to discuss tools and local approaches to bring science to practice and accelerate the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

In line with the vision of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the call for action in the Agenda 2063, the consultation workshop in Lilongwe may focus on the following entry points

- Human well-being and capabilities
- Energy decarbonization and universal access
- Global environmental commons

Overview:

Location	Lilongwe, Malawi
Duration	approx. 2 days
Language	English
Date	30th of November – 2nd of December 2022
Format	Physical
No. of participants	40-60



<https://sdgs.un.org/>
Regional Consultations on Africa



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