



GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023

Supported by:

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für
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REGIONAL CONSULTATION
WORKSHOP FOR AFRICA
Synthesis Report

Lilongwe, Malawi
30 November - 2 December 2022



Implemented by





Contents



THE GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT	02
WORKSHOP BACKGROUND	07
STRUCTURE OF THE WORKSHOP	08
Group 1: Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities	
Group 2: Energy decarbonization and universal access	
Group 3: Global environmental commons	
KEY MESSAGES EMANATING FROM THE WORKSHOP	09
KM 1 – Investing in the youth through education and capacity development	
KM 2 – Shift needed to put knowledge in the service of Agenda 2030 action	
KM 3 – Pollution and overexploitation of resources must be urgently addressed	
Additional key elements to be transmitted to the GSDR	11
Workshop Participants	12
APPENDICES	
Appendix A: Workshop programme	13
Appendix B: Concept note	16

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**
- **Capacity building**

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 Lilongwe, Malawi, 30 November - 2 December 2022 capitalizing on a rich transformative change agenda thanks to the presence of 42 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 the African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP) 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 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.

42

participants from
over

17

countries

	Number of Participants	Percentage from total (n=X)
Stakeholder Categories		
Academia	9	21.43 %
International organisation	9	21.43 %
Research Institute / Think Tank	9	21.43 %
NGO	5	11.90 %
Civil Society	4	9.52 %
Government	4	9.52 %
Private sector	2	4.76 %
Gender Balance		
Women	19	45.23 %
Men	23	54.76 %
Regions		
East Africa	21	50 %
Western Africa	11	26.19 %
Southern Africa	2	4.76 %
Other	8	19.05 %

WORKSHOP THEMES

Group 1 Strengthening human wellbeing and capabilities

Moderation team: Nyovani Madise, Stephanie Rambler

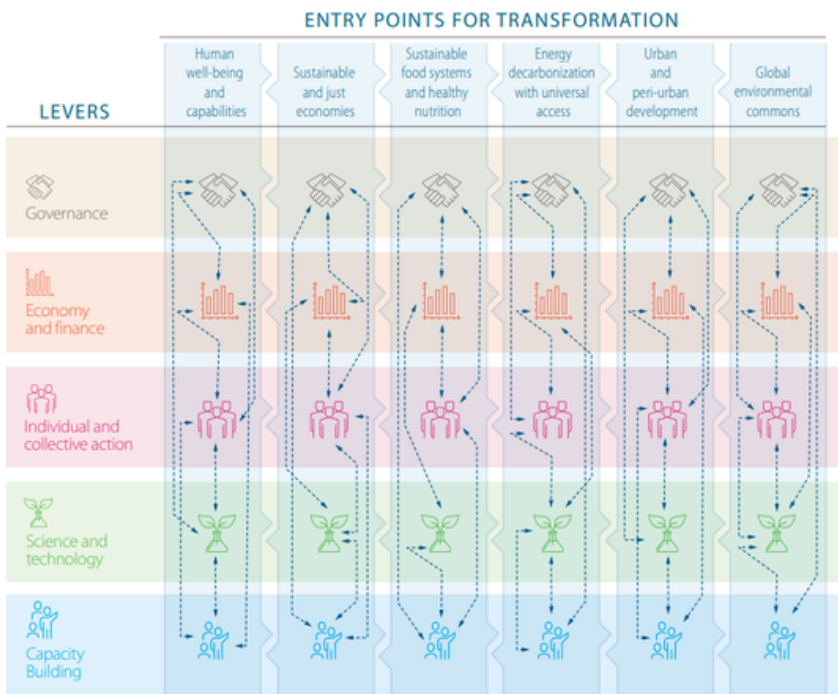
Group 2 Building sustainable food systems and healthy nutrition patterns

Moderation team: Shantanu Mukherjee, Claudia Walther

Group 3 Promoting sustainable urban and peri-urban development

Moderation team: Åsa Persson, Pierre Boileau

TRANSFORMATIONS TO THE SDGS: ENTRY POINTS AND LEVERS



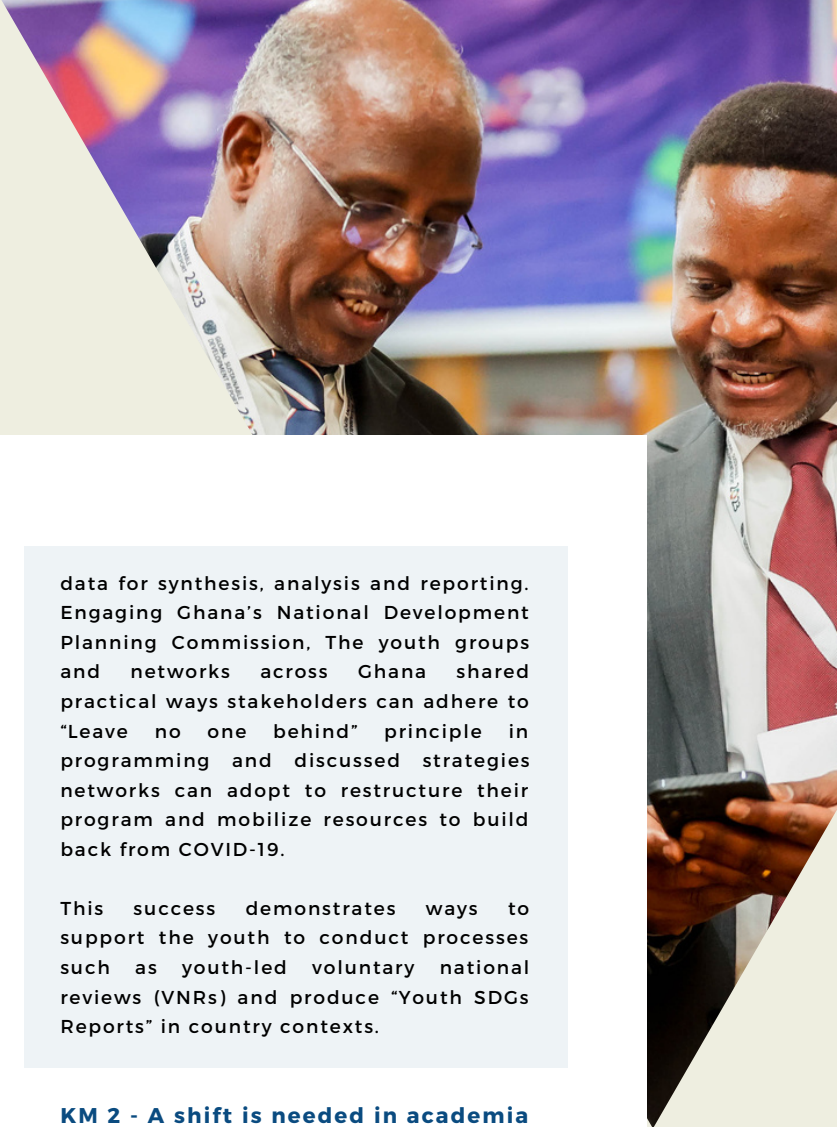
The 2019 GSDR identified six “entry points” or systems fundamental to sustainable development progress, and four “levers” or categories of interventions or tools.

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 - Investing in the youth’s potential through education and capacity development is the key to Africa’s sustainable development.

Education has a key role, not only as a human right, but as a catalyst for change and the SDGs. This is particularly relevant for youth as 70% of sub-Saharan Africa is under age 30. This significant group represents a fantastic opportunity for the continent’s growth and sustainable development, but only if we empower the youth to realise their full potential.

Access to education does not equal enrolment or graduation. In addition, the current curriculum in many schools is not fit for the African context today. Young people are often being educated for employment rather than for entrepreneurship and innovation. In many African countries, government policies to advance access to education have not been bolstered with needed investments in education infrastructure, curriculum development, educational technology, and human capacity, particularly teacher training for a more holistic and resilient approach to education.

data for synthesis, analysis and reporting. Engaging Ghana’s National Development Planning Commission, The youth groups and networks across Ghana shared practical ways stakeholders can adhere to “Leave no one behind” principle in programming and discussed strategies networks can adopt to restructure their program and mobilize resources to build back from COVID-19.

This success demonstrates ways to support the youth to conduct processes such as youth-led voluntary national reviews (VNRs) and produce “Youth SDGs Reports” in country contexts.

KM 2 - A shift is needed in academia and science to ensure that knowledge is put in the service of action for Agenda 2030.

Open research and science is needed to advance inclusion and to achieve the SDGs in Africa. “Needs driven research” aimed at generating solutions that are helpful to society should be supported in informing policies and partnerships for sustainable development.

CASE STUDY

Engaging the Youth on the SDGs 📍 Ghana

A case study tool was deployed to solicit youth-led SDG-related interventions across the 17 SDGs. Capacity-strengthening sessions reached 40 youth groups. Consultations with state institutions brought national-level official

CASE STUDY

The Africa Open Science Platform 📍 South Africa

The Africa Open Science Platform (AOSP), hosted by the National Research Foundation of South Africa, positions scientists and science systems in the continent at the cutting edge of data-intensive open science. The AOSP offers

KEY MESSAGES

emanating from the workshop

scientists the means to find, submit, manage, share and reuse data. It acts both as a knowledge-sharing network across the continent, as well as a connector between scientists and other societal actors in open innovation and in addressing local, national and global issues.

KM 3 - Pollution and the overexploitation of resources must be urgently addressed in the continent.

Poverty and population growth are leading to the degradation of the environment. The need to have money quickly leads to overexploitation of resources and the creation of pollution. The harm is broader than only the extraction of resources. Solutions are to maximize the African demographic dividend with modern, quality education combined with finance and investment.



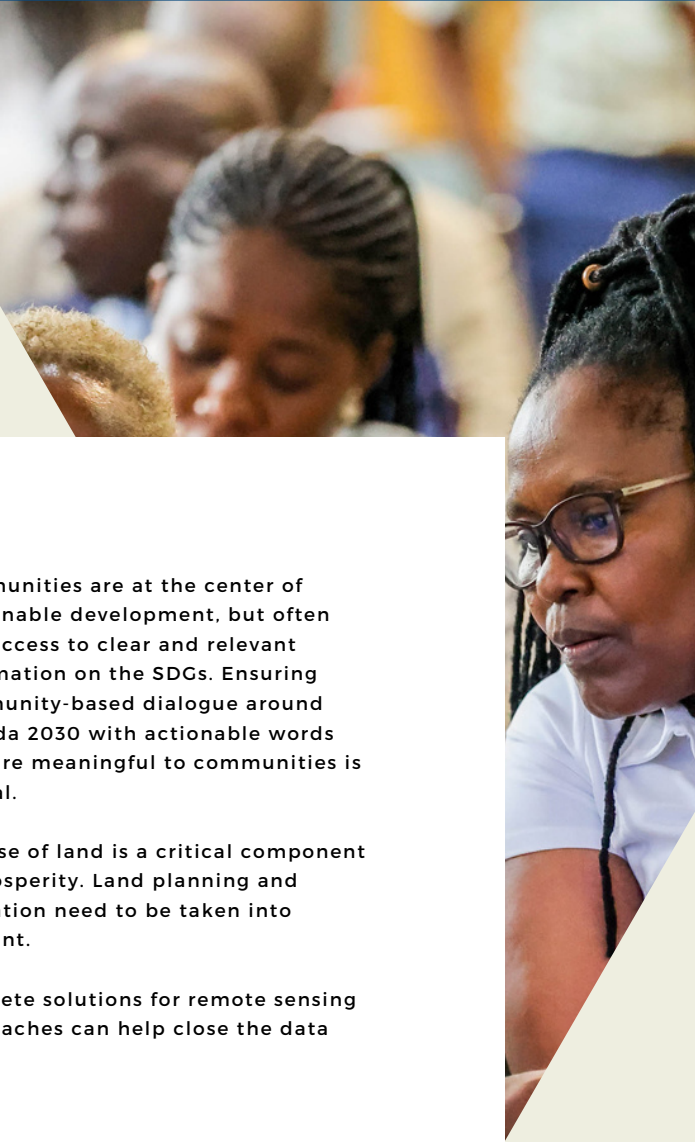


ADDITIONAL KEY ELEMENTS

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:

- When young people travel abroad to study, visa laws and lack of financial resources discourage them from returning to their home countries or moving back and forth between countries and sharing what they have learned. The result is often brain drain.
- Communities are at the center of sustainable development, but often lack access to clear and relevant information on the SDGs. Ensuring community-based dialogue around Agenda 2030 with actionable words that are meaningful to communities is crucial.
- The use of land is a critical component to prosperity. Land planning and allocation need to be taken into account.
- Concrete solutions for remote sensing approaches can help close the data gap.





Workshop Participants

Charles M. Akol, UNECA

Julius R. Athlopheng, University of Botswana

Joshua Oscar Atura, Youth Advocates Ghana

Elizabeth Banda, Department of Economic planning
and Development

Jill Barasa, International Conservation Caucus
Foundation

Pierre Henri Boileau, UNEP

Hopestone Chavula, UNECA

Learnmore Chikwewo, Youth Gate Zimbabwe

Stephen Maxwell Kwame Donkor, Water Resource
Management Independent Consultant

Shadrack Mkole Kamenya, The Jane Goodall Institute

Kofi Kankam, Elizka Relief Foundation

Monica Kerretts-Makau, Arizona State University

Grace Kumchulesi, National Planning Commission of
Malawi

Freida M'Cormack, UNECA

Nomanesi Madikizela-Madiya, University of South
Africa

Kasapo Manda, 2nd Door

Chakanetsa Mavhunga, Massachusetts Institute of
Technology

Keikabile Mogodu, Botswana Khwedom Council

Shantanu Mukherjee, UN DESA

Joseph Naguli, National Planning Commission of
Malawi

Kevin Nnanye Nwaigwe, University of Botswana

Valentina Nyame, Youth Advocates Ghana

Brahim Ramdhane, Sahel Foundation

Danford Sango, Economic and Social Research
Foundation

Jacqueline Senyagwa, Stockholm Environment
Institute

Ngwira Tabitha, African Institute for Development
Policy

Nazarius Mbona Tumwesigye, Makerere University

Innocent Zulu, Economic Planning and Development

Members of the Independent Group of Scientists

Nyovani Madise

Åsa Persson

United Nations Secretariat

Stephanie Rambler

African Institute for Development Policy (AFIDEP)

Anylam-Osigwe Aduado

Amanda Chatata

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Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Juliana Kraus Neira

Claudia Walther

Carla Wolf

Report prepared by

Nora Boudghène, UN DESA

Appendix A: Workshop Programme



 GLOBAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2023 Regional Consultation Workshop for Africa Lilongwe, Malawi	
Draft Agenda 30th of November – 2nd of December 2022 Place: Umodzi Park Bingu Wa Mutharika International Convention Centre (BICC) Chilembwe Road, Lilongwe	
November 30. Room : Heron & Ibis	
18:30	Reception and served dinner Opening speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Short welcome by Stephanie Rambler (UNDESA)</i> • <i>Brief introduction on the workshop objectives by Nyovani Madise (IGS member, AFIDEP)</i> • <i>Speech by German Ambassador to Malawi Ralph Timmermann</i> • <i>Speech by Hon. Sosten Gwengwe, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs</i>
Day 1 – December 1. Plenary room: Sparrowhawk	
08:30 – 09:00	Registration , in front of the plenary room
09:00 – 09:05	Welcoming remarks and overview of the schedule <i>Stephanie Rambler (UNDESA)</i>
09:05 – 09:45	Opening speeches <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nyovani Madise, IGS member GSDR 2023, AFIDEP</i> • <i>Imme Scholz, IGS Co-Chair – video message</i> Group Photo
09:45 – 10:15	Coffee break



10:15 – 10:30	Keynote Speech by <i>Shantanu Mukherjee, Director, Economic Analysis and Policy Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs</i>		
10:30 – 11:30	Quo vadis GSDR 2023? Dialogue format on workshop objectives, content and outlook of the GSDR 2023 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Nyovani Madise, IGS, GSDR 2023</i> • <i>Åsa Persson, IGS, GSDR 2023</i> 		
11:30 – 12:00	Working groups instructions and selection of entry points <i>UN DESA</i>		
12:00 – 13:30	Lunch		
13:30 – 16:30	Working Groups (incl. coffee break at 15:00)		
	Entry point 1 Strengthening human wellbeing & capabilities Room: Matemba <i>Moderation team:</i> <i>Nyovani Madise</i> <i>Stephanie Rambler</i>	Entry point 2 Energy decarbonization & universal access Room: Chambo <i>Moderation team:</i> <i>Shantanu Mukherjee</i> <i>Claudia Walther</i>	Entry point 3 Global environmental commons Room: Mphasa <i>Moderation team:</i> <i>Åsa Persson</i> <i>Pierre Boileau</i>
16:30 – 17:30	Reporting back to the plenary <i>Åsa Persson moderates</i> <i>Rapporteurs from each working group report back to the plenary. Possibility for additional information by participants.</i>		
19:00	Dinner		

Day 2 – December 2. Plenary room: Sparrowhawk	
09:00 – 09:10	Morning Light – Recap of day 1 <i>Stephanie Rambler (UNDESA)</i>
09:10 – 10:30	Fishbowl – Discussion on what was missing from the working groups <i>Nyovani Madise 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	Coffee break



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	Closing remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Maria Manuel Gomes Do Valle Ribeiro, United Nations Resident Coordinator, Malawi</i>• <i>Nyovani Madise, IGS, GSDR 2023</i>• <i>Åsa Persson, IGS, GSDR 2023</i> End of the workshop
12:30	Lunch

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

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.

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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:

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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 pathways¹ 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.

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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 tourism³. 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

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:

- 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 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



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Regional Consultations on Africa



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