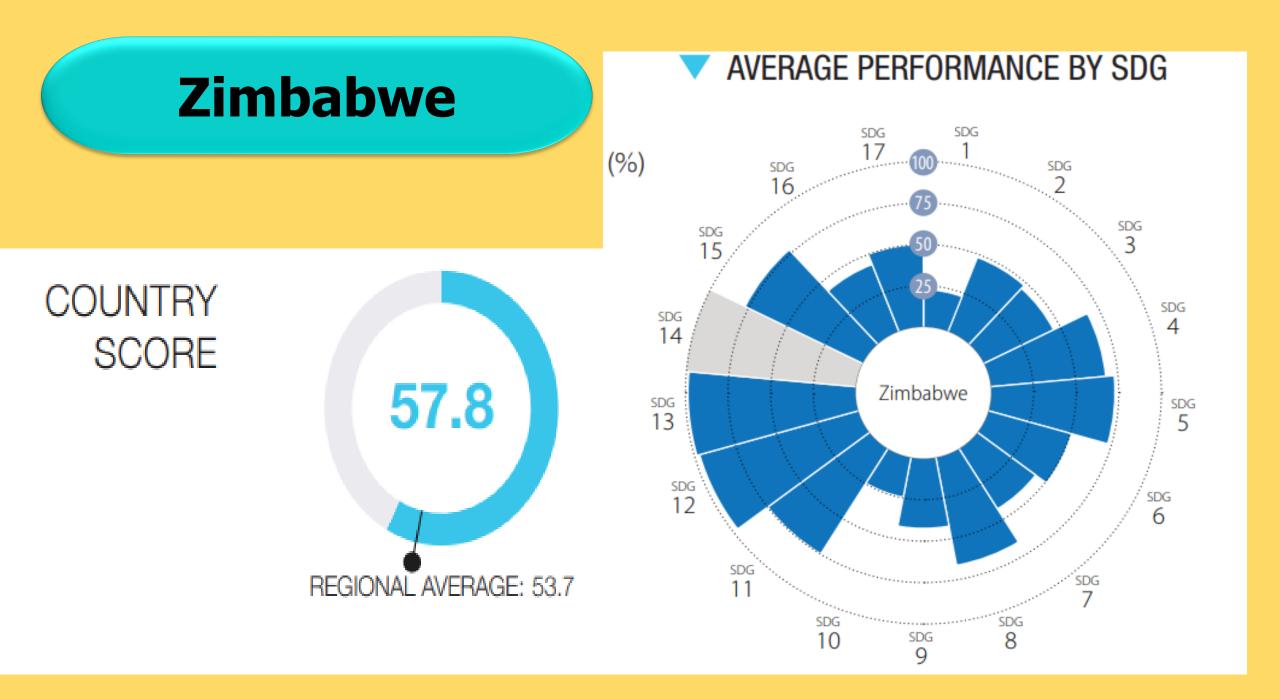






Accelerating implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063: leveraging the six transitions to scale up action at national and local levels By Chaturuka Sylocious- Zimbabwe

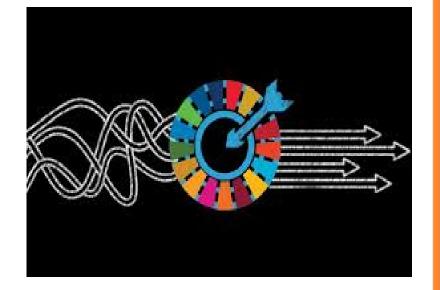




Localisation of the Agendas

 Alignment of global, regional, national and local Policy Frameworks and Strategies
Empower Local Authorities
Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
Data Collection and Monitoring- Disaggregated Data and Community-Based Monitoring

National and local integration of the 6 transitions



✓ Food systems,
✓ Energy access and affordability,
✓ Digital connectivity,
✓ Education,
✓ Jobs and social protection, and
✓ Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution.

* Agricultural transformation in line with food systems transformation: in 2022

✓ Wheat -380 000 tons against national requirements of 360 000 tons

✓ Maize- 2.3 million tons against 1.8 million ton national requirements



Food insecurity decreased from 56% to 26% in rural areas and 42% to 29% in urban areas between 2020 and 2023, however, in 2024 we had an El-Nino induced drought, declared a national disaster.

Key interventions were:

- > Pfumvudza/ Intwasa Climate proofing agriculture
- Village Business Units- Presidential Vision 20230 Accelerator model by transforming rural irrigation schemes into viable business units

> Accelerated extension capacitation programme

> PPPs

Energy access and affordability,

National access to electricity was 62% in 2022 up from 49% in 2021

- Clean fuels for lighting 91.2%
- Connection of Solar geysers only
- Renewable energy now constituting around 50% of energy generation

Key interventions

- ✓ PPPs
- ✓ Tapping into climate funds e.g. (CAWEP) and SDGs fund
- ✓ 140 Independent Power Producers with licences
- ✓ Solar power plants
- ✓ Hydro and Mini hydro power plants



Digital connectivity

- ✤ In 2022, 87.9% of the population had access to a cellphone
- Internet access was 34.2%
- Computers and internet for pedagogical purposes- primary- 30.42%, Secondary – 47.49% and 100% for tertiary institutions.
- Provision E-Services
- ✓ E-Case management of court cases
- \checkmark E-Passports- reducing passport processing to not more than 7 days.
- ✓ Whole of Government Performance Management Information System

Key interventions

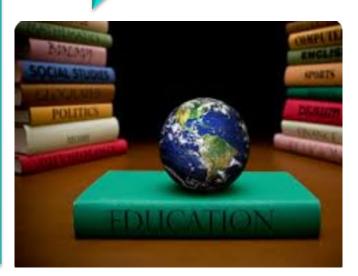
- PPPs
- Expand internet infrastructure
- Community Access Centers

- Education 5.0- underscoring competencies and skills
- Average completion rates: ECD- 86%, Primary-91%, lower secondary-66%, Upper secondary-12.85
- Literacy rate-93.6%
- About 1.5 million students under BEAM

Key intervention

- Expansion of school infrastructure to reduce walking distances
- ✓ Registration of satellite schools
- ✓ School feeding programmes
- Innovations and Industrial hubs

EDUCATION



Social Protection



Social protection programmes

Beam

- Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (Food distribution)- to both labour and non-labour constrained households.
- Assisted Medical Treatment Orders
- Assistive devices and payment of fees for PWDS
- National Social Security- NSSA

Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulated, Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in place, and ✤ commitment to a 40% reduction in per capita greenhouse gas emissions by 2030. Access to Carbon Credits awareness has increased in support of the Just Transition.

Challenges

Data- timely and disaggregated

- Limited Financial Resources from budgets and due to debt burden
- Infrastructure Deficiencies in terms of underdeveloped Infrastructure and maintenance Challenges
- Policy Coherence and Integration- particularly at local level
- Impact of Climate Change and global shocks
- Technological Barriers
- Awareness and Engagement

> Africa's goal 19: Africa as an Influential player



Emphasis

Programmes and projects that accelerate the achievement of: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable **Development.** AU Agenda 2063 Vision 2030

> NDS 1









