INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON DATA AND DIGITAL GOVERNANCE 2024

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Shanghai and Deqing

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Background

GOVERNMENT is working on an information communication technology (ICT) policy called Smart Zimbabwe 2030 Masterplan, aimed at exploiting the potential of the sector by 2030.

The Vision of the Nation is to take Zimbabwe to an upper-middle class economy by 2030.

The 2030 plan would revolve around sector-focused pillars such as smart education, smart agriculture, smart mining, smart ICT, smart cities and smart transport.

1. What are two critical lessons learned in implementing data/digital transformation strategy in your country: what works and what doesn't?

Insights on AI revolved around four key areas: i) assessing the current state of AI development, ii) exploring the opportunities it offers for Africa's progress, iii) addressing the challenges and gaps that require attention, and iv) outlining the steps needed for Africa to effectively leverage the potential of AI.

2. What are two challenges that you face, and would like to learn from other countries?

One of the primary concerns surrounding the rise of AI is the potential loss of jobs to automation.

Ethical concerns around privacy and bias have raised important questions about the responsible development and deployment of AI technologies.

3. Suggest one recommendation for further discussion in UN forums; how can the UN and the global community better support countries in advancing effective data/digital governance strategies?

Skills Development and Investment in training programs to upskill the workforce and equip employees with AI-related competencies.

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