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## Background

At the midpoint in its implementation, it is evident that the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as a universal commitment to achieve a sustainable, prosperous, and peaceful world for everyone, has been challenged with systemic and structural challenges at political, economic, social and environmental even at security levels.

Last year during the 2022 High Level Political Forum Ministerial Declaration<sup>1</sup>, the world leaders noted this challenge stating that the world's economic recovery has proven uneven and global growth is facing significant risks. They acknowledged that "inflation, slowing economic growth, poverty, inequality, unsustainable consumption and production patterns and the ongoing disruptions in global value and supply chains, the increase in food and commodity prices and the serious rise in global food insecurity further endanger development prospects and contribute to a further divergence in recovery, particularly in the most vulnerable countries already suffering from high levels of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition". This uneven recovery is crystal clear given that since 2020, the richest 1% have captured almost two-thirds of all new wealth – nearly twice as much money as the bottom 99% of the world's population.<sup>2</sup>

This exacerbated situation was also acknowledged by UNDP according to which the Human Development Index, which measures a nation's health, education, and standard of living, has declined globally for two years in a row. In other words, human development has fallen back to its 2016 levels and 9 out of 10 countries' progress fall backwards in human development.<sup>3</sup>

The sustainable development challenges are not different in most of the countries of the Arab region. They signal the urgent need for a new social contract addressing the nature of the state promoting human rights, secularism, transparency and separation of powers. highlighting economic and social justice and rights in such a contract is a priority. Decades-long rentier policies in neo-patrimonial states, the lack of productive economies together with the lack of just distribution and redistribution, and the lack of inclusive social policies and embedded corruption intensify inequalities at national and intra-regional levels.

On the other hand, the lack of national, transparent, multi stakeholder dialogue processes and structured mechanisms exclude vulnerable groups from political, social, cultural, and economic processes, in addition, the absence of clear courses to combat corruption and enhance transparency bring together violence and unrest. The quest for sustainable peace in the region is further challenged as not only do we lack political will but it is evident that arms-trade and enhanced role for private sector without accountability mechanisms are preferred by the international and regional actors for the sake of people's increasing humanitarian needs and dependence on humanitarian assistance.

<sup>1</sup> <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N22/455/26/PDF/N2245526.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>2</sup> <https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621477/bp-survival-of-the-richest-160123-summ-en.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.undp.org/press-releases/multiple-crises-halt-progress-9-out-10-countries-fall-backwards-human-development-undp-report-warns>

During the two-day Regional Civil Society Forum on Sustainable Development organized on 12-13 March 2023 seven panel discussions, each elaborating on a certain thematic focus of Agenda 2030 and its 5Ps (People, Prosperity, Peace, Planet, and Partnerships) and cultural dimension were held and around 150 participants engaged in working group sessions and developed set of recommendations around the priorities discussed including on the regional context, process, and engagement on Agenda 2030 monitoring, peace and development nexus, social cohesion, structural economic problems, Agenda 2030 implementation and Ffd, diversified economies, industrialization and employment, and finally climate finance.

## Regional Socio-Economic Context

The Arab region has been dominated by rentier policy choices with a diminishing developmental role of the state, reducing the quality, accessibility, and even availability of fundamental economic and social rights including health and education. For decades the understanding that achieving growth and stimulating the role of the private sector would lead to development prevailed in the region, ignoring democracy, freedom and human rights as well as fair and equitable progressive redistribution policies, universal social protection and corporate accountability.

Despite people's demands and calls for change, reform, and recovery remained only artificial, repackaging old neo-liberal policy proposals promoted by international financial institutions – calling for foreign direct investment, privatization of basic services, and implementing structural adjustment policies and austerity measures, while combating corruption and promoting transparency continued to suffer from a lack of political will and a lack of financial and political support, led to the loss of the sustainable development goals, one of their most important contents. Given the lack of fiscal space to devote resources to social protection neither having the capacity nor resources to enhance green technologies, the region's potential efforts for sustainable development and recovery from a multidimensional crisis have been continuously hampered. As a consequence, vulnerabilities of the region have further increased, with ongoing conflicts and wars in the region, including in Syria, Yemen and Libya together with the COVID-19 pandemic, Ukraine war and most lately the destructive earthquake in Türkiye and Syria.

The fragility of the region, at the political, and socio-economic levels is now at the forefront with asymmetric impacts across the countries of the Arab region and with global consequences including refugee and migration issues.

Whereas the regional overview indicates that<sup>4</sup>:

- The economies of the region will lose \$11 billion in 2022 and \$16.9 billion in 2023.
- Public debt in the region, which stands at 92 percent of GDP on average will worsen. Middle-income countries would likely face an 8 percent increase in debt service

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<sup>4</sup>[https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/news/docs/22-0331-policy-brief-impacts-ukraine-russia-en2\\_0.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/news/docs/22-0331-policy-brief-impacts-ukraine-russia-en2_0.pdf)

amounting 2022 to around \$500 million due to an increase in the interest rate and currency depreciation (in some countries).

- Energy security will be threatened especially for the energy-importing countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, and even Egypt
- Household income is foreseen to slow down to 0.54 percent in 2023. 3.7 million additional people will join the ranks of the poor pushing the total to a record of 125.8 million people living below the national poverty line. An estimated additional 2.8 million people will live in extreme poverty by 2023.
- Civil society organizations will face great challenges in securing funding.

## Recommendations

- Consider the Agenda 2030 and sustainable human development narrative as a rights based, comprehensive and multidimensional at the forefront of policy-making processes at political, social, economic, cultural, and environmental levels and develop national reform agendas localizing the development needs and people's rights
- Revise production and consumption patterns in the region towards enhancing productive, competitive, environmentally sustainable sectors, prioritize sustainable agriculture and energy alternatives, and generating decent jobs and adequate compensation for people aiming at leaving no one behind rather than short-term safety net and resilience building policy responses
- Ensure data availability on poverty and inequalities faced at regional, national, and subnational levels to address vulnerabilities of those in need and adopt universal social protection policies including groups that are presently excluded, notably informal and self-employed workers, many of whom are female.
- Develop measures for sustainable and equitable social protection financing for instance by introducing progressive taxation, within the development of paths to enhance transparency in the process of setting budgets and expenditures.
- Reverse policies taking into consideration that debt crisis and the austerity policies undermined the countries ability to fulfill their economic and social rights obligations and call for a sovereign debt workout mechanism under the auspices of UN to address unsustainable and illegitimate debt, including through extensive debt cancellation
- Setting anti-corruption tracks and enhancing transparency integrated in general economic and social policies, with the aim to optimize the use of available resources and enhance the effectiveness of these policies to achieve significant changes in the medium and long term.

## Democracy, Political participation & engagement in the Agenda 2030 process

Democracy and political participation are key to ensuring that people act as change agents and take an active role in policy-making processes. However, the traditional ruling elite versus people as subjects understanding in the region limits people's effective political participation. The relation between the right holders and duty bearers is not organized by relevant and effective social contracts securing effective policy participation spaces, governance arrangements, and democratic institutional mechanisms. Concerning Agenda 2030 implementation democratic institutional mechanisms are set in the region, especially at Ministerial levels and as Committees for Monitoring and Planning the implementation of the Agenda yet spaces for civil society engagement in these mechanisms remain limited, around consultation meetings mostly.

The democratic and participatory processes at national levels are further challenged with embedded corruption, nepotism, and clientelism on one hand and systemic exclusive and discriminatory approaches to certain vulnerable groups on the other. These groups, particularly youth, women, and elderly remain with unaddressed intergenerational development challenges and with no mechanisms allowing them to voice their aspirations systematically in policy formulation. At the level of civic space, almost half of the countries in the region have closed civic space, while the other half are rated as either repressed or obstructed. Despite People's mobilizations witnessed in the region in the past decade, social and economic conditions, access to health care and education, and commodity prices (ie fuel) remain at the forefront of the demands<sup>5</sup>. Yet as the 2022 Global Report on Protests<sup>6</sup> indicate, in the region protests are typically with heavy-handed responses and extensive crackdowns characterized by brutal dispersal, often with lethal or excessive force, arbitrary arrests and internet shutdowns.

On the other hand, dealing with anti-corruption paths and promoting transparency as tools for implementation and not as social and political processes led to the lower the effectiveness of these paths in their ability to create broad public alliances, and confined them to incomplete and repetitive statistics and indicators.

### Recommendations

- Consider that the effective implementation of Agenda 2030 depends on the enabling democratic environment for participation as clearly expressed in the means of implementation and good governance namely in SDG 16 and SDG 17.
- Different/various development stakeholders should engage in building a transformative agenda whereby the state abides by human rights norms and regulations and adopts and good governance and combating corruption and ensures legal frameworks for freedom of association, assembly, and opinion Those left behind and vulnerable groups should be at the center of revised inclusive strategies of engagement

<sup>5</sup> <https://twitter.com/TheCeSSRA/status/1615704799047192576/photo/1>

<sup>6</sup> <https://findings2021.monitor.civicus.org/middle-east-north-africa.html>

- Start political reform processes led by people; following a rights-based approach and putting citizens' civic and political rights at the core, and ensure that these reform processes are holistically fueling economic reform processes towards sustainable and inclusive economic policy responses aiming at addressing inequalities and social injustices
- Ensuring the right of access to information and the ways to manage information through transparency and clarity and the possibility of using it to combat misinformation that hinders accountability and active participation in planning development agenda budgets
- Ensuring the independence of the judiciary and protecting the principle of separation of powers in order to ensure oversight, accountability and accountability between the various state institutions, including guaranteeing the independence of the anti-corruption and financial oversight administrations
- Develop democratic governance structures built on duty bearer and right holder approach, with enhanced transparency and accountability measures
- Engage in Voluntary National Review mechanisms and other human rights monitoring mechanisms beyond an exercise of reporting rather initiate nationally owned processes for adopting a comprehensive and inclusive national development agenda.
- The use of digitization and automation in the services sector, which enhances equal access to services and reduces forms of petty corruption, with controls in maintaining and dealing with personal information between sectors.
- Adopting general policies that guarantee gender equality, value women's care work within the national income, provide a safe work environment, criminalize all forms of violence against women, and include mechanisms and positive measures that eliminate discrimination against women and ensure their equal rights and enable them to reach decision-making positions.
- Work on developing the experience of young people and encourage them to benefit from democratic transitions and contribute to political reform, learn about experiences in other countries, and organize youth initiatives and institutions that contribute to political engagement and participation in public affairs.

## Diversified economies and employment generation

The economic structure of the Arab region is less diversified with rentier economies, a dominant service sector, and only a marginal manufacturing sector. At the level of labor, according to ILO the overall labor productivity of the region has had the worst performance worldwide and the region is

not capable of translating its capital investment into productivity<sup>7</sup>. The labor underutilization<sup>8</sup> also remains high in the region and particularly for youth, whereby the combined rate of youth unemployment and potential youth labor force applied to young people – is estimated to have been 40.4 percent in 2020, and at 65.6 percent for women and at 33.7 percent for young men. Furthermore the region faces high levels of informal employment, accounting for about two thirds of total employment<sup>9</sup>.

In this context ensuring inclusive economic diversification is important. Yet it has further importance within the context of climate change, as it allows diversification away from vulnerable products, markets and jobs towards increasing resilience. Whereas at the global level transition to green economy and adopting policy coherence between green economy and sustainable development is discussed and Global Employment Trends reflect that shift from business as usual to green scenarios by 2030 could create an additional 8.4 million jobs worldwide for young people aged 15–29 years but Arab States, account for 437,000 of those jobs<sup>10</sup>.

## Recommendations

- Bring inclusive productivity growth, diversification, and structural change to the forefront of national development plans
- Adopt a long-term systemic approach to ensure decent employment generation with diversified economies and strengthening labor capacity investing in skill, know-how and technology development and address education-labor mismatch
- Foster regional integration and develop collective interests to address regional development challenges including poverty and inequality, food security, debt, energy, decent work, infrastructure, sustainable production. Consider lessons learnt from the COVID-19 pandemic and the global context for strengthening exchanges on fostering regional integration and benefits of intra-regional trade.
- Strengthening social monitoring mechanisms and transparency through free access to information and providing a “beneficial owner record” as a guarantee of fair structural change in the economic sector.
- Enhancing cooperation between the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, and moving out of the conventional frame into a deep participatory framework based on the principle of mutual accountability from a human rights based approach.

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<sup>7</sup>[https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_dialogue/---act\\_emp/documents/publication/wcms\\_840589.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---act_emp/documents/publication/wcms_840589.pdf)

<sup>8</sup> Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labor supply and demand, leading to an unmet need for employment among the population

<sup>9</sup> [https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS\\_817061/lang--en/index.htm](https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_817061/lang--en/index.htm)

<sup>10</sup> [https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed\\_emp/documents/briefingnote/wcms\\_853324.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/briefingnote/wcms_853324.pdf)

## Financing for Development in the Arab region

Financing development is at the center of achieving sustainable development and should be considered holistically including domestic resource mobilization; domestic and international business and finance; international trade; international development cooperation and official development assistance; debt; technology; and systemic issues<sup>11</sup>. Yet including the discussions on SDG17, namely on means of implementation during the HLPF 2022, the picture remains bleak.<sup>12</sup> At the level of Official Development Assistance, whereas the region's share of gross bilateral ODA disbursements stand at 10.95%<sup>13</sup>, the lack of commitment by donor countries is evident as only a handful of them met the 0.7% target. Therefore the need for accelerating the implementation of commitments and responding to new challenges remain valid. This call is in stark contrast to what we have been witnessing in terms of securitization of ODA or considering COVID-19 responses as a part of, rather than an addition to ODA. With regard to debt, the Arab region is one of the most highly indebted regions in the world. The public debt average in Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Sudan and Tunisia reached 98.8% of GDP in 2020 compared to an average of 55.2% of GDP in the region<sup>14</sup>.

## Recommendations

- Acknowledge that debt crises spilled over to development crises<sup>15</sup> and stand at the core of achieving sustainable development and call for a unilateral and sovereign halt of public debts payments
- Place the development effectiveness agenda at the center of sustainable development efforts, call for donors to end any policy conditionality attached to aid for recipient countries, and adhere to their commitments including those of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the Accra Agenda for Action, and the Busan Partnership for Effective Development.
- Whereas partnerships and solutions provided by private sector came at the forefront of digital and green transition discourse, taking into consideration the development outcomes of public-private finance and blending mechanisms call for private sector transparency, accountability and regulation standards
- Consider that solutions provided by the private sector, in fundamental human rights including health and education, in a region with already accessibility, affordability and availability of these rights remain violated, brings further compromises in states ability to protect, respect and fulfill human rights.
- Establishing governance controls in the private sector and the private family sector

<sup>11</sup> [https://csoforffd.files.wordpress.com/2021/09/ffd-toolkit-2021-eng\\_sept24b\\_jbb.pdf](https://csoforffd.files.wordpress.com/2021/09/ffd-toolkit-2021-eng_sept24b_jbb.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.globalpolicy.org/en/news/2022-07-20/financing-development-2022-un-hlpf-sustainable-development>

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/L2201161\\_January12.pdf](https://www.unescwa.org/sites/default/files/inline-files/L2201161_January12.pdf)

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-10/UNDP-DFS-Avoiding-Too-Little-Too-Late-on-International-Debt-Relief-V3.pdf>



- Strengthening social control mechanisms and transparency through free access to information and providing a “beneficial owner record” as a guarantee of fair structural change in the economic sector.
- Enhancing cooperation between the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, and moving out of the conventional frame into a deep participatory framework based on the principle of mutual accountability from a human rights approach.

## Putting People and Planet at the Center of Sustainable Development

Sustainability and environmental concerns are mutually reinforcing. Decades long exchanges on climate change and its impacts including on global warming, deforestation and forest fires, drought, increasing hurricanes, floods, melting ice, and rising sea levels etc. clearly indicates that we have to move towards a climate crisis approach. We have to build our sustainable development approach on commitments undertaken to address the climate crisis, but as well as questioning who remains responsible, how we adapt and mitigate but also how we address them particularly in terms of financing.

In this respect, annually during the Conference of the Parties, international commitments to the Framework Convention on Climate Change of 1992 and the 2015 Paris Agreement are reviewed looking at four pillars of mitigation adaptation finance and collaboration. The latest of COP-COP27- took place in the region, in Sharm El-Sheikh, despite the huge efforts exerted by the Egyptian presidency in coordination with like-minded group, failed to live up to expectations and did not even come close, except for the Loss and Damage Fund, which was considered a great success. Yet many obstacles still face this Fund. The value of targeted commitments remains unclear, with a current balance of zero. It is also unclear whether countries such as China, classified as developing and at the same time one of the highest polluting countries, will contribute to the fund or not. There was also no agreement on the criteria that determine the countries and cases eligible to benefit from the fund.

### Recommendation

- Address climate discourse within addressing systemic sustainable development challenges and adopt alternative models of economic management based on interlinked social and climate justice. These efforts should be guided by human rights-based approaches and peoples’ right to participate in designing, implementing these policy choices should be ensured
- Enhance efforts to pressure the developed countries to remain in full consistency with the UNFCCC principle of common and differentiated responsibilities
- Whereas green technologies are promoted by developed countries as solutions for climate action, the realities of developing countries reflect the lack of know-how as well as challenges

to access to technologies. This requires the treatment of these green technologies as public goods.

- Promote facilitation of patent-free green technology transfers to developing countries to enhance their capacity to address the impacts of climate change, to adapt and mitigate them
- Whereas the historic agreement on loss and damage fund is a success political will towards its set up, governance, institutional arrangements as well as financing must be ensured with continuous monitoring and advocacy by all relevant stakeholders from developing countries including civil society recalling that climate finance should be non-debt creating and without conditions
- Efforts should focus on preventing the increasing use of coal in many European countries due to the Gaz and oil crisis due to the war on Ukraine
- Capacity building and formation of associations and organizations concerned with climate change in order to negotiate with decision makers
- Allocating funds to support start-up companies concerned with environment and climate change, creating regulatory bodies for oil companies and imposing financial fines and taxes on carbon emissions and pollution resulting from their activities.
- Ensuring transparency of information regarding climate projects to ensure community participation in combating climate change and promoting questioning and social accountability

## Youth Forum – SAFIR - 11 – 13 March 2023

### Key messages on identified thematic priorities

The ARAB NGO Network for Development (ANND) organized the second Youth Forum within the framework of the “[SAFIR](#)” project from 11 to 13 March 2023 in Beirut, Lebanon.

The Youth Forum created a space for dialogue between 72 youths who are part of the Safir project and who have been trained in advocacy, civil society organizations, local authorities and other development actors. The Youth Forum came at the end of a four-month training process of Arab youths on advocacy, Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals and Human Rights based on a comprehensive toolkit produced by ANND on these topics.

Between 2021 and 2023, more than 530 youths from nine Arab countries (Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Libya, Morocco and Algeria) had benefitted from these training workshops, and 72 of them gathered during this regional forum to identify main development challenges, priorities and opportunities for youths’ engagement in the development and political processes.

Throughout the three days of the forum, young men and women identified development challenges facing their countries and the Arab region, framed regional priorities and developed tailored recommendations to decision-makers to enhance youth participation in the development process. In conclusion, the idea around a regional Youth Network, the "Safir/ANND Youth Network" was developed together with participants on the last day.

Below are some of the main youth recommendations around the priorities identified:

### 1- Education

Recommendations for decision-makers

- Develop strategies to review existing educational curricula, including the existing vocational training systems and their compatibility with the Labor Market.
- Combine both theoretical and practical perspectives in curricula.
- Revise school time to accommodate the practice of extracurricular activities.
- Provide and develop technological tools and enhance digital literacy and equitable access to technology to all segments of society to ensure access to education for everyone.
- Restructure the education sector infrastructure, and focus on supporting gains and building the capabilities of human resources and the educational framework.
- Reduce the privatization of education, and improve public education to enforce the principles of free education and equal opportunities.

- Support families in need to reduce their children's dropout of education.
- Closely monitor the education sector including all relevant policies, institutions, programs, so as to identify and take measures to redress any de facto discrimination and fulfill duties for ensuring compulsory primary education, available free of charge to all.
- Support the decentralization in the distribution of educational institutions.
- Support autonomy in education and education curriculums to be compatible with national needs, economic and social priorities, and basic rights and freedom in a way that guarantees intellectual and human advancement.
- Eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training.
- Support scientific research and provide researchers with facilitation by approving scientific research and innovation funds.

## 2- Health

Youth's recommendations for decision-makers:

- Improve the health infrastructure.
- Adopt the decentralization of health institutions.
- Ensure universal health coverage for all.
- Improve the expertise and efficiency of the medical staff, and ensure better and fairer working conditions, including wage. along with raising wages.
- Digitize health services while respecting healthcare data security and protection.
- Develop tailored strategies for periods of crises.
- Promote nutritional health.
- Guarantee access for women and girls to sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Develop within healthcare an access to mental health.
- Strengthen the prevention resources of rare, chronic, and incurable diseases.
- Build an accountability system for monitoring the health sector public financing.

### 3- Food security

Recommendations for decision-makers:

- Support agricultural initiatives.
- Set agriculture standards in terms of safety and quality.
- Use modern techniques in agriculture, including technology.
- Raise awareness about the appropriate type of crops for each soil.
- Determine the primary crops for each country and increase its area.
- Provide suitable alternatives for crops.
- Reduce food waste.
- Establish regional strategies for crop exchange.
- Establish seed banks.
- Strengthen market supervision to prevent product monopoly.
- Adopt land-use policies to address agricultural land loss and limit urban expansion at the expense of agricultural lands.
- Develop mechanisms and economic feasibility studies to provide water sources, such as seawater desalination, greywater treatment, and water harvesting, and work on modern irrigation methods.
- Implement deterrent strategies to reduce sea and ocean water pollution.
- Raise awareness of food security and activate the role of relevant ministries in each country.

### 4- Involve Youth in decision making

Recommendations for decision-makers:

- Promote political education at all levels of education to develop youth's engagement in the political field.
- Lower the age limit for the participation of youth in elections and candidacy. And reduce the difficulty of legislative frameworks regarding youth participation procedures and support their ability to understand electoral programs and law.
- Institutionalize youth participation in political life and restore their confidence in themselves and their ability to change and make their own choices.

- Promote youth's participation in policy making, including in planning, implementation and monitoring phases.
- Encourage civil society organizations and political parties to support youth participation.
- Establish inclusive partnerships to increase young people's voices in policy and decision-making.
- Enhance freedom of expression and press and independent media, and access to information and develop the role of media in monitoring and documenting youth's problems and aspirations.
- Build a national and regional program to support youth participation in policy making.
- Amend the female and youth participation quota in elections.
- Promote the culture of volunteerism and support democratic civic conduct.
- Enhance women and youth involvement in political parties.
- Promote productive employment and decent work for youth.

## 5- Climate change and Environment

Recommendations for decision-makers:

- Manage regional platforms to support climate change.
- Direct economic policies to serve climate justice.
- Urge industrialized countries primarily responsible for climate change to implement their commitment to finance the Green Climate Fund (\$100 billion).
- Urge industrialized countries to promote the "Loss and Damage" fund and commit to the agreed-upon measures for protecting the environment and addressing climate change.
- Involve youth in climate change topics and decision-making.
- Support emerging partnerships in energy, environment, and climate change fields.
- Adopt smart agriculture due to high prices.
- Encourage the processing of food leftovers.
- Adopt agricultural technology for the use of water.
- Recycle solid waste and encourage clean-up campaigns.
- Promote alternative energy while preserving renewable energy.
- Preserve biodiversity.

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- Encourage transportation industries and mechanisms that operate on solar energy and electricity.
- Develop sustainable cities and invest in renewable energy in the right place.
- Preserve marine and terrestrial resources.
- Add specific material regarding the environment in educational curriculums, and enhance the group's responsibility in terms of environmental culture.
- Preserve agricultural lands and forest wealth.
- Use renewable energy to analyze carbon dioxide emissions.

## 6- No Poverty

Recommendations for decision-makers:

- Revise the rentier economic policies in place in order to provide productive employment opportunities and decent jobs that secure income for youth.
- Create national policies and systems to provide and ensure social protection for all citizens, especially those who can't support themselves.
- Apply the principle of social justice by providing access to essential social services for everyone in proportion to every citizen's needs.
- Work together with donor countries/institutions and aid recipients to increase the shares of official development assistance to help eradicate poverty.
- Adopt a policy of equitable distribution of wealth, and enact legislations that achieve tax justice.
- Develop a policy to reduce poverty involving multiple sectors, such as education, labor, healthcare, etc.
- Encourage integrity and transparency by fighting economic corruption and tax evasion, price surveillance, and combatting corruption in distributing subsidies and assistance.
- Encourage the social solidarity economy approach.
- Enact legislation supporting entrepreneurship and investment that creates decent job opportunities by reducing taxes and simplifying related procedures.
- Adopt government institutions for vocational and technical education, and create national policies to encourage enrollment.
- Develop a forward-looking strategy that prepares youth for the labor market's future requirements.
- Involve the private sector and civil society in implementing national policies that fight poverty.

- Enhance the availability of disaggregated data and analysis on to help identify the groups most in need of support.
- Build the capacities of the poor and members of low-income families and support small projects generating sustainable income.
- Invest directly in the poorest and most vulnerable areas.
- Enact reproductive laws and policies consistent with the principles and protection of women's rights.
- Encourage multilateral dialogue to serve economic and financial sovereignty.
- Reduce the state's dependence on public debt.

## 7- Accountability and Transparency in Governance

Recommendations for decision-makers:

- Establish the principle of good governance of accountability, transparency, and integrity.
- Fight corruption in all its forms and advance negotiation and participatory action.
- Separate the judicial authority and allow access to information.
- Support independent institutions and bodies.
- Digitize the judicial system for data accessibility and data management.