



## **Bangladesh NGOs Network for Radio and Communication (BNNRC)**

<https://www.bnnrc.net>

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### **Chapeau**

Create a UN Parliamentary Network as an advisory body to the UN General Assembly

Empower Equitable, Effective Collective Security Arrangements, Rebuilding trust in multilateralism – through inclusion and accountability; Regaining balance with nature and providing clean energy for all;

Ensuring abundant and sustainable finance that delivers for all; Supporting a just digital transition that unlocks the value of data and protects against digital harms; Empowering effective, equitable collective security arrangements; and managing current and emerging transnational risks.

Establish a country-level network/chapter of the Global Digital Compact (GDC) for helping stakeholders mobilize to achieve the GDC mandate in light with an emphasis on collaboration and innovation as a country platform. Like Global Compact

### **Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development**

**Immediate actions are needed to expand development cooperation and boost investments in the SDGs.**

Recent global shocks have contributed to unprecedented demands on international development cooperation. Mounting sustainable development challenges require bold and new solutions from the international community. Providers of official development assistance must meet their commitments. The scaling-up of lending by multilateral development banks can also increase the availability of concessional resources. The international community should support the Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus to boost affordable and long-term financing for investments in sustainable development.

#### **Gaps in the international financial architecture must be addressed.**

While some institutional reforms are in progress, much more still needs to be done, in a timelier and coordinated manner. Efforts to address weaknesses in the current architecture must be comprehensive and aligned with the SDGs. Concerted action by all parts of the system is needed to make the international financial system fit for purpose to deliver sustainable development. The financing for development process at the United Nations provides a platform to bring together different discussions and workstreams to enhance policy effectiveness and coherence.

**Countries need viable strategies to accelerate sustainable industrial transformations.** National policies to boost domestic investments in the SDGs are needed for countries to fully benefit from reforms to the global system. Investment incentives to facilitate the low-carbon transition, aligning tax and fiscal systems with the SDGs, and regulatory measures to boost long-term financing for sustainable development can all contribute to sustainable industrial transformations.

## **Chapter II. International peace and security**

**According to The High-Level Advisory on Multilateralism (HLAB) recommendation,** “The Summit of the Future is an opportunity to reaffirm our common commitment to the UN Charter and announce a Charter Review conference focused on Security Council reform.”

**Reform the United Nations Security Council and strengthen the Peacebuilding Commission.** Today’s Security Council is the highest profile example of failure in the multilateral system. Dominated by a small number of States and hampered by geopolitical polarization, it has proven itself unable to respond to major risks to international peace and security. Without meaningful reform, the Security Council risks irrelevance.

**Strengthen and accelerate denuclearization.** Nuclear weapons are a threat to all of humanity and pose the most immediate existential risk to life on this planet. Today, we are closer to the use of nuclear weapons than at any time over the past 50 years. This is unacceptable and unnecessary.

**Establish a Global Commission on Military Nuclear Risks.** We recognize the important and effective work of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which demonstrates that a coherent, evidence-based approach to nuclear issues can deliver results.

## **Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation**

Digital cooperation which needs to bridge the digital divides and accelerate digital transformation through country coordinated actions for promoting digital technology and applications, digital connectivity, and the use of digital data in line with Connectivity for All, Digital Technologies and Applications and Digital Data.

Harnessing science, technology and innovation, Amplifying digital cooperation and bridging the digital divide: placing women at the centre, Harnessing science, technology and innovation and shaping Digital transformation.

Boosting partnerships and multistakeholder engagement with STEAM process, Facilitating multilateral action and commitments: Leveraging digital technologies for social inclusion

Strengthening the science policy-society interface: Creating National science, technology and innovation roadmaps for the SDGs: STI must contribute to the development of sectors and activities that can catalyse the economy and society.

Meeting the challenge of sustainable production requires applying, with continuity and coherence, technological and industrial policies that motivate the coordination of institutions in different economic, productive and environmental spheres. Also necessary are agendas that set specific short-, medium- and long-term objectives and goals for the environmental practices of companies.

Addressing challenges and barriers to achieving an enabling environment for a sustainable and inclusive future and reflecting the solutions by means of science-based policy recommendations; and

Exploring emerging technologies and more broadly STI for the role that they play in supporting resilience and recovery solutions.

## **Chapter IV. Youth and future generations**

Providing equitable access to quality formal, non-formal and informal learning to equip young people with key competencies for life-long learning and active participation in society, including basic skills (literacy, numeracy and problem-solving) and social, civic, emotional, entrepreneurial, financial, communication, creativity and language skills;

Promoting well-being in education and training institutions, including by equipping young people with socio-emotional skills and coping strategies to protect against stress and the impacts of adversity on well-being;

Addressing any barriers, systemic discrimination, stereotypes and biases, and their intersections, so that all young people can benefit from the same opportunities and aspirations, regardless of their background; and designing flexible and modular learning pathways to equip young people and future generations with the competencies required to pursue personal goals and navigate transitions in education and in a changing world of work.

Expanding access to digital devices, technologies and infrastructure to support learning and improve access to public services and the labour market; Equipping young people with digital skills and problem-solving skills for the digital environment;

Empowering young people to engage safely, healthily, and responsibly in the digital environment, including through providing an understanding of both the risks and benefits of technologies in day-to-day life at both the individual and society level; and equipping education and training institutions and their staff with the knowledge, equipment and skills to facilitate young people's learning in and for a digitalised world.

## **Chapter V. Transforming global governance**

To increase the meaningful participation of youth within their communities, schools, organizations, economies, peer groups, and families, enhancing their skills, providing opportunities, and fostering healthy relationships so they may build on their collective leadership.

**Access:** Youth are better able to access high-quality information, safe services, and livelihood opportunities and build the skills they need to lead healthy, productive, and engaged lives.

**Participation:** Youth have the right to fully participate in decision-making as key partners to contribute to individual, household, community, and national well-being.

**Systems:** Youth have a stronger collective voice in, and are better served by, local and national systems through more coordinated and effective services, practices, and policies that embody the principles of positive youth development.

Application of digital technology and innovation for youth inclusion, participation, and leadership, understanding the growing ability of youth to network globally, the increasing power and risks of social media, and the transformations in the future of work; and Maximized impact through using conflict sensitive and trauma-informed approaches and integration of "Do No Harm" elements throughout the youth development including within digital spaces.

The policy should base on a power of youth development Approach—drawn from best practices in youth-specific programs— focusing on four key domains: Assets, Agency, Contribution and Enabling Environment in line with the Apply meaningful youth engagement and leadership in the design and delivery of projects and strategies. Meaningful youth engagement is defined as an inclusive, intentional, mutually respectful partnership between youth and adults whereby power is shared and respective contributions, including young people's ideas, leadership, perspectives, skills, and strengths, are valued.

Recognize that youth are not homogeneous. Promote meaningful inclusion of diverse groups of young people to ensure equity and address systemic barriers to participation based on gender, race, ethnicity, disability, sexual orientation, and gender identity/expression. Recognize, map, and plan holistically with local systems to involve the private sector, community organizations, faith-based organizations, governments, and families in youth programming. Integrate intergenerational approaches to strengthen youth participation in decision making with local leaders and systems. Recognize the traditional roles that youth play in their communities and families, and meaningfully address youth-adult power dynamics in interventions. Protect and support young people's overall well-being by building resilience to shocks, reducing harmful practices, and supporting mental health and wellness while applying trauma informed approaches.

Apply conflict sensitivity and Do No Harm principles, while recognizing that engaging young people as partners in peacebuilding and humanitarian activities is critical to success in fragile environments. Create pathways for youth who have experienced marginalization or disenfranchisement to access opportunities for development. Promote responsible use of technology by and for youth by leveraging digital literacy, appropriate skills development, and digital citizenship opportunities, while reducing risks for digital harm.

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