



UNASCAD (Union des Amis Socio Culturels d'Action en Développement))

<https://www.gndr.org/fr/news/even/past-events/iddr2015/item/1547-unascad-haiti.html>

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Chapeau

Planned for the 2024 summit, in the search for ideal solutions centered on multiralism for a better future of our world, the UN is considering the realization of a pact for the future which, globally, would highlight the proposals coming from the general secretariat with a view to achieving profound changes relating to the major shocks affecting the world in general such as the COVID-19, the war between Russia and Ukraine, the war between Israel and Palestine, the triple global crisis (climate change, loss of biodiversity and pollution) - and many others that are helping to fuel the global polycrisis. Since all international institutions in the various human spheres are considered to be under great strain - yes, and rightly so, it is an imperative of the hour, from 2024 onwards, to seek to build a common front around a shared vision in order to find exciting and effective results to give this world a glimmer of hope of running out of steam in relation to these concerns.

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

Development financing can take the form of loans, foreign investment or subsidies. Unlike economic development, sustainable development is development that takes 3 dimensions into account: economic, environmental and social. Inevitably, from every point of view, a code of policy for financing sustainable development must be applied.

To this end, UNASCAD makes the following recommendations:

- 1- Optimize coalitions between different financing channels.
- 2- Strategically and effectively study ways of raising and improving tax revenues.

- 3- Prioritize the combination of financing options.
- 4- Develop all mechanisms contributing to economic growth

Chapter II. International peace and security

It's a highly sensitive issue when it comes to the notions of peace and security, which aim to save future generations from the scourge of war between countries, social unrest or conflicts within different regions of the same country. When peace and security are threatened, it is a catastrophic problem that generates hyperinflation, high transport costs, food insecurity, extreme hunger, high levels of trauma, fear, premature death, forced migration...

In terms of recommendations, UNASCAD proposes:

- 1- The adoption of the general principles drawn up by the UN to ensure the maintenance of international peace and security must be reinforced at both local and international levels.
- 2-The establishment of safeguards for the application of these principles
- 3-Strict application of related sanctions for States refusing to comply with the application of these principles
- 4- Definition more fluid strategies and tactics to prevent the resurgence of conflicts.
- 5- Establish state-of-the-art civic education mechanisms worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, to better guarantee peacemaking through conflict prevention education, the application of a culture of tolerance and negotiation to the management of internal and external struggles, the establishment of multilateral consultations to preserve peace, and the influence of dialogue between defenders of order and civilian populations
- 6- Revision of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter to innovate sanctions not foreseen in the evolution of the contemporary world

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

Clearly defined in the 2030 Agenda, science, technology and innovation are at the heart of sustainable development during the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs in 2015. The entire process to be followed by the actors involved in its implementation until the mid-term goal is reached in 2023, is inserted into the suitcases of its tools, veritable cornerstones of the success of the SDGs.

In light of these observations, UNASCAD recommends the following:

1- Even if the UN, as the lead, responsible and lobbying body for the implementation of the SDGs, seeks to strengthen its own capacities, it is imperative that it take a very serious look at strengthening the capacities of low- and middle-income countries, so that the SDGs, through the high-level political forum, can be effectively implemented in these countries, because so far, this is where the problem lies.

2- Since the SDGs are seen as an agenda for sustainable international development, priority must be given to low- and middle-income countries during the second cycle (2024 -2030), where the application of science, technology and innovation, which largely depends on the private sector, must be implemented in these countries.

3- To be one of the 7 action areas for achieving the SDGs, science, technology and innovation must be fully present to bring low- and middle-income countries to the top of the 2030 agenda

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

From March 18 to 20, 1999, at an exceptional meeting in Geneva with young people from radically different economic, cultural, social and political backgrounds, but united by a common vision, former United Nations Secretary-General Boutros-Boutros Ghali delivered an erudite speech on youth: "*Young people are the future of the world*".

In line with this idea, UNASCAD's recommendations are formulated as follows:

1- Invest unreservedly in the future of young people

2- Place young people at the heart of science, technology and innovation

3- Develop further mechanisms to prove to young people that they are not only the future of their world, their country, their region and their community, but that they are also deeply concerned by the implementation of the SDGs

4- Provide young people with the support they need to understand that they are indispensable in replacing adults in their social, political, religious and cultural roles

5- Put in place substantial resources to enable young people to devote themselves to acquiring the knowledge that is useful and necessary for the advancement of our world, because "Without taking young people into account, there is no guarantee for the future of this world, for the future of any country and any community

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

Globalization has revolutionized the way the world works. Considered a major and innovative event in the history of mankind, it has revolutionized transnational relations and the behavior of economic and financial players, based on rigorously applicable theories.

The idea of setting up global institutions and specific modes of cooperation to ensure partnership and peace between nations dates back to the 19th century, and was first debated in an intergovernmental framework at the Hague Peace Conferences between 1899 and 1907. This idea took shape in a vast institutionalization movement inspired by the 20th century, and is evolving at the start of the 21st century, while seeking to preserve the achievements of each country in a form of balance.

UNASCAD therefore makes the following recommendations:

- 1- Engage in in-depth dialogue to enable the emergence of coalitions in the context of friction between public and private players.
- 2- Since yesterday's world is not today's, and the primitive world is not the modern world, we need to think about the application of uniform regulations on a global scale.
- 3- To provide appropriate responses to the global poycrisis, actors from all countries, from the major powers to low-income countries, must coordinate joint efforts to achieve the transformations of better global governance.