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THE *Alliance* OF NGOs ON CRIME PREVENTION
& CRIMINAL JUSTICE



World Academy of Human Sciences

Alliance of NGOs on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

Fourth Committee of the United Nations General Assembly

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“Summit of the Future Our Common Agenda ”

The Pact for the Future

Chapter I. Sustainable development and financing for development

In support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, it is important to advance key issues related to financing for development through data collection and reporting, establishing statistical measurement frameworks and analyzing a variety of topics related to development financing.

Here are examples of sustainable finance initiatives :

- Social impact bond programs / Pay for success (PFS).
- Sustainable investment funds.
- Social venture capital.
- Investment in public institutional shares.

Finance leaders play a critical – and measurable – role in implementing their organization’s sustainability initiatives. As climate change intensifies, businesses are racing to meet crucial sustainability goals. They are setting net zero emissions targets and accelerating their transition to renewable energy.

Green and sustainable financial practices are essential to combating climate change and building a more sustainable and resilient global economy. By supporting environmentally friendly projects, integrating ESG considerations into investment decisions and promoting long-term economic growth, green and sustainable finance can help create a better future for all. For those looking for the next steps towards implementing green and sustainable finance practices in their own role, the Certificate in Green and Sustainable Finance is a valuable tool for finance and sustainability professionals looking to advance their careers and have a positive impact on the world.

The theme for 2024 is unity in diversity – connected supply chains

Unity in diversity

Unity in diversity” is the current slogan which aims to defend common values such as freedom, peace, and solidarity in a Union made up of diverse cultures and diverse languages.

Africa can become a major place in global supply chains And Strengthen its position in supply chains

Dr. Oumar Kadjalma TOURE: With the abundance of its natural resources and a rapidly expanding consumer market, the African continent has a historic opportunity to invite itself into global technological supply chains whose objective is to promote inclusive economic growth and supply chain resilience on both sides of the Atlantic.

the Department of Commerce's Africa Strategy, which will help create even more economic opportunities for businesses, workers and communities on both sides of the Atlantic, helping to promote supply chain resilience and security economic for African states and countries.

The objectives of this strategy are clear: we aim to strengthen and expand bilateral relations across the continent, particularly in democracies, through memorandums of understanding and trade and investment dialogues.

The strategy is global and it is important to make progress – major progress – in driving common economic success.

Chapter II. International peace and security

The concept of international peace and security is defined as “action aimed at identifying and supporting structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a slide into conflict”.

Faced with the global terrorist threat, States must take all measures consistent with international law to ensure the protection of people and property under their jurisdiction.

States must, in accordance with their obligations under international human rights law, international humanitarian law and international refugee law, protect people in their territory or jurisdiction against unlawful violence, including acts of terrorism.

In accordance with the global strategy to combat terrorism adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, they must take legal measures to prevent acts of terrorism.

By criminalizing terrorist acts and everything that contributes to their realization, and by putting in place extremely repressive jurisdictional mechanisms in the fight against terrorism, States adopt this prevention strategy and are fully committed to the protection of the rights of persons within their jurisdiction.

The rights to work, training, education, social security, health, access to sufficient drinking water, decent housing, the right to food, requirement and protection of cultural rights, to the protection of intellectual property, must not be called into question either by the policy of States in the fight against terrorism, nor by the terrorists themselves.

Therefore, providing severe sanctions against any person guilty of these actions could dissuade them from doing so.

Also, it is important for States to provide for and promote economic, social and cultural rights, to take all legal measures to enable their enjoyment in order to better prevent terrorism and, where applicable, the impact of terrorist acts on these rights. .

This implies a great degree of attachment by countries to the rule of law and to the values defended by the international law of Human Rights.

Clearly, States have the right and duty to take effective counter-terrorism measures, prevent and prevent future terrorist attacks and prosecute those responsible for such acts.

Ces actions normatives sont des moyens efficaces pour prévenir des actes de terrorisme et de leur impact on economic, social and cultural rights.

But prevention through legislation is necessary and proves more effective when it is followed by effect.

International law and Community law emphasize cooperation in the fight against terrorism in order to make it more effective and better protect Human Rights in general and economic, social and cultural rights specifically.

Dr. Oumar Kadjalma TOURE: UNITAR Conference on the FinTech Ecosystem: Harnessing its Impact on the Economy and Climate Change, held on March 20, 2023. Reinvesting 5% of global military spending would also exceed spending in the first year of adapting to change climate by developing countries. (Objective 13). The cost of achieving quality universal primary and secondary education for all (Goal 4) is estimated at less than 3% of annual global military spending, as it ends.

In the field of culture, for example, protecting the exercise of cultural rights can be an essential aspect of the response to many of today's global problems, including the scourge of terrorism.

Thus the action taken in the face of the destruction of tangible and intangible cultural heritage must be global, extend to all regions, cover both prevention and responsibility, and target acts committed both by state actors and by non-state actors, in conflict and peacetime situations, as well as terrorist acts. Cooperation is therefore decisive in this matter.

It is therefore necessary to redouble efforts to understand the links that exist between terrorism and the exercise of economic, social and cultural rights and to act on these links. By such a measure, the prevention of terrorist acts on these rights will prove decisive and effective.

socio-economic marginalization, non-respect of Human Rights and the absence of good governance.

The violation of economic, social and cultural rights must therefore be repaired, then these rights protected by the State in order to eliminate any form of conditions conducive to the development of a terrorist enterprise.

Law No. 2015-493 of July 7, 2015 on the suppression of terrorism

Law No. 2016-992 of November 14, 2016 relating to the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism.

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

Professor Moritié Camara: Teacher-Researcher Department of History of International Relations at Alassane Ouattara University in Bouaké , Côte D'Ivoire .

On various subjects linked in particular to the future of relations between Africa and the World, Democracy and the governance of African States, understanding the current upheavals in West Africa.

Useful, necessary and admirable work to support our States in various areas of development through training and the implementation of good practices in governance, democracy and the promotion of freedoms and human rights.

The limits of multilateralism are highlighted by realist theory: according to this perspective, international institutions are subject to States, because they only exist by the will of the latter.

Multilateralism is not an option, it is the most effective way, whether regional or global, to achieve the goals of peace, sustainable development and human rights for all.

Multilateralism consists of tackling issues together and in a concerted manner that concern many actors (peace, climate and environment, fight against terrorism, health, etc.).

Facilitated access within the framework of the Multilateral System constitutes in itself a major advantage. Many consider this access to provide "indirect monetary benefits", due to its significant socio-economic impact and reduced transaction costs compared to individually negotiated access and benefit-sharing conditions. The millions of material transfers carried out through the Multilateral System constitute an impressive indicator of success.

The exchange of the vast amount of information and knowledge relating to plant genetic resources for food and agriculture held in genebanks and elsewhere is essential to the proper functioning of the Multilateral System. This information includes catalogs and inventories, information on technologies, technical, scientific and socio-economic research results, including characterization, evaluation and use, relating to PGRFA covered by the Multilateral System. The sharing of knowledge and information is facilitated by the Global Information System, and this facilitated sharing is also requested by users with respect to the material they access through the Multilateral System.

Access to resources and transfer of technologies for the conservation, characterization, evaluation and use of plant genetic resources covered by the Multilateral System are beneficial to all Contracting Parties. Specific measures established by the International Treaty include: creating, maintaining and participating in thematic groups on the use of PGRFA; any type of partnership in the areas of research and development as well as commercial partnerships relating to the material received; human resources development; And efficient access to research facilities.

Capacity building activities and programs as a benefit-sharing mechanism begin with the priorities established by developing countries in their own plans and programs. The areas that the Contracting Parties have agreed to prioritize include the following activities:

establish and/or strengthen scientific and technical education and training programs in the field of conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA; develop and strengthen structures dedicated to the conservation and sustainable use of PGRFA, particularly in developing countries and countries with economies in transition; and conduct scientific research preferably and where possible in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in cooperation with institutions in these countries, and build capacity for such research in areas where it is useful.

Monetary and other benefits arising from commercialization are shared multilaterally under the International Treaty. The recipient of the genetic material is required to pay a pre-established "fair and equitable" share of the benefits arising from the commercialization of PGRFA to the Benefit-Sharing Trust Fund. The Benefit-sharing Trust Fund is an essential element of the financing strategy and the multilateral system. It is the operational mechanism for receiving, using and sharing monetary benefits arising from the Multilateral System, and its financial resources also include voluntary contributions.

At home and abroad, to urge countries to accelerate global climate action at the United Nations Climate Conference (COP28)

Sven Spengeman: Professor, Lawyer, official member of the UN "The fight against impunity is far from over. And this century, like the previous one, continues to demand urgent action." in developing countries to adapt and manage the impacts of climate change this decade. United Nations General Assembly, October 29, 2018.

- Move forward with ambitious national climate action.
- Strengthening global climate resilience.
- Responding to the impacts of climate change in the most climate-vulnerable countries and communities.
- Accelerate global climate action to keep the 1.5°C target within reach.
- Mobilize funding all sources.
- Promoting the leadership of women and girls in the fight against the climate crisis.

STRENGTHENING GLOBAL CLIMATE RESILIENCE

- Expanding access to cutting-edge climate information and satellite data through climate information services.
- Build capacity to reduce disaster risks and support disaster response and recovery worldwide. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) Disaster Response Coordination System will leverage NASA's cutting-edge science and technology to deliver actionable information to those who need it most around the world .
- Promoting long-term, climate-resilient food security:
- Mobilize private capital, innovation and commitment to adaptation and resilience.

HELPING THE MOST VULNERABLE RESPOND TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Countries vulnerable to responding to climate impacts. These efforts include (1) helping vulnerable developing countries recover and rebuild after extreme climate events, (2) supporting vulnerable developing countries in their efforts to increase their fiscal space, including through expanded application of climate-resilient debt clauses, debt for nature restructuring and parametric insurance; and (3) work with partners on policy issues related to sea level rise.

ACCELERATE GLOBAL CLIMATE ACTION TO KEEP THE 1.5°C GOAL WITHIN REACH.

In April 2023, President Biden convened leaders of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) to galvanize efforts in key areas that the latest science has identified as critical to keeping within reach the The objective of limiting average warming to 1.5°C. At COP28, the United States announced progress in each of these key areas, including:

- The launch of a new clean energy supply chain collaboration. According to the International Energy Agency, the world needs to invest \$1.24 trillion in clean energy technology supply chain capacity by 2030 to be on track to achieve energy neutrality. 'by 2050. To help meet this challenge, the United States announced a new clean energy program. Supply Chain Collaborative (CESC Collaborative) aimed to expand and diversify clean energy supply chains that are essential to the clean energy transition. The collaboration will enable like-minded countries to advance policies, incentives, standards and investments to create high-quality, secure and diversified clean energy supply chains across seven critical technologies: wind energy , solar, batteries, electrolyzers, heat pumps, direct air. sustainable capture and aviation fuels.

Participating countries will work together to maximize the economic opportunities offered by the clean energy transition, strengthen key stages of global clean technology supply chains where capacity challenges are most acute, and further reduce the cost of clean energy technologies. To jump-start clean energy supply chain investments in developing countries, the United States announced up to \$568 million in new concessional loans available from the U.S. Department of the Treasury through the Fund for Clean Technologies (CTF) to support eligible projects in CTF-eligible countries.

- Reduce methane and other GHGs other than CO₂, including through more than \$1 billion in new grants under the Methane Finance Sprint. Reducing methane emissions is the fastest way to reduce global temperature rise in the near term. Limiting warming to 1.5°C will require reducing global methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030 compared to 2020 levels, as called for by the US-led Global Methane Pledge (GMP). and the European Union at COP26. To accelerate these efforts, at COP28, the United States, the People's Republic of China and the United Arab Emirates convened their leaders for a summit on methane and other non-CO₂ greenhouse gases. At the summit, the United States and the United Arab Emirates called on parties to the Paris Agreement to submit 2,035 economy-wide NDCs covering all greenhouse gases. Countries and partners also presented new measures to reduce methane in support of the GMP, which has now been endorsed by 155 countries.

Governments, philanthropies and the private sector have unveiled more than \$1 billion in new catalytic grants for methane reduction since COP27. This funding represents more than five times the \$200 million goal set by President Biden in April 2023. The Summit also provided \$965 million in funding to replenish the Montreal Multilateral Fund and support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and energy efficiency.

- Unveiling of new announcements as part of the Green Shipping Challenge. Following the successful launch of the Green Shipping Challenge at COP27 by the United States and Norway, countries, ports and companies announced more than 60 new and updated actions to accelerate the decarbonization of the shipping sector. These include more than \$1.6 billion in new public-private financing for maritime decarbonization, accelerated progress on more than 15 green maritime transportation corridors, including more than \$120 million to support their development, at least 65 new orders for zero-emission ships and the expansion of the maritime sector. Project to launch a green maritime corridor in the United States.
- Decarbonize energy by developing essential technologies to achieve the 1.5°C objective:
- Partnership with United Arab Emirates (UAE) to leverage \$9 billion in new investments for food systems research.
- Lead global efforts to halt and reverse forest loss by 2030. The United States co-chaired the Forest and Climate Leaders Partnership, driving greater ambition and action with 32 countries, including launching the national programs for a resilient Ghana and a new climate economy. The US, alongside the UK, secured new commitments from ADM and Cargill to end nature loss, and partnered with the Governor of Para to end deforestation driven by livestock.

MOBILIZE FINANCES FROM ALL SOURCES

From day one, the Biden-Harris administration has committed to boosting international climate finance. This means scaling up our own bilateral financing, taking full advantage of multilateral financial institutions and mobilizing private investment. These efforts also directly support the Global Infrastructure and Investment Partnership. These efforts include:

- Putting U.S. international climate finance on track to exceed \$9.5 billion in fiscal year 2023. Since taking office, President Biden has significantly increased U.S. international climate financing, increasing from \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 2021 to \$5.8 billion in fiscal year 2022 and is on track to exceed \$9.5 billion in fiscal year 2023. These increases place the United States United on track to deliver on President Biden's commitment. to work with Congress to increase U.S. international public climate finance to more than \$11 billion per year by 2024. These increases were also key to the OECD's recent expression of confidence that contributors have likely already reached the collective target of \$100 billion in climate finance in 2022.

- Fully leverage international financial institutions:

- o Create better, bigger and more efficient multilateral development banks (MDBs). Working with our partners, the United States has championed a major effort to better equip MDBs to address today's increasingly complex global challenges, like climate, as part of their fight against poverty. The United States is mobilizing its partners to strengthen the World Bank Group's concessional financing capacity for these efforts, building on the President's request to Congress for \$27 billion to support these efforts.

- o Announce a \$3 billion commitment for the second replenishment of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), subject to availability of funds. In the context of this commitment, and building on its year as co-chair of the GCF Board of Directors, the United States will champion an ambitious agenda for evolving the GCF to help ensure that all U.S. funds provided to the GCF have maximum impact for American taxpayers regarding climate and diplomacy. Elements of the development agenda include improved access to climate finance for SIDS, LDCs and African states; explore ways to better leverage the GCF balance sheet, including through an improved financing platform for the private sector; continued improvements in the release of private capital; and streamline the accreditation process for public and private sector entities.

- Innovative and pioneering tools and approaches to leverage private financing:

- o Become a global leader in innovative debt-for-nature swaps.

- o Advance the Energy Transition Accelerator (ETA). At COP28, the US Department of State, the Bezos Earth Fund and the Rockefeller Foundation will partner with other countries and leading companies to present the basic framework of ETA, an innovative financing platform carbon that will catalyze private capital to accelerate the transition from fossil to clean energy in developing and emerging economies. Several countries will announce that they are joining ETA as pilot countries or express interest in participating. Several large companies will sign a letter of interest welcoming the ETA as an opportunity to support large-scale transformation of the electricity sector while accelerating progress towards their ambitious climate goals.

- o Leverage up to \$20 billion in new private investment through the Climate Action Partnership (PCA) of the Global Climate Change Action Initiative (CACCI).

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

Youth are the future of a country, in a world where climate change-induced environmental emergencies, such as floods, extreme temperatures and fires, are increasingly becoming the norm, the future can often seem uncertain.

This future is particularly uncertain for children, young people and future generations, who experts consider to be the group most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

“Children and young people are the most affected by the current global environmental crisis and the most threatened by our current trajectory” I hope that the common agenda defines a detailed timetable and establishes sanctions or consequences that guarantee that the countries concerned will respect and apply what has been agreed. I also hope that we will look more towards the future, in particular by financing development projects in African countries on the energy transition, the protection of species and biodiversity. Making up for the past and repairing the damage is no longer enough. If the future is not taken into account, the past will continue to repeat itself. »

Studies show that Africa is the continent that contributes the least to climate change, but it is also the region most affected. Developed and industrialized countries must take responsibility for what is happening, but they must also understand the potential and benefits of investing in Africa. For example, investments that improve health care will result in fewer illnesses; Improvements to power grids, sustainable agriculture and the technology industry will result in more contributors to supply chains. These investments should be made by both states/governmental entities and the private sector.

“We must remember that children's lives are linked to the environment, and everything that happens to the environment affects children and To successfully ensure a sustainable future for every child and future generations, we must involve them in designing and implementing solutions »

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

Global governance therefore refers to the complex set of institutions, mechanisms, relationships and processes between and among states, non-state actors, markets, citizens and organizations that articulate collective interests at the global level. global, establish rights and obligations and mediate differences.

Global governance manifests itself in various forms: international agreements (such as the GATT and GATS trade rules) constitute one aspect of global governance, and international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Bank and the International Monetary Bank The International Monetary Fund (IMF) includes another.

Examples of corporate governance in action include a board of directors discussing the potential risks and rewards associated with a decision, such as an acquisition or merger, or conducting employee evaluations.

Four principles are at the heart of good corporate governance. Accountability, transparency, fairness and responsibility all impact the decisions made by board members.

6-essential elements of effective corporate governance

- 1-Independence and performance of directors.
- 2-A focus on diversity.
- 3-Regular review and management of remuneration.
- 4-Independence and transparency of auditors.
- 5-Shareholder rights and takeover provisions.
- 6-Proxy voting and shareholder influence.

Defining good governance

In the 1990s, the World Bank became the first international institution to adopt the concept of good governance in its lending agreements to developing countries and to introduce this idea to the general public. In its 1992 report entitled "Governance and Development", the notion of good governance was defined as the way in which power is used to regulate the economic and social resources of a country for development.

However, the term good governance is often used by national and international organizations. Good governance aims to minimize corruption, take into account the opinions of minorities, listen to the voices of oppressed people in decision-making, and actively respond to the needs of the community, now and in the future.

Governance is a concept that has been around for years and is commonly used by many people. There is virtually no consensus on the official definition of governance, as its use often depends on the purpose, the people involved, and the socio-political environment of the term.

According to the United Nations (UN), governance refers to the activities of all political and administrative authorities to govern their country. Meanwhile, as stated by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), governance is a concept in which a country is managed, including economic, political and legal aspects.

So, in general, governance means: the process of decision-making and the process of determining which policies will and will not be implemented.

Eight principles of good governance

Citing the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), the concept of good governance is based on eight principles.

1. Participation

Participation in the concept of good governance is here the opportunity for everyone to express their opinions through institutions or representations. In addition, everyone, without exception, has the right to freedom of association and expression.

2. Rule of law

To implement good governance, the country's legal framework must be applied impartially, particularly with regard to human rights law.

3. Transparency

Transparency means that every policy taken and implemented by the government must be implemented within existing regulations. Additionally, there must be a guarantee that any information relating to the policy is accessible to everyone, particularly those directly affected by the policy.

4. Responsiveness

Good governance needs institutions and processes that attempt to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time frame.

5. Consensus oriented

This fifth principle is linked to the decision-making process. When the decision-making process cannot accommodate everyone's wishes, the decision must at a minimum be one that can be accepted by everyone and does not harm anyone.

6. Equity and inclusion

Good governance ensures justice for the community. Everyone has the same chance to maintain and improve their well-being.

7. Effectiveness and efficiency

Each decision-making process and its institutions must be capable of producing decisions that meet all community needs. Community resources must also be used optimally by the government.

8. Liability

All institutions involved in good governance have full responsibility to the public with the aim of improving the quality of society.

Now that we all have a comprehensive understanding of good governance and its principles, let's talk about how it is leveraged at the local level and how the role of local governments is particularly crucial for the development of a city.

The United Cities Local Governments (UCLG) highlighted in the Global Agenda of Regional Local Governments that effective local governance can be a key path to solving the various development challenges at the global level. The biggest example is, of course, achieving the 2030 Agenda or what we call the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as addressing critical issues such as climate change. Thus, being closest to their communities, local and regional governments have the advantage of placing people at the center of each decision-making process.

Local and regional governments demonstrate daily the potential that action based on proximity can contribute to solving major global challenges. This is why UCLG ASPAC believes that the development and improvement of the living conditions of populations must be undertaken first and foremost at the local level. We strive to achieve decentralization as a means of democratizing public governance at all levels.

United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific is the voice of local and regional governments in the region. We aim to ensure that our values are shared among our members. This strength is driving our goal of securing a more permanent seat at the global table, ensuring that local perspectives and the views of local and regional governments play a role in global decision-making processes and implementation. in the field. global agendas.

Collaboration

It can be concluded that good governance is an ideal concept to achieve its objectives. Yet, of course, implementing good governance is not as simple as it seems on paper. Only a few countries have managed to implement this concept in their governance. Rapid and responsible action on the part of the various parties will undoubtedly be very useful in the implementation of good governance. At the same time, at the local level, UCLG ASPAC believes that the vertical integration of national policies with implementation at the local level is essential to enable greater impact in building a sustainable and resilient city. Again, this is important because we are aware of the challenges that cities and local governments face in terms of technical, institutional and financial capacity, challenges which can be addressed when they have a good enabling environment.