



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 :

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.

Chapter III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation

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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-

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.

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

Governments, philanthropies and the private sector have unveiled more than \$1 billion in

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.

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.

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

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.