



## **ASSOCIATION LES AMIS DES ENFANTS (AAE)**

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### **Chapeau**

*(Add your concise, concrete, and action-oriented language for the Chapeau)*

The implementation of AAE's activities is based on knowledge and application of the legal provisions of the Potignon law (Law No. 4-2010 of June 14, 2010, relating to child protection in the Republic of Congo) relating to the promotion and protection of the rights of the child and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. The mission of the AAE is to use the legal principles resulting from the texts of the said law in order to instill in the minds of local officials, representatives of parents, teachers, artists, media personnel and the press, the saving need to help the population participate in the social development of each vulnerable child, in other words to help them achieve the fullness of their physical and intellectual qualities with a view to a better future.

In its article 44, the Potignon Law stipulates: "In addition to the rights recognized to childhood, orphaned, abandoned, found, displaced, street children, refugees, asylum seekers, indigenous and albinos have the right to 'education, training and privileges which consolidate their self-care and facilitate their integration, their participation in social life'. To this end, this Law highlights several groups of children whose family, social, health or other situations make them vulnerable and deserve special attention from society in general. AAE essentially involves the application of the basic elements that promote the social development of a child, namely education, training and social privileges.

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

*(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 1)*

Being an Association which supports sustainable development and financing development for children, the hope of tomorrow, we recommend:

- put an end to poverty and hunger in all its forms in regions of Africa, Asia and America where children and their parents feed poorly and almost do not feed at all. And that we achieve food security, the improvement of healthy and prosperous nutrition for deprived and poor families

thanks to well-developed and sustained agriculture practiced by able-bodied and strong young people whose donors are investors.

- ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all indigenous children in remote villages around the world as well as Bantu children to ensure them a secure and guaranteed future;

- integrate more reliable dimensions of health and well-being into the measures adopted in life in order to ensure good development for populations.

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

*(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 2)*

Being an association which advocates peace and security for populations whose children are the most vulnerable and affected, we recommend:

- request the presence of impartial UN peace forces for security and peace for children in those parts of the earth where peace and security are threatened in this case: the Gaza Strip, Ukraine and the Democratic Republic of Congo because in these regions mentioned, dozens of children, even hundreds, die from bombings, wars and other crises that make human life desperate;

- establish laws, policies and programs that protect children. Change behaviors and social norms that incite violence and discrimination. Help children and adolescents manage risks and seek appropriate support in the event of acts of violence;

- strengthen the rights of the child and the protection of human rights defenders, journalists and civil society activists by putting an end to repression, illegal censorship, arbitrary arrests, incommunicado detentions, torture and ill-treatment of which they are victims, guaranteeing their right to a fair trial and investigating violations committed against them, in accordance with the Paris Principles, the Johannesburg Principles and relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council. man, by the end of 2024.

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

*(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 3)*

Don't we say that "science without conscience is only the ruin of the soul?" » Science, technology and innovation offer transformative solutions to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. But, they are also exposed to dangers such as:

- cyberharassment and damage to reputation;

- exposure to violent or sexual content;

- dependence on connected devices,

- contact with pornography, voluntarily or not.

As such, we attach our following recommendations:

- Associate multilateral organizations, development agencies and global stakeholders in stakeholder networks to create synergies between existing initiatives and produce new gender-sensitive knowledge and technologies for sustainable development;

- Promote research collaboration, open innovation, knowledge exchange, technology transfer;

- Strengthen support for capacity building in developing countries through technical and financial assistance to strengthen the national innovation capacity of systems for inclusive and sustainable development;

- Promote international technological assessment and foresight.

## Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

*(Add your organization's concise, concrete, and action-oriented recommendations for Chapter 4)*

The best solution to protect future generations from the scourge of war and youth violence is to engage them in dialogue and diplomacy, to negotiate and find compromises with them for their future. Which therefore requires:

- Promote job creation, remove obstacles to entry into the labor market and professional transitions and ensure that all young people can occupy quality jobs.
- implement solid macroeconomic and sectoral measures, in particular by investing in the agricultural sector, to align job creation for young people with environmental objectives and sustainable development;
- put in place and adapt hiring aid and to facilitate the employment of young job seekers, while remaining extremely vigilant in the face of abuse;
- improve employment opportunities for young people in rural areas, non-metropolitan areas and all socio-economically disadvantaged areas, through local, adapted and targeted initiatives, notably by investing in transport and easing housing assistance;
- stimulate social dialogue and effective collective bargaining to guarantee young people fair working conditions and good results on the labor market, particularly in terms of sufficient remuneration, in all sectors of activity and categories of employment, including those in student jobs, atypical jobs, or doing internships;
- protect and fight against all forms of discrimination, violence and harassment at work, through appropriate rules and tools, and ensure that recourse and repair mechanisms are accessible and effectively protect young people potential victims against any form of retaliation and reprisals;
- Strengthen the services and employment assistance that are available to young people, regardless of their status on the labor market, and in particular:
- invest in mobile and digital services that are accessible and of quality, where appropriate, to reach a greater number of young people;
- offer advisory services based on reliable and relevant information relating to employment prospects, education and training opportunities and in-demand skills, in order to empower young people to make informed decisions regarding their career path.

## Chapter V. Transforming global governance

The term "governance" designates a set of decisions, rules and practices aimed at ensuring the optimal functioning of an organization, as well as the structural bodies responsible for formulating these decisions, rules and practices, to implement them and ensure their control.

The absence of real global governance, which would allow collective treatment of the planet's problems, reinforces this feeling of unease. Most of the time, the international community gives the impression of no longer influencing the course of globalization.

Also, the actors of global governance are States, international institutions and non-governmental organizations must promote the factors of good governance, namely:

- ensure transparency in social affairs;

- give young people the responsibility to have the capacity for good management;
- allow the obligation to account for one's actions;
- ensure the participation of women and young people in world meetings;
- allow states and international institutions to provide the capacity to meet the needs of the population.

Leaders of all countries, whether those of the most powerful countries or emerging global players, have a particular responsibility to ensure that the United Nations and other international organizations continue to be a source of inspiration, to protect the rights of man, and give the most vulnerable populations a reason to hope. Ensuring security and justice for all and all nations is a practical and moral imperative of our time. Just security is intended to enable humanity not only to survive but also to thrive with dignity, providing a basis for a new global ethic and a new direction for global governance.