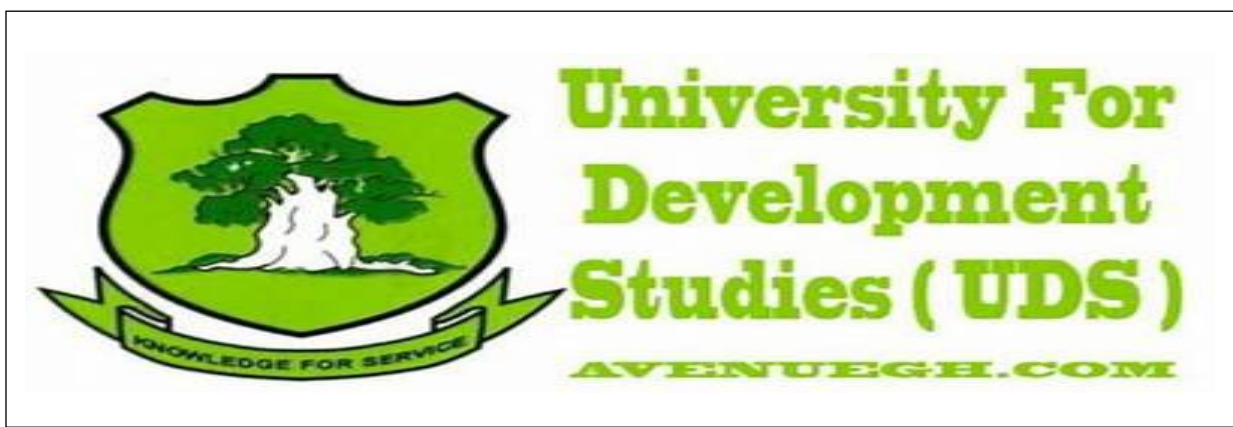




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We need to live and survive, and how do we do that? Unless we practice sustainability, how do we practice sustainability? We need to begin to see sustainability as part of our daily activities that support human development and do not endanger the planet or the environment. Sustainable development aims at meeting human development goals while also enabling natural systems to provide the necessary resources and ecosystem services to humanity and the planet. Sustainable development should be a language of everyday business and for everyone since that is the way to go now when it comes to development. Sustainable development is a process that balances economic development, environmental protection, and social well-being. This should be at the core of all institutions curricula and at all levels of education. It should be a common practice in our everyday lives.

Chapter I: Sustainable Development and Financing for Development

Sustainable development prospects continue to diverge between developed and developing countries; as such, both national and international actions and effective strategies are needed to scale up SDG financing, and countries should invest in sustainable businesses that will scale revenue mobilization and also devise a way to reduce waste and overspending. Also, countries should use the Addis Ababa agenda as a framework to build on and as a guide to support both internal and external revenue mobilization for financing sustainable development. Once the agenda is aligned with all domestic and international resource flows, policies, and international agreements with economic, social, and environmental priorities, it will be a perfect guide for countries to follow these agenda priorities to support domestic and international private business and finance; international development cooperation; international trade which is seen as engine

for development; debt sustainability; addressing systemic issues; and science, technology, innovation, and capacity building.

Financing for sustainable development should incorporate all the SDG means of implementation and targets into a comprehensive financing framework to serve as a guide for further actions by governments, international organizations, the business sector, civil society, and philanthropists. There is also a need to strengthen domestic public resources by way of strengthening the intergovernmental working group on financing for sustainable development, and it is again recommended that all member states build on the framework of the Addis Ababa agenda to guide revenue generation and spending and to help harmonize the revenue and expenditure into the implementation and financing of sustainable development goals and their targets.

There should also be a global capacity development initiative on infrastructure, asset management, and the management of revenue and other resources and expenditures for all member countries.

Also, the governments of developing countries should revamp their revenue collection organizations with continuous strategies, in-service training, and incentives to motivate them to generate the resources and retain them.

Again, revenue mobilization processes in developing countries should be digitalized to eliminate human elements, which can support adequate revenue mobilization for development and prevent corruption. We need to strategize our ways of mobilizing and utilizing revenue internally.

Chapter II: International Peace and Security

The most effective way to reduce conflict-related deaths and all other costs of conflicts (economic, social, environmental, political, and others) and their aftermath is to prevent conflict entirely. In our attempts to prevent conflicts, we need to be strategically positioned in order not to instigate other conflicts. The peace and security of every country rest on the shoulders of politicians, and they can take on the role of mediators and take the lead in bringing peace to their own countries. I strongly believe that the way to go is partnership and uniformity of training,

supporting security and peacebuilding organizations to have continuous training, capacity building, and the needed equipment and necessary support for their operations. We need to begin to include and encourage experienced, dedicated, and committed police personnel to support international peacekeeping operations rather than using only military forces. Countries should have task forces to support internal security forces and peacebuilding in various communities in a country. We also need to involve traditional leaders in internal and international peace and security operations because they are directly linked to their communities, and their members will understand them better than people coming from outside the communities and countries. We should also support peace and security-building institutions with the necessary equipment and qualified personnel they need to train and equipped forces in order to be adequately prepared to support security and peacebuilding operations. Also, peacebuilding institutions need to collaborate with international institutions in order to tap into their techniques and learn from each other to develop better skills for training to support and improve their training programs and processes. We actually need to eliminate the influence of political interference in the selection and training of forces for security and peacebuilding because, at some point, the forces may not have real people who are up to the task of training, and such a situation can pose serious dangers to both internal and international security. We also need to begin to operate on the spectrum of community participation, change some of the structure of the mediation process in conflict and peacebuilding and also begin to seriously tackle and prevent gender-based violence since that also poses a threat to both internal and international peace and can instigate tribal conflict in the long run if care is not taken.

Chapter III: Science, technology, innovation, and digital cooperation

Progress in science, technology, and innovation (STI) and digital cooperation promises to achieve the 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Science, technology, and innovation (STI) can be seen as a driving force for economic diversification and inclusive national development to rebuild countries' economies. Science, technology, innovation, and digital corporations comprise artificial intelligence, robotics, and the Internet. STI's potential to promote education, health, food security, decent jobs, renewable energy, and other areas of development is immense. They are things and other new technologies designed to sense, predict, and interact with the physical world and support production in real-time, thereby transforming

the way things are produced. Digital innovation and advances in mobile technologies are opening new avenues for financial inclusion through mobile banking. To ensure that inclusiveness and sustainability are the driving forces behind STI, governments and the international community have a crucial role to play in providing direction to innovation activities. Digitalization holds great promise, but this potential cannot be harnessed when few people in the world uses the Internet. In order to catch up with today's changing world, we must embrace digitalization and innovation, but most countries in the world do not have the capacity to go digital and be innovative in their activities. Such countries need to be supported. In this way, partnership will play the magic. Governments, in cooperation with relevant stakeholders, need to accelerate efforts to close the digital divide and support the digital inclusion of disadvantaged and marginalized groups and communities by addressing the various factors behind the divide, including access to ICT infrastructure, affordability of the Internet and ICT devices, digital and literacy skills, awareness and relevance of online content. Also, there is a need for partnerships among educational institutions for knowledge exchanges to support teaching and learning of ICT and science education and boost various capacities. The increasing interconnectedness of STI activities at the global level makes it urgent for countries to rethink their strategies and policies and render more evident than ever the need for approaches that open the focus of STI policy beyond national actors only. Governments should invest in innovative ways to use new technologies to make public services more accessible, accountable, and efficient. Thus, there has been evidence elsewhere that rapid scientific progress has helped leverage pressing global challenges, so long as the emerging technology is accessible to all. Countries should empower girls and women to embrace STI education for a better life and future. Countries should strengthen their education systems to be gender-transformative and promote gender equality.

We should seriously look into the provision, accessibility, and affordability of the internet and other technological devices to enable easy access.

We should look at international collaboration and resourcing educational institutions to embrace the new digital world. Global South governments should support science and technology institutions, and there should be scholarships for girls to boost their interest in the study of science and technology. Also, countries should address disparities in digital access across

regions, gender, income, age and propose actions to improve global connectivity and affordability.

Chapter IV: Youth and Future Generations

- **Participation in decision-making:** Young people hold the key to creating a better future for themselves, so they should be seen as key drivers of new solutions to the world's most pressing needs and so they must be given concrete support, resources, and opportunities to design their own future.
- Expanding and strengthening youth participation in decision-making at all levels. Meaningful youth engagement should be the norm and the way to go not an exception in every country's decision-making processes.
- **Institutionalization:** There is a need of countries to move beyond ad hoc approaches and ensure constant, effective youth engagement and youth voices must be formalized and institutionalized to ensure this becomes "someone's daily job." Seats for youth at the policymaking table must be designated to prevent an imbalance of power throughout the entire decision-making process of countries, especially in developing countries.
- **Accessibility:** Youth should be seen as equal partners in resource allocation and decision-making processes without coercion or discrimination.
- Transparency, accountability, trust, and a focus on stakeholder capitalism will be key to meeting this generation's ambitions and expectations.
- We must also entrust them with the power to take the lead in creating meaningful change.
- **Meaningful engagement:** The engagement of young people is still often limited to other roles and "nice-to-have" initiatives. Moving away from "youth-washing" practices does not only require commitments on paper, but it requires constant stewardship from committed organizations at the local, national, and international levels, as well as transparent resource allocation, equal access to policymaking, and constant oversight.
- Recognizing the paramount role of young people in rethinking and reshaping future paradigms requires meaningful youth engagement in all aspects of the organization's work. These elements are fundamental to finally closing the gap between input and impact and to surpassing the limits of our current arrangements on youth engagement,

which often generate frustration, a sense of helplessness, and paralyze the isolation of youth around the globe.

- **Leadership:** We must also entrust in them the power to take the lead to create meaningful change in the world since the future is theirs.
- **Resources:** young people must be given the necessary funding, education, and "timely, clear, diversity-sensitive, and age-appropriate" information on the world's current and future trends, as well as on their roles within them and their rights towards them.

Chapter V: Transforming Global Governance

To transform global governance means participation, collaboration, and the provision of adequate resources for meaningful engagement, proper accountability, ethical, inclusive, and transparent governance to drive reasonable governance devoid of corruption, proper conduct, improve leadership in all sectors, inclusivity, and the strengthening of public institutions, laws, and human rights systems. Global governance arrangements should favor flexibility, not rigidity, and voluntary measures to binding rules and privilege partnerships over individual actions. As such, transformation should be based on the following:

Participation: Public participation in governance involves the direct or indirect involvement of stakeholders in decision-making about policies, plans, or programs in which they have an interest. There should be the active involvement of the right groups of individuals in a collective process. We should ensure participatory governance that places emphasis on democratic engagement, in particular through deliberative practices. The most powerful force propelling the governance paradigm forward is citizen participation, which amounts to a significant holding of new emerging consultative systems and practices. The common belief that the community plays a crucial role and that people should work together is understood in the paradigm of governance. The need for active participation is necessary in global governance, and citizens need to play an active role in all decision-making processes. Thus, consulting with the public to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions and involving the public to ensure their concerns are considered throughout the decision process, particularly in the development of decision criteria and options, empowers the public by placing final decision-making authority in their hands.

Reforming public institutions: strengthening both local and international leadership and governance systems; this can be done through training, capacity building, and development.

Strengthen public institutions: Institutions have a huge incentive to build strong and capable public policies and public organizations to fuel the notion of sustainable development. Accountable and inclusive institutions enable people to work together effectively and peacefully. Strengthening public institutions and empowering public servants are panaceas for promoting and transforming global governance since leaders will be adequately resourced to work, which leads to global governance transformation. Also, transparent institutions ensure equal rights for people and a chance to improve their lives, as well as providing access to justice when they are wronged. Strong and transparent public institutions are important in measuring successful and unsuccessful states and societies. Development practitioners argue that good governance and the sustainable development of developing countries depend on their ability and willingness to strengthen the quality of their public institutions. Public institutions are thus vital platforms and strong vehicles for sustainable development. The quest for transforming global governance will remain a subtle and merely theoretical notion unless priority is given to building institutional capacities and providing adequate resources for operation.

Provision of adequate resources: we should provide the necessary resources to support both local and international institutions to be more resourced to support the implementation of state laws and to be able to apply meaningful sanctions to those who floated the laws.

Leadership: Both international and local leadership should transform and embrace grass-roots participation, inclusivity, gender sensitivity, and inclusivity. It should also embody and include people with disabilities and minority groups.

Laws: Both local and international laws and agencies need to be strengthened at all levels to make structures and systems work perfectly to bring about change, growth, and development. Lawmakers should be the custodians and practitioners of the laws that they themselves enact. There should be reforms to some of the laws that are difficult to implement and go against human rights, that promote abuse, and that also strengthen the bodies making laws and build the capacities of institutions to implement the laws.

Collaborations, partnerships, and resource mobilization: Collaboration has the potential to amplify impact, drive innovation, and create lasting solutions to some of the most pressing challenges we face as a society. By fostering teamwork, collaboration enables the mobilization of resources, knowledge sharing, and the leveraging of collective strengths. It amplifies impact, drives innovation, and promotes sustainable solutions to complex challenges. Ultimately, collaboration serves as a catalyst for positive change, demonstrating that when we come together, our potential for creating a better world knows no bounds. Collaborative relationships between actors that achieve better outcomes for the people we serve are achieved by combining and leveraging complementary resources of all kinds. Effective partnerships are based on shared values and objectives where everyone respects the contribution of each partner. When different stakeholders join forces, they bring their distinct perspectives, experiences, and skills to the table. This diversity of thought and expertise fosters creativity and innovation, enabling the generation of fresh ideas and unconventional solutions. Collaborative efforts allow for cross-pollination of knowledge, promoting learning and growth among all parties involved. It is in this shared space that breakthroughs occur, new strategies are developed, and the boundaries of what is possible are pushed. Moreover, collaboration empowers communities and strengthens their resilience. When individuals, non-profit organizations, businesses, government agencies, and academic institutions collaborate, they tap into a powerful network of support and resources. By working together, they can address root causes, implement sustainable initiatives, and create lasting change. The collaborative approach ensures that solutions are contextually relevant, inclusive, and respectful of diverse perspectives. It promotes community ownership, ensuring that the outcomes are not imposed but co-created, leading to greater acceptance and long-term impact. So, let us embark on this journey of exploration and uncover the true power of partnerships in achieving positive outcomes. Also, collaboration can break down barriers and foster a sense of collective responsibility, encouraging collective action to address systemic problems. It is through collaboration that we can overcome the limitations of individual efforts and unlock new opportunities for progress. By pooling resources, knowledge, and networks, organizations can achieve outcomes that would be attainable in collaboration.

Fostering Teamwork: The Benefits of Collaboration brings forth remarkable teamwork, where the combined efforts of multiple entities create an impact greater than the sum of their

individual contributions. The benefits of collaboration extend across various sectors and domains, demonstrating how working together can lead to transformative outcomes.

Partnerships and collaborative relationships contribute to effective program delivery and are critical to delivering results and ensuring the continued provision of high-quality services to benefit all. In today's interconnected world, the power of collaboration has become more apparent than ever before. The potential for positive change is limitless when people and organizations come together with a common vision and objective. Partnerships and resource mobilization have become essential elements for organizations to implement their programs and projects in a world faced with competing priorities and limited resources. Partnerships can help mobilize adequate resources, promote shared knowledge and expertise, and help implement coordinated strategies to drive change on a global scale. Partnerships enable organizations to share their diverse competencies and resources to address issues collaboratively in the realm of their respective mandates.

"Partnerships that bridge sectors have the potential to address systemic issues by combining the strengths of each sector. Collaboration enables us to tackle complex problems from multiple angles, fostering resilience and sustainability in our communities."

Collaboration is also crucial in the realm of education. Schools, universities, government entities, and non-profit organizations should often collaborate to improve educational outcomes that can ensure equal access to quality and affordable education.

Building Stronger Communities by Partnering for Social Impact: Collaboration can play a vital role in building stronger communities and driving social impact. By forging partnerships across sectors, organizations can address the interconnected challenges communities face, empower individuals, and create sustainable change.