
The World We Want, The UN We Need

UN75 Reflections from the United Arab Emirates



UNITED NATIONS
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



UN75 SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER
2020 AND BEYOND

Foreword

A Moment for Reinvigorating Multilateralism

Saving succeeding generations from the scourge of war, and facilitating the international community's pursuit of peaceful, inclusive, and prosperous paths to well-being remain the calling of the United Nations since its establishment in 1975. Reflecting on this, the United Nations organized a global conversation to reflect on humanity's journey over the past 75 years and chart its way forward to address existing as well as emerging challenges, including those caused by the COVID-19 crisis.

As part of the global dialogue, the United Nations Country Team for the UAE organized 13 thematic dialogues to reflect on the work and contributions of the United Nations system both for the UAE, as well as globally. These dialogues touched on a variety of topics and issues, highlighting the UN's roles, contributions, as well as opportunities for further engagement. The dialogues engaged the widest representation of UAE society, including policymakers, youth activists, diplomatic community, people of determination, business leaders, academics, and other partners and stakeholders. Many of the dialogues were co-organized with MBC-Hope, with 72 speakers and panelists and over 500 attendees.

The dialogues' findings can be tabulated under four pillars, the first pillar focused on health and well-being given the impact of the current pandemic. This included comprehensive health services including mental health and well-being, as well as the UAE's public health experience in containing the impact of the virus and providing healthcare services to those affected. The second pillar focused on social service delivery, including access to education, opportunities for self-advancement, as well as services for specific socio-demographic groups such as people of determination and children.

The third pillar discussed the UAE's efforts to accelerate progress toward Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the SDGs, including climate change and food security, as well as the UAE's contributions to sustainable development around the world. Finally, the fourth pillar touched on social cohesion and strengthening community resilience in the face of shocks, particularly in light of the impact of the pandemic. The dialogues also included a number of recommendations for the United Nations system and partners across these four areas in order to guide future action, under the premise of Building Back Better. These dialogues form part of the UAE UNCT's engagement on matters of priority to the UAE and will inform upcoming discussions and consultations on the strategic partnership of the UN with the UAE in the years ahead.

To commemorate the United Nations 75th anniversary the UAE government held a session entitled "75 minutes for Global Collaboration" under their virtual World Government Summit series. They also produced the "Future Possibilities Report" in partnership with the United Nations. The Federal Youth Authority held a Youth Circle that convened young Emiratis for a discussion on their outlook for the future. Finally, on the day of the UN's 75th anniversary, the Burj Khalifa in Dubai and the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company HQ building in Abu Dhabi were lit up with the UN and UN75 logos. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the United Arab Emirates, Minister of Defence, and ruler of the Emirate of Dubai also expressed political support to

the United Nations on its 75th anniversary, stressing the importance of global cooperation and multilateralism and the commitment of the UAE towards global goals and increased collaboration.

In addition to the various dialogues, artists resident in the UAE and of different nationalities were also commissioned to express their interpretation of the SDGs, each artist taking on one SDG. Artworks can inspire and bring voice to issues through a different means of communication, inspiring people to action. The artworks will go on display in the UAE through a touring exhibit and will be launched at Expo 2020. And the UAE also participated in the global survey inquiring on the World We Want, brought to the attention of the public through media interviews with MBC TV and radio, as well as newspapers, social media, and an SMS campaign.

The COVID-19 pandemic did not halt our contributions to the global call to action and dialogues, as we went virtual instead of in person, and were therefore able to reach a more diverse audience. Our UN75 dialogues are on our UN-UAE YouTube channel for future viewing as well. The need for solidarity and collaborative engagement was paramount across the consultations, reiterating confidence that the multilateral system is the international community's primary mechanism to work together in the face of crisis. Above all, the 75th anniversary of the United Nations was a moment of reflection especially in such trying times. This reflection, together with our UAE colleagues and counterparts, is our opportunity to work together to make the future we want, for all, leaving no one behind.

Dr. Dena Assaf

UN Resident Coordinator
United Arab Emirates



The Abu Dhabi National Oil Company Headquarters Building in Abu Dhabi (above) and the Burj Khalifa in Dubai (cover) lit up in commemoration of UN75 on United Nations Day, 24 October 2020.

In Brief: UN75 Dialogues in the UAE

What are the UN75 Dialogues?

The UN75 Dialogues are a global conversation which took place to solicit views and facilitate a collective reflective on the work of the United Nations around the world as a force for global good, cooperation, peace and prosperity. The dialogues took place in 82 countries around the world, including the UAE. Thirteen dialogues took place in the UAE between October 2020 and January 2021, with 72 speakers and panelists and over 500 attendees. Many of the UN75 dialogues were organized virtually in partnership with MBC-Hope.

What did the UAE UN75 Dialogues discuss?

The dialogues discussed a variety of topics building on the work of the UN in with UAE and the areas of interest to partners and stakeholders. Sessions were held under the following themes:

1. Women Leadership in Multilateralism and International Diplomacy - *In partnership with MBC Hope*
2. Great Investment, Greater Access. Everyone, everywhere: A webinar on Mental Health
3. Children's Rights in the Digital Age - Risks and Opportunities – *In partnership with MBC Hope*
4. One Health Approach: Food Safety and Sustainable Food System
5. Research, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems
6. Technology and Conservation: What does the Future Hold? (Ghaf Youth Majlis Series)
7. Volunteerism and the COVID-19 Response
8. Addressing the Impact of COVID-19 on People of Determination in the UAE & Building Resilience for the Future
9. Youth in Action - *In partnership with MBC Hope*
10. Equal opportunities for Refugees: Leaving No One Behind
11. Health at 75 - *In partnership with MBC Hope*
12. Building the Future We Want - *Youth Circle in partnership with the Federal Youth Authority*
13. 75 minutes for Global Collaboration (hosted by the World Government Summit)

What happens next?

The dialogues facilitated an insightful discussion and led to formulate a number of actionable recommendations for the United Nations and engaged partners. These recommendations will inform future UN work with the UAE, as well as present an opportunity to inform global processes and the international community toward Building Back Better post-COVID19 and getting the world back on track to achieving Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals.

Furthermore, the findings from the dialogues will be used to inform the design of a proposed UN-UAE cooperation framework, which will be linked to national development priorities to realizing the UAE's vision for the next 50 years.

1

Putting Health First

“The pandemic has shown that humanity needs solidarity...building back better means a stronger connected global community.”

Abdulla Al Humaidan,
Secretary-General, Zayed Higher Organization for People of Determination



SDG3: Good Health & Wellbeing
Artwork by Majo Portilla (The Netherlands)

Health is already central to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but it became a first order priority in 2020 when health needs generated by COVID-19 overwhelmed healthcare systems and their capacities around the world. According to the UN, at least 50% of the global population lacked full coverage of vital health services and over 100 million people were pushed into extreme poverty in part due to health costs and loss of livelihoods. The extent of the pandemic’s devastating toll is revealed by the stark reality that COVID-19 was the leading cause of death throughout most of 2020. Putting health first was, accordingly, the top immediate priority for respondents in the global UN75 surveys, and this tracks with the level of concerns expressed by both local and regional participants in the virtual dialogues held in the UAE, in addition to the issues of mental health and zoonotic diseases and threats.

1.1. UNIVERSAL ACCESS AND INTEGRATED “ONE HEALTH”

- Inadequate preparedness to respond to health crises precipitated the rapid spread of COVID-19, which overwhelmed healthcare systems around the world.
- Disparity in access to and quality of healthcare has widened between countries, including in this region which has both the country with the highest and lowest maternal mortality rates, as well as within countries where more vulnerable groups such as refugees, migrants, and girls and women have unequal access to or quality of healthcare, especially sexual and reproductive care.
- Universal Health coverage is still far from attainment in many countries, including some in this region where access, quality, range of services, and financial protection, including through insurance, are still limited or very uneven.
- Determinants of health and linkages to other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are still not fully addressed in most countries, including this region. The pandemic, for instance, underscored the need to better link environmental health issues to reduce the risks of animal to human transmission of zoonotic diseases, which account for 60% of human infections.

REFLECTIONS

Globally, more countries need to:

- Adopt the multisectoral *One Health* approach, which calls for collaboration and coordination to address the nexus between environment, animal, and human health. Using data and technology for monitoring, planning, research, decision-making, and communication of threats and risks, such as COVID-19, can improve national preparedness and response.
- Invest adequately and efficiently to ensure universal health coverage, including vulnerable populations, based on the *Life Course* approach. The approach advocates for care from pre-conception through to adulthood and includes the full package of essential services for communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Engage stakeholders and partners across sectors (as an issue-based coalition), especially social services, to ensure obstacles to access and use of health services are addressed. Academia and think tanks should be leveraged to generate knowledge and policy options to address inequality, while civil society should continue advocating for rights and policy change.

LESSONS FROM THE UAE

- The UAE's success in responding to the pandemic provides a coordination model that can offer valuable lessons to other countries, particularly in the use of data and technology to monitor and respond to the threats of COVID-19.

1.2. MENTAL HEALTH

- Societal well-being requires a focus on not just physical but also mental health, which is complex and cannot be defined on a narrow spectrum. It can affect any segment of society indiscriminately and is linked to vulnerabilities, which can vary from place to place, depending on context and experiences, and can affect individuals, communities, and societies differently.
- Mental health reached epidemiological levels well before the pandemic. Globally, about 1 billion people live with mental health disorders annually and tens of millions of deaths are attributed to them (800,000 by suicide). Those with severe conditions die 10-20 years earlier. During the many months of lockdown in 2020 due to COVID, distress and stress levels increased by 35-60% in some countries.
- COVID-19 has accentuated the seriousness of mental health issues, but it has had a disproportionate impact on already vulnerable populations, including children and youth, people with disabilities, the elderly, refugees and internally displaced persons, and the poor. Frontline and healthcare workers were also inordinately impacted. In conflict settings, as high as 20% of the population struggles with mental health disorders. Among those aged 15-29, suicide is the second leading cause of death.
- Globally, insufficient or inefficient investment in mental health remain a widespread problem, leading to treatment gaps for serious disorders of 35-50% in developed countries, 76-85% in less developed countries, and as high as 95% in parts of the Arab region.
- Around the world and in this region, stigma, discrimination, and human rights abuse continue to be a pervasive challenge.
- In the Arab region, the prevalence of mental health issues is comparable to global findings, but the rate of depressive and post-traumatic stress disorders (16-20% and 33%, respectively) are much higher than elsewhere. Mental health problems are among the top five causes of death among those aged 10-19, but many countries in the region still omit or under report suicides.

REFLECTIONS

Globally, many countries should:

- Invest more in mental healthcare. The estimated cost of interventions for prioritized disorders is USD 3-5 per capita annually in low- and lower middle-income countries, and USD 6-9 in upper middle-income countries. Every USD 1 spent on mental health care gives a USD 5 in return.
- Adopt a whole-of-family, community, society, and inter-generational approach to address child and adolescent mental health issues, by increasing investments in family centres and approaches to parenting, promoting healthy family relationships, ensuring safe and secure learning environments both online and in-person, and integrating with child protection systems and other community services.
- Focus more on vulnerable settings and how best to provide mental health support, including more research on triggers, coping mechanisms, and impact of culture to provide vulnerable populations and frontline workers with appropriate support.
- Leverage the support of mental health experts and institutions around the world to boost efforts, such as making use of WHO's basic psychosocial training for frontline workers and a regional mental health platform with online resources, including best practices from other countries, such as India's National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Science's work and experience on pathways to vulnerabilities.
- Exchange knowledge, lessons and experience more regularly and widely with other countries.

Within the Arab region, countries need to:

- Review national policies and strategies to address mental health in different sectors, including integrating into family healthcare and social services to ensure they reach people in spaces they routinely occupy. A longer-term planning perspective on how and where to invest is also needed, relying more on an evidence- and results-based approach, to ensure capacity to meet current and unexpected needs.



SDG2: Zero Hunger
Artwork by Anastasie Akibode (Cabo Verde)



SDG17: Partnership for the Goals
Artwork by Sonja Cillié (South Africa)

SDGs Through the Arts

The artworks depicted in this report are part of a series commissioned to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the United Nations, in collaboration with ZeeArts, a Dubai-based global art incubator.

2

Social Service Delivery

“Education remains the best ladder out of poverty.”
UNICEF

According to the World Bank, the pandemic is expected to widen income inequality and push an additional 88 to 115 million people into extreme poverty in 2020, which will be a significant setback to Agenda 2030 and the attainment of the SDGs. While the pandemic has affected everyone, it has been especially challenging for internally displaced persons and refugees, whose access to asylum and other rights were curtailed and whose livelihoods (mostly in the informal sector) were severely affected by the economic impacts of the lockdown. As a result, many struggled to support themselves and their families. The pandemic also greatly impacted other vulnerable groups, namely people with disabilities and children, who have had to shift most of their learning time and activities online. Related to the need to protect people and services, safeguarding education was an important concern expressed by participants as it is considered the most effective ladder out of poverty. The need to urgently address the growing digital divide in the context of education and workforce readiness, particularly the challenges for youth and children, was also a critical issue for participants.



SDG4: Quality Education
Artwork by Valia Abou Alfadel (Syria)

2.1. PROTECTING THE VULNERABLE

- Refugees and internally displaced people: In 2020, 80 million people were displaced globally due to conflict, violence, and persecution. While the pandemic has affected everyone, its impact on refugees and the most vulnerable among them (stateless people) is magnified by the challenges they already face to meet basic needs such as food, security, shelter, and health services. But this group is often overlooked or seen only as a burden rather than as people with the potential to contribute. In 2020, the bulk of development resources was absorbed by acute emergency response, with little left for ongoing support to refugees and IDPs and other critical development areas. Unless the resource commitment situation changes, the SDGs will likely not be achieved by 2030.
- People with disabilities: There are more than 1 billion people with some form of disabilities, accounting for 15% of the global population. States are not always able to live up to their obligation to eliminate

obstacles to accessibility for people with disabilities (as per *Article 9 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities*), in terms of work opportunities, training, and education, as well as making information and services more readily available and accessible. The pandemic has deepened pre-existing inequalities and obstacles for people who already face difficult challenges that may include: i) higher risk of contracting COVID-19 due to lack of access to clean water, sanitation, and/or public health information; ii) higher risk of developing more severe COVID-19 symptoms due to pre-existing health conditions associated with their disabilities; iii) increased discrimination when health resources are scarce; iv) higher risk of losing their jobs and access to education and support services; and v) higher risk of experiencing domestic violence and abuse.

- Children: The Internet and digital technologies have amplified traditional dangers and created potentially different forms of risk and harm for children that include: i) exposure to violent and sexual content; ii) vulnerability from connecting with strangers and sharing personal information, including address and/or sexualized images/videos; and iii) being victims of bullying, harassment, and sexual exploitation. As children spend increasingly more unsupervised time online for learning, entertainment, socializing, and civic engagement, they are exposed to more of these risks. During the pandemic, grooming by child sexual predators grew by 50% globally. Some of the challenges to protecting children online include the exponential growth of such risks, and the lack of harmonization in criminal law, child welfare legislation, and age of consent, making it difficult to prosecute across jurisdiction.

REFLECTIONS

Globally, countries need to:

- Collaborate with one another, take more equitable responsibility, contribute more resources, and demonstrate more compassion and humanitarian spirit towards internally displaced people and refugees to find sustainable solutions to the current global and regional refugee crises. Countries also need to engage with a wide range of stakeholders to support and change public perception of this group, from being a burden to being potentially productive members of society. These stakeholders would include development and humanitarian organizations, academia, host communities, civil society, mayors, private sector, the media, and the refugees themselves.
- Require more online content to be inclusive and accessible to people with disabilities. Technology and social media now allow content to be made more readily accessible, e.g., with subtitles and captions. Content creators should be encouraged to be more inclusive and made aware their efforts can positively impact someone's life. Countries also need to adopt a different policy approach towards people with disabilities that include: i) mainstreaming responsibility across different line ministries rather than centralizing it in one; ii) creating an autonomous multi-stakeholder group to develop inclusive policy; iii) tapping civil society and people with disability as advisors and evaluators; iv) adopting a more evidence-based approach to policy-making and planning through better and more data; and v) developing and enforcing regulations to ensure digital technologies are accessible to everyone.
- Consider a multi-layered approach to protecting children from online risks and harm that include: i) supporting the inclusion of digital offences in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child; ii) harmonize legal frameworks and legislations; iii) develop youth awareness programmes on illegal actions on the internet; iv) partner with technology and other private sector companies to develop alternative activities to offer youth different pathways to harness their skills; v) raise awareness among parents, caretakers, teachers and other stakeholders on risk prevention methods; vi) teach children to recognize potential risks, harm, and how to seek help; vii) invest more in the safety technology sector to develop better filters and parental controls; and viii) develop a taxonomy of harm to inform harm and risks because these vary based on the age of children, their development, and capacity.

GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS FROM THE UAE

- **Effective and efficient humanitarian response:** The UAE hosts the largest humanitarian partnership in the world, involving more than 80 different organizations that work together through a single platform known as the International Humanitarian City (IHC). During the first and second wave of the pandemic and as of 21 March 2021, the IHC has provided support to ensure the quick delivery of USD 96 million in multilateral assistance, including 1,798 tons of medical items to 135 countries. Recognized in the region and beyond for its generosity and capacity, the UAE and the IHC serve as a good practice and provide important lessons for other countries. These lessons include: i) collaboration, coordination, and sharing of resources is vital in responding to acute emergencies or protracted crises, without which delivering as one would be impossible due to organizations competing for funding, services, or goods; ii) acute emergencies, such as natural disasters and disease outbreaks, require preparedness planning based on lessons learned, as it is a significant challenge to rapidly scale up management and logistical capacity overnight; iii) protracted crises, such as the displacement of people due to persecution, violence and/or conflict, require a clear and longer-term plan and resource commitment for ongoing support until those affected can find a better life.
- **Enlarging choices and opportunities for people of determination:** In the UAE, the Ministry of Community Development and EXPO 2020 DUBAI provide good examples of what can be done to enlarge opportunities for people of determination based on their potential rather than disabilities. The Ministry developed a programme that offers participants an opportunity to be gainfully employed. Participants begin with a training and job matching process, followed by a probationary job placement lasting 3-9 months, during which they receive coaching and support. Thereafter, they receive a longer-term placement if they can perform their duties. At the EXPO 2020 workplace, employees receive sensitization training to be more aware and inclusive, and facilities are designed to accommodate people with different disabilities.

2.2. PROTECTING SOCIAL SERVICES: ACCESS TO QUALITY EDUCATION

- In 2020, over 1.5 billion children were out of school at the start of the pandemic as countries grappled with the health challenges of COVID-19 and other competing issues. The education sector was unprepared to respond until the second half of the year, when learning shifted online. In countries or parts of the country with no capacity to deliver virtual education, the disadvantaged were left out, including refugees and people with disabilities or special learning needs.
- While technology and the internet provide an opportunity to reduce the equity and knowledge gap, basic connectivity remains a challenge for children in the poorest communities and countries, especially rural areas. As the world becomes increasingly digital, where value is created through advances in technology and new industries, there is a need to ensure the benefits and opportunities are distributed more equally. This means levelling the playing field for youth, girls, and other underrepresented groups to ensure they are connected and have access to modern education, especially in STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts and Math).

REFLECTIONS

Globally, countries need to:

- Invest more in digital schools to ensure equitable access to quality education. While the pandemic disrupted education around the world, it has also transformed mindsets and the way education can be delivered, and has opened the possibility of more digital schools to reach those who otherwise would be unable to access education, such as refugees and those with physical disabilities. Online education is less costly and has the potential to reach people more widely, but this is only possible if accessibility issues are addressed (such as infrastructure, equipment, and internet access).
- Invest more to expand internet connectivity, enabling more schools and education programmes to offer online learning.

- Engage with a wide range of stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to deliver education services more effectively to vulnerable and difficult to reach groups.
- Upgrade and modernize education curriculum and teacher training to ensure the system can equip children and youth with the knowledge and skills they need for current and future jobs, especially through STEAM and livelihood opportunities, including entrepreneurship skills. This is fundamental to progress as 8 out of 10 young people in low- and middle-income countries will need to create their own jobs.

GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS FROM THE UAE

- The *Al Ghurair Foundation for Education* is an organization in the UAE that provides scholarships, support, and training to underserved Arab youths in the region. In 2020, the organization was able to reach 27,000 refugee children and youth in the region and it attributes this to the following: i) listening to partners and providing them with the space to develop creative, innovative and sustainable solutions; ii) having a flexible funding model that can adapt to changing situations, such as the pandemic; iii) having clear and measurable outcomes; and iv) supporting participants through the education process with coaching, mentoring and ensuring their well-being.
- With a view towards modernizing education, the UAE University is launching a 'University of the Future' project as a new education model that fosters job creators rather than creating job seekers. Students called 'Pathfinders' are exposed to a transformational curriculum that promotes future-focused skills, broadens attitudes, and offers transdisciplinary knowledge to generate solutions that tackle a real-life problem. They graduate ready to implement or address global challenges and have determined the means to do so with the help of a partner ('challenge holder').



SDG5: Gender Equality
Artwork by Abeer Al Edani (Iraq)



SDG13: Climate Action
Artwork by Madeleine Kurtzdotter (Sweden)

3

Accelerating Sustainable Development

“Harnessing science and innovation to raise productivity has made the most important contribution to saving natural resources.”
FAO



SDG12: Responsible Consumption and Production
Artwork by Masooma Rizvi (Pakistan)

Globally, respondents to the UN75 surveys ranked climate change and environmental protection as the number one long-term global threat that require urgent action, global cooperation, and transformational change at all levels based on a whole-of-society approach. This mirrors the level of concern in the Arab region overall as well as in the UAE specifically, where there is a strong recognition of: the fragility and connectedness of both people and the environment, the need to raise social consciousness and awareness for actions at all levels, the systemic shift required for sustainable consumption and production in all sectors, the efforts needed to better manage ecosystems and the sustainable use and conservation of natural resources, the leadership role of the United Nations to strengthen multilateral commitments and

global efforts, and the value of engaging communities and individuals including vulnerable and marginalized groups and youth in climate discussions and negotiations. In the UN75 dialogue with participants from the UAE and the region, discussions focused on natural resource conservation, food security, risks to human health from zoonotic diseases, the role of research, technology and innovation in environmental protection, and global cooperation including the role of the United Nations. The key issues are summarized below.

3.1. CLIMATE CHANGE AND CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- Similar to the global UN75 survey findings, climate and environmental issues were also of serious concern to UN75 dialogue participants in the UAE and the Arab region. They view the impacts of climate change, including environmental degradation, of the greatest challenges that humanity faces. Other great challenges include: an increase in the risk of violent conflict over natural resources and land, displacement of millions of people, more inequality and poverty, food insecurity, and greater exposure to zoonotic diseases such as COVID-19.

- Natural resources that are vital to life in the region, such as water and soil, are of particular concern. Water is a finite and valuable resource as it is scarce, difficult, and expensive to access (or produce through desalination processes). Yet, its use efficiency in the Arab region as in many other countries globally is still very low, especially in water-intensive activities like agriculture where there is significant wastage. Similarly, soil is not a renewable resource as it takes thousands of years to form and, in the Arab region, productive soil for agriculture is naturally in short supply. Food security is dependent on this natural resource and therefore needs to be conserved.
- The Arab region is rich in biodiversity, and also sits along the migratory path of many terrestrial, aquatic, and avian species but there is limited awareness and management of the threats to this natural heritage from human activities to their survival. The threats include: habitat loss from degradation and fragmentation, coastal development, urbanization, pollution, overexploitation and fishery by-catch. Particularly because migratory species are shared biological resources, there is a common responsibility to conserve them across their range through national action and international cooperation.

REFLECTIONS

Globally, countries need to:

- Commit to doing more to build back better, including: further decarbonize the economy, rethink production and consumption patterns, strengthen and rejuvenate global and multilateral institutions, and take a more holistic systemic approach to issues by recognizing the nexus of human-environment-animal health.
- Do more to raise public awareness of the environmental impact of the choices that consumers make on goods and services as well as improve labelling guidelines and regulations.
- Apply technology to support conservation of (aquatic, terrestrial, and avian) species, including tagging, aerial surveillance, satellite tracking, artificial intelligence, and crowdsourcing. But countries need to also recognize that technology can only facilitate, it cannot on its own conserve biodiversity, which would require: i) a broad and deep understanding of the biological resources that need conservation and the cultures of the people who interact with them; ii) data for analysis and informed decision-making (by governments, corporations, and communities); iii) raising more awareness to change mindsets or practices, such as hunting, poaching, and trafficking.

Within the Arab region, countries need to:

- Invest in research, technology, and learning from best practices on ways to improve water use efficiency and to reduce food loss.
- Further invest in more extensive research, monitoring and management of biodiversity while adopting approaches and technologies that can help conserve biodiversity and the natural resource base upon which it and human well-being depend, including: i) managing threats in delicate habitats; ii) ecosystem restoration of degraded terrestrial and marine areas; iii) afforestation programmes (planting trees and cover crops to help hold the soil together); iv) use of drones to plant trees (a project is underway in the UAE to plant one million Ghaf trees using drones, similar to Canada and Indonesia's mass forestation programmes); and v) research and development of artificial soils, such as nano-clay, which can be created in much less time than natural soil.

3.2. FOOD SECURITY

- The global pandemic exposed the fragility of the world's food systems. Before the pandemic, 820 million people lived with chronic food insecurity and 135 million were trapped in extreme food insecurity. Millions more may be pushed into hunger as a result of the pandemic. The causes of famine and food insecurity are due largely to demographic growth, climate change impacts on agricultural productivity and practices, and conflicts. The COVID-19 pandemic has placed even more pressure on a system that was already struggling to feed the world.

- Food systems transformation has been identified as a key entry point for accelerating progress towards the SDGs (as it tackles 14 out of 17 goals). These include many facets (including environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructure, and institutions) and are interlinked activities that relate to production, processing, distribution, preparation, and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes. Many current food systems fall short of this aspiration, as they continue to exert a toll on the natural resource environment, which has become less resilient to shocks.
- One third of the world's food produced for human consumption is lost or wasted, amounting to USD 680 billion in industrialized countries and USD 310 billion in developing countries. Most of the food losses and waste are due to the poor quality and discontinuity of the cold chain, i.e. the processing, post-harvest storage, and storage during transportation from origin to destination.
- Countries that are highly dependent on food imports (about 80-90%), such as the UAE and other countries in the Arab region experienced some form of disruption in the global food trade during the pandemic, which brought forth the need to be more reliant on local production rather than on imports. However, most farms in the UAE and the Arab region are small and traditional, and in some countries also operate in very harsh environments. An optimal way to operate successfully is through the adoption of appropriate technology, however small-scale farmers have been slow in its adoption due to high costs and lack of know-how.

REFLECTIONS

Globally, countries need to:

- Undertake food systems transformation to ensure it delivers food security and nutrition in a way that will not compromise the economic, social, and environmental bases to generate food security and nutrition for future generations. A starting point for countries is the Assessment Tool jointly developed by FAO and WHO to help countries assess and strengthen their food systems.
- Reduce loss and waste of food by investing in the development and adoption of simple solutions, such as passive refrigeration systems, which would enable growers to send high quality and high-value products that can yield higher prices to markets.
- Engage the “new food consumers” who are more informed and demanding about making sustainable food choices.

Within the Arab region, countries need to:

- Reduce the food import bill and invest more in research and development of technology to advance innovations and affordable solutions in the agricultural sector so that more foods can be grown locally and sustainably. Countries would need to tailor stimulus packages to different sizes and types of companies in the food industry, focusing on innovation, digitalization, geospatial planning, precision agriculture and blockchain, and reward companies with good sustainability track records through fiscal policies.
- Engage the private sector across industries to influence short domestic value chains and the sustainability and nutrition goals of the country. Countries need to also: i) promote entrepreneurship in agri-tech and rural technologies, through start-ups and incubators, by improving the ease of doing business for the private sector; and ii) create an enabling environment for agri-businesses through the use of new ICT applications, access to digital infrastructure, and increased investments in agri-food systems, especially those led by youth and women entrepreneurs.
- Invest in attracting, educating, and retaining a future workforce in the agri-tech sector, which currently does not attract many youths.

4

Cohesion & Community Resilience

“The persistent gap in the representation of women reflects a deep systemic issue rather than their merits and capability.”

H.E. Lana Nusseibeh, UAE Permanent Representative to the UN

Just behind universal access to healthcare, support to hardest hit places, and global solidarity, investing in youth ranked as the fourth immediate priority by participants in the global UN75 survey, both at the global as well as regional level. This reflects the importance of this demographic base, which has not only grown but also in expectation of their right to participate in and contribute towards the shaping of not just the future, but also the present. Youth around the world are an important cohort, and where they have had an opportunity to engage in consultations and express their views or ideas whether at work or through volunteerism, they have demonstrated capacity, willingness, energy, resilience, creativity, innovativeness, and drive to contribute or find solutions, even in the midst of difficult challenges, such as in the current pandemic. They represent huge potential dividends for their countries, which will thrive if adequate investments are made, if young people are empowered to make informed choices, and if they are seen and engaged as agents of positive change for sustainable development, peace, and security.



SDG5: Reduced Inequalities
Artwork by Masarrat Fatima Sulaimani (India)

Gender inequality is estimated to result in a global GDP loss of around USD 13 trillion (McKinsey). Despite progress made globally on SDG 5 (Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls), the gender gap remains significant, and is especially notable at the leadership level across wide-ranging professional fields. The pandemic has also widened the gender gap in other ways, as women are twice as likely to lose their livelihoods than men, which underscores their greater vulnerability.

4.1. INVESTING IN YOUTH AND WOMEN (AS LEADERS)

- The Arab region has the largest youth cohort globally between the ages 15 to 29 years (110 million people or 30% of the population), and where 60% of the population is under 30 years. This cohort now faces enormous challenges, including: i) lack of adequate and decent work opportunities, in a region with the world’s highest and fastest growing youth unemployment rate (increasing from 19.5% to 23% between 2012 and 2020); ii) weak public participation and civic engagement; iii) inadequate access to

and quality of health and education services, as well as life skills; and iv) the impacts of conflicts, terrorism, violence, instability and displacement.

- Despite progress made, women remain under-represented in senior leadership roles across many sectors. In international diplomacy, only 25% of all Permanent Representatives to the United Nations are women as is also the case among world parliamentarians, and only 21% of ministerial positions globally are occupied by women. Within the United Nations family of organizations, gender parity in some key sectors (security, conflict, and humanitarian settings) remain far below 50%. In the security sector, research shows that the absence or low representation of women can result in less stability and less potential for peace. Where women have been directly involved in peace agreements, research shows these agreements are 35% more likely to succeed and last at least 15 years rather than fail within the first few years. Yet, there remains a persistent gap in the representation of women in diplomacy and security, which reflects the deep systemic issue rather than the merits and capabilities of women.

REFLECTIONS

Globally, countries need to:

- Make concerted efforts to mitigate the impacts of the pandemic on women, as well as to address the social and economic dimensions that contribute to deep systemic inequalities. Efforts to achieve better gender parity must include: i) changing the mindset on gender roles and abilities of individuals (both women and men), communities, and societies, which requires a whole-of-society approach; ii) involvement of men in the conversations about women in leadership and gender equality, as gender is not just a special interest of women or in the interest of women, it concerns and benefits everyone; iii) increasing and systematizing equal opportunities in education, work, and all other facets of life; iv) fostering a system of support that includes encouragement, empowerment, and mentorship for girls and women; v) promoting the role of women in politics, peace and security, diplomacy, and leadership; vi) adoption of inclusive employment and labour market policies (similar to those in the UAE); vii) enabling provision of affordable childcare, maternity and paternity leave, and remote working; and viii) leveraging the role, influence, and reach of the media and social media, which can play an important role in helping to shift mindsets.
- Promote more women in leadership and diplomacy by identifying and implementing critical factors that include: i) ensuring women having equal access and opportunities to education and professional career experiences based on merit; ii) encouraging support for women from families, communities, and mentors; and iii) providing training that equip women with the skills and confidence they need to seek out and pursue leadership positions.

Within the Arab region, countries need to:

- Adopt a new youth paradigm, one that upholds their rights, fulfils their potential, and optimizes their contributions to the sustainable development of their countries. Countries also need to provide a platform (virtual and/or in-person) to bring youth together with policy- and decision-makers, as well as other stakeholders to exchange ideas, views, information, and experiences, explore innovative solutions, and boost synergies. The *Youth Forum* in the Arab region is an example of such a platform. Its overall goal was to set and advance the youth agenda, and to promote youth, peace, and development in the Arab region.

- Create more meaningful work and livelihood opportunities for youth to support their aspiration for a full and prosperous life by: i) developing effective strategies to enhance youth employment, livelihood, and entrepreneurship; ii) modernizing education to ensure it is fit for purpose and provides a clear pathway towards work opportunities in an increasingly digital world; iii) partnering with the private sector to provide workplace training, skills development, as well as remote work opportunities; iv) creating incentives for youth to pursue education and training in sectors with current or anticipated weak workforces, such as in agri-tech and agriculture more broadly; v) removing barriers for potential young entrepreneurs by establishing an ecosystem that includes start-up financing, business incubators and accelerators, and mentorships; and vi) creating and promoting volunteer opportunities and mentoring.

GOOD PRACTICES AND LESSONS FROM THE UAE

- The UAE has been promoting and advancing gender parity through the adoption of several policies, including equal representation of women in federal and national councils across all sectors of society, as well as in the parliamentary system. Additionally, the UAE has enacted legal measures to ensure equal pay for equal work in the private sector, becoming one of the few countries in the world to adopt such measures. The results of these policies are reflected in the fact that 70% of university graduates in the UAE are women, and about one third of the Cabinet is made up of women leaders. The UAE's experience and success with achieving progress on gender parity informed discussions during the UAE UN75 dialogue on the role of women, not as victims or passive recipients of support, but as leaders and change-makers in multilateralism and international diplomacy, where a strong case is made for more of their involvement and inclusion.



SDG15: Life on Land
Artwork by Asareh Ebrahimpour (Iran)



SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Artwork by Samia Saleh (Egypt)

Dialogue Recommendations

The participants from the UN75 dialogues held in the UAE identified several key enablers that are necessary to pave the way to building back better, focusing around the four pillars of issues. The key enablers identified were: multilateralism and global cooperation; capacity, knowledge, and innovation; leadership and accountability (global, regional, national, and local); and commitment of resources to priorities.



1. MULTILATERALISM AND GLOBAL COOPERATION

The global pandemic has shown how interconnected and interdependent countries are. The challenges that the world has experienced this past year (from disrupted food supply chains, to the rapid spread of zoonotic diseases, to increasing vulnerability of girls and women to poverty and violence, to ongoing impacts of climate change on food production and livelihoods to name a few) are not confined by international borders. As the challenges have been global, so must the solutions that are needed to build back better. These cannot be found unilaterally or bi-laterally, they require a collective approach and multi-country response. Global cooperation is key to achieving Agenda 2030.



The Future Possibilities Report identified six economic transformations that would propel the world economy forward. It also discusses core capacities required to capitalize on the proposed possibilities for building back better beyond COVID-19.

Multilateralism, therefore, was viewed by participants as being more important than ever as an approach and process in tackling ongoing development challenges and the impacts of the pandemic. It serves as not a tokenism, but to ensure diversity and inclusiveness of all voices to find the best solutions. This is the unique nature of multilateralism and systems like the United Nations, being able to bring different countries with different interests and perspectives together with a view to build consensus and achieve results that are legally or morally binding, based on the principle of equality--one country, one vote. Multilateralism also provides a common set of universal values to which countries agree upon and can be held accountable to, as well as provides a mechanism for a more joined-up effort by all countries, the United Nations system, and development partners to leverage their comparative advantage and capacity to respond.

2. CAPACITY, KNOWLEDGE, AND INNOVATION

Many of the challenges that countries face today are complex and multi-faced, requiring institutional and technical capacity, knowledge, technology, and innovations to address. Whether the challenges are related to food security and safety, the prevention of zoonotic diseases, mental health and environmental crises, or the widening digital divide and income inequality, no country

has the capacity or resources to address them all on its own. The pandemic is a clear demonstration that many challenges have no borders. To succeed, countries need to work together. Only through global cooperation and collaboration, as well as knowledge and resource sharing (in the form of financial, people, know-how, or technology) will it be possible to find innovative and effective solutions. To this end, participants of the UAE UN75 dialogues recommended the following:

- Partner with the academic sector to leverage its research capacity and body of knowledge on substantive and technical issues and challenges, such as exploring the role of research, technology, and innovation in boosting productivity growth in agriculture to address food insecurity, or gaining a better understanding of the pathways to vulnerability or how to apply “First Aid” to deliver appropriate mental healthcare and support to different groups.
- Engage with a wide range of stakeholders and partners, including youth, women, people of determination, refugees, and other vulnerable and marginalized groups to better understand the challenges they face and work with them and other partners in civil society, academia, research institutions to find bottom-up solutions for issues such as access to quality education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities.
- Establish closer links between the scientific community, academia, civil society, and decision-makers across countries to enable more evidence-based decisions and policies to avoid wasting time and scarce resources.
- Tap the knowledge and experience of countries through multilateral processes. For example, the UAE can share its experience based on its investment in developing forward-looking approaches, policies, processes, technology, or institutions to tackle issues (such as food systems transformation, conservation of natural resources, and the digital divide).
- Leverage the collective knowledge, experience, and lessons learned from technical experts and practitioners across the United Nations system, many of whom are connected to global and regional networks of researchers, scientists, and practitioners. There is also a wealth of knowledge, information, and resources available in repositories online, such as India’s premier National Institute of Mental Health and Neuroscience and the UAE’s International Centre for Bio saline Agriculture (a leader in research on crop resilience, especially in marginal environments), which the United Nations system can bring to light.
- The UN system through UN Volunteers Programme has extended the Memorandum of Understanding with Emirates Foundation for the inclusion of more UAE nationals in the UN system. This extension is an opportunity to further promote volunteerism among youth and encourage civic engagement.

3. LEADERSHIP AND ACCOUNTABILITY

In order to build back better to a world that is more sustainable and resilient, free of inequality and injustice, and a world that leaves no one behind, UAE UN75 dialogue participants felt that efforts would be needed to create a new culture of multilateralism, where there is more political will from global leadership based on a stronger social contract, and a change in mindset, and where the longer-term impacts on future generations are considered rather than short-term economic gains at any cost. Building a new culture of multilateralism would require overcoming the following deficits in the current system by addressing: inadequate public participation and multi-stakeholder engagement in decision-making; insufficient capacity and political will on the part of international

institutions to act or deliver; and weak implementation, despite the many agreements, policies, and norms.

To hold global leadership more accountable, it was suggested that a new multilateralism scorecard be developed and adopted based on the principles of inclusivity, relevance, and responsiveness to people’s needs.

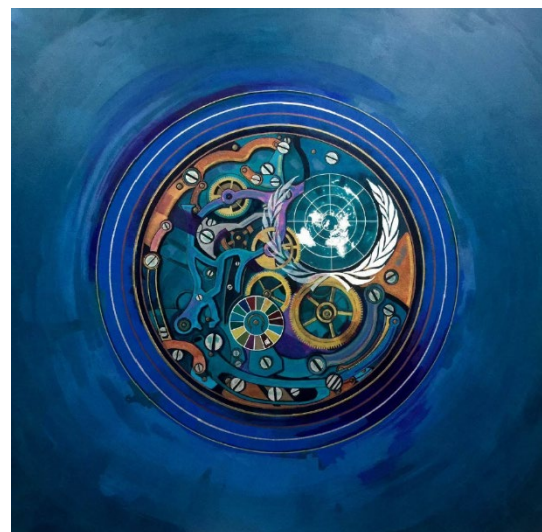
4. COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES TO PRIORITIES

Recognizing what it takes to build back better, Member States adopted the UN75 Declaration at the United Nations General Assembly in September 2020. The Declaration includes 12 commitments aimed at moving forward “Our Common Agenda”, and one of these commitments is “Ensure Sustainable Financing.” This aligns with the views of many participants in the UAE UN75 dialogues. Without commitment of adequate resources directed towards global, regional, and national priority areas, it would not be possible to address common challenges, deliver critical assistance and response where it is most needed, or prepare for future threats and opportunities.

Immediate and longer-term priority areas where further investment, focus, and multilateral cooperation can yield significant returns on investment were identified as the following: monitoring of and rapid response to global threats (e.g. pandemics); mental health care for all but especially vulnerable populations; sustainable food systems; access to quality education; digital opportunities for youth; women leadership; entrepreneurship and other work opportunities for the marginalized and disadvantaged; conservation of natural resources and biodiversity; climate change mitigation and adaptation; and peacebuilding and conflict prevention.



SDG16: Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions
Artwork by Noura Al Ali (United Arab Emirates)



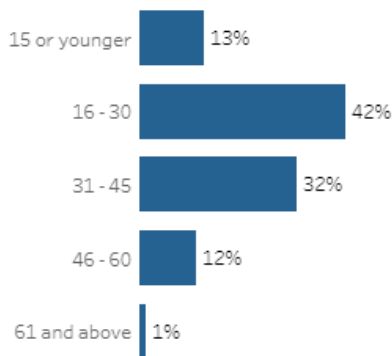
SDG8: Decent Work & Economic Growth
Artwork by Sadie Sulaiman (Malaysia)

In Focus: Results from the UN75.online Survey

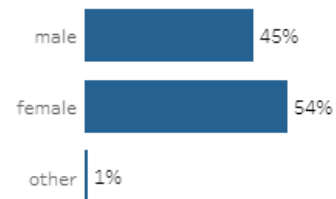
In parallel to the Dialogues, the UN have organized online consultations with the public to capture their views on the future, asking randomized multiple-choice question. In total, 1753 respondents participated from the UAE, below are the key findings from this survey.

NB: Given the diverse number of nationalities in the UAE, as well as anecdotal evidence, it is presumed that more participants residing in the UAE contributed to the survey, however the survey only asked for nationality and not country of residence and thus many UAE participants to the survey would have their results tabulated under their country of origin instead of under the UAE.

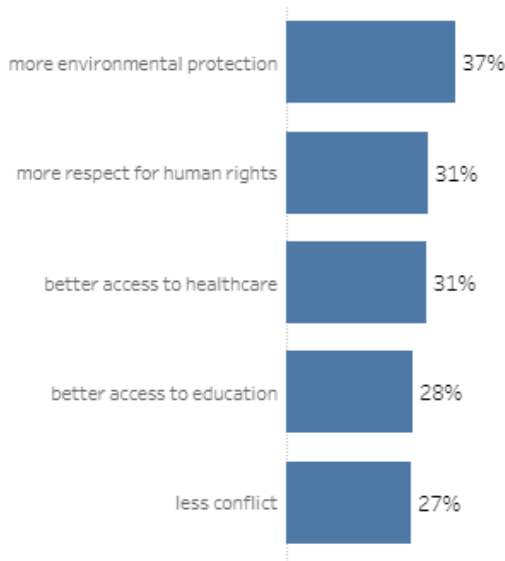
Age Group



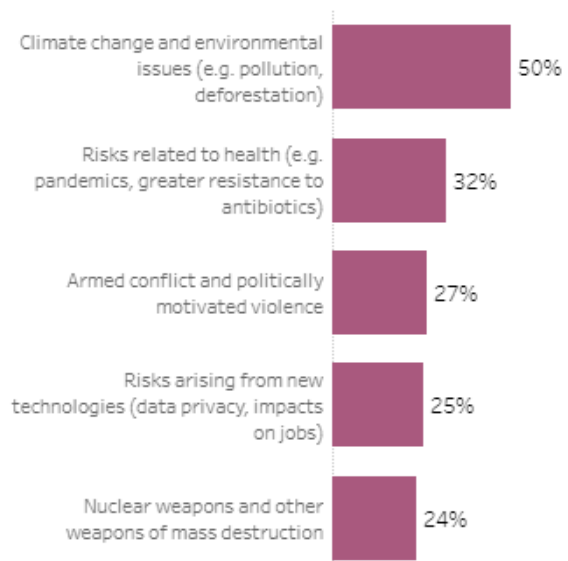
Gender



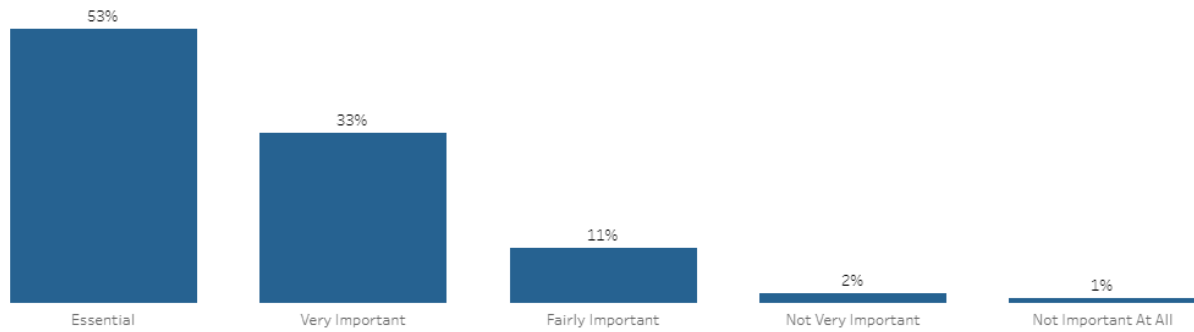
Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see?



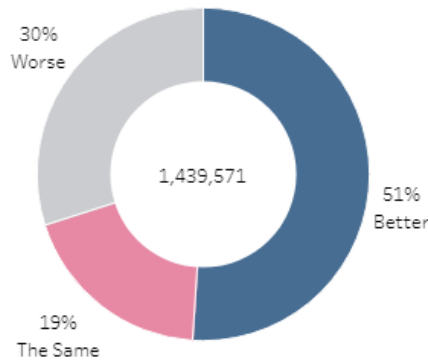
Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future?



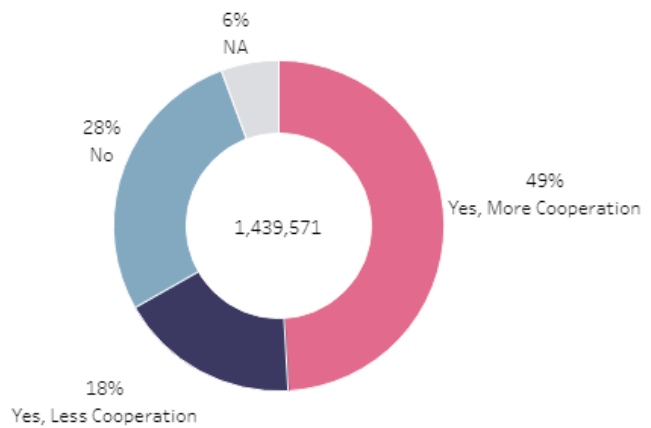
How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the global trends that you believe will most affect our future?



Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, or the same as you are today?



Has COVID-19 changed your views on cooperation between countries?



UAE Media included significant coverage on the United Nation's 75th anniversary, including a public invitation to participate in the UN75 campaign.

Annex I - Dialogue Themes & Participants

Over the course of three months and 13 virtual dialogues, over 500 people from a broad range of stakeholder groups in the UAE and the wider Arab region participated. Participants were from the UAE government, multilateral organizations, diplomatic community, the private sector, civil society, the media, grant-making foundations, academia, and research institutions. They included women, youth, people of determination, and refugee advocates.

Dialogue Sessions

1. Women Leadership in Multilateralism and International Diplomacy - *In partnership with MBC Hope*
2. Great Investment, Greater Access. Everyone, everywhere: A webinar on Mental Health
3. Children's Rights in the Digital Age - Risks and Opportunities – *In partnership with MBC Hope*
4. One Health Approach: Food Safety and Sustainable Food System
5. Research, Technology and Innovation for Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems
6. Technology and Conservation: What does the Future Hold? (Ghaf Youth Majlis Series)
7. Volunteerism and the COVID-19 Response
8. Addressing the Impact of COVID-19 on People of Determination in the UAE & Building Resilience for the Future
9. Youth in Action - *In partnership with MBC Hope*
10. Equal opportunities for Refugees: Leaving No One Behind
11. Health at 75 - *In partnership with MBC Hope*
12. Building the Future We Want - *Youth Circle in partnership with the Federal Youth Authority*
13. 75 minutes for Global Collaboration (hosted by the World Government Summit)

Participating United Nations Agencies and Offices

1. United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (RCO) in the UAE
2. World Health Organization (WHO)
3. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
4. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
5. Convention on Migratory Species, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
6. United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
7. United National Population Fund (UNFPA)
8. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Speakers, Panel Discussants, and Moderators

1. Mr. Antonio Guterres, Secretary-General, United Nations
2. Dr. Dena Assaf, UN Resident Coordinator for the UAE
3. Ms. Henrietta Fore, Executive Director, UNICEF
4. H.E. Mariam bint Mohammed Al Mheiri, Minister of State for Food and Water Security, UAE
5. H.E. Mohammad Al Gergawi, Minister of Cabinet Affairs and Chairman of World Government Summit Organization
6. H.E. Sheikh Nahayan Mabarak Al Nahayan, Minister of Tolerance and Coexistence, UAE
7. H.E. Ohood Al Roumi, Minister for Government Development and the Future and Vice Chair of World Government Summit Organization

8. H.E. Omar Sultan AlOlama, Minister of State for Artificial Intelligence, Digital Economy and Remote Work Applications, UAE
9. HE Shamma Al Mazrui, Minister of State for Youth
10. H.E. Saeed Al Nazari, Director General, Federal Youth Authority and Executive Director of Youth at the Prime Minister's Office, UAE
11. H.E. Lana Nusseibeh, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the UAE to the UN
12. H.E. Rym Al Falasi, Secretary General, Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, UAE
13. H.E. Lt. Col. Dana Humaid, Director General, International Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Interior, UAE
14. H.E. Ahood AlZaabi, Director of the UN Dept at Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, UAE
15. H.E. Dr. Mariam AlSuwaidi, Executive Director of Food Control, Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority
16. H.E. Elisabeth Cardoso, Ambassador of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to the UAE
17. H.E. Francisca Mendez E, Ambassador of Mexico to the UAE
18. H.E. Hiayceelyn M. Quintana, Ambassador of the Philippines to the UAE
19. H.E. Maria Camilleri Calleja, Ambassador of the Republic of Malta to the UAE
20. H.E. Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garcés, President, UN General Assembly (73rd Session)
21. H.E. Khalfan Belhoul, Chief Executive Officer, Dubai Future Foundation, UAE
22. Professor Bhanu Chowdhary, Dean, College of Food and Agriculture, UAE University
23. Professor Jinan Bastaki, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Public Law, UAE University
24. Professor Julia Davidson, Department of Law and Criminology, University of East London and the School of Information
25. Professor Sonia Livingstone, Dept. of Media and Communications, London School of Economics and Political Science
26. Professor Shekhar Seshandri, Dept. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Assoc. Dean of Behavioral Sciences, India
27. Dr. Hussain Al Rand, Assistant Undersecretary of Health Centers and Clinics Sector, Ministry of Health and Prevention, UAE
28. Dr. Keith Sumption, Chief Veterinary Officer, Animal Production and Health Division, FAO
29. Dr. Markos Tibbo, Senior Livestock Development Officer, FAO Subregional Office for GCC States and Yemen
30. Dr. Philippe Verger, Food Safety Advisor, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, WHO
31. Dr. Rayana Bou Haka, Manager, Country Focus Support, Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office, WHO
32. Dr. Rayana Bou-Haka, Manager Country Focus Support, WHO Eastern Mediterranean Regional Office
33. Dr. Saed Khalid, Regional Advisor, Mental Health, WHO
34. Dr. Shible Sahbani, Regional Sexual and Reproductive Health Adviser for Arab States, UNFPA
35. Dr. Siobhan Kelly, Agribusiness Officer, Food Systems and Food Safety Division, FAO
36. Dr. Sonia Ben Jaafar, CEO of Al Ghurair Foundation for Education
37. Dr. Thaer Yaseen, Plant Protection Officer, FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa
38. Mr. Abdoulaye Saley Moussa, Natural Resources Officer, FAO Sub-Regional Office for GCC States and Yemen
39. Mr. Abdulla Al Humaidan, General Secretary, Zayed Higher Organization for People of Determination, UAE
40. Mr. Alaa N. A. Juma, Director of Technical Services, Agricultural Affairs, Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority
41. Mr. Amr Dawood, Social Entrepreneur and founder of The Good Summit, Ireland
42. Mr. Armen Sedrakyan, Economist, FAO Sub-Regional Office for GCC States and Yemen
43. Mr. Armen Sedrakyan, Economist, FAO-SNG
44. Mr. Dean Kamen, President, DEKA and Founder of FIRST Robotics
45. Mr. Dino Francescutti, FAO Sub-regional Coordinator for GCC States and Yemen and Representative in the UAE
46. Mr. Eltayab Adam, Area Representative, UNICEF Gulf Area Office
47. Mr. Fabrizio Hochschild, Under Secretary General, Special Advisor to the UN Secretary General on UN75

48. Mr. Giuseppe Saba, CEO of International Humanitarian City
49. Mr. Hatim Aznague, Founder and President of Sustainable Development's Youth, Morocco
50. Mr. Jamie Morrison, Director Food Systems and Food Safety, FAO Headquarters
51. Mr. Lyle Glowka, Executive Coordinator, Convention on Migratory Species (Abu Dhabi Office), UNEP
52. Mr. Maximo Torero Cullen, Chief Economist, FAO
53. Mr. Mohamed AlHosani, Sub-regional Representative, World Organization for Animal Health, UAE
54. Mr. Mohamed Alsharhan, Deputy Managing Director, World Government Summit Organization
55. Mr. Mohammed Al Aydarooos, Zayed Higher Organization for People of Determination, UAE
56. Mr. Parag Khanna, Founder and Managing Partner of FutureMap
57. Mr. Saji Thomas, Chief, Child Protection, UNICEF Gulf Area Office
58. Mr. Samir Anouti, Regional Youth Advisor, UNFPA Arab States Regional Office
59. Mr. Selvaraju Ramasamy, Head of Research and Extension Unit, Office of Innovation, FAO
60. Mr. Serge Nakouzi, Deputy Regional Representative for the Near East and North Africa, FAO
61. Ms. Batoul Rajab, Co-cordinator of Regional Youth Forum Taskforce on Youth, Peace and Security, Palestine
62. Ms. Catherine Bessy, Food Safety and Quality Officer, Food Systems and Food Safety Division, FAO
63. Ms. Fatema AlMulla, Senior Research Analyst, Food and Water Security Office, UAE
64. Ms. Mai Shalaby, Curator of Emirates Soil Museum,
65. Ms. Aaasha AlShehyari, UAE Ambassador for Nature
66. Ms. Inas Hamad, UNV Regional Specialist
67. Mr. Masaoood Al Hosani - Emirates Foundation
68. Mr. Mohammed Issa – UAE Red Crescent Society
69. Mr. Mohammed Shatari - Emirati Marshal Program
70. Ms. Hessa Al Hamadi – Sharjah Dept. of Social Services
71. Ms. Abdulla Al Harihi - Faza'a Volunteer Group
72. Ms. Fatma Al Jassim, Zayed Higher Organization for People of Determination, UAE
73. Ms. Nadia Jbour, Head of UNHCR Office, UAE
74. Ms. Noura Al Bolooki, Zayed Higher Organization for People of Determination, UAE
75. Ms. Salsabeel AlRuwaitan, External Affairs Dept of Youth Volunteers Organization, Egypt
76. Ms. Seta Tutundjian, Director of Programs, International Center for Biosaline Agriculture, UAE
77. Ms. Thafera Al-Shawi, Liaison and Partnership Officer, UNFPA, UAE
78. Ms. Yugratna Srivastava, Policy Advocacy Coordinator, Plant-for-the-Planet
79. Ms. Mariam Farag, Head of Corporate Sustainability, MBC Group
80. Ms. Sara Chatila, Senior Executive, Corporate Sustainability, MBC Group