

Public policy challenges in achieving sustainable development in Egypt

Application to the civil society sector

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Abstract

Civil society organizations are one of the main partner pillars for achieving sustainable development in coordination and cooperation with responsible partners, which are the government and the private sector. Within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals 2020 launched by the United Nations, civil society is a major partner in developing, implementing and evaluating sustainable development plans and organizing community participation in preserving resources. And its sustainability. Civil society is also a tool for communication between citizens and decision-makers, ensuring a real community dialogue with citizens at the local level to achieve building awareness and conviction to implement sustainable development programs. Public policies are the main guide in directing the role of civil society towards participation in the public work system, and civil society faces multiple challenges to play its role in development processes. The research addresses the position of civil society in the theoretical and practical framework, the challenges it faces, and the necessary role to contribute effectively to sustainable development.

Keywords: Civil society, Egypt, public policies, Sustainable Development Goals 2020.

Introduction

Civil society is any non-governmental, independent, voluntary, non-profit organization, including civil associations and other various names, all of which must target comprehensive and sustainable development. What is meant in this document is civil associations, and it constitutes one of the main partner pillars for achieving sustainable development in coordination and cooperation with the responsibility partners, which are the government and the private sector. And within the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals 2020 launched by the United Nations, civil society is a major partner in developing, implementing and evaluating sustainable development plans and organizing community participation in preserving and sustaining resources. The local level to achieve building awareness and conviction for the implementation of sustainable development programs.

Development is a human right endorsed by international conventions and conventions under an institutional partnership that brings together the state, civil society and the private sector, and within the framework of legislation and a system that achieves social justice and economic growth within a framework of societal cultural values and principles, by promoting national development programs on which the visions of all institutions are unified. Civil society that works in the field of public work with all segments of the people, instead of working in isolated islands, based on points of distinction and strength for each of them, provided that these national programs are centralized and based on the participation of the local community and have a clear vision for ways to implement these plans with an emphasis on the importance Availability of information, data, transparency and capacity building for all partner parties, and the development of life skills for citizens that enable them to enjoy all means of development in a way that guarantees them a fair standard of life, and the opportunity to exchange experiences for leaders of public work and civil society.

Provided that they have the ability to apply governance in its correct form in order to serve the plans of the state and human societies operate within the framework of three basic systems, overlapping and interacting, that exchange influence and influence, which are the basic systems of human society such as the natural system associated with the cosmic system and then the environment created by man and consists of the political system, The technological system, the urban environment, and then the social environment, which includes the social system and the cultural system in the civilized environment, but it has developed over centuries of human history. Providing productive work and a better quality of life for all peoples, which requires significant growth in productivity and income and the development of human capabilities. Here, the importance of integrating the civil society sector into sustainable development strategy 2030, the need for an active role for civil society institutions in supporting the state's efforts to find a balance between the economic, social, and environmental system to preserve natural resources in parallel with the developments taking place in the world, whether economic blocs or political alliances, globalization and the subsequent openness, as it has become inevitable to be Civil society has a role as an essential partner for the government, and as a contributor to achieving sustainable development and sharing responsibility. The imperative of a role for civil society in supporting the 2030 strategy is evident in an attempt to find a solution to the problems that have

emerged, especially related to the concept of "sustainable development", and the urgent importance of achieving the sustainability approach, as Civil society has a pivotal role in the development process with its three axes "economic, social and environmental development." Indeed, the role of civil society has increased in recent decades as a result of economic, social, environmental and political changes. The importance of civil society is embodied in its organizations that can contribute to sustainable development in a real way if it succeeded in building, stabilizing and employing development awareness through real and effective participation in the development process. Civil society organizations include all bodies and non-governmental organizations whose activities are based on voluntary public work such as civil societies, professional and labor unions, political parties, federations of chambers of commerce and industry, charitable institutions, cooperatives and civil societies, voluntary bodies, human rights associations, women's rights associations, sports clubs, consumer protection associations, specialized associations and similar voluntary institutions.

Although these non-governmental organizations base their activities on the basis of voluntary work, it can be said that they are a society that is largely independent of the direct supervision of the state, although the mechanisms for its establishment are in accordance with the legislation regulating their work and despite their different names, but it can be said that they are all social economy organizations. And volunteer development

The term non-governmental organizations appears to be an expression coined by the United Nations in one of the paragraphs of the Charter, paragraph 71 of the Charter, "any international organization not based on a governmental agreement" (). This point or paragraph represents the distinction of non-governmental organizations, that is, those arising from private initiative. In this way, it differs from both governmental organizations, which are established by governments, and from sovereign states that do not owe it in terms of origin or funding. Therefore, they are groups distinguished by an international structure, meaning that the organizations must represent countries to which they belong. Accordingly, the organizations of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (NGOs) are considered global organizations and are not established by agreements between governments. The term has been used generally to refer to a broad level of non-profit, tax-exempt organizations engaged in international relief and development work. This broad meaning of the concept is similar to other similar organizations, cooperatives, unions, labor organizations, other non-profit media, and traditional voluntary organizations. The activity of each of them varies, as some may be active at the mediation level, and others may be managed locally within developing countries. They differ in size, development strategy, competition, and influence

NGOs are neither part of the government nor an agreement between governments. They may be research institutes, professional organizations, trade unions, chambers of commerce, religious institutes, political parties, and this definition is consistent with Kate Willard's concept that non-governmental organizations include all independent, registered non-profit organizations (). While others argued that the concept refers to everything that is outside the scope of the government, and accordingly, it was defined as non-profit organizations outside the scope of government control, and this concept is largely

in line with what came with the definition of the World Bank as those private non-profit organizations that work with countries. developing countries, to alleviate suffering and raise the level of poverty, protect the environment and provide basic social services, or contribute to community development (). Finally, David Curtin ends by making this term a dynamic name for participation, as the existence of participation depends on its existence, and for this reason he sees the necessity of looking at the concept from two aspects: the involvement of simple people in designing Their projects, their implementation, and also participation with the mediators in the struggle of the common people for equality, human rights and democracy, and for this he carried the meaning of his book "Democracy-Based Development

- It is a group of social individuals who are aware of their interests that they have formulated and have a fixed structure and a well-known membership pattern that they seek to achieve. Their structures are consistent with their status, and they are often simple structures that are appropriate for times of crisis

Functions of civil society institutions:

1. Achieving democracy:

It provides a channel for voluntary participation in the public sphere and in the political sphere. Civil society organizations and associations are also a tool for individual initiative that expresses free will and positive participation stemming from volunteerism, not forced mobilization, which the state imposes on society to pretend to enjoy popularity and popular support.

2. Fulfilling needs and protecting rights:

At the top of these needs is the need to protect and defend human rights, including freedom of expression, assembly, organization, establishing or joining associations, the right to equal treatment before the law, freedom to vote, participate in elections, and dialogue and public debate on various issues.

3. Social and political upbringing :

This function reflects the ability of civil society to contribute to the process of building society or rebuilding it again, by instilling a set of values and principles in the souls of the individuals who are members of its associations and organizations, most notably the values of loyalty, belonging, cooperation, solidarity, willingness to bear responsibility, initiative in positive action, and interest and enthusiasm for public affairs. For society as a whole, beyond private concerns and narrow personal interests.

4 - Mediation and conciliation:

That is, mediating between the rulers and the masses by providing channels of communication and conveying the goals and desires of the government and citizens in a peaceful manner. In this context, interest groups seek to maintain and improve their status and gain a better position in society. Therefore, they move directly to influence the process of legislation and law-making and aim to reach... To a point of agreement and convergence between multiple opinions as a basis for stability. The function of expression, representation, and speaking on behalf of certain groups is linked to that organizational function, as civil society institutions undertake multiple tasks that begin with receiving demands that are usually conflicting and conflicting, collecting them,

rearranging them, and dividing them into specific categories before delivering them to the government. If we imagine the absence of that organizational function, the result will be a deficit. The government is unable to deal with this huge amount of different demands that express conflicting interests of groups and individuals in society, which makes it confused. This function, as we have seen, means that civil society not only provides protection for citizens convicted against the government, but it is also a tool for protecting the government itself from the risk of exposure to violent unrest and protests. It also provides an element of protection for society as a whole from division, conflict, and disintegration.

5- Individual and group expression and participation:

With the presence of civil society and its institutions, individuals feel that they have open channels to freely present their opinions and viewpoints, even if they oppose the government and its policies, to express their interests and demands in an organized manner and in a peaceful manner, without the need to use violence as long as a peaceful alternative is present and available. The truth is that this function leads to strengthening the feeling of Individuals have belonging and citizenship and are able to initiate positive, voluntary work without restrictions. Rather, the government encourages them to move independently and freely without relying on it to serve society. They are reassured that their rights and freedoms are protected because there is a fortress they can turn to for protection in the event of the state encroaching on them.

6- Comprehensive development:

It is true that civil society is an important tool in achieving stability, but that does not mean that it does not achieve change and development. Recently, international organizations interested in development began to emphasize a new meaning for it, which is development by participation, on the basis that the many development experiences have failed because they were imposed by The side of the government is on the governed without involving them in it, while other cases have proven that the participation of the lower popular levels is the best guarantee for achieving success. The decisions reveal this clearly. What is true at the project or factory level is true at the national economy level.

Civil society jobs qualified to work in achieving sustainable development goals

Table (1)

Jobs	The role in achieving development
achieving democracy	Achieving the planning process with planning participation and participation in decision-making
Fulfillment of needs and protection of rights	Civil society units are suitable for use in promoting democratic concepts, which are among the most important requirements for development.
Social and political upbringing	Civil society is a major actor in socialization and cultivating loyalty and belonging.
Mediation and conciliation	A communication space between the government and the masses,
Individual and collective expression and participation	A window to display the opinions and trends of its members and components
Comprehensive development	A space for community participation in community development trends and efforts and directing them to serve their interests

(An appendix of a vision for the framework of partnership between civil society organizations in achieving the international sustainable development goals as well as the national goals of the sustainable development strategy)

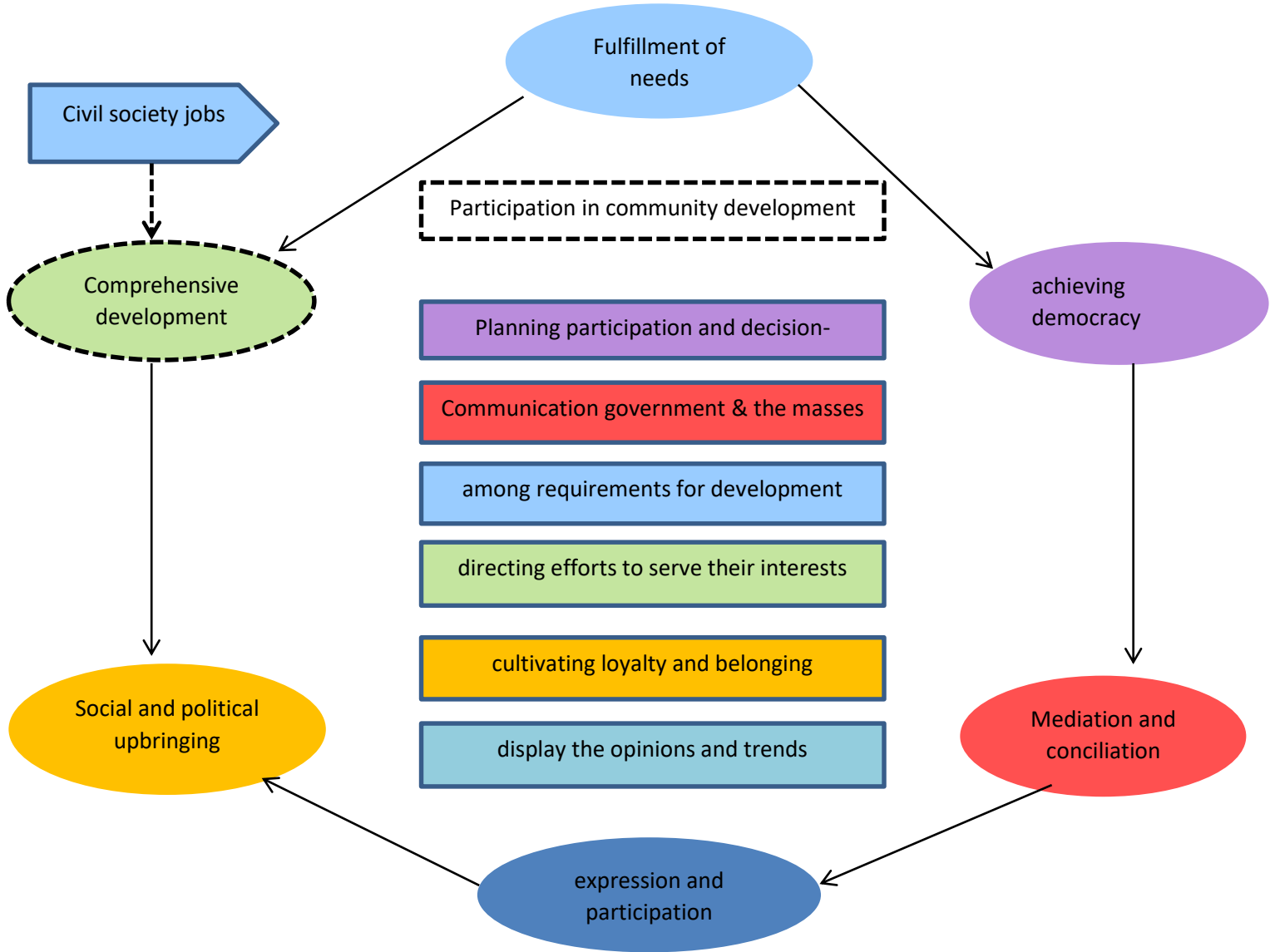


Figure 1

An illustration of the relationship between civil society functions and the ability to contribute to achieving sustainable development

First: The current situation and public policies related to civil society

There are more than 84,000 associations and NGOs working in:

Areas of care Childhood and maternity care Family care - - Social assistance Old age care Special groups and disabled care for prisoners Family planning Pensioners Human rights Social defense Cultural fields Cultural, scientific and religious services Literary activity Developmental fields, community development, organization and administration, economic development of the family, development Income, consumer protection, the field of environmental protection and preservation, the field of human rights and building developmental awareness.

However, a large percentage of them do not have a unified vision for national development programs that identifies the most important axes that constitute weaknesses or strengths to rely upon in the community action plans that are to be implemented within the framework of the international strategy from which the 2020 strategy must emerge. There is also a lack of documented analytical information for the most important the societal and economic issues involved.

The heterogeneity of civil society action plans and the political, social and economic frameworks in which these institutions operate lead to a failure to achieve tangible progress in any of the areas of development on which thousands of institutions work. Natural resources on new and unconventional concepts and perceptions.

The lack of compatibility of institutional capacities and principles of good governance with the aspirations, hopes, and priorities of society in all its segments, especially in rural areas, Upper Egypt, and the Bedouin and border areas, despite the importance of their role in those areas as a mediator between government agencies and citizens to ensure the participation of these groups in achieving development in their regions according to their priorities and actual needs until Executive bodies can include them in national programs and plans

.Second: the challenges facing achieving sustainable development in Egypt with regard to the sector

Institutional challenges

1- Absence of coordination and integration mechanisms between development partners (government / civil society / private sector / financiers) and the distribution of specific roles among the partners within the framework of 2020 sustainable development to achieve the targeted developmental impact.

2 .The organizing law does not clarify the role of civil society as a complementary and guiding partner to governments, not only in the civil society process Development, but also in striving to mobilize idle resources and energies, whether economic or human. Most civil society institutions need to build the capacities of those in charge of them to manage development projects, entrepreneurship, income-

generating projects, small and medium enterprises, methods of evaluation, follow-up, and impact measurement.

3 .The absence or availability of a database to monitor and classify NGOs in terms of geographical and qualitative scope efficiency and quality.

4 .Not defining areas of cooperation with ministries and local administrations for cooperation between them and civil society investment map.

5 .Lack of established institutional channels for exchanging information between civil and governmental institutions, which leads to non-use Good for resources.

6 .The lack of a sufficient number of joint projects in which civil society is a partner in achieving a certain achievement with its expertise or funding.

7 .Administrative, institutional and organizational challenges in some units of the administrative apparatus that supervises civil institutions, which sometimes leads to obstruction of work or the absence of the correct and required direction for it.

Economic challenges

1- Unequal access to economic resources, basic services, natural resources, and technology

New appropriate financial services, including microfinance and capacity building for the poor, have difficulty

Applicability of institutional capacity standards required by donors to all NGOs

2- Capacity building programs for grassroots associations through major umbrella association

3-Focusing the work of some civil society organizations on charitable work, while ignoring some important areas such as the field economic, cultural, environmental, social, educational and literacy eradication to achieve social justice and combat poverty.

4-The lack of a map of the needs of the local or international labor market or its availability. The lack of labor market for some professions and technicians

Which civil society neglects despite its important role in training sectors of youth and women on it in a way that serves the interest of the productive process for the benefit of the worker and the employer alike.

5-Poor self-financing of some civil society institutions based on service or micro-projects that contribute In assisting institutions in implementing real projects on the ground

6- The lack of a sufficient number of civil society institutions that work on economic development with a sustainable concept and provide consultations and technical support to business owners and simple workshops to develop their business or combined manufacturing areas for craftsmen so that they can achieve competitiveness and keep pace with market requirements for the benefit of those professions and achieve a greater economic return and convert them to environmentally friendly technologies.

7-The lack of legislation regulating economic activities, whether informal or within associations, in addition to legislation codifying the services provided by some of these associations, and easy access to individual and group marketing stores.

8- Difficulty obtaining investment information from the government, the business sector, or the private sector, which would direct associations to work within its framework to meet the needs of the labor market.

Social challenges

Social Justice

1-Some marginalized groups of society have been exposed to poverty as a result of not being included in development plans and not involving different people Society groups in the development process "People with disabilities and the elderly, and ignoring one segment and not others may expose some of them to poverty, whose impact on their social way of life is evident".

2-Lack of health coverage for many societal groups such as women, children, people with disabilities, and some marginalized irregular workers.

Community culture

3-The concept of volunteer work culture and local community participation has diminished in most areas of social work especially developmental, unlike the charitable and aid side.

The spread of some misconceptions about the rights of women and girls.4-

5- High rates of illiteracy among young people, especially women, who are not qualified for the labor market, which requires the use of modern technology. This is what civil society organizations can do to qualify and raise the efficiency of Egyptian workers and cadres.

Crisis of trust between citizens, government and civil society.6-

7-The absence of the role of the media in shedding light on the initiatives and programs of civil society.

8-The spread of some forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls everywhere, such as child, early and forced marriage, which civil society organizations must address through awareness-building programs through all means of influence, whether media, religious or otherwise.

Environmental challenges

1- Lack of awareness of many environmental issues, climate change and the role of human consumption pattern in affecting global warming.

2- Lack of awareness of the importance of taking into account the environmental dimension in modern projects in new cities, the importance of having environmentally friendly cities that achieve sustainability, and the absence of clear plans by the government to spread the culture of green economy and construction in small, medium and national development projects.

3- The weakness of the culture of energy rationalization and optimal consumption of natural energy resources and the lack of civil society participation in development projects related to energy projects. Failure to integrate measures related to climate change and the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources in policies, strategies and planning at the national level.

4-Weak participation of NGOs in monitoring or reporting environmental encroachments, despite the provisions of the Environment Law They have the right to do so, but the reports are made on an individual basis by the affected citizens.

5- Lack of participation of NGOs in building awareness and changing green consumption and production patterns, especially for women Contributes to stimulating markets for products that are less harmful to the environment and achieving efficient use of resources and rationalization of consumption.

Third: Sustainable development

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

It is recognized that civil society has an effective role in achieving the UN goals for sustainable development and Egypt's 2030 strategy

Based on the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030, resources must be used rationally in order to...

Raising the standard of living, reducing poverty, striving to stabilize population growth, raising the level of health and educational services, especially in the countryside and slums, protecting natural resources, making optimal use of agricultural land and natural resources, and creating development that moves society into the era of clean industries and technologies that use the least amount of resources possible. It produces a minimum of polluting and harmful ozone gases.

for example: Goal 10: End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture by ending all forms of malnutrition, addressing the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and the elderly, doubling agricultural productivity and the incomes of small food producers, especially women, small-scale farmers,

and ensuring equal access to opportunities to achieve success. Added value and their access to non-agricultural job opportunities with the existence of food production systems sustainable, and implement robust agricultural practices that increase productivity and yields, help maintain ecosystems, enhance resilience to climate change and to cope with extreme weather events, droughts, floods and other disasters, gradually improve land and soil quality, increase investment, and prevent restrictions on Trade and correct distortions in global agricultural markets and adopt measures to ensure the sound functioning of commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, to help reduce the severity of food price volatility.

Goal 8: Ensure comprehensive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all so that all girls and boys, both girls and boys, enjoy free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education, leading to appropriate and effective educational outcomes, good quality early childhood care and equal access to on quality and affordable vocational and higher education, increasing appropriate skills, including technical and vocational skills, for work, decent jobs and entrepreneurship, eliminating gender disparities in education and ensuring equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable groups, including This is for people with disabilities and children living in fragile situations.

Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women by eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence

against women and girls everywhere and curtailing harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage, and circumcision, in addition to the full and effective participation of women and equal opportunities available at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life, and seeking to carry out reforms to give women equal rights in economic resources, promote the use of women-empowering technology, and strengthen existing policies and legislation such as to advance gender equality and empower all women and girls at all levels.

Goal 6: Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all so that everyone has equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services and improve water quality by reducing pollution, stopping and minimizing the dumping of waste and hazardous chemicals, and reducing sewage untreated by half, greatly increasing recycling and safe reuse and increasing water use efficiency in

Significantly increase all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawal and supply of fresh water in order to address water scarcity and scarcity and strive to implement integrated water resources management and protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes, and promote and support capacity building in the field of Support activities and programs related to water and sanitation, recycling and reuse technologies And enhancing everyone's participation in improving water and sanitation management.

Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all and work to significantly increase the share of renewable energy and expand the infrastructure and level of technology in order to deliver modern and sustainable energy services to all.

A: The main principles and directions for achieving sustainable development for NGOs

1-Alignment of civil society activities with the sustainable development strategy 2020

Civil society activities complement each other and not conflict. 2-

3-Emphasizing the importance of sustainable consumption and production patterns to achieve sustainable management and efficient use of resources natural.

4-Encouraging large companies to adopt sustainable practices, including sustainability information in their reporting cycle and promoting sustainable public procurement practices.

5- Ensure that relevant information and awareness of sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature are available

6- Supporting the strengthening of Egypt's scientific and technological capabilities to move forward towards achieving more patterns of consumption and production sustainability

7- Develop and implement tools to monitor the impacts of sustainable development on sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

8- Reducing per capita food leftovers at the retail and consumer levels by half, and reducing food losses at production stages and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

B: Cooperation between the government and civil society to suggestion The vision and message

is a society capable of making efforts and participation in order to achieve sustainable development that guarantees future generations their right to these wealth, and achieves their food security, well-being and happiness through a participatory process between civil society institutions, the government and the private sector that seeks to achieve development in general and sustainable development in particular. The goal of development is not merely to increase production, but rather to enable people to expand their options by developing capabilities, and not only by maximizing economic benefit or well-being, but also by raising the cultural, social and economic level together without wasting natural resources and ecosystems

Suggestion the message

Maximizing a major role for civil society to achieve development in general and sustainable development in particular, as a result of the global transformations and developments witnessed by the global economies, and with the development of the concept of development from economic development to sustainable development that works to achieve a balance between the environmental aspect on the one hand and the economic and social aspect On the other hand, the need for civil society, as well as for its organizations, to solve problems and crises, as well as to spread environmental awareness among members of society, has become an objective.

D: The strategic objectives of the sector and the extent to which they achieve the goals of the United Nations for sustainable development supporting the state's efforts to achieve the three dimensions of development goals

Economic field

Work to employ natural and human resources in order to raise the standard of living, reduce poverty, achieve the well-being of citizens, and find mechanisms for communication and coordination between government agencies, the private sector, and international and local organizations that represent civil society to meet the needs of current generations without compromising the requirements of future generations.

Social field

Stabilizing population growth and raising the level of services in all environmental, economic, cultural, health, educational and social sectors to achieve sustainable development.

Environmental field

Protecting natural resources and optimal use of agricultural land, water resources and coastal areas, taking into account the environmental dimension in development projects and spreading the culture of sustainable economy and green building in small, medium and national development projects.

E: The priorities and extent of the sector's achievement of the goals of sustainable development

1. Sustainable economic development) and linking it to the goals of the United Nations for sustainable development
2. Support the various economic and service sectors and fulfill their requirements in relation to the sector
3. Support and extent of the sector's contribution to increasing national income-

4. Stimulating the economy, diversifying production sources, and creating new economic opportunities and fields/sectors-
5. Increase efficiency in the use of natural resources and other inputs and reduce costs
6. Increasing the competitiveness of the Egyptian product in the internal and external markets

Achieving development and linking it to the goals of the United Nations for social sustainable development and the extent of the sector's contribution to human development and the well-being of the Egyptian person with regard to the following:

1-Human development, spreading awareness, culture, and sustainable consumption and production patterns-

2-improve health

Create new and sustainable job opportunities- 3

Poverty eradication- 4

Achieving social justice and equality- 5

Integration of youth, women and people with disabilities in the development process- 6

7-Investing in and developing natural resources and linking them to the goals of the United Nations for sustainable development

Water

1-Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all so that everyone has equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation services

2-Improving water quality by reducing pollution, stopping the dumping of waste and hazardous chemicals, and minimizing leakage.

3- Halve the percentage of untreated wastewater, and increase recycling and safe reuse by a large percentage through low-cost technologies, especially in rural, remote and desert areas.

4- Significantly increase water use efficiency in all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawal and supply of fresh water in order to address water scarcity and scarcity

5-Endeavor to implement integrated water resources management and protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, wetlands, rivers, groundwater and lakes.

6-Promote and support capacity building in the field of activities and programs related to water and sanitation

7- Using recycling and reuse technologies and supporting and promoting everyone's participation in improving water and sanitation management.

Energy

1-Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

2-Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, modern energy services

3- Achieving a significant increase in the share of renewable energy in the group of energy sources through the provision of appropriate incentives.

4- Doubling the rate of improvement in energy efficiency by raising awareness of all segments of society.

5- Promote cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including those related to renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil fuel technology, and encourage investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

6-Expanding the scope of infrastructure and improving the level of technology in order to provide modern and sustainable energy services to all at reasonable prices and through local technologies that can provide job opportunities.

.lands

Optimal use of fertile lands with sustainable food production systems and implementation of agricultural practices

They lead to increased productivity and yields, and help to maintain ecosystems

.Preserving environmental systems and increasing their regenerative capacity to support the path of sustainable development

Wild Environment-

Marine environment and coastal areas-

Biodiversity-

Avoid, reduce and deal with waste, chemicals and hazardous waste-

Avoiding and minimizing the natural risks that the sector's activity may contribute to-

Adapting to and reducing the potential risks of climate change in Egypt-

This is in order for those ecosystems to continue providing their services, which are the basis for the life and development of societies

Recommendations

Fourth: Governance and institutions necessary to achieve sustainable development

Institutional reform

Unifying interests by crystallizing collective positions on the issues and challenges facing its members, such as the ozone hole, ocean pollution and climate change. This function is mainly practiced through trade and professional unions, chambers of commerce and industry, and businessmen groups.

Institutional development of civil society organizations so that they provide opportunities to practice environmental activities that lead to increased income through these same institutions, such as the projects of productive cooperative societies, the activity carried out by consumer cooperative societies, small projects, and vocational training projects carried out by trade unions and trade unions.

Achieving decentralization in managing environmental systems and managing natural resources to achieve sustainable development

Legislation and laws

The existence of a law or legislation that clarifies the role of civil society as a partner for governments, not only in the development process, but also-

Also in seeking to mobilize idle resources and energies, whether economic or human.

Community participation Achieving social integration highlights its importance as one of the outlets for expressing opinion in front of people who do not lose the ability to influence political decisions that directly affect their lives

Providing services and reducing poverty rates by providing job opportunities and social services, especially for the purpose of education

Building capacities, improving health and providing information in all fields that contribute to improving their economic, social and environmental conditions

Transparency and accountability

Fulfilling needs and protecting rights, on top of those needs are human rights, freedom of expression and the establishment of associations and parties.

- Opening channels of permanent communication and conveying the objectives and policies of the government and citizens in a proper manner.
- Expression and individual and collective participation through the presence of open channels to present opinions and points of view freely, even if they oppose the government and its policies, to express demands in an organized manner and through democratic mechanisms.

Spreading a culture and respect for the values of voluntary work, teamwork, commitment to public accountability, transparency, tolerance and respect values. Fighting corruption

Achieving order and discipline in society so that civil society becomes a tool for evaluation and follow-up of government performance and controlling the behavior of individuals and groups towards each other.

- Achieving democracy by providing a channel for voluntary participation in the public sphere, and in the political sphere, which is an administration for the individual initiative that expresses free will and positive participation.
- Establishment of control mechanisms acceptable to both the governmental and non-governmental side to monitor the performance of civil associations.

The role of sweeteners

Social and political upbringing and contributing to the process of building society or rebuilding it anew by instilling values and principles in the hearts of individuals.

- Resolving most of the internal conflicts between members by amicable means without resorting to the state and its bureaucratic apparatuses, and strengthening

The foundations of collective solidarity and the management of differences in opinions and orientations in consensual ways. The production of new leaders through the preparation of new leaders from successive generations, starting with institutions and considered a storehouse, where capabilities are discovered through collective activity, which assume leadership responsibilities in local and national societies later on.

Strengthening domestic resource mobilization, including through support, to improve capacities.

Allocating a percentage of the gross domestic product to support production and development activities.

Mobilizing additional financial resources from multiple sources for sustainable development

Adopting systems to encourage investment in the areas of sustainable development

Fifth: Enabling policies and implementation mechanisms necessary to achieve the strategic objectives

Building the capacity of civil society on how to manage small and medium projects that contribute to achieving sustainable development, methods of evaluation and scientific follow-up, preserving cultural heritage, developing belonging and feeling the depth of Egyptian civilization, culture and identity, and their respect for their environment and local communities.

Raising public awareness, institutional support and capacity building

- Improving planning and efficient use of resources at the governmental and community levels.
- Stimulating sustainable production and consumption systems.

Providing job opportunities, raising the standard of living and providing a better living environment.

- -Achieving decentralization in management, whether for environmental systems or economic resources, to achieve sustainable development
- Eliminating poverty, unemployment, women's problems and food security.

Sixthly: programs and initiatives

- **Community initiatives that seek to maximize the role of the family in raising generations that are well aware of what the environment is and what its dangers are to society, through the example of the father and mother when paying attention to cleanliness and the rational use of everything so that the impact of the individual's bad use of the environment is reduced or limited. The goal is to add a useful member who is aware being aware of the dangers surrounding the environment is a role model for his family.**
- **Providing methods for self-financing for some civil society organizations based on micro-projects.**
- **Initiatives for educational institutions whose role is complementary to the role of the family in improving the child's behavior at school, as there are environmental departments in schools that contribute to raising environmental awareness, and the school curricula must include a course independent of the environment and the need to carry out activities that serve the environment.**
- **Developing the role of workers and trade unions by informing workers of the harms of poor use of some technologies that pollute the environment, which may cause them diseases.**

Here, unions demand the necessity of obtaining clean technologies and achieving a good working climate.

- **Seek assistance from civil society organizations and associations that have growing and advanced experience in the field of environmental protection - and involve them in developing development plans.**
- **Holding seminars, whether in public or private international forums, or on radio and television, explaining to specialists how to preserve the environment.**
- **Activating the role of social and sports clubs to highlight the role of individuals in sustainable awareness of the dangers of pollution, especially for young children and grandchildren of members, or by holding seminars to which specialists are invited.**
- **Environmental management of development projects implemented by civil society organizations so that the axis of environmental preservation is integrated into these projects, as well as conducting continuous environmental assessment of development projects and spreading environmental awareness, education, training and education. Therefore, there is a close connection between sustainable development, media, and civil society.**
- **Integrating religious institutions in educating people through lessons, weekly sermons and seminars to highlight the disadvantages of environmental pollution on nature.**
- **Maximizing the role of local popular councils in cities and villages to carry out their role in creating social, economic, political and cultural development in all aspects of local society, carrying out their developmental role, preserving the environment, monitoring the negatives of the executive units, imposing penalties on violators, and reforming what some have spoiled through the environmental sanitation axis. in order to achieve sustainable development**

Seventh: Implementation, evaluation and follow-up mechanisms

Criteria must be put in place to measure the effectiveness of civil society and define goals that it seeks to achieve, ending with satisfying needs

Society through its service and charitable role, so that there must be standards by which those goals that it seeks are measured

These institutions through them and through their multiple roles to achieve development by dealing with the environment and its security components to preserve on the environmental balance and natural resources. These criteria can be expressed through:

Activating informed and effective participation in bringing about sustainable development

- **Developing awareness of all kinds among all segments of society**
- **How to manage natural resources**
- **Preserving cultural heritage and achieving sustainable production and consumption**
- **Raising public awareness, institutional support and capacity building**
- **improve resource planning and improve public health;**
- **Raise the degree of belonging of individuals and their respect for their environment and their communities**
- **Providing job opportunities, raising the standard of living and providing a better environment for living and working**
- **Achieving decentralization in the management of environmental systems to achieve sustainable development**
- **Eliminate the problems of poverty, unemployment, women's problems and food security**

An appendix of a vision for the framework of partnership between civil society organizations in achieving the international sustainable development goals as well as the national goals of the sustainable development strategy

Table (2)

Sector	International goals	Expected role	Partner
Agriculture	2-6-8-12-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Raising farmers’ awareness of all information related to modernizing agricultural and irrigation systems and the efficiency of resource consumption with the aim of sustaining them and increasing productivity. •Modifying negative behaviors, such as excessive use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. •Disseminate information about crops with economic returns as an alternative to water-intensive agriculture. 	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Irrigation, Agricultural Research Centres
Industry	7-8-9-12-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Raising the efficiency and requalifying workers to keep pace with the requirements of the labor market. •Dissemination of information on the fields of small and medium enterprises and financing mechanisms that serve the industry sector based on the market study. •Awareness of industrial security and work environment safety. •Playing a supervisory role over polluting industries that are harmful to the environment and health. 	Ministry of Industry Ministry Environment, industrial security, industrial modernization center, project agency Small and medium ,research centers
Tourism	8-12-14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Capacity building and raising awareness in all fields related to the tourism sector, whether directly or indirectly, with the aim of improving the industry and raising the efficiency of the services that feed it. •Raising awareness of ecotourism, creating a supportive climate for local communities, and building capacities to raise their efficiency to exploit cultural and local advantages in the field of tourism. •Raising awareness of the importance of natural wealth and its role in achieving development in general and tourism in particular. 	Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Environment, Tourism Promotion Authority Projects Authority Small and medium Ministry of Education, Universities
Housing And communities Urbanism	6-7-11-12-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spreading the concept of sustainable communities and cities at the community and private sector levels. •Spreading a culture of efficient consumption of all resources •Disseminate available and local applications and alternatives to unsustainable 	Ministry of Housing Ministry Environment, Ministry of Electricity Ministry of Local

		consumption patterns. Encourage and provide information on small and medium enterprises that can contribute to achieving efficiency and rationalization of consumption and reducing and reusing waste.	Development, Projects Authority Small and medium Building Research Center
Transport And transportation	7-11-12-13	Encouraging mass transportation, monitoring the quality of its services, and adhering to set prices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Spreading positive and civilized behaviors for using public transportation. •Educating drivers/citizens about information about rights and duties in the field of transportation. •Spreading a culture of protecting the environment from air pollution, emissions and climate change. 	Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Development
Investment And financing	1-8-9-14-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Publish and make all information available to encourage local investment and small and medium enterprises and provide technical support and studies required for the local and global market. •Introducing financing mechanisms and investment opportunities in rural and desert areas. 	Ministry of Investment, agency of Small Projects Medium, Ministry of Local Development, banks
Environmental disasters and climate change	1-3-11-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Educating the community on how to reduce and adapt to the phenomenon of climate change. •Raising the efficiency of fragile and marginalized groups to address the effects of environmental disasters. •Dissemination of information required for each geographical area regarding the environmental risks it is exposed to and how to deal with it. 	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education National councils Specialized
Waste	15-14-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Disseminate information and increase awareness of the importance and means of benefiting from agricultural residues. •Dissemination of technologies and mechanisms for the reuse and recycling of all kinds of waste, •Dissemination of investment information, especially for small and medium enterprises. •Micro-scale waste recycling of all kinds. •Disseminating information about the waste exchange in craft and industrial areas as opportunities for investment and efficient resource consumption. •Reducing the use of plastic and materials harmful to the environment through community initiatives. •Awareness of consumption patterns that limit the amount of waste. •Activating the community's role in managing the waste system. 	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Agriculture Projects Authority small and medium union, Industries, banks, Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Ministry of Information

Sector	International goals	Expected role	Partner
Commerce	1-2-8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modifying consumption patterns to overcome the greed of merchants and exploitation of consumers. • Directing society to use environmentally friendly products and creating awareness of their economic, social and health impacts. 	Ministry of Industry and Trade Consumer Protection Agency, Ministry of Environment
foreign trade	12-9-8-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building partnerships with associations from friendly countries to encourage the exchange of products, especially environmental and heritage products, which have competitive advantages and are worked on by women and can achieve an economic return. 	Ministry of Investment, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Export Development Agency
technology Information	7-8-9-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making important information available to society to achieve sustainable development. • Using it to promote and market applications for local sustainable development, whether in local or global markets 	. Ministry of Communications
Health	3-6-5-11-12-14-15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreading healthy and environmental habits and behaviors that work to prevent diseases. • Providing information about different diseases and how to care for patients with them to integrate with health care. • Monitoring health services and filing any violations and complaints through legitimate channels and following up on complaints. • Educating women about important information to take care of their health and their children and to raise a generation that enjoys good health 	. Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Education, Specialized National Councils, Ministry of Information
Education	1-4-5-8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing illiteracy rates, especially in rural areas and among women. • Reducing dropout rates in education- • Providing volunteer efforts to assist poor families in bearing the burden of educating their children. • Creating educational activities complementary to the education message through local applications 	. Ministry of Education, Adult Education Authority, Specialized National Councils for Women and Childhood, Ministry of Solidarity Social
Labor and Employment	1-8-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - • Providing information about the labor market and coordinating with the private sector. • Providing advisory and technical services for small and micro projects that achieve sustainable development goals. • Networking between owners of professions and 	. Ministry of Manpower, Projects Authority Small and medium sized, Federation of Industries, Federation

		between them and complementary professions in order to compete with them and increase their income	of Chambers, trade unions
Social solidarity	Goal 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and increase the capacity of fragile and marginalized classes to address economic, environmental and societal risks. • Achieving equality and equal opportunities through community awareness and providing positive discrimination for the benefit of the most vulnerable groups. • Work to combat societal ills that cause a delay in progress towards achieving sustainable development, such as weak teamwork, corruption and nepotism • Racism and acceptance of other opinions, through specialized programs and activities. • Reducing the phenomena of social class separation and the shrinkage of the middle class through activities that bring the social classes closer together to spread community peace 	. Ministry of Solidarity Social, councils National Specialized Women, Childhood and Disability, Ministry Media, Ministry of Culture, corporate social responsibility
Culture	4	<p>Spreading the principles and characteristics of the Egyptian culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging reading and knowledge, especially since childhood, to create a generation aware of the issues of its society. • Interest in spreading culture in all governorates, rural and Bedouin areas • Organizing competitions and activities that would raise the value of the Arabic language and cultural and artistic programs that enhance belonging to the Egyptian identity. • Organizing visits to cultural heritage to create community awareness of its protection. • Exploiting attractive means and information technology to spread cultural values 	Ministry of Culture
Water Resources	2-6-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rationalization and efficiency of use of water resources in all sectors. • Awareness about stopping encroachments and protecting waterways from pollution. • Disseminating low-cost local technologies and alternatives that achieve efficiency and rationalization of water resource consumption 	. Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Environment, research centres
Renewable energy	12-11-9-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating the community about the mechanisms of rationalization and efficiency of energy consumption 	. Ministry of Electricity and Energy, Ministry

		<p>in all sectors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Disseminating renewable energy technologies appropriate to different scales •Geographic. •Capacity building for technical workers to maintain and operate renewable energy technologies •Awareness of mechanisms to stimulate and finance the transition to renewable energy. • Disseminating information and studies for small and medium projects in the field of renewable energy 	<p>of Environment, universities, research centers, unions</p>
Land use	13-15-11-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Stop encroachments on agricultural lands through community awareness. • Awareness about protecting soil from various types of pollutants. 	<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, research centres</p>
Biodiversity	12-15-14-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Raising awareness of the importance of preserving biological diversity, especially in food security. •Disseminating information about economic activities that depend on the sustainable use of natural resources. •Connecting children, adolescents and youth to the environment surrounding them and their role in protecting it through educational activities. •Raising awareness of the importance of natural capital in Egypt and in every geographical area. Publishing associations to protect plants and animals, especially those threatened with extinction, 	<p>Ministry of Environment, universities, Research centres, Ministry of Education</p>
coastal and marine areas	15-14-13-12-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Raise awareness of the importance of the coastal and marine environment and how to preserve it. •Awareness of positive practices and behaviors in economic activities. •And recreational activities practiced in coastal and marine areas. •Forming volunteers to protect the beaches from various societal groups 	<p>, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Tourism, local development</p>

Conclusion

1- The relationship between the characteristics of civil society and the connection to sustainable development goals..... Referring to(Table 3)

Table (3)

Characteristics of civil society	Linkage to sustainable development goals
Terms and characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational pluralism 	A point of convergence. Civil society is homogeneous groups with common ideological, professional, or religious ties in the form of arranged groups that facilitate their contribution to development on a regular basis in specific development sectors.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources 	A complementary source of cooperation between the government and civil society
Moral and ethical conditions and characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence 	The limits of authority intervention provide a wider space and freedom for civil society movement and activity, and provide mechanisms that complement government routine
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of clear and fixed limits on the state's authorities in its relationship with society 	A social communications network that limits state bureaucracy, capable of fulfilling society's aspirations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the existing law and order 	The existence of a state capable of imposing rules, which leads to regularizing the relationship between development parties and achieving development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and competition through peaceful means 	Complementary to the government within the limits of peaceful tools and channels
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging and citizenship 	Catalyst for development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An environment conducive to accepting ideas and patterns that serve the purposes of development 	. An environment conducive to accepting ideas and patterns that serve the purposes of development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • . An environment conducive to accepting development curricula and systems 	. An environment conducive to accepting development curricula and systems

2-Ngos can make a rule in sustainable development policies in practical

This is because its functions are linked to the roles it plays to support administrative reform policies with popular participation to achieve sustainable development policies. Referring to ... [\(Table 1+figure 1\)](#)

3-There are supportive roles for civil society with all development partners in the government sector.

Referring to ...[\(Table 3\)](#)....

4- Civil society can work on sustainable development goals. (Referring to ...Table 2+Firist point)

5- There is a need for institutional reform of civil society organizations

Referring to... [\(second point\)](#)...

Table (4)

<i>Characteristics of civil society</i>	<i>Related challenges</i>
Terms and characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational pluralism 	Heterogeneity of civil society action plans and the political, social and economic frameworks within which it operates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources 	Weak self-financing for some civil society institutions based on service or micro-projects that contribute to helping institutions implement real projects on the ground.
Moral and ethical conditions and characteristics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence 	he regulating law does not clarify the role of civil society as a complementary and guiding partner to governments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The presence of clear and fixed limits on the state's authorities in its relationship with society 	Absence of coordination and integration mechanisms between development partners (government / civil society / private sector / funders) Distribution of specific roles among partners within the framework of sustainable development to achieve the targeted development impact
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Respect the existing law and order 	Lack of legislation regulating economic activities, whether informal or within associations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Change and competition through peaceful means 	Failure to identify areas of cooperation with ministries and local administrations for cooperation between themselves and civil society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sense of belonging and citizenship 	Crisis of trust between citizens, government and civil society
Accept ideological pluralism	The concept of a culture of volunteer work and local community participation has diminished in most areas of social work, especially development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy within civil society. 	Civil society institutions need to build the capabilities of those in charge of them

4- here has become a vision in ministries and government agencies towards the role of civil society, and the vision for integration into development processes may foretell cooperation between the government and civil society in Egypt in the coming period.

The government and civil society consulted to develop a new vision and message for civil society in line with the policies and vision of sustainable development

) Referring to(Table 2+second point....

5- There are clear ideas and data that help scientific research and policy monitoring on the subject of civil society and its role in achieving sustainable development in Egypt.

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