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girls having major responsibilities for the care work that is essential to human survival. At the same time, migration has often been a part of economic subsistence, engaging entire families and communities. Climate change, deforestation and land and water degradation and pollution push people to migrate, even as it becomes riskier and more fraught with threats and fear of violence. During the present time of multiple and interlocked crises, the pandemic of violence

countries from the low road to the high road to sustainable development. The low road is one created by policies of enforced austerity, deregulation, and the undermining of human rights. The high road is one that protects and promotes human rights and human development for all to catalyze national socio-economic and structural transformation. **This is the high road that LDCs need, want, and deserve.**

Thank you,

I am submitting the full statement of the Civil Society Forum in writing for inclusion in the conference proceedings.

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have a seat at the negotiating table, with the ultimate objective to create fair tax rules and ensure tax transparency for all countries.

failed LDCs. It is not able to organize timely and fair debt restructurings. The CSOs promote the **establishment of a multilateral legal framework under the auspices of the UN that would comprehensively address unsustainable and illegitimate debt, including through extensive debt cancellation**: Current ad-hoc international initiatives to address the debt resolution are insufficient and existing debt sustainability assessments inadequate, as they disregard human rights, gender equality or climate investment needs. The United Nations, with the core mandate to address critical global issues, and the fact that it is neither debtor nor creditor itself, is the only inclusive multilateral and democratic space that has the legitimacy and competence to discuss and agree a multilateral legal framework to prevent and address sovereign debt crises;

The CSOs support a **UN Tax Convention to comprehensively address tax havens, tax abuse by multinational corporations and other illicit financial flows**: Following the approval by essential to urgently begin intergovernmental negotiations to strengthen inclusive and effective tax cooperation at the United Nations. Unless the failures of the international tax system are urgently addressed, countries around the world will continue to lose billions of public revenue dollars. This will increase the already unsustainable debt levels, worsen income and wealth ies to respond to the crisis, while also decreasing the public revenue base of developing countries.

Finally, CSOs demand **the implementation of the official development assistance (ODA) commitments to fulfil and exceed the 0.7% target for ODA in the form of unconditional grants**. As the ambitions of Agenda 2030 are further away, it is vital to make sure that the long-standing commitments to delivering international development assistance, including ensuring quality and effectiveness, are realized and to secure commitments to make up for more than 50 years of broken commitments, in addition to future targets for ODA flows.

Food Systems & Agroecology

LDCs have enormous natural resource wealth. In contrast to high-tech industrialized agriculture that depends on imported inputs and fossil fuels to build monocrop production systems, agroecology offers a science-based, holistic, and locally owned approach to the structural transformation of farming and food systems outlined in the Doha Plan of Action for LDCs

This is the main message emerging from a panel that discussed the challenges that face LDC agriculture, the promise of agroecology, and the importance of investing in agroecological

farmer seed systems, national experiences of agroecology, and the international shocks that undermine food system resilience.

from potential to prosperity by investing in people. They want to see this public investment include supporting the capacity of rural communities to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty. Where most governments and private sector focus on the lacks that LDCs have somehow to fill, CSOs promoting agroecology see LDCs as having wealth that needs cultivating, including in knowledge and natural resources. The panel emphasized the importance of protecting that wealth and promoting resilient communities of small-scale farmers, pastoralists, fisher folks, consumer groups, territorial markets and agri-food related small and medium enterprises.

There is compelling evidence that through techniques such as agroforestry, green manures, vermi-composting, cover crops, minimum tillage and other regenerative techniques, agroecology improves the carbon content of soils, dramatically increases water holding capacity of the soil and resistance to drought and tempers the effect of high temperatures. Inter-cropping techniques reduce insect damage. Increases in the production, processing and consumption of diverse locally produced food fosters nutritious diets and reverses the erosion of food cultures

infectious diseases, including COVID-19 and overcomes micronutrient deficiencies. Moreover, -term soil health than reliance on synthetic fertilizers. Public procurement programs are another important tool to create markets for smallholders practicing agroecology while supporting school feeding and nutrition initiatives.

CSO participants expressed their concern about the proposed significant increase of African land under industrial agriculture. Wherever large-scale land acquisitions occur, civil society bears witness to the failure to gain community consent, failure to compensate, forced evictions

deforestation, loss of biodiversity, and land degradation, all leading to starvation, hunger and increased malnutrition.

The CSOs denounced top-down, Public-Private Partnerships as an approach to agricultural

This plenary addressed these realities and highlighted what can be done through fairer policies, financing, laws, and institutions. Addressing unequal burden of care work is the responsibility of LDC states, developed states, IFIs, donor organizations and corporations. These challenges have to be addressed at multiple levels:

- * Accountability for human rights commitments can be effectively advanced through the work of Treaty Bodies, UPRs and Special Procedures.

rights. They should catalyze positive changes for informal and care workers by supporting fair wages, decent working conditions and an enabling environment for SMEs to create jobs.

- * Intra and inter-regional migration of workers can be a win-win strategy for both sending and receiving countries provided the workers involved are covered by legal protection, decent work conditions, including adequate social protection, freedom from violence, and rights to health and education.

- * Governments must invest long term in refugee integration, beyond daily survival to social protection and decent work.

- * Policies towards the private corporate sector should move from promoting corporate social responsibility as charity to corporate social accountability through legally binding regulatory reforms e.g. contractual work with parental leave, providing living wage, payment of social security, care facilities.

- * Unpaid care work, mostly done by women and girls, must be reduced and redistributed by governments, as well as recognized in constitutions and laws.

- * Effective infrastructure for care services can be built through networks that link and coordinate across the different care services, as well as connecting care services with the rest of the economy.

Building an rights for all workers, especially for women and girls, as well as ratcheting LDCs and LMICs generally from the low road to the high road to development. The low road is one created by policies of enforced austerity, deregulation, and disintegration of workers human rights. This road is one in which too many countries are currently mired. The high road is one that protects and promotes human rights and human development for all, and thereby creates high quality workforces that can catalyze national socio-economic and structural transformation. This is the high road that LDCs need, want, and deserve.

Planetary Health & Peoples' Health

solutions needed. Participants urged that the paradigm shift need also recognizes that addressing these issues in isolation is a luxury at best and a failed approach. The CS Forum called for a profound shift and a centring of the public sphere and public interest and a rebuilding of internationalism, solidarity and co-operation.

Whilst economies of the global North are discussing plans to transition their economies, those plans are focused only on the material inputs and fail to ensure that the transition is both just and leaves no one behind. The Forum commends the various approaches being developed across the global South that recognize the knowledge of peoples in the Post Extractive Futures and Eco Social Pact in Latin America, the feminist Green New Deal in Africa, Just Transition

climate justice through a fair share lens, tackling inequality, respecting planetary limits and recognizing that addressing current unjust economic systems requires transfers of grant based finance and technology. Doing so is neither charity but must be part of a wider reparations' framework that seeks to repay the harm done by failed policies imposed by the global North as well as a commitment to do no further harm.

CSO commitment

1. The foundation of all policies, including realizing the DPoA is CBDR and principles of equity and justice.

2. A coherent and interconnected framework to deliver the DPoA that aligns all other multilateral institutions and policies behind the goal that everyone has the right to live with dignity and in harmony with the planet.

3. The centrality of tackling inequality, poverty is key to addressing the climate and ecosystems crisis, central to which is universal public services.

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Algorithmic management is at the root of labour rights violations in digital value chains

Automated welfare systems, often managed through PPPs, have technicized state-citizen

The weaponization of social media for political polarization and propaganda warfare in the poorest countries by powerful nations and digital analytics firms has destroyed the fabric of local democracy.

Incessant data collection and unethical profiling by cross-border data businesses reflect new incursions on human rights in the digital order.

The regulatory power of LDCs is often curtailed in the digital economy. Trade agreements that force LDCs to agree to free data flows, tax evasion by digital companies and the moratorium on customs duties for e-transmissions are trade perpetuate structural injustices of/in the digital order.

The call for a digital transition should recognize that the current techno-social paradigm has failed the foundational tenets of equity and LDCs are being left behind.[1]

Over half of the LDC population still have no access to electricity. Affordability and accessibility of devices is meaningless without contextual innovation that catalyses virtuous cycles of local productivity and wellbeing on the one hand and technological diffusion and use on the other; to put it differently, a generative, decentralized and locally controlled platform economy that supplants the dominant model based on the enclosure of data and data-based intelligence.

Structural transformation hinges on both human and techno-institutional capabilities. Digital infrastructure acquires strategic significance only when tied to an economic policy framework that centres the role of infrastructure in enabling and supporting human capabilities that build adaptive capacity and improve human well-being. Techno-institutional and human capabilities are two sides of the development coin.

Today, a handful of corporate platforms with the essential infrastructure of interconnection are transforming social, economic, political activities. Countering the systemic deskilling, erasure of contextual knowledge and marginalization of local capital formation in the modus operandi of tech platforms require increased investment.

Closing the technology divide without lea

ecosystems so that value generated from frontier data and AI technologies is ploughed back into the local economy.

As a counter to the existing exploitative, monopolistic, and data-extractivist platforms leading to a *“race to the bottom”* for workers public platform infrastructures that promote collectivist and cooperativist enterprises are critical. Such infrastructures can galvanize sustainable production and equitable redistribution in the local economy.

At the international level, there needs to be an effective governance framework for holding transnational digital corporations accountable. This requires the reform of global taxation, trade, and IP regimes, as well as effective enforcement of the human rights obligations of business enterprises. An international data order based on sovereign equality of all countries and peoples for the realization of human rights in the digital age, is needed, including a new regime of labour rights that specifically accords protection to workers in the digital economy.

Commitment to Follow-up

Civil society has demonstrated its commitment to working with the multilateral system in addressing the fundamental challenges facing us all, not least citizens and residents of LDCs. It is now more vibrant than it has ever been with the presence at this conference of civil society representation from most LDCs, as well as other developing countries and partner countries.

Many civil society organizations participating in the Forum are rooted in local communities and derive strength and credibility from the diverse interests represented. Since many of the external factors, its civil society actors working nationally recognize the need for collaboration with actors from othe