C4UN-GGIN
OUR COMMON AGENDA
SUMMARY OF KEY ELEMENTS

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The Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN) provides an open forum for civil society, member states and the United Nations to promote the renewal, innovation, and strengthening of the United Nations system. We support and initiate partnerships, activities, campaigns, information-gathering and sharing, progressive ideas, leadership, and advocacy that advance action on the UN75 Political Declaration and the UN75 People’s Declaration & GlobalPlan for Action.

The Global Governance Innovation Network (GGIN) brings world-class scholarship together with international policy-making to address fundamental global governance challenges, threats, and opportunities. Research focuses on the development of institutional, policy, legal, normative, and operational improvements in the global governance architecture. The Global Governance Innovation Network is led by a consortium consisting of the Stimson Center, the Academic Council on the United Nations System (ACUNS), Plataforma CIPÓ, and Leiden University.

This report serves as a background document to summarise the Our Common Agenda (OCA) report and facilitate discussions on advocacy efforts on the Road to OCA-recommended summits in 2023 & 2025.
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On 21 September 2020, at the 75th general assembly session of the United Nations, UN member states issued a “Declaration on the Commemoration of the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the United Nations”. This document identified twelve key priorities for the next 25 years as the UN heads towards its centenary, with a commitment to “work together with partners to strengthen coordination and global governance for the common future of present and coming generations.” Crucially, member states requested the Secretary General to “report back before the end of the seventy-fifth session of the General Assembly with recommendations to advance our common agenda and to respond to current and future challenges” (ibid).

Following from the UN75 Political Declaration, several global consultative processes took place including the ‘We the Peoples’ consultations led by the Igarapé Institute and several Coalition partners, and on 10th September 2021, the Secretary General released the “Our Common Agenda” (OCA) report. Following the report, the General Assembly passed a procedural resolution adopting the report for further consideration on 15 November 2021.

It is worth noting from the outset that, whilst the OCA report is a bold attempt at “turbocharging” the 2030 Agenda and re-calibrating the course of the UN, it offers several recommendations and ideas but only at the level of basic principles. As such, the OCA report provides seeds of thought for further elaboration by the global community, constituting member states, inter-governmental organisations, and crucially, civil society. To this end, C4UN and GGIN hope to provide forums for debate and discussion over the best ways to take forward the OCA report, and the context and ideas that it sets forth, as a vehicle of change for the years to come.
The purpose of this brief paper is twofold. Firstly, it aims to summarise the key points and priorities across the OCA report, drilling down and highlighting core material from the report. Secondly, this paper serves to frame discussions for the Road to 2023 & 2025, i.e. leading up to the proposed Summit of the Future and World Social Summit, respectively. Such discussions include, for instance, the Global Governance Innovation Networks (GGIN)’s Global Policy Dialogue and e-consultations, the Academic Council on the UN System’s Annual Meeting, the C4UN Experts Roundtable on the OCA report and advocacy priorities, the C4UN OCA Survey, the Global People’s Forum, and Regional Consultations on the OCA report. This summary also lists a library of resources from partner organisations and experts that synthesise, debate and analyse the OCA report (see section 5).

This summary document proceeds in two parts. Part I summarises and contextualises the main pillars of the OCA report and the key high-level tracks and summits leading from the OCA report as proposed by the report. It then moves on to lay out the debate surrounding the understanding of multilateralism as “networked, inclusive and effective”, especially as it pertains to the opportunity to engage civil society and other stakeholders. Part II provides the initial contours for discussion at C4UN’s 30 November 2021 roundtable, as well as forthcoming GGIN Global Policy Dialogue now planned for 1-2 March 2022, and it provides a ‘one-stop-shop’ for key information and resources that allow one to digest the OCA report within the context of the current global geopolitical climate.

The Our Common Agenda report was released and written with patent awareness that we are at an “inflection point in history”. With the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate crisis and the global rise in skepticism of multilateral institutions, the fundamental idea behind this report is that the international community faces a fundamental choice: a global ‘breakdown’ or ‘breakthrough’.

The OCA report is an attempt to achieve a more inclusive, networked, and effective UN, leveraging extensive consultations including the We the Peoples e-dialogues. How effective this effort is, and the avenues it provides civil society and other stakeholders to accelerate the 2030 Agenda and other advocacy priorities, are the topics of discussion and corresponding actions that C4UN and GGIN hope to encourage in the run-up to the proposed Summit of the Future in 2023 and World Social Summit in 2025.

Across the OCA report, six key areas of action are identified:

i. now is the time to re-embrace global solidarity.

ii. now is the time to renew the social contract between governments and their people and within societies.

iii. now is the time to end the “infodemic” plaguing our world.

iv. now is the time to correct a glaring blind spot in how we measure economic prosperity and progress.

v. now is the time to think for the long-term, to deliver more for young people and succeeding generations and to be better prepared for the challenges ahead

vi. now is the time for a stronger, more networked and inclusive multilateral system, anchored within the United Nations.

First, the report addresses global solidarity in the context of recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic and global vaccination access, as well as “the triple crisis of climate disruption, biodiversity loss and pollution destroying our planet.” It is worth noting that this is fairly specific, and so in one sense, the OCA provides concrete priorities moving forward. However, it does not, for example, address environmental issues, such as deforestation, that may be of higher concern to certain regions.
Second, the renewed social contract aims to “rebuild trust and embrace a comprehensive vision of human rights.” Across the report, recommendations feeding into this point aim to be as results-oriented as possible, with the Secretary-General aiming to identify clear metrics of success including “active and equal participation of women and girls”, “updated governance arrangements to deliver better public goods and usher in a new era of universal social protection, health coverage, education, skills, decent work and housing, as well as universal access to the Internet by 2030 as a basic human right.” Additionally, he calls for Member States to host consultations with citizens to provide input into implementing these suggested policies. This point interacts with the call for a more inclusive multilateralism, and it is worth considering what this might look like in practice. For a slightly longer discussion of networked and inclusive multilateralism and mandates, please see section 4.

Third, the report refers to the ‘infodemic’ both (1) in the sense of misinformation and the urgent need for “a global code of conduct that promotes integrity in public information,” and (2) on a need to have science and facts at the forefront of policies and decision making.

Fourth, the OCA questions the over-reliance on using GDP as a measure of economic prosperity. The crux of the issue this recommendation aims to deal with is an age-old debate in development economics: Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is too limited in measuring human progress as a strictly financial measure. GDP calculates the growth and health of an economy based on income or business activity only. This masks and siloes the negative externalities that such economic activity has on the people and planet. The Secretary-General calls on member states to consider alternative measures of well-being that prioritize sustainability.

Fifth, on long-term delivery and preparedness, OCA analysis and recommendations address two groups: young people and future generations. On youth, the report focuses on empowerment with skills, employment, education and representation within the UN. On future generations, there is an emphasis both on strategic foresight, early warning and managing global commons and public goods, as well as mainstreaming representation of future generations in the policy discussions of today.
Sixth, within this fairly broad umbrella, the OCA report proposes “a new agenda for peace, multi-stakeholder dialogues on outer space and a Global Digital Compact, as well as a Biennial Summit between the members of the Group of 20 and of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the heads of the international financial institutions.” Whilst the OCA does not propose reform of the principal organs of the UN, it proposes a new way to utilise these bodies in support of multilateral action.

Whilst many of the recommendations across these six points do not go into considerable detail, and there may certainly be a case made to call for some prioritization among the recommendations of the report, the OCA’s comprehensive set of recommendations do provide seeds for discussion, debate and potentially constructive advocacy in the years ahead.

These areas of action are presented across four foundational pillars of the report: We the peoples: a renewed social contract anchored in human rights; Succeeding generations: shaping the future; Nations large and small: a new global deal to deliver global public goods and address major risks; Purposes and principles: adapting the United Nations to a new era.

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5. ibid.
7. ibid.
8. ibid.
9. ibid.
2.1 WE THE PEOPLES: a renewed social contract anchored in human rights

Much of our global unease is rooted in persistent poverty, hunger, lack of access to health care, education and income security, growing inequalities and injustices as well as misinformation and lack of confidence in institutions. Key recommendations include:

- Tackling the “infodemic” of misinformation plaguing our world by ending the ‘war on science’ and introducing a **global code of conduct** that promotes integrity in public information.
- Addressing tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance, money-laundering and illicit financial flows, through a new **joint structure on financial integrity** that would include “international financial institutions, OECD, financial centres and expert civil society organizations”.
- Reinvigorating our thinking around **human rights**, including our online lives. The OCA is linked to the S-G’s earlier **Call to Action on Human Rights**. The 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration (2023) offers an opportunity to reinforce the centrality of human rights.
- Progress toward universal social protection coverage, including universal health care, concretized at a **World Social Summit in 2025**.
- Eradicating violence against **women and girls** and ensuring their full and equal participation, including in emergency response plans and backed by a global campaign to eliminate damaging social norms.
- Correcting blind spots in how we measure **progress and prosperity** by introducing measures that complement the gross national product (GDP), and help ensure profits do not come at the expense of people and planet.

2.2 SUCCEEDING GENERATIONS: shaping the future

A focus on the future, through a deepening of solidarity with the world’s young people and future generations. Those that inherit the consequences of the decisions we take today are barely represented in decision-making which is heavily weighted towards the short term. Key proposals include:

- Transformative measures on education, skills training and lifelong learning, including a **Transforming Education Summit** in 2022.
- A **Futures Lab** to take full advantage of our unprecedented capacity to predict and model the impact of policy decisions over time.
- The appointment of a **Special Envoy for Future Generations** to serve as a voice for the 10.9 billion people expected to be born this century, as well as an upgraded UN Youth Office.
- The **repurposing of the Trusteeship Council** to make it a deliberative body on behalf of succeeding generations. As such, it could issue advice on “long-term governance of the global commons, delivery of global public goods and managing global public risks.”
- A **Declaration on Future Generations**
2.3 NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL: a new global deal to deliver global public goods and address major risks

Urgent action to protect and deliver global commons - high seas, the atmosphere, Antarctica and outer space - and global public goods – such as peace, economic security, and global health. To achieve this, we need a multilateralism that is more networked, inclusive and effective. Key recommendations include:

- Immediate steps for a **global vaccination plan for COVID-19** and better integration of the global financial system with other decision-making processes through a Biennial Summit between the G20, ECOSOC, the Secretary-General and heads of international financial institutions.
- Better preparedness for future global shocks through an **Emergency Platform** that would be triggered automatically in response to large-scale crises.
- A **Summit of the Future** to forge a new consensus on the most critical global concerns that the international system must protect and deliver— including peace, climate action beyond 2030, the digital commons and outer space.
- A **High-level Advisory Board**, led by former heads of State/Government, to inform the Summit of the Future and advance governance proposals in the areas of greatest concern.

2.4 PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES: adapting the United Nations to a new era

An upgraded UN that is fit for a new era – one that can offer more relevant, systemwide, multilateral and multi-stakeholder solutions to the challenges of the 21st century. The transformation will be driven by data, innovation, strategic foresight, predictive analysis and behavioural science. Key proposals include:

- Strengthening the UN as a **source of reliable data and evidence**.
- Deepening **engagement** with local and regional governments, civil society, parliaments and the private sector. An Advisory Body of local and regional governments is proposed. While a dedicated high-level Civil Society Envoy was not recommended, the S-G called on all UN entities to “establish a dedicated focal point for civil society.”
3. HIGH-LEVEL TRACKS & SUMMITS

The Transforming Education Summit, scheduled for 2022, will focus on SDG 4, quality education, within the context of recovery from the global pandemic.

Following this first summit, based on output from the High-level Advisory Board, the OCA report recommends hosting a high-level, multi-stakeholder “Summit of the Future” in 2023 to “advance ideas for governance arrangements in the areas of international concern mentioned in this report, and potentially others, where governance arrangements are nascent or require updating”. During this summit, seven high-level tracks are proposed for discussion:

a) Advancing governance for global public goods and other areas, as appropriate, in the light of the findings of the Advisory Board;

b) Anticipating sustainable development and climate action beyond 2030;

c) Peace and security, for the new agenda for peace;

d) Digital technology, for the Global Digital Compact;

e) Outer space, to seek agreement on the sustainable and peaceful use of outer space, move towards a global regime to coordinate space traffic and agree on principles for the future governance of outer space activities;

f) Major risks and agreement on an Emergency Platform;

g) Succeeding generations, for possible agreement on a Declaration on Future Generations.

This summit has the potential to serve as a key node of global dialogue and could illuminate the extent to which the OCA report’s recommendation have been picked up amongst Member States, civil society, and across agencies, policies and regions. As such, there is potentially room to shape the interpretation, prioritisation, and implementation of recommendations in the OCA report, as well as introduce new proposals, in the run up to the proposed September 2023 Summit.

A World Social Summit is called for, to take place in 2025. Its focus will include taking stock of, and deliberating upon social protection systems that feed into the 2030 Agenda - at which point we will have five years left for the attainment of the SDGs. An outcome from this Summit would update the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development.

4. REDEFINING MULTILATERALISM

The OCA report identifies the following parameters for networked, inclusive, and effective multilateralism respectively.
Several potential avenues of enquiry arise here including what global governance looks like in a world of networked multilateralism, but also what this may mean for mandates across the UN system.

The UN procedural resolution requests the Secretary-General to engage in broad and inclusive consultations on his proposals for follow-up action, while calling upon the President of the General Assembly to initiate a process of follow-up to enable all member states to begin inclusive intergovernmental consideration of the various proposals and options contained in the report that includes all relevant partners.

5. RESOURCE LIBRARY

Please find key background readings on the OCA report and work done by GGIN and the Coalition so far:

- UN75 Political Declaration (21 September 2020)
- UN OCA Report (5 August 2021)
- UN OCA Report Summary (n.d.)
- Procedural Resolution on OCA (15 November 2021)
- Beyond UN75: A Roadmap for Inclusive, Networked, and Effective Global Governance (June 2021)
- C4UN Regional Consultations Report (June 2021)
- A New Vision for Global Cooperation (October 2021)
- UNA-UK UN Briefing on OCA (10 September 2021)

Additionally, please find below categories of resources that summarise, contextualise, or analyse the OCA report:

14. For a thorough analysis of the implications of this network-based definition, see this report by Coalition partner, the Foundation for Global Governance and Sustainability (FOGGS)
SUMMARIES

09/01/21 Accelerating Inclusive Global Cooperation: Summary of the We the Peoples Digital Consultation. Report by Igarapé Institute

10/24/21 Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Our Common Agenda: a roadmap for the future by Volker Turk, ASC for Strategic Coordination
https://www.kas.de/en/web/newyork/un-agora-blog/detail/-/content/common-agenda

09/10/21 UNA-UK: Our Briefing: Our Common Agenda
https://una.org.uk/news/un-briefing-our-common-agenda
09/10/21 UNEP: Our Common Agenda: Report of the Secretary-General

09/10/21 SG: Humanity faces a stark and urgent choice: breakdown or breakthrough

09/14/21 Pathfinders: Our Common Agenda: A Quick Scan
https://cic.nyu.edu/publications/our-common-agenda-quick-scan
https://medium.com/sdg16plus/our-common-agenda-a-quick-scan-f29c1afc45aa

06/21 C4UNWN: Fulfilling the UN75 Declaration’s Promise: An Expert Series’ Synthesis of Major Insights and Recommendations
09/07/21 IISD: Building a Coalition for the UN We Need  by Maria Fernanda Espinosa and Daniel Perell, C4UN Co-Chairs
http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/building-a-coalition-for-the-un-we-need/

09/13/21 PassBlue: UN’s Guterres Proposes a 2023 Summit of the Future in ‘Our Common Agenda’ Report by Richard Ponzio and Joris Larik

09/13/21 ISSD: To Handle Threats, Global Cooperation Needs More Inclusion by Giovanna Kuele and Ilona Szabo
http://sdg.iisd.org/commentary/guest-articles/to-handle-threats-global-cooperation-needs-more-inclusion/

09/13/21 Democracy Without Borders: Groups say inclusive UN remains on the agenda after UN chief’s report
https://www.democracywithoutborders.org/20784/groups-say-inclusive-un-remains-on-the-agenda-after-un-chiefs-report/

10/26/21 FOGGS: An appraisal of the global governance proposals in the UN Secretary-General’s "Our Common Agenda" report by FOGGS

10/21/21: Our Common Agenda and the Road to 2023  by Madeleine Albright & Ibrahim Gambari

10/22/21: A New Vision for Global Cooperation by Maria Fernanda Espinosa & Danilo Turk
09/22/21 IPS: From “We the Peoples” to “Our Common Agenda”, the United Nations is a Work in Progress by Mandeep Tiwana, CIVICUS
https://www.ipsnews.net/2021/09/peoples-common-agenda-united-nations-work-progress/

09/15/21 ITUC welcomes UN Secretary-General’s report “Our Common Agenda”
https://www.ituc-csi.org/ituc-welcomes-common-agenda

09/16/21 Girl Scouts: Global Youth Mobilization Welcomes UN Secretary General’s ‘Our Common Agenda’ Report

03/04/21 Stimson: European Perspectives on Taking Forward the UN75 Declaration: From Reflection to Innovation & Action

06/17/21 Stimson: Middle Eastern Perspectives on Taking Forward the UN75 Declaration: From Reflection to Innovation & Action

11/10/21 UN75 Leaders: Joint Statement Reinforcing Multilateralism together building on the United Nations 75th Anniversary Declaration

N.d We The Peoples: Call for Inclusive Global Governance
https://www.wethepeoples.org

05/15/20 C4UNWN: UN75 People’s Declaration & Plan for Global Action
09/10/21 Global Policy: Our Common Agenda – Governing the Future? by Thomas Hale
https://www.globalpolicyjournal.com/blog/10/09/2021/our-common-agenda-governing-future

9/11/21 AP News: UN chief: World is at ‘pivotal moment’ and must avert crises by Edith Lederer

09/13/21 IISD: Secretary-General Unveils Vision for Future-Oriented UN

09/14/21 UNF: Breakdown or Breakthrough? The high stakes in Our Common Agenda by Elizabeth Cousens
https://unfoundation.org/blog/post/breakdown-or-breakthrough-the-high-stakes-in-our-common-agenda/

10/12/21 PassBlue: From the UN75 Declaration to ‘Our Common Agenda’: Perfecting a World Where No One Is Left Behind by Alya Ahmed Saif Al-Thani and Anna Karin Enestrom
https://www.passblue.com/2021/10/12/from-the-un75-declaration-to-our-common-agenda-perfecting-a-world-where-no-one-is-left-behind/

09/22/21 Accord: UNSG launches Our Common Agenda Report ‘Multilateralism with teeth is required’ by Paidamwoyo Mudzimuirema

10/26/21 ITU News: Digital cooperation is key to Our Common Agenda
https://www.itu.int/en/myitu/News/2021/10/26/08/51/Digital-cooperation-key-Our-Common-Agenda-UN-Day
06/23/21 Project Syndicate: Building an Inclusive, Networked UN by Maria Fernanda Espinosa and Danilo Turk

06/21/21 PassBlue: Making the UN more relevant is within our reach by Richard Ponzio and Cristina Petcu
https://www.passblue.com/2021/06/21/making-the-un-more-relevant-in-the-next-25-years-is-within-our-reach/
6. LIST OF THE OCA RECOMMENDATIONS

Relevant paragraph numbers from the OCA report are listed in brackets

1. Renewed social contract anchored in human rights (#19)
2. New era for universal social protection, including health care and basic income security, reaching the 4 billion unprotected (#27, 28)
3. Reinforce adequate housing, education and lifelong learning and decent work (#29)
4. Digital inclusivity (#49)
5. World Social Summit in 2025 (#30)
6. Identify complementary measures to GDP (#38)
7. Leaders meeting ahead of the global stocktaking in 2023 (#82)
8. Commit to the 1.5-degree Celsius goal and net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner (#78)
9. Declarations of climate emergency and right to a healthy environment (#82, 87)
10. Package of support to developing countries (#79)
11. Measures for adaptation and resilience (#78, 79)
12. No new coal after 2021 and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies (#79)
13. Account for the environment in economic models, carbon pricing mechanisms and credible commitments by financial actors (#84, 85)
14. Post-2020 biodiversity framework (#87)
15. Transforming food systems for sustainability, nutrition and fairness (#87)
16. Action by the General Assembly on territorial threats of climate change and to prevent, protect and resolve situations of environmental displacement (#86)
17. New agenda for peace to: (#88-89)
18. Reduce strategic risks (nuclear weapons, cyberwarfare, autonomous weapons)
19. Strengthen international foresight
20. Reshape responses to all forms of violence
21. Invest in prevention and peacebuilding, including Peacebuilding Fund and Peacebuilding Commission
22. Support regional prevention
23. Put women and girls at the centre of security policy
24. Peaceful, secure and sustainable use of outer space, including through a multi-stakeholder dialogue on outer space
25. Human rights as a problem-solving measure, including by comprehensive anti-discrimination laws and promoting participation (#33)
26. Application of human rights online and to frontier issues and new technologies (#93)
27. Universal access to the Internet as a human right (#35)
28. Human rights mechanisms on a more sustainable financial footing (#129)
29. Legal identity for all, end to statelessness and protection of internally displaced persons, refugees and migrants (#36)
30. New vision for the rule of law (#23)
31. Global road map for the development and effective implementation of international law (#96)
32. Repeal of gender-discriminatory laws (#31)
33. Promote gender parity, including through quotas and special measures (#31, 32, 113)
34. Facilitate women’s economic inclusion, including investment in the care economy and support for women entrepreneurs (#31)
35. Include voices of younger women (#31)
36. Eradication of violence against women and girls, including through an emergency response plan (#31)
37. Global code of conduct that promotes integrity in public information (#26)
38. Improve people’s experiences with public institutions and basic services (#20)
39. Inclusive national listening and “envisioning the future” exercises (#21)
40. Action to tackle corruption in line with the United Nations Convention against Corruption (#23)
41. Reformed international tax system (#25)
42. Joint structure on financial integrity and tackling illicit financial flows (#25)
43. Global Digital Compact to: (#93)
44. Connect all people to the Internet, including all schools
45. Avoid Internet fragmentation
6. LIST OF THE OCA RECOMMENDATIONS CONT

46. Protect data
47. Apply human rights online
48. Introduce accountability criteria for discrimination and misleading content
49. Promote regulation of artificial intelligence
50. Digital commons as a global public good
51. High-level Advisory Board led by former Heads of State and Government on improved governance of global public goods (#102)
52. System-wide policy that puts people at the centre, taking into account age, gender and diversity (#113, 122)
53. More listening, participation and consultation (including digitally), building on the seventy-fifth anniversary declaration and Our Common Agenda (#)
54. Gender parity within the United Nations system by 2028 (#31, 32, 113)
55. Re-establish the Secretary-General’s Scientific Advisory Board (#117)
56. "Quintet of change" for United Nations 2.0, including innovation, data, strategic foresight, results orientation and behavioural science (#123)
57. Biennial Summit between the Group of 20, the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General and the heads of international financial institutions for a sustainable, inclusive and resilient global economy including to: (#73, 118, 128)
58. Support a Sustainable Development Goal investment boost, including through a last-mile alliance to reach those furthest behind
59. Provide more flexible research and development incentives
60. Resolve weaknesses in the debt architecture
61. Fairer and more resilient multilateral trading system, including a reinvigorated WTO (#74)
62. New business models (#76, 106, 120)
63. Improve the United Nations budget process (#124)
64. Annual meetings between the United Nations and all heads of regional organizations (#118, 127)
65. Stronger engagement between the United Nations system, international financial institutions and regional development banks (#118)
66. More systematic engagement with parliaments, subnational authorities and the private sector (#45, 106)
67. Civil society focal points in all United Nations entities (#121)
68. United Nations Office for Partnerships to consolidate access and inclusion, including accessibility online (#122)
69. Remove barriers to political participation and measure progress through a “youth in politics” index (#46)
70. United Nations Youth Office (#47)
71. Transforming Education Summit in 2022 (#49)
72. Recovery barometer to track career paths and labour market outcomes for youth (#51)
73. High-ambition coalition to promote green and digital-economy job creation (#51)
74. Summit of the Future in 2023 (#91, 93, 103)
75. Ensure long-term thinking, including through a United Nations Futures Lab (#56, 58, 100, 115, 123)
76. Represent succeeding generations, including through: (#1)
77. a repurposed Trusteeship Council, (#58, 102, 125, 126)
78. a Declaration on Future Generations, (#59, 103)
79. and a United Nations Special Envoy for Future Generations (#58, 115)
80. Emergency Platform to be convened in response to complex global crises (#101, 102, 103, 127)
81. Strategic Foresight and Global Risk Report by the United Nations every five years (#100)
82. On global public health: (#61, 64, 65)
83. Global vaccination plan
84. Empowered WHO
85. Stronger global health security and preparedness
86. Accelerate product development and access to health technologies in low- and middle-income countries
87. Universal health coverage and addressing determinants of health