



# Summit of the Future & UNGA79 (2024)

Report and ChildFund Alliance engagement

## I. Background: Summit of the Future and UNGA79 (2024)

### Summit of the Future (SOTF) and Action Days

On **22-23 September 2024**, the [Summit of the Future \(SOTF\)](#) was convened as a high-level event that gathered world leaders to conceive of a new international consensus on how to deliver a better present and safeguard the future. Especially in light of today's multiple crises the world over, effective global cooperation is increasingly critical to human's survival yet difficult to achieve in an atmosphere of mistrust among member states at the United Nations (UN) and with outdated decision-making and implementation structures that no longer reflect today's (geo)political, economic and social realities. It is thus that the idea of the SOTF was initially proposed in Secretary-General António Guterres' 2021 "[Our Common Agenda](#)", with a call on member states for proposals to respond more effectively to the current and future challenges facing the world today (see [here](#) what the SOTF was expected to deliver). The SOTF was labelled a once-in-a-generation opportunity to serve as a moment to mend eroded trust and demonstrate that international cooperation can effectively achieve agreed goals and tackle emerging threats and opportunities. The SOTF eventually resulted in the adoption of [three outcome documents](#): The **Pact for the Future** and two Annexes, the **Global Digital Compact** and the **Declaration on Future Generations** (more information [here](#)). Overall, the SOTF brought together over 4,000 individuals, including heads of state and government, observers, intergovernmental organizations, actors and agencies within the UN System, civil society stakeholders, academia, and the private sector.

The SOTF was preceded by the [SOTF Action Days](#) on **20-21 September**, an opportunity for broad inclusion and engagement of member states' heads of state and ministers, civil society, the private sector, academia and – most important – young people (including children). Thanks to this broader push to increase the engagement of a multitude of stakeholders and non-government actors, the **SOTF Action Days attracted more than 7,000 individuals** from across the world and representing all segments of society.

### UNGA79

The **79<sup>th</sup> session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA79)** opened on 10 September 2024. The high-level week encompassed, in addition to the SOTF and its Action Days, the following sessions:

- [General Debate](#): 24-28 September, 30 September (see recap [here](#))
- [High Level Meeting on Sea Level Rise](#): 25 September (see recap [here](#))
- [High Level Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance \(AMR\)](#): 26 September (see Political Declaration [here](#))
- [High-level Meeting on International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons](#): 26 September (see recap [here](#))

At the General Debate, 187 (of 193) countries took the floor, with roughly 113 represented by their respective Head of State or Head of Government, and 40 at ministerial level. The **gender balance was highly unequal**, with a mere 19 women (< 10%) speaking on behalf of their country. Notable words came from Meryl Streep who, in a conversation on women in Afghanistan, said that "**a squirrel has more rights than a girl in Afghanistan today**"; and the Prime Minister of Tuvalu, with his poignant remark that his island nation will "**either drown in debt or be drowned by the sea**".

Many speakers stressed that the multilateral system is broken, while conceding there is **no conceivable alternative to the UN for creating a peaceful, fair, inclusive and rules-based global system that works for current as well as future generations.**

In light of the importance of and attention given to the SOTF (in particular its three outcome documents) and the Action Days during UNGA79 – as well as the contribution of ChildFund Alliance, its child-focused agency partners, and other CSOs to various SOTF processes and activities – **this report will focus on analyzing the SOTF’s outcome, what it is expected to deliver, and what it means for children and their rights in the future.**

## II. Key Facts, Insights and Takeaways

### Summit of the Future (SOTF) 22-23 September 2024

- A comprehensive **Pact for the Future** (the “Pact”), which also includes the **Global Digital Compact** and **Declaration on Future Generations** (see all three [here](#)) was adopted by world leaders on 22 September 2024, the first day of the SOTF. Negotiations for the final outcome document came down to the last minute due to an **amendment put forward by Russia to be negotiated just before the scheduled beginning of the Summit program.** (The amendment sought to incorporate text calling for non-intervention in any issue of national sovereignty, and the primacy of intergovernmental deliberation, thus in effect downplaying the role of civil society or the private sector.) **Russia’s proposed amendment was voted down** in a motion to take no action introduced by the Republic of the Congo on behalf of the African Group by a vote of 143 in favor, 7 against, and 15 abstentions (28 member states did not cast a vote, probably because they had not received instructions from capital). **The Pact for the Future and its two Annexes were subsequently adopted by consensus.**
- The adoption of the Global Digital Compact and the Declaration of Future Generations as Annexes of the Pact was welcomed given the context of the current global population profile and the digital revolution, including the **risks it poses to children in the online space.**
- In the plenary, **over 200 high-level representatives of member states and international agencies** delivered statements over the SOTF’s two days. On day 1 of the SOTF, 11,642 people visited UNHQ. The going opinion seemed to be that the attendance of so many heads of state and government, alongside other high-level officials, signaled **some level of perceived urgency for reform to reimagine a system of global governance that works for all.**
- Against the backdrop of deepening conflicts in Ukraine, the Middle East and Sudan, among so many others, several speakers expressed **concerns that the UN Security Council is “no longer fit for purpose”.** There were **calls for its membership to be expanded to “redress the historic injustice”** to Africa and expand access for other developing regions.

- Alongside the plenary statements, the SOTF featured **four “Interactive Dialogues”** (see recordings [here](#)), focusing on:
  1. Transforming global governance and turbocharging the implementation of the 2030 Agenda;
  2. Enhancing multilateralism for international peace and security;
  3. Strengthening inclusive innovation and cooperation to bridge the digital divide; and
  4. Enhancing the global system for current and future generations.
- Representatives of civil society noted that **the language in the adopted version of the Pact for the Future was not as strong as expected**. In spite of this, there was **agreement that the Pact establishes a framework and brings together elements to accelerate progress on the SDGs as well as a focus on gaps in the implementation of human rights around the world**.
- Civil society representatives also called for the Pact to be approached in its entirety, where its value is derived from the sum of its parts, and proposed that efforts need to connect the work of civil society and governments, underscoring that **civil society still holds governments accountable**.
- Discussions among civil society groups also called for a narrative to **bring the Pact for the Future back “home” to regional, national and local levels**, and identified the pivotal role that multi-stakeholder coalitions will have in this process. On this point, civil society observers emphasized the importance of reporting back within constituencies and maintaining momentum by organizing around high-level events such as the Conferences of the Parties (COPs) to the three Rio Conventions, namely the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) – to be held later this year. (*NB: ChildFund Alliance recently obtained accredited status with the UNCCD and is awaiting a decision on accreditation with the UNFCCC.*)
- **On ensuring implementation of the Pact, participants called for greater collaboration among governments and with civil society**, with continued efforts to build on the so-called “[ImPACT Coalitions](#)” that emerged from the [2024 UN Civil Society Conference in Nairobi](#) in May. As part of its contribution to the SOTF, **ChildFund Alliance, together with other child-focused agencies and CSOs, formed an ImPACT Coalition on “Children’s Rights and Participation”** at the Nairobi Conference (see details of our side-event on pp. 5-6 and 14-15). In addition, a strong call was made for governments to tap into think-tanks and academia going forward, as well as to build strategies for targeted action towards realizing the Pact.
- In its closing, **UNGA79 President Philémon Yang**, Permanent Representative of Cameroon to the UN, heralded the **SOTF and its outcome documents as the answer to the UN Charter’s call to better respond to current and future challenges**. He furthermore urged all stakeholders to **never lose sight of those future generations “to whom we owe our best efforts to create a world that empowers all of humanity, leaving no one behind”**.
- Immediately following the SOTF, the annual [SDG Moment](#) gathered high-level participants and speakers from government, the private sector, youth organizations, and the arts to take stock of SDG implementation and offer innovative ideas for scaling up action in the final push to 2030. The discussions highlighted **inspiring examples of progress from around the world** and emphasized the role of political leadership, SDG investment, and global partnerships in achieving **three critical “just transitions”**: **Food systems transformation, the renewable energy shift, and expanded digital connectivity**.

### SOTF Action Days 20-21 September 2024

- The [Action Days](#) primarily focused on youth-led conversations (the young people attending were mostly over 18 years of age yet also included several children), actions and recommendations for the Pact for the Future and its two Annexes. The two days of discussions also provided an opportunity for the consideration of “requirements” beyond the text of the documents proposed, among others, by young people (youth and children) to **ensure monitoring, follow-up and accountability of the commitments made in the three documents**. The Action Days featured sessions that centered around three priority themes: **Digital and technology, peace and security, and sustainable development and financing**.
- The Action Days underscored the indispensable role of young people (including children) in bringing to the table informed and concrete recommendations and solutions. The Action Days’ main message was that young people’s concerns go beyond the matters outlined in **Chapter 4 of the Pact for the Future** (titled “Youth and Future Generations”) because **all areas of the document require meaningful participation of young people**, which is crucial to maintain diversity of input and perspectives in policy-making.
- The Action Days comprised numerous side-events organized both on-site and off-site, as well as online, focusing on a wide array of themes. These included, among others, the **integration of civil society participation in multilateral processes, the climate crisis, gender inequality, child rights and transforming the future of education**. Discussions also explored **options for the expansion of climate financing** and for **increased representation of developing countries in the global financial architecture**.
- The Action Days were also an opportunity to identify and build on synergies between the Summit of the Future and various multilateral processes, including the upcoming **Second World Summit for Social Development** (4-6 November 2025 in Doha, Qatar), the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Financing for Development (30 June - 3 July 2024 in Seville, Spain), **G20, ECOSOC Youth Forum** as well as the **climate conferences**.

### III. ChildFund Alliance Engagement Before and During the SOTF

#### Co-Hosting a Side-Event during the SOTF Action Days (20 September)

*See a more comprehensive summary on pp. 14-15*

On 20 September, the “ImPACT Coalition on Child Rights and Child Participation” hosted an official live and [livestreamed](#) side-event on **“Implementing the Pact for the Future: For and With Children”**. The ImPACT Coalition comprises the New York-based child focused agencies (ChildFund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children International, SOS Children’s Villages, and World Vision International) and an estimated 20 additional child-rights outfits from across the world. Formed at the UN Civil Society Conference in Nairobi in May 2024 as an advocacy group focused on ensuring the inclusion and participation of children in the run-up to and during the Summit of the Future and in its three outcome documents (Pact for the Future, Global Digital Compact annex, Declaration on Future Generations annex), the **ImPACT Coalition brought five children and youth leaders to New York to have their voices heard** at this event.

The session was co-sponsored by the Permanent Missions of Portugal and the Dominican Republic to the UN and featured as speakers **Portugal’s Deputy Permanent Representative** and the **Dominican Republic’s Vice Minister of the Presidency**. **Dr. Najat Maalla M’jid**, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children (SRSG-VAC), also delivered remarks. UNICEF, an additional co-sponsor, was represented by **Manuel Fontaine, Special Adviser on Child Rights to the Executive Director**.

The purpose of this side-event was to underscore the **critical need of ensuring that the outcomes of the Summit of the Future take into consideration the needs and rights of children**. An interactive dialogue moderated by and featuring all children highlighted the need to include in earnest children in decision-making processes at the UN regarding, among other issues, climate change, education, and physical and emotional health. Another threat to children’s wellbeing, in which ChildFund is very active, was **children’s safety in the online/digital space**. In her closing, Dr. M’jid stated that **adults need to be trained better to listen to children**. On accountability, she concluded that **merely including children in the Pact for the Future does not guarantee change on its own but requires persistent efforts at country level to drive change**.

The session allowed ChildFund Alliance and its partners to advance our joint endeavors to bring children to the UN so that they can make their voices heard on issues of importance to them.

#### **ChildFund Alliance Engagement in the Run-Up to the SOTF (December 2023 – September 2024)**

The ChildFund Alliance Secretariat was engaged in various processes that eventually led to the adoption by consensus of the SOTF’s three outcome documents: The **Pact for the Future**, the **Global Digital Compact**, and the **Declaration on Future Generations**. As early as December 2023, after the co-facilitators of the Pact for the Future (Germany and Namibia) had called for inputs from civil society to the **Pact**, the child-rights agencies with representation at the UN in New York (ChildFund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children International, SOS Children’s Villages, and World Vision International) submitted **in-depth written inputs for the preparation of the Zero-Draft of the Pact for the Future** in line with the themes of the document’s five chapters:

- I. Sustainable development and financing for development
- II. International peace and security
- III. Science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation
- IV. Youth and future generations
- V. Transforming global governance

Various elements from this first set of written inputs were used in each subsequent round of negotiations among member states to agree on the final language of the Pact. Similar recommendations from the child-rights agencies were submitted and used repeatedly for advocacy with member states and UN agencies for the negotiations of the Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations. In its joint advocacy for the inclusion of child-sensitive language in the SOTF’s outcome documents, **ChildFund Alliance and its partners could count on our close relationship with UNICEF and a number of child-friendly member states, including from the Group of Friends of Children and the SDGs** (a 71-member-state-strong advocacy group committed to mobilizing and coordinating support for children’s rights within key intergovernmental processes). Several **member states incorporated the child-rights agencies’ collective suggestions for child-sensitive language into their own recommendations** during the intergovernmental negotiations of the three

outcome documents, which **notably excluded civil society**. A concise assessment of how the outcome of these negotiations took into account children’s rights and needs is contained in the box below:

#### **How the Summit of the Future Addresses Children’s Rights and Needs**

The Summit of the Future (SOTF) aimed to forge a new global consensus on how the international community can best respond to emerging challenges and opportunities, safeguard the future, and accelerate efforts to fulfill the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To be certain, without children, there will be no future. This is why member states must do everything to fulfill their obligation under Article 12 of the United Nations [Convention on the Rights of the Child](#), which guarantees children’s right to be heard in all matters affecting them. More must and can be done to facilitate children’s meaningful participation in global decision-making processes.

The SOTF eventually resulted in the adoption of three outcome documents: The Pact for the Future, Global Digital Compact (annex), and the Declaration on Future Generations (annex). These documents constitute **a promising step in guaranteeing children’s rights. While early drafts largely omitted language on children, all final versions include strong references to children’s rights and needs**, as well as actionable steps on how to address them. This was achieved as a result of the collective efforts of child rights organizations and like-minded civil society organizations, in close collaboration with member states and UN agencies working together to ensure children’s voices were part of numerous rounds of negotiations. In general, regarding Chapter 4 on “Youth and Future Generations”, **the Pact’s evolution from the Zero-Draft to the final version demonstrates a significant deepening of commitment to the rights, needs, and active participation of young people (incl. children)**, highlighting both immediate challenges and long-term aspirations for a more inclusive future.

Although the Pact and its two Annexes are neither legally binding nor enforceable, the inclusion and **visibility of children is indispensable in that the three documents direct the global agenda and guide governments on priority actions to safeguard children’s rights and wellbeing**. This will help ensure humanity has a future and the world is equipped to tackle the challenges that lie ahead.

## **IV. Language on Children and Children’s Rights in the Pact for the Future, Global Digital Compact, and Declaration on Future Generations**

In each of the subsequent three sections, a concise overview of each document (in box) is followed by a listing of the paragraphs where “**child**”/“**children**” is/are explicitly mentioned in the final version of each document. The entire Pact and its Annexes, from which the language is taken, are [here](#). (*NB: Text is verbatim, unaltered.*)

## Pact for the Future

(Co-Facilitators: Germany and Namibia)

By adopting the Pact, Member States pledged to:

- Turbocharge the 17 SDGs and the Paris Agreement on climate change, two landmark 2015 agreements that have seen halting progress and missed milestones
- Listen to young people (incl. children) and include them in decision-making at the national and global levels
- Build stronger partnerships with civil society, the private sector, local and regional authorities
- Redouble efforts to build and sustain peaceful, inclusive and just societies, and address the root causes of conflicts
- Protect all civilians in armed conflict
- Accelerate the implementation of our commitments on women, peace and security
- They **key needs of children addressed in the Pact** include investment, social and economic development, universal health coverage, quality education, protection from violence, human rights protection, hunger & food insecurity, humanitarian response, and children and armed conflict.

### Chapeau

We will advance implementation of these actions through relevant, mandated intergovernmental processes, where they exist. We will review the overall implementation of the Pact at the beginning of the eighty-third session of the General Assembly through a meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government. We are confident that, by then, we will be well on course towards the better and more sustainable future we want for ourselves, our **children** and all the generations who will come after us.

### Chapter I: Sustainable development and financing for development

#### **Action 14. We will protect all civilians in armed conflict**

We condemn in the strongest terms the devastating impact of armed conflict on civilians, civilian infrastructure and cultural heritage, and we are particularly concerned about the disproportionate impact of violence on women, **children**, persons with disabilities and other persons in vulnerable situations in armed conflict. Genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, including deliberate attacks against civilians and civilian infrastructure, are prohibited under international law. We reaffirm our commitment to our obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, international human rights law and international refugee law. We decide to:

**(b)** Accelerate the implementation of our commitments under the **children** and armed conflict agenda;

## Chapter IV: Youth and future generations

Today's generation of children and young people is the largest in history, with most of them living in developing countries. They are critical agents of positive change and we welcome the important contributions of young people to peace and security, sustainable development and human rights. However, across our world, millions of children and young people are deprived of the conditions they need to reach their full potential and fulfil their human rights, especially those in vulnerable situations. Children and young persons continue to live in extreme poverty, without access to critical, basic services and respect for their fundamental rights. We recognize that, together with future generations, they will live with the consequences of our actions and our inaction. We will invest in and promote engagement by young people at national and international levels to secure a better future for all.

We recognize that children and youth are distinct groups from future generations. We must ensure that decision-making and policymaking today takes greater account of the needs and interests of the generations to come, and that they are balanced with the needs and interests of current generations. We have annexed a Declaration on Future Generations to the Pact for the Future that details our commitments in this regard

***Action 34. We will invest in the social and economic development of children and young people so that they can reach their full potential***

We stress the importance of investing in, and ensuring equitable access to, essential services for all children and young people, especially health, education and social protection, to advance their social and economic development. To fulfil their full potential and secure decent, productive work and quality employment, young people must have access to safe, inclusive, equitable and quality education opportunities, including in emergencies, throughout their lives that equip them with the knowledge, skills and capabilities they need to thrive in a rapidly changing world. We decide to:

**(c)** Support developing countries to significantly increase investment from all sources in education and skills, especially early childhood and girls' education and skills, to build inclusive, accessible and resilient education systems and lifelong learning opportunities that are tailored to the needs of young people and children today and in the future by enhancing curricula, improving teachers' professional development, harnessing digital technologies and improving access to technical and vocational training to help young people to contribute to their societies;

**(f)** Implement family-friendly and family-oriented policies that support the social and economic development of children and young people so that they can reach their full potential and enjoy their human rights.

***Action 35. We will promote, protect and respect the human rights of all young people and foster social inclusion and integration***

**(b)** Intensify international, regional and national efforts to take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and trafficking in persons, especially women and children, and eliminate all forms of child labour;

**(c)** Address the challenges faced by all young women and girls, including by combating gender stereotypes and negative social norms and eliminating discrimination, harassment, all forms of violence against young

women and girls, including sexual and gender-based violence, and harmful practices, including female genital mutilation and **child**, early and forced marriage;

## Global Digital Compact (Annex I)

(Co-Facilitators: Sweden and Zambia/later Rwanda)

The Global Digital Compact marks the first truly worldwide agreement on the international regulation of artificial intelligence (AI) and is founded on the idea that technology should benefit everyone. It outlines commitments to ensure that digital technologies contribute to sustainable development and human rights, while addressing risks such as digital divides, cybersecurity, and misuse of technology. The Compact aims to bridge the digital divide and ensure AI technologies are used responsibly, fostering global cooperation on both AI capabilities and security threats. Governments are also obligated to form an impartial worldwide Scientific Panel on AI and start an international conversation about AI governance inside the UN. (The "[Governing AI for Humanity: Final Report](#)" was released in late September and includes some strong language for protecting children, see p. 32 in "Box 5: Focusing on children in AI governance".)

### Principles

**(c)** This Compact is anchored in international law, including international human rights law. All human rights, including civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, and fundamental freedoms, must be respected, protected and promoted online and offline. Our cooperation will harness digital technologies to advance all human rights, including the rights of the **child**, the rights of persons with disabilities and the right to development;

### Objective 1: Close all digital divides and accelerate progress across the sustainable development goals

#### ***Digital literacy, skills and capacities***

We commit, by 2030, to:

**(c)** Target and tailor capacity-building for women and girls, **children** and youth, as well as older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons, Indigenous Peoples and those in vulnerable situations, and ensure their meaningful engagement in the design and implementation of programmes (SDGs 5 and 10);

### Objective 3: Foster an inclusive, open, safe and secure digital space that respects, protects and promotes human rights

#### ***Human rights***

We commit to:

**(c)** Strengthen legal and policy frameworks to protect the rights of the **child** in the digital space, in line with international human rights law, including the Convention on the Rights of the **Child** (all SDGs);

### ***Digital trust and safety***

We must urgently counter and address all forms of violence, including sexual and gender-based violence, which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, all forms of hate speech and discrimination, misinformation and disinformation, cyberbullying and **child** sexual exploitation and abuse. We will establish and maintain robust risk mitigation and redress measures that also protect privacy and freedom of expression

We commit, by 2030, to:

**(b)** Prioritize the development and implementation of national online **child** safety policies and standards, in compliance with international human rights law, including the Convention on the Rights of the **Child** (SDGs 3, 5 and 10);

**(f)** Monitor and review digital platform policies and practices on countering **child** sexual exploitation and abuse which occurs through or is amplified by the use of technology, including distribution over digital platforms of **child** sexual abuse or **child** sexual exploitation material, as well as solicitation or grooming for the purpose of committing a sexual offence against a **child** (SDG 3).

We further urgently:

**(c)** Call on digital technology companies and social media platforms to provide online safety-related training materials and safeguards to their users, and in particular, related to **children** and youth users (SDG 3);

**(d)** Call on social media platforms to establish safe, secure and accessible reporting mechanisms for users and their advocates to report potential policy violations, including special reporting mechanisms adapted to **children** and persons with disabilities (SDG 3).

## **Declaration on Future Generations (Annex II)**

(Co-Facilitators: Jamaica and the Netherlands)

The Declaration on Future Generations focuses on securing the wellbeing of future generations, also highlighting the need to include their interests in decision-making processes. It furthermore underlines the importance of protecting the environment, promoting intergenerational equity, and ensuring that long-term consequences of today's actions are considered.

### **Preamble**

Recognizing **children** and youth as agents of change and the need for intergenerational dialogue and engagement, including with and among **children**, youth and older persons, to be taken into consideration in our policy and decision-making processes in order to safeguard the needs and interests of future generations,

## Commitments

20. Strengthen cooperation among States in their response to demographic trends and realities, such as rapid population growth, declining birth rates and ageing populations, as well as in addressing the interlinkages between population issues and development across all regions, taking into account the needs and interests of present and future generations, including **children** and youth, and the substantial contributions of older persons to sustainable development efforts.

## V. Select Child-Focused Sessions

This section contains a compendium of summaries, overviews and outcomes of side-events with a focus on children and their rights that took place during the SOTF, the Action Days and UNGA79.

### Summary of UNICEF Executive Board Special Focus Session on Climate Change and Children “Putting Children at the Heart of Climate Action and Galvanizing Global Solutions” (5 September) *(This session took place before the SOTF)*

**Participants:** Ms. Catherine M. Russell, Executive Director of UNICEF; H.E. Mr. José Alfonso Blanco Conde, Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to UN; H.E. Mr. Max Andonirina Fontaine, Minister of Environment and Sustainable Development, Madagascar (and former UNICEF climate advocate); H.E. Mr. Carlos A. Batista, Vice-Minister of Environment and Natural Resources, Dominican Republic; Ms. Adia Daniel, Climate Activist, Caribbean, St. Vincent and Grenadines; Mr. Francisco Vera, UNICEF Youth Advocate for Latin America

In her opening segment, **Catherine Russell** shared a brief overview of the disproportionate impact of extreme climate conditions and climate change-related disasters on children’s health and wellbeing. Ms. Russell pointed out the extent to which the climate crisis is **a disruptor of education**. Additionally, she noted **the stark, immediate and long-term implications of the climate crisis across the full range of children’s rights**. She urged member states to continue advocacy with international financial institutions to **ensure children are prioritized in global climate funding**. Moreover, Ms. Russell outlined UNICEF’s commitment to drive and accelerate climate action across four key areas, specifically:

1. Climate-informed disaster risk and reduction (DRR) and humanitarian action, and resilient recovery
2. Sustainable energy for health care facilities and schools
3. Sustainable WASH services in areas most vulnerable to climate change
4. Providing pathways for young people to more effectively champion sustainability

**H.E. Mr. Max Andonirina Fontaine** (who is 28 years old) highlighted that 64% of Madagascar’s population is below the age of 25, underscoring **the importance of directing climate and environmental policies toward the young**. Mr. Fontaine shared his country’s commitment to fostering climate adaptation projects and initiatives, such as the sustainability and resilience fund which focuses on environmental reforms in Madagascar. Some of the reforms that Mr. Fontaine mentioned include **a concrete national climate strategy, the reform of the carbon market, and the implementation of curricula on climate in schools** to provide students with a strong understanding of environmental protection.

As a former UNICEF climate advocate himself, the Minister noted the importance of the [Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action](#), which Madagascar signed shortly before the session. Mr. Fontaine noted that the UNICEF declaration is one way to ensure children's participation in policy dialogue and added that young people, including himself, are already in decision-making positions in Madagascar. Mr. Fontaine conveyed his respect vis-à-vis the important work undertaken by young climate advocates in their respective countries.

**H.E. Mr. Carlos A. Batista** noted the high vulnerability of the Dominican Republic's population to climate change and the indispensable role of **children as "agents of change"**, thus urging leaders to **place children at the heart of the climate agenda**. The Minister emphasized the provision of materials for teachers on climate education, reflecting the country's efforts to recognize **the crucial role of climate and environmental education in fighting the climate crisis**. Mr. Batista also expressed the Dominican Republic's commitment to the Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action. In response to a question on how to effectively ensure the launch and execution of youth initiatives directed at youth and children in small island developing countries with limited financial resources, Mr. Batista underscored the critical need to recognize the unbalanced effects of the climate crisis across regions and demographics.

**Ms. Adia Daniel** of St. Vincent and Grenadines drew attention to the climate crisis on small island developing countries by sharing a short story of an island in the Caribbean that experienced a category 5 hurricane. Ms. Daniel added that it is **imperative to involve children in dialogue and initiatives surrounding climate change and for children to be at the forefront of decision-making on climate change policies**. She mentioned the various efforts by children in her region, incl. launching movements, lobbying for inclusive policy-making and law reform, and creating action plans on addressing climate change. She also noted the **correlation between climate change and mental health**. Finally, Ms. Daniels underlined that, more broadly, the economic, political and social dimensions and costs of climate change must be considered in earnest.

**Mr. Francisco Vera** shared a timeline of events leading up to the process of integrating children's participation in climate action. He noted his role as an advisor in the process of developing the [Committee on the Rights of the Child's General Comment 26 \(CRC GC 26\) on the threat of climate change to children's lives and wellbeing](#). He highlighted the critical **need for better finance on climate action** and called for a change in the existing democracies to **be more inclusive in their policies and actions without limiting the agency of children**. Mr. Vera emphasized that the role of children extends beyond the realms of play and school, and strongly **urged global leaders to use their power and influence to include children in climate action and change the narrative of the future to one that belongs to everyone, especially children**. Mr. Vera made a strong call for integrating children's voices from the beginning by bringing more children to the table. Both young panelists called for unwavering support and attention to the climate crisis.

In her closing, Ms. Russell thanked the Dominican Republic and Madagascar for signing the UNICEF Declaration on Children, Youth and Climate Action. The Executive Director conveyed her gratitude to youth advocates for reminding us how indispensable they are to discussions on climate action.

## **Implementing the Pact of the Future: For and With Children (20 September)**

*Hosted by the ImPACT Coalition for Child Rights and Participation*

*Co-sponsored by the Permanent Missions of the Dominican Republic and Portugal to the United Nations*

**Participants:** **Nicole**, age 17, Zimbabwe; **Emmanuella**, age 18, Ghana; **Anai**, age 16, Peru; **Meryem**, age 17, Morocco; **Fabiana**, age 19, Bolivia; **Jorge Aranda**, Deputy Permanent Representative, Permanent Mission of Portugal to the UN; **Luis Madera**, Vice Minister of the Presidency, Dominican Republic; **Dr. Najat Malla M'jid**, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children; **Manuel Fontaine**, Special Advisor, Child Rights, UNICEF; **Marie-Ève Nadeau**, International Advocacy Manager, 5Rights Foundation; **Dana Buzducea**, Vice-President for Advocacy and External Engagement, World Vision

The side-event was organized during the Summit of the Future Action Days and featured an intergenerational panel moderated by two children, **Emmanuella** from Ghana and **Nicole** from Zimbabwe. In her opening segment, **Emmanuella** underscored the **critical need to ensure that the outcomes of the SOTF take into consideration the needs of children**. A member of the junior parliament and an advocate on climate change issues in Zimbabwe, **Nicole** pointed out that **there is no future without the voices of children** and called for a future where children's rights are protected and promoted.

**Jorge Aranda** conveyed Portugal's staunch support for child rights in his opening remarks. Mr. Aranda noted that the **Pact for the Future contains strong references to children and youth, providing an opportunity to mainstream child rights**. He stressed that **children must be included in the planning, follow-up, monitoring and review stages of all processes on policies aimed at addressing today's challenges** and anticipating those of tomorrow. Mr. Aranda further noted the need to bridge the digital divide and protect children from threats in the digital space. On the "ImPACT Coalition for Children's Rights and Participation", **Dana Buzducea** affirmed that the coalition stems from the **deep need to elevate the voices of children and highlight their exclusion** from the sessions of the SOTF and its outcome documents. Buzducea added **that the coalition has been instrumental in contributing to the narrative on the draft Pact for the Future and its two Annexes**, by advocating for increased public investment in children, greater access to inclusive and equitable quality education, advanced health coverage and nutrition services, among other rights for children. More importantly, she noted **the success of acknowledging children as "agents of change" in Chapter 4 of the Pact, which initially only focused on youth**.

The intergenerational panel opened with **Meryem** who opined that every child should be listened to and that their insights and analytical thinking be incorporated in decision-making. **Luis Madera** shared insights on **efforts to localize and nationalize the commitments of the Pact and its two Annexes through a child rights lens**. He spoke about development programs in his country that address children's needs right from their childhood. Madera further emphasized that **challenges remain on designing policies centered around children and generating joint action for them**.

**Emmanuel** from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) named three priorities for why children must be included in earnest in decision-making. First, he pointed out that **children need to be included in climate action** as they are on the frontlines of climate change. Second, he identified the important role of **quality education, including climate education**. And third, Emmanuel noted **youth and child participation** and the need for investments in children to ensure that they are considered and included in decision-making processes and implementation.

For his part, **Manuel Fontaine** drew attention to the need for immediate, ambitious **measures to combat climate change and referred to the CRC's [General Comment 26](#) on child rights and the environment**. He highlighted that the virtuous circle of implementation of child rights is a way to build peaceful and just societies. With this in mind, Mr. Fontaine noted UNICEF's provision of technical assistance and institutional support to member states, including in public health, thus underpinning governments' drive to translate the commitments of the Pact into concrete action.

**Anai** shared insights on the challenges faced by the inhabitants of the Amazon from climate change, specifically loss of livelihood as well as physical and emotional health. She also highlighted the **lack of awareness and understanding of issues surrounding sexual and reproductive rights among her peers**.

**Marie-Ève Nadeau** denoted the vital role that civil society has in ensuring that children have avenues to participate in decisions that affect them. She focused on the **protection of children in the digital space** and highlighted the timely outcome of **strong language on children in the Global Digital Compact**.

**Fabiana** stressed the importance of promoting an intergenerational space where children are at the center. She emphasized that **international spaces must guarantee child participation and their protection against human rights violations, particularly protection against violence**.

**Dr Najat Malla M'jid** stated that **adults need to be trained better to listen to children**. On accountability, Dr. M'jid concluded that the mere inclusion of children in the Pact does not imply that change will now come on its own and raised the **need for persistent efforts at country level to drive change**.

The event closed with a call to ensure the voices of children of all ages, backgrounds and experiences are captured in decision-making processes.

### **[UNMute Manual: Reviewing Civil Society Inputs, Best Practices, and Strategies for Inclusive Global Governance \(20 September\)](#)**

This side-event brought together diverse civil society groups, UN member states and international organizations to critically evaluate the preliminary draft of the UNMute Manual, to ensure it meets civil society needs at various levels. The event highlighted the critical role of civil society for sustainable development, safeguarding peace and securing human rights. Discussions throughout the event called for greater efforts to ensure meaningful participation of civil society.

The session focused on the **lack of representation of groups, such as children and youth, in UN spaces and decision-making arenas**. **Dana Buzducea, Vice-President for Advocacy and External Engagement at World Vision**, articulated the myriad of challenges faced by children in engaging in the UN. Buzducea began with the reality that children are not even considered to have the right to participate in civil society spaces despite being the most important actors in public decision-making. She added that children are often marginalized, and their opinions are less valued. Buzducea raised **the need for children to be recognized by adults as integral actors of civil society first, before being recognized by governments**. In this regard, she called for civil society to support the creation and maintenance of spaces for children as actors and promote and monitor their rights. Buzducea further added that this **can be achieved through the robust coalition of child focused groups and child-led groups in civil society**.

On addressing the barriers for children's participation at the UN, Buzducea identified the primary barrier of physical access to UN spaces and the special ad-hoc processes for enabling children's participation, which

are only sometimes effective. She **advocated for permanent systems and processes to allow children to engage in the UN and share the realities they experience in their communities**. Additionally, Buzducea reiterated the call for UN to configure suitable child safeguarding practices and protocol to ensure a safe environment for all children. In closing, she reiterated that **basic physical presence is fundamental to ensuring meaningful participation of children** and that the UN Charter's 'We the People', also includes children.

### **High-Level Side-Event of the [Summit First Ladies and Gentlemen Global Platform](#) on the margins of the Summit of the Future (23 September)**

*Hosted by the First Ladies of Ukraine and Estonia together with Belize, Lithuania and UNICEF*

The high-level cross-regional side-event centered around the agenda of **securing a safer and brighter future for younger generations**. The event aimed to highlight the **role of soft power in finding solutions to global threats to peace and security, particularly those faced by children**.

**The First Lady of Ukraine, H.E. Olena Zelenska**, in her opening remarks noted that **the focus of the panel is on the safety of children and securing their future**. First Lady Zelenska drew attention to the dangers faced by children, especially with the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the impact of the military conflict on children. The First Lady of Ukraine also shared a brief overview of the **Protecting Childhood** study conducted in 15 countries and which identifies some of the biggest threats to children's lives, such as armed conflict, economic instability, digital risks, and mental health challenges. **First Lady of the United States, H.E. Jill Biden**, drew upon her own experience as an educator and called for sharing resources to secure the safety of all children, everywhere.

The panel featured insights and experiences from representatives of co-host countries and experts on childhood and child rights. **First Lady of Estonia, H.E. Sirje Karis**, highlighted Estonia's efforts to support children in Afghanistan and Yemen through financial aid and efforts to reconstruct family homes in Ukraine, as well as bringing women and children to safety in Estonia. **The First Lady of Belize and Finland** shared insights on adoption of a **multi-faceted approach in their respective countries to tackle unique challenges encountered by children**. They identified the strengthening of legal frameworks and the education system as key to protecting children against child abuse, trafficking and exploitation.

The **First Ladies of Guatemala and Malawi** identified teenage pregnancy as a major crisis in their respective countries. **First Lady Monica Chakwera of Malawi** added that issues of poverty, lack of access to schools and infrastructure further **jeopardizes the safety of girls in her country**, demonstrating that there is still tremendous work to be done to improve the wellbeing and safety of girls. On the safety of children in the digital environment, the **First Lady of Suriname, H.E. Mellisa Santokhi-Seenacherry** identified the **excessive use of social media leading to a decline in social skills among children**. In response, the First Lady shared the pivotal role of initiatives in Suriname that **reinforce mindfulness and self-empowerment of children**.

Many of the First Ladies on the panel noted the paramount importance of education during challenging times of devastation and war. **Education was also recognized to be instrumental in empowering children to know their rights and contributing to breaking the cycle of violence**. The Youth speakers shared insights on issues surrounding the **digital divide** and the **climate crisis**. They made a call for efforts to champion policies that ensure equitable access to technology and address child rights issues because of the climate crisis.

#### **SOTF Interactive Dialogue 4: The Future Starts Now: Enhancing the Global System for Current and Future Generations** (23 September)

This interactive dialogue facilitated discussions on policy actions and collaboration to safeguard the needs and interests of the present and future generations by eradicating poverty and hunger, reducing inequality, promoting, protecting, and respecting the human rights of all as well as addressing the vulnerability and preparedness of the most vulnerable around the world.

Special Representative of the Secretary General on Violence Against Children (SRSG-VAC), **Dr. Najat Malla M'jid**, delivered a statement on **ending all forms of violence against children** and ensuring progress on all SDGs through the adoption of a people-centered and life cycle approach that protects children from early childhood. Dr. M'jid drew attention to the enormous economic and human costs of violence, which undermines human capital development and economic growth across countries. The SRSG underlined that the **direct and indirect costs of violence against children** are estimated to impact around **11% of national GDP**. Acknowledging that children pay the highest price of violence with long lasting impact, Dr. M'jid called for intergenerational solidarity and efforts to help the youngest members of society develop the knowledge and skills to be actors of positive change.

**Kitty van der Heijden, Deputy Executive Director, UNICEF**, warned the effects of the **'triple three'**, namely **Covid, climate crisis** and **conflict** that continue to undermine decades of progress on children's wellbeing. Ms. Heijden highlighted that **with only 15% of SDGs on track, there is still significant progress to be made, especially on the child related indicators**. She called for efforts to implement cost-effective and evidence-based policy solutions across countries and boost actions and investment. With 4.2 billion children estimated to be born in the next three decades, Ms. Heijden emphasized that strengthening of systems and social services for children such as healthcare, social protection, nutrition, education, water and sanitation, is the need of the hour. Ms. Heijden concluded by urging the international community to focus on the most vulnerable and those left most behind to ensure progress on the SDGs.

#### **Advocacy to Achieve the SDGs for Children** (25 September) *Co-sponsored by Global Health Advocacy Incubator and UNICEF*

This session featured a very interesting discussion on the **vital role of advocacy in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for children**. A concise summary of the event is available [here](#).

## **VI. Post-SOTF: What Happens Now?**

What the SOTF and its outcome demonstrated is that – despite the often fundamental disagreements between stakeholders and occasional outright animosity between member states – the United Nations is still *the* forum where people gather to discuss and (attempt to) solve problems and issues of all sorts. The **UN remains the single global forum where everything is discussed – from peace under the sun to nuclear annihilation**. The global order is fragmenting and has been doing so for a while. Yet in the absence of an

alternative arrangement that all governments the world over would also first need to agree on, the **UN retains its role as the foremost international organization.**

**The Pact for the Future and its two Annexes are imperfect. But they move the needle on several fronts, even if incrementally, which is not atypical for the UN.** The UN itself calls the Pact the “most wide-ranging international agreement in many years” and the “most detailed agreement ever at the United Nations on the need for reform of the international financial architecture.” It is important to note that the **vast majority of member states strongly support the UN and its central role in multilateralism.** The SOTF did convey a sense of optimism and focus on implementation, especially among civil society actors. However, observers are unsure how much trust in the UN itself was rebuilt, especially among the public.

Following the SOTF, it is the **implementation of the commitments made by member states in the Pact for the Future and its two Annexes, the Global Digital Compact and Declaration on Future Generations, that counts the most** and where the focus must lie. Civil society in particular will need to increase the pressure on governments at both the global and national levels to make good on their commitments. This is all the more important because **it remains to be seen to what extent member states will follow up on the specific institutional reforms to which the Pact (plus its two Annexes) and many SOTF participants alluded or the other measures contained in the Pact’s five chapters,** which cover: Sustainable development and financing for development; international peace and security; science, technology and innovation and digital cooperation; youth and future generations; and transforming global governance. **The adoption of the Pact and its two Annexes was the culmination of the process leading to the SOTF, but neither the Pact nor the Summit explicitly addressed whether or how the drive for reform would be maintained.**

**National advocacy strategies of child rights organizations will need to incorporate the language contained in the three outcome documents that is specific to children, their rights and protection from existing and emerging threats.** Only then might the momentum from the SOTF be extended to transform words into concrete action. **The Pact and its Annexes should be used as an advocacy tool by CSOs to remind governments what they agreed to** in an effort to turbocharge fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs, **and to deliver for children.**

UN Secretary-General António Guterres might have best encapsulated the real theme of the SOTF when he noted that **in the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the world is facing its “biggest shared test since the Second World War,” with “a stark and urgent choice: a breakdown or a breakthrough”.** Throughout history, changes in the multilateral system and global governance have usually followed big international crises and tragedies. The Second World War resulted in the creation of the UN, whose original structures persist in large part to this day and are at least partially responsible for the gridlock and inability of the Security Council to deal with the aggression of one of its permanent members against a sovereign nation, or to put an end to the humanitarian catastrophe that has been unfolding in Gaza for over a year, or the world’s worst hunger crisis in Sudan.

One takeaway from the SOTF might thus be that **recovery from a crisis can build a degree of common interest in changing things for the better.** It is also in areas of common interest that trust can be built when mutual or compatible goals are sought or common risks and existential dangers (e.g., climate change) identified. The question, then, is how large a crisis or collection of crises it takes to successfully transform the multilateral system or even one institution (e.g., the Security Council) within it? While significant disagreements persist, **the commonality of views on the existential threats facing humanity may indeed indicate that today’s crises loom large and threatening enough to push the international community to**

**work together in the “enlightened self-interest”** that one delegate keenly perceived, to take **concrete actions toward a common goal of global survival**. Otherwise, no one can be sure what the future will look like.

At the 22-24 October meeting of the BRICS Group of States in Kazan, Russia, the UN Secretary-General **reminded** governments that the SOTF outcomes provided “a roadmap for strengthening multilateralism, and advancing peace, sustainable development and human rights.” However, the BRICS Summit’s 32-page “**Kazan Declaration**” did not mention the Pact for the Future.

Nevertheless, the BRICS did make a strong reference to a “**Call to Action for Global Governance Reform**,” a statement from **G20 Foreign Ministers adopted on 25 September that reinforced many of the recommendations and verbatim texts that had been included days earlier in the Pact for the Future**. The G20 meetings this year will take place on 18-19 November in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

# Annex

## Key Words Count

The following three tables display a **tracking of key words** – for SDG16 (“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies”) and thus also relevant to the rights and protection of children – across the SOTF’s three outcome documents: Pact for the Future, Global Digital Compact, and Declaration on Future Generations. It was prepared by the International Development Law Organization (IDLO), an intergovernmental outfit exclusively devoted to promoting the rule of law to advance peace and sustainable development. The IDLO has had United Nations Observer Status since 2001, which enables the organization to sit in on negotiations between member states from which CSOs are excluded. This makes the IDLO a key partner for ChildFund Alliance and other CSOs. Through our collaboration, the Alliance and our child rights sister agencies learn about member states’ official stances on specific issues, such as child rights, which in turn allows us to fine-tune our advocacy with member states and UN agencies.

### Key Words Count – Pact for the Future

|  | Zero Draft | Rev 1     | Rev 2     | Rev 3     | Rev 4     | Final     | Δ  |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|
|  | 26 Jan 24  | 14 May 24 | 17 Jul 24 | 27 Aug 24 | 13 Sep 24 | 22 Sep 24 |    |
| Bias   | 0          | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | ↑  |
| Civil society                                  | 1          | 2         | 4         | 6         | 6         | 6         | ↑  |
| Cross-sectoral approaches                      | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | =  |
| Discrimination/Discriminatory                  | 8          | 8         | 14        | 17        | 17        | 17        | ↑  |
| Gender   | 10         | 13        | 24        | 27        | 25        | 25        | ^  |
| Gender-based violence                          | 0          | 2         | 5         | 6         | 5         | 5         | ^  |
| Human right                                    | 36         | 41        | 58        | 61        | 62        | 61        | ↑  |
| Inclusion/Inclusive                            | 24         | 21        | 34        | 44        | 46        | 46        | ∇↑ |
| International Law                              | 7          | 10        | 20        | 25        | 28        | 25        | ↑^ |
| Just/Justice                                   | 7          | 6         | 15        | 28        | 28        | 29        | ∇↑ |
| Law  | 21         | 18        | 31        | 46        | 55        | 50        | ↑^ |
| Legal  | 4          | 6         | 7         | 6         | 7         | 6         | ^  |
| Marginalized communities/<br>vulnerable people | 0          | 3         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | ^  |
| Rule of Law                                    | 3          | 4         | 5         | 5         | 6         | 6         | ↑  |
| Sexual violence                                | 0          | 2         | 3         | 3         | 2         | 2         | ^  |
| Violence against women                         | 3          | 2         | 3         | 4         | 4         | 4         | ∇  |
| Whole-of Government                            | 0          | 0         | 0         | 2         | 2         | 2         | ↑  |
| Whole-of-Society/All-of-Society                | 1          | 0         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | ∇  |
| Women/woman                                    | 20         | 23        | 36        | 42        | 42        | 43        | ↑  |

### Key Words Count – Global Digital Compact

|  | Zero Draft | Rev 1     | Rev 2     | Rev 3     | Rev 4     | Rev 5    | Final     | Δ  |
|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|
|  | 1 April 24 | 15 May 24 | 26 Jun 24 | 11 Jul 24 | 27 Aug 24 | 6 Sep 24 | 22 Sep 24 |    |
| Bias   | 2          | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2         | 2        | 2         | =  |
| Civil society                                  | 6          | 5         | 5         | 6         | 6         | 6        | 6         | ∇  |
| Digital literacy                               | 1          | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1         | 1        | 1         | =  |
| Discriminat*                                   | 4          | 5         | 6         | 6         | 5         | 5        | 5         | ^  |
| Gender   | 8          | 11        | 9         | 8         | 7         | 7        | 7         | ^  |
| Gender-based violence                          | 2          | 3         | 3         | 3         | 2         | 2        | 2         | ^  |
| Human right                                    | 27         | 33        | 31        | 30        | 29        | 29       | 31        | ^∇ |
| Inclusion/Inclusive                            | 27         | 25        | 25        | 26        | 26        | 26       | 26        | ∇  |
| International law                              | 6          | 8         | 11        | 11        | 13        | 11       | 11        | ↑  |
| Just/Justice                                   | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0         | =  |
| Law  | 15         | 18        | 21        | 19        | 21        | 19       | 19        | ^^ |
| Legal  | 5          | 6         | 7         | 7         | 6         | 6        | 6         | ^  |
| Marginalized communities/<br>vulnerable people | 0          | 3         | 3         | 3         | 3         | 3        | 3         | =  |
| Rule of Law                                    | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0         | =  |
| Sexual violence                                | 2          | 3         | 3         | 3         | 2         | 2        | 2         | ^  |
| Violence against women                         | 1          | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0         | 0        | 0         | ≈  |
| Women/woman                                    | 7          | 6         | 5         | 7         | 7         | 7        | 7         | ∇  |

### Key Words Count – Declaration on Future Generations

|                                      | Elements<br>Paper | Issues<br>Paper | Zero<br>Draft | Rev 1     | Rev 2    | Rev 3     | Rev 4    | Final     | Δ  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----|
|                                      | 9 Sep 22          | 18 Jul 23       | 26 Mar 24     | 31 May 24 | 2 Jul 24 | 13 Aug 24 | 9 Sep 24 | 22 Sep 24 |    |
| Bias                                 | 0                 | 0               | 0             | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | =  |
| Civil society                        | 2                 | 0               | 1             | 1         | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1         | ≈  |
| Cross-sectoral approach              | 0                 | 0               | 1             | 0         | 0        | 0         | 0        | 0         | =  |
| Discrimination/<br>Discriminatory    | 0                 | 1               | 4             | 5         | 5        | 5         | 5        | 5         | ↑  |
| Gender                               | 1                 | 1               | 2             | 3         | 3        | 3         | 3        | 3         | ↑  |
| Gender-based violence                | 0                 | 0               | 0             | 1         | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1         | ↑  |
| Human right                          | 1                 | 2               | 3             | 5         | 4        | 4         | 4        | 5         | ^∇ |
| Inclusive/Inclusion                  | 3                 | 0               | 4             | 7         | 9        | 10        | 10       | 9         | ^  |
| Intergenerational<br>equity/equality | 3                 | 1               | 0             | 0         | 1        | 1         | 1        | 1         | ↓  |
| International Law                    | 0                 | 0               | 0             | 1         | 3        | 3         | 3        | 3         | ↑  |
| Just/Justice                         | 1                 | 0               | 3             | 4         | 6        | 6         | 6        | 6         | ↑  |

|  |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Law  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | ^v |
| Legal  | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | v  |
| Marginalized communities / vulnerable people | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ↑  |
| Rule of Law                                  | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ^  |
| Rights of Future Generations                 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ^  |
| Sexual Violence                              | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ≈  |
| Violence Against Women                       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ≈  |
| Whole of Government                          | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ≈  |
| Whole or All-of-Society                      | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ≈  |
| Women / woman                                | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ↑  |