



**Common  
Agenda**

# **C4UN CIVIL SOCIETY EXPERTS DIALOGUES REPORT**

**Engaging Our Common Agenda**

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(February 2022)



# INTRODUCTION

From February 10 to March 8 2022, the UN General Assembly held five two-day informal consultations, to allow Member States and others to further consider the recommendations from the Secretary-General's Our Common Agenda (OCA) report, and the means for their implementation.

To support the OCA process, the Coalition for the UN We Need (C4UN) hosted a series of three civil society Experts Dialogues linked to these five General Assembly meetings. Participants at the meetings were asked to identify those OCA recommendations that should be prioritized, what's missing in the report, and next steps.

Based upon the meeting summaries, presentations and recordings made available on the C4UN website [here](#), this summary report presents a compilation of the recommendations made at the Expert Dialogues meetings on 7, 18 & 25 February 2022 against the backdrop of the gathering Russian forces that invaded Ukraine. The annexes provide the dialogue programs, guiding questions and background information.

These recommendations from civil society experts provide a starting point for future multistakeholder dialogues as the OCA package of proposals are further refined and negotiated by the General Assembly for adoption in the years ahead.

## General Assembly Thematic Consultation Clusters

- **Cluster 1 (10-11 Feb 2022):**  
Accelerating and Scaling up the SDGs: Leaving No-one Behind
- **Cluster 2 (14-15 Feb 2022):**  
Accelerating the SDGs through Sustainable Financing and Building Trust
- **Cluster 3 (21-22 Feb 2022):**  
Frameworks for a Peaceful World - Promoting Peace, International Law and Digital Cooperation
- **Cluster 4 (3-4 March 2022):**  
Protecting Our Planet and Being Prepared for the Future
- **Cluster 5 (7-8 March 2022):**  
Enhancing International Cooperation

A breakdown of all the OCA recommendations grouped into the five thematic clusters is [here](#).

# CIVIL SOCIETY EXPERTS DIALOGUE #1, LINKED TO UNGA INFORMAL CONSULTATION

“ACCELERATING AND SCALING UP THE SDGS, LEAVING NO-ONE BEHIND”

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

As the world falls further behind on the delivery of Agenda 2030, the **need for a Social Summit** (as proposed by the OCA report for 2025) has grown more acute. The pandemic has accelerated disruptions in the delivery of social services and led to social polarization, growing inequalities and challenges to international cooperation at a time when the challenges we face are more transnational than ever.

The pace of digitalization has brought technology to the center of many debates. Digitalization can serve as a catalyst to fulfilling the SDGs by **increasing access to essential social services**. But this requires **tackling the digital divide**. Otherwise it can become yet another factor exacerbating inequalities.

We are in the midst of a cultural shift in thinking about global governance, seeing it less as the sum of interactions among sovereign states, and more as **an integrated multi-layer system of global networks**. “Networked multilateralism” makes sense.

The OCA makes several recommendations regarding the role of youth and for **taking account of the needs and interests of future generations**. But they are not synonymous. Future generations are what/whom we “advocate for”. **Youth should be those that we “advocate with.”**

To address the alarming rise of economic inequality within and between countries, the **application of human rights standards** should guide our assessments of how best to improve governance. This **includes the international financial institutions**. In the absence of proper review mechanisms and procedures for remedy to adjudicate legal complaints in international organizations, the **General Assembly should ask the International Court of Justice for advice on how to do so**.

**Civil society involvement** is often an important element of progress in multilateral processes designed to strengthen the rule of law and global governance. These more **inclusive processes ensure greater transparency** and that the concerns of citizens at the grassroots will be addressed.

## FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RELATE TO THE OCA PARAGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THEMATIC CLUSTER #1:

### World Social Summit (2025)

Participants spoke of the importance of renewing the social contract at all levels of governance based on the principles of trust, inclusion, protection and participation.

**Advocates supported the call for a World Social Summit in 2025** that will accelerate the SDGs and leave no one behind, with human dignity, decent work, rights and jobs at the core of its agenda. The proposed summit should focus on solutions, promote universal protection systems, help national governments in post-COVID recovery, look beyond GDP, and launch new alliances and partnerships to make it all possible.

**New instruments for the design, financing and implementation of inclusive policies and programmes** to improve access to nutrition, health, education, decent work and social protection for all should be devised.

Next steps include mobilizing political will and national champions among member states, supporting the intergovernmental process, harnessing the vision and mission of civil society, and engaging the private sector. **Civil society must be active in contributing to setting the agenda of the WSS.**

### Youth

The UN Youth Office should be designed with a mandate to integrate and catalyze the cross-fertilization of young people's work in different fields and constituencies, including youth from civil society, NGOs, UN agencies and youth ambassadors. A **UN Youth Council should be established under the Youth Office** to mainstream the representation of youth in politics and global decision-making. To increase transparency and access at the UN, translating technocratic narratives and utilizing existing communication and institutional channels to reach a greater diversity of youth constituencies at all levels will be essential. It is crucial to create systems of knowledge and representation that change and evolve with generations.

Participants addressed the **importance of addressing the digital divide to reach young people left behind** in countries and regions suffering from poverty and conflict. Youth constituencies, particularly at the grassroots level, must be given equal access to funding and training by UN agencies at national, regional and global levels.

Examples of meaningful youth engagement by the organizers of Stockholm+50 and the Youth, Peace and Security Working Group to advance the work of young peacebuilders were highlighted.

# CIVIL SOCIETY EXPERTS DIALOGUE #2, LINKED TO UNGA INFORMAL CONSULTATION

“ACCELERATING THE SDGS THROUGH SUSTAINABLE FINANCING AND BUILDING TRUST”

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The UNGA OCA Consultation’s timing coincides roughly with the mid-point of Agenda 2030. This should give occasion to pause and evaluate progress. The **universality of Agenda 2030 should drive greater efforts toward implementation.**

As we consider the requirements of sustainable financing for development we need to also **consider the quality of the growth** we seek. The projections for recovery from COVID are for GDP growth, but these increases often do not translate to greater equality or more sustainability. **Inequalities are actually increasing.** The World Inequality Report reveals a stark imbalance in incomes between those at the top and those at the bottom. The poorest half of the world’s population account for 8% of global income while the top 10% garner 52% of the income share.

There is a need to **address the large debt burdens** and debt service costs for many countries. Additionally, **eliminating illicit financial flows, tax havens,** and the need for **profound global tax reforms** are all part of the necessary changes that will lead to more sustainable development financing.

Many are calling for re-thinking and **reform of the Bretton Woods institutions** in this context. The **Financing for Development (FfD) process is already mandated to address many of these challenges** (such as sovereign debt, illicit financial flows, tax reform) without looking at these issues in silos but as interconnected with other systemic issues on the FfD agenda

Global military spending has continued to rise even during the pandemic, inching towards \$2 trillion according to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute. If states are serious about financing for development they could **make systematic cuts in military spending and divert that money** to creating better lives for all.

**Building trust is essential** as we craft the new social contracts. But globally (according to indices like the Edelman Trust Barometer) there is a decrease in trust of our institutions and political leaders, a trend that also applies in democracies. Effective use of **reliable data can build trust.** Non-state actors can contribute, but often aren’t asked to do so.

Despite commitments in Agenda 2030 on responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision making; access to information and fundamental freedoms; and effective civil society partnerships, **civic space conditions around the globe remain highly challenging.**

Today's global challenges are enormous and need to be addressed urgently and concurrently. But too often multilateralism falls short in addressing the inequalities arising from **unequal power relations between the Global South and the Global North, within societies, and between women and men.**

The **current system of global governance** is a complex, multi-layered system of norms, institutions and treaties that should be mutually reinforcing, but **are frequently competing or conflicting.** For example, trade rules often contradict human rights and environmental standards. We **need a much more effective, coherent, democratic, and accountable multilateralism.**

Increasingly, corporations are presented by governments and multilateral institutions as indispensable partners in development. However, **realigning the business models to the imperatives of sustainable development will not come through voluntary approaches.** It requires a new set of **bold** public norms, policies, and investments. It requires the reaffirmation, rather than the abdication, of **the role of the State in defining a new set of global rules** that uphold the centrality of human rights.

**Social protection floors** will need to rely on adequate public information, tax reform, and finding ways to cope with debt.

## **FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RELATE TO THE OCA PARAGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THEMATIC CLUSTER #2:**

### **Reform of the international financial system**

The urgent need for multilateral reforms includes the need to **democratize decision-making at international institutions.** Government should adopt a **global debt workout mechanism** led by the UN, and establish an **intergovernmental tax commission** as well as a **global technology assessment mechanism** at the UN.

Member States should focus on establishing a **universal, intergovernmental UN tax body, negotiate a UN tax convention, and regulate businesses,** including by engaging constructively in the ongoing development in the Human Rights Council of an international legally binding instrument on **Transnational Corporations and other Business Enterprises.** The UN Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters should be transformed into a global, inclusive norm-setting body for international tax cooperation.

The proposal for a **Biennial Summit is not required** as the existing FfD process is already mandated to address urgent global systemic challenges of the international debt architecture and therefore should be strengthened rather than creating new, redundant mechanisms. Moreover, the FfD process already recognizes IFIs, in addition to WTO and UNCTAD, civil society and private sector as stakeholders for inputs while ensuring that negotiations are clearly intergovernmental with Member States as decision-makers.

## Inclusive Multilateralism

There is a **need for a much more effective, democratic, and accountable multilateralism**. One that would create coherence between different multilateral frameworks, transform them, and reduce the power and dominance of wealthy countries and transnational corporations.

There was **concern that 'networked multilateralism' could further undermine the UN** by bringing to the policy decision-making table governments, rights holders and corporate interests as 'equal stakeholders' thereby concealing the deeply ingrained asymmetries of power and voice between these actors. **Advocates instead called for an 'inclusive multilateralism'** that ensures intergovernmental negotiations on key global challenges are transparent and accessible to people who can then hold their respective governments accountable to ensure ambitious decisions.

**Current processes are bureaucratic and heavily state centric**, often screening the UN from the everyday struggles and demands of those who are meant to benefit from these policies and programmes, including victims and those excluded from decision making. Mechanisms like a **World Citizen's Initiative and a UN Parliamentary Assembly can bridge this gap** and provide pathways to match the ambition of the OCA report with transformative actions.

**Combating corruption** would help rebuild trust in public institutions and strengthen their integrity. The proposed **International Anti-Corruption Court** should be supported.

## Civil Society Engagement

Integrity of public information and investments in civic space go hand in hand. Enabled civic space where the media and civil society are able to freely verify public information is crucial. A plan of action to implement the UNSG's Call to Action for Human Rights as well as the UN guidance on protection and promotion of civic space should be considered.

The work of the civil society focal points promoted by the Secretary-General could be better harmonized through the appointment of a Civil Society Envoy to drive the UN's outreach to civil society and ensure more consistent modalities for participation across UN agencies and offices.

# CIVIL SOCIETY EXPERTS DIALOGUE #3, LINKED TO UNGA INFORMAL CONSULTATION

“FRAMEWORKS FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD –  
PROMOTING PEACE, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND DIGITAL COOPERATION”

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Corruption has emerged in recent years as one of the most intractable problems facing the international community, diminishing the ability of governments to operate within an environment based on the rule of law, and reasonable levels of openness and transparency.

**Corruption flourishes because of a failure to enforce existing criminal statutes** prohibiting bribery, money laundering, and the misappropriation of national resources. It undermines economic growth and thus government revenue, encourages informality, exacerbates income inequality and has also been shown to have strong linkages to systemic human rights abuses. Corrupt leaders use power to sustain their legitimacy. **Democracy is essential to ensure accountability and good governance.** But democracy is also affected negatively by growing corruption worldwide.

**The COVID pandemic has accelerated the growing reliance on digital technologies.** Consequently, the digital divide has intensified: stark inequalities continue to grow between those who can access and use digital technologies and those who cannot. Furthermore, online criminal activities (e.g. human trafficking, organized crime, money laundering) increase the need for better regulation of the digital world.

For civil society, digital technologies provide new ways to exercise their freedoms of association, assembly, and expression. Online tools can also strengthen the practical work of CSOs, empowering peacebuilders, broadening understanding of negotiations, etc. But they are simultaneously providing governments and others with new ways of restricting rights, (e.g. surveillance, censorship, internet shutdowns), raising questions about how technological advances will affect an already shrinking civic space in the future.

We should not assume that digital rights are largely un-regulated. **Existing human rights standards provide the framework for ensuring better regulation of the digital sphere.** We don't need to re-negotiate or re-litigate universal human rights as we extend their application to the digital world.

**There are legitimate questions regarding the utility and value-added of a New Agenda for Peace.** The UN has had a proliferation of agendas in the peace and security realm (Sustaining Peace Agenda; Human Security Agenda; Women, Peace and Security Agenda; Children, Peace and Security Agenda; etc.). What has failed is the implementation.

Any New Agenda for Peace needs to shift the narrative, empower people, improve early warning and localize actions that support peaceful outcomes. The OCA should improve the UN's response architecture.



**The OCA provides an opportunity to develop a “Rule of Law Package” of reforms** that could strengthen key international justice institutions, including the International Court of Justice and the UN’s Human Rights architecture. More effective institutional machinery could lead to greater adherence by Member States to the jurisdiction and guidance provided by these institutions.

## **FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RELATE TO THE OCA PARAGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THEMATIC CLUSTER #3:**

### **Tackling corruption**

The **proposed International Anti-Corruption Court (IACC) should form a key element** in the Secretary-General’s “new vision for the rule of law.” The IACC would promote greater accountability and justice, level the playing field the business community, and allow asset recovery from laundered/stolen funds, which could be returned to the people (under appropriate safeguards).

The **World Bank’s StAR (Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative) program** is a partnership between the World Bank Group and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime that supports international efforts to end safe havens for stolen assets and facilitate systematic and timely asset recovery. StAR provides a good starting point, although more can be done in this area.

### **Global digital compact and human rights reform**

The potential for digitalisation to alter civic space – the physical, virtual, and legal places where people associate, express themselves, and assemble – for better or worse is a key concern for civil society.

Any **Compact on Digital Cooperation** should not involve a re-definition or re-interpretation of existing human rights norms. **The application of human rights to prevent harms in digital or technology spaces and ensure digital inclusion for all** should adhere to principles of legality, necessity and proportionality.

The Secretary-General is correct in suggesting (OCA paragraph 93) **that multistakeholder consultations (including civil society involvement) are best equipped to develop an effective Global Digital Compact.** These participation arrangements should allow meaningful participation for all relevant stakeholders, not just those working at close proximity to the United Nations.

## A New Agenda for Peace

The New Agenda for Peace needs to promote more inclusive peace support efforts. The **Secretary-General's system-wide engagement guidance** needs to be better adhered to.

The funding of UN activities designed to support peaceful outcomes needs to be improved.

**Governments need to make the investment in early warning, mediation, prevention.**

Peacebuilding support is all too often channeled through governments, while a more inclusive approach, involving community-based actors would yield better results.

The **proposed UN Emergency Peace Service** (UNEPS – a permanent peacekeeping capacity that would be a “UN 911” first-responder for complex emergencies) would strengthen prevention, protection and peacebuilding. It would also upgrade UN peacekeeping practice and standards.

## Roadmap for the development of international law

A **better functioning international justice system is one key to a more inclusive, and effective UN system.** A more predictable, rules-based international order would unlock greater potential for further global economic and social development, protection of human rights and peaceful settlement of disputes. **Strengthening the international rule of law through a sensible “Rule of Law Package”** would support implementation of Goal 16 of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

## OCA-proposed Summits

Experience has shown the value of careful preparation of multilateral conferences and international summits. The **proposed Summit of the Future and Summit for Social Development should build inclusive multistakeholder preparatory processes.**

# CIVIL SOCIETY EXPERTS DIALOGUE #4, LINKED TO UNGA INFORMAL CONSULTATION

“PROTECTING OUR PLANET AND BEING PREPARED FOR THE FUTURE”

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

We are **meeting at a historic and somber moment when we are witnessing the unilateral invasion of a sovereign country by another country**. Its impact on the OCA process could either make us give up or it could **reinforce our resolve to adopt ambitious proposals that would strengthen multilateralism** for a more inclusive, effective and resilient UN system.

The **OCA is an impressive selection of ideas that creates a framework** for rethinking multilateralism on the way to the proposed Summit of the Future in 2023. It covers many areas with numerous proposals but also **raises some concerns regarding its emphasis on ‘networked’ multilateralism** that assigns many of the challenges on the global agenda to voluntary multistakeholder processes that are placed outside standard multilateral decision-making processes that hold governments accountable to their commitments.

Another concern is that some countries are increasingly creating parallel international systems of development as is the case with at least some of the BRICS.

Climate action is a central part of a fundamental reset in our relationship with nature which requires a systemic approach. **Stockholm+50 offers a unique opportunity to make a critical paradigm shift** and redefine a healthy planet for the prosperity for all based upon the right to a healthy environment. The outcome declaration can be a laboratory of new proposals that offers a **pathway to relaunch the Global Pact for the Environment process** and strengthen norms around “common heritage” and “global commons,” leading to the Summit of the Future in 2023.

Participants noted the **profound contribution that the Secretary-General made by making the focus on Future Generations as one of the central themes of the Our Common Agenda report**. As Member States fight for competing visions of the future on the world stage at the UN, we as civil society and world citizens have a nuanced, innovative, bold and catalytic role to play at this critical juncture in the future of global governance and humanity.

## FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RELATE TO THE OCA PARAGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THEMATIC CLUSTER #3:

### Future Generations/UN Reform

Advocates supported the **appointment of an Envoy for Future Generations** that could work in tandem with the Secretary-General's proposed Scientific Advisory Board.

Advocates also **supported the publication of a Global Risk Report** with the stipulation that it should be published every year rather than every five years. The report could be featured as a part of the Secretary-General's annual report on the work of the Organization.

Advocates were concerned that the **Emergency Platform is too little, too ad hoc and too late**. While such a mechanism could be convened by the Secretary-General as an intermediary step, several proposed the establishment of a permanent intergovernmental decision-making body like the **proposed Global Resilience Council** that would deal with non-military human security threats as a complement to the Security Council.

Concerns were raised about **repurposing the Trusteeship Council**, particularly if it requires an amendment to the UN Charter. It has a very loaded past with developing countries, is now dead and would require new support if it is to be repurposed.

### Climate/Environment

The Stockholm+50 moment and 2022 Declaration will open a new phase of discussion for the plan of action around the OCA. The soon-to-be-released "**Safeguarding Our Common Home: Declaration for Stockholm+50**" **civil society declaration** proposes a four-way pathway to achieve the needed paradigm shift by implementing the right to a healthy environment, safeguarding the global commons, establishing a regenerative economy, and prioritizing governance and institutional solutions.

The IPCC has concluded that we must dramatically increase CO2 reductions by 2050 to meet the climate challenge. The Earth System that naturally provides a stable global climate within planetary boundaries should also be recognized as a global common good. A **legal framework should be adopted** that will enable us to organize a system of governance that would **protect the global climate as a global common good**.

# CIVIL SOCIETY EXPERTS DIALOGUE #5, LINKED TO UNGA INFORMAL CONSULTATION “ENHANCING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION”

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

At a time when we are facing the most serious threat to international peace in Europe since WWII, the urgent appeal made by the Secretary-General in his Our Common Agenda report to find **new ways to reinvigorate multilateralism could not be more timely.**

We should all be prepared to support the Secretary-General in his ambition to **include the concept of the global commons** in the OCA report. In addition to **Antarctica**, the **oceans** and **outer space** as legally recognized areas of the global commons, he added **climate**, utilizing a commons perspective to upgrade ambition as a complement to the a la carte multilateralism enshrined in the Paris Agreement. The **global public goods** (GPGs) that are most critical to our modern society (**information, digital, global economy**) look different today than 75 years ago, while our understanding of them and others (Earth system, global health, global peace) has evolved. At Stockholm+50 member states will have the opportunity to take into account **new norms** as they consider some of the **future oriented governance recommendations** that the Secretary-General clearly suggests we need.

The ability of the multilateral system to address many of today's most urgent challenges depends on its understanding of global public goods and of the appropriate roles of different stakeholders in their governance. To assist in identifying and further defining global public goods, and other areas of common interest where governance improvements are most needed, the Secretary-General proposed the formation of a **High-Level Advisory Board on Global Public Goods (HLAB)** to make recommendations on how this could be achieved as a contribution to the proposed Summit of the Future in 2023.

**Civil society** advocates from diverse disciplines and constituencies worldwide will have the opportunity to **provide their research and expertise to the HLAB** as they gather ideas and evidence on reforms necessary to strengthen the governance of global public goods in the future.

Planning and delivering different menus of engagement options for civil society within multilateral cooperation is complex. Advocates urge the Secretary-General to reconsider the option of **appointing a Civil Society Envoy to enhance the participation of civil society** and other stakeholders across the UN system as proposed by the UNmute Civil Society campaign supported by over 50 Member States. Moreover, advocates invite Member States to also consider **establishing a World Citizens' Initiative and a UN Parliamentary Assembly** as proposed by the [We the Peoples](#) campaign.

The Secretary-General's commitment to develop a Guidance Note on child rights mainstreaming is a welcome step toward fulfilling commitments to future generations and to greater transparency vis-à-vis human rights commitments.

Next steps in the OCA process should include the adoption of a General Assembly modalities resolution for the proposed Summit of the Future in 2023 that would include the inclusive participation of civil society and other stakeholders in the intergovernmental preparatory process.

## **FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS THAT RELATE TO THE OCA PARAGRAPHS INCLUDED IN THEMATIC CLUSTER #5:**

### **High-Level Advisory Board (HLAB) & the Summit of the Future (2023)**

The HLAB Secretariat has committed to giving civil society a voice in its work and in identifying specific events that civil society actors can contribute to. Civil society advocates should be prepared to offer research and experiences that show **the value of applying a GPG lens to global challenges and have evidence** that strengthens the rationale for pursuing recommendations for addressing governance gaps, including those listed in the OCA report and others.

**Civil society and other stakeholders should recommend experts** for participation in HLAB consultations from the Global South, youth-led organizations, indigenous populations and social movements not otherwise heard at the UN.

Once the HLAB report is released, civil society and other stakeholders should focus on amplifying constructive recommendations in the lead-up to the Summit of the Future in 2023, as well as developing pathways to build momentum for even greater ambition at the proposed World Social Summit in 2025.

### **Civil Society/Stakeholder Engagement**

Support the OCA recommendation to organize an **annual civil society caucus** during UNGA's high level week by developing the annual Global People's Assembly (GPA) as a model for its implementation. Building upon local, constituency and national People's Assemblies, the proposed Annual UN Civil Society Caucus would act as a primary interlocutor between civil society organizations (CSOs), international donors, private sector organizations and governments at global, national, regional & local levels.

Support the appointment of a Civil Society Envoy that could help coordinate civil society focal points across the UN system and work with UN country teams to open up pathways to enhanced participation of civil society and other stakeholders. Publish an annual state of UN-civil society engagement report of the UN system featuring indicators measuring civil society participation in multilateral settings.

Establish a **World Citizens' Initiative** that would enable people to put forward proposals on key issues of global concern for discussion and further action at the highest political level. **Any proposal** that reaches a certain threshold of **popular support would be put onto the agenda** of the UN General Assembly or Security Council.

Establish a **UN Parliamentary Assembly under Article 22** that would allow for the inclusion of elected representatives in the agenda-setting and decision-making of the UN. The assembly would act as a representative body and watchdog connecting the people with the UN and reflecting a broad diversity of global viewpoints.

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# ANNEX I - C4UN EXPERTS DIALOGUE PROGRAMS

## 1st C4UN Experts Dialogue Program “Accelerating and scaling up the SDGs, leaving no-one behind” & “Accelerating the SDGs through sustainable financing & building trust” Monday, 7 February 2022 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM EST

**Thematic Elements of 25 OCA Paragraphs to be discussed.** The 1st C4UN Experts Dialogue will focus on the themes of the 1st GA Thematic Consultation entitled “**Accelerating and scaling up the SDGs, leaving no-one behind**” and the 2nd GA Thematic Consultation entitled “**Accelerating the SDGs through sustainable financing & building trust**”.

**For the first hour of the program,** based upon their expertise speakers will be asked to reflect upon the thematic elements of the 13 OCA paragraphs to be discussed at the 4th GA thematic consultation as follows:

- Par 19 social contract: renew social contract based on trust, inclusion, protection, participation; people & planet
- Par 28 fund for social protection: governments accelerate steps to achieve SDG target 1.3 on establishing national social protection systems
- Par 30 World Social Summit: update 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development
- Par 46 youth in politics: governments urged to promote political representation for youth, including young women and girls
- Par 47 youth office, youth engagement: establish dedicated UN Youth Office in support of Youth on Envoy

For the second hour of the program, based upon their expertise speakers will be asked to reflect upon the thematic elements of the 12 OCA paragraphs to be discussed at the 2nd GA thematic consultation as follows:

- Par 24 using taxation to reduce extreme inequalities of wealth
- Par 73 global economy, biennial G20-ECOSOC-SG-IFI summit: coordinate economic bodies, augment FfD process, promote innovative financing of SDGs, reform international debt architecture
- Par 74 fairer trading system: in support of WTO reform, align trade with green & circular economies, reduce protectionist measures, more IPR & tech transfer to developing countries
- Par 75 financial integrity: need stronger global cooperation to promote financial integrity by addressing endemic tax evasion, aggressive tax avoidance, illicit financial flows

For a detailed analysis of the OCA paragraphs, the **C4UN GA OCA thematic cluster spreadsheet** (under thematic cluster tab) may be found [here](#).



## **RUN OF SHOW**

### **9:00 - 10:00 “Accelerating and scaling up the SDGs, leaving no-one behind” (1st GA plenary session, 13 OCA paragraphs)**

9:00 - 9:05 Moderator: Maria Fernanda Espinosa & Daniel Perell, C4UN Co-Chairs

9:05 - 9:15 Speaker: Agustina Briano, Outreach and Development Coordinator, Club de Madrid

9:15 - 9:25 Speaker: Nudhara Yusuf, GGIN Facilitator, Stimson Center & C4UN Global Youth Coordinator

9:30 - 9:55 Discussion

9:55 - 10:00 Closing Remarks

### **10:00 - 11:00 “Accelerating the SDGs through sustainable financing & building trust” (2nd GA plenary session, 11 OCA paragraphs)**

10:00-10:05 Moderator: Maria Fernanda Espinosa & Daniel Perell, C4UN Co-Chairs

10:05-10:15 Speaker: Mandeep Tiwana, Chief Programmes Officer, CIVICUS

10:15-10:25 Speaker: Maria Theresa Nera-Lauron, Advisor for UN Program, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung

10:30-10:55 Discussion

10:55-11:00 Closing Remarks

**2nd C4UN Experts Dialogue Program**  
***“Frameworks for a Peaceful world –  
promoting peace, international law and digital cooperation”***  
**Friday, 18 February 2022**  
**9:00 AM - 10:30 AM EST**

**Thematic Elements of 11 OCA Paragraphs to be discussed.** The 2nd C4UN Experts Dialogue will focus on the theme of the 3rd GA Thematic Consultation entitled ***“Frameworks for a Peaceful world – promoting peace, international law and digital cooperation”***.

**Based upon their expertise, speakers will be asked to reflect upon the thematic elements of the OCA paragraphs to be discussed at the 3rd GA thematic consultation as follows:**

**Rule of Law**

- Par 23 rule of law: new vision for rule of law building on SDG 16 & fighting corruption

**Global Digital Compact**

- Par 35 application of human rights to frontier issues: to prevent harms in digital or technology spaces, as it relates to freedom of speech, hate speech and harassment, privacy, the “right to be forgotten” and neuro-technology
- Par 93 digital compact: organize multi-stakeholder digital technology track in preparation for Summit of the Future to agree on a Global Digital Compact

**New Agenda for Peace**

- Par 89 new agenda for peace: 1. reduce strategic risks 2. strengthen foresight 3. SDG 16.1 reduce violence 4. invest in prevention & peacebuilding 5. support regional prevention 6. women/girls at center of security policy

**Human Rights Reform**

- Par 34 human rights mechanisms, UPR: use human rights mechanisms & update modalities of UPR to combat racism, intolerance and discrimination & promote participation of marginalized groups
- Par 129 funding human rights mechanisms: Calls for more sustainable financing of human rights mechanisms & more transparency regarding human rights commitments of prospective HRC candidates

For a detailed analysis of the OCA paragraphs, the **C4UN GA OCA thematic cluster spreadsheet** (under thematic cluster tab) may be found [here](#).

## **RUN OF SHOW**

### **9:00 - 10:30 *"Frameworks for a Peaceful world – promoting peace, international law and digital cooperation"* (3rd GA Thematic Consultation)**

9:00 - 9:05 Moderator: Soon-Young Yoon, International Alliance of Women

9:05 - 9:15 Speaker: Augusto Lopez-Claros, Executive Director, Global Governance Forum

9:15 - 9:25 Discussion / additional recommendations

9:25 - 9:35 Speaker: Agustina Del Campo, Board Member, Access Now

9:35 - 9:45 Discussion / additional recommendations

9:45 - 9:55 Speaker: Marina Kumskova, Senior UN Policy and Advocacy Advisor, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC)

9:55 - 10:05 Discussion / additional recommendations

10:05-10:15 Closing remarks by speakers

10:15-10:25 General Discussion

10:25-10:30 Closing

**3rd C4UN Experts Dialogue Program**  
***“Protecting our planet and being prepared for the future”***  
***& “Enhancing international cooperation”***  
**Friday, 25 February 2022**  
**9:00 AM - 10:30 AM EST**

**Thematic Elements of 33 OCA Paragraphs to be discussed.** The 3rd C4UN Experts Dialogue will focus on the themes of the 4th GA Thematic Consultation entitled ***“Protecting our planet and being prepared for the future”*** and the 5th GA Thematic Consultation entitled ***“Enhancing international cooperation”***.

**For the first hour of the program,** based upon their expertise speakers will be asked to reflect upon the thematic elements of the 18 OCA paragraphs to be discussed at the 4th GA thematic consultation as follows:

**Climate/Environment**

- Par 79 on climate finance, Par 85 on green finance
- Par 82 on 1.5 degrees, Par 86 on adaptation, Par 87 on biodiversity
- Par 83 on global stocktake of Paris Agreement in 2023

**Future Generations**

- Par 54 on representing future generations & Par 56 on Futures Lab
- Par 58 on Envoy for Future Generations & Par 59 on Declaration on Future Generations
- Par 101 on Emergency Platform & Par 125 on Trusteeship Council or alternative

**Health**

- Par 68 on strengthening WHO
- Par 67 on global vaccination plan & Par 69 on pandemic preparedness
- Par 70 on access to health technologies & Par 71 on universal health coverage

**For the second hour of the program,** based upon their expertise speakers will be asked to reflect upon the thematic elements of the 15 OCA paragraphs to be discussed at the 5th GA thematic consultation as follows:

**UN Reform**

- Par 102 on SG appointment of High Level Advisory Board (HLAB) to report on proposals to Summit of the Future & Par 117 Scientific Advisory Board
- Par 123 on UN 2.0 & “quintet of change”, Par 125-128 on reform of intergovernmental organs: SC, GA, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council
- Par 124 on UN budget, Par 112 on governance & funding of development, Par 129 on funding human rights mechanisms

**Civil Society/Stakeholder Engagement**

- Par 118 SG convene regional organizations annually & Par 119 SG on Advisory Group on Local and Regional Governments & enhance parliamentary inputs
- Par 121, 122 on dedicated focal points for civil society & options for exploring the appointment of a high-level entry point for civil society
- Par 130 on engagement of civil society/stakeholders across intergovernmental organs, organize annual civil society caucus during UNGA high-level week & update ECOSOC resolution 1996/31

For a detailed analysis of the OCA paragraphs, the **C4UN GA OCA thematic cluster spreadsheet** (under thematic cluster tab) may be found [here](#).

## **RUN OF SHOW**

### **9:00 - 10:00 *"Protecting our planet and being prepared for the future"* (4th GA Thematic Consultation)**

9:00 - 9:10 Moderator: Giovanna Kuele, Researcher, Instituto Igarapé

9:10 - 9:20 Speaker: Georgios Kostakos, Executive Director, Foundation for Global Governance and Sustainability (FOGGS)

9:20 - 9:30 Speaker: Paulo Magalhaes, Executive Director, Common Home for Humanity.

9:30 - 9:55 Discussion / additional recommendations

9:55 - 10:00 Closing

### **10:00-11:00 *"Enhancing international cooperation"* (5th GA Thematic Consultation)**

10:00-10:05 Moderator: Fergus Watt, Coordinator, C4UN

10:05-10:15 Speaker: Kate Sullivan, Strategic Planning & External Relations Manager, Dag Hammarskjold Foundation

10:15-10:25 Speaker: Oluseyi Babatunde Oyebisi, Executive Director, Nigeria Network of NGOs

10:25-10:35 Speaker: Caroline Vernailen, Democracy International

10:35-10:55 Discussion / additional recommendations

10:55-11:00 Closing

## ANNEX II

### Guiding Questions

- **Identifying priorities:** Which of the OCA proposals should be further developed and how should they be sequenced to achieve the greatest impact in terms of building a more inclusive, networked and effective system of global governance to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Agenda & Paris Agreement?
  - **What's missing:** What particular global governance proposals not mentioned in the OCA report - whether institutional, legal, normative or operational – should be considered by Member States and the Secretary-General's proposed High-Level Advisory Board on Global Public Goods, on the road to the 2023 Summit of the Future?
  - **Next Steps:** What are the immediate and medium-term steps that need to be taken by global civil society, governments, and the UN secretariat to best prepare for the proposed OCA summits (2022 Summit on Transforming Education, 2023 Summit of the Future, 2025 World Social Summit)?
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## ANNEX III

### Background materials

#### United Nations

- [PGA letter & background note on GA OCA thematic consultation 2 \(2/03/22\)](#)
- [PGA letter & background note on GA OCA thematic consultation 1 \(2/02/22\)](#)
- [PGA letter on OCA thematic consultations \(12/23/21\)](#)
- [Our Common Agenda Report \(September 2021\)](#)
- [UN75 Political Declaration \(September 2020\)](#)

#### C4UN Partners

- [C4UN GA OCA thematic cluster analysis \(2022\)](#)
- [C4UN/GGIN OCA Summary of Key Elements \(2021\)](#)
- [Global People's Forum Summary Report \(December 2021\)](#)
- [Virtual Roundtable on OCA Report Summary \(November 2021\)](#)
- [C4UN Regional Consultations Summary Report \(June 2021\)](#)
- [Beyond UN75: A Roadmap for Inclusive, Networked, and Effective Global Governance \(Stimson Center, June 2021\)](#)
- [UN75 People's Declaration & Plan for Global Action \(May 2020\)](#)