

UN75
2020 AND BEYOND



GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FORUM
VIRTUAL EVENT | 16-17 SEPT 2020

ROADMAP FOR THE FUTURE WE WANT & UN WE NEED:

A Vision 20/20 for UN75 and Beyond

VOLUME I

For presentation to the President of
the United Nations General Assembly

STIMSON

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Planning Group

The Stimson Center, based in Washington, D.C., is a nonpartisan policy research center working to protect people, preserve the planet, and promote security & prosperity. Stimson's award-winning research serves as a roadmap to address borderless threats through concerted action.

Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office works at the intersection of the United Nations in New York, the international financial institutions in Washington D.C., FES field offices, and partners in developing countries. Our overarching mission is to bring a special focus to the perspectives of trade unions, women, and developing and emerging-market countries in an effort to forge consensus toward multilateral solutions to international and global challenges.

Global Challenges Foundation facilitates global governance reform aimed at ensuring the fair and effective mitigation of global catastrophic risks. In collaboration with others, the GCF fosters a demand for change and generates plausible alternatives to the current global governance system, its tools and approaches. Founded by Swedish-Hungarian financier Laszlo Szombatfalvy in 2012, the GCF is a politically independent not for profit entity.

One Earth Future Foundation has worked to solve complex problems at the root of armed conflict for more than a decade. Through its unique culture of iterative learning and improvement, One Earth Future designs, tests, and partners to scale programs that help communities see problems in new ways and solve them collectively. OEF Currently has 7 main programs: Shuraako, PASO Columbia, Stable Seas, Shared Resources, Our Secure Future, and OEF Research. Learn more about One Earth Future and its programs at oneearthfuture.org.

Global Governance Philanthropy Network works to increase and improve philanthropic investing in global governance by mapping the sector, conducting research, and creating opportunities for active grantmakers, potential future funders, and allies to come together and learn.

Coordination Group

Academic Council on the UN System, Aspen Ministers Forum, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, Cines International Law Initiative, CIVICUS, Club de Madrid, Common Home for Humanity, Council on Energy, Environment, and Water, Democracy Without Borders, Doha Forum, Doha Institute for Conflict and Humanitarian Studies, Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Global Challenges Foundation, Global Governance Philanthropy Network, Global Green Growth Institute, Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict (GPPAC), Hiroshima Peacebuilders Center, Igarapé Institute, Institute for Economics and Peace, Kofi Annan Foundation, One Earth Future, Paris Peace Forum, PyeongChang Peace Forum, Savannah Centre for Diplomacy, Democracy, and Development, Search for Common Ground, Stanley Center for Peace and Security, The Elders, Together First, Truman Library and Museum, UN@75 Office, UN2020, United Nations Foundation, Universidad de Guadalajara, CUCosta (International Law Department), and Workable World Trust Foundation.

Foreword

We are delighted to serve as Honorary Co-Chairs of the [UN75 Global Governance Forum](#), held virtually from 16-18 September 2020, on the eve of the United Nations' high-level commemoration, on 21 September, of its seventy-fifth anniversary. World leaders will mark this historic milestone by formally endorsing [a declaration](#) with twelve distinct commitments and points for global action. By presenting twenty unique multi-stakeholder partnerships and twenty global governance innovation proposals, we are pleased to introduce this forum's main outcome, the *Roadmap for the Future We Want & UN We Need: A Vision 20/20 for UN75 and Beyond*, as a contribution to taking forward the ideals and practical goals of the UN75 Declaration.

Since the start of this year, the COVID-19 pandemic and its devastating socioeconomic consequences have represented, arguably, one of the greatest calamities facing the world body since its founding, on 26 June 1945, in San Francisco. In addition, the international community continues to confront the threat of runaway climate change, growing mass violence in fragile states fueled by extremist groups, weapons proliferation, fears of cyber-attacks, and worries that the Sustainable Development Goals are increasingly unreachable for many countries. While new technologies can help in tackling these global challenges and risks, they also wield the potential to exact acute harm toward people, property, and governing institutions.

By promoting a United Nations that better harnesses the ideas, networks, and capabilities of diverse governments, businesses, and civil society groups, the *Roadmap* recommends new tools, platforms, and approaches to global governance for addressing 21st century threats, challenges, and opportunities. It further helps raise the UN75 Declaration's ambition in two notable ways: *first*, by initiating new partnerships between civic actors, the private sector, and the United Nations to mobilize and share knowledge, technologies, and financial resources to promote a truly "people-centered" architecture for global collective action; and *second*, by suggesting carefully researched and debated institutional, policy, and normative change ideas to revitalize and strengthen global governance.

This *Roadmap for the Future We Want & UN We Need* places human rights, human solidarity, and the need for a strong global civic ethic at the heart of an inclusive conception of governance across borders. It takes an unapologetic stand against the rise of exclusive nationalism, which corrodes efforts to upgrade our three-quarters of a century structure of international order for better managing today's global problems. Its recommendations and spirit of initiative reinforce key ideas and sentiments voiced by citizens worldwide participating in the Secretary-General's remarkable [Global Conversation](#). By rising up unequivocally for the UN75 Declaration and working relentlessly in partnership to realize its full potential, we aim to ensure that "the future we want," for both present generation and future generations, becomes the future we get.

Ban Ki-Moon, Madeleine Albright, Ibrahim Gambari,

Gro Harlem Brundtland, Aya Chebbi, Mary Robinson, and Juan Manuel Santos

Honorary Co-Chairs, UN75 Global Governance Forum

Executive Summary

On 16, 17, and 18 September 2020, we—more than 3,000 registered participants with diverse backgrounds as scholars, practitioners, activists, philanthropists, business leaders, and policy-makers—gathered virtually to honor the 75th anniversary of the United Nations. A cornerstone of international order since 1945, the United Nations must continue to adapt and innovate to respond to new threats, challenges, and opportunities in our current age of complexity. Through the [UN75 Global Governance Forum](#) and preceding activities over the past two years along two distinct **Partnership and Innovation Tracks**, we seek to promote a more inclusive and effective United Nations, emphasizing dialogue, creative initiatives, and new proposals on the future of global governance.

For the Forum’s robust Partnership Track, we convened over 280 participants from thirty-eight countries in thirty-seven different preparatory meetings to pioneer **twenty new multi-stakeholder partnerships among civil society, the private sector, philanthropic institutions, governments, and the UN system**. Each partnership will advance one or more of the UN75 Political Declaration’s twelve commitments with a bias towards action. The individual partnerships employed the *Innovation in Partnerships* facilitation methodology to prepare project leads in identifying and recruiting major stakeholders, and then working toward common goals, shared interests, and a unified program of action. Drawn from various stages of development, each partnership initiative—working across the forum’s thematic pillars of sustainable development, peace & security, human rights & humanitarian action, and climate governance—represents an opportunity to be scaled and implemented worldwide in the future.

For the Forum’s Innovation Track, we convened 260 experts worldwide in August for a four-part webinar series and month-long e-Consultation, supported by several original policy briefs across the forum’s thematic pillars that elaborated upon **twenty institutional, policy, and normative change proposals to enhance global governance**. These discussions and the policy research were informed, over the preceding two years, by four global policy dialogues and one global governance working group (held in Doha, Seoul, and Washington, D.C.), two regional dialogues (for Africa and the Americas), three major reports, and several smaller studies and policy dialogues. Special attention was given in the Innovation Track to elaborating upon the [UN75 Political Declaration’s](#) individual commitments, as well as to specific tactics for building diverse coalitions and mobilizing political support worldwide for the twenty identified global governance recommendations.

We, diverse stakeholders from civil society (including youth), scholars, policy entrepreneurs, UN system bodies and Member States, the private sector, and philanthropic institutions, seek to honor the principles of multilateral cooperation upon which the UN was founded. In this spirit, we are pleased to present this **Roadmap for the Future We Want & UN We Need: A Vision 20/20 for UN75 and Beyond**, as a contribution to UN75 and as a broad reflection of the ideas and initiatives considered by the UN75 Global Governance Forum’s preceding Partnership and Innovation Tracks. In an era of accelerated connectivity, we aspire for this Roadmap to bring a fresh, modern perspective to the UN Charter’s founding principles, both to update humanity’s vision and to promote a truly “people-centered” architecture for global collective action.

I. Basic Goal, Objectives, and Short History of the UN75 Global Governance Forum

As we approach the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations under the banner “the future we want, the UN we need,” we reflect on the complex challenges facing our world—including cross-border pandemics, economic shocks, inequality, climate instability, and threats to peace and security—and bring forward this call to action. Talking about what the UN system can do for us and the changes required is important. An even more critical challenge is to engage stakeholders actively from within and outside the world body to co-create partnerships and pathways to the future we fervently desire and a United Nations that inspires and serves all humanity.

How can we harness our collective strength among governments, civil society, the UN, and the business community to design the Future We Want, The UN We Need?

Our Basic Goal:

In connection with the United Nations 75th anniversary, the UN75 Global Governance Forum seeks to promote a more inclusive and effective world body through dialogue and recommendations that better harness the ideas, capabilities, and networks of both state and non-state actors for achieving the UN’s commitment to peace, sustainable development, human rights, and a stable climate.

FORUM OBJECTIVES

- **INITIATE A NEW GENERATION OF SCALE-ABLE, MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP INITIATIVES** that better harness the ideas, capabilities, and networks of state and non-state actors for achieving the UN’s commitment to peace, sustainable development, human rights, and a stable climate for 2020 and beyond.
- **BUILD CONSENSUS AROUND A STRATEGY** for a select number of global governance institutional, policy, and normative innovations that together help raise the political ambition of the [UN75 DECLARATION](#).

THEMATIC PILLARS

The UN75 Global Governance Forum is organized around **FOUR THEMATIC PILLARS:**

The sustainable development thematic pillar gives special attention to post-COVID-19 recovery, Sustainable Development Goals implementation, and the future of global economic and social governance. The peace and security pillar is concerned, in particular, with rethinking the world’s system of collective security, seventy-five years after the UN’s founding conference in San Francisco. The third pillar reimagines the world’s governance architecture for safeguarding human rights and promoting humanitarian action, as well as concrete ways to make global governance more inclusive and just. Finally, the climate governance pillar privileges new thinking and multi-stakeholder initiatives both in support of the Paris Climate Agreement (and associated implementation

mechanisms) and the need to take climate action beyond the present limitations inherent in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

SHORT HISTORY OF THE UN75 GLOBAL GOVERNANCE FORUM

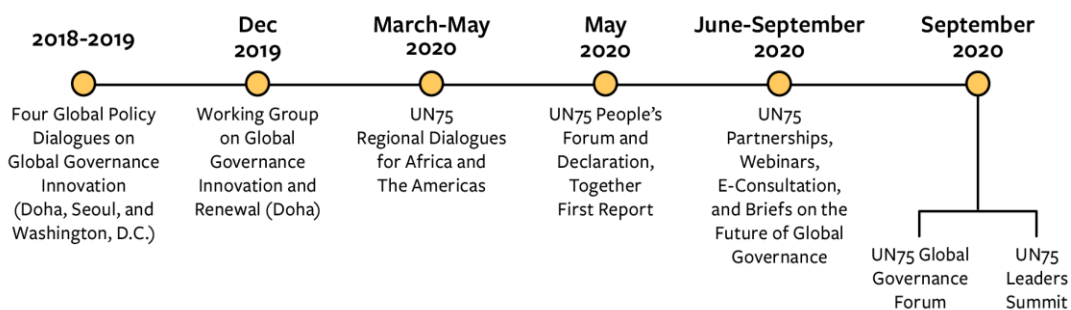
Since its founding in 1945, governments have strived through the United Nations to create a system that addresses global challenges around the three main pillars: Peace & Security, Development, and Human Rights. Climate governance has now, in effect, become the world body’s fourth pillar. Though the emergence of global civil society and the business community have added new capabilities to our global governance system, the complexity of the modern world—including, for a start, the harmful spread of the COVID-19 virus and its devastating financial and economic consequences, the disruptive effects of new technologies, the threat of runaway climate change, rising violence in fragile states and regions, and record migration and refugee levels—is outpacing our collective ability to manage globalization for the benefit of all nations and peoples.

Today, learning from both failures and hard-fought successes, we know much more about what an effective holistic process for progressive global change looks like—harnessing the thinking, resources, and connections among state and non-state actors across the UN system’s pillars (i.e., building effective partnerships)—and the specific global norms, policies, and institutional reforms needed (i.e., promoting innovation), to achieve a new end state that better serves the shared aspirations of all humanity.

The UN75 Global Governance Forum is premised on the idea that diverse stakeholders, working collaboratively and empowered by new technologies, represent the best way forward toward achieving both the future people worldwide are calling for and the new United Nations we so urgently need.

The recommendations introduced in this Roadmap draw upon the outcomes of a two-year series of global and regional policy dialogues (see figure below). Those dialogues sought to focus discussions and inform ideas for consideration at the UN75 Global Governance Forum (16-18 September 2020) and the UN75 Leaders Summit (21 September 2020). As detailed in the Partnership and Innovation Track sections below, the final phase of pre-forum and summit consultations included forty virtual partnership initiative meetings, four webinars, the commissioning of original policy research, and a month-long “e-Consultation,” each structured around the forum’s four thematic pillars: i. sustainable development and global economic governance, ii. peace and security, iii. human rights, humanitarian action, and inclusive governance, and iv. climate governance. *Rather than representing a universally felt consensus among the diverse stakeholders participating in the various dialogues and burgeoning partnerships, the proposals and new initiatives presented in this Roadmap are meant to broadly reflect diverse discussions over the past two years (and especially the past two months) and serve as a catalyst for continued dialogue, possible rethinking of fundamental assumptions and old paradigms, and, over time, global collective action.*

Global & Regional Dialogues on the Road to the UN75 Global Governance Forum



II. Methodology and Overview of 20 Partnership Track Initiatives

Partnership Track

One major shift since the United Nations' founding is the increasing recognition that the challenges facing the world are too big for the UN, or any collection of UN Member States, to address effectively on their own. At the same time, the United Nations is a powerful catalyst for new multi-stakeholder partnerships to advance fundamental global goals. The UN75 Global Governance Forum highlights this role—and the United Nations' potential for expanded international reach—through the activities of its Partnerships Track, emphasizing the creation and scaling-up of new partnerships that bring together UN actors and priorities with state, civil society, and private sector groups to advance the mission and goals of the United Nations.

Across the Forum's four pillars (sustainable development, peace and security, human rights, humanitarian action and inclusive governance, and climate governance), carefully curated partnerships held moderated discussions to explore new kinds of multi-stakeholder partnerships, composed of UN system departments/agencies, states, the private sector, philanthropists, and broader civil society groups from all regions to serve as a catalyst for action.

The UN75 Global Governance Forum's convenors worked closely with UN partners and impact-focused social networks to identify potential projects that would benefit from diverse (non-state and state-based) stakeholder support. Once each potential project was identified, with a designated project lead, the Forum's convenors executed a series of steps, including the identification of key stakeholders for the project and a series of bilateral and multi-partner meetings designed to develop shared goals and interests among the group's individual member organizations. Following these initial steps, partnership initiatives were finalized with commitments for action both individually and collectively from the participating organizations.

The partnerships were drawn from various stages of development. Each partnership initiative represents an opportunity to be scaled and replicated worldwide in the future. **Each of the twenty partnerships showcased** will be shared with governments participating in the General Assembly's high-level commemoration, on 21 September, of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the United Nations. Elaborated upon in greater detail in the forthcoming Vol. II of the *Roadmap for the Future We Want & UN We Need: A Vision 2020 for UN75 & Beyond*, the partnership summaries below detail the specific challenge addressed, solution(s), and next steps.

Sustainable Development

Partnership	Overview
<p>Cold Catch – Developing Cold Chain Infrastructure for the Somali Fishing Industry</p> <p>Lead: Secure Fisheries, One Earth Future Foundation</p> <p><i>To bring about an innovative, multi-disciplinary solution in partnership with the Global Cold Chain Alliance, to develop cold chain infrastructure in Somalia that meets the needs of fishing communities while creating standards that ensure sustainability and long-term success.</i></p>	<p>Somalia’s coastal cold chain infrastructure is challenged by limited electrical capacity, poor road conditions, and limited technical equipment and expertise. Facilitating public-private partnerships to invest in the Somali cold chain will help develop universal standards for future cold chain projects and produce context-specific training programs for pilot projects. Next steps include preparing guidelines for cold chain projects across Somalia, identifying companies and fishing communities that could benefit from training programs, collecting data for business plans and value chain assessment, and reaching new industry partners to promote infrastructure.</p>
<p>UNDP Accelerator Labs: accelerate progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals</p> <p>Lead: United Nations Development Programme</p> <p><i>The UNDP Accelerator Labs, co-built as a joint venture with the Qatar Fund for Development and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development of Germany, is set to become the world’s largest and fastest learning network on sustainable development challenges. The network is composed of 60 Lab teams covering 78 countries.</i></p>	<p>In this time of planetary crisis, best practices do not always exist. We need to learn what works and what does not for tackling sustainable development problems in a matter of weeks, not years. By tapping into local innovations, the UNDP Accelerator Labs create actionable insights and reimagine--with policymakers, local communities, and social innovators--sustainable development for the 21st century. As the network is expanded with 30 new Accelerator Labs, partnerships will be pursued with governments, businesses, and academia to join us and to navigate a course beyond recovery, towards 2030, with the Sustainable Development Goals as our compass.</p>
<p>The International Municipal Investment Fund-Technical Assistance Facility (IMIF-TAF)</p> <p>Lead: United Nations Capital Development Fund</p> <p><i>An investment fund and technical assistance partnership to enable access to capital markets for cities and local governments, particularly in developing nations and least developed countries, to support impactful projects that will accelerate SDGs achievement.</i></p>	<p>According to United Cities and Local Governments, 65% of SDGs targets cannot be achieved without the participation of local governments. Yet, many local governments are unable to access international capital markets to finance projects that will achieve sustainable development, particularly in the world's least developed countries. The International Municipal Investment Fund and Technical Assistance Facility (IMIF-TAF) is a unique, bespoke fund designed to focus exclusively on SDGs-positive projects sponsored by cities and local governments, particularly in developing countries and least developed countries. Development finance institutions and NGOs have signaled their interest in capitalizing the IMIF-TAF, which will provide municipal government technical support for the financing of prospective IMIF supported projects.</p>

	Pilot projects were recently selected for initial IMIF investment.
<p>The Purpose First Economy</p> <p>Lead: Leaders on Purpose</p> <p><i>Create a leadership coalition of business and cross-sectoral organizations to advance the purpose first economy, which creates value by contributing to society and the planet.</i></p>	<p>The partnership will address critical systemic issues, such as climate change and water scarcity, the widening gap between rich and poor, and cultural conflicts. Through coordinated, long-term collaboration across business and other sectors, it will chart tangible solutions to these challenges and encourage the emergence of the purpose first sector. Next steps will focus on further cross-sector dialogues to build greater understanding and overcome the barriers to enhanced collaboration across sectors.</p>
<p>Good Global Citizens: A Dialogue on Wealth Transparency and Responsible Tax Behavior for a More Fair Global Economy</p> <p>Lead: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office</p> <p><i>Explore a global campaign to tackle two critical drivers of inequality, hidden wealth and tax evasion and avoidance, as a necessary step to lay the groundwork for a more fair economic system that delivers for people at all income-levels of society.</i></p>	<p>The concept of Good Global Citizens underscores both the opportunity, as well as the responsibility, to embrace far-reaching reforms for greater transparency, democratic oversight and fair taxation of wealth and profits in national and global tax systems. In this way the burden of recovery can be shared, so that those who benefit most from the economy in good times are given the honor and responsibility to give back in order to help everyone in difficult times.</p>

Peace and Security

Partnership	Overview
<p>Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace</p> <p>Lead: French Foreign Ministry for European Affairs</p> <p><i>The Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace brings together more than 1,000 governments, companies, and civil society organizations, which implement the Call's principles in a collaborative manner to ensure peace and stability in cyberspace.</i></p>	<p>New and dangerous practices are developing in cyberspace: cybercrime, information manipulation, political or economic espionage, attacks on critical infrastructure or individuals, theft of personal information or confidential data, and compromise of information and communications systems used by citizens, companies and agencies. These attacks can come from State or non-State groups that respect no borders. The goal of the Paris Call is to constitute a community of supporters from all sectors—public sector, private sector, civil society—that unite around, promote, and implement a common set of values and principles in order to increase trust and security in cyberspace. Next steps include setting up working groups to develop concrete tools and solutions to improve global security in cyberspace.</p>

<p>New Alliances to Curb Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems (LAWS)</p> <p>Lead: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung New York Office</p> <p><i>Foster a coalition between UN Member States, the UN, academia, civil society organizations, and private businesses for positive obligations that address technological challenges and to come to more legally binding international agreements.</i></p>	<p>The security landscape will become more challenging with emerging technologies, such as Artificial intelligence (AI) and new weapons technologies. Lethal autonomous weapons systems (LAWS) that could take autonomous decisions about deadly interventions are already conceivable. The project seeks to move from the recently adopted 11 Guiding Principles on LAWS to the next level of international legal regulation. Next steps consist of developing positive obligations for meaningful human control of LAWS that can be included in legally binding international agreements.</p>
<p>The Promise of Youth as Peacebuilders: Making the Case for Partnership & Investment</p> <p>Lead: Search for Common Ground</p> <p><i>Highlight Social Return on Investment (SROI) of young peacebuilders in their countries alongside strengthening political commitment by developing guidance for member states to invest in young people as partners in peace and security. This will include strengthening youth leadership and financing that leadership in an effort to catalyze the global youth, peace and security movement.</i></p>	<p>Our initiative intends to transform social norms about young people to strengthen a range of institutional capacities to support young people’s agency, voice and leadership at the front lines of violent conflict, and to improve investments that support youth-led action for creating more just and peaceful societies. To pursue these long-term goals, we are focusing on four mutually reinforcing areas of work, including understanding SROI, building high-level political buy-in for supporting youth-led peacebuilding, investing in youth leadership, and investing in prevention through a global multi-partner fund on Youth, Peace and Security. Next steps consist of defining efficient methodologies and processes for undertaking the necessary research and analysis for increased investments in youth, creating a task force to spearhead an inclusive process, identify potential funders and partners, and gather existing data.</p>
<p>Women ART Peace Programme</p> <p>Lead: The Centre for Conflict and Humanitarian Studies</p> <p><i>A project-based programme that adopts an organic and holistic approach through the 3D mission of advocacy, research, and training (ART).</i></p>	<p>The active representation and participation of women in mediation, negotiation, and policymaking remain low, despite evidence showing the unique contributions of women in preventing violence and ending conflict. This project will work with local, regional, and international partnerships to achieve a visible quantitative and qualitative representation of women in sustainable peacebuilding and recovery at grassroots and policy levels. Next steps consist of bringing together local, regional and international representatives to develop advocacy, research and training, including on organic peace-making efforts, mediation, policy engagement, and response to humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, Yemen, Libya and Sudan.</p>
<p>Building a Network of Peace</p> <p>Lead: PASO Colombia, One Earth Future Foundation</p>	<p>The partnership will address chronic violence, illicit crops, and the migration crisis with innovations in the key axes of Colombia’s rural governance, productivity, and conservation. In seeking to boost local, national, and international efforts to consolidate peace and security, PASO is creating a "Network for Peace" that will promote the inclusive rural development of peasant</p>

<p><i>Build a coalition of funders, government, UN agencies, and NGO partners to scale-up a new system of governance for peace, agricultural, and inclusive development in rural Colombia.</i></p>	<p>economies in the country’s territories most affected by conflict, the presence of armed groups and crops of illicit use. Based on a new form of governance that multiplies local collective intelligence, this partnership takes advantage of the assets in the territories, and generates synergies with existing programs and projects to scale them up, transforming their beneficiaries into project partners, changing the dynamics of commercialization, impacting productivity, strengthening local governance networks and territorial organizations, empowering women and youth, developing resilience to emergencies associated with the presence of armed groups, and providing an appropriate response to the spread of COVID 19.</p>
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Human Rights, Humanitarian Action and Inclusive Governance

Partnership	Overview
<p>Digital Identity for the Next Generation</p> <p>Lead: Association for Computing Machinery’s Future of Computing Academy</p> <p><i>The Digital Identity Project is an outreach and communication project with the goal of engaging the next generation of stakeholders on issues related to digital identity (DI).</i></p>	<p>The partnership aims to address the challenge of including younger stakeholders, both in computing and outside of it, in the policy debates around DI, such as invasion of privacy, proper regulation, and the impact of computing on society. The project will develop a comprehensive community of stakeholders to create an outreach and communication platform. We will also look into developing accessible nonpartisan technical assessment that bridges technology and policy domain knowledge. Our end goal is to help people make informed decisions on the impact of digital identity technology and technology policy in their lives. Next steps include developing pathways to youth engagement, building on existing stakeholders and developing a project plan for a 2021 launch.</p>
<p>Partnership to support the implementation of the UN Data Strategy</p> <p>Leads: Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining, UN University, Global Information Management Working Group</p> <p><i>Convene Information Management stakeholders and thought leaders from across the UN, the civil sector, academia, the private sector and the donor community to discuss the establishment of a global partnership platform to implement the UN</i></p>	<p>Over the last two decades, the humanitarian, development and peace sectors have developed information management standards, methods and tools in support of global agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals. Challenges remain, however, in the consistent transformation of raw data into actionable information across the triple nexus. The proposed mission of this multi-stakeholder global platform is to ensure that the goals, objectives, and principles of the UN Secretary-General’s Data Strategy are translated into concrete standards, methods, and tools developed by and for actors across the triple nexus. Next steps include the establishment of a task-team working closely with the Executive Office of the Secretary-General to further refine, fund, and establish this platform.</p>

<p><i>Data Strategy, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and emergency response.</i></p>	
<p>Mental Wellness for the World’s Growing Refugees, Migrants, and Disenfranchised Peoples</p> <p>Lead: Tesseract Group and Epiphany Film Foundation</p> <p><i>The initiative is designed to bring mental wellness programming and education to people worldwide with a primary focus on the world’s refugee population.</i></p>	<p>UNHCR estimates that 65.6 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide. The challenging conditions faced by those uprooted have led to intensified and long-lasting mental health and wellness disorders. This partnership’s objective is to undertake a promotional campaign that brings to the world’s refugee population proven mental wellness methodologies, psychological healing, education, and support for their personal and interpersonal resilience. Next steps include standing-up a project that deploys the values of empowered narrative therapy as its foundational basis.</p>
<p>Enhancing Civil Society Space at the United Nations</p> <p>Leads: UN2020, Together First, and The Stimson Center</p> <p><i>Expand and ensure active, inclusive, equal, effective, well-coordinated and sustainable participation of civil society actors in programmatic processes and decision-making across the United Nations system.</i></p>	<p>Despite their many contributions to global governance, civil society groups face repeated challenges in securing space at the global decision-making table. This partnership seeks to interrogate the efficacy of establishing a dedicated high-level focal point at the UN to be appointed by the Secretary-General that would facilitate and implement a system-wide strategy to protect and enhance civil society space and participation at the UN. The publication of a public-facing expert report outlining key principles of the proposal and including an endorsement statement for CSOs will be produced as a next step in organizing a public campaign in support of the appointment of a high-level champion for civil society.</p>
<p>Accelerating Digital Connectivity in the Wake of COVID-19</p> <p>Lead: International Telecommunication Union</p> <p><i>Bring key stakeholders to work together to make humanity safer, stronger, and more connected in the wake of COVID-19 by accelerating access to broadband.</i></p>	<p>Despite the importance of digital economies and broadband, 3.6 billion people are not fully participating online due to lack of access to high-speed internet or a compatible device, affordability of both, or the relevant skills or content. This partnership aims to accelerate digital connectivity and promote "building back better with broadband" as a key strategy in immediate response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. Next steps consist of developing a repository of good practices and case studies that amplify best practices, solutions, and good policy, as well as encouraging implementation of the UN Secretary General’s Roadmap for Digital Cooperation.</p>

Climate Governance

Partnership	Overview
<p>Climate Governance Commission: 21st Century Governance Driving Exponential Climate Action</p> <p>Leads: Climate Governance Commission and Global Challenges Foundation</p> <p><i>Confront the global climate emergency by innovating and proposing feasible high impact global governance solutions for urgent, exponential climate action, to limit global temperature rise to or below 1.5°C.</i></p>	<p>The global governance response to the planetary climate/nature emergency has to date been insufficient to confront the scale, gravity, urgency and unprecedented nature of the problem. The Commission aims to fill a crucial gap in confronting the global climate emergency, by innovating and proposing feasible high impact global governance solutions for urgent, exponential climate action, to limit global temperature rise to or below 1.5°C. The partners will i. continue their policy dialogue for high-impact proposals, ii. develop a communications strategy and narratives of opportunity connected to exponential climate action, iii. build youth advisory capacity to spur intergenerational dialogue, iv. roll-out proposals to policymakers of influence, and v. collaborate on joint events with various stand-out states, business leaders, and other key stakeholders.</p>
<p>Amazon Rainforest Investor Coalition</p> <p>Lead: Global Governance Philanthropy Network</p> <p><i>Build on the momentum of the 2014 COP and Initiative 20x20 to prioritize market-based mechanisms for rainforest conservation through greater alignment between Wall Street investors and climate-concerned countries.</i></p>	<p>Many scientists assert that the Amazon rainforest is the center of the global water cycle, helping to propagate rainfall and other climate patterns globally. In recent years, studies have shown that excessive Amazon deforestation disrupts rain patterns in the U.S. and elsewhere, leading to unprecedented droughts and wildfires in various regions of the hemisphere. The partnership aims to ensure that the business models, valuations, and governance frameworks of any given acre of the Amazon support keeping the forest standing, rather than cutting it for soy or cattle production.</p> <p>Next steps consist of launching carbon market and ecosystem service payment innovations and creating a global philanthropy and investor education campaign about Amazon rainforest needs and opportunities.</p>
<p>Countering Future Ecological Threats: A multi-stakeholder partnership built around the Ecological Threat Register</p> <p>Lead: Institute for Economics and Peace</p> <p><i>Inform innovative, comprehensive, and evidenced-based policy recommendations, especially for countries with high levels of environmental vulnerability.</i></p>	<p>Global warming, extreme weather events, and rising sea levels are already adversely affecting food and water security throughout the world. A more accurate measurement of levels of exposure to tomorrow's ecological threats is key to helping UN member states prepare and mitigate today. The project aims to inform the actions of a broader multi-stakeholder partnership dedicated to providing innovative, comprehensive, and evidenced-based policy recommendations for countries with high levels of environmental vulnerability. Next steps include the development and promotion of specific policy recommendations, building on the experience and expertise of the partners and countries involved.</p>

<p>Building the pathway for boosting an ‘Earth System Caring Economy’</p> <p>Lead: Common Home of Humanity</p> <p><i>Work towards the establishment of the Common Home of Humanity initiative as the Operational Design of the United Nations’ proposed Global Pact for the Environment.</i></p>	<p>Despite various multilateral negotiations on climate and the adoption of the Paris Climate Agreement in 2015, the international community did not identify yet a legal regime for the Earth System. This partnership aims to introduce the principle of integrity and unity of the Earth System through legal recognition of the Earth System as a Common Heritage of Humankind, which could form the framework for an ambitious new global pact with cascading effects on social justice, health and the economy. Next steps include developing a steering committee to recruit key supporters from member states, NGOs, the business sector, and foundations; organizing educational and advocacy events; developing cultural and political inflection point strategies and timelines; and establishing e-consultation Working Groups on different issue areas.</p>
<p>Powering Peace: Transitioning to Renewable Energy in United Nations Peace Operations</p> <p>Lead: Stimson Center and Powering Peace Energy Peace Partners</p> <p><i>Leverage greater use of economic and climate solutions to support peace in the world’s most fragile regions through clean energy options, focusing on crisis regions that host international peace and humanitarian field operations.</i></p>	<p>This partnership envisions a broad shift within the UN system and among member states to adopt greater use of renewable energy in peace operations to strengthen missions and integrate effective peacebuilding and climate solutions in conflict-affected areas. The initiative examines how peace operations can meet their goals for effectiveness, mandate delivery, safety and security, and climate action by leveraging renewable energy capacity, and potentially support peacebuilding in fragile communities. This work seeks to complement current policies and goals being led by the UN and embraced by member states and the international community.</p>

III. Methodology and Overview of 20 Innovation Track Proposals



Innovation Track

Held from 3-30 August 2020, and building on preceding online and in-person global (held in Doha, Seoul, and Washington, D.C.) and regional policy dialogues (for Africa and the Americas) since 2018, the Innovation track sought to build consensus on and devise a reform strategy for twenty “Global Governance Institutional, Policy, and Normative Innovations for UN75 & Beyond” that both complement and improve the conditions for effective, multi-stakeholder partnerships promoted in the above Partnerships Track. Informed by originally commissioned research from expert policy researchers and scholars worldwide, the Innovation Track consisted of a month-long e-Consultation and a weekly webinar series on “The Future of Global Economic Governance and Sustainable Development in the COVID-19 World” (August 5); “Peace & Security” (August 12); “Human Rights, Humanitarian Action & Inclusive Governance” (August 19); and “Climate Governance” (August 26).

The Innovation Track sought to advance the following two objectives:

- (1) To further elaborate the twelve commitments and action points made in the [UN75 Declaration](#) by building consensus around and discussing opportunities to implement diverse innovation proposals covering the three pillars of the United Nations (peace and security, sustainable development, and human rights), as well as climate governance. Special attention was given to specific tactics and immediate next steps for mobilizing global political support for the twenty identified recommendations.
- (2) To encourage the international community to use UN75 as a catalyst or launch-pad for a broader and more ambitious conversation on global governance renewal and innovation, giving consideration to “unaddressed business” from the UN75 Declaration and Summit (21 September 2020).

Elaborated upon in greater detail in the forthcoming Vol. II of the *Roadmap for the Future We Want & UN We Need: A Vision 2020 for UN75 & Beyond*, we recommend consideration of the following **twenty institutional, policy, and normative innovation proposals**:

The Future of Global Economic Governance & Sustainable Development in the COVID-19 World

A “G20+” to Foster Socioeconomic Recovery from COVID-19, Prevent and Soften Cross-border Shocks, and Lessen Inequality Worldwide

To limit the socioeconomic dislocations produced by the current global pandemic, to generate an equitable and broad-based recovery, and to reduce volatility in our hyperconnected global economy, the global economic governance system needs urgent strengthening. Consideration could be given to a G20+ to accelerate socioeconomic recovery from COVID-19 through enhanced coordination by G20 members with the UN system, Bretton Woods institutions, the World Trade Organization, and related global and regional bodies, supported by a new, small, full-time secretariat. To mobilize political support for this idea (*building on momentum generated by the pandemic’s “global wake-up call” and the [UN75 Declaration’s](#) 1st, 8th, and 9th commitments*), powerful G20 members from the [Alliance for Multilateralism](#), such as Germany, France, Mexico, Indonesia, and South Korea, could lead a broad-based coalition of like-minded states, civil society organizations, and businesses.

A More Sensible and Generous International Aid and Debt Regime

Although the international financial institutions have moved rapidly to provide support to countries affected by COVID-19, the amount of funding actually delivered, as of the end of July 2020, has been small in relation to the large financing gap identified by the IMF (about US\$2.5 trillion). Traditional mechanisms of funding at the multilateral development banks consisting of periodic capital contributions from official sources will need to be complemented by tapping into *private sector* resources aimed at promoting an ambitious development agenda (including a sponsored loans program) as a complement to official capital increases. Given the extent of the economic collapse and the reinforcing effects of a sharp drop in emigrants’ remittances, reduced tax revenues, and lower commodity prices, the joint G20/Paris Club initiative to freeze debt service payments through the end of 2020 to seventy-three of the poorest countries under the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) was a welcome development. Efforts underway within civil society organizations to persuade official creditors to extend the horizon of these relief initiatives beyond 2020, at least through April of 2022, merit support.

A More Equitable, Dynamic, and accountable International Trade System through WTO Flexible & Inclusive Reforms

By 2020, core functions of the World Trade Organization (WTO) were deeply affected. These include, a headless WTO Secretariat, an erosion of its ability to find agreements when negotiating trade deals, and an Appellate Body paralysis. A range of inclusive reform proposals are needed that may not require consensus by all WTO Members, such as inclusive negotiations (e.g. involving non-governmental stakeholders and diverse topics), flexible negotiating formulas, and inclusive cooperation projects (e.g. private sector funding Technical Assistance and Capacity Building Projects). Steps to mobilize political support and implement these WTO strengthening proposals would further benefit from national-level consultations, partnerships, and the mobilization of consumers and civil society organizations (business, universities, thinktanks, etc.).

Creating an Inclusive Global Economy through a Sustainable Human Development Network

In 2015, the [Albright-Gambari Commission on Global Security, Justice & Governance](#) proposed the establishment of a UN-coordinated Sustainable Human Development Network that would implement key recommendations from the reports of the UN System Task Team on the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda, the [Future United Nations Development System project](#), and the UN’s earlier Delivering as One coherence agenda. Its aim is to bring together all UN programs, funds, and agencies, as well as the World Bank, IMF, the proposed “G20+” secretariat (*see G20+ proposal above*), and regional development banks into greater collaboration to maximize impact, improve the use of technical and financial resources, and better streamline reporting and

broader administrative requirements in all UN Member States. Building directly on more recent UN Secretary-General led efforts to forge greater coherence and a more streamlined United Nations development system through the UN's Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review, the eventual creation of such a network remains imperative.

Reforming National and Global Tax Systems for Transparency and Fair Taxation

Advancing wealth transparency and responsible tax conduct is key to rebuilding post-COVID public finances and creating a fairer playing field for business competition. The one-hundred-year consensus that has dominated international tax law is over. The rise of transfer mispricing, tax havens, profit-shifting and a statutory tax rate race to the bottom have seen to that. Driven by public discontent and civil society action, some progress has been made in recent years on base erosion and profit-shifting and in reducing financial secrecy, but further action is needed given corporation tax avoidance losses alone still run to hundreds of billions of US\$ a year. The advancement of two emerging projects could make a significant impact to international tax justice and help reduce inequality. 1) Global/National registers of assets and wealth (as per the ICRICT pilot study), so that wealth can be 'seen', measured and fairly taxed the world over. 2) Responsible tax conduct business accreditation schemes, such as the UK's Fair Tax Mark – so business can be encouraged and enabled to accurately report what they pay where with pride. Taken together these two programs would not only boost public finances, but tackle broader illicit financial flows, wealth inequality and enable a fairer playing field for business competition.

Rethinking the UN's Approach to Peace & Security

Make the UN Security Council More Effective by further Updating Its Working Methods and Giving Greater Voice to Non-State Actors in Its Deliberations

Since chances of structural Security Council reform remain extremely low, mini-reforms not requiring Charter amendment merit consideration, such as strengthening early warning debates, expanding civil society, private sector, and regional organization outreach, and enhancing peacekeeping oversight. Council members should encourage the Secretary-General to take a larger role in improving debates about new conflict risks, linking traditional and non-traditional threats, especially since the Security Council provided an opening for the Secretary-General to report on the COVID-19 pandemic's impact on conflict and humanitarian crises. In addition, Council members could build upon recent COVID-19 "online diplomacy" to form a study group to sketch guidelines on virtual Council diplomacy on other issues.

A Strong UN Peacebuilding Council to Replace the current Peacebuilding Commission and Entrust It with a Conflict Prevention Mandate

A UN Peacebuilding Council could address gaps in how the UN Security Council provides humanitarian aid and protection and reduces violent conflict. By upgrading the UN Peacebuilding Commission into an empowered Peacebuilding Council, it would have enhanced powers, responsibilities, and a mandate to lead on conflict prevention and peacebuilding policy development, coordination, and resource mobilization for situations not directly addressed by the Security Council. This would complement the UNSC in a more effective way to strengthen global peace and security by targeting specific countries, regions, and issues, precluding their need to return to the Security Council's agenda. Stakeholder consultations for the 2020 Review of the UN Peacebuilding Architecture, building on the recent UN75 Declaration negotiations, could garner political support for this potentially far-reaching proposal.

Enhance Cooperation Between the UN and Regional Organizations in the Promotion of Peace and Security, including Hybrid (UN-Regional) Peace Operations

Especially when violent conflicts spill across borders, achieving global peace and security necessitates close cooperation between regional organizations and the United Nations. To advance such an agenda, the United Nations and regional organizations should explore unified approaches that focus on coordinating joint analysis and peacebuilding strategies; building combined capacities for monitoring a peace process; supporting inclusive regional platforms to encourage operational collaboration; establishing joint communication structures; and developing capacities to deploy police and military personnel to meet urgent UN-regional organization hybrid peacekeeping requirements. Among the various hurdles to UN-regional cooperation that one can expect and must be overcome include vast geopolitical power discrepancies and the poor matching of, in theory, complementary peacebuilding capacities.

Establish Standing and Reserve Capacities to Meet Rapid Deployable Needs for Civilian Specialist Skills, especially for Women Civilian Leaders

Rapid emergency response post-conflict can reduce prospects of violence and increase chances for sustainable peace, but the international community's capacity to mobilize quickly is less than satisfactory. The Albright-Gambari Commission proposed a new UN Civilian Response Capability to meet three distinct goals: (a) improving support for post-conflict institution-building grounded in national ownership; (b) broadening and deepening the pool of civilian expertise for peacebuilding; and (c) enhancing regional, South-South, and triangular cooperation in building and sustaining peace. The UN 75th Anniversary and the review of the UN Peacebuilding Review both provide opportunities to forward this proposal. States can choose to invest in new standing and reserve capacities, with an emphasis on gender parity, to meet rapid deployment needs, supported by the commitments endorsed in the UN75 Declaration, in September 2020, to prevent conflict and improve response measures.

Global Support for Locally-Driven Peacebuilding involving Arbitration and Reconciliation

In many post-conflict states, local authorities do not have sufficient capacity, resources, or the trust to solve communal conflict. Strengthening traditional conflict resolution mechanisms (TCRM) in Africa, for example, is an effective way to improve peace and security by ensuring the inclusion of affected peoples in order to successfully address a conflict according to the needs of a particular conflict situation. It is, therefore, crucial for UN field missions to understand and encourage TCRM, by mapping and empowering local leaders capable of performing effective traditional forms of conflict management. Beyond the UN system, regional organizations, national governments, and other stakeholders can offer tools, resources, and support to locally-driven conflict resolution. Moreover, hybrid models of justice combining customary, religious, and international human rights principles can also offer a realistic interim way forward for rule of law promotion in fragile and conflict-affected environments, as competent state courts are developed (which can sometimes take decades).

Reimagining Human Rights, Humanitarian Action & Inclusive Governance

Strengthen Working Ties Between the International Criminal Court, the UN Human Rights Council, the UN Security Council, and Regional Human Rights Tribunals/Commissions

The International Criminal Court (ICC), UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC), the UN Security Council (UNSC), and Regional Human Rights Tribunals/Commissions should strengthen their working ties, as absent such reforms, the ICC's, UNHRC's, UNSC's, and Regional Human Rights Tribunals/Commissions' authorities, capabilities, and overall impact are severely challenged. Focal points for each institution should be appointed to serve as day-to-day liaisons with the other institutions, working on dismantling the inherent structural

challenges for greater practical cooperation these institutions face. In particular, enhanced cooperation between the ICC, HRC, UNSC, and Regional Human Rights Tribunals/Commissions should privilege the need for early action in response to the initial outbreak of large-scale human rights abuses.

Strengthen and More Fully Use the International Court of Justice to Advance and Safeguard International Law by Expanding Its Jurisdiction and Making Use of Its Authoritative Advisory Opinions in Innovative Ways:

The universal acceptance of international justice institutions, in particular the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC), should be increased. Their enforcement powers should be strengthened, their independence preserved, and their resilience against political pressures enhanced. These proposals can be achieved without having to pass large political and legal thresholds, such as UN Charter amendment, and many reforms can be achieved without the consent of the P5. Increasing the number of states that accept the ICJ's and the ICC's jurisdiction is essential to building a coalition to boost the international rule of law.

Strengthen the Global Humanitarian Architecture and Enhance Cooperation with Regional and Sub-Regional Bodies:

Regional and subregional organizations, such as the Africa Union and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), directly address humanitarian crises. In order for these organizations to be fully functional, there is a need for stronger humanitarian financial aid and increased trust in these regional and sub-regional bodies by the United Nations and its affiliated agencies, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Program (WFP), and the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF). There is a crucial need for global and regional humanitarian institutions to complement each other, instead of competing with one another. There should be clear roles for UN Member States too, when encouraging increased coordination between global, regional, and sub-regional organizations.

A UN Parliamentary Network as a New Advisory Body of People's Representatives to the UN General Assembly:

The UN Parliamentary Network (UNPN) would address the UN's democracy and legitimacy deficits as an advisory body to the UN General Assembly. Composed of individual members of national and regional parliaments—as well as representatives of existing parliamentary networks, institutions, and possibly local authorities—the UNPN would act as a platform for direct participation, input, and accountability claims by elected representatives of the peoples of the world on governance matters pertaining to the UN. The UNPN would be a first step to the Parliamentary Assembly, which could eventually develop into a global Parliament.

A Focal Point for Civil Society (at the Under-Secretary-General level with sufficient staff support) at the United Nations:

The recommended high-level focal point within the UN Secretariat (and reporting directly to the Secretary-General and Deputy-Secretary-General) would serve as an integral component within a package of reforms designed to enhance civil society space within global governance, particularly at the United Nations. Priority tasks that the focal point could perform are: i. representing the views of civil society in UN senior management meetings, ii. coordinating events such as UN-civil society forums, iii. advocating internally across the UN system for civil society engagement in UN Secretariat policy development and implementation, and iv. protecting and enhancing civil society space vis-a-vis UN Member States. Part of a system-wide strategy for protecting and expanding civic space in global governance, the recommended Civil Society Focal Point at the United Nations would benefit from the support of a broad-based coalition of diverse civil society organizations and like-minded states.

Climate Governance: The Paris Agreement & Beyond

Global Governance Mechanisms for Implementing a Globally Harmonized Minimum Carbon Price

Current carbon pricing schemes do not cover the majority of global emissions and, therefore, have little overall impact. At the same time, global governance mechanisms could establish a standardized minimum carbon price through voluntary Climate Clubs. Specifically, groups of countries could voluntarily undertake emission reduction commitments by setting a minimum price on carbon, implemented through domestic policies and retaining free choice as to how the carbon is regulated. This would also reduce the free-rider problem, as non-participants could be penalized and lose benefits for not being a member. This could be accomplished through an international expert committee tasked with recommending a minimum carbon price. In addition, the World Trade Organization could impose a carbon border tax on imports from nations that exceed the recommended level to enforce emission reduction commitments.

Strengthen the Climate-Security nexus by having the Security Council, Peacebuilding Council, and Regional Organizations address Climate Change as a Threat to International Peace & Security

Climate change will exacerbate conflict, extremism, and crime across the globe, calling for global and regional systems that can multilaterally address the risks presented by climate change. The United Nations Security Council is currently paralyzed by geopolitical rivalries and a lack of proper inclusion of climate in discussions on UNSC reform, as well as its linkages to regional organizations and other parts of the UN system. Bolstering the UNSC's role in climate governance would require conceptual clarity as to how climate fits into the UNSC mandate. In addition, climate should be included in discussions of the UNSC reform, how it could fall under implementation of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) norm, and the extent of its potential inclusion in the Peacebuilding Architecture to lighten the Security Council's agenda. Increased coordination between the UNSC, Peacebuilding Commission, the UN system, and regional organizations about climate frameworks with respect to peace and security is also vital for climate governance.

Strengthening International Legal Frameworks and International Courts for Climate Governance

Current international climate and environmental law has many systemic weaknesses: a lack of reliable implementation and enforcement, and fragmented, weak treaty regimes are chief among them. In order to effectively manage the global climate system, a new international legal framework to recognize the global commons (including the whole "Earth System" and planetary boundaries) is necessary. Climate litigation could be institutionalized through the creation of a specialized climate-related judicial body under the United Nations General Assembly. Standardized, non-binding legal advice may later lead to a system of binding climate dispute resolution. In addition, further enforcement mechanisms could be built into the Paris Agreement, such as trade sanctions or strategic tariffs, to ensure states meet national commitments. A Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty could also prohibit the exploitation of new fossil fuel reserves, while also offering both a guided approach and funds to transition to a sustainable, alternative energy future.

Global Support for Regional and National Covid-19 Renewable Energy/Climate Action Plans and Green Tech Promotion

COVID-19 has caused job losses, financial insolvency, and economic recession. In order to have a stable, sustainable recovery, a global plan (with strong regional and national dimensions) must target both economic and environmental sectors to create a green economy. A Common Risk Mitigation Mechanism (CRMM) could aggregate the financial needs of developing countries regarding renewable energy and create a global market of renewable investment. A Global Green Hydrogen Alliance could help bridge the technological divide by

improving production, storage, transportation, and application of hydrogen in different sectors. Lastly, a Global Risk Pooling Reserve Fund can provide an insurance cushion for climate recovery, by pooling and reducing risk, lowering the cost of financing recovery, and creating a risk-resilience framework.

Operationalizing and Monitoring Climate Goals, including Climate Adaptation Goals

The Transition Project is an open data initiative to provide a solution-driven approach to help cities define clear climate targets, prioritize policy, and create achievable climate goals. Transition targets break down climate goals into actionable targets by precisely describing shifts in the “Carbon Causal Chain,” so carbon reduction can be measured, setting a clear direction to guide stakeholders, creating a knowledge base, and adapting to the needs of specific stakeholders and contexts. Cities share fundamental characteristics, so data from transition target progress can be tracked to highlight the most effective carbon abatement strategies and best practices. In addition, all data is open and available to other stakeholders, such as researchers, NGOs, governments, and companies in order to promote cooperation and generate further policy.

IV. Strategy for Change: Taking the Partnership and Innovation Tracks Forward

Rather than serving as the culmination of a series of partnership-building meetings and innovation track global and regional policy dialogues over the previous two years, the [UN75 Global Governance Forum](#) represents an important milestone for a burgeoning transnational community of scholars, activists, practitioners, private sector, funders, and policy-makers committed to building a more inclusive, just, and effective system of global governance. For advancing this *Roadmap for the Future We Want & UN We Need: A Vision 20/20 for UN75 and Beyond* (both in terms of taking forward its twenty partnership initiatives and twenty institutional, policy, and normative change proposals, but also supporting the broader [UN75 Declaration](#) agenda and the Secretary-General's forthcoming mandated recommendations on its implementation) in the coming months and years, steps under consideration by individual organizations within this informal and diverse global community are:

PARTNERSHIP TRACK

- Advance near-term “commitments to action” by the project leads and associated member organizations for each of the forum’s individual twenty partnership initiatives.
- Possible establishment of a follow-on global platform to (i) evaluate and support current partnerships, (ii) encourage the formation of new partnerships with the United Nations, and (iii) develop an on-going process and tools to scale and broaden these initiatives.
- Convening of forums and participation in existing forums by sector to (i) showcase progress of partnership initiatives, (ii) encourage new partners and partnerships, and (iii) identify new sources of leadership, technical assistance, financing, and inspiration.

INNOVATION TRACK

- Engaging the President of the General Assembly, “champion countries” (including from the [Alliance for Multilateralism](#)), and the UN Secretariat on considering global governance innovation during the 75th General Assembly session and a follow-on intergovernmental process.
- Possible establishment of a new transnational policy research network that gives prominence to the work of a new generation of global governance scholars worldwide.
- Commissioning follow-on policy research and convening policy dialogues, giving special attention to elaborating specific UN75 Declaration commitments and feeding ideas into the Secretary-General’s mandated report to advance UN75 Declaration implementation.

All interested UN75 Global Governance Forum participants are welcome and encouraged to participate in these and related activities for progressive global change, including through the [UN2020](#) initiative and the [Together First](#) campaign. At the heart of this “strategy for change” is a strong conviction that when citizens and civic groups partner effectively with governments, international organizations, and the business community, global governance can be renewed and strengthened for the benefit of all nations and peoples.