

# VISION 2100

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## Young Countries and Future Generations



**GLOBAL AND NATIONAL FRAMEWORKS**

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# INTRODUCTION

**This brief is designed to guide the design of intergenerational town halls at country-level and influence global and national policy-making in the lead-up to the Summit of the Future and beyond.**

It offers a strategic overview of the frameworks that support the interests of future generations and emphasizes the role young people and young countries play in global sustainability.

**Here's what readers can expect from each section of the brief:**

## **Global Frameworks**

- Explore how international agreements have evolved to incorporate long-term responsibilities towards future generations.
- Review key documents like the Brundtland Report and the Paris Agreement, which have defined sustainable development and set global targets for climate action.

## **National Laws**

- Delve into the specific constitutional amendments and laws enacted by countries worldwide to protect the planet and ensure fairness between generations.
- Understand how these laws align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and contribute to creating a Wellbeing Economy.

## **National Actions**

- Examine practical actions taken by governments to implement sustainable and equitable policies.
- Highlight initiatives that prioritize the needs of the planet and its people, aiming to achieve the SDGs through innovative national strategies.

## **National Champions**

- Introduce key figures and institutions that champion the needs of young people and future generations within their national contexts.
- Discuss how these roles facilitate the integration of sustainable development into national policies and ensure that long-term considerations are prioritized in governance.

**80%**

**OF THE WORLD'S  
YOUNG PEOPLE WILL**

**CALL AFRICA & ASIA**

**HOME BY 2100**

## Future Beyond 2024

- Anticipate the ongoing impact of current policies and the role of upcoming key moments and processes in shaping the future of global governance.
- Outline the expected advancements and how they will influence global and national policies towards sustainable development.

## Key Resources:

- Provide a list of essential readings and resources that have informed the creation of the brief and can further assist policymakers and advocates in their efforts to integrate the needs of future generations into their work.

## What's Next:

- Encourage active participation in the upcoming Summit of the Future and continued engagement with the processes that shape global and national frameworks.

- Call for strategic investments and policy reforms that ensure the long-term well-being and potential of young generations are central to development agendas.

This brief is crafted to serve as a foundational tool for participants in national town halls and stakeholders across various sectors. It aims to empower readers with the knowledge and context needed to advocate for policies that are not only responsive to today's challenges but are also proactive in safeguarding the prospects of future generations.

# SUMMIT OF THE FUTURE

## Responds to a Global Call

Spearheaded by the UN Secretary-General, it is humanity's commitment to building a world that can support current and future generations.

## Key Milestone

The Pact for the Future is a global agreement to reimagine the UN to meet 21st-century needs.

## What's in the Pact for the Future?

### Chapeau



Global Call to Action



SDGs and Financing for Development



Peace & Security



Tech, Innovation and Digital Cooperation



Youth and Future Generations



Transforming Global Governance

### 2 Annexes



Global Compact for Digital Cooperation



Declaration for Future Generations

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND Future-Ready Policy Making

As we reimagine the UN to meet the needs of the 21st century, the imperative for integrating foresight ecosystems that bridge global and national governance frameworks is critical.

This strategic integration is crucial for crafting policies that are resilient, anticipatory, and capable of addressing the challenges and opportunities of the future.

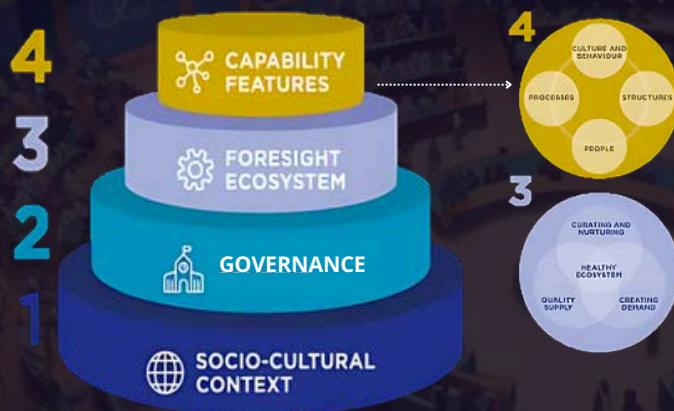
This approach leverages the ecosystems framework by the School of International Futures, ensuring that foresight activities are deeply embedded within both global and national contexts to enhance their relevance and impact. and complexities, the imperative for integrating foresight ecosystems that

bridge global and national governance frameworks is critical. This strategic integration is crucial for crafting policies that are resilient, anticipatory, and capable of addressing the challenges and opportunities of the future.

## Layer 1: Socio-Cultural Context

At the foundational level, the socio-cultural context influences how foresight is perceived and implemented across different governance levels. This layer considers each country's unique cultural, historical, and social dynamics, which shape their approach to policy-making and their response to global directives. For instance, policies aimed at sustainable development or climate change mitigation must resonate with local values and practices to be effective. This contextual alignment ensures that foresight initiatives are not only culturally relevant but also broadly supported within communities.

## A Foresight Ecosystem Approach



A combination of interdependent elements is essential to embed strategic foresight into policy using an ecosystem approach. These components work together to cultivate the continuous, forward-thinking mindset necessary for 21st-century policymaking.

The foresight ecosystem (layer 3) is situated within governance (layer 2), which is nested within the socio-cultural context (layer 1).

## Layer 2: Global and National Governance

Building on the socio-cultural foundation, the next layer focuses on the structures and processes of governance at both the global and national levels. This includes mechanisms through which policies are formulated, debated, and enacted, such as national governments, international bodies like the United Nations, and regional forums. Effective foresight ecosystems integrate these elements to synchronize national actions with global frameworks, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), ensuring cohesive and coordinated efforts across borders.

Strategic global actions to strengthen this integration include:

- **Appoint a Special Envoy for Future Generations:** Enhance advocacy and advisory roles within international systems to ensure that foresight and future generations' considerations are consistently integrated across all policy domains.
- **Establish High-Level Meetings or Forums on Future Generations:** Regularly review future generation declarations to ensure they remain relevant and responsive to changing needs.
- **Annual Reporting on Foresight Integration:** Implementing annual reports on foresight practices can promote transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement in future-oriented policy-making.
- **Urgent Climate and SDG Action:** Accelerate efforts to integrate climate action and SDG achievement into global and national policy agendas, particularly in developing countries where 50-70% of the population is under 30. It is crucial that future planning considers demographic, climate, and SDG trends.

## Layer 3: Foresight Ecosystem

At the core is the foresight ecosystem itself, which directly influences policy-making through integrated, forward-looking practices:

- **Cultural and Behavioral Integration:** Fostering a foresight culture that adapts to both global and national contexts, promoting a mindset oriented towards long-term sustainability and proactive governance.
- **Coordinated Processes:** Developing robust processes that align national policies with global trends and challenges, facilitating a two-way flow of insights and strategies that enhance policy relevance.
- **Strategic Structural Links:** Establishing and strengthening foresight units that span from global to national levels, ensuring they are well-connected and mutually reinforcing.
- **Empowered Stakeholders:** Building capacity among policymakers, leaders, and public at all levels to engage in and advocate for foresight-driven governance.

Integrating foresight ecosystems across global and national governance is a strategic imperative for ensuring policies are not only responsive to current needs but are also anticipatory and adaptable to future global and local dynamics.

**This approach emphasizes the need for continual intergenerational dialogue and cooperation between global and national frameworks, agencies, leaders, and actions to forge policies that are sustainable, equitable, and capable of tackling current and future global challenges.**

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND Global Frameworks

**Protecting the interests of future generations is becoming increasingly important as the world changes.** International frameworks and agreements are now taking into account the needs of young countries and their future generations.

**1945 United Nations Charter:** "Determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war," the UN Charter became the first instrument in international law that argued for taking a long-term responsibility for the well-being of future generations. The document later became the basis of the new international legal order later became the basis of the new international legal order.

**1987 Brundtland Report:** Officially known as Our Common Future, the report introduced the now foundational concept of sustainable development, defining it as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It helped shape global environmental policy by emphasizing the importance of balancing economic progress with environmental stewardship. The term sustainable development became popular across many sectors and is now integrated into numerous international policies and organizations.

**2015 Sustainable Development Goals:** Adopted by all Member States, the SDGs are a

set of 17 goals that aim to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, and environmental degradation. They provide a comprehensive framework for balancing social, economic, and environmental sustainability and serve as a global blueprint for development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**We are determined to  
protect the planet  
from degradation, including  
through sustainable consumption  
and production, sustainably  
managing its natural resources,  
and taking urgent action on  
climate change so that it can  
support the needs of the present  
and future generations.**

**2015 SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**2015 Paris Agreement:** Marks a pivotal moment in international environmental law by explicitly recognizing the importance of safeguarding the planet for future generations through sustainable development and climate change mitigation efforts. It commits signatory nations to limit global warming to well below 2, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels, acknowledging that achieving this goal is crucial for the rights and survival of future generations.

**Impact of Environmental Frameworks:** In addition to the Paris Agreement, a number of binding global agreements have shared the global cooperation to protect the planet for current and future generations:

- **1993 UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):** The CBD's adoption of the precautionary principle aims to conserve biological diversity, a critical asset for future generations, by advocating for sustainable use and equitable sharing of genetic resources. It recognizes the intrinsic value of biodiversity for ecosystem services, human health, and cultural heritage, which are vital for the prosperity of future populations.
- **1998 Bamako Convention:** By applying the precautionary principle in preventing harm, the Bamako Convention addresses the specific issue of hazardous waste within Africa, prohibiting the import of hazardous waste into the continent. It protects future generations in African countries by preventing environmental pollution and health hazards that could result from improper waste management, setting a precedent for regional cooperation in environmental protection.
- **1972 Stockholm Declaration of the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment:** The Stockholm Declaration was a pioneering document from the first United Nations conference focused on human environmental issues. The declaration set forth the principle that protecting and improving the environment for present and future generations is an urgent objective for humanity. It articulated a profound responsibility for mankind to both defend and enhance the environment, underscoring the importance of intergenerational equity in environmental governance.
- **1992 Principle 15 of the Rio Declaration:** This set a fundamental approach to environmental protection that directly benefits future generations by advocating for proactive measures in the face of uncertainty. It emphasizes that the absence of full scientific certainty should not delay preventive actions against potential environmental harm. It lays the groundwork for international and national policies that prioritize the preservation of the environment as an inheritance for future generations, ensuring that development does not come at the cost of degrading the planet's health.

**Historic Global Milestones:** Key achievements highlight the shift towards intergenerational equity, emphasizing long-term impacts in international law and policy. This evolution highlights the responsibility to consider future generations in decision-making, promoting sustainability and equity worldwide.

- **1997 UN Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generations Towards Future Generations:** This declaration by the United Nations was a significant advancement in international law, formally acknowledging the responsibilities of current generations towards those in the future. It emphasizes the duty to preserve life on Earth in all its diversity and manage natural resources prudently, ensuring that future generations inherit a safe and stable planet. It also advocated for the protection of cultural heritage and the transmission of knowledge, further expanding the concept of what it means to act responsibly toward future generations.
- **2012 Proposal for Rio+20:** In preparation for the Rio+20 conference, a proposal was made to establish an international Ombudsperson or High Commissioner tasked with safeguarding the interests of future generations. Although the proposal was not immediately adopted, it sparked a global discussion on the necessity of formal mechanisms to protect the rights and living conditions of future generations, influencing future debates and policy considerations.
- **2013 UN General Assembly Report on International Solidarity and the Needs of Future Generations:** Explored the concept of international solidarity and its implications for the needs of future generations. It called for global

cooperation and solidarity to ensure that future generations have access to essential resources, a stable climate, and the opportunity to achieve sustainable development. The report emphasized the interconnectedness of the world's peoples and the moral imperative to build a fair and sustainable future, promoting a holistic approach to tackling global challenges that impact both current and future generations.

- **2018 Global Compact for Migration:** developed as a response to the need for a comprehensive approach to human mobility and enhanced cooperation at the global level. Comprised of 23 objectives for better managing migration at local, national, regional and global levels, It aims to improve the governance of migration, address migration challenges, and enhance the contribution of migrants to sustainable development.
- **2023 Maastricht Principles:** Emerged from a collaborative effort to integrate the rights of future generations into the fabric of international human rights law, offering a groundbreaking framework for considering long-term environmental impacts and sustainability. The principles' development process, inclusive of diverse global perspectives, marks a significant step toward embedding intergenerational equity in international law, aiming to ensure that today's actions do not foreclose the rights of those yet to come.

## Fighting for Intergenerational Justice:

International courts have made important rulings emphasizing the importance of protecting the environment for the benefit of future generations. These decisions highlight the need for long-term thinking in current governance.

- **1993 Maritime Delimitation (Denmark v. Norway):** Judge Weeramantry's opinion in the Maritime Delimitation case emphasized the importance of preserving natural resources for future generations, establishing the principle of intergenerational equity in international law. He called for sustainable environmental practices and a legal and ethical obligation to conserve resources. This precedent reinforces the need for current generations to consider the long-term effects of their actions on the environment and future generations.
- **1974 Nuclear Tests (New Zealand v. France):** Judge Weeramantry's dissent in the New Zealand v. France nuclear tests case brought global attention to the principle of intergenerational equity in international law. He argued that actions taken now should not harm future generations, emphasizing the risk of environmental degradation and nuclear fallout. This case highlights the ethical and legal responsibility of nations to prevent irreversible harm to the environment for the sake of future generations.
- **1997 Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary/Slovakia):** Recognized the importance of balancing environmental protection with development. It introduced a nuanced approach to considering future generations' rights, advocating for sustainable development principles to guide international and national projects. The court emphasized the importance of environmental sustainability and intergenerational equity in evaluating development projects, advocating for a precautionary approach to development.
- **Ongoing Advisory Opinion from the Inter-American Court of Human:** The joint request by Colombia and Chile for an advisory opinion from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on the climate emergency and human rights marks a significant effort to elucidate states' obligations in the face of climate change, integrating considerations of equity, justice, and sustainability. This move seeks to leverage the Court's influence to clarify the legal principles that should guide states' actions regarding climate change, emphasizing the necessity of addressing both immediate and future harms.
- **2019 Vanatu Movement Initiation:** Pacific Island law students began advocating for global legal clarity on climate obligations, kickstarting a grassroots campaign. This student-led initiative laid the groundwork for broader international engagement and recognition of the legal dimensions of climate change.

- **2023 UN General Assembly Resolution -** The movement's influence culminated in a pivotal resolution by the UN General Assembly, which formally requested the International Court of Justice to issue an advisory opinion on states' legal responsibilities concerning climate change. This resolution marked a significant advancement in international climate law, reflecting the growing consensus on the need for a definitive judicial interpretation of existing international commitments.
- **2024-2025: ICJ Proceedings:** The International Court of Justice scheduled the proceedings, starting with the submission of written statements by June 2024, followed by oral arguments expected late in 2024 or early 2025. This process will allow states and authorized organizations to present their legal arguments and opinions. The outcomes of these proceedings could influence national policies and international agreements on climate change, potentially leading to more stringent and enforceable climate actions worldwide.

**One day, I will pass my grandmother's rorochara  
on to **my future children.****

**I hope they get to see the place where it came from,  
but that is not guaranteed.**

**I imagine having nothing to show them but a photograph —  
and that daunting possibility drives me in this climate fight.**

**I want to be able to look my children  
in the eyes when they ask,**

**'Did you do anything to help address this? and say yes.**

**CYNTHIA HOUNIUHI, PACIFIC ISLAND  
STUDENTS FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE**

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND Global Agencies & Leaders

In an increasingly interconnected world, global agencies play an important role in shaping policies that address critical issues such as sustainable development, climate change, and social equity. This overview highlights key figures and departments within key global organizations. Their efforts are crucial in driving forward the agendas that will impact not only current but also future generations.

## United Nations Offices and Departments

- **United Nations Development Programme:** Leads global efforts to end poverty, manage sustainable development, and promote equality, emphasizing Sustainable Development Goals.
- **United Nations Children's Fund:** Manages programs to improve child health, nutrition, education, and safety, ensuring a better future for children globally.
- **United Nations Population Fund:** Focuses on reproductive health, adolescent pregnancy, and population dynamics, enhancing the health and potential of youth worldwide.
- **United Nations Environment Programme:** Serves as the leading global environmental authority, addressing critical issues like climate change and biodiversity loss.

- **UN Youth Office:** Spearheads the integration of youth perspectives into UN policies, enhancing their participation in global decision-making.
- **United Nations Economic Commission for Africa:** Aims to foster economic and social development in African countries, integrating sustainable development practices.
- **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights:** Promotes and protects human rights across all nations, ensuring a just and equitable society for future generations.
- **UN Framework Convention on Climate Change:** Oversees global efforts to combat climate change, engaging nations in reducing emissions and adopting sustainable practices.
- **Youth Constituency (YOUNGO):** The official youth constituency of the UNFCCC works to ensure that the voices of children and youth are heard in global climate negotiations are geared toward intergenerational equity.

## Special Advisors and Representatives

- **Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology:** Drives the use of technology for sustainable development, ensuring that digital advances benefit all layers of society, particularly the youth.
- **Special Adviser on Climate Action and Just Transition:** Advocates for robust climate policies under the UN framework, supporting global efforts to mitigate climate change and its impacts on young populations.

- **Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children (SRSG/VAC):** Champions global initiatives to eliminate violence against children, fostering safe environments for their development.
- **Special Adviser on Africa:** Enhances the UN's engagement with African nations, promoting sustainable development and economic growth.
- **Special Rapporteur on the Right to Development:** Works to integrate the right to development into global frameworks, promoting equitable growth and opportunities for future generations.
- **African Union Youth Envoy:** Advocates for young people's inclusion in policy-making across the continent.
- **African Union Chairperson:** Facilitates initiatives and policies that significantly impact youth, particularly in education, technology, and sustainable development.

#### Other Global Organizations and Roles

- **African Union Economic, Social and Cultural Council:** Advises on social and cultural policies, aiming to shape a prosperous future for Africa through civil society engagement.
- **African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child:** Advocates for the rights and welfare of children in Africa, promoting policies that safeguard their futures.
- **EU Commissioner for Innovation, Research, Culture, Education, and Youth:** Oversees EU policies on youth,

education, and innovation, fostering an environment that nurtures young talents and leaders.

- **World Bank Vice President for Sustainable Development:** Coordinates efforts across various sectors to address global sustainability challenges that impact future generations.
- **OECD Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs:** Leads research and policy on employment, migration, and social welfare, crucial for the well-being and economic stability of future workforces.
- **ASEAN Youth Organization:** Facilitates youth engagement and development in Southeast Asia, enhancing their role in regional growth and sustainability initiatives.

**We are the generation  
that can make peace with  
nature. It's time to redefine  
what progress means.  
It's time to build climate  
resilience.**

**WANJIRA MATHAI,  
KENYAN ENVIRONMENTALIST AND  
ACTIVIST**

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND National Laws

## Governments are increasingly amending constitutions and making laws to protect their country for future generations.

The table shows different constitutions and laws to protect the environment and ensure fairness between generations. The policies are divided into four categories based on the Sustainable Development Goals and the Wellbeing Economy Framework.

### **Predistribution:** Policies that fairly shift power, wealth, time, and income so that the heavy lifting is done by the economy itself.

- **Economic Opportunities:** Fair labor practices and equitable economic growth. (SDG 1: Extreme Poverty, SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth)
- **Finance:** Mobilizing financial resources for SDGs requires partnerships between public and private sectors (SDG 17)
- **Education:** Access to quality education. (SDG 4: Quality Education)

### **Purpose:** Policies aimed at delivering human and ecological wellbeing.

- **Food Security:** Ensuring everyone has access to affordable and nutritious food. (SDG 2: Zero Hunger)
- **Water:** Safeguarding water as a public good and managing it sustainably. (SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation)
- **Natural Resources:** Responsible and equitable use of resources. (SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production)

- **Environment:** Protection and management of the environment. (SDG 13: Climate Action, SDG 14: Life Below Water, SDG 15: Life on Land)
- **Prevention:** Policies that stop harm from happening in the first place
- **Research:** Advancing knowledge to prevent societal and environmental issues. (SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
- **Cities and Culture:** Promoting cultural heritage and diversity, designing sustainable cities, and providing affordable housing. (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities)
- **Health:** Maintaining public health through prevention and care, including the elderly. (SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being)

### **Prevention:** Policies that stop harm from happening in the first place.

- **Research:** Advancing knowledge to prevent societal and environmental issues. (SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure)
- **Cities and Culture:** Promoting cultural heritage and diversity, designing sustainable cities, and providing affordable housing. (SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities)
- **Health:** Commitment to maintaining public health through prevention and care, including the elderly. (SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being)

**People-Powered:** Policies that are powered by the people directly involved in decision-making and agenda-setting.

- **First Nations:** Ensuring the rights and participation of indigenous populations. (SDG 10: Reduced Inequality)
- **Justice and Gender-Based Violence:** Protecting Human Rights and preventing violence against women and girls (SDG 5, 16: Gender Equality)
- **Young People:** Meaningfully engaging young people in policy-making and ensuring their rights and opportunities.

Young people have the **right to influence decisions** that affect them now and will affect them in the **future**.

**CANADA YOUTH POLICY 2019**

Any person has the right to a healthy environment. The **State has the obligation** to protect the environment in the interest of **present and future generations**.

**NIGER CONSTITUTION 2017**

Mindful of its **responsibility toward future generations**, the state shall protect the **natural foundations of life**.

**GERMANY CONSTITUTION 1949**

Every person has the **fundamental duties** to protect the Republic of Vanuatu in the interests of the **present generation and of future generations**.

**VANUATU CONSTITUTION 1980**

Country Constitution and National Laws	Area of Constitution where future generations are considered based on the Wellbeing Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals													Reference
	Purpose				Prevention			Predistribution			People Powered			
	SDG 13,14, 15	SDG 12	SDG 6	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 11	SDG 9	SDG 1,8	SDG 17	SDG 4	SDG 10	SDG 5, 16	Youth	
<b>Albania</b>														
Constitution (2016)	✓													59.1d
<b>Algeria</b>														
Constitution (2020)		✓	✓											64
<b>Angola</b>														
Constitution (2010)	✓	✓												39.2
<b>Argentina</b>														
Constitution (1994)	✓													41
<b>Armenia</b>														
Constitution (2015)	✓	✓												12.1
<b>Australia</b>														
Closing the Gap Implementation Plan 2021						✓					✓			Actions
Intergenerational Action Plan 2020-24								✓					✓	Goals
National Framework for Protecting Australia's Children 2021-31											✓	✓		Main goal, principles
National Environmental Management Plan 2020	✓													Principles
<b>Azerbaijan</b>														
Constitution (2016)												✓		Preamble
<b>Belize</b>														
National Youth Development Policy of Belize (2012)													✓	Principles, strategies
<b>Bhutan</b>														
Constitution (2008)	✓								✓					5.1; 14.5
Bhutan National Youth Policy (2011)	✓												✓	Goals, principles
<b>Bolivia</b>														
Constitution (2008)	✓	✓						✓						9.6; 33; 108.15
<b>Brazil</b>														
Constitution (2017)	✓													225
<b>Burundi</b>														
Constitution (2018)	✓	✓												35
Brazil's City Statute (2001)						✓	✓							Principles
<b>Canada</b>														
Canada's Youth Policy (2019)	✓										✓		✓	Principles
Federal Sustainable Development Act (2017)	✓													Principles
<b>Côte d'Ivoire</b>														
Constitution (2016)	✓													Preamble
<b>Cuba</b>														
Constitution (2018)	✓							✓		✓				67; 86
<b>Czech Republic</b>														
Constitution (2013)													✓	Preamble
National Action Plan for Positive Ageing 2013-17					✓	✓							✓	Goals, measures
National Youth Strategy 2014-2020	✓							✓					✓	Goals, principles
<b>Dominican Republic</b>														
Constitution (2015)	✓	✓												67
<b>Ecuador</b>														
Constitution (2021)	✓					✓								395.1
<b>Egypt</b>														
Constitution (2019)	✓	✓		✓		✓								32; 46; 78; 79
<b>Eritrea</b>														
Constitution (1997)	✓	✓				✓				✓				8; 21
<b>Estonia</b>														
Constitution (2015)												✓		Preamble
<b>Eswatini</b>														
Constitution (2015)	✓	✓	✓											210.2; 216.1
<b>France</b>														
Constitution (2008)												✓		Preamble

Country Constitution and National Laws	Area of Constitution where future generations are considered based on the Wellbeing Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals													Reference
	Purpose				Prevention			Predistribution			People Powered			
	SDG 13,14,15	SDG 12	SDG 6	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 11	SDG 9	SDG 1,8	SDG 17	SDG 4	SDG 10	SDG 5,16	Youth	
<b>Gambia</b>														
Constitution (2020)	✓	✓							✓					61; 238.1c; 254.1d
<b>Georgia</b>														
Constitution (2018)	✓	✓												29.1
<b>Germany</b>														
Constitution (2014)	✓													20a
A Policy for, with and by Young People 2020	✓												✓	Principles, actions
Sustainable Development Strategy 2021	✓							✓	✓					Principles, actions
<b>Guyana</b>														
Constitution (2016)	✓	✓	✓					✓						149j
<b>Hungary</b>														
Constitution (2016)	✓	✓	✓				✓							P.1; 30.3; 38.1
Hungary National Youth Strategy 2009-24	✓						✓		✓				✓	Objectives
<b>Ireland</b>														
National Youth Strategy 2015-2020													✓	Main goal
<b>Japan</b>														
Constitution (1946)													✓	11; 97
National Youth Development Polic							✓		✓				✓	Principles, measures
<b>Kazakhstan</b>														
Constitution (2017)													✓	Preamble
<b>Kenya</b>														
Constitution (2010)	✓	✓			✓			✓						42A; 201.c
National Youth Policy 2006	✓						✓				✓		✓	Objectives, strategies
<b>Kiribati</b>														
National Youth Policy 2011-15	✓												✓	Principles
<b>Latvia</b>														
Constitution (2016)	✓													Preamble
<b>Lesotho</b>														
Constitution (2018)	✓				✓	✓								36
<b>Libya</b>														
Constitution (2016)	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓					173; 175; 184-5; 187
<b>Luxembourg</b>														
Constitution (2009)	✓						✓							11bis
<b>Madagascar</b>														
Constitution (2010)	✓													Preamble
<b>Malawi</b>														
Constitution (2017)	✓													13d
<b>Malta</b>														
National Youth Policy 2010-13	✓												✓	Principles
Sustainable Development Act 2012	✓													Actions
<b>Moldova</b>														
Constitution (2016)													✓	Preamble
<b>Morocco</b>														
Constitution (2011)	✓													35
<b>Mozambique</b>														
Constitution (2007)	✓	✓					✓							117.2d; 120.2
<b>New Zealand</b>														
Auckland Climate Plan 2020	✓				✓		✓						✓	Objectives, actions
Auckland Plan 205	✓		✓				✓							Objectives, outcomes
Child and Youth Well-being Strategy 2019										✓	✓		✓	Goals, actions
Climate Change Response Act 2002	✓													Principles, strategies
Conservation Act 1987 ]	✓													Objectives
Environment Act 1986	✓													Main goal
Local Government Act 2002	✓		✓				✓		✓					Main goal, principles
Resource Management Act 1991	✓				✓	✓		✓						Objectives, actions

Country Constitution and National Laws	Area of Constitution where future generations are considered based on the Wellbeing Framework and the Sustainable Development Goals													Reference		
	Purpose				Prevention			Predistribution			People Powered					
	SDG 13,14,15	SDG 12	SDG 6	SDG 2	SDG 3	SDG 11	SDG 9	SDG 1.8	SDG 17	SDG 4	SDG 10	SDG 5,16	Youth			
<b>Nicaragua</b>															✓	Preamble
Constitution (2014)																
<b>Niger</b>																35; 149; 153
Constitution (2017)	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓						
<b>Nigeria</b>																Goals
National Youth Policy (2009)	✓									✓						✓
<b>Norway</b>																112
Constitution (2016)	✓	✓														
<b>Palestine</b>																33
Constitution (2005)	✓															
<b>Portugal</b>																66.29
Constitution (2005)	✓															
<b>Québec</b>																Principles
The Québec Youth Policy 2000	✓									✓	✓					✓
<b>Rwanda</b>																Principles, objectives
National Youth Policy 2005															✓	✓
<b>Samoa</b>																Objectives
National Youth Policy 2001-10	✓								✓							✓
<b>Senegal</b>																25.3
Constitution (2016)	✓															
<b>Serbia</b>																Principles, measures
National Youth Strategy 2008	✓									✓	✓					✓
<b>Slovakia</b>																Objectives, measures
Strategy of the Slovak Republic for youth 2014-20											✓					✓
<b>South Africa</b>																Goals, principles
National Youth Policy 2015-20																✓
<b>South Sudan</b>																41.2&3; 173.2; 178.3
Constitution (2013)	✓	✓									✓	✓				
<b>Sweden</b>																2
Constitution (2012)	✓															
<b>Switzerland</b>																Preamble
Constitution (2014)															✓	
<b>Tajikistan</b>																Preamble
Constitution (2016)															✓	
<b>Timor-Leste</b>																61.1
Constitution (2002)	✓															
National Youth Policy 2007																✓
<b>Tunisia</b>																42; 129
Constitution (2014)	✓										✓	✓				
<b>Uganda</b>																27.i&ii
Constitution (2017)	✓	✓	✓													
<b>United Kingdom</b>																Goals, objectives
National Planning Policy Framework 2021 [	✓															✓
<b>Uruguay</b>																47.1b
Constitution (2004)	✓	✓	✓													
<b>Uzbekistan</b>																Preamble
Constitution (2011)															✓	
<b>Vanuatu</b>																7d
Constitution (2013)	✓														✓	
<b>Venezuela</b>																127
Constitution (2009)	✓														✓	
<b>Wales</b>																Goals, actions
Well-being of Future Generations Act 2015	✓															
<b>Yemen</b>																17; 355.5
Constitution (2015)	✓	✓													✓	
<b>Zimbabwe</b>																73.1b; 289.e; 298.1c
Constitution (2017)	✓	✓													✓	
National Youth Policy 2013 [58]	✓															✓

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND National Actions

The following national actions prioritize the needs of people and the planet to achieve the SDGs through the Wellbeing Economy Framework.

They focus on social protection, technological progress, and sustainable development, showing how governments are working towards the SDGs for the benefit of current and future generations.

**Predistribution:** Policies that fairly shift power, wealth, time, and income so that the heavy lifting is done by the economy itself.



**Cambodia, Graduation-Based Social Protection:** Combines social assistance with productivity improvements to combat poverty and vulnerability, create long-term systemic change, and increase fiscal space for social protection. It promotes economic independence and builds resilience within communities, providing sustainable livelihoods for future generations.



**India, Rajasthan Urban Employment Scheme:** Guarantees 100 days of employment to urban households, promoting economic stability and development. The scheme offers sustainable income sources for immediate relief and long-term security for future generations, creating a more resilient urban economy.



**Netherlands, Amsterdam Impact:** Co-created with partners to support social enterprises and businesses that prioritize societal challenges and inclusion, it aims to pre-distribute wealth and opportunities more equitably within the economy and is now a member of the Wellbeing Economy Alliance. The initiative's 2019-2022 program builds on its successful 2015-2018 program, strengthening the impact of the entrepreneurship ecosystem.



**Pakistan, Ehsaas Programme:** Uses digital registration to cover 85% of the population. It consolidates 115 social protection schemes, which help empower women and create a robust social welfare system for future generations. Ehsaas is effective during crises like COVID-19.



**USA, Common Assets Trust:** Aims to protect natural resources like air and water for present and future generations by charging fees to large industries. The revenues generated will be used for environmental conservation and will also be distributed as dividends to residents, promoting equal distribution of wealth and environmental benefits.

**Purpose:** Policies aimed at delivering human and ecological wellbeing.



**Australia, Marine Protected Areas (MPA):** Covering 48% of Australia's waters, MPAs protect marine ecosystems from overfishing and pollution, thereby safeguarding the ocean environment for future generations.



**Egypt, National Water Resources Plan:** It aims to convert 2.2 million hectares of farmland to modern irrigation methods by 2037. This will recycle wastewater, and ensure water security for future generations.



**Waweru v. Republic of Kenya:** The High Court of Kenya's ruling on intergenerational equity stressing the value of sustainable management of natural resources. The court recognizes the connection between environmental protection, human rights, and intergenerational justice by protecting water resources for future generations.



**Sahel's Desert-to-Power:** The Sahel is one of the world's regions with the highest amounts of sunlight. The Desert to Power initiative uses solar energy to generate 10 GW of extra capacity to provide clean electricity for 250 million people by 2030. Delivery is phased, focusing on G5 Sahel countries, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.



**Singapore, Agri-tech Innovation:** Invests \$65 million in agrifood startups to produce 30% of its food supply locally by 2030. This will not only improve food security but also promote sustainable agricultural practices, benefiting future generations.



**Spain, Using Technology for Wellbeing Economy Policy:** This platform allows citizens to submit, comment on, and vote on proposals to shape the economic. It has facilitated over 220,000 interactions and is driving a shift towards a well-being-focused economy.

**Prevention:** Policies that stop harm from happening in the first place.



**Bhutan, Disaster Risk Reduction:** Bhutan is reducing the risk of environmental and social crises by prioritizing preventive measures in its development strategy.



**UK, Human-Made Wetlands:** In 2006, the Wallasea Island project in England began creating a huge wetland using recycled sediments. This wetland is the biggest one in Europe and covers 514 hectares. More land will be added by 2025.



**Indonesia, Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform:** Indonesia redirected \$15.6 billion from fossil fuel subsidies to areas like education and food security in 2015, prioritizing environmental protection and sustainable development for future generations.



**South Africa – 2030 Energy Policy Reform:** Conducts thorough evaluations to balance socio-economic development with environmental goals, preventing future negative impacts.



**Mauritania - Revised NDC Commitments:** Aims for an 11% economy-wide reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 via green hydrogen, solar, and wind projects to mitigate climate change.

**Global, Indigenous Customary Law and Practices:** The Maori concept of kaitiakitanga emphasizes guardianship and conservation, while the Iroquois Confederacy Great Binding Law requires leaders to consider the impact of their decisions on seven future generations. This holistic approach ensures that actions today do not compromise future generations' ability to meet their own needs.

**People-Powered:** Policies that are powered by the people directly involved in decision-making and agenda-setting



**Burkina Faso - Bottom-Up Energy Planning:** Ensures citizen feedback for the formulation of an energy policy targeting 26% electrification by 2030, in collaboration with development partners.



**Mexico, Poverty Reduction through PROGRESA:** After the 1995 economic crisis, PROGRESA was implemented to target investments in young people. It aims to improve the health and education of children in poor rural households. By 1999, it was aiding roughly 2.6 million families, using 0.2% of Mexico's GDP. PROGRESA improved children's well-being significantly and also laid a foundation for their future economic and social development.



**Leghari v. Pakistan:** The court's recognition of the Constitution's intergenerational equity principles was a big step towards acknowledging the impact of climate change on future generations.



**Mongolia, Senior Professional Advisory Services Development Programme:** Created to involve older generations in shaping policies for sustainable development. This is done by sharing their knowledge and experience to ensure future policies are wise and forward-thinking. People are directly involved in creating a sustainable future.



**Tonga, Resilient Development and Financing Division:** Helps ensure that community needs and risks are considered in financial planning for development projects, aiming to safeguard the well-being and opportunities of future generations through strategic and resilient planning.



**USA, How We Grow Matters:** Designed in Utah and launched in 1997, the program involves locals in creating a plan for growth that reflects their values and quality of life for present and future generations. With strong community participation, Utah has created policies that balance preservation of its distinctive features with sustainable development.

**The United Nations is listening and amplifying young voices.**

**The future belongs to you.  
But the future is already here.  
It is your action today that will  
shape tomorrow and the day  
after tomorrow.**

**AMINA J. MOHAMMED,  
UN DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL**

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND National Champions

Many countries have created positions and organizations to champion young people and future generations.

They make sure that the government is responsible, open, and thinks about how their decisions will affect the future.

Analysis from multiple countries reveals that such institutions are seen as vital tools for enhancing the sustainability and foresight of governance structures.

## FUTURE GENERATIONS LEADERS



### Finland, Committee for the Future

Advises the Parliament to ensure policies consider long-term considerations in governance to protect the interests of future generations.



### Hungary, Deputy Commissioner for Future Generations

Assesses laws and actions to ensure they consider the long-term environmental and social impacts on future generations.



### Israel, Commission for Future Generations

A former legislative body that influenced Israeli policy by ensuring long-term impacts on future generations were considered in lawmaking.



### Malta, Guardian of Future Generations

Oversees the integration of sustainable development in national policies, advocating for the rights and interests of future citizens in Malta.



### Norway, Ombudsman for Children and Future Generations

Advocates for children's rights and focuses on issues affecting their future well-being, ensuring policies consider long-term impacts.



### Scotland, Futures Forum

As the Scottish Parliament's think tank, the Forum engages in debates on long-term challenges and opportunities to shape future policies.



**United Kingdom, All-Party Parliamentary Group for Future Generations**

Encourages conversations between political parties to create laws that are fair and sustainable for future generations.



**Wales, Future Generations Commissioner**

Ensures that Welsh public bodies consider the long-term impacts of their decisions, promoting sustainable development through the Well-being of Future Generations Act.

**SPECIALIZED AGENCIES**



**Barbados, FutureBarbados**

A platform for innovation and inspiration, seeking to harness and incubate impactful enterprises that can improve the quality of life in Barbados.



**Brazil, Ministério Público**

Independent public agency defending collective rights, including environmental protection, promoting intergenerational justice and equity.



**Nigeria, Presidential Council on SDGs**

Coordinates the SDG implementation to ensure inclusive and sustainable growth that benefits both current and future generations.



**Singapore, Centre for Strategic Futures**

Prepares Singapore for future challenges by integrating strategic foresight into government planning and decision-making.

**GLOBAL OVERSIGHT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ADVOCACY**



**Canada, Commissioner of the Environment and Sustainable Development**

Checks how well the government takes care of the environment and is accountable for all actions with future consequences.



**Chile, Commission on Environment and National Resources**

Guides legislative approach to balance economic development with environmental protection to ensure sustainable resource use to benefit all generations.



**Germany, Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development**

Ensures sustainability is integrated into legislative processes, reviewing impact assessments to promote long-term impact and well-being.



**New Zealand, Parliamentary  
Commissioner for the  
Environment**

As an independent watchdog  
assesses environmental policies and  
advocates to protect natural  
resources for future generations.

**ADVISORS AND REPRESENTATIVES**



**China, Special Advisors for  
Energy Policy**

Help balance China's economic  
growth with sustainability,  
focusing on transitioning to  
renewable energy sources.



**Egypt, Presidential  
Environmental Advisors**

Help shape Egypt's strategies  
for environmental protection  
and SDGs amid challenges like  
water scarcity.



**Ethiopia, Special Energy  
Advisors**

Guide Ethiopia's investments  
in renewable energy to  
position it as a renewable  
energy hub in Africa.



**Ghana, Presidential Advisor  
Youth Affairs**

Focuses on integrating youth  
views in national policies to  
environmental and SDGs.



**United States, Special Envoy  
for Climate Change**

Leads climate diplomacy,  
promoting environmental  
stewardship in global agreements.

# FUTURE BEYOND 2024

The journey to the Summit of the Future captures a collective global effort to think, plan, and act for the future, with young people at the forefront.

Despite unforeseen crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, governments worldwide reaffirmed their commitment to this cause. This was further bolstered by the Secretary-General's "[Our Common Agenda](#)" and companion youth "[Our Future Agenda](#)" reports, which called for an accelerated push towards the SDGs and improved intergenerational cooperation for a better future for all.

This Summit of the Future aims to rejuvenate the multilateral system and align it more closely with 21st-century needs. The anticipated Pact for the Future will also prepare for future collaborative efforts, notably leveraging significant upcoming events like Beijing+30 and the World Summit for Social Development.

Most notably, it will set the foundation for the final SDG Summit in 2027, the last checkpoint to assess the SDG progress made. It will also launch the [2100 Roadmap](#) supported by the [Unlock the Future Coalition](#), a youth-led intergenerational framework to design the succession agenda for the generations to come.

**2015**

**Adoption of the 2030 Agenda**, introducing 17 Global Goals to guide global efforts for a better future.

**2020**

**UN75 Declaration** featuring 12 overarching commitments and a directive to tackle global challenges.

**2021**

**Our Common Agenda by the Secretary-General** a report set in motion for reimagining the UN, proposing the Summit of the Future.

**2023**

**SDG Summit** marking the midpoint of the 2030 Agenda's timeline.

**2024**

**Summit of the Future** aimed at reinvigorating the multilateral system

**Beijing+30**

Review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration

**World Social Summit**

Review and appraisal of the Beijing Declaration

**COP30**

second presentation of Nationally Determined Contributions

**2027 SDG Summit**

global progress review and preparation for 2100

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND What's Next

This handbook provides an invaluable exploration into the dynamic landscape of young countries, delving deep into the unique demographic profiles and the critical roles they will play in the future global context.

It spotlights strategic actions and international cooperation to address the needs and aspirations of these burgeoning young populations, ensuring their effective integration into global development agendas.

## Join the 2100 Movement

- **Design of the 2100 Roadmap:** Contribute to the design and implementation of the 2100 Roadmap, ensuring it reflects the priorities and challenges identified in this handbook.
- **Engage in the Engine Room for the Future:** Engage in the Engine Room to ensure continuous dialogue and policy innovation that includes the perspectives of diverse young people.
- **Host and Join Intergenerational Townhalls:** Organize and participate in dialogues between current and future leaders on policies that consider long-term impacts.
- **Strategic Investments:** Prioritize investments in education, healthcare, and infrastructure to harness the demographic dividend and foster sustainable growth.

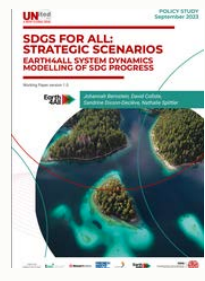
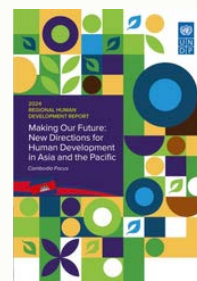
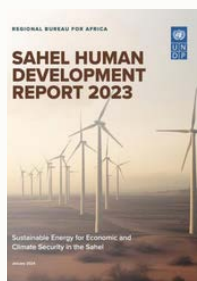
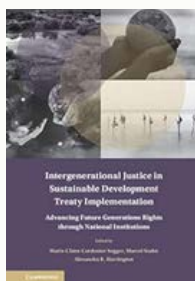
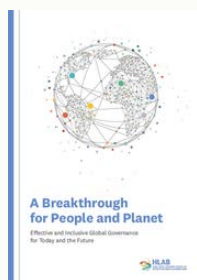
- **Policy Reforms:** Advocate for policy reforms like the 12 Proposals advanced by child, youth and futures-focused organizations that align with the long-term interests of youth, ensuring their active participation and representation in governance.
- **International Cooperation:** Strengthen international cooperation to support young countries in their development challenges, leveraging global platforms and partnerships.
- **Engagement in the Summit of the Future:** Actively participate in the upcoming Summit of the Future to advocate for inclusive and sustainable policies that consider the aspirations of young generations.

**We are at a crucial moment where our actions will shape the future of young countries and their populations.**

Policymakers, civil society, and international bodies should use this handbook to make informed decisions that prioritize the well-being and potential of young generations.

# FUTURE GENERATIONS AND Key Resources

The brief was created using various sources, including research, policy papers, and contributions from organizations around the world. It includes case studies and examples from countries that have successfully integrated future generations into their governance frameworks.



# TO WRAP IT UP

**The Summit of the Future is a significant moment in our journey towards a sustainable future, showing what can be accomplished when the global community comes together with a common vision.**

**As we look beyond the Summit, we have the power to shape a legacy of sustainable, inclusive, and equitable development, forging a future that will be remembered with gratitude by generations to come.**

This document has been prepared by the Our Future Agenda at the United Nations Foundation to provide information, insights, and data based on current research and analysis. It reflects the Foundation's commitment to diversity of ideas and open dialogue and discussion. Readers are encouraged to consider multiple perspectives and sources when evaluating the content.

**UN Foundation Our Future Agenda**

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