



United
Nations

YOUTH2030

A Global Progress Report

2025

YOUTH
2030





Youth2030: Progress Report 2025

Youth2030: Progress Report 2025 is the fifth report on the status of implementation of Youth2030, the [UN Youth Strategy](#). The report sheds light on the efforts made by the UN system at various levels to fulfill its commitments with and for youth. It provides a comprehensive overview of the progress made and the collaborative efforts of the UN to support Governments and youth networks on their path to sustainable development. It underscores the continued commitment of the UN system to leaving no youth behind.



Sustainable Development Goals

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at a historic UN summit, came into force. At the midpoint to 2030, the SDGs are off-track. Over the next five years, Member States, the UN system and young people worldwide must mobilize efforts to achieve these universal Goals to end all forms of poverty, fight inequality, and tackle climate change while ensuring No One is Left Behind.



FOREWORD

The world stands at a crossroads, facing existential threats that transcend borders and generations – from conflicts to climate chaos to deepening inequalities.

In this critical moment, young people are leading the charge for urgent action. Their creativity, resilience and vision are vital for a more sustainable, peaceful and just future for all. The United Nations youth strategy – Youth2030 – aims to strengthen our efforts for and with young people. This report highlights progress and challenges at the global, regional and local levels.

Our work is founded on a core principle: we must work with young people as equal partners. This requires facilitating youth engagement in decision-making processes, at the United Nations and beyond; amplifying diverse young voices worldwide; and allocating dedicated resources, in particular in developing countries.

The Summit of the Future in September offers an opportunity to scale up efforts, strengthen intergenerational solidarity, and make concrete commitments to support and empower young people. I urge all partners to support this cause, at the Summit and beyond.

The United Nations must lead by example. I am grateful for the efforts of the new Youth Office and the entire UN family to promote youth participation and cooperation. Let us accelerate this work at all levels.

I will continue to stand with young people, speaking out and working for real change. Together, we can build a more prosperous, equal and resilient future, with young people front and centre.

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'António Guterres', written over a long horizontal line that tapers to a point on the right.

António Guterres
Secretary-General of the United Nations

Executive Summary

This fifth edition of the Youth2030 Progress Report provides an overview of the implementation of the UN Youth Strategy across the United Nations system. It comes at a pivotal moment – amid growing opportunities to strengthen meaningful youth engagement in policymaking and decision-making, including within the UN, and against the backdrop of multiple global crises that disproportionately affect young people and have placed the Sustainable Development Goals off track.

Youth2030, the UN system-wide Youth Strategy launched in 2018, aims to transform the UN's engagement with and for young people at all levels. This report presents self-reported data from 50 UN entities and 132 UN Country Teams (UNCTs), measured against key performance indicators outlined in the Youth2030 Scorecards. Performance for the year 2024 is assessed using a standard red-yellow-green rating scale¹ and compared to baselines set in 2021 for UN entities and 2020 for UNCTs.

Youth2030 implementation is gaining traction, although progress remains uneven. Since its launch, the strategy has steadily gained momentum across the UN system, with measurable improvements among both UN entities and country teams. UN entities increased their green scores from 45% in 2021 to 56% in 2024, while UNCTs improved from 25% in 2020 to 43% in 2024. Despite these gains, the system-wide milestone of achieving 80% or higher green scores on relevant key performance indicators by 2024 was not met.



Among the 50 UN entities reporting, **11** achieved the 2024 milestone, with green scores of 80% or higher. These include **UNDP, UNFPA, the UN Youth Office, UN Women, UNESCO, OHCHR, FAO, UNAIDS, UN-Habitat, ILO** and **WHO**. Similarly, **six UNCTs** also reached this benchmark – **Costa Rica, Iraq, Liberia, Tanzania, Thailand** and **Zambia**. **Europe** and **Central Asia** emerged as the top performing region under the UN Development Coordination Office, with an average green score of 52% among UNCTs.

Significant improvements were observed in several UN entities and country teams. The UN entities that had most improved between 2021 and 2024 were **ITU, IOM, UNCTAD, DPO, ITC** and **UNAIDS**. At the country level, **Bosnia and Herzegovina, Honduras, Indonesia, Myanmar** and **Timor-Leste** showed the greatest progress from their 2020 baselines.

The UN system continues to advance global commitments on youth across five key areas: (a) supporting governments in policymaking; (b) establishing youth-focused programmes, projects and partnerships; (c) advocating for youth issues and leading public communication efforts; (d) generating and sharing data and evidence on youth, and setting standards for youth-related work; and (e) building stakeholder capacity and promoting knowledge exchange on youth.

UN efforts to strengthen inclusive national youth policies are advancing. Support to national governments in shaping **youth policies** has remained strong, with the help of 90% of UNCTs. There is a growing emphasis on promoting inclusion and ensuring **no one is left behind** in the policies, as reflected in a rise from 75% in 2020 to nearly all UNCTs (98%) supporting this area in 2024. Support to governments for **cross-sectoral coordination** has also gained traction, with 86% of UNCTs supporting such efforts in 2024, up from 79% in 2020. However, support for building capacities in public financing and generating disaggregated youth data has declined.

For the fifth consecutive year, **education, health and employment/labour** remained the **top three sectors** where UNCTs supported youth-related efforts. Education received support from 85% of UNCTs, while over 70% supported health and employment/labour – sectors traditionally seen as closely aligned with youth needs. In contrast, sectors such as **technology, innovation, culture, tourism, urban development, environment and finance** received support from only **half or less than half of the UNCTs**, highlighting clear opportunities for broader and more diversified engagement.

1.  Getting ready  Moving forward  At milestone

Youth-focused programmes and initiatives are expanding but require greater scale. Across UN entities and UNCTs, momentum is building around **joint programmes and multi-stakeholder initiatives with a focus on youth**. Between 2021 and 2024, support from UN entities increased from 65% to 95%. Direct funding to youth-led organizations also rose, and in 2024, over 85% of UNCTs invested in youth-led solutions. Despite this progress, scaling up of these efforts needs to advance.

Over 90% of UN entities supported **advocacy efforts** involving youth at key global and regional events, forums, summits and international observances. **Communication campaigns with the general public** also saw a notable rise, with the percentage of UN entities initiating such efforts increasing from 75% in 2021 to almost 90% in 2024. This area marked the most significant improvement among UNCTs between 2020 and 2024. Nearly 90% of UNCTs included youth in joint communication and advocacy initiatives in 2024 – increasing from 60% in 2020. These efforts increasingly included improved accessibility, particularly for young persons with disabilities.

Data and evidence remain a core strength of the UN system’s work on youth. Between 2021 and 2024, the percentage of UN entities releasing new data products on youth rose from 60% to above 70%. Of these, more than 85% included insights on youth at risk of being left behind, helping to improve understanding of marginalized groups – an effort further supported by new guidance published in 2024. There is also a rising trend in collaborative youth-focused evaluations, with the percentage of completed evaluations increasing from 45% in 2021 to more than 65% in 2024. While interest in using big data to generate youth insights is increasing, such innovative approaches are still limited across the system.

Building the capacity of both duty bearers and rights holders, alongside promoting **knowledge exchange** on youth issues, continues to be strong area of performance. This work has steadily advanced across the system through the expansion of publicly accessible e-learning courses, the development of joint knowledge platforms and active knowledge-sharing initiatives led by nearly 80% of UN entities. At the country level, UNCTs have made notable strides. In 2024, nearly two thirds included youth issues in their knowledge exchange plans – double the number in 2020. There is also increasing attention being paid to ensuring that these activities receive adequate funding so as to enhance their impact.

Youth are increasingly prioritized in UN strategic planning. Both UN entities and UNCTs continue to demonstrate strong performance in this area. In 2024, over 90% of UNCTs integrated youth priorities into their United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. Notably, youth engagement in shaping the Cooperation Frameworks has grown significantly, rising from a mere 7% in 2021 to 57% in 2024. While many UN entities and UNCTs allocate resources to youth-related initiatives, there remains a critical need for more robust tracking and transparency around planned funding, allocations and expenditures at all levels.

Inter-agency coordination on youth is improving, especially at the country level. Across the UN system, most UN entities and UNCTs actively participate in **inter-agency coordination mechanisms** to ensure coherence in youth-related work. Notably, the establishment of such mechanisms at the country level has increased, with more than 80% of UNCTs reporting their presence in 2024, up from around 60% in 2020.

Representation of youth in the UN workforce and internships needs to be improved. While an increasing number of UN entities are using data to inform their efforts – from around 70% in 2021 to nearly 90% in 2024 – youth under the age of 35 continue to be under-represented in the UN system. Efforts are under way to make internships more equitable and of higher quality, but systemic barriers persist. At the country level, UNCTs are taking more coordinated action. However, progress remains limited: in 2024, under 30% of UNCTs reported meaningful gains, which nevertheless marks an increase from 10% in 2020.

Youth engagement is deepening across the UN system, though critical gaps remain. Between 2021 and 2024, youth participation improved significantly among both UN entities and UNCTs, reflecting stronger efforts to involve young people in planning, programming, advocacy and government support.

In 2024, just over half of UN entities had dedicated youth engagement mechanisms – a figure that has held steady since 2021. More than half involved youth in shaping their strategic plans, and senior leadership dialogues remained the most common form of engagement with youth. Outreach to diverse youth groups also remained strong, with engagement in grassroots youth networks and networks of young women consistently high at around 80%. Additionally, 60% of entities engaged with indigenous youth, and about half engaged with youth in conflict-affected areas, migrant youth and young persons with disabilities.

At the country level, the percentage of UNCTs with dedicated youth engagement mechanisms doubled – from 20% in 2020 to 40% in 2024. As noted earlier, youth participation in shaping Cooperation Frameworks rose sharply, from 7% in 2020 to 57% in 2024. UNCTs also expanded their reach to more diverse youth. In 2024, engagement with girls and young women remained strong at nearly 85%. There were major gains in reaching marginalized groups: engagement with young persons with disabilities rose from 44% to 79%, with indigenous youth from 18% to 32%, and with migrant youth from 37% to 54%.

Continued efforts are needed to ensure that no young person is left behind and that all engagement is safe, and meaningful.

Youth2030 is guided by intergenerational leadership groups. The **High-level Steering Committee** continues to provide strategic direction, bringing together **UN leaders** and **youth networks** to drive system-wide transformation. Technical leadership from the **Joint Working Group**, along with targeted contributions from time-bound, issue-specific **Task Teams** – again composed of technical leads from the UN and youth – has also played a key role. With the establishment of the **UN Youth Office**, the secretariat function is now carried out by the **UN System Coordination and Accountability Section** within the new office.

December 2024 marked the conclusion of Youth2030's first implementation phase, as outlined in the Scorecards developed in 2020–2021. Building on the progress made – and recognizing the gaps that remain – **Youth2030 Phase 2 (2025–2030)** [↗](#) was launched earlier in 2025 to accelerate action and align youth priorities with the final stretch of the 2030 Agenda.

Informed by the [annual reported data](#) and the [First Interim Review](#) of the strategy, Phase 2 addresses persistent challenges and aims to drive systemic change. Anchored in six strategic priorities and supported by a robust Results Framework, it reaffirms the UN's commitment to placing youth at the heart of realizing inclusive, sustainable and peaceful societies.

List of abbreviations

| | |
|------------|---|
| BOS | Business Operations Strategies |
| CCA | Common Country Analyses |
| DESA | Department of Economic and Social Affairs |
| DGC | Department of Global Communications |
| DPO | Department of Peacekeeping Operations |
| DPPA | Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs |
| ECE | Economic Commission for Europe |
| ECLAC | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean |
| ESCAP | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific |
| ESCWA | Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| HLSC | High-level Steering Committee |
| HR | Human Resources |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technologies |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| INTRACEN | International Trade Centre (also ITC) |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration |
| ITC | International Trade Centre |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |
| JWG | Joint Working Group |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicator |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs |
| ODA | Office for Disarmament Affairs |
| OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| OHRLLS | Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS |
| UNAOC | United Nations Alliance of Civilizations |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund |
| UNCT | United Nations Country Team |
| UNCTAD | UN Trade and Development (formerly United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) |
| UNDCO | UN Development Coordination Office |
| UNDESA | United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (also DESA) |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHCR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| UNICRI | United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute |
| UNIDIR | United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNSDCF | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |
| UNTB | UN Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries |
| UN Tourism | World Tourism Organization (also UNWTO) |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| UNYO | United Nations Youth Office |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization |

Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction..... | 10 |
| 2. Reporting and analysis in 2024..... | 14 |
| 2.1 UN entities: Reporting and analysis in 2024 | 15 |
| 2.2 UNCTs: Reporting and analysis in 2024 | 17 |
| 3. Overview of progress: 2024..... | 18 |
| 3.1 Key messages | 19 |
| 3.2 Progress in UN entities and UNCTs towards the 2024 milestone (from the baseline)..... | 20 |
| 4. UN System: Advancing global commitments on youth..... | 27 |
| 4.1 Make data and evidence on youth widely available; set standards for work on youth..... | 29 |
| 4.2 Establish programmes, projects and partnerships on youth..... | 34 |
| 4.3 Support Governments in policymaking on youth | 38 |
| 4.4 Build the capacity of stakeholders and support the exchange of knowledge on youth | 45 |
| 4.5 Advocate and communicate on youth issues | 50 |
| 5. Focus on youth in UN strategic planning processes..... | 56 |
| 5.1 Youth-focus in UN strategic planning..... | 58 |
| 5.2 Alignment of workplans to Youth2030..... | 60 |
| 5.3 Funding for youth | 62 |
| 5.4 Transparency of reporting on youth-focused results and investments | 65 |
| 6. Architecture and capacities to deliver on Youth2030 | 66 |
| 6.1 Engagement in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on youth..... | 68 |
| 6.2 Strengthening internal capacities on youth | 71 |
| 6.3 Increasing the proportion and representation of youth (<35 years) in the workforce | 73 |
| 6.4 Strengthening fair and quality internships | 74 |
| 7. Meaningful youth engagement in the UN System..... | 75 |
| 7.1 UN entities..... | 77 |
| 7.2 UNCTs..... | 81 |
| 8. Global governance and system-wide coordination..... | 87 |
| 9. Way forward | 92 |
| Annexes | 95 |



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1.

Introduction

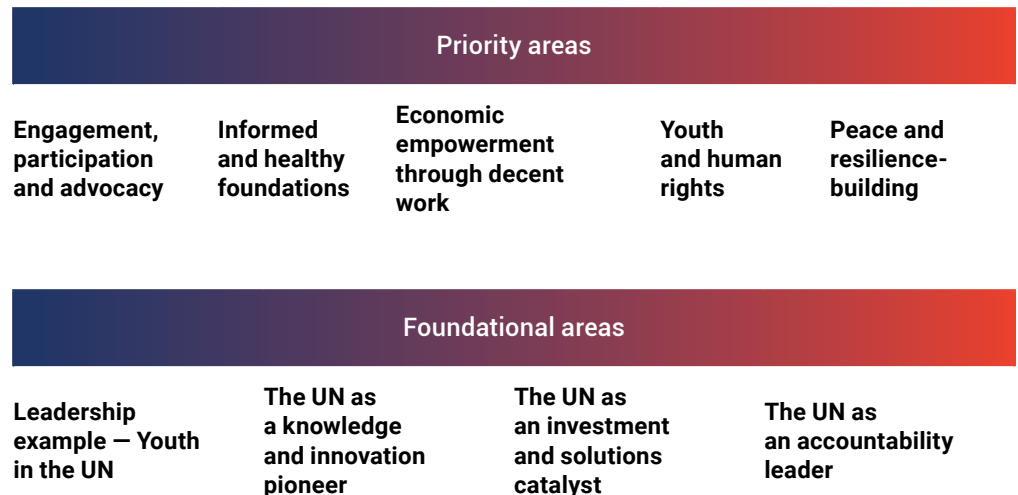
1.1

Background

The fifth edition of the *Youth2030: Progress Report* comes at a pivotal moment, marking the conclusion of Phase 1 (2018–2024) and setting the stage for Phase 2 (2025–2030) of the UN system-wide Youth Strategy. It captures key achievements and persistent gaps in implementation across the UN system, tracking progress from baseline years – 2020 for UN Country Teams and 2021 for UN entities – through 2024. The insights presented are critical for guiding and accelerating UN efforts to advance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with and for youth in the second phase of Youth2030.

Launched by the UN Secretary-General on 24 September 2018, Youth2030 acknowledges the pivotal role of young people in fostering sustainable, inclusive and peaceful societies globally and the importance of strengthening meaningful youth engagement in policymaking and decision-making, including at the UN. The strategy envisions a world where every young person's human rights are realized, empowering each to reach their full potential and acknowledging their resilience and positive contributions as agents of change.

Youth2030 serves as a comprehensive framework guiding the UN system's actions with and for youth relating to peace and security, human rights and sustainable development, and in all contexts including humanitarian action. Aligned to the UN's reform processes, the Youth Strategy integrates the key principles of coherence, efficiency, effectiveness, accountability and transparency to ensure a coordinated and holistic approach to the UN's work on youth and to reach the SDGs.



Since its inception, Youth2030 has gained significant traction within the UN system, advancing across its five priority and four foundational areas. Currently, 64 UN entities (of which 50 are reporting) and 132 UN Country Teams (UNCTs) are contributing to Youth2030 worldwide.

The UN Youth Office is mandated by General Assembly resolution [76/306](#) ⁷ to lead UN system-wide collaboration, coordination and accountability on youth affairs, including to drive the implementation of the UN Youth Strategy. With the establishment of the UN Youth Office, these governance and coordination structures have transitioned from the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth to the UN System Coordination and Accountability Section within the UN Youth Office.

1.2

Youth2030: The journey so far

Global governance, system-wide coordination and accountability

High-level Steering Committee: strategic guidance

Joint Working Group: technical leadership

Task Team: timebound, specific/ strategic areas of action

Stakeholder engagement and visibility (Member States, youth networks)



2.

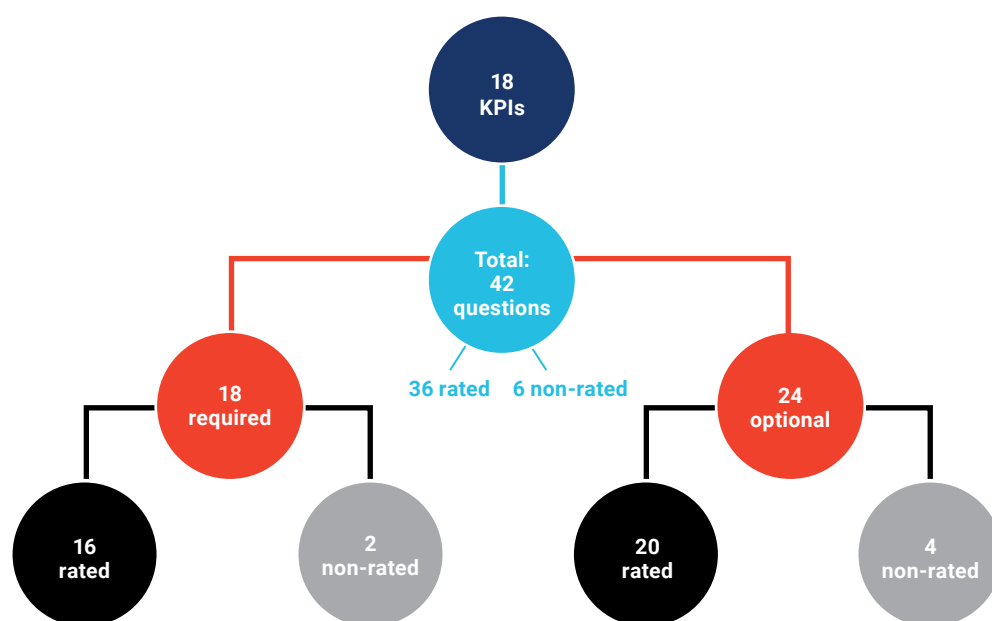
Reporting and analysis in 2024

2.1 UN entities: Reporting and analysis in 2024

In 2024, 50 UN entities reported on their progress in implementing the UN Youth Strategy in the **Youth2030 Entities Scorecard Reporting System** (Youth2030 ESRS), the online platform hosted by the UN Secretariat. While 2024 marked the fifth year of reporting on the implementation of Youth2030, 2024 was the fourth round of reporting² of UN entities against the 18 key performance indicators (KPIs) set out in the [Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities](#) ⁷.

Reported data were compiled, validated and analysed, and are presented in chapters 3 to 7 of this report and in the individual UN Entity Snapshots, available at [here](#) ⁷. The data and insights on the work of UN entities FOR and WITH youth include:

- ◆ ● **Performance scores for 2024** for 50 UN entities and 18 KPIs (required and optional).



The performance scores follow the rating set out in the scorecard.

● At milestone ● Moving forward ● Getting ready

- ◆ **Time-trend analysis (2021–2024)**, based on **net change** in the performance from the 2021 baseline of **38 UN entities** where data were available for both 2021 and 2024³ and **33 KPIs/scores**⁴.

The trend analysis provides an overview of the UN entities and KPIs/scores that:

- Made progress
- Saw no change
- Fell behind

2. The first reporting by UN entities in 2020 was based on the initial action plans submitted in 2019 by UN entities. Subsequent reporting from 2021 to 2024 were based on the scorecard.

3. 2021 was the first year of reporting of the entities against the scorecard KPIs; the initial reporting in 2020 was against the initial action plans.

4. As data for KPIs 9, 10, and 12.1 are only available for 2022, they have been excluded from the analysis.

Net change in UN entities or KPIs/scores = number showing positive change **minus [-]** number showing negative change:

- ◆ Net positive change means that a UN entity or KPI/score has **made progress**
- ◆ Zero net change means it **saw no change**
- ◆ Net negative change means that it **fell behind**

The report includes information on:

◆ **Top performing UN entities (2024):**

Top 3 UN entities with the maximum number of 🟢 scores in 2024.

◆ **KPIs/scores with the most 🟢 (2024):**

Top 3 KPIs/scores with the maximum number of 🟢 in 2024.

◆ **Top progressors (2021–2024):**

Top 3 UN entities with the most improvement.

◆ **KPIs/scores with the most improvement (2021– 2024):**

Top 3 KPIs/scores with the most improvement.

The list of UN entities reporting in 2024, along with further details on their actions and functions on youth, and a matrix outlining of Youth2030 priority areas relevant to their work are available in the [annex](#). ↗

2.2

UNCTs: Reporting and analysis in 2024

In 2024, marking the fifth year of reporting, 132 UNCTs reported through the UN Info – UN SDG Information Management System survey 2024, which is hosted by the UN Development Coordination Office (UNDCO). This was the fifth year of reporting against the scorecard KPIs⁵ set out in the [Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs](#) ⁷.

Reported data for UNCTs were compiled, validated and analysed. The data and insights on the work of UNCTs FOR and WITH youth are presented in chapters 3 to 7, in individual UNCT Snapshots and in regional and global aggregate UNCT Snapshots. The UNCT Snapshot Series can be accessed [here](#) ⁷. These insights include:

- ♦ **Performance scores for 2024 on the 19 KPIs, including 26 scores for each UNCT, marked:**

● At milestone ● Moving forward ● Getting ready

- ♦ **Time-trend analysis (2020–2024)** of both UNCTs and KPIs/scores, providing insights on UNCTs and KPIs/scores that:
 - Made progress
 - Saw no change
 - Fell behind

The trend analysis was based on the **net change** in the performance of 131 UNCTs (excluding Seychelles - new individual UNCT, established in 2024) and 23 KPIs/scores.⁶

Net change in UNCTs or KPIs/scores = number showing positive change minus [–] number showing negative change:

- ♦ Net positive change means that a UNCT or KPI/score has **made progress**
- ♦ Zero net change means it **saw no change**
- ♦ Net negative change means that it **fell behind**

The report and the UNCT Snapshots include information on:

- ♦ **Top performing UNCTs (2024):** Top 3 UNCTs with the maximum number of ● in 2024
- ♦ **KPIs/scores with the most ● in UNCTs (2024):** Top 3 KPIs/scores with the maximum number of ● in 2024
- ♦ **Top progressing UNCTs (2020–2024):** Top 3 UNCTs with the most improvement.
- ♦ **KPIs/scores with the most improvement in UNCTs (2020–2024):** Top 3 KPIs/scores with the most improvement.

5. In 2020, UNCT reporting was against 20 KPIs including a KPI on COVID-19. From 2021, UNCTs reported on 19 KPIs, excluding COVID-19.

6. For 130 UNCTs (out of 131), time trends are available for 23 KPIs from 2020 to 2024, excluding KPIs 5, 6.3, and 8 due to revisions in scoring or issues with data availability. For the KPI on "UNCT support to governments on youth and SDGs", time trends are available for only 129 UNCTs (excluding the Islamic Republic of Iran). Furthermore, for UNCT-Iran, time trends are available for 18 scores, excluding 8 scores related to "UNCT support to governments on youth and SDGs".

3.

Overview of progress: 2024

3.1

Key messages

- 1 Youth2030 implementation is gaining traction, although progress remains uneven.**

While momentum has increased across the UN system, the extent of progress varies greatly among UN entities, country teams and regions.
- 2 UN efforts to strengthen inclusive national youth policies are advancing.**

Support to national governments on shaping youth policies has increased, particularly in promoting inclusion and ensuring no one is left behind. There has also been a focus on enhancing cross-sectoral coordination. On the other hand, support for building capacities in public financing and generating disaggregated data focused on youth has decreased.
- 3 Youth-focused programmes and initiatives are expanding but require greater scale.**

Youth focus in joint programmes and multi-stakeholder efforts is growing. While more UN entities are providing direct support to youth-led initiatives, there remains a need to scale up these efforts. Communication and advocacy efforts have also improved, particularly in enhancing accessibility for young persons with disabilities.
- 4 Data and evidence remain a core strength of the UN system.**

The UN consistently delivers robust youth-related data, evidence, and standards. However, the use of newer tools, including big data analytics, remains largely untapped.
- 5 Youth are increasingly prioritized in UN strategic planning.**

Youth are becoming more prominently reflected in the UN strategic frameworks. However, there remains a continued need for improved tracking and transparency in youth-related results and funding.
- 6 Inter-agency coordination on youth is improving, especially at the country level.**

Most UN entities and country teams now engage in coordination mechanisms on youth, enhancing coherence.
- 7 Representation of youth in the UN workforce and internships needs to be improved.**

Challenges persist in the representation of youth in the UN workforce, as well as in the fairness and quality of internships.
- 8 Youth engagement is deepening, but gaps remain.**

Youth engagement across the UN system is becoming more institutionalized and inclusive, with increased participation of groups such as young persons with disabilities, migrants, and indigenous youth. Continued efforts are needed, however, to ensure that no youth is left behind and that all engagement is safe, and meaningful.

3.2 Progress in UN entities and UNCTs towards the 2024 milestone (from the baseline)

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities and UNCTs set out a 🟢 rating for $\geq 80\%$ of relevant KPIs/scores⁷ as the 2024 **milestone**⁸ for the implementation of the Youth Strategy.

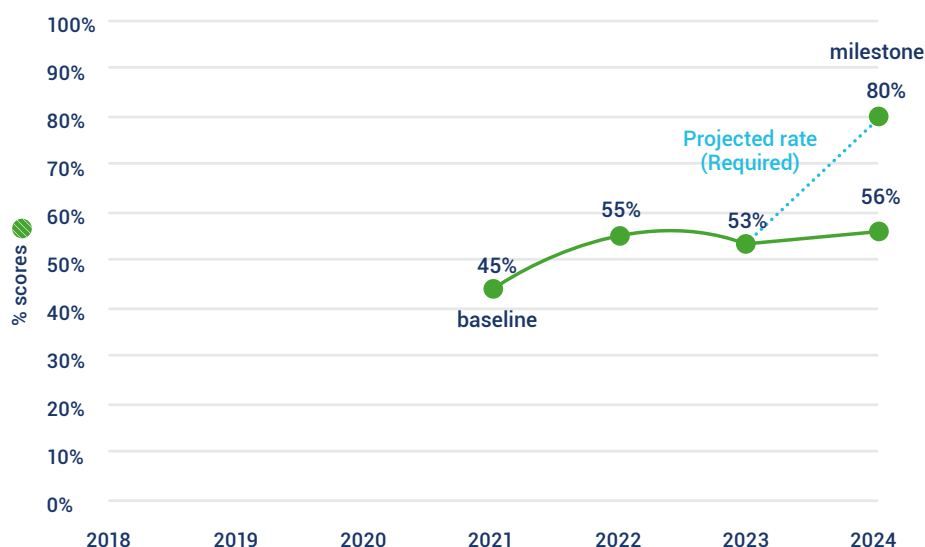
The report, and this section in particular, outlines the overall progress of the UN entities and UNCTs towards this milestone from the baseline figures (2020 for UNCTs and 2021 for UN entities).

3.2.1 UN entities

Overall status

- ◆ UN entities made progress implementing the Youth Strategy, with an increase in the overall 🟢 scores and a decrease in the overall 🟡 scores.
 - Overall 🟢 scores increased from **45% in 2021** (baseline) to **56% in 2024**
 - Overall 🟡 scores decreased from **24% in 2021** (baseline) to **20% in 2024**

UN entities: Trends in percentage of 🟢 scores vs. projected rates*



*Based on reporting on Youth2030 Scorecard UN entities

- ◆ 36 UN entities reported in 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024 against 33⁹ scores in the Scorecard. A comparison of the baseline figures (2021) with 2024 shows that:
 - 94% (34 of 36) of UN entities made progress; 6% (2 of 36) saw no change; none 0% (0 of 36) fell behind
 - 92% (33 of 36) of scores improved; 0% (0 of 36) saw no change; 8% (3 of 36) fell behind.

7. UN entities support Youth2030 activities relevant to their mandates.

8. Baselines for UN entities and UNCTs are established based on the data in their first reporting against the Scorecards (2020 for UNCTs; 2021 for UN entities).

9. As data for KPIs 9, 10, and 12.1 are only available for 2022, they have been excluded from the analysis, resulting in 33 scores instead of 36.

UN entities leaderboard

The UN entities leaderboard is presented in the table below, showing the **UN entities, the top 3 entities** with the highest percentages of the 🟢 scores and the **top progressing UN entities**.

| UN entities | Top 3 performers: 2024 | Top 3 progressors: 2021–2024 |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | UNDP, UNFPA (97% 🟢) | ITU (17 KPIs improved) |
| | UNYO (93% 🟢) | IOM, UNCTAD (16 KPIs improved) |
| | UNESCO, UN Women (89% 🟢) | DPO, ITC, UNAIDS (15 KPIs improved) |

♦ **UN entities with the most 🟢 scores in 2024:** 16% (8 of 50) scored 🟢 across ≥80 of their scores.

The following entities achieved the **2024 milestone**:

- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 97% 🟢
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) 97% 🟢
- United Nations Youth Office (UN Youth Office) 93% 🟢
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) 89% 🟢
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 89% 🟢
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) 88% 🟢
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 86% 🟢
- United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 86% 🟢
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN HABITAT) 83% 🟢
- International Labour Organization (ILO) 81% 🟢
- World Health Organization (WHO) 81% 🟢


♦ **UN entities with the most improvement (2021–2024):** Between 2021 (baseline) and 2024, the following 20 UN entities improved in ≥ 30% of their scores:



- International Telecommunication Union (ITU) 52% 🟢
- International Organization for Migration (IOM) 48% 🟢
- UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) 48% 🟢
- Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPO) 45% 🟢
- International Trade Centre (ITC) 45% 🟢
- United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) 45% 🟢
- Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) 42% 🟢
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) 42% 🟢
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) 39% 🟢
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) 39% 🟢
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) 36% 🟢
- UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) 36% 🟢
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) 36% 🟢
- Department of Global Communications (DGC) 33% 🟢
- International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) 33% 🟢
- World Health Organization (WHO) 33% 🟢
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) 30% 🟢
- Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs (DPPA) 30% 🟢
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) 30% 🟢
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 30% 🟢










KPIs with the most scores (2024) in UN entities

KPIs with the most improvement (2021-2024) in UN entities







The following table provides an overview of the **top three performing KPIs** in 2024 and the **top three progressing KPIs** (2021–2024) in UN entities.

| | KPIs/scores with the most  2024 | KPIs/ scores with the most improvement: 2021–2024 |
|---------------------|--|--|
| KPIs in UN entities | Knowledge exchange on youth (KPI 8.4) | Personnel in place to deliver on the youth agenda (KPI 15.1) |
| | Advocacy in global/regional forums (KPI 13.1) | Internal coordination (KPI 15.2) |
| | Alignment of Human Resources plan(s) to Youth2030 (KPI 2.2) | Diversity of youth engaged (KPI 18.2) |

♦ **KPI/scores in UN entities with the most  (2024):** In 2024, 25% (9 of 36) of the KPIs had  scores of **≥ 80% across UN entities:**

- Knowledge exchange on youth (KPI 8.4) 93% 
- Advocacy in global/regional forums (KPI 13.1) 89% 
- Alignment of Human Resources plan(s) to Youth2030 (KPI 2.2) 86% 
- Meaningful youth engagement in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns (KPI 18.5) 85% 
- Diversity of youth engaged (KPI 18.2) 84% 
- Policies, processes and platforms for meaningful youth engagement (KPI 6.1) 81% 
- Internal coordination (KPI 15.2) 81% 
- Advocacy to promote international days (KPI 13.2) 80% 
- Advocacy in intergovernmental forums/summits/conferences (KPI 13.3) 80% 

♦ **KPIs/scores in UN entities with the most improvement, 2021–2024:** Between 2021 (baseline) and 2024, **the following KPI scores improved by ≥ 50% across UN entities:**

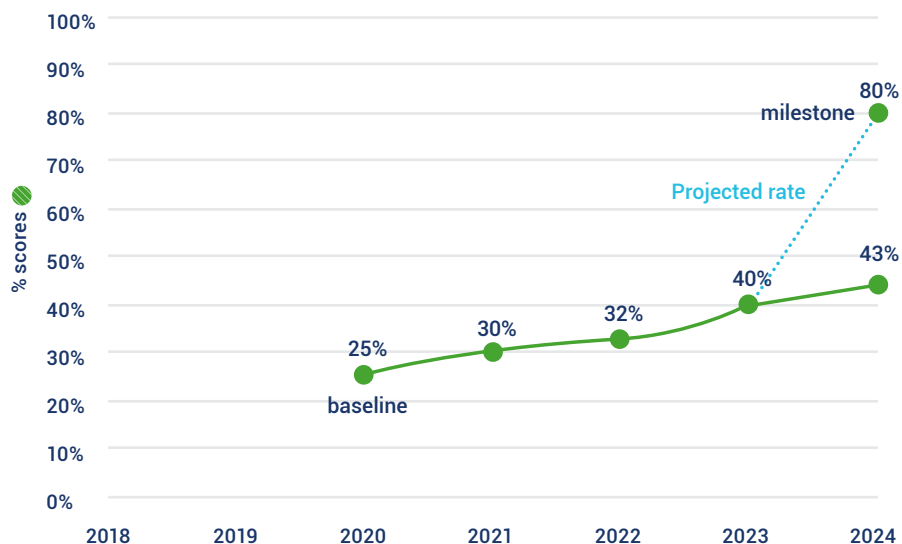
- Personnel in place to deliver on the youth agenda (KPI 15.1) 78% 
- Internal coordination (KPI 15.2) 67% 
- Diversity of youth engaged (KPI 18.2) 61% 
- Youth meaningfully engaged in entity processes (KPI 18.3) 58% 
- Joint programmes and multi-stakeholder initiatives on youth (KPI 11) 53% 
- Data-driven actions to improve internships (KPI 17) 50% 

3.2.2 UNCTs

Overall status

- Overall, UNCTs made progress in implementing the Youth Strategy.
 - scores increased from **25% in 2020** (baseline) to **43% in 2024**
 - scores decreased from **38% in 2020** (baseline) to **28% in 2024**

UNCTs: Trends in percentage of ● scores vs. projected rates*



*Based on reporting on Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

- Regional trends:** Across all regions, ● scores improved between 2020 (baseline) and 2024, with the most improvement in the **Europe and Central Asia** and **Latin America** and the **Caribbean** regions.

| Global/ Regional | UNCTs 2024 | UNCTs 2020 |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------|
| GLOBAL | 43% | 25% |
| Europe and Central Asia | 52% | 30% |
| Asia-Pacific | 48% | 28% |
| Africa | 40% | 26% |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | 40% | 18% |
| Arab States | 34% | 16% |

- 130 UNCTs reported on 23 scores in all five years (2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024) in the Youth2030 UNCTs Scorecard. A comparison of data from 2020 and 2024 shows the following:
 - 70% (91 of 130) of UNCTs made progress; 28% (36 of 130) saw no change; 2% (3 of 130) fell behind
 - 91% (21 of 23) of scores improved; 9% (2 of 23) fell behind.

UNCT leaderboard

The UNCT leaderboard at the global and regional levels is set out in the table below and includes: UNCTs with the most 🟢 scores and UNCTs with the most improvement between 2020 (baseline) and 2024.

| Global/regional | Top performers: 2024 | Top progressors: 2020–2024 |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| GLOBAL | Thailand 92% Liberia 88% Costa Rica 88% United Republic of Tanzania 85% Zambia 85% Iraq 85% | Indonesia (19 KPIs improved) 83% Bosnia and Herzegovina (18 KPIs improved) 78% Honduras (18 KPIs improved) 78% Myanmar (18 KPIs improved) 78% Timor-Leste (18 KPIs improved) 78% |
| Africa | Liberia 88% United Republic of Tanzania 85% Zambia 85% | Liberia (16 KPIs improved) 70% Chad (15 KPIs improved) 65% Madagascar (15 KPIs improved) 65% Mauritius and Seychelles (15 KPIs improved) 65% Nigeria (15 KPIs improved) 65% |
| Arab States | Iraq 85% Jordan 50% Kuwait 38% | United Arab Emirates (17 KPIs improved) 74% Yemen (16 KPIs improved) 70% Jordan (12 KPIs improved) 52% Kuwait (12 KPIs improved) 52% Syrian Arab Republic (12 KPIs improved) 52% |
| Asia-Pacific | Thailand 92% Bhutan 73% Philippines 69% | Indonesia (19 KPIs improved) 83% Myanmar (18 KPIs improved) 78% Timor-Leste (18 KPIs improved) 78% Philippines (17 KPIs improved) 74% |
| Europe and Central Asia | Albania 77% North Macedonia 77% Republic of Moldova 73% Bosnia and Herzegovina 73% Kosovo* 73% | Bosnia and Herzegovina (18 KPIs improved) 78% Armenia (15 KPIs improved) 65% Belarus (14 KPIs improved) 61% Kazakhstan (14 KPIs improved) 61% |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | Costa Rica 88% Honduras 73% Barbados 73% | Honduras (18 KPIs improved) 78% Paraguay (17 KPIs improved) 74% Barbados (16 KPIs improved) 70% Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (16 KPIs improved) 70% Jamaica (16 KPIs improved) 70% |

* All references to Kosovo in the present report shall be understood in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999)

UNCTs with the most 🟢, 2024

In 2024, UNCTs with the most 🟢 (> 70%) of scores are:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| • Thailand | 92% (24 of 26) 🟢 |
| • Costa Rica, Liberia | 88% (23 of 26) 🟢 |
| • Iraq, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia | 85% (22 of 26) 🟢 |
| • Albania, Mozambique, North Macedonia | 77% (20 of 26) 🟢 |
| • Bhutan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Barbados, Chad, Honduras, Kosovo ¹⁰ , Republic of Moldova | 73% (19 of 26) 🟢 |

Six UNCTs, Costa Rica, Iraq, Liberia, Thailand, United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia scored 🟢 across ≥80 of their scores, achieving the 2024 milestone.

♦ UNCTs with the most improvement (2020–2024)

Between 2020 (baseline) and 2024, the UNCTs that improved the most (across ≥70% of scores) are:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| • Indonesia | 83% (19 of 23) 🟢 |
| • Bosnia and Herzegovina, Honduras, Myanmar, Timor-Leste | 78% (18 of 23) 🟢 |
| • Paraguay, Philippines, United Arab Emirates | 74% (17 of 23) 🟢 |
| • Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Jamaica, Liberia, Yemen | 70% (16 of 23) 🟢 |

♦ KPI/scores in UNCTs with the most 🟢 (2024)

In 2024, the KPIs/scores in UNCTs with the most 🟢 (> 55% of UNCTs) scores are:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| • Diversity of youth groups engaged – UNCTs (6.2) | 77% (101 of 132) 🟢 |
| • Youth coordination – UNCTs (KPI 7) | 72% (95 of 132) 🟢 |
| • Joint workplans (KPI 3.1) | 70% (93 of 132) 🟢 |
| • Policy alignment (KPI 12.1) | 58% (76 of 132) 🟢 |
| • UNCTs, youth, communication and advocacy (KPI 19) | 57% (75 of 132) 🟢 |
| • UNCTs processes WITH youth (6.3) | 57% (75 of 132) 🟢 |

♦ KPIs/scores in UNCTs with the most improvement, 2020–2024

Between 2020 (baseline) and 2024, KPIs/scores which improved the most (across ≥ 45% of their scores) are:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| • UNCTs, youth, communication and advocacy (KPI 19) | 59% (77 of 130) 🟢 |
| • HR Innovation for youth workforce (KPI 9) | 52% (68 of 130) 🟢 |
| • Leave No Youth Behind: Assessment and action (KPI 11) | 49% (64 of 130) 🟢 |
| • Youth situational analyses in CCAs (KPI 1) | 48% (62 of 130) 🟢 |
| • Youth coordination – UNCTs (KPI 7) | 48% (62 of 130) 🟢 |

10. All references to Kosovo in the present report shall be understood in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

KPIs with the most 🟢 scores (2024) in UNCTs

KPIs with the most improvement (2020–2024) in UNCTs

The table below provides an overview of **top performing KPIs** in 2024 and **top progressing KPIs** (2020–2024) at the global and regional levels.

| Global/regional | KPIs/scores with the most 🟢 2024 | KPIs/scores with the most improvement 2020–2024 |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| GLOBAL | KPI 6.2 (diversity of youth groups engaged) KPI 7 (youth coordination – UNCTs) KPI 3.1 (Youth2030 in joint workplan) | KPI 19 (youth communication and advocacy – UNCTs) KPI 9 (HR Innovation for youth workforce) KPI 11 (Leave No Youth Behind: Assessment and action) |
| Africa | KPI 7 (youth coordination – UNCTs) KPI 3.1 (Youth2030 in joint workplan) KPI 12.1 (policy alignment) | KPI 19 (youth communication and advocacy) KPI 9 (HR Innovation for youth workforce) KPI 1 (youth situational analyses in CCAs) |
| Arab States | KPI 7 (youth coordination – UNCTs) KPI 3.1 (Youth2030 in joint workplan) KPI 6.2 (diversity of youth groups engaged) KPI 19 (youth communication and advocacy – UNCTs) | KPI 19 (youth communication and advocacy – UNCTs) KPI 3.1 (Youth2030 in joint workplan) KPI 6.4 (UNCT support to Governments – WITH youth) KPI 17 (investments in youth-led solutions) KPI 11 (Leave No Youth Behind: Assessment and action) KPI 12.2 (coherence of youth-related policies) |
| Asia-Pacific | KPI 6.2 (diversity of youth groups engaged) KPI 7 (youth coordination – UNCTs) KPI 3.1 (Youth2030 in joint workplan) KPI 4.1 (budget planning, planned vs funded) KPI 6.5 (UNCT-led projects and campaigns) KPI 12.1 (policy alignment) KPI 18 (youth and knowledge exchange – UNCTs) | KPI 9 (HR Innovation for youth workforce) KPI 7 (youth coordination – UNCTs) KPI 1 (youth situational analyses in CCAs) KPI 6.4 (UNCT support to Governments – WITH youth) KPI 11 (Leave No Youth Behind: Assessment and action) |
| Europe and Central Asia | KPI 6.2 (diversity of youth groups engaged) KPI 3.1 (Youth2030 in joint workplan) KPI 7 (youth coordination – UNCTs) | KPI 6.1 (policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement) KPI 18 (youth and knowledge exchange – UNCTs) KPI 19 (youth communication and advocacy – UNCTs) KPI 15 (mainstreaming youth engagement) |
| Latin America and the Caribbean | KPI 6.2 (diversity of youth groups engaged) KPI 3.1 (Youth2030 in joint workplan) KPI 19 (youth communication and advocacy - UNCTs) | KPI 11 (Leave No Youth Behind: Assessment and action) KPI 19 (youth communication and advocacy – UNCTs) KPI 18 (youth and knowledge exchange – UNCTs) KPI 7 (youth coordination – UNCTs) |

4.

**UN system: Advancing
global commitments
on youth**

UN entities and UNCTs continue to advance global commitments on youth across five broad areas:

- ♦ Making data and evidence on youth widely available; setting standards for work on youth
- ♦ Establishing programmes, projects and partnerships on youth
- ♦ Supporting governments in policymaking on youth
- ♦ Building the capacity of stakeholders and supporting the exchange of knowledge on youth
- ♦ Advocating and communicating on youth issues.

The Youth2030 Scorecards include indicators to track progress in the five areas.

4.1

Make data and evidence on youth widely available; set standards for work on youth

Data and evidence are at the heart of the UN's work on youth. The implementation of Youth2030 underscores the importance of up-to-date information, evidence generation and the development of norms and standards to support evidence-based policymaking and programming. While UN entities contribute valuable insights through their global reporting on Youth2030, a considerable share of data and evidence also emerges from national-level efforts led by UNCTs.

Summary of performance (2024) and time trends

Data and evidence generation, along with the development of evidence-based standards on youth, remain a key function across UN entities, showing strong performance across multiple action areas. Notable progress was made in deepening insights on youth at risk of being left behind, particularly through new resources published in 2024 that include guidance on reaching these groups. There is also a growing trend of UN entities collaborating on youth-focused evaluations. While the use of big data to generate youth insights is gaining attention, such innovative approaches remain limited across the system.

Databases on youth

In 2024, **83%** (34 of 41) of UN entities provided up-to-date information through global and regional databases, at around the same levels as the baseline of **84%** (27 of 32) in 2021.

New indicators and methodologies on youth

In 2024, **54%** (22 of 41) of UN entities spearheaded the development of new indicators on youth issues, at around the same levels as the baseline of **56%** (18 of 32) in 2021.

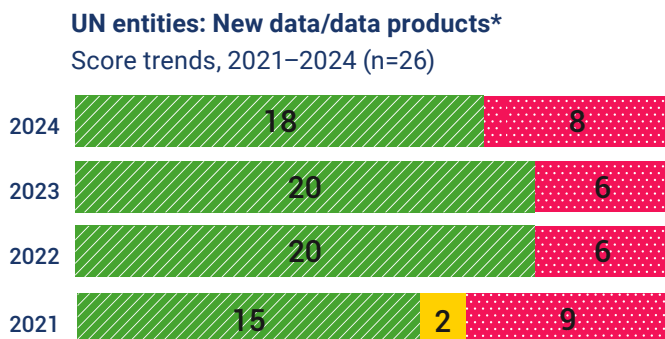
New data/data products on youth

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **71%** (29 of 41) of UN entities released new data products on youth to support evidence-based programming and advocacy, marking an increase from the baseline of **59%** (19 of 32) in 2021.
- ◆ In 2024, **86%** (25 of 29) of UN entities **included insights on youth left behind** in their new data or data product(s)

● Scores

- ◆ Trend analysis of scores for 26 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024), showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **69%** (18 of 26), up from **58%** (15 of 26) in 2021.



*Based on reporting on KPI 5.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Big data projects for insight on youth issues

Leveraging big data for insights into work on youth is an emerging area within the UN that has been gaining momentum in recent years.

Overall

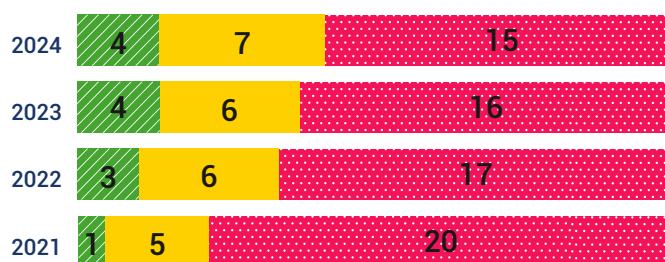
- ◆ In 2024, **41%** (17 of 41) of UN entities harnessed big data sources for insights on youth affairs, marking an increase from the baseline of **25%** (8 of 32) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **15%** (4 of 26) of UN entities **completed one or more big data projects** and achieved a ● score.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 26 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) revealed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **15%** (4 of 26), up from **4%** (1 of 26) in 2021.

UN entities: Big-data sources*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=26)



*Based on reporting on KPI 5.4 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

New evidence on youth

Overall

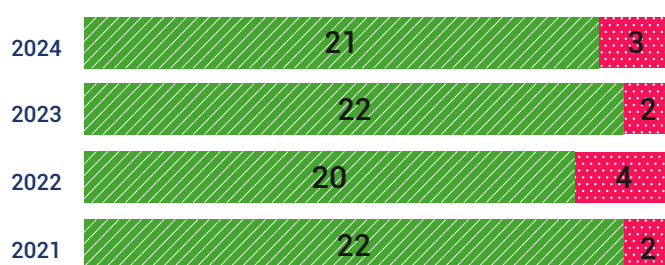
- ◆ In 2024, **81%** (34 of 42) of UN entities produced new evidence across Youth2030 priority areas and in line with their mandates, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **87%** (27 of 31) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **50%** (21 of 42) of UN entities incorporated **insights on youth left behind in new evidence** they generated and reached a ● score.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 24 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **88%** (21 of 24), at the same level as **92%** (22 of 24) in 2021.

UN entities: New evidence*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=24)



*Based on reporting on KPI 6.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Best practices and lessons learned documentation

In 2024, **91%** (31 out of 34) of UN entities published documentation on best practices and lessons learned concerning youth issues, representing an increase from the baseline of **81%** (25 out of 31) in 2021.

Flagship reports and periodic reports

In 2024, **68%** (28 out of 41) of UN entities published flagship or periodic reports that included insights on youth, at the same level as the baseline of **68%** (21 out of 31) in 2021.

Evaluations on youth (global/regional)

Overall

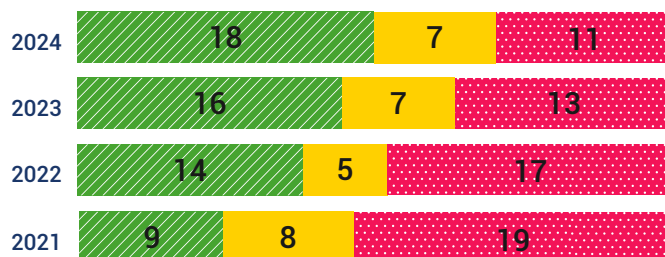
- ◆ In 2024, **66%** (33 of 50) of UN entities completed evaluations on youth, marking an increase from the baseline of **45%** (18 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ **56%** (24 of 43) of UN entities scored ●, with one or more **evaluations undertaken jointly**.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **50%** (18 of 36), up from **25%** (9 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Evaluations*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 6.4 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Norms and standards for work on youth

Overall

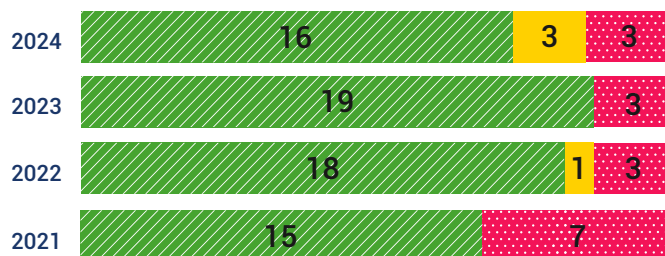
- ◆ In 2024, **79%** (33 of 42) of UN entities published new guidance, tools or standards on youth, marking an increase from the baseline of **63%** (20 of 32) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **90%** (28 of 31) of UN entities **incorporated guidance on reaching youth left behind** in the new resources that were published in the year and reached a ● score.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 22 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed a significant increase in ● scores in 2024: **73%** (16 of 22), up from **68%** (15 of 22) in 2021.

UN entities: Set standards*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=22)



*Based on reporting on KPI 7 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Databases on youth: Selected examples

- ◆ ECE – [Data on global SDG indicators for UNECE countries](#) ↗
- ◆ ESCAP – [SDG Gateway Data](#) ↗
- ◆ ILO – [Youth Labour Market Statistics \(YouthSTATS database\)](#) ↗
- ◆ UN AIDS – [AIDSinfo Leading HIV data and epidemic information](#) ↗
- ◆ WHO – [Global Action for Measurement of Adolescent health \(GAMA\)](#) ↗
- ◆ WHO – [Maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and ageing - Data portal](#) ↗
- ◆ WHO – [NCD Microdata Repository](#) ↗
- ◆ UNDP – [Human Development Data](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [UNESCO Institute for Statistics \(UIS\)](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [HerAtlas: The right to education for girls and women](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [World Inequality Database on Education \(WIDE\)](#) ↗
- ◆ ECLAC – [Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development](#) ↗
- ◆ UN-Habitat – [Young Gamechangers Initiative \(YGI\) Young Data Hub](#) ↗
- ◆ UNHCR – [Population Registration and Identity Management Eco-System \(PRIMES\)](#) ↗
- ◆ UNHCR – [Refugee Population Statistics Database](#) ↗
- ◆ UNHCR – [Operational Data Portal \(ODP\)](#) ↗
- ◆ UNODC – [Trafficking in Persons](#) ↗
- ◆ UNODC – [UNODC Observatory on Smuggling of Migrants](#) ↗
- ◆ UN Tourism – [Tourism Statistics](#) ↗

New indicators and methodologies on youth: Selected examples

- ◆ ITU – [Fact and Figures 2024: Youth Internet use](#) ↗
- ◆ UNDP – [Beyond vulnerability: A guidance note on youth, climate, peace and security](#) ↗
- ◆ WHO – [Adolescent health indicators recommended by the Global Action for Measurement of Adolescent Health \(GAMA\) Advisory Group](#) ↗

New data/ data products on youth: Selected examples

- ♦ [UNDESA – International Youth Day 2024 "From Clicks to Progress: Youth Digital Pathways for Sustainable Development"](#) ↗
- ♦ [ECLAC – Preventing and reducing school dropout in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) ↗
- ♦ [ESCAP – Youth Policy Toolbox](#) ↗
- ♦ [FAO – Socio Economic Research and Analysis \(SERA\): The unjust climate](#) ↗
- ♦ [ILO – Global Employment Trends for Youth 2024](#) ↗
- ♦ [IOM – Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) ↗
- ♦ [OCHA – Tchad : Besoins Humanitaires et Plan de Réponse](#) ↗
- ♦ [ITC – Access to Finance for Young African Entrepreneurs: Insights from YE! community](#) ↗
- ♦ [UN Women – Generation Equality Report 2024 Action Coalition on Bodily Autonomy and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights](#) ↗
- ♦ [UN Women – Compact on Women, Peace and Security and Humanitarian Action, 2024 Accountability Report](#) ↗
- ♦ [UNAIDS – Youth Next Level: guidance to strengthen sustainable youth-led HIV responses, Youth Next Level: Steps for country rollout to support youth-led HIV responses, Youth-led responses: a definition for stakeholders supporting youth leadership in the HIV response](#) ↗
- ♦ [UNDP – How Digital is Transforming the Lives of Young People in Small Island Developing States](#) ↗
- ♦ [UNDP – The Peoples' Climate Vote 2024](#) ↗
- ♦ [UNDP – From Margins to Mainstream: Inclusive Youth Entrepreneurship in the Asia-Pacific Region](#) ↗
- ♦ [UNFPA – Overview of Comprehensive Sexuality Education Status in Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Moldova and Tajikistan](#) ↗
- ♦ [UN-Habitat – Young Data Hub: Public Space Analysis](#) ↗
- ♦ [UNIDIR – Shifting the Focus: Insights from Conflict-affected Children and Youth on Peacebuilding and Recovery](#) ↗
- ♦ [UNIDIR – Picturing Conflict: Child Perspectives From Their Time With Boko Haram and Their Exit Journeys](#) ↗

4.2

Establish programmes, projects and partnerships on youth

The UN employs a diverse set of institutional frameworks to address youth priorities and development challenges. This section presents insights across three areas: **Joint programmes and multi-stakeholder initiatives on youth, Partnerships and investments for innovations on youth, and Direct funding to youth-led organizations for projects.**

While the UN has long engaged in partnerships with youth-led organizations, networks, and movements,¹¹ providing direct funding to these groups has remained a persistent challenge. In recent years, however, UN entities and UNCTs have begun pioneering new approaches to equip youth-led organizations with critical resources – be they human, financial, technical, or technological – enabling them to design, test and scale solutions to pressing development issues.

Summary of performance (2024) and time trends

Across UN entities and UNCTs, momentum is building around joint programmes and multi-stakeholder initiatives focused on youth. However, further efforts are needed to scale this support consistently across all countries. Notably, direct support for youth-led solutions has strengthened across the UN system, with a significant increase in UN entities directly funding youth-led organizations, networks, and movements to implement projects aligned with their mandates. Still, substantial work remains to ensure such support is accessible in all countries.

UN entities: Joint programmes and multi-stakeholder initiatives on youth

Overall

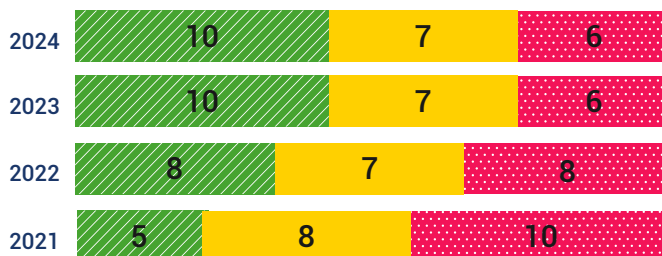
- ◆ In 2024, **95%** (37 of 39) of UN entities supported **joint programmes and/or multi-stakeholder initiatives on youth** within their mandated areas, marking a significant increase from the baseline of **68%** (21 of 31) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **38%** (12 of 32) of UN entities supported joint programmes and/or multi-stakeholder initiatives **in ≥80% of countries** and reached a ● score.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 23 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **43%** (10 of 23), up from **22%** (5 of 23) in 2021.

UN entities: Joint programmes and multi-stakeholder initiatives*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=23)



*Based on reporting on KPI 11 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

11. Youth-led organizations, networks, and movements include a wide range of formal and informal communities of young people, in the form of youth-led and youth-serving federations, unions, organizations, associations, councils, networks, clubs, movements, constituencies, mechanisms and structures.

UN entities: Partnerships and investments for innovations on youth

Overall

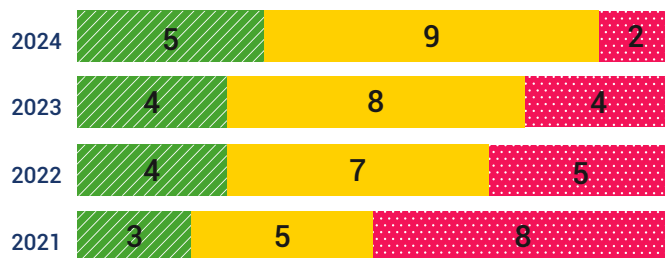
- ◆ In 2024, **87%** (33 of 38) of UN entities established partnerships¹² and/or funded innovations on youth to address challenges across sustainable development, human rights, peace and security, and humanitarian action.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **21%** (7 of 33) of UN entities established partnerships in **>80% of countries** and reached a ● score.
- ◆ A trends analysis of scores for 16 UN entities (where data were available for both 2022 and 2024) showed no change in ● scores in 2024: **31%** (5 of 16), up from **19%** (3 of 16) in 2021.

UN entities: Partnerships for innovations*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=16)



*Based on reporting on KPI 12.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Direct funding to youth-led organizations for projects

Overall

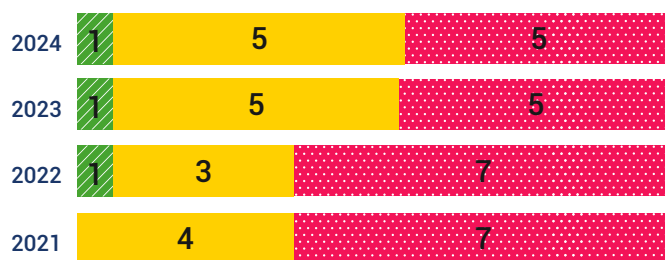
- ◆ In 2024, **1%** (1 of 11) of UN entities directly funded youth-led organizations, networks and movements¹³ to undertake youth-led projects, marking a significant improvement from the baseline of **0%** (0 of 11) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 11 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed that only one UN entity supported such direct funding across **>80% of countries**, compared to none in 2021 (baseline).

UN entities: Direct funding for projects*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=11)



*Based on reporting on KPI 12.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

12. Including with non-State actors, for sharing knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources.

13. Includes a wide range of formal and informal communities of young people in the form of youth-led federations, unions, organizations, associations, councils, networks, clubs, movements, mechanisms and structures.

UNCTs: Investments in youth-led solutions

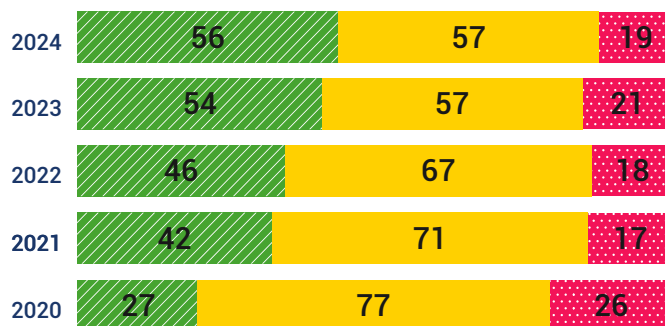
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **86%** (113 of 132) of UNCTs supported investments in youth-led solutions, marking an increase from the baseline of **80%** (104 of 130) in 2020.
- ◆ **60%** (79 of 132) of UNCTs established strategic partnerships to incubate and/or scale up youth-led solutions. Meanwhile, **58%** (76 of 132) of UNCTs supported actual incubation and/or scaling of youth-led solutions.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **42%** (56 of 132) of UNCTs reached a ● score, **meeting 4 or all 5 criteria**,¹⁴ marking a significant improvement from the baseline of **21%** (27 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Investments in youth-led solutions*
Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 17 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

14. i. List of issues that need solution; ii. Solutions proposed by youth to address above; iii. Resources (human, financial) and partnerships for incubating and/or scaling youth-led solutions; iv. A system of matching youth-led solutions with expertise and funding (marketplaces, laboratories, youth spaces) and v. youth-led solutions incubated and/or scaled.



Joint programmes and multi-stakeholder initiatives

- ◆ ECE – [Partnership on Child- and Youth-Friendly Mobility](#) ↗
- ◆ ESCWA – [Josour](#) ↗
- ◆ ILO/ITU – [Global Initiative on Decent Jobs for Youth](#) ↗
- ◆ UNAIDS/UNICEF/WHO – [Global Alliance for Ending AIDS in Children by 2030](#) ↗
- ◆ UNAOC – [News Generation Against Hate](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [Greening Education Partnership](#) ↗
- ◆ UNICEF/UNFPA – [Global Programme to End Child Marriage](#) ↗
- ◆ UN-Habitat – [Young Gamechangers Initiative](#) ↗

Partnerships for innovations

- ◆ ESCAP – [Youth Forum on Innovative Geospatial Information Applications](#) ↗
- ◆ FAO – [Transformative Research Challenge](#) ↗
- ◆ ILO – [Youth-to-Youth Fund](#) ↗
- ◆ INTRACEN – [Ye! Youth Ecopreneur Programme](#) ↗
- ◆ UNEP – [Young Champions of the Earth](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [Because Youth Matter](#) ↗
- ◆ WFP – [IGNITE Innovation Hub](#) ↗

Direct funding for projects

- ◆ UNAIDS – [UPROOT 2024](#) ↗
- ◆ UNAOC – [Intercultural Innovation Hub](#) ↗
- ◆ UNIDO – [MISALE Ethiopia](#) ↗
- ◆ UNODC – [DAPC Grants](#) ↗

4.3 Support governments in policymaking on youth

Strengthening governments' capacity for youth-related policymaking and programming remains a cornerstone of the UN's support at the country level. The Youth2030 Scorecards include indicators to track progress in this area across both UN entities and UNCTs.

This section provides an overview of the proportion of countries receiving UN support to strengthen national youth policies and ensure no one is left behind within each UN entity's mandate. It also offers detailed insights into UNCT efforts to support national governments across seven key areas:

- **Aligning national policies** with the Sustainable Development Goals
- Enhancing **policy coherence**
- **Leaving No Youth Behind**
- Providing **disaggregated data**
- Enhancing **public financing** for youth and development
- **Mainstreaming youth engagement** in the design, monitoring, and review of sectoral programs
- Improving **in-country coordination** on youth issues.

While four of these areas – policy alignment, data disaggregation, public financing, and youth engagement – are sector-specific, the remaining three – policy coherence, inclusivity, and in-country coordination – cut across multiple sectors.

Summary of performance (2024) and time trends

The continued support of UN entities and UNCTs to governments in strengthening national youth policies and programmes – as well as mainstreaming youth issues across sectoral policies – remains a key pillar of the UN system's work on youth. In 2024, notable progress was made in building government capacity to Leave No Youth Behind and in improving in-country coordination mechanisms on youth. However, there was a decline in support for enhancing policy coherence for youth development, improving public financing and increasing the availability of disaggregated data at the country level. For the fifth consecutive year, the top three sectors supported by UNCTs were Education, Health, and Employment/Labour.

UN entities: Strengthening national policies and programmes

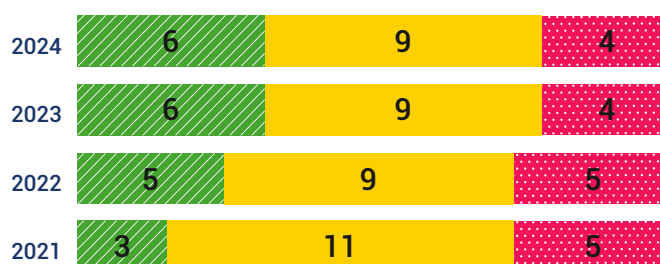
Overall

- In 2024, **90%** (38 of 42) of UN entities supported governments in strengthening national policies and programmes on youth and/or ensuring mainstreaming of youth issues in sectoral policies, in line with their mandates. At the global level, **84%** (32 of 38) of UN entities had data on the proportion of countries they assisted in these efforts.

● Scores

- In 2024, **32%** (6 of 19) of UN entities supported governments in strengthening national policies and programmes on youth in **>80% of countries** and reached a ● score.
- A trend analysis of scores for 19 UN entities (where data were available for both 2021 and 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **32%** (6 of 19), up from **15%** (3 of 19) in 2021.

UN entities: Strengthen national policies* Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=19)



*Based on reporting on KPI 9 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Strengthening the capacity of governments to Leave No Youth Behind

Overall

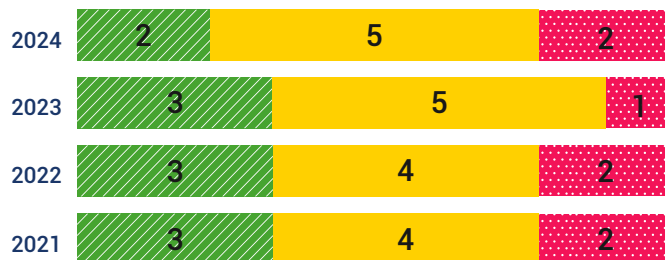
- ◆ In 2024, **72%** (23 of 32) of UN entities strengthened the capacity of governments to Leave No Youth Behind, in line with their mandates.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **35%** (8 of 23) of UN entities strengthened the capacity of governments to Leave No Youth Behind in **>80% of countries** and reached a ● score.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 9 UN entities (where data were available for both 2022 and 2024) showed a decrease in ● scores in 2024: **22%** (2 of 9), slightly lower levels than the baseline of **29%** (5 of 17) in 2022.

UN entities: Leave No Youth Behind*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=9)



*Based on reporting on KPI 10 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Strengthening the capacity of governments to enhance policy alignment for sustainable development

Overall

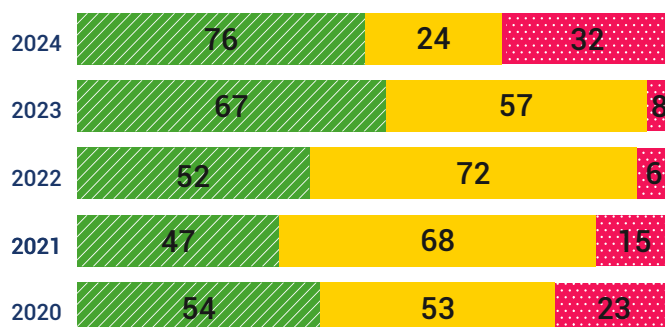
- ◆ In 2024, **88%** (116 of 132) of UNCTs strengthened the capacity of governments to enhance policy alignment for sustainable development, at the same levels as the baseline of **87%** (113 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **58%** (76 of 132) of UNCTs supported policy alignment across **≥ 80% of sectors relevant to youth** and reached a ● score, marking an increase from the baseline of **41%** (54 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Policy alignment*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 12.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Strengthening the capacity of governments for policy coherence for youth development

Overall

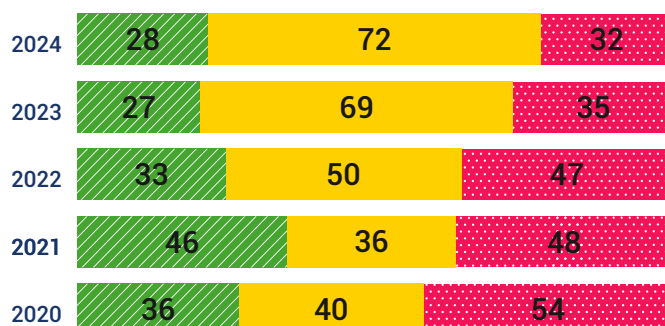
- ◆ In 2024, **87%** (114 of 132) of UNCTs strengthened the capacity of governments to enhance the coherence of youth-related policies for sustainable development, marking an increase from the baseline of **74%** (96 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **21%** (28 of 132) of UNCTs reached a ● score, at slightly lower levels than the baseline of **28%** (36 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Policy coherence*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 12.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Strengthening the capacity of governments to Leave No Youth Behind

Overall

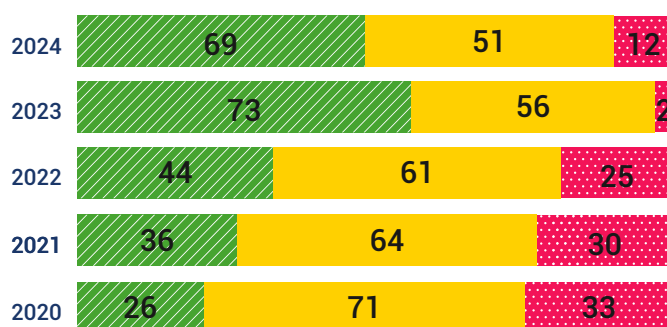
- In 2024, **98%** (129 of 132) of UNCTs included youth and intersectionality issues in their Leave No One Behind assessments, improving from the baseline **75%** (97 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **53%** (69 of 132) of UNCTs reached a ● score, **meeting four or all five criteria**,¹⁵ significantly improving from the baseline of **26%** (20 of 130) in 2020.
- **76%** (100 of 132) of UNCTs supported advocacy for creating an enabling environment to Leave No One Behind and capacity-building of youth networks for advocacy and action. Approximately **67%** (88 of 131) of UNCTs also supported national institutional structures in designing targeted Leave No One Behind strategies within their national plans.

UNCTs: Leave No Youth behind*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 11 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Strengthening the capacity of governments for public financing for youth development

Overall

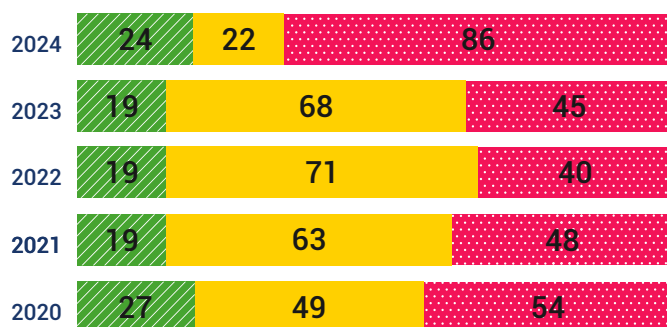
- In 2024, **69%** (91 of 132) of UNCTs strengthened the capacity of governments to improve public financing for youth development, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **74%** (96 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **18%** (24 of 132) of UNCTs reached a ● score, supporting analytical reports/briefs on public financing for youth, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **21%** (27 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Public finance*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 13 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

15. i. Advocacy for creating an enabling environment; ii. Capacity development of youth networks; iii. Capacity development of national institutions to design targeted strategies; iv. Capacity development of national institutions to integrate Leave No Youth Behind in SDGs follow-up and reviews; and v. Technical support for tracking, visualizing and sharing disaggregated data.

UNCTs: Strengthening the capacity of governments to improve availability of disaggregated data

Overall

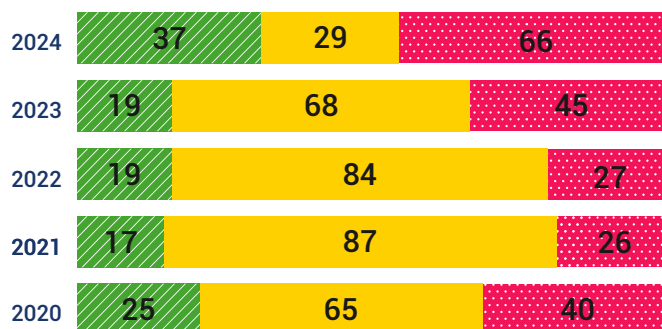
- ◆ In 2024, **77%** (101 of 132) of UNCTs strengthened the capacity of governments to increase the availability of youth-relevant, high-quality, timely and reliable disaggregated data, at slightly lower levels than the baseline of **83%** (108 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **28%** (37 of 132) of UNCTs reached a ● score, strengthening the capacity of governments in **≥80% of youth-relevant sectors**, improving from the baseline of **19%** (25 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Disaggregated data*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 14 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Strengthening the capacity of governments to mainstream youth engagement in the design, monitoring, and review of sectoral programmes

Overall

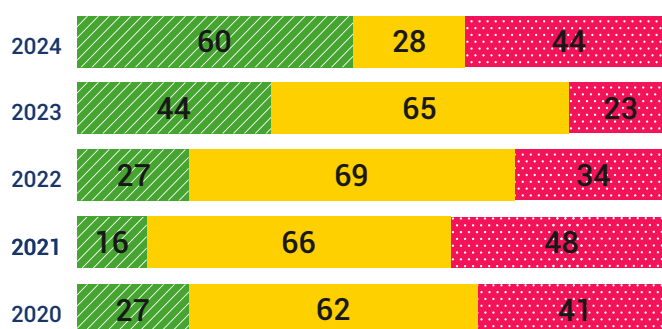
- ◆ In 2024, **85%** (111 of 132) of UNCTs strengthened the capacity of governments to mainstream youth engagement in the design, monitoring, review and follow-up of sectoral programmes, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **82%** (106 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **46%** (60 of 132) reached a ● score, mainstreaming youth engagement in **≥80% of sectoral programmes** (in the design, monitoring, review and follow-up), marking a significant improvement from the baseline of **21%** (27 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Youth in the design, monitoring, review*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 15 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Strengthening in-country coordination mechanisms on youth

Overall

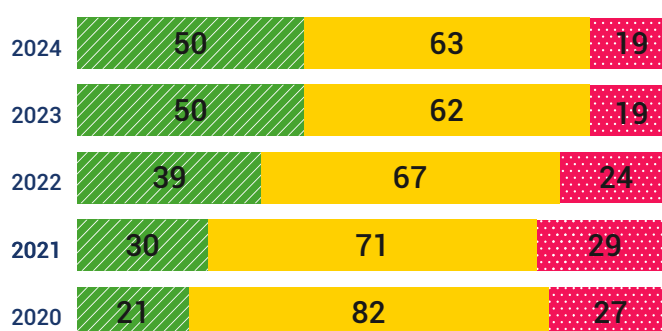
- ◆ In 2024, **86%** (113 of 132) of UNCTs strengthened the capacity of national institutional mechanisms for multisectoral and multi-stakeholder coordination of youth programmes, marking an improvement from the baseline of **79%** (103 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **38%** (50 of 132) of UNCTs reached a ● score, **meeting 4 or all 5 criteria**¹⁶ improving from the baseline of **16%** (21 of 130) in 2020.
- ◆ **70%** of UNCTs supported high-level political engagement and advocacy to strengthen **national coordination on youth**. **Approximately two thirds of the UNCTs (83 of 131)** provided technical assistance **to strengthen governance structures for coordination** and the **development and/or update of national plans** on youth.

UNCTs: In-country youth coordination*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 16 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

Support to sectors

| Sector | Percentage of UNCTs that supported given sector |
|---|---|
| Education | 85% |
| Health | 72% |
| Employment/Labour | 71% |
| Agriculture | 64% |
| Environment/Disaster Management/Climate/Energy | 61% |
| Social Protection/Social Service | 58% |
| Women and Children | 57% |
| Youth/Youth and Sport | 55% |
| Technology and Innovation, Human Resource Development, Urban Development/Cities, Planning, Industry, Foreign Affairs, Defence, Home | ≤50% |

16. i. High-level political engagement and advocacy; ii. Technical assistance for strengthening governance; iii. Technical assistance for developing/updating national plans; iv. Capacity-building of human resources and v. Technical assistance for strengthening periodic reporting on results.

Strengthen national policies and programmes: Selected examples

- ♦ ESCWA – [Capacity-building of youth in social development work in Qatar: training of trainers](#) ↗
- ♦ ILO – [Youth Network Committee to shape activities for the host and refugee youth in Ethiopia](#) ↗
- ♦ ODA – [National Stakeholders' Forum to Review New Protocol addressing Firearm-Related Incidents in Jamaican Schools](#) ↗
- ♦ UNAIDS – [Education Plus](#) ↗ [Accelerating HIV Prevention](#) ↗ [The Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate all Forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination](#) ↗
- ♦ UNCTAD – [UNCTAD supports Uganda to develop a national strategy to boost entrepreneurship](#) ↗
- ♦ UNDP – [First meeting of the Working group for the development of the Youth Strategy 2022–2026 held](#) ↗ [Youth from Bosnia and Herzegovina excelled in the finals of the UNWTO Students' League in Madrid](#) ↗ [BYC, UNDP launch Bangsamoro Action Plan on Youth, Peace, and Security](#) ↗
- ♦ UNESCO – [Because youth perspectives matter: UNESCO toolbox for youth policy and programming](#) ↗ [Enhancing youth participation in urban governance through city youth councils](#) ↗
- ♦ UNODC – [Empowering educators to change youth's mindsets to prevent and counter corruption](#) ↗
- ♦ WFP – [Partnership with Iraqi Government on digital skills for youth](#) ↗
- ♦ WHO – [Global Accelerated Action for the Health of Adolescents](#) ↗

Leave no youth behind: Selected examples

- ◆ OHCHR – [Tool for the promotion of the human rights of young people ↗](#)
- ◆ UNAIDS – [Education Plus ↗](#) [The Global Partnership for Action to Eliminate all Forms of HIV-related Stigma and Discrimination ↗](#)
- ◆ UNDP – [Evidence-based indicators on youth in Honduras ↗](#)
- ◆ UNESCO – [Because youth perspectives matter: UNESCO toolbox for youth policy and programming ↗](#)
- ◆ UNFPA – [5th International Conference for Youth Researchers ↗](#)
- ◆ UNIDIR – [Managing Exits from Armed Conflict ↗](#)
- ◆ UNV – [Chinese and American youth join hands in "Xiamen Practice" to move towards a sustainable future ↗](#)
[Addressing Youth Unemployment Through Private-Public Partnerships ↗](#)
- ◆ WHO – [WHO Youth Council urges parliamentarians to take action on universal health coverage ↗](#)

4.4

Build the capacity of stakeholders and support the exchange of knowledge on youth

Building capacity of stakeholders on youth issues continues to be a priority under Youth2030. UN entities enhance stakeholder capacity in several ways:

- (a) Maintaining **knowledge portals** with information relevant to youth
- (b) Offering **e-learning courses** for online learning and certification on youth issues
- (c) Investing in **capacity-building initiatives** for both duty bearers and rights holders
- (d) Facilitating **knowledge exchange** on youth issues.

The Youth2030 Scorecard includes indicators designed to monitor progress in these areas. Data and insights on the performance of both UN entities and UNCTs in these initiatives are detailed below.

Summary of performance (2024) and time trends

Across the UN system, strengthening the capacity of stakeholders – both duty bearers and rights holders – and supporting knowledge exchange on youth issues remain areas of strong performance. This work has progressed steadily, particularly through the expansion of publicly accessible e-learning courses, the development of joint knowledge portals and the facilitation of knowledge-sharing initiatives by UN entities. At the country level, UNCTs have made significant strides in integrating youth issues into their knowledge exchange plans, with growing attention to ensuring these activities are adequately funded.

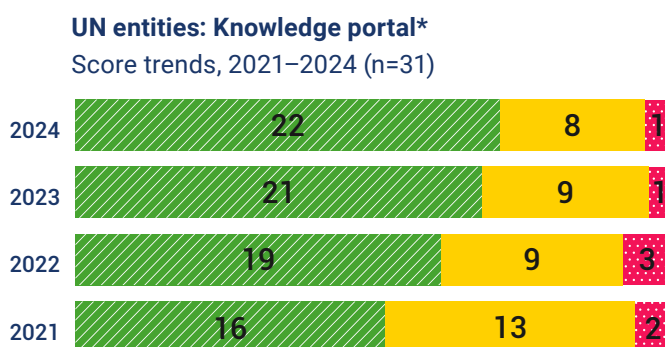
UN entities: Knowledge portals on youth

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **89%** (39 of 44) of UN entities maintained knowledge portal(s) containing information relevant to youth, marking an increase from the baseline of **83%** (30 of 36) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **64%** (27 of 42) of UN entities reached ● scores, with one or more knowledge portals being **joint** efforts.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 31 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed a significant increase in ● scores: **71%** (22 of 31) in 2024, up from **52%** (16 of 31) in 2021.



*Based on reporting on KPI 8.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: e-learning courses

Overall

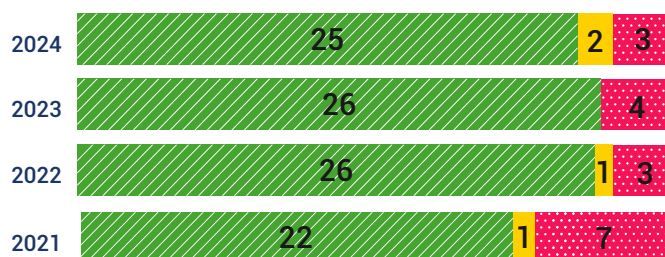
- ◆ In 2024, **82%** (36 of 44) of UN entities supported, hosted, or partnered with open-source e-learning platforms to facilitate online learning and certifications on youth issues, showing an increase from the baseline of **74%** (26 of 35) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ **79%** (33 of 42) of UN entities reached a ● score in 2024, with one or more courses on Youth2030 priority areas available **both** for internal audiences **and** for the public.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 30 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **83%** (25 of 30), up from **73%** (22 of 30) in 2021.

UN entities: E-learning courses*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=30)



*Based on reporting on 8.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Capacity-building of external stakeholders

Overall

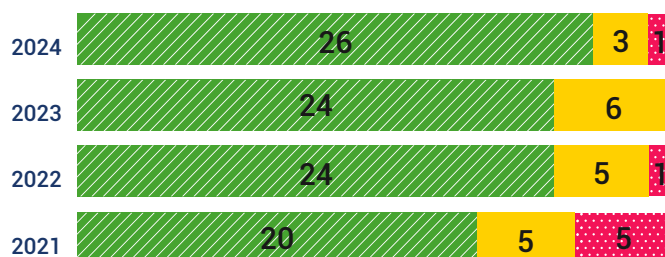
- ◆ In 2024, **93%** (40 of 43) of UN entities invested in building capacity of external stakeholders – **whether** duty bearers (such as parliamentarians, policymakers and programme implementers) **or** rights holders (including youth-led and youth-serving organizations) – on data, evidence and guidance on topical issues relevant to youth. This reflects an increase from the baseline of **76%** (29 of 38) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **69%** (29 of 42) of UN entities invested in building the capacity of **both** duty bearers (such as parliamentarians, policymakers and programme implementers) **and** rights holders (including youth-led and youth-serving organizations) and reached cores.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 30 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed that the ● scores increased in 2024: **87%** (26 of 30), up from **67%** (20 of 30) in 2021.

UN entities: Training and capacity development*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=30)



*Based on reporting on KPI 8.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Knowledge exchange on youth issues

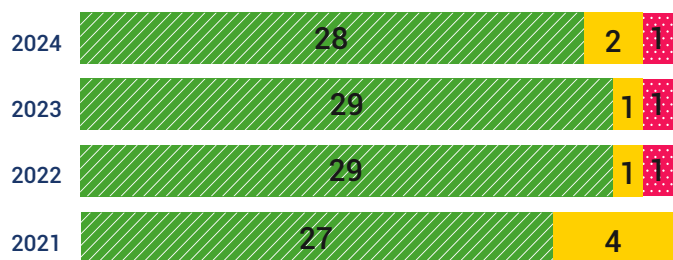
Overall

- In 2024, **98%** (42 of 43) of UN entities facilitated knowledge exchange on youth issues, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **100%** (36 of 36) in 2021.

● Scores

- In 2024, **91%** (39 of 43) of UN entities facilitated knowledge exchanges **with youth** on one or more Youth2030 priority areas and reached ● scores.
- A trend analysis of scores for 31 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **90%** (28 of 31), up from **87%** (27 of 31) in 2021.

UN entities: Knowledge exchange*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=31)



*Based on reporting on KPI 8.4 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Youth and knowledge exchange

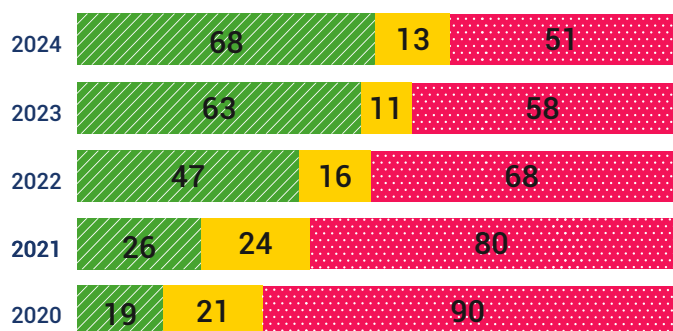
Overall

- In 2024, **61%** (81 of 132) of UNCTs included youth issues in their knowledge exchange plans, improving from the baseline of **31%** (40 of 131) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **52%** (68 of 132) of UNCTs achieved a ● score by incorporating youth issues in their knowledge-exchange plans **and** ensuring funding for such activities, marking an improvement from the baseline of **14%** (19 of 132) in 2020.
- In 2024, **72%** (18 of 25) of UNCTs in the Asia-Pacific region incorporated youth issues into their knowledge-exchange plans, the highest percentage among all regions. Within this region, **64%** (16 of 25) achieved ● scores.

UNCTs: Knowledge exchange*
Score trends, 2020–2024 (n=132)



*Based on reporting on KPI 18 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

Knowledge portal: Selected examples

- ♦ ILO – [Employment Policy Gateway](#) ↗
- ♦ ODA – [Disarmament Education](#) ↗
- ♦ OHCHR – [Youth4Yes](#) ↗
- ♦ UNDP – [Youth Dashboard | SparkBlue](#) ↗ [Youth, Peace & Security | SparkBlue](#) ↗ [Sustaining Peace Through Elections](#) ↗
- ♦ UNICEF – [Voices of Youth](#) ↗ [YouthForesight - Knowledge](#) ↗
- ♦ WHO - [Adolescent and Young Adult Health](#) ↗ [Violence Info – A global knowledge platform for preventing violence](#) ↗

Capacity building: Selected examples

- ♦ ESCAP – [Youth Climathon: Innovative solutions for the acceleration of climate action at the 11th APFSD](#) ↗
- ♦ IFAD – [Rural Youth in Africa - Learning and Reflection Forum Report](#) ↗
- ♦ ITU – [Generation-Connect-Knowledge-Development-Plan](#) ↗
- ♦ ODA – [UN Youth Champions for Disarmament begin their journeys as advocates for disarmament!](#) ↗
["GenerAcción Paz": The United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean launches programme to empower young people in arms control, peacebuilding and sustainable development in Latin America](#) ↗ [Disarmament Toolkit 2024 - Office for Disarmament Affairs - Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific](#) ↗
- ♦ UNCCD – [Webinars on land-based jobs for youth](#) ↗
- ♦ UNCTAD – [Empretec Entrepreneurship Training Workshop \(ETW\) for young Ugandan small entrepreneurs](#) ↗
- ♦ UNESCO – [UNESCO announces sports and martial arts seminar to enhance youth](#) ↗
- ♦ UNODC – [APRM Educates Youth in Southern Africa on Illicit Trade Trafficking, and Its Impact on Peace and Security in Collaboration with UNODC and ICOYACA | African Peer Review Mechanism \(APRM\)](#) ↗
- ♦ UNSSC – [The Climate Catalysts Mentorship Programme](#) ↗
- ♦ WHO – [Global Model WHO](#) ↗ [WHO Briefing Centre](#) ↗

E-learning courses: Selected examples

- ♦ ITC – [Microlearning Academy](#) ↗
- ♦ ODA – [Disarmament education](#) ↗
- ♦ OHCHR – [منصة حقوق الانسان التعليمية](#) ↗ [E-learning tool on the rights of Indigenous Peoples](#) ↗
- ♦ UNDP – [Movers | Youth Co:Lab](#) ↗ [Youth for Climate Action – Learning for Nature](#) ↗
- ♦ UNEP, UNSSC – [My Sustainable Lifestyles Challenge](#) ↗
- ♦ UNYO, UNSSC – [Engaging Safely at the UN](#) ↗
- ♦ WHO – [WHO Academy](#) ↗

Knowledge exchange: Selected examples

- ◆ DESA – [Young Public Servants Workshop 2 Report](#) ↗
- ◆ DGC – [2024 UN Civil Society Conference, HESI Global Forum 2024: The Future of Higher Education for Sustainable Development, 1M1B Activate Impact Summit](#) ↗
- ◆ DPPA – [Youth2030 - A Strategic Framework For Youth Engagement](#) ↗
- ◆ ESCWA – [Asmes-Rowad-2024, Arab SME Summit, Josour initiative](#) ↗
- ◆ FAO – [World Food Forum | Events](#) ↗
- ◆ IFAD – [Africa Youth Common Position on Agriculture, Policy and Climate, R-YES: Agri-employment Hub](#) ↗
- ◆ IOM – [Global Diaspora Engagement, 12-13 Sept 2024, Cabo Verde](#) ↗ [Youth Forum Key Messages](#) ↗ [Strengthening Voices of Youth in the Middle East and North Africa | Environmental Migration Portal](#) ↗
- ◆ OCHA – [Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks](#) ↗ [Side-Event Investing Where it Counts Putting Young People at the Centre of Humanitarian Action and Prioritizing Education](#) ↗
- ◆ ODA – [22nd Republic of Korea – United Nations Joint Conference on Disarmament and Non-proliferation Issues - Office for Disarmament Affairs - Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific \(UNRCPD\)](#) ↗
- ◆ UNAOC – [10th UNAOC Global Forum](#) ↗ [News Generation Against Hate: Empowering local youth to create alternative narratives and champion diversity in the media](#) ↗
- ◆ UNCCD – [UNCCD youth call to action](#) ↗ [Youth Forum](#) ↗ [Youth Forum Action for Land, Restoring Work for Resilient and Sustainable Futures - COP16](#) ↗
- ◆ UNCTAD – [The role of young people in supply chains](#) ↗ [Science, Technology and Innovation Parks for Sustainable Development: Building expertise in policy and practice in selected Asian and African countries](#) ↗
- ◆ UNDP – [2024 Summit](#) ↗ [First Asia-Pacific Youth Development Forum Unites 220+ Young People and Partners to Champion Green Innovation and Sustainable Development](#) ↗ [Youth-Led and Inclusive Digital Future: Informal Online Consultation](#) ↗
- ◆ UNEP – [Empowering Youth for Sustainable Futures: Intergenerational Responsibility and Skills for a Just Transition](#) ↗ [Youth and Environment at the Summit of the Future](#) ↗ [UNEA 6 Side event: High-level Panel from words to effective actions: Youth as the solution to tackle the Triple Planetary Crisis | Green Policy Platform](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [IOC Ocean Training Internships 2024](#) ↗
- ◆ UNIDIR – [Model UN 2024: Preventing Non-State Armed Groups from Acquiring Weapons](#) ↗ [Briefing for the Members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child](#) ↗ [Outer Space Security Conference 2024 Youth Campaign](#) ↗
- ◆ UNIDO – [Transforming the Future of Women and Youth in Sustainable Energy: A Collaboration Between UNIDO, GN-SEC, and GWNEN | Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy Centers \(GN-SEC\)](#) ↗
- ◆ UNITAR – [Young Leaders are Visiting Japan to Meet with Atomic Bombing Survivors and Learn about the Consequences of Nuclear Weapons](#) ↗ [Youth Climate Dialogue – Knowledge Sharing Platform](#) ↗
- ◆ UNODC – [GenJust Index](#) ↗ [First Regional Meeting of the Youth-led Action to Prevent Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Southeast Asia](#) ↗ [Anti-Corruption Essay Competition](#) ↗
- ◆ UNSSC – [Nelson Mandela leadership dialogue: Young leaders driving social change | UNSSC | United Nations System Staff College](#) ↗ [Africa Sustainable Development Academy 2024 | UNSSC | United Nations System Staff College](#) ↗
- ◆ UNV – [What does it mean to be African? Showcasing 54 Faces of Africa](#) ↗ [APT Workshop for Youth in Egypt](#) ↗ [Seminario Internacional "Manos Jóvenes, Cambios Globales"](#) ↗

4.5

Advocate and communicate on youth issues

Mobilization of stakeholders, advocating and communicating on youth issues remains a significant focus under Youth2030. UN efforts in this realm span various crucial platforms:

- (a) **Advocacy in global/regional forums**, summits and conferences
- (b) **Advocacy events** to promote relevant international days
- (c) **Communication campaigns**, including social media and digital campaigns.

The Youth2030 Scorecards include specific indicators and criteria to monitor progress in these areas. Comprehensive data and insights on the initiatives undertaken by UN entities and UNCTs are available in this section.

Summary of performance (2024) and time trends

UN entities continue to demonstrate strong and consistent performance in youth-focused communications and advocacy efforts, including events, international days and public campaigns. Notably, this area showed the greatest improvement among UNCTs between 2020 (baseline) and 2024, particularly in integrating youth into joint communication and advocacy plans at the country level and ensuring these campaigns are accessible to young persons with disabilities.

UN entities: Advocacy in global/regional forums, summits and conferences

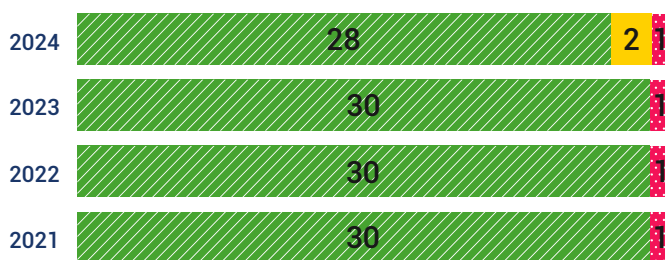
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **96%** (44 of 46) of UN entities supported advocacy events on youth in intergovernmental forums and global summits and conferences **FOR youth**, at nearly the same levels as the baseline of **97%** (36 of 37) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **89%** (41 of 46) of UN entities supported one or more events **WITH youth** and scored ●.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 31 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed that the ● scores remained consistent, with **90%** (28 of 31) in 2024 and the baseline of **97%** (30 of 31) in 2021.

UN entities: Advocacy in global/regional forums*
Score trends 2021–2024 (n=31)



*Based on reporting on KPI 13.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Advocacy events to promote relevant international days

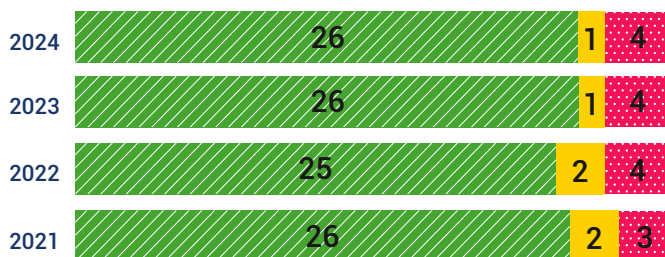
Overall

- In 2024, **89%** (41 of 46) of UN entities supported the commemoration of international day events relevant to youth, at the same levels as the baseline of **89%** (33 of 37) in 2021.

● Scores

- In 2024, **80%** (37 of 46) of UN entities supported one or more events **WITH YOUTH** and achieved ● scores.
- A trend analysis of scores for 31 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed that the ● scores remained at nearly the same levels, with **84%** (26 of 31) in 2024, compared to the baseline of **84%** (26 of 31) in 2021.

UN entities: Advocacy to promote international days*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=31)



*Based on reporting on KPI 13.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Communication campaigns in Youth2030 priority areas

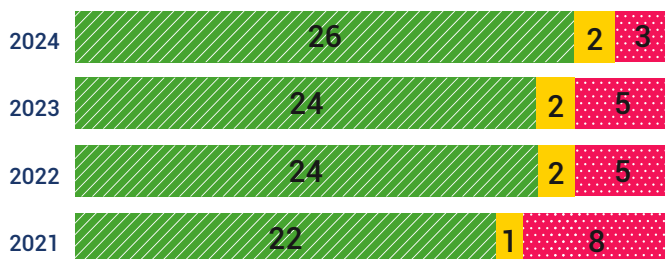
Overall

- In 2024, **87%** (41 of 47) of UN entities supported or activated campaigns (including social media and/or digital campaigns) in Youth2030 priority areas, showing an increase from the baseline **76%** (28 of 37) in 2021.

● Scores

- In 2024, **80%** (37 of 46) of UN entities activated campaigns in partnership **WITH YOUTH** groups (in one or more campaigns) and scored ●.
- A trend analysis of scores for 31 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **84%** (26 of 31), up from **71%** (22 of 31) in 2021.

UN entities: Communication campaigns*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=31)



*Based on reporting on KPI 13.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Youth, communication and advocacy

Overall

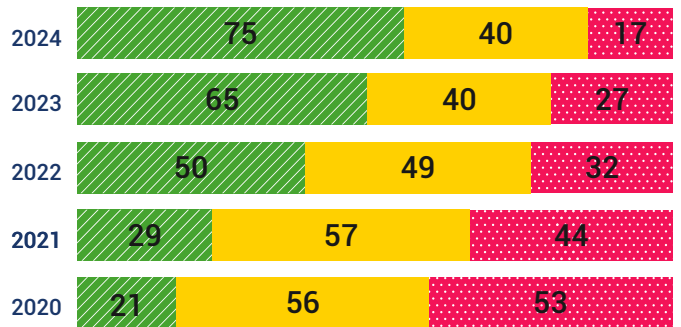
- ◆ In 2024, **87%** (115 of 132) of UNCTs included youth in joint communication and advocacy plans, significantly improving from the baseline of **59%** (77 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **57%** (75 of 132) of UNCTs scored ● in activating campaigns in Youth2030 priority areas and making such campaigns accessible for young persons with disabilities, improving from the baseline of **16%** (21 of 132) in 2020.
- ◆ In 2024, **100%** (18 of 18) of UNCTs in the Europe and Central Asia region included youth in joint communication and advocacy plans, the highest percentage among all regions. In this region, **78%** (14 of 18) achieved ● scores.

UNCTs: Communication and advocacy*

Score trends, 2020–2024 (n=132)



*Based on reporting on KPI 19 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs



Advocacy in global/regional forums: Selected examples

- ◆ DGC – [International Youth Conference](#) ↗ [SDGs Localization By and For Youth through Digital Innovation](#) ↗
- ◆ ESCAP – [79th Session of the Commission](#) ↗ [Asia-Pacific Regional Commemoration of International Women's Day 2023](#) ↗
- ◆ FAO – [Regional Rural Youth Forum for Europe and Central Asia](#) ↗
- ◆ IFAD – [Annual General Assembly](#) ↗ [Africa Agribusiness and Science Week](#) ↗ [Innovate for change: Empowering youth in climate and agribusiness](#) ↗
- ◆ ILO – [Breaking Barriers, Building Futures: ASEAN Regional Dialogue on Young People's Skills, Employability and Transition to Decent Work](#) ↗ [A continental strategy to advance decent jobs for Africa's youth](#) ↗ [Youth Leadership in Action](#) ↗ [Regional policy dialogue on youth employment in the rural economy](#) ↗
- ◆ IOM – [Thinking about the reciprocities between culture and mobility](#) ↗ [International Dialogue on Migration](#) ↗
- ◆ ITU – [ECOSOC Youth Forum 2023](#) ↗ [5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries](#) ↗ [International Youth Climate Delegate Program](#) ↗
- ◆ ODA – [Young leaders' insights](#) ↗
- ◆ OHCHR – [Human Rights 75 high-level event](#) ↗ [Central Asian Youth Forum on Youth Rights](#); [77th Ordinary Session of the African Commission on Human and People's Rights](#) ↗ [Youth Champions for Disarmament Insights](#) ↗
- ◆ OHRLLS – [Statement to the 2nd Preparatory Committee of LDC5](#) ↗
- ◆ UN Women – [Generation Equality Midpoint](#) ↗
- ◆ UNCDF – [Youth4Land](#) ↗ [Youth enabling digital development in LDCs](#) ↗ [Youth-centred innovative finance: investing sustainable in future generations](#) ↗
- ◆ UNCTAD – [4th Youth Forum](#) ↗ [Empretec Women in Business Awards 2023](#) ↗
- ◆ UNDP – [Youth Co:Lab Summit 2023](#) ↗ [YouthConnekt Africa](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [UNESCO Youth Forum](#) ↗ [Caribbean Youth Summit 2023](#) ↗ [LCOY Ecuador 2023](#) ↗
- ◆ UNICEF – [UNICEF at COP29: Making children part of the conversation](#) ↗
- ◆ UNIDIR – [Oslo International Conference on Protecting Children in Armed Conflict](#) ↗ [Briefing for the Members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child](#) ↗
- ◆ UNICRI – [DRC Mining Week](#) ↗
- ◆ UNIDO – [Vienna Discussion Forum 2023: More diversity, less corruption?](#) ↗
- ◆ UNODOC – [Young Changemakers Event at COSP10](#) ↗ [EYE2023 #SeeTheChild](#) ↗ [Youth Forum 2023](#) ↗
- ◆ UNYO – [Global Mental Health Summit](#) ↗ [Bullying to Building: Hand Solo's Innovation Journey towards Inclusion and Empowerment](#) ↗
- ◆ WHO – [New global alliance launched to end AIDS in children by 2030](#) ↗ [Global accelerated action for the health of adolescents](#) ↗

Advocacy to promote international days (global/regional): Selected examples

- ◆ DESA – [International Youth Day](#) ↗
- ◆ DGC – [International Day of Peace Youth Event](#) ↗
- ◆ DPO – [75-day Countdown to Human Rights Day](#) ↗
- ◆ ESCAP – [Asia-Pacific Day for the Ocean](#) ↗
- ◆ UNCCD – [Desertification and Drought Day](#) ↗
- ◆ FAO – [World Day Against Child Labour](#) ↗ [World Food Day](#) ↗
- ◆ ICT – [International Girls in ICT Day](#) ↗
- ◆ ODA – [International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons](#) ↗
[International Day Against Nuclear Tests](#) ↗
- ◆ UNDP – [Indigenous People](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [International day against violence and bullying](#) ↗ [International day of education](#) ↗
- ◆ UNHCR – [World Refugee Day](#) ↗
- ◆ UNICEF – [World Children’s Day](#) ↗
- ◆ UNIDIR – [Geneva Peace Week](#) ↗
- ◆ UNIDO – [International Vienna Energy & Climate Forum](#) ↗
- ◆ UNODC – [World Day against Trafficking in Persons](#) ↗ [World Drug Day](#) ↗
- ◆ UNTB – [World Youth Skills Day](#) ↗
- ◆ UNV – [International Volunteer Day](#) ↗
- ◆ UN Women – [International Women’s Day](#) ↗
- ◆ WHO – [World No Tobacco Day](#) ↗

Communication campaigns: Selected examples

- ◆ DGC – [Football for the Goals](#) ↗ [Second Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change](#) ↗
[Hope: The Most Compelling Case for Change](#) ↗
- ◆ DPO – [#YouthLead](#) ↗
- ◆ ESCAP – [Global Flagship Initiative for Food Security](#) ↗
- ◆ ESCWA – [Facilitating digital inclusion for persons with disabilities and older persons in the Arab region](#) ↗
- ◆ FAO – [Creating jobs in agriculture for youth with disabilities in Kenya](#) ↗
- ◆ IOM – [iDiaspora Photo Contest](#) ↗ [Greta Thunberg and IOM DG António Vitorino Call for Urgent Action to Address Climate Migration](#) ↗
- ◆ ODA – [#StepUp4Disarmament Youth Campaign](#) ↗ [#YouthInAction for Disarmament](#) ↗ [#ClickDISARM](#) ↗
- ◆ OHCHR – [#NotTooYoungToRun](#) ↗
- ◆ UNAIDS – [#GenEndIt](#) ↗
- ◆ UNAOC – [Youth Video Festival on Migration, Diversity & Social Inclusion](#) ↗ [#MoreThanAGame](#) ↗
- ◆ UNCCD – [#LandHeroes](#) ↗ [Youth Ecopreneur Programme](#) ↗
- ◆ UNDP – [My Story. Our Future.](#) ↗ [Generation 17](#) ↗
- ◆ UNESCO – [SEVENTEEN Session at the 13th UNESCO Youth Forum](#) ↗ [#TVET4Future](#) ↗
- ◆ UN-Habitat – [#YoungGamechangers](#) ↗ [Youth with Refugees Art Contest](#) ↗
- ◆ UNHCR – [Hope Away from Home](#) ↗
- ◆ UNICEF – [#OnMyMind](#) ↗ [U-Report](#) ↗
- ◆ UNODC – [#SeeTheChild](#) ↗ [Safer Children Online](#) ↗
- ◆ UNV – [Diversity Mosaic](#) ↗
- ◆ UNYO – [What Young People Want](#) ↗
- ◆ WHO – [1.8 For Change](#) ↗

5.

**Focus on youth in
UN strategic planning
processes**

This chapter summarizes the strategic focus on youth within **UN entities and UNCTs** under the following four areas:

- 5.1 Youth-focus in UN strategic planning
- 5.2 Alignment of workplans to Youth2030
- 5.3 Funding for youth
- 5.4 Transparency of reporting on youth-focused results and investments

A summary of performance is presented below, followed by more detailed information on each area.

Summary of performance (2024) and time trends

Youth continues to be a strong focus within the UN's strategic planning processes, with both UN entities and UNCTs demonstrating solid performance in this area. Notably, there has been a significant increase in the inclusion of results for youth within UNSDCF, as well as the integration of youth situational CCAs at the country level.

Across key work streams –programming, human resources, communications, and advocacy – UN entities and UNCTs have further aligned their efforts with the objectives of Youth2030.

For UN entities, while further progress is needed, there has been a marked improvement in incorporating accessibility considerations for young persons with disabilities in communication and advocacy strategies. For UNCTs, although some progress has been made, alignment between Business Operations Strategies and Youth2030 remains limited.

While many UN entities and UNCTs allocate resources to youth-related initiatives, there is a continued need for more robust tracking and transparency regarding planned funding, allocations, and expenditure at all levels.

5.1 Youth-focus in UN strategic planning

UN efforts on youth are guided by global priorities and commitments set through resolutions adopted by key bodies such as the General Assembly, Security Council, Economic and Social Council and Human Rights Council, as well as by initiatives led by the Secretary-General.

At the global and regional levels, UN entities integrate youth priorities into their strategic planning processes and frameworks, aligning with their respective mandates and informed by global commitments. This integration is supported by data and evidence drawn from contextual and situational analyses.

At the country level, UNCTs articulate youth-related priorities within their strategic planning instruments – namely, UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCFs) or Country Frameworks (CFs). These priorities are aligned with national development goals and informed by data and evidence from Common Country Analyses (CCAs).

To ensure the effective implementation of Youth2030, it is essential to embed youth-focused results within these planning instruments and align them with the priorities set out in the Youth Strategy. The Youth2030 Scorecards include indicators to monitor progress across these components.

UN entities: Results for youth in strategic plans

Overall

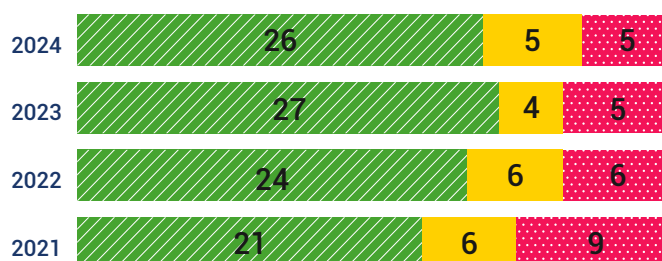
- ◆ In 2024, **80%** (40 of 50) of UN entities included specific results for youth in their strategic plans, marking an increase from the baseline of **73%** (29 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **54%** (27 of 50) of UN entities included results for youth at two levels (outcome and output levels) in their strategic plans and achieved ● scores.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **72%** (26 of 36), up from the baseline of **58%** (21 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Results for strategic plans*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 1.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Situational analysis on youth in strategic plans

Overall

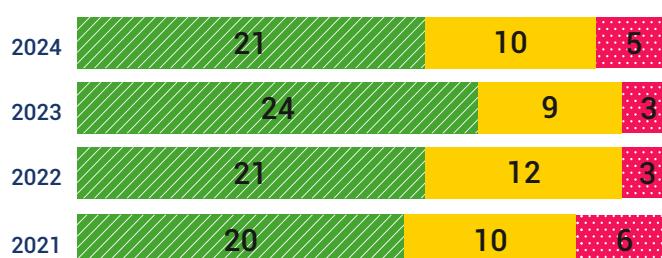
- ◆ In 2024, **80%** (40 of 50) of UN entities included situational analysis on youth to design their strategic plans, at the same level as the baseline of **80%** (32 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **68%** (34 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores, meeting all or most quality criteria.¹⁷
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **58%** (21 of 36), up from the baseline of **56%** (20 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Situational analysis in strategic plans*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 1.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

17. Quality criteria: information available in the situational analyses on (a) progress, (b) gaps, (c) challenges and (d) opportunities.

UNCTs: Results for youth

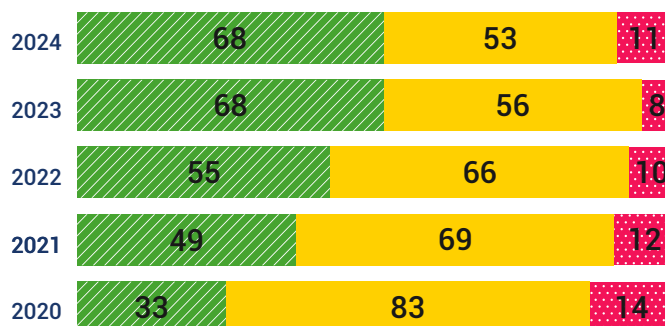
Overall

- In 2024, **92%** (121 of 132) of UNCTs included results for youth in their UNSDCFs, marking an increase from the baseline of **89%** (116 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **52%** (68 of 132) of UNCTs included results at both output and outcome levels in their Cooperation Frameworks and achieved ● scores, marking a significant improvement from the baseline of **25%** (33 of 130) in 2020.
- Africa **56%** (30 of 54), Asia-Pacific **56%** (14 of 25) and Europe and Central Asia **56%** (10 of 18) were equally the top performing regions in 2024, with **56%** of UNCTs achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Results for youth*
Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Youth situational analyses in Common Country Analyses

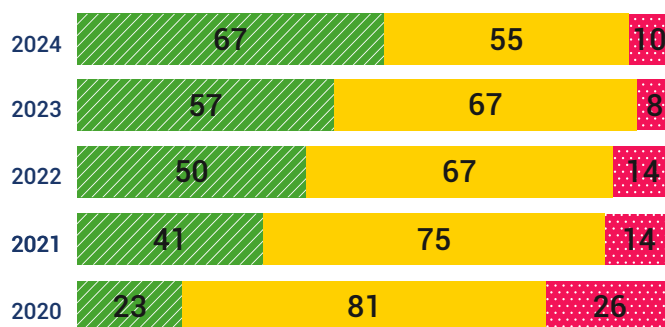
Overall

- In 2024, **92%** (122 of 132) of UNCTs included **youth situational analysis** in their common country analyses, improving from the baseline of **80%** (104 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **51%** (67 of 132) of UNCTs met all or most quality criteria and achieved ● scores, marking a significant improvement from the baseline of **18%** (23 of 130) in 2020.¹⁸
- Europe and Central Asia was the top performing region in 2024, with **61%** (11 of 18) of UNCTs achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Youth situational analyses*
Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

18. Quality criteria: Information available in the situational analyses on (a) progress, (b) gaps, (c) challenges and (d) opportunities.

5.2 Alignment of workplans to Youth2030

Strategic plans within the UN are typically multi-year frameworks that guide organizational priorities and activities. These are implemented through shorter-term workplans – usually annual or biannual – that translate strategic goals into concrete actions.

Within UN entities, such workplans cover various operational areas, including programming, human resources, and communication and advocacy strategies. At the country level, UNCTs rely on joint workplans and Business Operations Strategies (BOS) as key instruments to implement activities, ensuring alignment with national priorities and drawing on data and evidence from CCAs.

To track progress and drive improvements in youth-focused initiatives across strategic and operational frameworks, the Youth2030 Scorecards include dedicated indicators.

UN entities: Alignment of programme plans to Youth2030

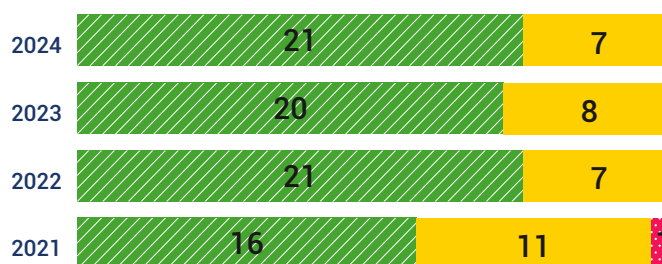
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, all **100%** (45 of 45) of UN entities had their **programme plans** partially or fully aligned to Youth2030 priority areas, marking an increase from the baseline of **97%** (30 of 31) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, programme plans in **69%** (31 of 45) of UN entities were fully aligned to Youth2030 and achieved ● scores.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 28 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **75%** (21 of 28), up from the baseline of **57%** (16 of 28) in 2021.

UN entities: Alignment of programme plan(s) to Youth2030*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=28)



*Based on reporting on KPI 2.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Alignment of human resources plans to Youth2030

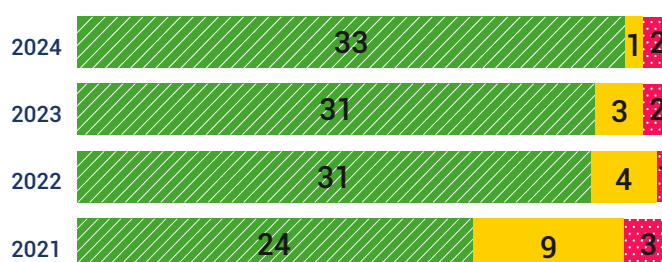
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **88%** (44 of 50) of UN entities included a workstream on either strengthening internships or increasing youth in the workforce in their **human resources plans**, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **93%** (37 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **90%** (45 of 50) of UN entities included **both** workstreams on strengthening internships and youth workforce in their Human Resources plans and achieved ● scores.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **92%** (33 of 36), up from the baseline of **69%** (25 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Alignment of HR plan(s) to Youth2030*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 2.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Alignment of communication and advocacy strategy/plans to Youth2030

Overall

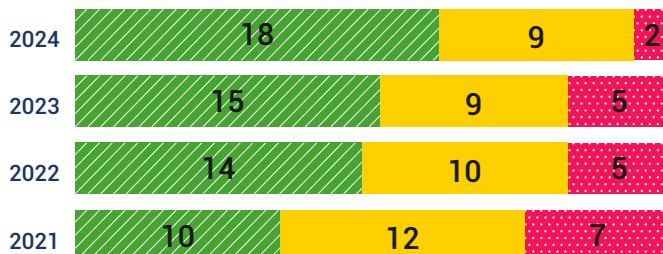
- In 2024, **81%** (35 of 43) of UN entities included youth in their **communication and advocacy strategy/plans**, up from the baseline of **78%** (28 of 36) in 2021.

● Scores

- In 2024, **53%** (23 of 43) of UN entities both included youth issues **and** considered the accessibility of young persons with disabilities in their plans and achieved ● scores.
- A trend analysis of scores for 29 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed a significant increase in ● scores in 2024: **62%** (18 of 29), up from the baseline of **34%** (10 of 29) in 2021.

UN entities: Alignment of communication and advocacy strategy/plan to Youth2030*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=29)



*Based on reporting on KPI 2.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Alignment of joint workplans to Youth2030

Overall

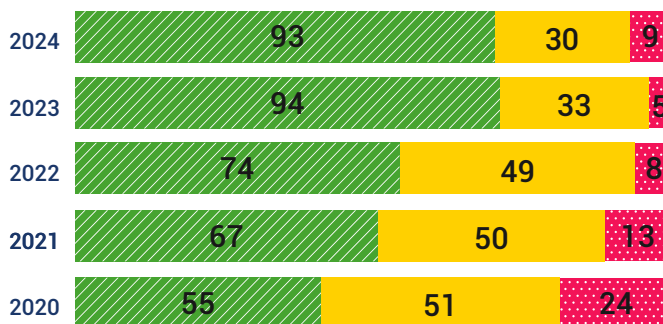
- In 2024, **96%** (127 of 132) of UNCTs included Youth2030 programme priorities in their **joint workplans**, improving from the baseline of **81%** (106 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **70%** (93 of 132) included **all or most priority areas** and scored ●, marking a significant improvement from the baseline of **42%** (55 of 130) in 2020.
- Europe and Central Asia** was the top performing region in 2024, with **89%** (16 of 18) of UNCTs achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Joint workplans*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 3.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Alignment of Business Operations Strategy to Youth2030

Overall

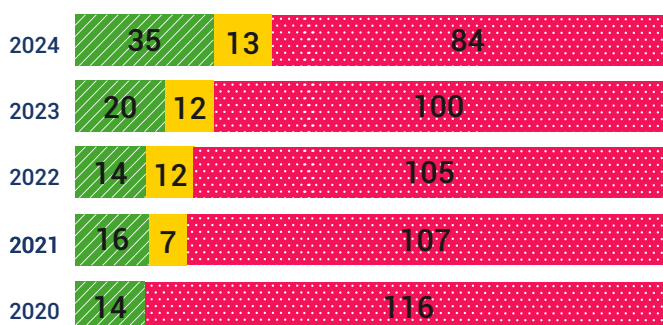
- In 2024, **36%** (48 of 132) of UNCTs included plans to strengthen internships or increasing the proportion of youth in their workforce in their **BOS implementation plans**, marking an improvement from the baseline of **11%** (14 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **27%** (35 out of 132) of UNCTs incorporated both streams of work – strengthening internships and increasing the proportion of youth in their workforce – into their BOS implementation plans, and achieved ● scores.
- Asia-Pacific** was the top performing region in 2024, with **40%** (10 of 25) of UNCTs achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Business Operations Strategy (BOS)*

Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 3.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

5.3 Funding for youth

The effective implementation of Youth2030 relies not only on integrating youth-focused outcomes into strategic plans and aligning workplans accordingly, but also on securing adequate funding and ensuring the efficient use of available resources. Key actions to support adequate financing include accurate resource estimation, effective mobilization, thorough planning, and the full allocation of funds. Equally important are the timely implementation of activities and regular monitoring to ensure funds are used efficiently. The Youth2030 Scorecards include indicators to track progress across these critical components.

UN entities: Marker/tagging system on youth

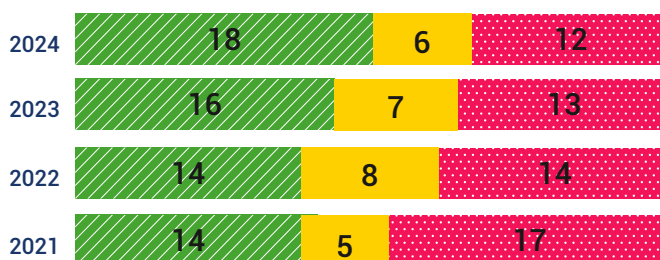
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **60%** (30 of 50) of UN entities reported that a marker or a tagging system to track resources on youth was **under development or in use**, marking an increase from the baseline of **53%** (21 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **44%** (22 of 50) of UN entities had a marker system in use and achieved ● scores.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed a slight increase in ● scores in 2024: **50%** (18 of 36), up from the baseline of **39%** (14 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Marker/tagging system on youth*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 3.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Allocation vs. expenditure on youth-related activities

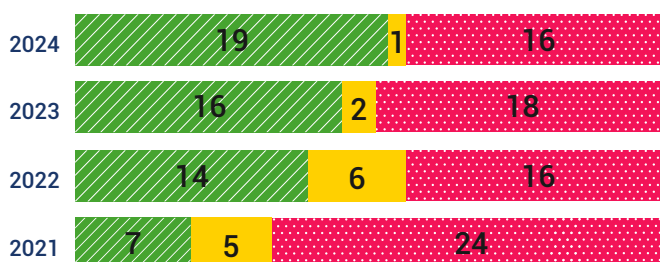
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **88%** (44 of 50) of UN entities allocated and spent funds on youth-related activities, marking an increase from the baseline of **85%** (34 of 40) in 2021.
- ◆ However, in 2024, only **60%** (30 of 50) of these entities had data available on funds allocated/spent on youth-related activities, which was nonetheless a considerable improvement from the baseline of **38%** (15 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **48%** (24 of 50) of UN entities spent ≥ 80% of funds allocated for youth-related activities and achieved ● scores.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed a significant increase in ● scores in 2024: **53%** (19 of 36), up from **19%** (7 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Allocation vs. expenditure on youth-related activities*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 3.2.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Expenditure on youth as a percentage of total annual expenditure in the entity

- ◆ In 2024, **46%** (23 of 50) of UN entities had information available on the entity's expenditure on youth as a percentage of the total annual expenditure, marking an increase from the baseline of **30%** (12 of 40) in 2021.

UNCTs: Availability of funding for youth-related activities

- ◆ In 2024, **52%** (69 of 132) of UNCTs had funding available for youth-related activities, marking an improvement from the baseline of **44%** (57 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Planned vs. available funding for youth-related activities

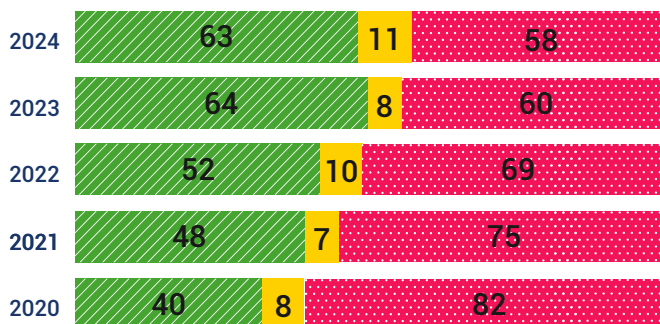
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **58%** (76 of 132) of UNCTs had information on both **planned funding** and **available funding** for youth-related activities, marking an increase from the baseline of **31%** (40 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **48%** (63 of 132) of UNCTs made available **≥80% of planned funding**, marking an improvement from the baseline of **31%** (40 of 130) in 2020.
- ◆ Asia-Pacific was the top performing region in 2024, with **64%** (16 of 25) of UNCTs made available **≥80% of planned funding**, achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Funding (planned vs. available)*
Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 4.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

UNCTs: Available vs. utilized funding for youth-related activities

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **58%** (76 of 132) of UNCTs had information on both **available funding** and **utilized funding** for youth-related activities, marking an increase from the baseline of **41%** (53 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **38%** (50 of 132) of UNCTs spent **≥80% of available funding**, marking an improvement from the baseline of **26%** (34 of 130) in 2020.
- ◆ Asia-Pacific was the top performing region in 2024, with **64%** (16 of 25) of UNCTs utilizing **≥80% of the available resources allocated** for youth-related activities, achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Funding (available vs. utilized)*
Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 4.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs



Photo credit: UNEP / Will Swanson

5.4

Transparency of reporting on youth-focused results and investments

The UN upholds the rights of young people and promotes transparency, accountability, and responsiveness from duty bearers – including parliamentarians, policymakers, and programme implementers – in fulfilling these rights. In line with this commitment, Youth2030 places strong emphasis on transparent reporting of youth-related outcomes and the use of funds allocated to youth-focused programming by UN entities and UNCTs. The Youth2030 Scorecards include dedicated indicators to monitor progress in these areas.

UN entities: Transparency of reporting on youth

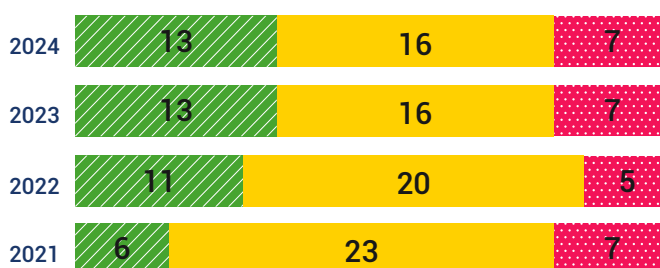
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **80%** (40 of 50) of UN entities included **either** results achieved **or** funds utilized for youth in publicly available reports, at nearly the same levels as the baseline of **83%** (33 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **36%** (18 of 50) of UN entities included **both** results achieved **and** funds utilized for youth and achieved ● scores.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **36%** (13 of 36), up from the baseline of **17%** (6 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Transparency of reporting on youth*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 4 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Transparency of reporting on youth

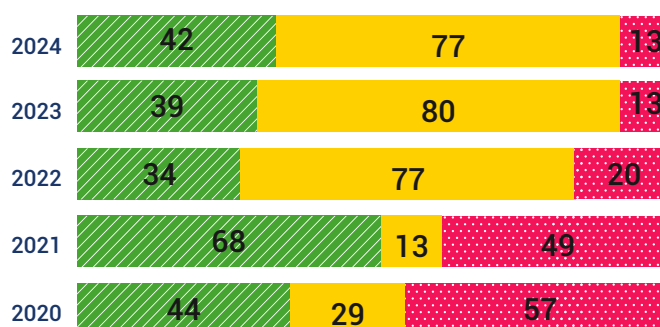
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **97%** (128 of 132) of UNCTs included details on joint programming on youth in annual reports, marking an improvement from the baseline of **56%** (73 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **32%** (42 of 132) made their reports publicly available and achieved ● scores
- ◆ Asia-Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern Europe and and Central Asia were the top performing regions in 2024, with **36%** (9 of 25) of UNCTs achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Transparency*
Score trends, 2020–2024




*Based on reporting on KPI 5 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

6.

**Architecture and capacities
to deliver on Youth2030**

This chapter presents a summary across four key areas, offering data and insights on the internal organization and capacities of UN entities and UNCTs to advance the implementation of Youth2030:

- 6.1 Engagement in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on youth
- 6.2 Strengthening internal capacities on youth
- 6.3 Increasing the proportion and representation of youth (<35 years) in the workforce
- 6.4 Strengthening fair and quality internships.

A summary of performance trends for  scores is provided below, followed by further details and analysis.

Summary of performance scores (2024)

Across the UN system, most UN entities and UNCTs are actively engaged in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on youth to enhance coherence in youth-related work. Notably, there has been a significant increase in the establishment of coordination mechanisms at the country level.

While both UN entities and UNCTs have shown improvements in internal capacities on youth, further investment is needed to strengthen staff capacities in youth-policy programming and meaningful youth engagement across all levels.

UN entities are increasingly pursuing data-driven efforts to improve the representation of youth (under 35) in the workforce and to enhance the fairness and quality of internships. However, these areas remain systemic challenges. Although UNCTs have shown growing collective action in addressing these issues, overall progress and performance remain low across all regions.

6.1

Engagement in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on youth

The engagement of UN entities and UNCTs in inter-agency coordination mechanisms on youth is essential to ensuring a cohesive and integrated approach to youth-related initiatives across the UN system.

At the global and regional levels, these mechanisms include:

- ♦ **specific issue-based/thematic mechanisms**
- ♦ **system-wide mechanism(s) covering a broad range of youth issues.**

At the country level, coordination takes place through youth focal points – part-time or full-time roles responsible for overseeing and coordinating youth-related activities within the UNCT – and through results groups or thematic groups on youth. These groups, which typically involve most or all UN entities at the country level, are considered more participatory and robust than the youth focal point model.

These coordination mechanisms serve as performance criteria under the relevant indicators in the Youth2030 Scorecard.

UN entities: Inter-agency coordination on youth at global/regional levels

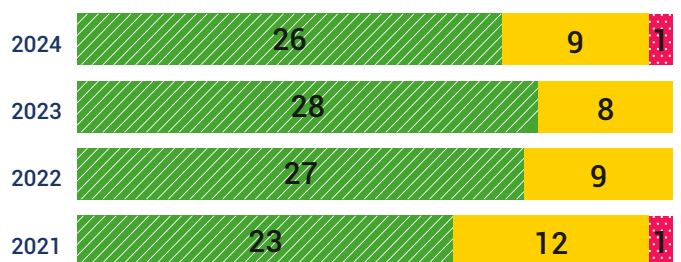
Overall

- ♦ In 2024, at global/regional levels, **94%** (47 of 50) of UN entities engaged in **either** specific issue-based/thematic mechanisms **or** system-wide inter-agency coordination mechanisms on youth. This level of engagement remained nearly the same as the baseline of **95%** (38 out of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ♦ In 2024, **66%** (33 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores by engaging in **both** issue-based/thematic mechanisms **and** system-wide coordination mechanisms.
- ♦ A trend analysis of ● scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **72%** (26 of 36), up from the baseline of **64%** (23 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Engagement in inter-agency coordination mechanisms at global/regional levels*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 14 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Inter-agency coordination on youth at country level

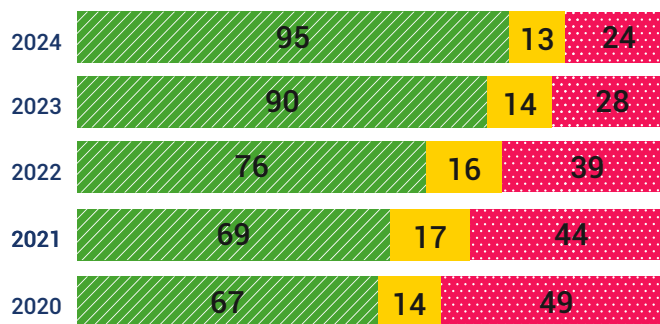
Overall

- In 2024, **82%** (108 of 132) of UNCTs had coordination mechanisms in place for the work on youth, marking an increase from the baseline of **62%** (81 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- In 2024, **72%** (95 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by including results groups, thematic groups, and/or task teams as coordination mechanisms for the work on youth, signalling an increase from the baseline of **51%** (67 of 130) in 2020.
- Europe and Central Asia was the top performing region in 2024, with **89%** (16 of 18) of UNCTs achieving ● scores.

UN entities: Youth coordination – UNCTs*
Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 7 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities



6.2 Strengthening internal capacities on youth

The UN's internal capacities on youth are essential for effectively implementing Youth2030. UN entities strengthen these capacities through several key measures, including:

- ♦ ensuring personnel are available to deliver on the priorities on youth (full-time personnel, part-time personnel, external roster of experts)
- ♦ strengthening internal coordination and information/knowledge sharing, and providing up-to-date information to personnel working on youth issues
- ♦ building capacity of personnel to enhance their knowledge and skills on youth-related issues, including youth-policy programming and meaningful youth engagement.

At the country level, UNCTs continue to invest in building internal capacities on youth-policy programming and meaningful youth engagement. The Youth2030 Scorecards include indicators and specific criteria for the above.

UN entities: Availability of personnel

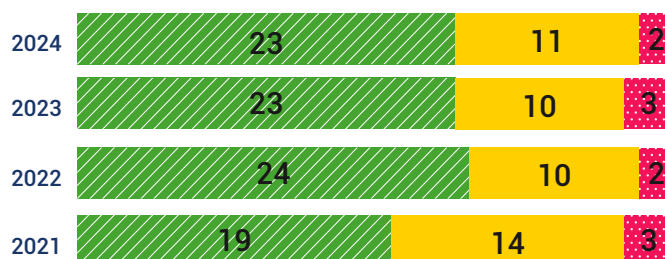
Overall

- ♦ In 2024, **88%** (44 of 50) of UN entities had at least one category of personnel dedicated to deliver on the youth agenda, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **90%** (36 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ♦ In 2024, **60%** (30 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores by having two or all three categories of personnel dedicated to deliver on the youth agenda.
- ♦ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **64%** (23 of 36), up from the baseline of **53%** (19 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Status of availability of personnel*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 15.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Internal coordination and information/knowledge sharing

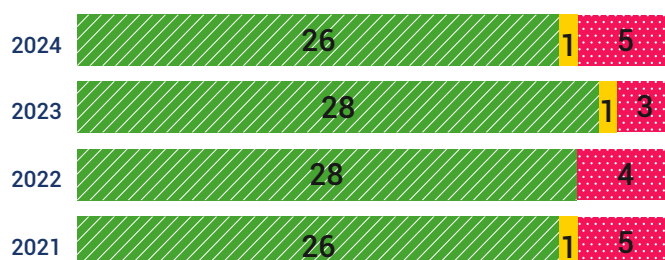
Overall

- ♦ In 2024, **86%** (36 of 42) of UN entities had internal coordination mechanisms on youth in place, marking an increase from the baseline of **83%** (30 of 36) in 2021.

● Scores

- ♦ In 2024, **81%** (34 of 42) of UN entities achieved ● scores by having in place both an internal coordination mechanism for personnel working on youth issues **and** regular information/knowledge sharing.
- ♦ A trend analysis of scores for 32 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **81%** (26 of 32), up from **81%** (26 of 32) in 2021.

UN entities: Status of internal coordination*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=32)



*Based on reporting on KPI 15.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UN entities: Capacity-building of staff

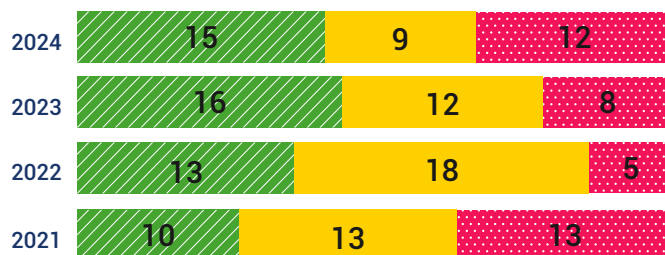
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **66%** (33 of 50) of UN entities invested in strengthening organizational capacity on youth issues, marking an increase from the baseline of **60%** (24 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **38%** (19 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores by investing in building the capacity of personnel on both youth-policy programming and meaningful youth engagement.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **42%** (15 of 36), up from **28%** (10 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Status of capacity-building of staff*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 15.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Internal capacities on youth

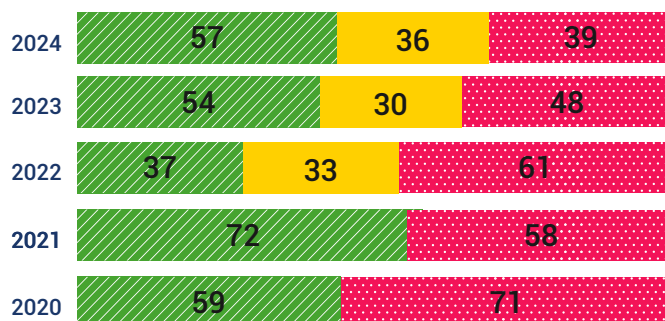
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **70%** (93 of 132) of UNCTs reported capacities in place for Youth2030 implementation, significantly improving from the baseline of **45%** (59 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **43%** (57 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by investing in building capacity on both youth policy-programming and meaningful youth engagement.
- ◆ Africa was the top performer in 2024, with **46%** (25 of 54) of UNCTs achieving ● scores.

UNCTs: Internal capacities on youth*
Score trends, 2020–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 8 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs. As the scoring criteria were revised in 2022, comparable disaggregated data for green and yellow ratings are not available.

6.3

Increasing the proportion and representation of youth (<35 years) in the workforce

Attracting and managing young talent effectively within the UN workforce is a central priority outlined in Youth2030. To advance in this area, several critical actions have been identified:

- ♦ Generating data and evidence on the status of youth within the UN workforce
- ♦ Incorporating a dedicated stream of work in Human Resources plans
- ♦ Establishing clear metrics for performance
- ♦ Periodically tracking progress and ensuring transparent reporting.

The above are set out as criteria for performance in the indicators in the Youth2030 Scorecards.

UN entities: Increasing the proportion of youth (<35 years) in the workforce

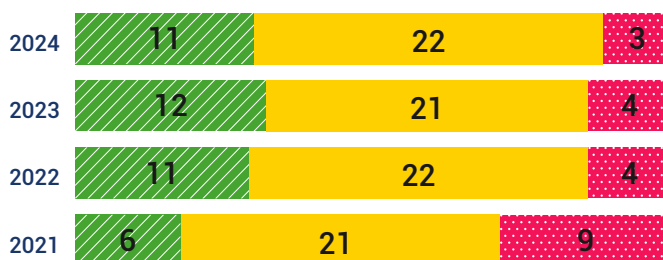
Overall

- ♦ In 2024, **88%** (44 of 50) of UN entities undertook data-driven actions to increase the proportion of youth in their workforce, marking an increase from the baseline of **73%** (29 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ♦ In 2024, **30%** (15 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores, meeting at least 3 of the 4 criteria set out in the relevant KPI.
- ♦ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024), showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **31%** (11 of 36), up from the baseline **17%** (6 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Youth workforce*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 16 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Increasing the proportion and representation of youth in the workforce

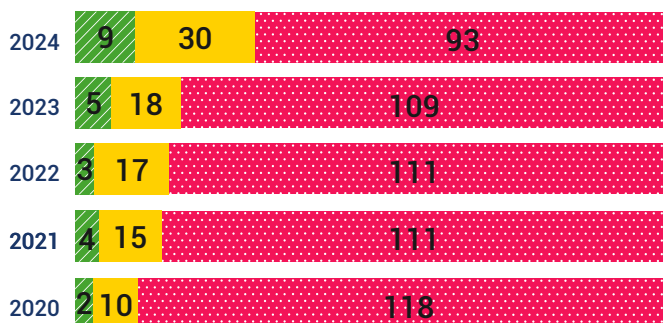
Overall

- ♦ In 2024, **30%** (39 of 132) of UNCTs included actions to increase the proportion of youth in their workforces, marking an increase from the baseline of **9%** (12 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ♦ In 2024, only **7%** (9 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by meeting at least 3 of the 4 criteria set out in the relevant KPI, at nearly the same level as the baseline of **2%** (2 of 130) in 2020.

UNCTs: Youth workforce*
Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 9 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

6.4

Strengthening fair and quality internships

Youth2030 places strong emphasis on expanding opportunities and enhancing the fairness and quality of internships within the UN. For progress to be achieved in this area, several actions are critical:

- ◆ Generate data and evidence on the status of internships within the UN System
- ◆ Include a dedicated workstream on internships in human resources plans
- ◆ Establish clear metrics for performance
- ◆ Periodically track progress and ensure transparent reporting.

The above are set out as criteria for performance in the indicators in the Youth2030 Scorecard.

UN entities: Strengthening fair and quality internships

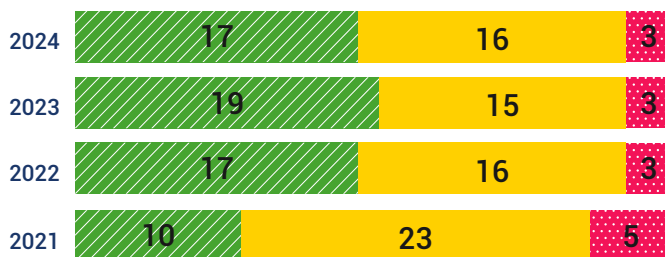
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **86%** (43 of 50) of UN entities took data-driven actions to expand opportunities and improve the fairness and quality of internships, at nearly the same levels of the baseline of **88%** (35 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **40%** (20 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores by meeting at least 3 of the 4 criteria set out in the relevant KPI.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **47%** (17 of 36), up from the baseline of **28%** (10 of 36) in 2021.

UN entities: Fair and quality internships*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 17 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

UNCTs: Strengthening fair and quality internships

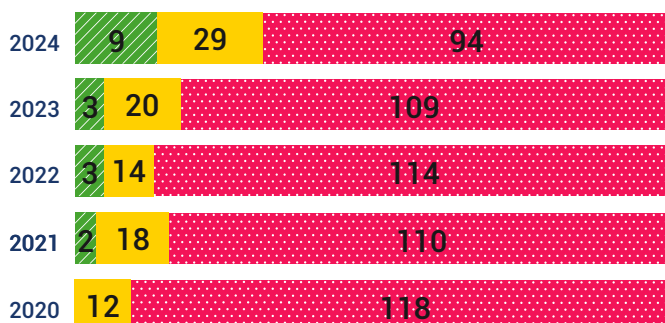
Overall

- ◆ In 2024, only **29%** (38 of 132) of UNCTs took actions to strengthen the fairness and quality of internships, marking an increase from the baseline of **10%** (12 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, only **7%** (9 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by meeting at least 3 of the 4 criteria set out in the relevant KPI.
- ◆ Performance in this area was low across all regions.

UNCTs: Internships *
Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 10 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

7.

**Meaningful youth engagement
in the UN system**

Meaningful youth engagement refers to how youth should be actively involved in decision-making and policymaking processes within the United Nations. Such engagement is considered meaningful only when it aligns with established principles. These principles emphasize that youth engagement is only meaningful when:

- ♦ institutionally mandated ♦ rights based and safe ♦ designated
- ♦ resourced ♦ transparent ♦ accessible ♦ voluntary ♦ informative
- ♦ reciprocally accountable (youth to the UN and UN to youth) ♦ ensuring youth as partners.

The details of each of these principles are available in the Youth2030 Scorecards for UN entities and UNCTs, as well as in the Secretary-General's Policy Brief on Meaningful Youth Engagement in Policymaking and Decision-Making Processes. Additionally, in the Pact for the Future, UN Member States requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop core principles, in consultation with Member States and young people, for meaningful youth engagement in relevant intergovernmental processes and across the work of the United Nations, for the consideration of Member States.

Drawing from the existing principles, the Youth2030 Scorecards include specific indicators to assess the quality and impact of the UN's engagement with youth and to monitor progress over time. These indicators are organized across five key areas:

1. Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement within the UN
2. Diversity of youth engaged by the UN
3. Engagement of youth in the UN's strategic planning processes
4. Engagement of youth in the UN's support to governments/intergovernmental processes
5. Engagement of youth in UN-led projects and campaigns.

This chapter presents data and insights on the 2024 performance of UN entities and UNCTs, highlighting trends over time in meaningful youth engagement across these five areas.

Summary of performance (2024) and time trends

The UN system has seen a significant increase in youth engagement across UN entities and UNCTs. This reflects a growing commitment to involving youth in strategic planning, programming, campaigns, and intergovernmental processes. From 2021 to 2024, the most common form of engagement by UN entities was senior management dialogues with youth. Over half of entities also involved youth in designing or reviewing strategic plans. However, 14% of entities still reported no engagement with youth.

At the UNCT level, youth engagement became more effective in 2024. More UNCTs are providing timely, relevant information and fostering mutual accountability with youth. Youth engagement has become more institutionalized and safer for participants. Yet, resourcing remains a persistent challenge for sustaining meaningful engagement.

Efforts were also made to engage more diverse youth groups across the UN system. Grassroots youth and networks of girls and young women were most frequently engaged by UN entities. UNCTs made strong progress in reaching young persons with disabilities, now among the top engaged groups. Engagement also improved with migrant, Indigenous and refugee youth. Continued efforts are needed to reach historically underserved groups and ensure no one is left behind.

7.1

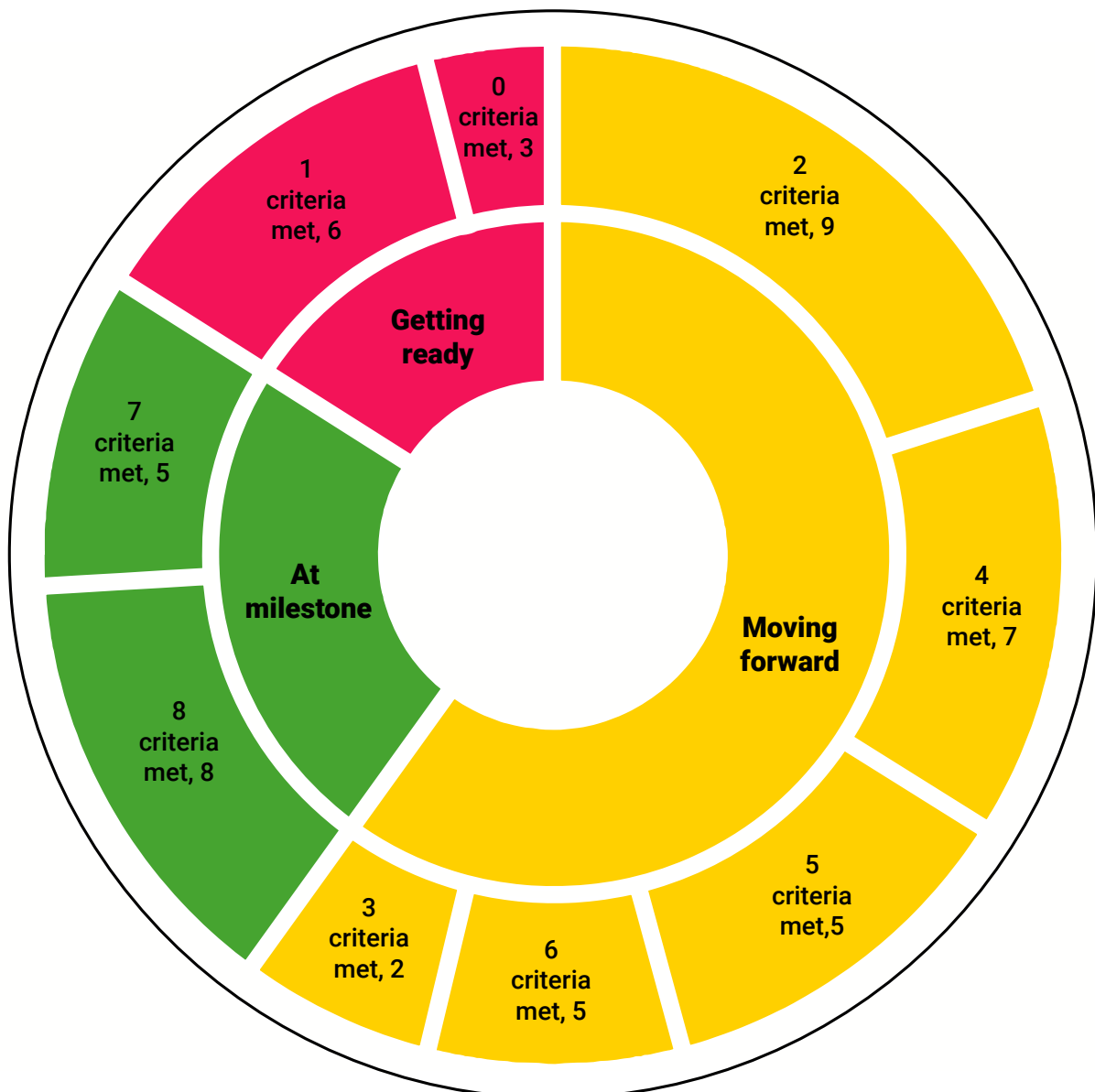
UN entities

Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement in UN entities

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **82%** (41 of 50) of UN entities had in place **two or more** policies and processes for youth engagement, marking an improvement from the baseline of **75%** (30 of 40) in 2021.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **policies and processes concerning meaningful youth engagement**, in line with the principles of meaningful youth engagement listed above.



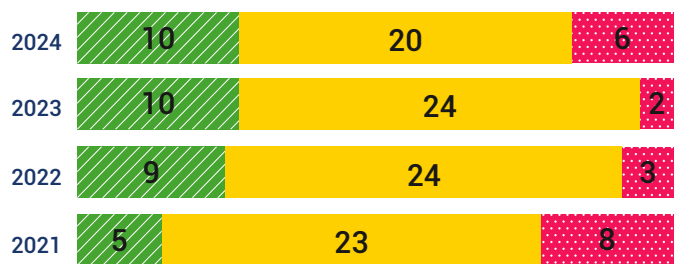
*Based on reporting on KPI 18.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **26%** (13 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores by meeting 7 or all 8 criteria set out in the indicator on policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement.
- ◆ A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **28%** (10 of 36), up from the baseline of **14%** (5 of 36) in 2021.
- ◆ Meaningful youth engagement was **institutionally mandated in 75% of UN entities** in 2021 (baseline) through 2024 and was the **most common criterion** met. The percentage of UN entities meeting the following criteria improved in 2024 from 2021 levels: (a) informative, (b) accountability of UN entity to youth, (c) accountability of youth to UN entity, (d) resourced and (e) transparent, accessible and voluntary.

UN entities: Policies and processes*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 18.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Diversity of youth engaged in UN entities

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, all **100%** (50 of 50) of UN entities engaged with at least one type of youth group, consistent with the baseline of **100%** (40 of 40) in 2021.

● Scores

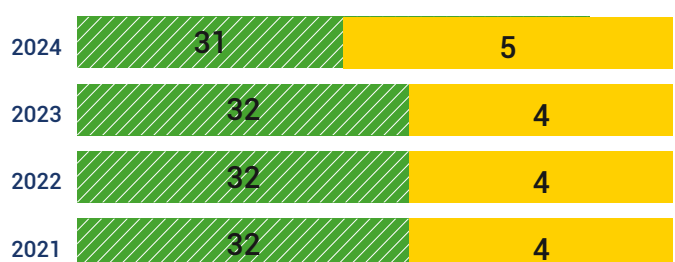
- ◆ In 2024, **84%** (42 of 50) of UN entities achieved ● scores by engaging **3 or all 4 types of youth groups**, at nearly the same levels as the baseline of **85%** (34 of 40) in 2021. A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed a **decline** in the percentage of ● scores in 2024: **86%** (31 of 36), compared with the baseline of **89%** (32 of 36) in 2021.
- ◆ In 2024, the most commonly engaged youth groups by UN entities were those at the grassroots level and networks of girls and young women, followed by Indigenous youth. Engagement was also relatively strong with migrant youth, refugee youth, and ethnic minorities. However, youth living with HIV remained the least engaged group. While progress has been made in reaching more diverse youth groups, further efforts are needed to strengthen outreach to historically underserved populations.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **diversity of youth engaged**, looking at engagement with:

- ◆ youth within the UN
- ◆ youth widely through various platforms (online and face-to-face)
- ◆ young leaders, influencers, entrepreneurs, academics and advocates (taking due consideration of gender balance and engaging with diverse groups of young persons)
- ◆ youth-led and youth-serving organizations, networks and movements.

UN entities: Diversity of youth engaged*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 18.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Engagement of youth in UN entities' processes (including strategic planning)

Overall

- In 2024, **88%** (44 of 50) of UN entities engaged youth in their entity's processes, including strategic planning processes, marking an increase from the baseline of **70%** (28 of 40) in 2021.

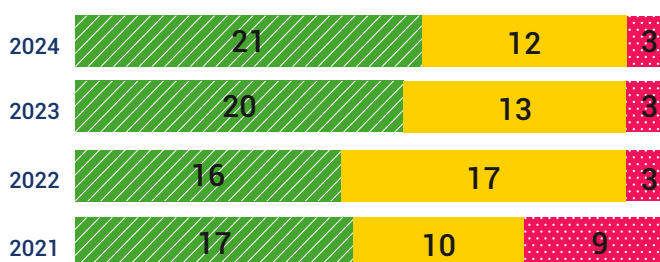
Scores

- In 2024, **52%** (26 of 50) of UN entities achieved scores by having engaged youth in two or more of the listed strategic planning processes. A trend analysis of scores for 36 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in scores in 2024: **58%** (21 of 36), up from **47%** (17 of 36) in 2021.
- From 2021 to 2024, the most common way UN entities engaged youth was through senior management dialogues on key issues – rising to 78% of entities in 2024. Youth participation in designing and reviewing strategic plans also improved, with over half of UN entities involving youth in developing new strategic plans. However, engagement during evaluations and mid-term reviews remained limited, and 14% of entities still reported no engagement with youth at all.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **engagement of youth in a UN entity's processes (including strategic planning)**, looking at:

- youth engagement in strategic plan design/development
- strategic plan reviews, strategic plan evaluations
- senior management dialogues with youth on topical issues.

UN entities: Entity processes - WITH youth*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=36)



*Based on reporting on KPI 18.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Engagement of youth in UN entity's support to governments/intergovernmental processes

Overall

- In 2024, **90%** (37 of 41) UN entities engaged youth in support to governments and intergovernmental processes, a decrease from the baseline of **100%** (32 of 32) in 2021.

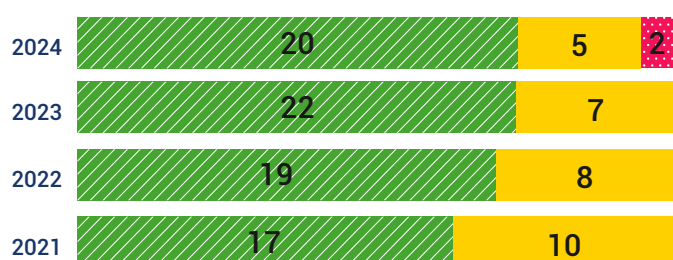
Scores

- In 2024, **61%** (25 of 41) of UN entities achieved scores by having engaged youth in 2 or 3 of the listed areas. A trend analysis of scores for 27 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in scores in 2024: **74%** (20 of 27), up from the baseline of **63%** (17 of 27) in 2021.
- UN entities engaging youth in intergovernmental processes at the global and/or regional levels was the most common type of youth engagement from 2021 to 2024.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities defines specific criteria for performance measurement of engagement of youth in a UN entity's support to governments/intergovernmental processes, looking at:

- strengthening national policies and programmes on youth
- Leave No Youth Behind – assessment and action
- intergovernmental processes at the global and/or regional levels.

UN entities: Governmental/intergovernmental processes - WITH youth*
Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=27)



*Based on reporting on KPI 18.4 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

Engagement of youth in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, all **100%** (40 of 40) of UN entities engaged youth in UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns, up from the baseline of **97%** (37 of 38) in 2021.

● Scores

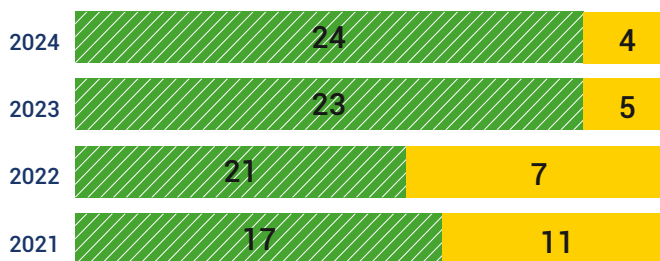
- ◆ In 2024, **85%** (34 of 40) of UN entities achieved ● scores by engaging youth in **innovation projects** and in their **communication and advocacy campaigns**.
A trend analysis of scores for 28 UN entities (where data were available for 2021 through 2024) showed an increase in ● scores in 2024: **86%** (24 of 28), up from the baseline of **61%** (17 of 28) in 2021.
- ◆ In 2024, UN entities showed improvement in engaging youth in **innovation projects** and in their **communication and advocacy campaigns** compared to 2021. Notably, **100%** (40 of 40) of UN entities engaged youth in their communication and advocacy campaigns.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **engagement of youth in UN-led projects and campaigns**, looking at:

- ◆ youth engagement in innovation projects on youth
- ◆ communication and advocacy campaigns on youth issues.

UN entities: UN-led programmes, projects and campaigns - WITH youth*

Score trends, 2021–2024 (n=28)



*Based on reporting on KPI 18.5 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UN entities

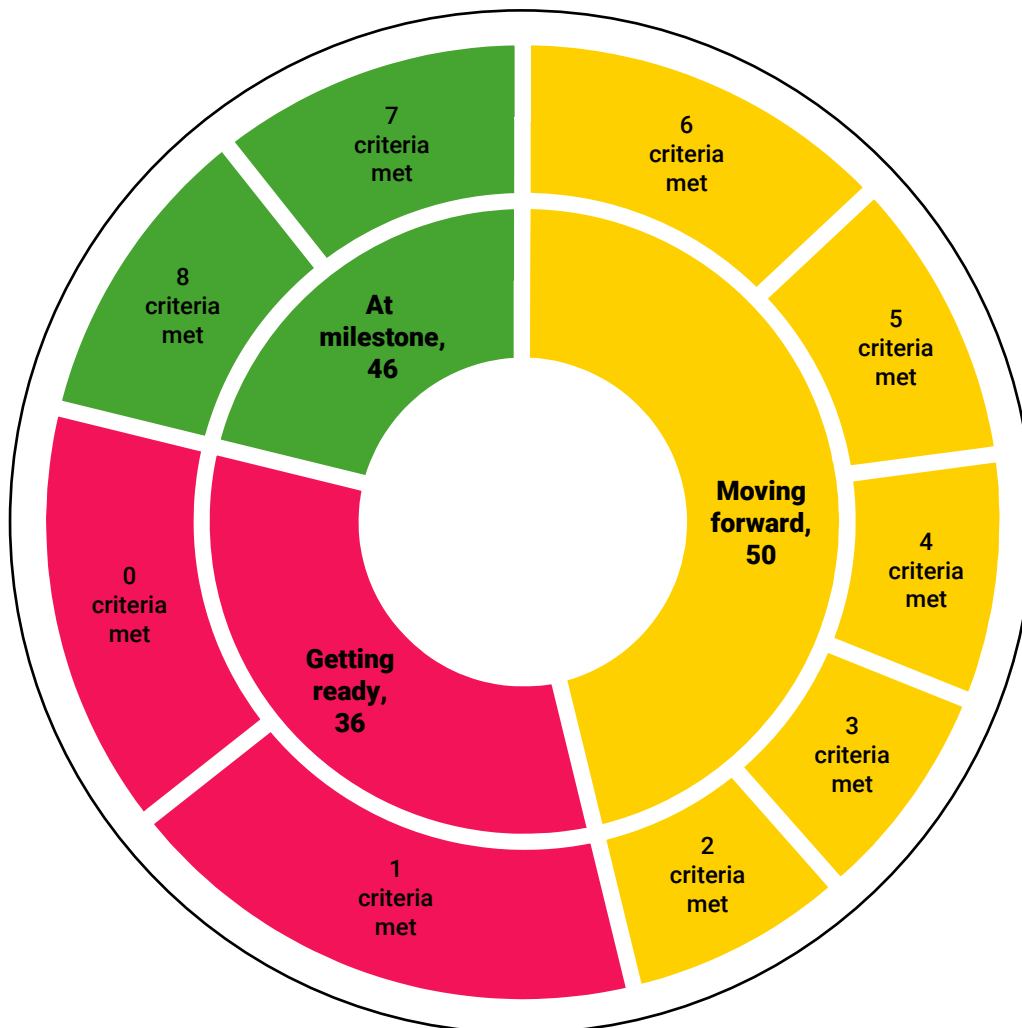
7.2 UNCTs

Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement in UNCTs

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **73%** (96 of 132) of UNCTs had in place **two or more** policies and processes for youth engagement, marking an increase from the baseline of **54%** (70 of 130) in 2020.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **policies and processes concerning meaningful youth engagement**, in line with the principles of meaningful youth engagement listed above.



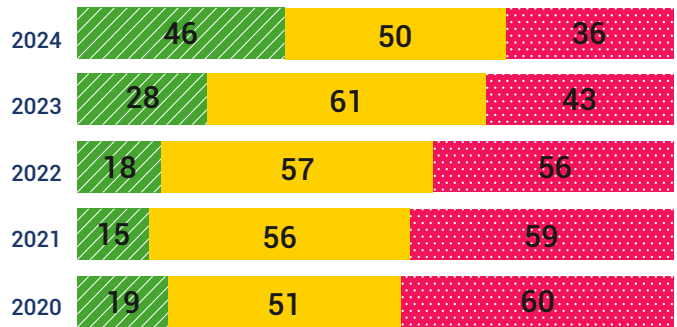
*Based on reporting on KPI 6.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **35%** (46 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by having in place **7 or all 8 policies and processes** for meaningful youth engagement, marking an increase from the baseline of **15%** (19 of 130) in 2020.
- ◆ In 2024, UNCTs made significant progress in making youth engagement more meaningful. The most common principle met was ensuring that engagement is informative, showing that more UNCTs are proactively sharing timely and relevant information with young people.
- ◆ There were also strong improvements in how UNCTs are held accountable to youth and in making engagement opportunities more accessible, transparent and voluntary. Notably, more UNCTs are now supporting young people in participating in a responsible and informed way – by clearly defining their roles, setting expectations, and creating channels for two-way feedback. This reflects a growing emphasis on mutual accountability between youth and the UN system.
- ◆ Additionally, youth engagement is becoming more embedded in institutional processes and safer for participants, with more teams assigning clear roles and responsibilities. However, ensuring that youth engagement is adequately resourced remains a key challenge, highlighting the need for greater investment to sustain this progress.

UNCTs: Policies and processes for meaningful youth engagement*

Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 6.1 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

Diversity of youth engaged by UNCTs

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **95%** (125 of 132) of UNCTs engaged with **one or more types** of youth group, at nearly the same level as in the baseline of **98%** (128 of 130) in 2020.

● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **77%** (101 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by engaging **3 or all 4 types of youth groups**, marking an improvement from the baseline of **58%** (76 of 130) in 2020.

a. In 2024, **youth-led and youth-serving organizations, networks, and movements** were the most frequently engaged youth groups by UNCTs. There was improvement from 2020 to 2024 in UNCT engagement with youth **within the UN**.

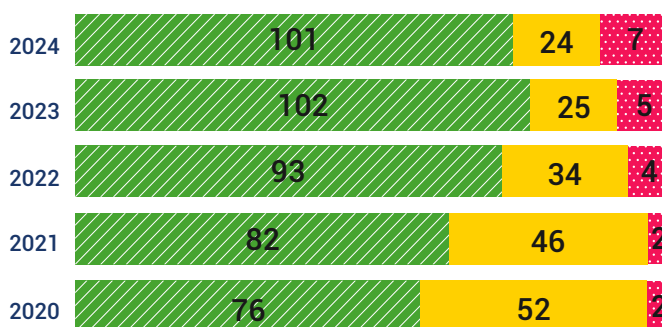
b. In 2024, UNCTs most frequently engaged girls and young women, followed by young persons with disabilities – whose engagement saw the largest improvement since 2020. Notable progress was also made in reaching migrant, Indigenous, and refugee youth.

c. However, engagement with youth at the grassroots level, those living with HIV, and youth in conflict-affected areas remained stagnant or declined slightly, highlighting the need for more targeted outreach.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **diversity of youth engaged**, looking at engagement with:

- ◆ youth within the UN
- ◆ youth widely through various platforms (online and face-to-face)
- ◆ young leaders, influencers, entrepreneurs, academics and advocates (taking due consideration of gender balance and engaging with diverse groups of young persons)
- ◆ youth-led and youth-serving organizations, networks and movements.

UNCTs: Diversity of youth engaged*
Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 6.2 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

Engagement of youth in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework processes

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **84%** (111 of 132) of UNCTs engaged youth in their Cooperation Framework processes, marking a decrease from the baseline of **99%** (129 of 130) in 2020.

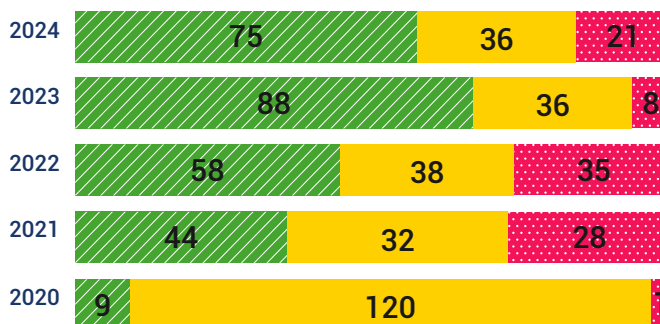
● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **57%** (75 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores, meeting the criteria set for the scoring, and significantly improving from the baseline of **7%** (9 of 130) in 2020.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **engagement of youth in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework processes**, looking at:

- ◆ youth engagement in Common Country Analyses
- ◆ design, reviews and evaluations of the Cooperation Framework.

UNCTs: UNCT processes - WITH youth*
Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 6.3 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

Engagement of youth in UNCT support to governments

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, **96%** (127 of 132) of UNCTs engaged youth in their support to governments, at nearly the same levels as the baseline of **100%** (130 of 130) in 2020.

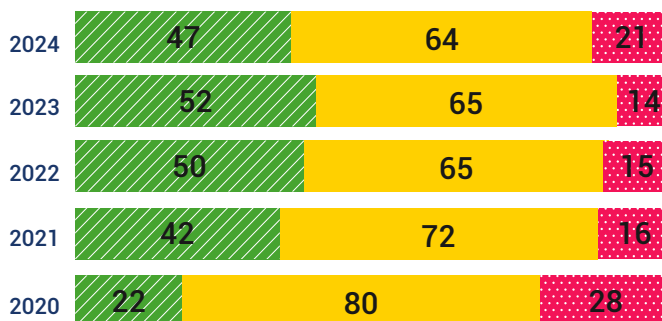
● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **36%** (47 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by meeting 5 or more criteria established for the scoring, marking an improvement from the baseline of **17%** (22 of 130) in 2020.
- ◆ In 2024, UNCTs engaging youth in **strengthening national institutional mechanisms for coordination on youth** was the most common way youth were engaged in UNCT support to governments. Additionally, UNCTs showed improvement in engaging youth across several areas between 2020 (baseline) and 2024:
 - ◆ Analysis and advocacy on aligning youth policies with the SDGs and promoting policy coherence
 - ◆ Assessment and advocacy to ensure that no one is left behind
 - ◆ Advocacy for the availability of gender- and age-disaggregated data
 - ◆ Piloting models of youth engagement in the design, monitoring, and review of sectoral programmes
 - ◆ Advocacy for public finance directed towards youth development.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs defines specific criteria for performance measurement of engagement of youth in UNCT support to governments, looking at:

- ◆ aligning youth policies to SDGs and policy coherence
- ◆ advocating for public finance for youth development
- ◆ advocating for availability of gender and age disaggregated data
- ◆ assessing and advocating for Leave No One Behind
- ◆ piloting models of youth engagement in sectoral programmes
- ◆ strengthening national institutional mechanisms for coordination on youth.

UNCTs: UNCT support to governments - WITH youth*
Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 6.4 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

Engagement of youth in UNCT-led projects and campaigns

Overall

- ◆ In 2024, all **100%** (132 of 132) of UNCTs engaged youth in UNCT-led projects and campaigns, consistent with the baseline of **100%** (130 of 130) in 2020.

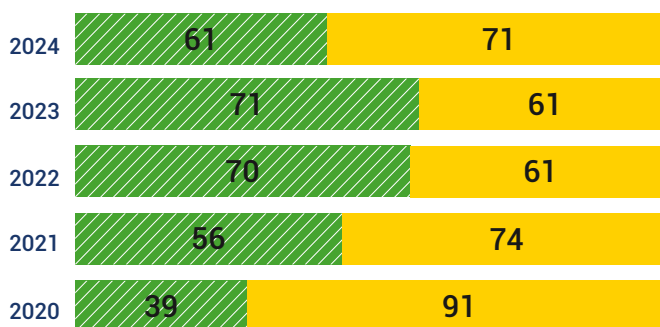
● Scores

- ◆ In 2024, **46%** (61 of 132) of UNCTs achieved ● scores by meeting **all 3 criteria for meaningful youth engagement** in UNCT-led projects and campaigns, marking an improvement from the baseline of **30%** (39 of 130) in 2020.
- ◆ In 2024, UNCTs engaging with youth in their **communication and advocacy** initiatives and campaigns was the most common way youth were engaged in UNCT-led projects and programmes, consistently from 2020 to 2024. UNCTs also showed improvement in engaging youth through **knowledge exchange** and **investment projects focused on youth-led solutions** between 2020 and 2024.

The Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs defines specific criteria for performance measurement of **engagement of youth in UNCT-led projects and campaigns**, looking at:

- ◆ youth engagement in investments for youth-led solutions
- ◆ knowledge exchange on youth
- ◆ joint UN communication and advocacy initiatives and campaigns on youth.

UNCTs: UNCT-led projects - WITH youth*
Score trends, 2021–2024



*Based on reporting on KPI 6.5 – Youth2030 Scorecard for UNCTs

8.

Global governance and system-wide coordination



The progress made in implementing the Youth Strategy across the UN system is largely attributed to the strategic guidance of the Youth2030 **High-level Steering Committee (HLSC)**.¹⁹ Chaired by the Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs, this intergenerational committee leverages the expertise of UN leadership alongside insights and solutions from youth networks. Technical leadership from the **Joint Working Group (JWG)**²⁰ and the focused efforts of time-bound and issue-specific **Task Teams**²¹ have also played important roles.

The coordination of Youth2030 is overseen by the UN Youth Office, mandated to ensure **collaboration, coordination, and accountability on youth affairs across the UN system**. This responsibility was transferred from the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth to the UN Youth Office in 2023 following the appointment of the first-ever Assistant Secretary-General for Youth Affairs.

19. HLSC: 15 UN Member State representatives at the Assistant Secretary-General level; 2 youth networks; and Young UN (a network of young UN staff).

20. JWG: 17 UN entities, 2 youth networks, and Young UN.

21. **Task Teams completed** (Scorecard for UNCTs, Scorecard for UN entities, Youth2030 Toolkit, Multi-stakeholder Initiatives Mapping, Action Guide for UNCTs, First Youth2030 Progress Report, Knowledge Management, Internships, Communications, Youth2030 Dashboard, Young Persons with Disabilities); **Ongoing Task Teams** (Youth Marker); **Upcoming Task Team** (Youth2030 Phase 2 Scorecard and Toolkit Revision).

Resources

- ♦ [Youth2030, the UN systemwide Youth Strategy](#) ↗
- ♦ [Youth2030 Phase 2](#) ↗
- ♦ [Youth2030 Scorecards](#): ↗
 - ♦ [UNCTs](#) - ↗ also available in [French \(draft\)](#) ↗ and [Spanish](#) ↗
 - ♦ [UN entities](#) ↗
- ♦ [Youth2030 Progress Reports](#) ↗
- ♦ **Youth2030 Implementation Package for UNCTs:**
 - ♦ [Action Guide](#) ↗
 - ♦ [Mapping of multi-stakeholder initiatives on youth](#) ↗
- ♦ **Other reports:**
 - ♦ [Internships in the UN: An Exploratory Review](#) ↗
 - ♦ [Believe in Better: Shaping the future through the meaningful engagement of young persons with disabilities](#) ↗ – also available in [French](#) ↗ [Spanish](#) ↗ [Arabic](#) ↗
 - ♦ [Guidance Note for UN Country Teams](#) ↗ – also available in [French](#) ↗ [Spanish](#) ↗ [Arabic](#) ↗
 - ♦ [Checklist to Ensure the Meaningful Engagement of Young Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action](#) ↗ – also available in [Spanish](#) ↗
- ♦ **Further resources on Youth2030 are available at** www.un.org/youthaffairs/en/youth2030/about ↗

To further enhance implementation and engagement across the UN system, the UN System Coordination and Accountability Section within the UN Youth Office collaborates closely with the JWG on several key activities, including:

- ♦ providing periodic updates on progress to UN entities and UNCTs
- ♦ engaging with UNCTs during critical phases of their country-level processes, particularly during Common Country Analyses and Cooperation Framework design and joint work plans, as well as during evaluations.

In 2024, these efforts extended support to 85 out of 132 UNCTs and 58 of 64 UN entities.

Strategic areas of work

Under the guidance of the HLSC and led by the JWG, time-bound Task Teams were established to address gaps and advance areas that needed focus, and significant progress has been made across key strategic areas concerning youth within the UN. These efforts have included the following:

- ♦ **Data visualization dashboard:** a Task Team spearheaded the development of a public-facing, online dashboard designed to enhance the visualization of Youth2030 data. This dashboard, which aims to provide accessible and insightful representations of key Youth2030 metrics and progress indicators, fostering greater transparency and understanding of Youth2030's impact and achievements, was launched in July 2024.
- ♦ **Enhancing internships within the UN:** the Task Team dedicated to strengthening internships jointly agreed on an options paper that provides an outline for the “new generation of internship programmes in the UN.” The outline includes four transformative actions that informed the Secretary-General's report, [Review of the United Nations Secretariat Internship Programme](#). ↗
- ♦ **Improving support for young persons with disabilities:** a Task Team dedicated to strengthening the active participation of young persons with disabilities in shaping policies and contributing to decision-making efforts was focused on disseminating practical tools across the UN system, including the [Guidance Note for Meaningful Engagement with Young Persons with Disabilities specifically to UNCTs](#). ↗
- ♦ **Youth Marker:** the Task Team developed a draft guidance note for a standardized youth marker to track investments on youth across the UN system. The draft youth marker is currently being tested to ensure relevance and usability across diverse contexts. It addresses a key gap on accountability and will enable more accurate tracking, reporting and advocacy for youth investments.
- ♦ **Youth2030 Communications Group:** a working network of over 240 youth-focused communications focal points from across the UN system, working at the global, regional and local levels.



Stakeholder engagement

The HLSC actively involves stakeholder groups such as Member States, youth networks, and other key stakeholders to secure their participation, support, and contributions throughout key Youth2030 processes. This engagement includes providing regular updates on the Youth Strategy's implementation and ensuring ongoing visibility of the initiatives and outcomes.

Youth2030 Phase 2 (2025–2030)

While significant advancements have been made over the past six years to advance the UN system's work with and for youth, the pace of progress has been slower than desired. Consequently, substantial acceleration is needed at all levels to meet the strategy's goals.

In response to these challenges, [Youth2030 Phase 2 \(2025–2030\)](#) ⁷ has been developed to accelerate progress toward the SDGs, placing youth at the front and centre of this work while addressing the gaps identified in the first phase. This document outlines the six strategic priorities and results framework for the second phase of Youth2030 (2025–2030), building on the foundations established in the first phase (2018–2024) and aligning with the UN Youth Strategy's Foundational and Priority Areas. Developed by the JWG and approved by the HLSC in December 2024, it sets out actions to address gaps and tackle ongoing and emerging global challenges that may affect Youth2030's progress. To drive meaningful impact, it leverages new opportunities, such as the establishment and consolidation of the UN Youth Office, recent advancements in technology, and key global and intergovernmental commitments.

9.

Way forward



Photo: UN Photo/Arana Limonchist

The **Youth2030 Progress Report 2025** provides important insights into the work of the UN **with** and **for** youth at various levels, detailing progress, strengths and gaps of UN entities and UNCTs in implementing the Youth Strategy.

The initial milestone for Youth2030 implementation aimed for a 🟢 **rating of ≥ 80%** for relevant KPIs in UN entities and UNCTs by December 2024. While much progress was achieved system-wide, the final results fell short of this ambition: UN entities reached an average KPI 🟢 score of 56%, and UNCTs reached 43%. These figures underscore the need to accelerate implementation across all levels of the UN system.

Informed by the findings of Youth2030 reporting data, including insights highlighted in the present report, as well as information from the **Youth2030 First Interim Review, Youth2030 Phase 2 (2025–2030)**, ↗ was developed to address existing gaps and drive acceleration. These efforts are closely aligned with the implementation of the Pact for the Future, enabling the UN system to better support Member States in fulfilling their commitments.

Youth2030 Phase 2 places youth at the centre of efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda and is anchored in six strategic priorities aimed at driving systemic transformation:

1. Empowering and engaging youth meaningfully:

fostering meaningful youth engagement by strengthening youth-led organizations, networks, and movements; enhancing advocacy and outreach with and for youth; and promoting a UN culture that champions youth empowerment and participation at all levels.

2. Boosting SDG implementation with and for youth:

accelerating SDG implementation with and for youth by strengthening UN support for inclusive policymaking in collaboration with youth; scaling multi-stakeholder and joint initiatives for national impact; and partnering with a range of stakeholders to incubate and scale youth-led solutions.

3. Advancing knowledge and enhancing capacities for working with and for youth:

strengthening institutional and stakeholder capacities by enhancing access to data, evidence, tools, and knowledge to advance evidence-based and youth-responsive policies, cross-sectoral programming and SDG acceleration with and for youth.

4. Unlocking resources for the youth agenda:

unlocking diverse and sustainable financing for youth policy-programming and engagement by strengthening advocacy, increasing resource mobilization efforts, and expanding direct funding for youth-led projects and initiatives.

5. Transforming the UN workforce and organizational culture:

transforming the UN workforce by scaling policies, initiatives and innovations that attract, recruit and retain young talent (35 years or younger) and expanding fair, equitable, high-quality internship opportunities for young people at all levels, including young people from developing countries.

6. Strengthening accountability systems for working with and for youth:

strengthening UN system-wide accountability for working with and for youth by integrating the youth agenda into coordination and leadership mechanisms, and improving the tracking of investments and results, while continuing to implement and support ongoing efforts.

Annexes

Annex I

List of contributing UN entities

| Acronym | Entity | UN reporting body |
|------------|---|--|
| DCO | Development Coordination Office | UN Secretariat |
| DESA | Department of Economic and Social Affairs | UN Secretariat |
| DGC | Department of Global Communications | UN Secretariat |
| DMSPC | Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance | UN Secretariat |
| DOS | Department of Operational Support | UN Secretariat |
| DPO | Department of Peace Operations | UN Secretariat |
| DPPA | Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs | UN Secretariat |
| ECE | Economic Commission for Europe | ECOSOC, UN Secretariat |
| ECLAC | Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean | ECOSOC, UN Secretariat |
| EOSG | Executive Office of the Secretary-General | UN Secretariat |
| ESCAP | Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific | ECOSOC, UN Secretariat |
| ESCWA | Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia | ECOSOC, UN Secretariat |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | ECOSOC |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development | ECOSOC |
| IIIM | International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism | Other and related entities |
| ILO | International Labour Organization | ECOSOC |
| IOM | International Organization for Migration | General Assembly |
| ITC | International Trade Centre | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union | ECOSOC |
| OCHA | Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs | UN Secretariat |
| OCT | Office of Counter-Terrorism | UN Secretariat |
| ODA | Office for Disarmament Affairs | UN Secretariat |
| OHCHR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights | UN Secretariat |
| OHRLLS | Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States | UN Secretariat |
| OLA | Office of Legal Affairs | UN Secretariat |
| OSAA | Office of the Special Adviser on Africa | UN Secretariat |
| SRSG-VAC | Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence Against Children | UN Secretariat |
| UNAIDS | Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS | ECOSOC |
| UNAOC | United Nations Alliance of Civilizations | UN Secretariat |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification | Conference of the Parties to the UNCCD |
| UNCDF | United Nations Capital Development Fund | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNCTAD | United Nations Conference on Trade and Development | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNDRR | United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction | UN Secretariat |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization | ECOSOC |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlements Programme | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNHCR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNICRI | United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute | ECOSOC |
| UNIDIR | United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organization | ECOSOC |
| UNITAR | United Nations Institute for Training and Research | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime | UN Secretariat |
| UNOG | United Nations Office at Geneva | UN Secretariat |
| UNON | United Nations Office at Nairobi | UN Secretariat |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNOSSC | United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation | UNDP and High-Level Committee on South-South Cooperation (subsidiary body of General Assembly) |
| UNOV | United Nations Office at Vienna | UN Secretariat |
| UNRCCA | United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia | UN Secretariat |
| UNSSC | United Nations System Staff College | ECOSOC |
| UNTB | United Nations Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries | General Assembly |
| UN Tourism | World Tourism Organization | General Assembly |
| UNU | United Nations University | General Assembly |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UN Women | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| UNYO | United Nations Youth Office | UN Secretariat |
| WFP | World Food Programme | General Assembly, ECOSOC |
| WHO | World Health Organization | ECOSOC |
| WIPO | World Intellectual Property Organization | ECOSOC |
| WMO | World Meteorological Organization | ECOSOC |

Annex II

List of contributing UN Country Teams^{a,b}

| Region | Africa (54) | Arab States (10) | Asia-Pacific (25) | Europe and Central Asia (18) | Latin America and the Caribbean (25) |
|------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UN Country Teams | Algeria | Bahrain | Afghanistan | Albania | Argentina |
| | Angola | Iraq | Bangladesh | Armenia | Barbados |
| | Benin | Jordan | Bhutan | Azerbaijan | Belize |
| | Botswana | Kuwait | Cambodia | Belarus | Bolivia (Plurinational State of) |
| | Burkina Faso | Lebanon | China | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Brazil |
| | Burundi | Saudi Arabia | Democratic People's Republic of Korea | Georgia | Chile |
| | Cabo Verde | State of Palestine | Fiji | Kazakhstan | Colombia |
| | Cameroon | Syrian Arab Republic | India | Kosovoc | Costa Rica |
| | Central African Republic | United Arab Emirates | Indonesia | Kyrgyzstan | Cuba |
| | Chad | Yemen | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | Montenegro | Dominican Republic |
| | Comoros | | Lao People's Democratic Republic | North Macedonia | Ecuador |
| | Congo | | Malaysia | Republic of Moldova | El Salvador |
| | Côte d'Ivoire | | Maldives | Serbia | Guatemala |
| | Democratic Republic of the Congo | | Micronesia | Tajikistan | Guyana |
| | Djibouti | | Mongolia | Türkiye | Haiti |
| | Egypt | | Myanmar | Turkmenistan | Honduras |
| | Equatorial Guinea | | Nepal | Ukraine | Jamaica |
| | Eritrea | | Pakistan | Uzbekistan | Mexico |
| | Eswatini | | Papua New Guinea | | Panama |
| | Ethiopia | | Philippines | | Paraguay |
| | Gabon | | Samoa | | Peru |
| | Gambia | | Sri Lanka | | Suriname |
| | Ghana | | Thailand | | Trinidad and Tobago |
| | Guinea | | Timor-Leste | | Uruguay |
| | Guinea-Bissau | | Viet Nam | | Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) |
| | Kenya | | | | |
| | Lesotho | | | | |
| | Liberia | | | | |
| | Libya | | | | |
| | Madagascar | | | | |
| | Malawi | | | | |
| | Mali | | | | |
| | Mauritania | | | | |
| | Mauritius | | | | |
| | Morocco | | | | |
| | Mozambique | | | | |
| | Namibia | | | | |
| | Niger | | | | |
| | Nigeria | | | | |
| | Rwanda | | | | |
| | Sao Tome and Principe | | | | |
| | Senegal | | | | |
| | Seychelles | | | | |
| | Sierra Leone | | | | |
| | Somalia | | | | |
| | South Africa | | | | |
| | South Sudan | | | | |
| | Sudan | | | | |
| | Togo | | | | |
| | Tunisia | | | | |
| | Uganda | | | | |
| | United Republic of Tanzania | | | | |
| | Zambia | | | | |
| | Zimbabwe | | | | |

a. The list of Resident Coordinators of United Nations Country Teams (UNCTs) provided by the United Nations Development Coordination Office is available at: <https://un-dco.org/resident-coordinators>

b. The list of UNCT multi-country offices is available at: <https://un-dco.org/meet-resident-coordinators>

c. All references to Kosovo shall be understood in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

UN entity Youth network

| Organization | First Name/Last Name/Title |
|-----------------|--|
| UN Youth Office | Felipe Paullier Assistant Secretary-General, Youth Affairs & Chair of the High-level Steering Committee |
| DCO | Oscar Fernández-Taranco Assistant Secretary-General, Development Coordination Office |
| DESA | Navid Hanif Assistant Secretary-General, Economic Development |
| DMSPC | Martha Helena Lopez Assistant Secretary-General, Human Resources |
| DPPA | Elisabeth Spehar Assistant Secretary-General, Peacebuilding Support |
| ICMYO | Meg Cummins Youth Representative |
| ILO | Sangheon Lee Director, Employment Policy Department |
| IOM | Ugochi Daniels Deputy Director-General, Operations |
| MGCY | Sameh Kamel Youth Representative |
| OHCHR | Ilze Brands Kehris Assistant Secretary-General, Human Rights |
| UNAIDS | Efraim Gomez Chief of Staff |
| UNDP | Marcos Neto Assistant Secretary-General & Director, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support |
| UNESCO | Gabriela Ramos Assistant Director-General, Social and Human Sciences |
| UNFPA | Diene Keita Deputy Executive Director for Programmes |
| UN-Habitat | Michal Mlynár Assistant Secretary-General & Deputy Executive Director |
| UNIDO | Gunther Beger Managing Director, Directorate of SDG Innovation and Economic Transformation Dejene Tezera Officer-in-Charge, Directorate of SDG Innovation and Economic Transformation |
| UNODC | Jean-Luc Lemahieu Director, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs Angela Me Officer-in-Charge Director, Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs |
| UN-Women | Nyaradzayi Gumbonzvanda Assistant Secretary General and Deputy Executive Director, Normative Support, UN System Coordination, and Programme Results |
| Young UN | Kamila Karimova Youth Representative |

UN entity Youth network

| Organization | First Name/Last Name/Title |
|-----------------|--|
| UN Youth Office | Sudha Balakrishnan (Chair), Elizeu Chaves Jr. , Godfrey Alumai , Bianca Herzog , Tomas Malik , Finlay Batts , Reese Medina |
| DCO | Katarina L. Kuai , Janine Theresa Chase |
| DESA | Nicola Shepherd |
| DMSPC | Chidinma Ogbuehi |
| DPPA | Paul Fargues , Carole Rozumek |
| ICMYO | Lawkadinch S. Gomez |
| ILO | Susana Puerto-Gonzalez |
| IOM | Amira Nassim , Neha Sinha |
| MGCY | Yugratna Srivastava |
| OHCHR | Daria Kosheleva |
| UNAIDS | Alicia Sanchez |
| UNDP | Pauline Deneufbourg , Kiri Ginnerup , Giulia Jacovella |
| UNESCO | Kristina Balalovska , Maria Kypriotou , Souria Saad-Zoi |
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| UN-Habitat | Douglas Ragan , Gonzalo Ruiz Fernandez |
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United Nations Youth Office/ Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth

January–December 2024

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Annex VII

UN entities reporting in 2024: actions/functions on youth

| Actions/functions on youth | No. of UN entities supporting each action/function on youth | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-------|-------|----------|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|-----|----------|------|-----|-----|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | DCO | DESA | DGC | DMSPC | DPO | DPPA | ECE | ECLAC | ESCAP | ESCWA | FAO | IFAD | ILO | IOM | ITC | ITU | OCHA | OCT | ODA | OHCHR | OHRLS | SRSG-VAC | UN Tourism | UNAIDS | UNAOC | UNCCD | UNCDF | UNCTAD | UNDP | UNDRR | UNEP | UNESCO | UNFPA | UN-Habitat | UNICEF | UNICRI | UNIDIR | UNIDO | UNITAR | UNODC | UNOPS | UNSSC | UNTB | UNU | UNV | UN-Women | UNYO | WFP | WHO | WIPO | | | | | | | | |
| No. of actions and functions on youth supported by each UN entity | Total number of UN entities (n = 50) | 3 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Data and evidence | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Setting standards | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Capacity-building | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assistance/advisory services | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Programmes and projects | 43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Partnerships | 42 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Financing | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coordination | 25 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Advocacy | 39 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Communication, outreach, visibility | 41 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Operational and management support | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oversight | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Note: Actions/functions of UN entities reported in line with their respective mandates.



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