

The Future We Want The United Nations We Need

Update on the Work of the Office on the Commemoration
of the UN's 75th Anniversary

September 2020





Contents



Written by the Office of the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Preparations for the Commemoration of the UN's 75th Anniversary. The methodology section of this report outlines the various partners who have supported the analysis presented in this report.

Design by Buzz Brothers

Cover Photos: Members of the public who have participated in the UN75 initiative and who have shared photos with the UN75 Office.

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Data contained in the present report is organized by countries, territories and areas of origin as provided by the respondents. The report uses the country and area names and methodology used for statistical processing purposes and in its publications by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

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The Future We Want, the United Nations We Need

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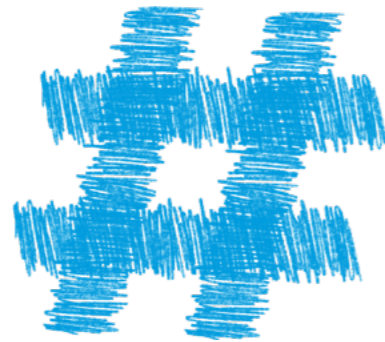
In January 2020, the **United Nations launched a global consultation to mark the 75th anniversary of the United Nations.** Through surveys and dialogues, people from all walks of life were asked about their hopes and fears for the future, their priorities for international cooperation and for the United Nations in particular.

Since January 2020, **over one million respondents from all UN Member States and Observer States have thus far taken part in the consultations,** including through representative polling of 50,000 people in 50 countries. **The results are presented in this report.**



Germany, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations in New York

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
TOP TEN KEY FINDINGS



Across the world, respondents of all origins, genders and age groups are remarkably unified in their fears and hopes for the future:

1 Amidst the current crisis, the **immediate priority** of most respondents everywhere is improved access to basic services: healthcare, safe water and sanitation, and education.

2 The next main priority is greater international solidarity and increased support to the places hardest hit by the pandemic. This includes tackling poverty, inequalities and boosting employment.

3 While health is the most pressing issue now, respondents were hopeful about this area improving. They also believe access to education and women's rights will improve.

5 Other major priorities for the **future** include ensuring greater respect for human rights, settling conflicts, tackling poverty and reducing corruption.

4 When looking to the **future**, respondents' priorities corresponded to those areas where they believe things will get worse. Most participants across all regions are worried about the future impact of climate change. Our inability to stem the climate crisis and the destruction of the natural environment is viewed by respondents as the most overwhelming medium- and long-term concern.

#6 When it comes to the **future**, younger participants and those in many developing countries tend to be more optimistic than those who are older, or living in developed countries.

#7 87% of those surveyed believe international cooperation is vital to deal with today's challenges. And the majority of respondents believe the COVID-19 crisis has made international cooperation even more urgent.

#8 Looking to the past, six in ten respondents believe the UN has made the world a better place. Looking to the future, 74% see the UN as "essential" in tackling global challenges. At the same time, over half still see the UN as remote from their lives and say they don't know much about it.

Moreover, while just under half currently see the UN as contributing "somewhat" to advancing key global challenges, only about a third see the UN as contributing "a lot" in this regard. The areas where the UN is perceived to be contributing most are in upholding human rights and in promoting peace.



#9 Dialogue participants overwhelmingly called for the UN to be more inclusive of the diversity of actors in the 21st century. They identified in particular the need for greater inclusion of civil society, women, youth, vulnerable groups, cities and local authorities, businesses, regional organisations and other international organisations.

#10 Participants in dialogues also called for the UN to innovate in other ways, with stronger leadership and more consistency in exercising its moral authority to uphold the UN Charter. There are calls for increased accountability, transparency and impartiality, including through better engagement and communication with communities, as well as strengthening implementation of programmes and operations.



According to respondents,
PRIORITIES for POST-COVID
recovery are

HEALTH

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

GLOBAL SOLIDARITY

INCLUSIVE ECONOMY



Pacific, UN Pacific



Jordan, UN Jordan



Republic of Congo, UNIC Brazzaville



Kuwait, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
in the State of Kuwait



LONGER-TERM PRIORITIES,
as identified by respondents are

CLIMATE CHANGE

POVERTY

GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION

CONFLICT/ VIOLENCE



**In this 75th anniversary year,
I want to provide as
many people as possible
the chance to have a
conversation with the
United Nations.**

**To share their hopes
and fears. To learn from
their experiences.**

**To spark ideas for building
the future we want and
the United Nations we need.**

**Together, we need to listen.
And together, we need to act.**

**Secretary-General António Guterres
22 January 2020**

SECTION 1

Introduction



INTRODUCTION

TO THE UN75 INITIATIVE

In January 2020, United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres launched the UN75 initiative as the world's largest conversation about current global challenges and the future we are headed towards .



Even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck, the world faced the paradox of diminishing global cooperation against the backdrop of rising global challenges: the climate crisis and threats of nuclear weapons; changes in our populations and in the digital sphere; growing geopolitical tensions and new forms and patterns of violence; and deepening inequalities with growing social unrest.

These challenges put at risk the hard-won gains of the past 75 years, including in areas such as education, gender equality, health and tackling extreme poverty. They also co-exist with immense opportunities – such as those arising from new technologies and from

the largest ever generation of young people.

The Secretary-General saw UN75 as an opportunity for the UN to listen to the people it serves and to identify their priorities and suggestions for enhanced global cooperation.

Through formal and informal surveys, and dialogues held in classrooms and boardrooms, city halls and with community groups across the world, the exercise was intended to take stock of global concerns and gain views from the public on what sort of global cooperation is needed to tackle them. It was also intended to re-imagine what role the United Nations might play in helping to address global challenges.



New York, UN Photo

After the pandemic made in-person gatherings challenging in many parts of the world, the initiative increased its efforts to reach people online, promoting a one-minute survey and social media outreach, and encouraging dialogues to be shifted to online settings, where possible.

At the same time, it put more emphasis – and resources – on reaching those without internet access: working with UN offices and other partners on the ground, and through telephone and SMS communications.

For many, UN75 also took on larger significance, serving as a means to engage respondents who had strong concerns amid growing uncertainty. By adding questions on recovering from the pandemic, it was able to conduct the largest and most diverse global survey to date on post-COVID priorities.

To date, over a million respondents have taken the one-minute survey in all UN Member and Observer States. 50,000 in 50 countries took part in independent polling by either Edelman Intelligence or the

Pew Research Center. More than 1,000 dialogues have been held in 82 countries across the world. In addition, artificial intelligence analysis of social and traditional media was conducted in 70 countries, along with academic and policy research mappings in all regions.

Together, they represent the UN's most ambitious attempt to crowdsource priorities and solutions from the global public, providing unique insights into the "future we want and the UN we need" at this challenging time.

UN75 METHODOLOGY

FIVE DATA STREAMS

The UN75 initiative gathered data synthesised in this report through five channels between January and August 2020. Below is a brief introduction of each datastream and more details on methodology are in the annex.



South Sudan, Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth

1. UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY

The UN75 survey (www.un75.online) was key to hearing from as many people as possible. Launched in January 2020, the survey is available in 64 languages. It captures respondents'

priorities for the future, their perceptions of obstacles to achieving them and the role of global cooperation in furthering them.

Since April, people worldwide have been asked about their priorities for recovering from the pandemic, and whether the pandemic has

changed their views on the importance of global cooperation. To ensure that those not connected through the internet are heard, the survey was adapted for offline data gathering via a mobile application, and through integration with SMS and tools such as UNICEF's U-Report.

By September 2020, over a million respondents had taken the survey, from all UN Member and Observer States. This includes offline responses through the UN75 survey app, U-Report, SMS and telephone/in-person polling, conducted through UN offices and other local partners. It also includes responses through country-specific platforms.

Great efforts were placed on promoting the UN75 one-minute survey and dialogues to a wide global audience to ensure as broad a representation as possible. Yet, as the UN75 survey is voluntary, it is not necessarily representative. That said, a broad and diverse sample of respondents were reached, permitting the Office to analyse the data using quantitative analysis, which has led to meaningful results. The Office analysed the survey data in

partnership with New York University and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva.

The Office further explored public opinion through telephone and online polls conducted by Edelman Intelligence and nationally representative surveys

provided pro bono by Pew Research Center (see page 23 for details).

As of 20 September 2020, more than a million people had responded to the UN75 survey. This report contains the analysis of more than 800,000 survey responses collected between 2 January and 1 September 2020.

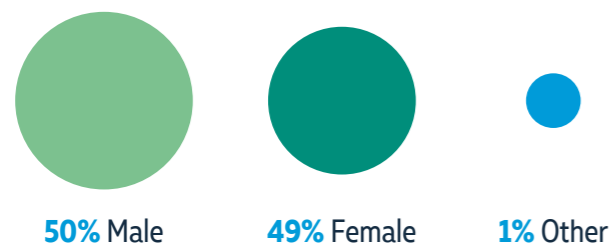


Togo, UN Togo

UN75 SURVEY BREAKDOWN OF RESPONDENTS

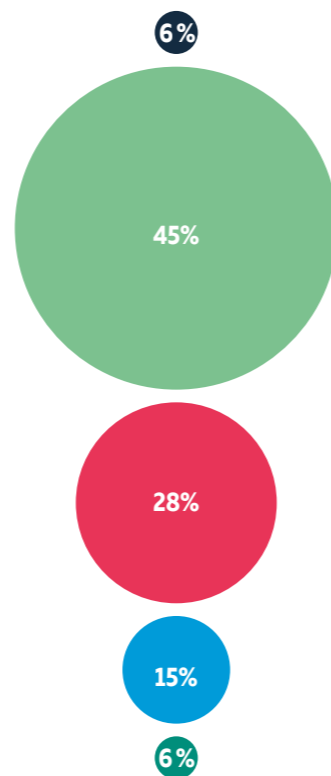
The breakdown of UN75 survey respondents by gender, age and education is as follows:

Gender



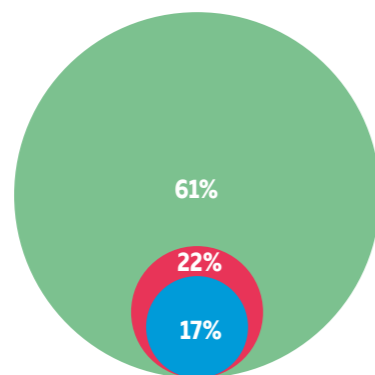
Age

- Under 15
- 16 to 30
- 31 to 45
- 46 to 60
- 61 and Over



Education

- Primary or Less
- Finished Secondary
- Beyond Secondary



The UN75 team additionally analysed the data by education level, age and disability. The results were largely aligned with the global and regional findings. Where major differences were observed, such as on the question of outlook for the future, these differences were highlighted in the results.

| Region* | Survey respondents | % of survey respondents |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA | 243,800 | 30% |
| EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA | 81,205 | 10% |
| EUROPE | 121,388 | 15% |
| LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 61,599 | 7.6% |
| NORTH AMERICA | 29,184 | 3.6% |
| NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | 64,694 | 8% |
| OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | 14,598 | 1.8% |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 190,624 | 23.5% |
| NOT SPECIFIED | 3,466 | 0.4% |

* The division of the world in regions throughout this report corresponds to the statistics methodology of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA): <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>

For the purposes of the analysis, Northern Africa and Western Asia were grouped, following the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia's grouping of Arab States. Further, Central Asia was grouped with Southern Asia; Eastern Asia with South-Eastern Asia; and Oceania with Antarctica.

2. UN75 DIALOGUES

UN75 dialogues are conversations – informal or moderated – that enabled participants to explore the survey questions in more depth, and in line with the interests of their communities. In addition to gathering more detailed insights into priorities, concerns and solutions to the challenges the world faces, each dialogue is also an opportunity to encourage local action and build greater

trust between groups and sectors.

To assist the holding of dialogues, the UN75 Office created a toolkit (www.un.org/en/un75/join-conversation) as well as feedback forms to ensure key points were captured. As of 1 September 2020, more than 1,000 dialogues have been held in 82 countries by groups representing street children, indigenous peoples, grassroots activists, youth networks, non-

governmental organisations, schools and universities, cities and local authorities and businesses.

Working in partnership with New York University and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, the Office read all dialogue summaries, and analysed them using social science qualitative analysis, to identify major themes globally, and concerns, priorities and solutions within each region.

| Region | # of UN75 dialogue summaries received | Region | # of UN75 dialogue summaries received |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA | 55 | NORTH AMERICA | 110 |
| EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA | 42 | NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | 43 |
| EUROPE | 38 | OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | 10 |
| LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN | 45 | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 44 |

3. SCIENTIFICALLY SAMPLED SURVEY THROUGH EDELMAN INTELLIGENCE AND THE PEW RESEARCH CENTER

The Office worked with Edelman Intelligence and Pew Research Center on independent, scientifically sampled surveys, to complement the UN75 survey findings. Between the two independent studies, 50 countries were covered, making the sample geographically diverse and representative of the populations within those countries.

Edelman, a global communications firm, surveyed 35,777 people in 36 countries, on what issues they see as the most pressing – now and in the future – and the role of global cooperation in addressing them. Polling

was conducted online and via telephone between 16 June and 20 July 2020. The results were adjusted to reflect a nationally or online representative sample, based on age, gender, education level, income and region. Please see the annex for a fuller description of methodology and list of countries covered.

Following the outbreak of COVID, the Pew Research Center, a non-profit organisation, had to scale back plans to conduct pro bono polling in 50 diverse countries and instead undertook polling in 14 of the larger financial contributor states to the UN on perceptions regarding international cooperation, global priorities and challenges, and perceptions of the United Nations. Nationally representative surveys were carried out

between 10 June and 3 August 2020, weighted first to correct for unequal selection probabilities and then to adjust for key socio-demographic distributions to align as closely as possible with reliable population statistics. A total of 14,276 adults ages 18 and older were interviewed for the study. Please see the annex for a fuller description of methodology and list of countries covered.

4. TRADITIONAL AND SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYSIS IN 70 COUNTRIES

To add further depth, Edelman analysed the global media landscape to gain insights into how megatrends are covered, including the perceived role of international cooperation – and specifically the UN – in addressing them. They analysed print, broadcast and online media (including social media) in 70 countries, covering the period May 2019 to May 2020, using a mix of automated tools for quantitative analysis and local analysts in country for qualitative analysis. Please see the annex for a fuller description of methodology and list of countries covered.

5. RESEARCH MAPPING IN SIX LANGUAGES

Acknowledging the substantial body of existing research and analysis globally that can support the UN75 initiative, one of the five UN75 data streams is a comprehensive mapping of academic and policy research focused on multilateralism, the United Nations, upgrading the United Nations, and key areas of the United Nations' work. Organised along each of the main areas of action identified in the UN75 Political Declaration (for this report, starting with those areas focused on the UN system), the research mapping

includes a manual review of key findings and policy proposals published in most consulted international relations academic journals, and published by key think tanks, policy research institutes and the UN system. This was undertaken by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva.

To ensure relevance and regional representation, the review focused on articles published across the past five years (for academic publications, which often have longer timelines), and two years for policy research. The review covered the most cited journals published in the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.



Tanzania, One More Salary



The United Nations is listening

SECTION 2

**Immediate
priorities,
for recovering
from the
pandemic**

New York, UN Photo

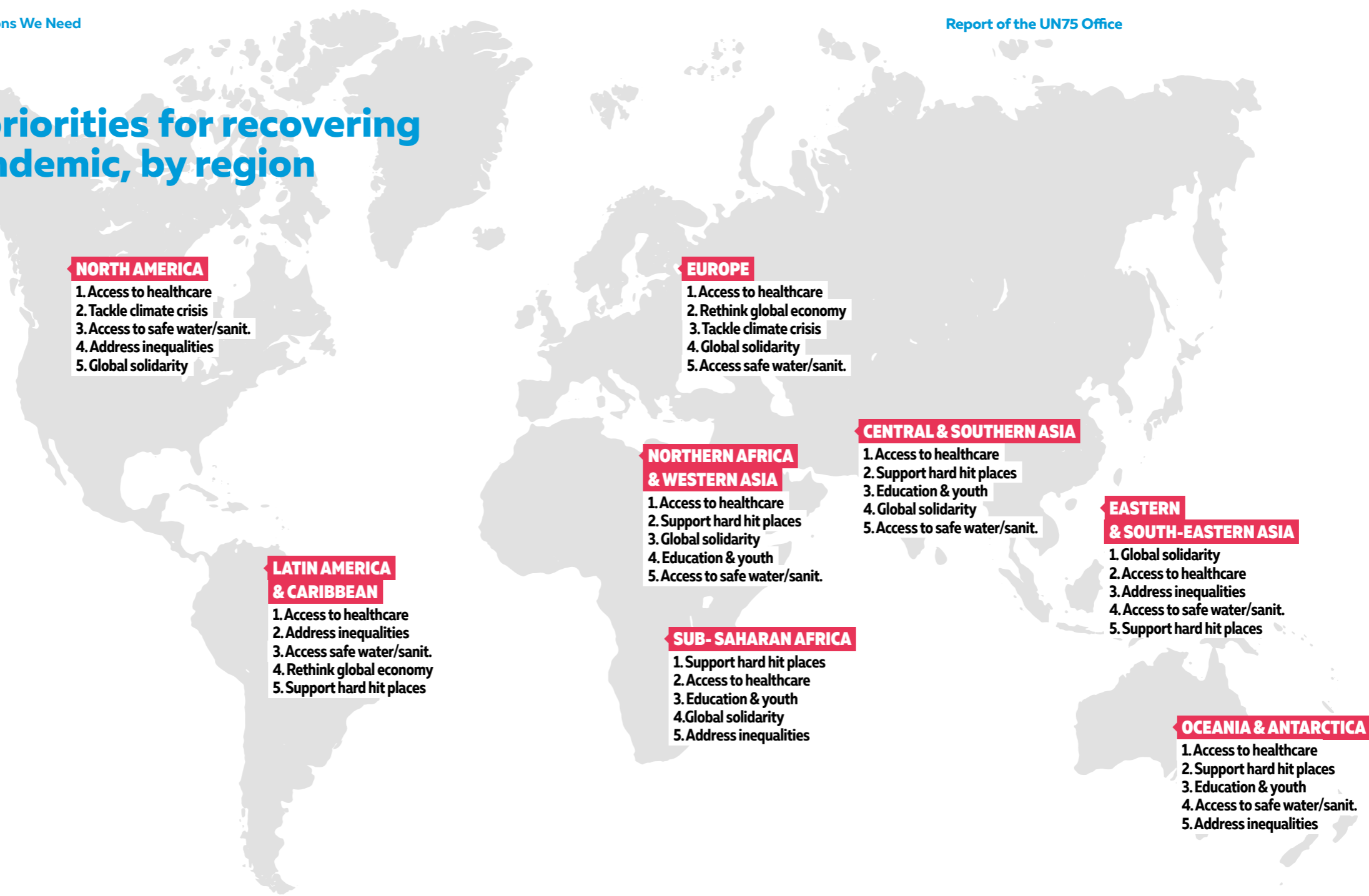
Immediate priorities for recovering from the pandemic, by region

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q1

What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Base: 729,550 respondents (as of 22 April), Central & Southern Asia (234,576), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (75,182), Europe (100,916), Latin America & Caribbean (49,591), North America (21,207), Northern Africa & Western Asia (56,888), Oceania & Antarctica (13,405), Sub-Saharan Africa (174,397).



NORTH AMERICA

1. Access to healthcare
2. Tackle climate crisis
3. Access to safe water/sanit.
4. Address inequalities
5. Global solidarity

EUROPE

1. Access to healthcare
2. Rethink global economy
3. Tackle climate crisis
4. Global solidarity
5. Access safe water/sanit.

CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA

1. Access to healthcare
2. Support hard hit places
3. Education & youth
4. Global solidarity
5. Access to safe water/sanit.

EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA

1. Global solidarity
2. Access to healthcare
3. Address inequalities
4. Access to safe water/sanit.
5. Support hard hit places

OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA

1. Access to healthcare
2. Support hard hit places
3. Education & youth
4. Access to safe water/sanit.
5. Address inequalities

NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA

1. Access to healthcare
2. Support hard hit places
3. Global solidarity
4. Education & youth
5. Access to safe water/sanit.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

1. Support hard hit places
2. Access to healthcare
3. Education & youth
4. Global solidarity
5. Address inequalities

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

1. Access to healthcare
2. Address inequalities
3. Access safe water/sanit.
4. Rethink global economy
5. Support hard hit places



Key finding



**Amidst the current crisis,
the immediate priority
of most respondents,
everywhere, is improved access
to basic services:
healthcare, water, sanitation and education**

KEY FINDING 1

Respondents see access to basic services as the major priority: healthcare, water, sanitation and education, as well as broader investment in youth

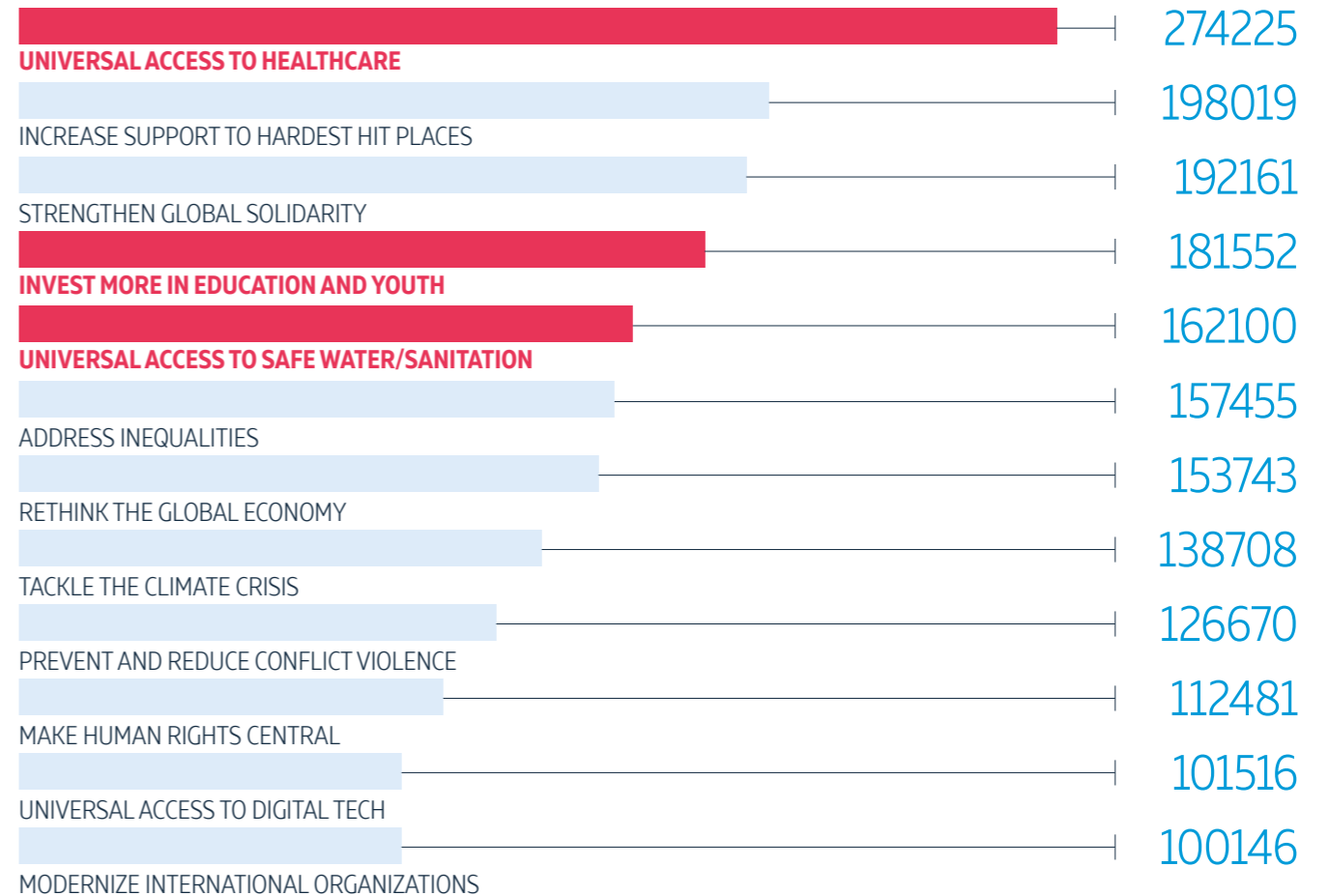


UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q1
What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.



Access to basic services: healthcare, water, sanitation & education



Base: 729,550 (all respondents as of 22 April); 1,898,776 responses.

KEY FINDING 1

The demand for access to basic services resonates across all regions



Access to basic services, including healthcare, water, sanitation and education

| | CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA | EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA | EUROPE | LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | NORTH AMERICA | NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Top ranked | Access to healthcare | Global solidarity | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Support hard hit places |
| 2nd | Support hard hit places | Access to healthcare | Rethink global economy | Address inequalities | Tackle climate crisis | Support hard hit places | Support hard hit places | Access to healthcare |
| 3rd | Education & youth | Address inequalities | Tackle climate crisis | Access to safe water/sanit. | Access to safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity | Education & youth | Education & youth |
| 4th | Global solidarity | Access to safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity | Rethink global economy | Address inequalities | Education & youth | Access to safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity |
| 5th | Access to safe water/sanit. | Support hard hit places | Access to safe water/sanit. | Support hard hit places | Global solidarity | Access to safe water/sanit. | Address inequalities | Address inequalities |

UN75 one-minute survey Q1
 What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Base: 729,550 respondents (as of 22 April), Central & Southern Asia (234,576), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (75,182), Europe (100,916), Latin America & Caribbean (49,591), North America (21,207), Northern Africa & Western Asia (56,888), Oceania & Antarctica (13,405), Sub-Saharan Africa (174,397).



Trinidad and Tobago, UN Trinidad and Tobago

“Short-term economic programs for developing countries, especially those focusing on developing trade and healthcare services will positively contribute to diminishing negative effects of the pandemic... Insufficiently strong health care systems are negatively contributing to the economic crisis amid the global pandemic.”

UN75 dialogue, Georgia

“A lot of vulnerable groups under normal circumstances have difficulty accessing some basic and fundamental human rights—education, healthcare, water and sanitation—and with the pandemic we have seen that deepen so much.”

Mohammed Sabo Keana, Almajiri Child Rights initiative, Nigeria, UN75 dialogue participant

BOOST ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES MORE BROADLY

Access to basic services, including healthcare, drinking water and education, was considered critical for pandemic response efforts. This emerged strongly in dialogues held in Central and Southern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Africa and Western Asia, North America and Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as in online, international dialogues.



Zimbabwe, Executive Office of Deputy Secretary-General



KEY FINDING 1

In UN75 dialogues, participants discussed the need for strong global health systems, and broader access to basic services both as an immediate need and as a longer-term priority

INVEST IN AND BUILD A STRONG GLOBAL HEALTH SYSTEM

Participants in dialogues held across Central and Southern Asia, Europe, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern Africa and Western Asia and Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa called on the international community to invest in and build a strong global health system: prioritising citizen health and well-being, working towards universal access to healthcare, and investing more in healthcare technology and equipment.



Brazil, Rotary Youth Brazil



KEY FINDING 1

They also discussed the need for more equitable access to education for all and investment in youth

ENSURE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ONLINE EDUCATION AND SECURE SUSTAINABLE FINANCING FOR SCHOOLS

As education systems and practices underwent rapid, forced transformation in the wake of the pandemic, participants in UN75 dialogues, particularly in Central and Southern Asia, Latin America and the

Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa called for education reform, including a more equitable shift to digital and online education, solutions for continuing international education amid the pandemic, and for sustainable financing of schools.

“The virus has taken away jobs, interactions, education and peace. Fear is everywhere, and people are not responding well to it. Students who have worked so hard to get an education might not get a job, people who don’t have access to technology can’t move forward in a society that now depends heavily on it, workers who are supporting their families have lost their jobs and it doesn’t seem like life will be back to normal anytime soon, so people are stressed, anxious and depressed because they fear the future.”

- UN75 dialogue, Mexico



Students who have worked so hard to get an education might not get a job

“There is an urgent need for education connected to teaching about tolerance and respect, building awareness and collaboration.”

- UN75 dialogues, Afghanistan



Cameroon, UN Cameroon

Key finding

2

The next priority of respondents is greater international solidarity and increased support to the places hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic

This includes tackling poverty and inequalities and boosting employment





Republic of Korea, PyeongChang Peace Forum 2020



Lesotho, UN Lesotho

KEY FINDING 2

Respondents are calling for global solidarity and support to the hardest hit places

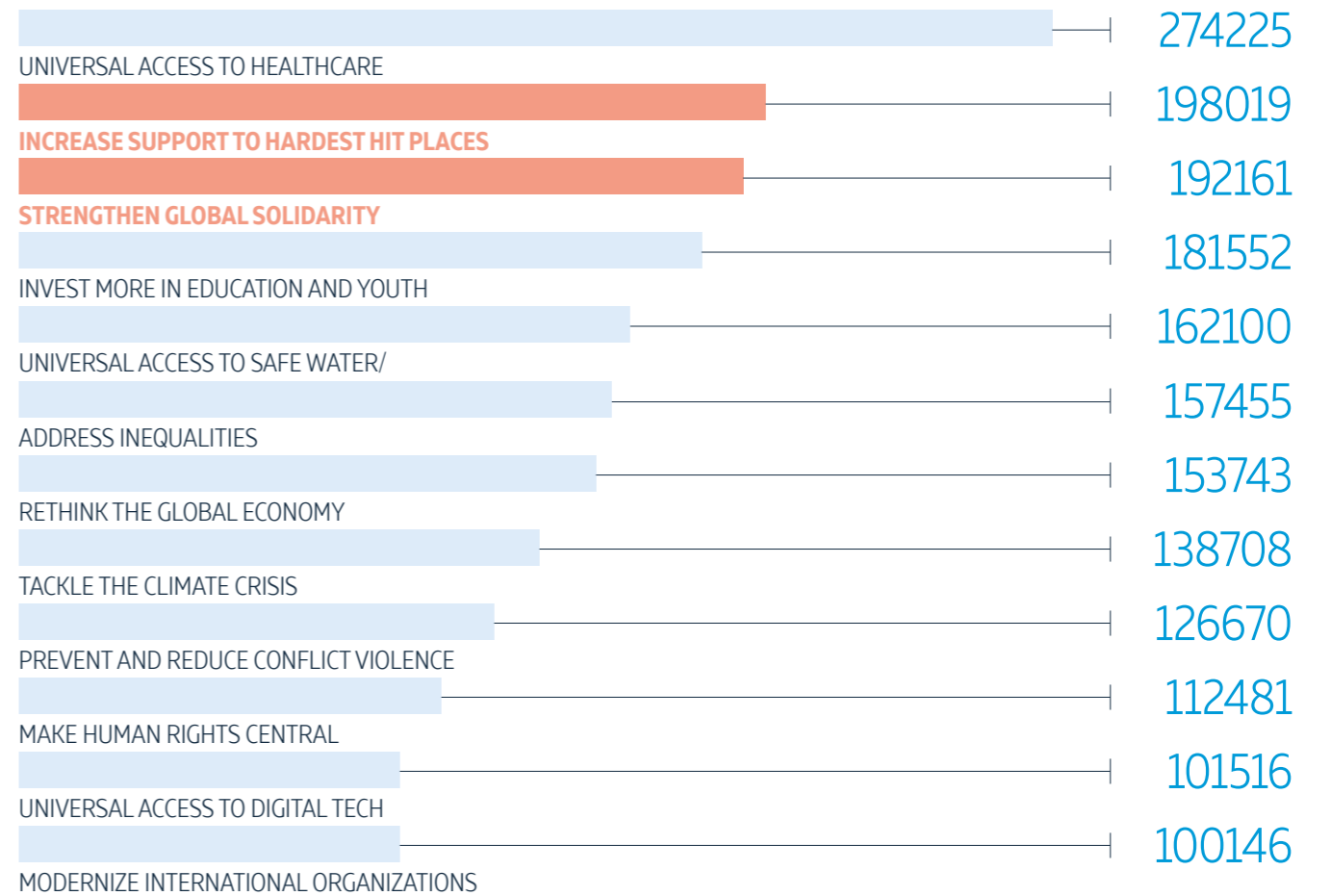
UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q1

What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.



Global solidarity & support to hardest hit places



Base: 729,550 (a ll respondents as of 22 April); 1,898,776 responses.

KEY FINDING 2

These are priority issues in all regions



Global solidarity & support to hardest hit places

| | CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA | EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA | EUROPE | LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | NORTH AMERICA | NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Top ranked | Access to healthcare | Global solidarity | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Support hard hit places |
| 2nd | Support hard hit places | Access to healthcare | Rethink global economy | Address inequalities | Tackle climate crisis | Support hard hit places | Support hard hit places | Access to healthcare |
| 3rd | Education & youth | Address inequalities | Tackle climate crisis | Access to safe water/sanit. | Access safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity | Education & youth | Education & youth |
| 4th | Global solidarity | Access safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity | Rethink global economy | Address inequalities | Education & youth | Access safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity |
| 5th | Access to safe water/sanit. | Support hard hit places | Access to safe water/sanit. | Support hard hit places | Global solidarity | Access safe water/sanit. | Address inequalities | Address inequalities |

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Uzbekistan, UN Uzbekistan

In particular, dialogue participants discussed the role that the United Nations and Member States can play to foster cooperation and collaboration, through:

- Increased dialogue between countries and all stakeholders, including NGOs
- Identifying common purposes between communities, and across societal and generational divides
- Better coordination with government and donor agencies
- Encouraging social responsibility
- More partnerships with local communities and relevant stakeholders
- Engagement with volunteers, and investment in initiatives that scale up volunteer efforts



KEY FINDING 2

Participants in UN75 dialogues held across the world discussed the urgent need for greater international cooperation in response to the pandemic

This was in addition to calls for more investment in, and coordination at the international level (through international agreements if necessary) of, research to understand the causes and effects of the pandemic, Member State pandemic response policy implications, and to facilitate the development of a COVID-19 vaccine and treatment, and ensuring equal access to it.

“The lesson we learnt from the pandemic is that literally no one is safe unless everyone is safe, telling us about the necessity of leaving no one behind in the process. Most of the participants thought that rethinking the global economy is central to the re-launch after the pandemic. Such process should happen by prioritising help distribution to the

communities that suffered the most. For that to happen, participants in this event firmly believed that international organisations must be modernised to deliver better results and put solidarity to the core of the cooperation.”

- UN75 dialogue, Albania

KEY FINDING 2

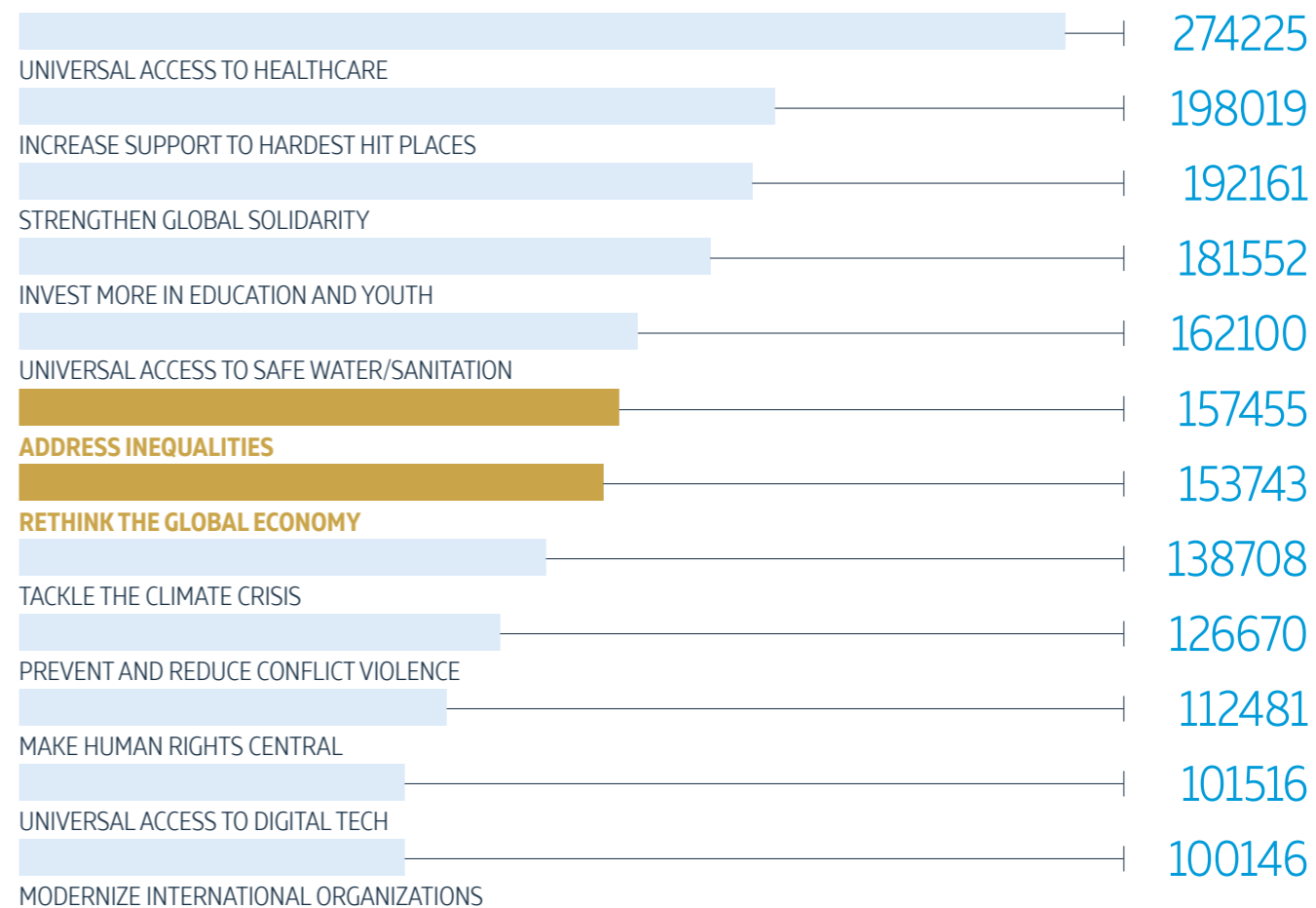
Following access to basic services and global solidarity, respondents most want to see the international community address inequalities and to rethink the global economy

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q1
What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.



Address inequalities and rethink the global economy



Base: 729,550 (all respondents as of 22 April); 1,898,776 responses

KEY FINDING 2

They call for the international community to address inequalities and re-think the global economy across most regions



Address inequalities & rethink the global economy

| | CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA | EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA | EUROPE | LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | NORTH AMERICA | NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Top ranked | Access to healthcare | Global solidarity | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Access to healthcare | Support hard hit places |
| 2nd | Support hard hit places | Access to healthcare | Rethink global economy | Address inequalities | Tackle climate crisis | Support hard hit places | Support hard hit places | Access to healthcare |
| 3rd | Education & youth | Address inequalities | Tackle climate crisis | Access to safe water/sanit. | Access safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity | Education & youth | Education & youth |
| 4th | Global solidarity | Access safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity | Rethink global economy | Address inequalities | Education & youth | Access safe water/sanit. | Global solidarity |
| 5th | Access to safe water/sanit. | Support hard hit places | Access to safe water/sanit. | Support hard hit places | Global solidarity | Access safe water/sanit. | Address inequalities | Address inequalities |

UN75 one-minute survey Q1
 What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Base: 729,550 respondents (as of 22 April), Central & Southern Asia (234,576), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (75,182), Europe (100,916), Latin America & Caribbean (49,591), North America (21,207), Northern Africa & Western Asia (56,888), Oceania & Antarctica (13,405), Sub-Saharan Africa (174,397).

KEY FINDING 2

Tackling inequalities and re-thinking the global economy were also prominent in UN75 dialogues held across the world

Participants in 19 dialogues across six regions discussed the need for the international community to address poverty and inequalities, and to prioritize protection and support to vulnerable populations. They also called on Member State to invest in and use research and solutions that will lead to more effective policy solutions to eradicate inequalities.

“We need to rethink the global economy making sure that human rights are a central element, and having the primary goal [be] to address inequalities... we need to reshape the way we measure success and growth in our companies and countries, going beyond GDP and going beyond profit margins.”

– Thalita Gelenske Cunha, CEO of Blend Edu, Brazil, which offers training and education on diversity and inclusion in the private sector (UN75 dialogue)



We need to rethink the global economy making sure that human rights are a central element, and having the primary goal [be] to address inequalities... 

Participants in 10 dialogues focused on the need for the international community, including the United Nations, to lead the fight against COVID-19-related discrimination and foster inclusivity, including for vulnerable groups in society.

“The COVID-19 economic shock is the deepest since WWII and the broadest since 1870. The global economy is likely to contract by 5% this year—a threshold that research shows is correlated with a much higher risk of conflict.”

– Sarah Cliffe, Director, New York University’s Center on International Cooperation.



Sweden, Margaux Dietz

SECTION 3

Longer-term priorities for the future we want



Longer-term priorities for the future we want, by region

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q2

Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Base 807,092 respondents: Central & Southern Asia (243,800), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (81,205), Europe (121,388), Latin America & Caribbean (61,599), North America (29,184), Northern Africa & Western Asia (64,694), Oceania & Antarctica (14,598), Sub-Saharan Africa (190,624).

NORTH AMERICA

1. Environmental protection
2. Respect for human rights
3. Sustainable consumption/production

EUROPE

1. Environmental protection
2. Respect for human rights
3. Sustainable consumption/production

CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA

1. Environmental protection
2. Better healthcare access
3. Better education access

EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA

1. Environmental protection
2. Less conflict
3. Respect for human rights

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

1. Environmental protection
2. Better education access
3. Sustainable consumption/production

NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA

1. Respect for human rights
2. Less conflict
3. Environmental protection

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

1. Better healthcare access
2. More employment opportunities
3. Less conflict

OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA

1. Better healthcare access
2. Environmental protection
3. More employment opportunities

Key finding



While health is the most pressing issue now, respondents are hopeful about this area improving in the future

Respondents also believe access to education and women's rights will improve

KEY FINDING 3

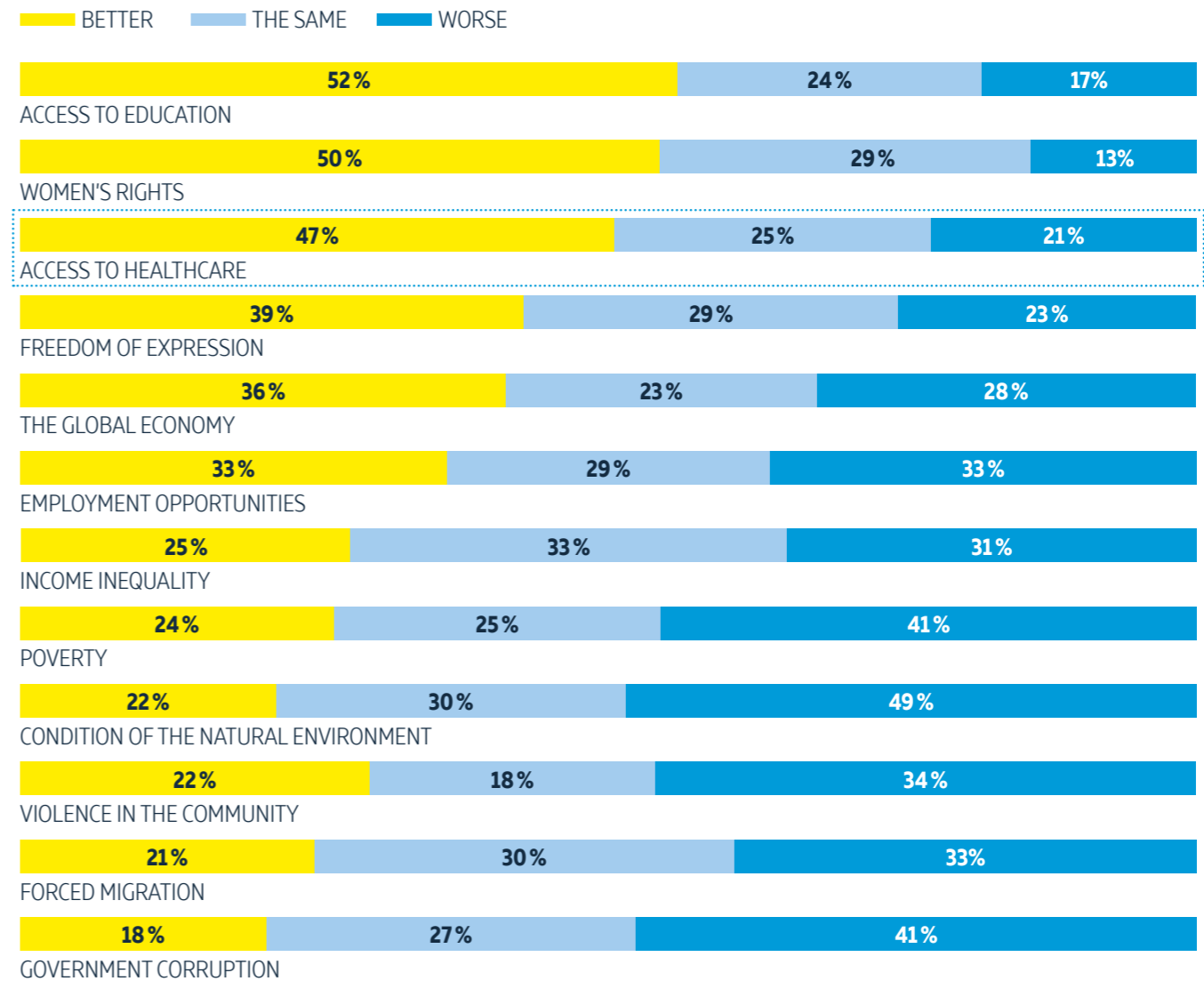
Whilst health appears to be a priority now, it is actually one of the areas that many expect will improve over the next 25 years

EDELMAN SURVEY Q4

At the global level, how do you think each of the following things will be in 2045 compared to how they are today?



% who think things will be better / the same / worse in 2045



Base: All respondents (35,777). Percentage of respondents answering "don't know" not included.

Key finding

4

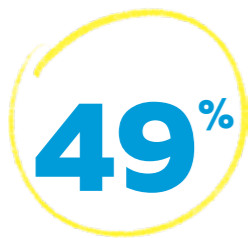
When looking to the future, respondents' priorities corresponded to those areas where they believe things will get worse.

Most respondents across all regions are most worried about the future impact of climate change

Our inability to stem the climate crisis and the destruction of the natural environment is respondents' most overwhelming medium- and long-term concern

KEY FINDING 4

Issues relating to the environment, poverty, corruption, violence & employment many polled in developing countries expect to worsen



The environment will get **WORSE**



Poverty will get **WORSE**



Government corruption will get **WORSE**



Violence in the community will get **WORSE**

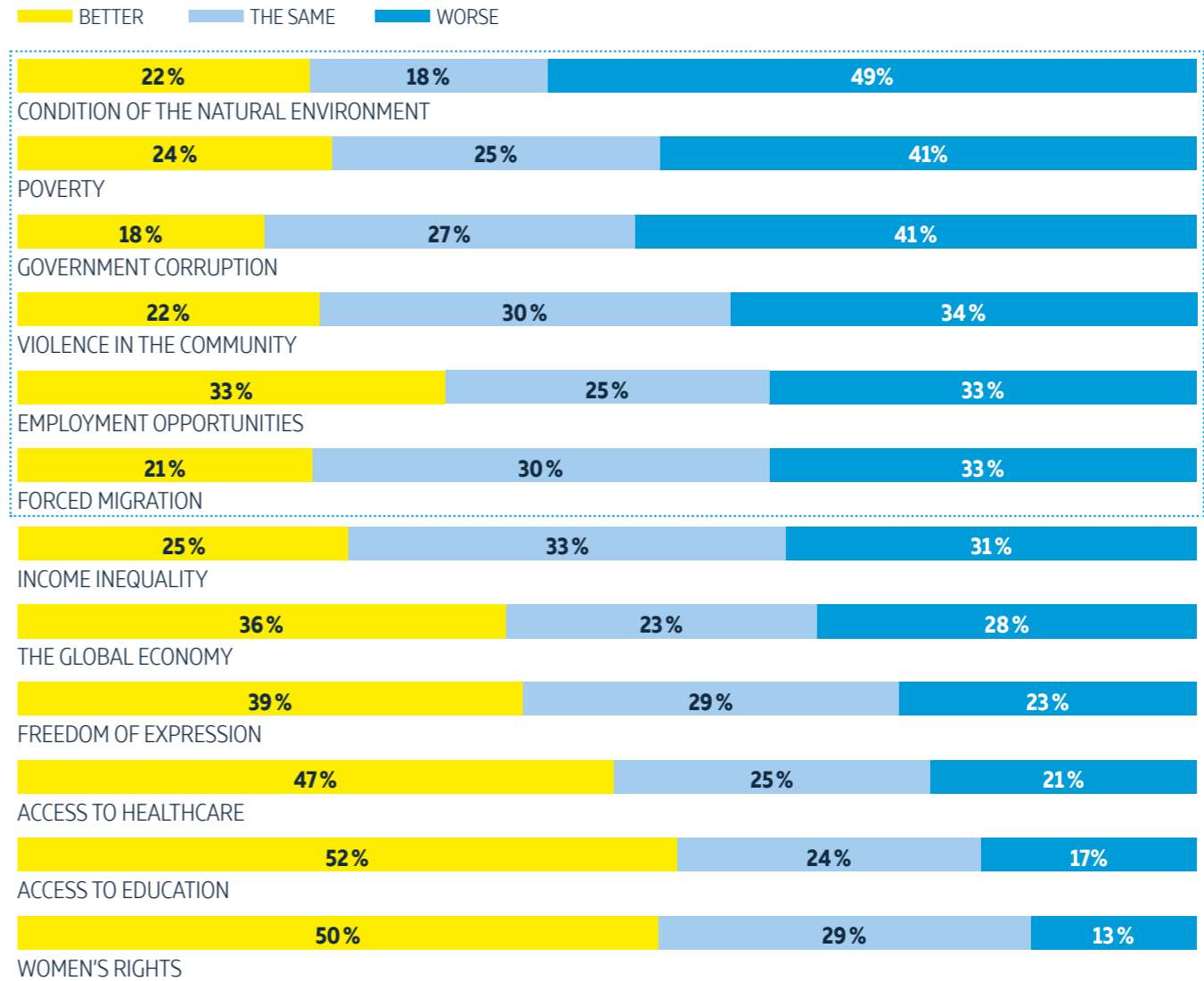


Employment opportunities will get **WORSE**



Forced migration will get **WORSE**

% who think things will be better / the same / worse in 2045



Edelman Polling Q4. At the global level, how do you think each of the following things will be in 2045 compared to how they are today? Base: All respondents (35,777). Percentage of respondents answering "don't know" not included.



New York, Thomas Xavier Christiane



New York, UN75

KEY FINDING 4

Respondents across all regions are most worried about what climate change will do to our future

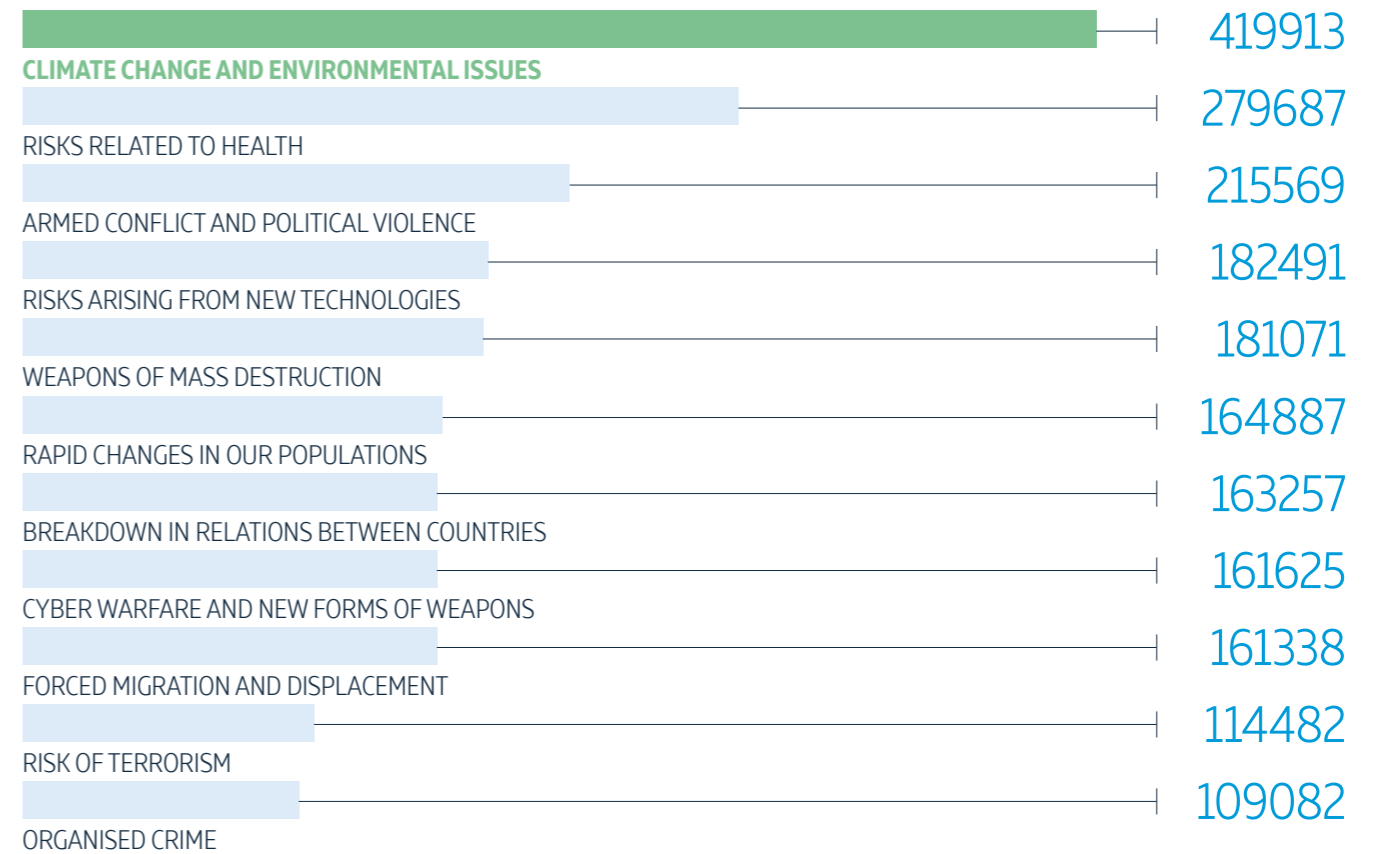
UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q3

Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.



Climate change & environmental issues



Base: All (810,558) respondents; 2,153,402 responses.



New York, UN75



Afghanistan, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

KEY FINDING 4

Participants in 269 UN75 dialogues held around the world discussed their concerns for what climate change and environmental issues will do to our future

THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Participants in Central and Southern Asia, Northern Africa and Western Asia, Oceania and Sub-Saharan Africa focused their concerns on increasing pollution levels and rising temperatures.

In Central and Southern Asia, participants discussed the risks posed by climate change on exacerbating conflict, as well as the impact of unsustainable consumption on natural resources depletion and access to basic needs, including water and food.

Concern about the impact of climate change on the lives of the poor and vulnerable also resonated in Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean.

Participants in those regions were also greatly concerned about climate change causing major environmental disasters and ruin, including floods, droughts, hurricanes, fires, new diseases linked to ecosystems and desertification.

“Current global climate change as a result of environmental pollution is putting individuals and whole populations at increased risk, predisposing all to natural disasters.”

- UN75 youth dialogue, China

In North America, participants discussed the impact of climate change on health, including mental health. In Latin America and Central and Southern Asia, participants discussed the mass migration that will be brought about due to climate change.

“These global problems affect the most vulnerable populations to a greater extent because they do not have adequate resources. Generally, they settle in places of high natural risk that do not ensure a good quality of life.

The effects of climate change are known, but it is necessary to make visible to the whole world, those countries and communities that are being strongly affected by this.”

- UN75 dialogue, Argentina
(translated from original Spanish text)

These global problems affect the most vulnerable populations to a greater extent...

KEY FINDING 4

Participants discussed ideas for action to address the climate crisis and environmental issues

HOPE FOR ADDRESSING THE CLIMATE CRISIS

In Northern Africa and Western Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, participants believed that greater environmental awareness would lead to greater action on the climate crisis and environmental issues, as well as to more sustainable lifestyles.

In Central and Southern Asia, Northern and Western Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa, participants saw hope in new technology, tools and information for more sustainable use of

renewable energy sources and to manage ecological threats.

“The more widespread our climate knowledge, the more of us will act. And the more our peers act, the easier it is to make personal sacrifices.”

- Jennifer Griggs, UN75 youth essay competition on “The Future We Want, The UN We Need.”

IDEAS FOR ACTION

Participants in dialogues across the world echoed the need for urgent action on the climate crisis and environmental issues.

Proposals for action included: countries with major carbon footprints taking greater action; sanctions against polluters; more funding towards tackling the climate crisis; and more attention to protection and conservation of natural resources. Many supported the Secretary-General stepping up advocacy for Member States to take urgent action on climate change.

“A collaborative effort is crucial so that we can combat the negative effects of climate change.”



Burundi, Global Peace



Venezuela, UN Venezuela

This is a time sensitive issue, so we must do all that we can now to engage others in the processes needed to effect change.”

- UN75 dialogue, United States of America

“Similar to ending the pandemic, one country that is doing well will not mitigate climate change alone. We need to work together; the climate crisis will not come to an end when the pandemic does.”

- UN75 youth dialogue, United Arab Emirates

Similar to ending the pandemic, one country that is doing well will not mitigate climate change alone. We need to work together...”

Key finding

5

**Other major priorities
for the future include:
Ensuring greater respect
for human rights, settling conflicts,
tackling poverty, and reducing
corruption**

KEY FINDING 5

In the long-term, people also want to see respect for human rights, better access to basic services and less conflict



1st
Environmental protection



2nd
Access to basic services, including healthcare, and education



3rd
Respect for human rights

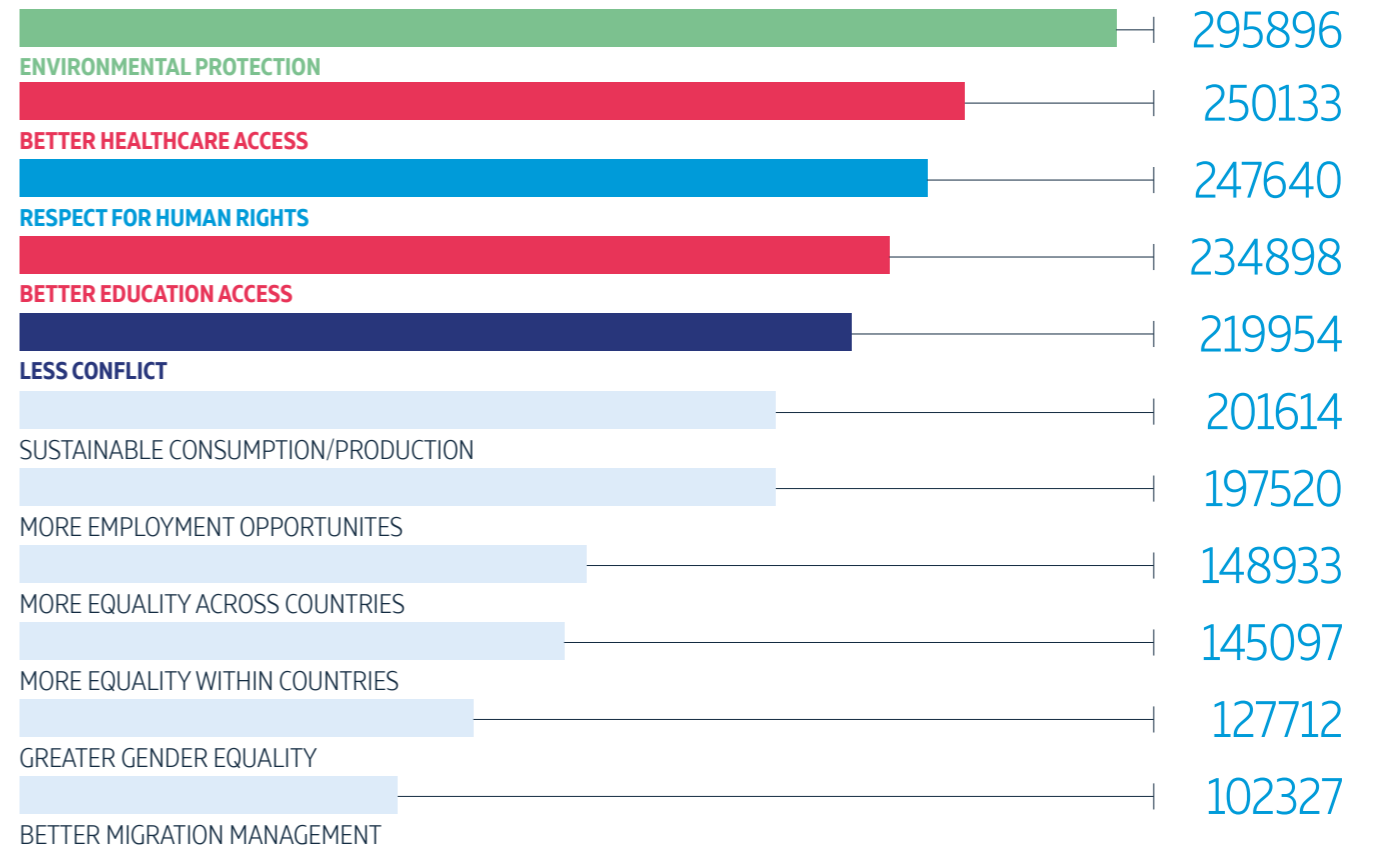


4th
Less conflict

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY.

Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.



Base: All (810,558) respondents; 2,171,724 responses.

KEY FINDING 5

Beyond environmental protection, regional priorities are more nuanced



Environmental protection



Access to basic services (healthcare, education)



Respect for human rights



Less conflict

| | OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA | CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA | EUROPE |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Top ranked | Better Healthcare Access | Environmental Protection | Environmental Protection | Environmental Protection |
| 2 nd | Environmental Protection | Less Conflict | Better Healthcare Access | Respect for Human Rights |
| 3 rd | More Employment Opportunities | Respect for Human Rights | Better Education Access | Sustainable Consumption/ Production |

UN75 one-minute survey Q2. Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see? Each respondent could select up to three responses.

| | LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | NORTH AMERICA |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Top ranked | Environmental Protection | Respect for Human Rights | Better Healthcare Access | Environmental Protection |
| 2 nd | Better Education Access | Less Conflict | More Employment Opportunities | Respect for Human Rights |
| 3 rd | Sustainable Consumption/ Production | Environmental Protection | Less Conflict | Sustainable Consumption/ Production |

Base: 807,092 respondents: Central & Southern Asia (243,800), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (81,205), Europe (121,388), Latin America & Caribbean (61,599), North America (29,184), Northern Africa & Western Asia (64,694), Oceania & Antarctica (14,598), Sub-Saharan Africa (190,624).

KEY FINDING 5

Other issues respondents believe will affect their future vary by region and levels of affluence

Beyond climate and health, the Pew Research Center found respondents in 14 of the larger financial contributor states to the UN placed greater emphasis on :

- 1. TERRORISM**
- 2. CYBER ATTACKS**
- 3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS**



Guinea Bissau, UN Guinea Bissau



Belarus, UN Belarus



Rwanda, UN Rwanda



Germany, Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations in New York

Findings from Edelman in developing regions showed more emphasis on:

- 1. POVERTY**
- 2. CORRUPTION**
- 3. VIOLENCE IN THE COMMUNITY**



Suriname, UN Suriname



KEY FINDING 5

Participants in UN75 dialogues highlighted similar priorities

- 1 A WORLD WITH EQUAL ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES:**

 - A world with equal access to education and reformed education systems, 114 dialogues, 40 youth dialogues, all regions
 - A world with equal access to other basic services (food, water, health, shelter, electricity), 93 dialogues, 40 youth, all regions
- 2 A MORE SECURE AND PEACEFUL WORLD:**

 - A world with societal and institutional cooperation between countries, 95 dialogues, 25 youth dialogues, all regions
 - A more secure and peaceful world, free of violence, conflict and terrorism, 91 dialogues, 35 youth dialogues, all regions
- 3 A MORE EQUAL AND INCLUSIVE WORLD:**

 - A more equal world, with equal opportunities for all, 85 dialogues, 22 youth dialogues, all regions
 - A world without discrimination based on race, gender, origin, religion or health, 76 dialogues, 37 youth dialogues, seven regions
 - A world with gender equality, 55 dialogues, 20 youth dialogues, all regions
- 4 A WORLD WITH HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL:**

 - Child rights, freedom of expression and religious association, 58 dialogues, 19 youth dialogues, seven regions
- 5 A WORLD FREE OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT,**

 - 58 dialogues, 27 youth dialogues, seven regions



Key finding



**When it comes to the future,
youth and people in developing countries
tend to be more optimistic**





KEY FINDING 6

The young are generally more optimistic than older generations, and men are generally more optimistic than women

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q6

Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, the same as you are today?



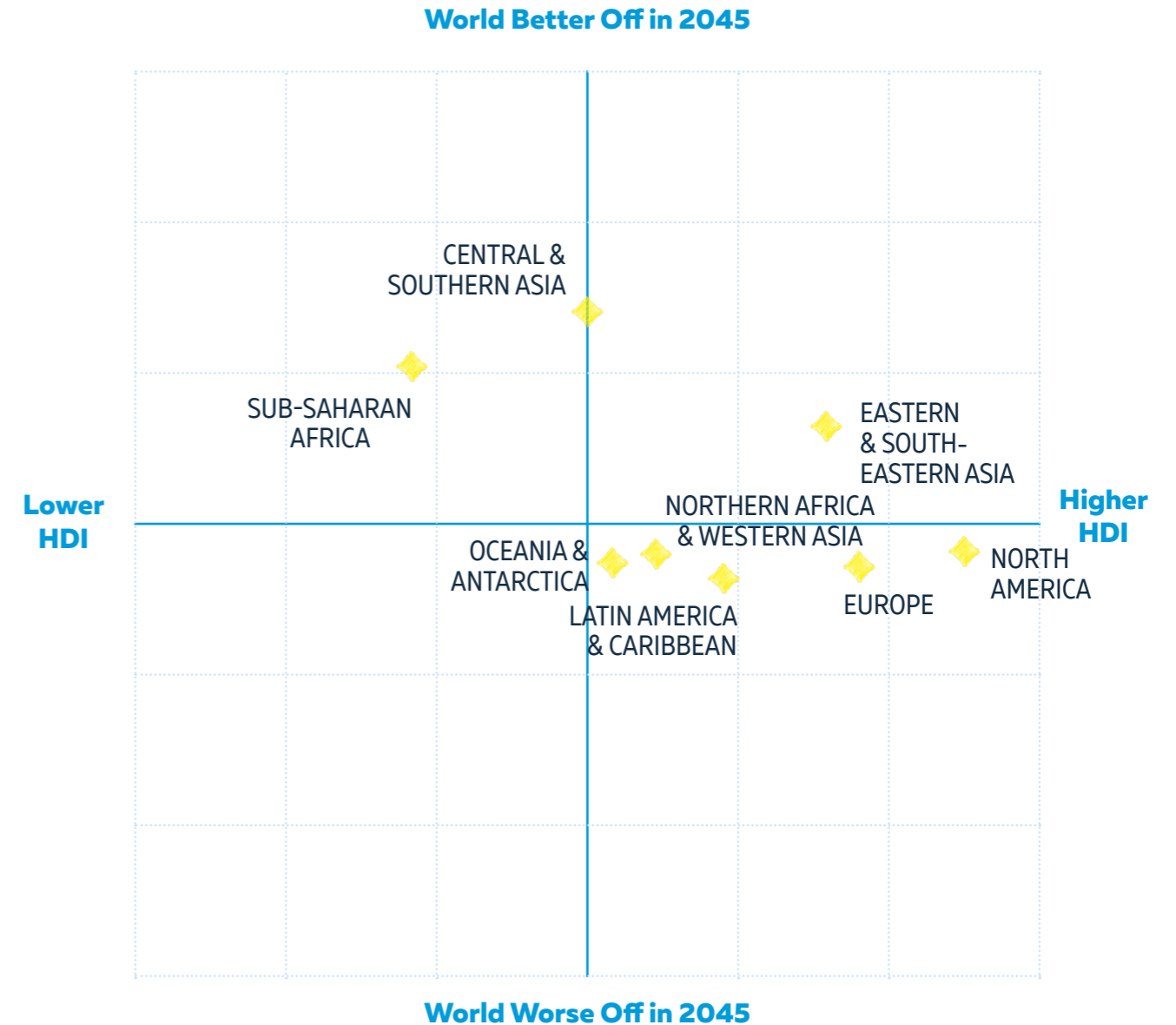
Base: 798,224 respondents, excludes responses collected through mobile phone applications.

KEY FINDING 6

Respondents in countries with a lower human development index ranking are generally more optimistic about the future than those in countries with higher human development index rankings

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q6

Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, the same as you are today?



Base: All respondents (810,558). Cross analysed with Human Development Index ranking averages for each region. The x-axis measures the average HDI value of each region (scale ranges from .38 to .95). The y-axis measures average perception of the world in 2045 on a 3-point scale ranging from Worse (-1) to Better (+1), Stay the same (0). Countries without a value for HDI have imputed values based upon the country's regional average.

SECTION 4

International cooperation and the UN we need



Key finding



87% of those surveyed believe international cooperation is vital to deal with today's challenges

The majority of respondents believe the COVID-19 crisis has made international cooperation even more urgent

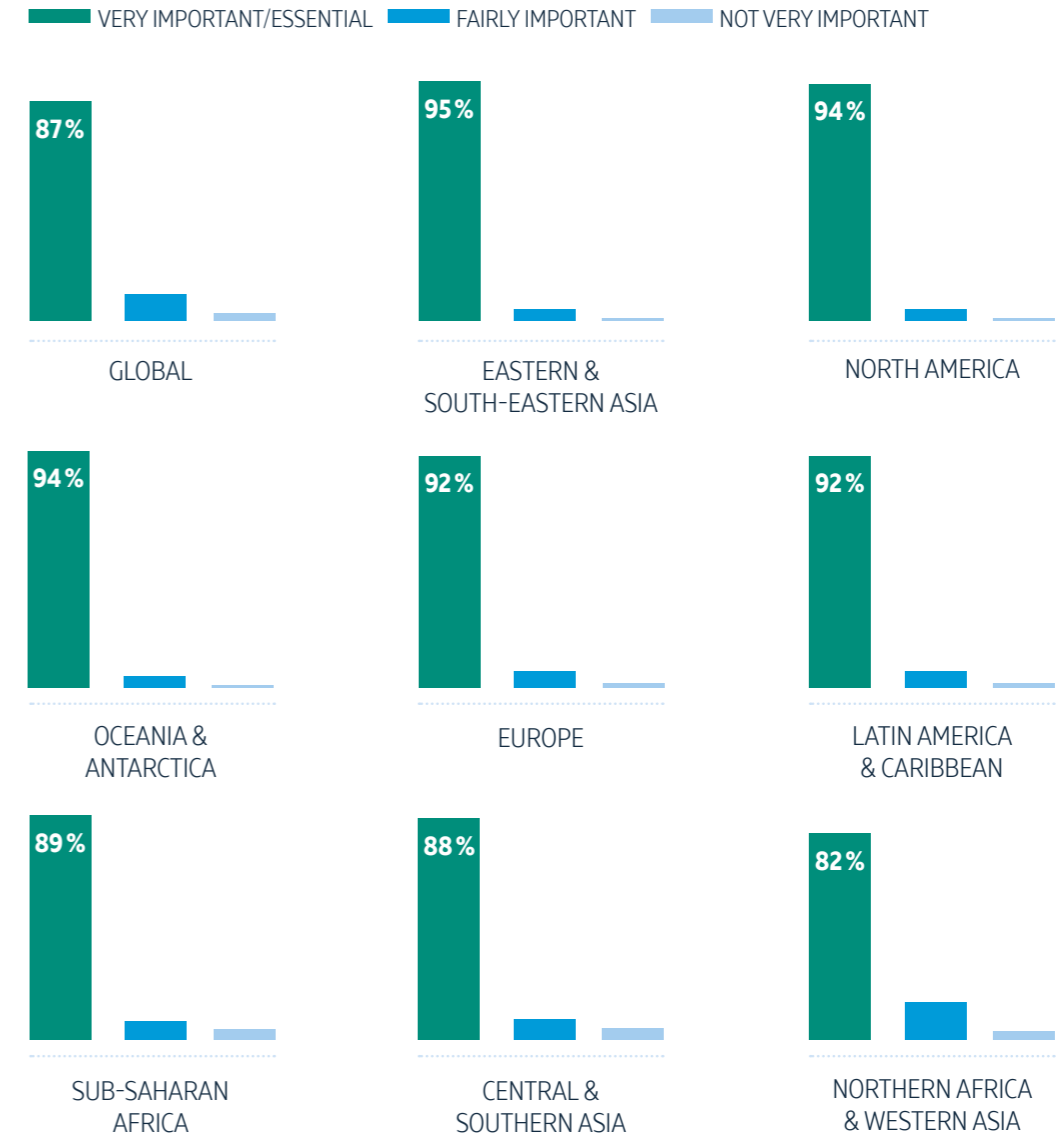
KEY FINDING 7

87% of respondents believe international cooperation is very important or essential for addressing global challenges. This perception remains high across regions, with some variation

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q4
How important do you feel it is for countries to work together to address global trends?



↑ Believe international cooperation is very important or essential for addressing global challenges



Base (807,092) NET Essential/very important



KEY FINDING 7

Across all age groups, women see a greater need for countries to work together than men

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q6

How important do you feel it is for countries to work together to address global trends?



Base: 798,224 respondents, excludes responses collected through mobile phone applications.

Key finding



Looking to the past, six in ten respondents believe the UN has made the world a better place. Looking to the future, 74% see the UN as “essential” in tackling global challenges

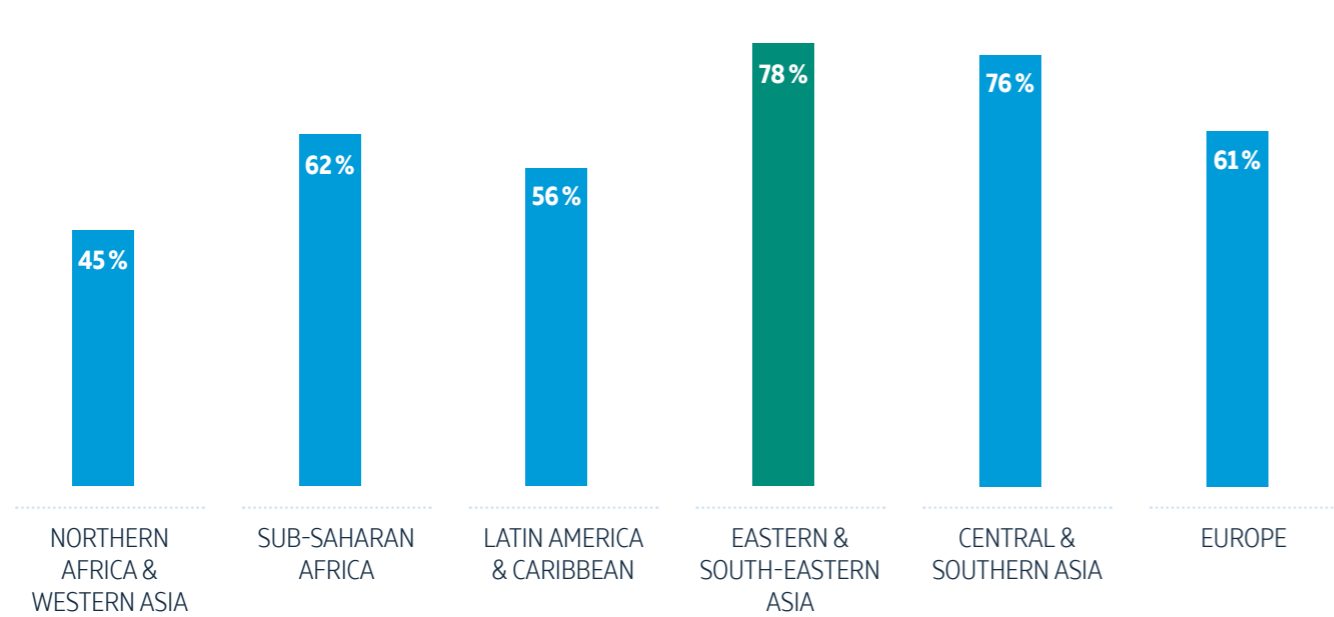
However, over half see the UN as remote from their lives and say they don’t know much about it

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#ONU75
#UN75

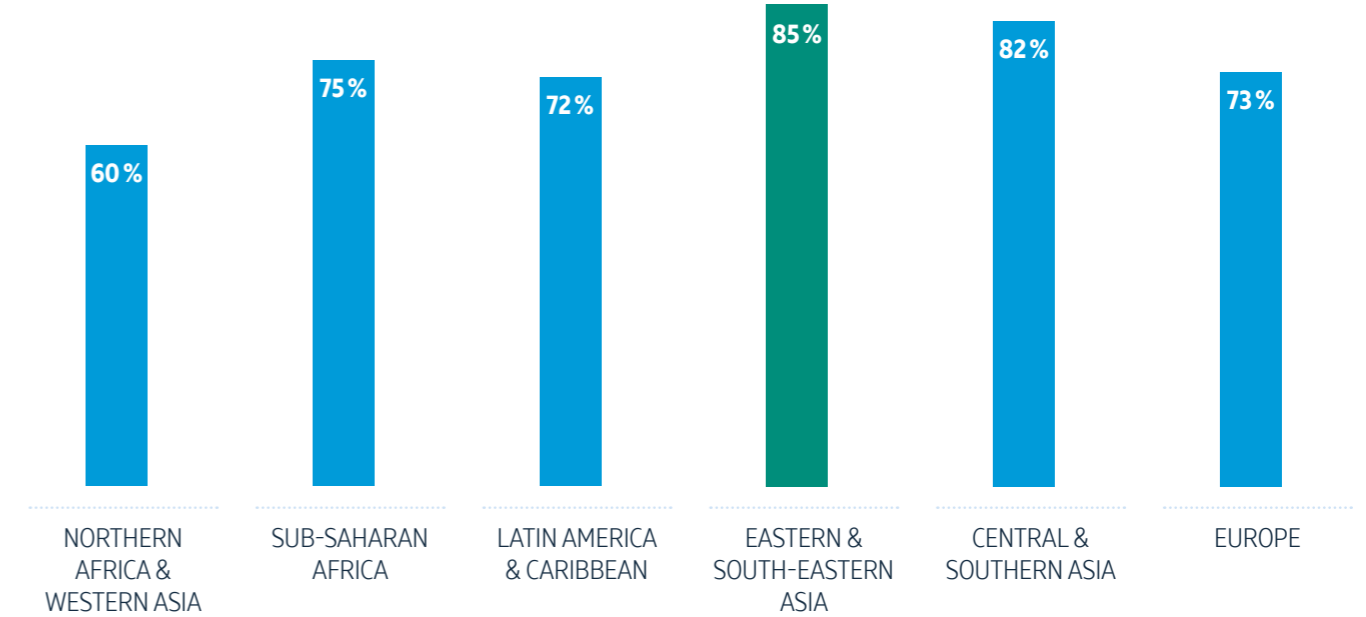
KEY FINDING 8

62% Agree that the UN has made the world a better place

74% Agree that the UN is an essential organization for helping tackle the biggest issues the world faces today



Edelman Survey Q17
 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33768), Northern Africa & Western Asia (5819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7688), Latin America & Caribbean (6058), S/SE Asia (4759), C/S Asia (3557), Europe (5887).



Edelman Survey Q17
 To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33768), Northern Africa & Western Asia (5819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7688), Latin America & Caribbean (6058), S/SE Asia (4759), C/S Asia (3557), Europe (5887).

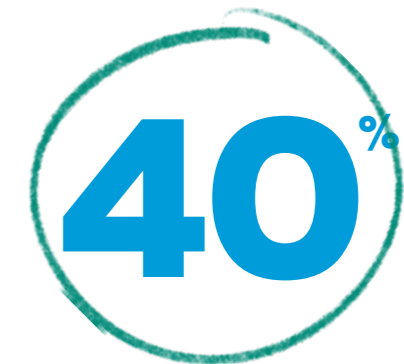
KEY FINDING 8

More than 50% see the positive impact the United Nations is having on their country or them personally...

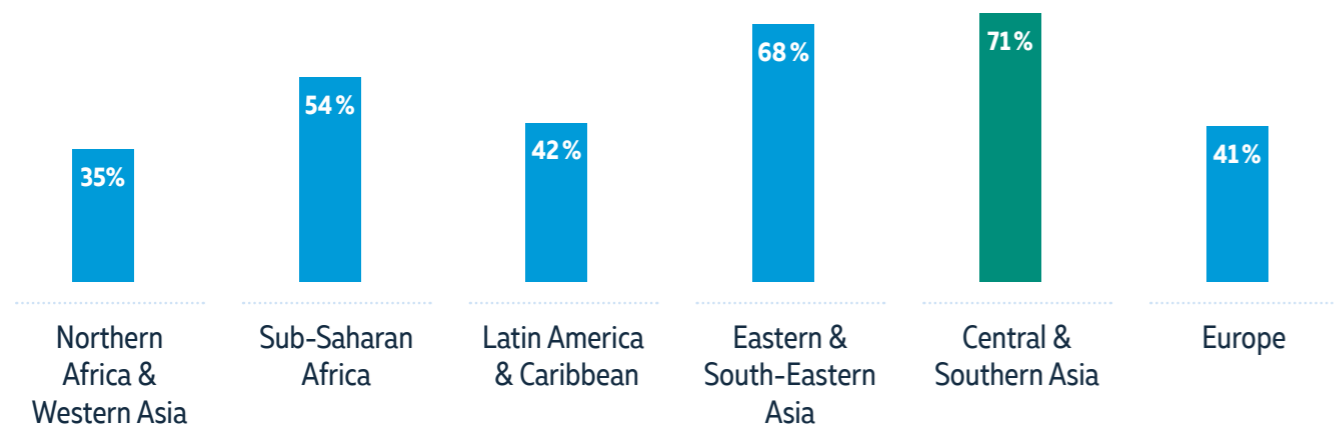


↗ **Agree the UN has improved the lives of people in my country**

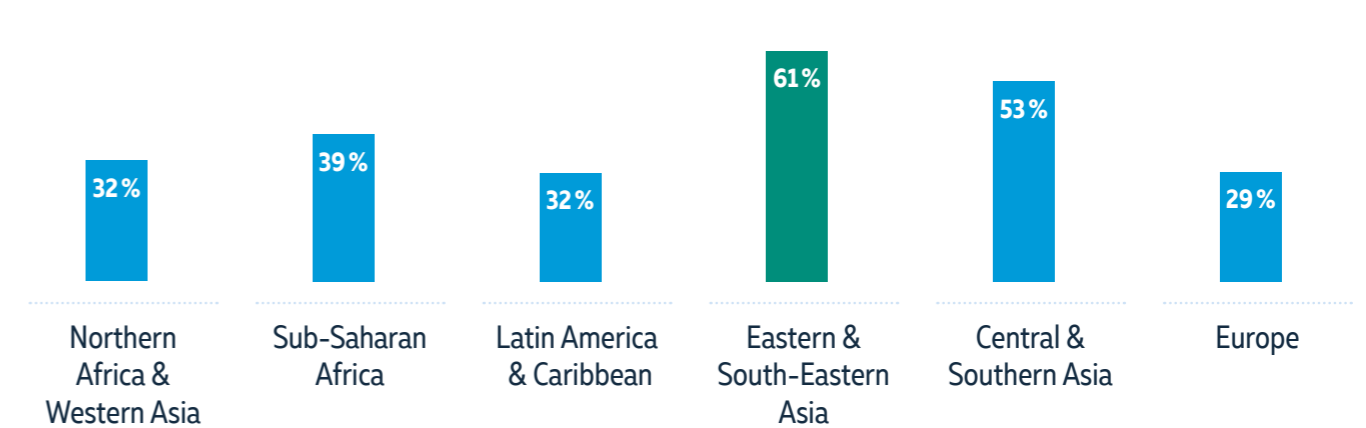
...and 40% on people the respondents know personally



↗ **Agree the UN has improved the lives of people I know personally**



Edelman Survey Q17
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33768), Northern Africa & Western Asia (5819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7688), Latin America & Caribbean (6058), S/SE Asia (4759), C/S Asia (3557), Europe (5887)



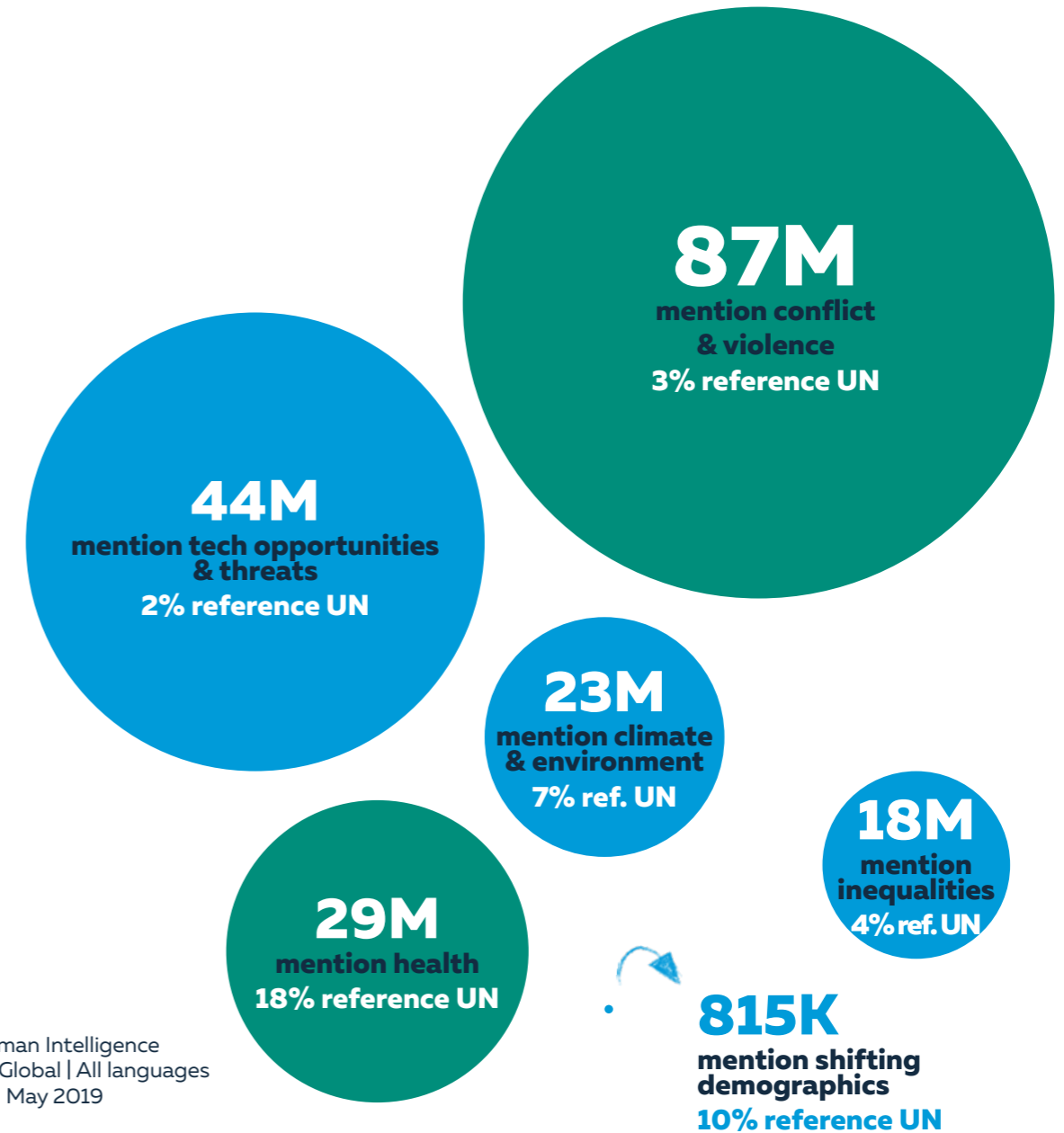
Edelman Survey Q17
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33768), North Africa & Western Asia (5819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7688), Latin America & Caribbean (6058), S/SE Asia (4759), C/S Asia (3557), Europe (5887)



KEY FINDING 8

Four in ten respondents say they know little or nothing about the UN

Analysis of the media undertaken in 70 countries indicates that media coverage of the UN is low, with media coverage associating the UN most frequently with conflict and health.



Source: Edelman Intelligence
Discovery+ | Global | All languages
| Date range: May 2019
– May 2020

KEY FINDING 8

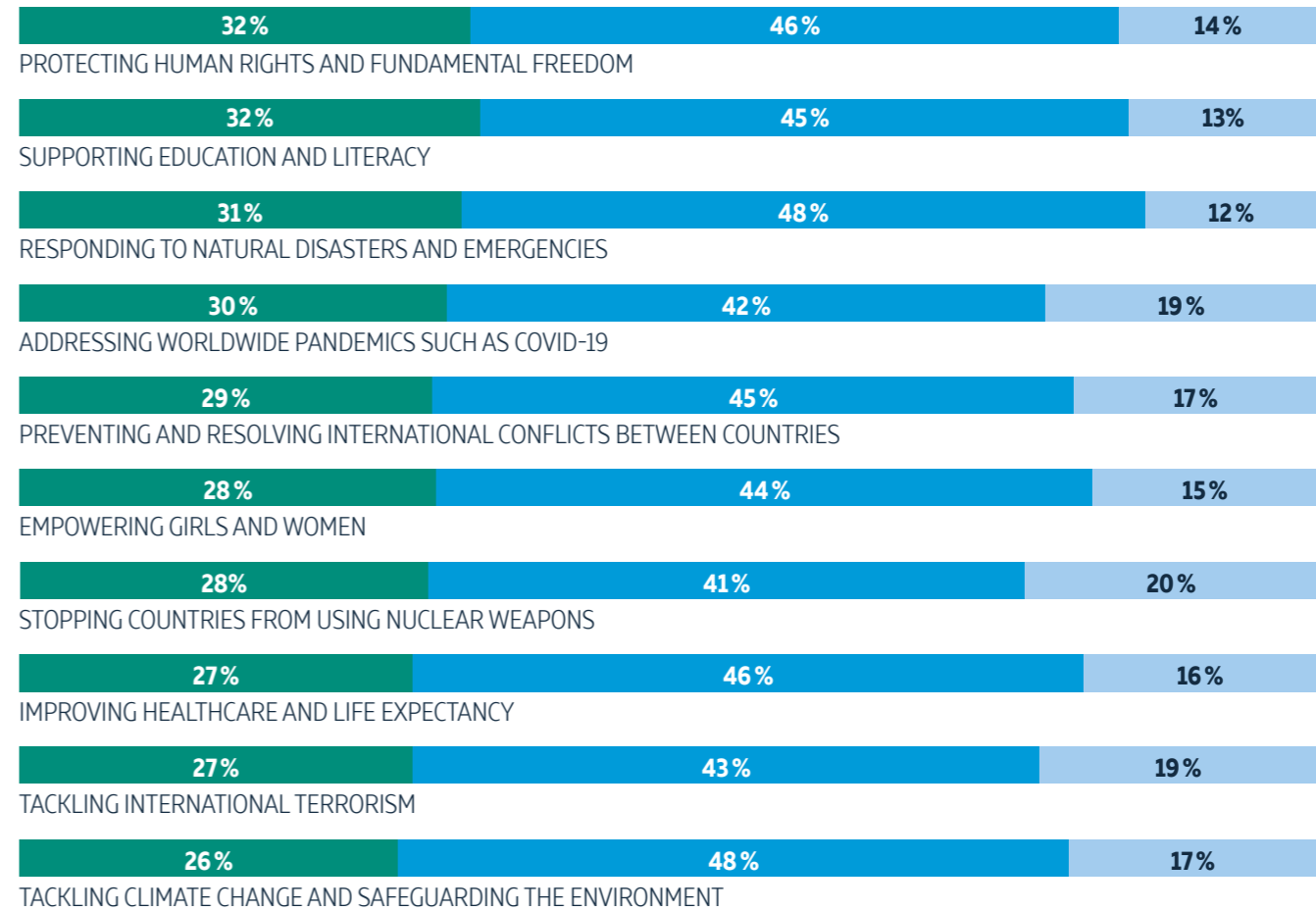
Most respondents to the polling in selected developing countries indicate the UN is addressing global issues in some way

EDELMAN SURVEY Q18

To what extent do you think the United Nations is succeeding in tackling / addressing the following?

A LOT SOMEWHAT NOT AT ALL

% saying the UN is succeeding a lot/somewhat/not at all in tackling/addressing the following [top 10 shown]



Base: All aware of the UN (33768)



Switzerland, World Economic Forum

Key finding



Dialogue participants overwhelmingly called for the UN to be more inclusive of the diversity of actors in the 21st century





Fiji, Office of the President of the General Assembly



KEY FINDING 9

In UN75 dialogues many ideas were offered on how to make the United Nations more inclusive of the diversity of actors in the 21st century

- 1 INVOLVE MORE WOMEN,** youth and vulnerable groups in decision-making (61 dialogues in seven regions)
- 2 PROVIDE YOUTH WITH A STRONGER VOICE AND GREATER AGENCY** through creation of a youth forum/network (58 dialogues from all eight regions)
- 3 WORK MORE WITH AND LISTEN TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES /COMMUNITIES,** including rural and remote, to adopt bottom up approaches and adapt programmes to local settings, cultures and needs (55 dialogues in seven regions)
- 4 INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR "WE THE PEOPLES"** to be heard and foster dialogue with civil society/non-governmental organisations, through a people's network or appointment of a civil society representative (47 dialogues from all eight regions)
- 5 ADVOCATE FOR REGIONAL AND GLOBAL COOPERATION** (40 dialogues from all eight regions)
- 6 ESTABLISH A MULTISTAKEHOLDER COORDINATION** mechanism and involve a more diverse range of stakeholders (19 dialogues in seven regions)
- 7 WORK WITH MORE DIVERSE RANGE OF CULTURAL** goodwill ambassadors who can foster cultural empathy/communication, and cultural considerations (12 dialogues in six regions)
- 8 WORK MORE WITH BUSINESS ACTORS,** including start-ups and entrepreneurs to develop more innovative policy solutions (10 dialogues in six regions)

KEY FINDING 9

The importance of inclusion as discussed by people in UN75 dialogues

YOUTH:

“The average age in parliament is 53 years old when almost half the global population is under 30 years of age, meaning young people are never at the center of political decision making. It is the UN’s duty to lower the ladder down to unheard voices, and it can do this by using young people’s greatest tool: technology.”

- Maisie Zheng, the UN75 essay competition “The Future We Want, the UN We Need”

“Young have been disproportionately affected by COVID-19 through disrupted education and foregone opportunities – even more so for the 90% of young people in developing countries. If before we had the greatest vested interest in a greener future, now our interest will be even stronger. If before we were keen to embark on green careers, now our resolve will be even stronger. If before we were the most ambitious, now we will have even greater ambition in turning the future we want into a reality.”

- Jennifer Griggs, the UN75 essay competition, “The Future We Want, The UN We Need”

REGIONAL AND LOCAL ACTORS:

“We believe that the UN could act by making greater engagements with regional and local actors, investing in the future by providing means that foster the development of the autonomy of social actors operating at the sub-national level.”

- UN75 youth dialogue, Brazil



Eswatini, UN Eswatini

Key finding

10

Participants in dialogues called for the United Nations to innovate in other ways, with stronger leadership and more consistency in exercising its moral authority to uphold the UN Charter

There are calls for increased accountability, transparency and impartiality including through better engagement and communication with communities, as well as strengthening implementation of programmes and operations



Geneva, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies



KEY FINDING 10

In dialogues participants are calling for the United Nations to:

- 1 FOSTER GREATER GLOBAL COORDINATION**, collaboration and cooperation not only among Member States, but also through working in partnership with other actors across all areas of the United Nations' work (in the vast majority of dialogues across all regions)
- 2 INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY** within the United Nations, and boost UN impartiality (53 dialogues, 8 regions)
- 3 UPGRADE THE UNITED NATIONS** (43 dialogues, 8 regions)
 - UN Security Council reform that makes the Council more representative and re-considers the veto
 - Bolster peacekeeping efforts, for example, by focusing on conflict prevention and women-led peacebuilding
 - Continue with structural and management reforms, particularly to reduce bureaucracy and boost inter-agency collaboration
 - Create transparent follow-up mechanisms to monitor and evaluate reform implementation
- 4 PROVIDE STRONG LEADERSHIP AND ADVOCATE FOR MEMBER STATES** to cooperate and work together; serve as a moral authority to call on Member States to uphold the principles and values of the UN Charter/agreements administered by UN (42 dialogues in seven regions)
- 5 REGULARLY COMMUNICATE** and engage in dialogue with publics around the world about the UN's initiatives and programmes, particularly in countries where the UN is most active, and encourage feedback. Engage more through traditional and social media (27 dialogues in seven regions)
- 6 BOLSTER IMPLEMENTATION**, through improved monitoring, evaluation and review of programmes, adapt programmes and policies so that they are more data and evidence-based, and make better use of research to inform programme design (24 dialogues in six regions)

SECTION 5 Annexes





Annex

1

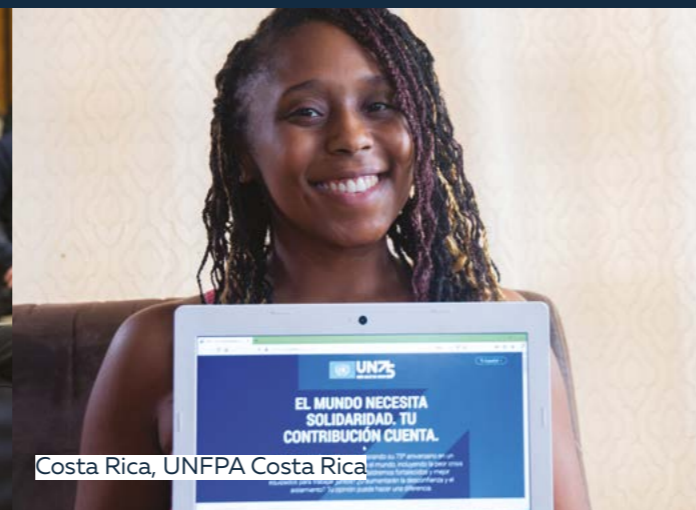
UN75 contributions by other groups



A number of key stakeholder groups carried out large UN75 dialogues or curated responses from their networks to the UN75 survey and produced detailed inputs:



New York, UN Photo



Costa Rica, UNFPA Costa Rica



YOUTH
CIVIL SOCIETY
CITIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
PRIVATE SECTOR
SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES



Online, The Smurfs



Cameroon, UN Cameroon



Republic of Congo, UNIC Brazzaville



Mauritius, UN Mauritius



Pacific, UN Pacific

ANNEX 1

The UN Youth Envoy's Office organised a youth townhall bringing together over 2,000 young people from all regions

On May 13th, the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth organised a townhall in partnership with the Permanent Missions of Qatar and Sweden, the Office of the President of the General Assembly, the Major Group on Children and Youth and the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organizations. The meeting brought together over 2,000 young people from all regions. In addition, more than 600 young people from 110 countries provided written responses. The main findings are included below.

The top three priorities that emerged were:

- recovering from COVID-19, preparedness, building resilient systems and societies;
- peace and security, settlement of ongoing conflict, preventive diplomacy, non-proliferation and disarmament; and
- climate change, oceans and sustainable consumption.

There was a strong call to strengthen the focus

on the need and rights of marginalised youth groups, and on tackling inequalities - between and within countries, and in relation to gender-based violence, racial segregation, xenophobia, migrants and refugees, and descent-based and other types of discrimination.

Young people also felt more emphasis should be given to employment and decent jobs, social protection systems, clean energy

through a just transition towards decarbonisation, quality education and lifelong learning, the rule of law and fighting corruption, addressing macroeconomic issues such as debt, environmental governance and ecosystem conservation and food security.

Finally, they felt that while the UN is working to address many issues of concern, it could do more to engage and address the priorities of young people. Specific proposals included: the creation of a youth agency or youth framework overseeing the state of youth at the regional and country level; more meaningful youth involvement in UN policy-making and delivery on the ground beyond tokenistic events; and greater use and sharing of technology and innovation towards design, delivery and feedback on progress of international frameworks.



Zambia, UN Zambia

- A high-level UN champion to empower, support and convene civil society.
- A UN youth council or advisory body to provide guidance and insights to senior leadership.
- Merit-based, fair and transparent appointment processes to ensure UN staff, and especially senior officials, are competent, principled and respect and reflect the people they serve.
- Enhanced monitoring of global commons to increase accountability for violations of planetary boundaries.
- A Security Council that “acts or gets out of the way”: existing powers and processes must be used more effectively. In situations when this does not occur, its duties must be discharged elsewhere in the international system.
- A stronger Peacebuilding Commission to support the widely accepted shift from a crisis-oriented approach to longer-term engagement.
- People-centred peacekeeping that increases local ownership, effectiveness, support and accountability.
- An integrated approach to climate and security across the UN system and partner organisations.
- A ban on lethal autonomous weapons, building on existing instruments that banned dangerous new technologies before they were in use and able to wreak harm.
- A global push to support entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.



ANNEX 1

The Together First global movement held extensive consultations to produce a ten-point list of priorities for the future

This global movement of experts, practitioners, activists and business leaders held UN75 consultations in all regions and built an online hub for public discussion on strengthening global governance and tackling catastrophic risks.

The following proposals for action were developed collectively, through online and physical meetings:



Japan, UNIC Tokyo

ANNEX 1

The UN2020 civil society coalition hosted a peoples' forum to mark UN75 and transmitted a people's declaration to the president of the General Assembly

This large civil society coalition organised dozens of UN75 dialogues and hosted a Peoples' Forum to mark the 75th anniversary and enable grassroots groups to make their voices heard. At the event, UN2020 presented a People's Declaration and Plan for Global Action to the President of the 74th Session of the UN General Assembly. Key points from the declaration are included below.

"This moment represents a rare window of opportunity for humanity to imagine and create more effective institutional arrangements through strengthened, people-centered, and values-driven global governance. To enable the future we want—to prevent war and sustain peace, to facilitate sustainable development, to end poverty, and to protect universal human rights—those in positions of authority and

responsibility need to take a transformational approach to global governance.

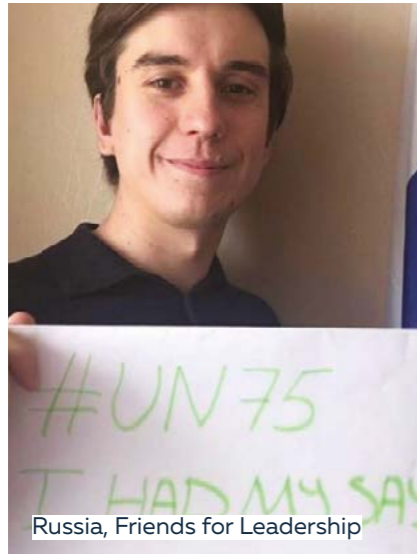
The time has come to launch an ambitious, nonpartisan, transparent, and inclusive process to identify global governance gaps and develop a coherent strategy to fill them to better realise the vision of the UN Charter. The risks we face are too great for any segment of society to address alone, which is why we stand ready



This moment represents a rare window of opportunity for humanity to imagine and create more effective institutional arrangements...

to work together with our governments, the United Nations, and all people to open a new chapter of partnership for peace, justice, equality, dignity, and sustainability.

We therefore call on Member States and the United Nations to establish a mandated post-2020 follow-up mechanism to usher in a new compact for more equitable, inclusive and effective global governance."



Russia, Friends for Leadership



Australia, UNRIC Canberra

ANNEX 1

United Cities and Local Government conducted dialogues in all regions and produced a vision for the future

United Cities and Local Government, which has over 250,000 members representing local governments of all sizes, metropolises and regions, worked with the UN75 Office to hold dialogues in all regions, engaging hundreds of cities, towns and territories and their citizens.

The following 10 points summarise the vision produced:

- Guaranteeing public services for all - from health to education, energy, housing, water and access to the internet
- Adopting financial support packages for relief and reconstruction, and for the most vulnerable
- Fostering proximity models of consumption and production to rebalance the relationship between economic growth, environment and public priorities
- Adopting a worldwide green deal that makes our communities more resilient and enables a return to full economic activity through sustainable models

- Promoting new citizenship and freedoms for renewed democracy, with human and civil rights as the cornerstones of our societies, and data and AI used for the common good
- Building Generation Equality through gender sensitive planning, legislation and development and the full inclusion, participation, protection and empowerment of women and girls
- Protecting those who work day-to-day to provide basic services to our communities and valuing their contributions to society - including the underpaid and unpaid care sector, mostly by women
- Supporting culture as an antidote to secondary effects of this crisis, to



New York, UN75

- create meaning, show solidarity and boost morale
- Nurturing an international system built on the force of cities, local and regional governments
- Working towards Next Generation Multilateralism that brings together all stakeholders and rests on the principles of dialogue, decentralisation and subsidiarity to ensure the wants and needs of citizens are present within all governance mechanisms



Republic of Korea, PyeongChang Peace Forum 2020

ANNEX 1

The Global Parliament of Mayors produced an open letter to the UN Secretary-General for UN75

Comprising dozens of mayors from all regions, the Global Parliament of Mayors produced an open letter for the UN's 75 anniversary, which includes the following points:

The vast majority of humanity now lives in cities. These cities are the nodes of the world, connected in transborder spaces of flows that support global mobility of goods, capital, services and people. Globalization is not merely internationalisation but an intercity system.

All planetary challenges are concentrated in cities and will have to be dealt with in cities, from the COVID-19 pandemic to climate change, inequality and human mobility. Cities are superdiverse and creative. They are also on the frontline of tackling migration, education, clean air, safe housing and basic services.

Close to their populations, they are innovating - in democratic decision-making, participatory

budgets, urban commons and sustainable neighbourhoods.

But they lack the means to adequately respond to the challenges they face, caught up in global market processes and national regulations. National and international governance does not give space to the urban world. Global negotiations and treaties remain in the hands of national leaders. Mayors and cities can only observe.

On the occasion of the UN's 75th anniversary, we ask the Organisation to open a debate on a renewed system of global governance, taking into consideration the real structure of global societies, including cities. We urge the UN to consider becoming the United Nations

and Cities of the World, and to initiate a transition period installing representative bodies of cities and working with them in international collaboration.



Online, FIA European Rally Championship



Uzbekistan, UN Uzbekistan

ANNEX 1

The UN Global Compact, the world's largest corporate social responsibility initiative, and the international employers organisation consulted their members and employees on priorities for the future



UN Global Compact

(10 700 responses from member company employees)

Employees in large multinational companies are chiefly concerned and focused on preserving the climate and the wellbeing of our planet for a sustainable future.

Expanding universal healthcare is the foremost priority for recovering from the COVID 19 pandemic, together with addressing inequalities in the global economy.

More respect for human rights and better access to education were prominent amongst their future aspirations.

Based on the survey results, a Statement from Business Leaders for Renewed Global Cooperation in support of the UN was produced.

International Organisation of Employers

(Responses from 45 business federations globally)

The overriding feedback from employers is that they are committed to helping to build a sustainable future that addresses current global environmental and human development challenges.

Survey results confirm that employers are extremely preoccupied with global health risks at present.

In the longer-term, they emphasized their concerns about climate change and global inequalities.

The promotion of multilateral relations was deemed as essential.

CELEBRATING HUMAN RIGHTS DAY
STORIES FROM CHANGE-MAKERS

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Annex

2

Research mapping

The research mapping, summarized in this annex, included a manual review of key findings and policy proposals published in the most cited international relations academic journals and universities and by think tanks, covering six languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. The research overviews contained in this Annex are by no means exhaustive.

A full, complete dataset of publications identified in the research mapping will be made available to the public later in 2020. The research mapping team was coordinated by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva.

Six overviews are provided, presenting key academic and policy research pertaining to Multilateralism and Global Governance, and to five themes addressed in the UN75 Political Declaration (Upgrading the United Nations, Partnerships, Sustainable Financing of the United Nations, Trust in Institutions, and Digital Cooperation).

The themes focused on were selected as they pertain to the broad functioning of the United Nations system and global governance. Furthermore, multilateralism was examined more broadly given the significant emphasis placed thereon in the UN75 Political Declaration.



Australia, UNRIC Canberra

ANNEX 2

Research overview #1: Multilateralism and global governance

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RESOURCES & UN REPORTS

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ANNEX 2

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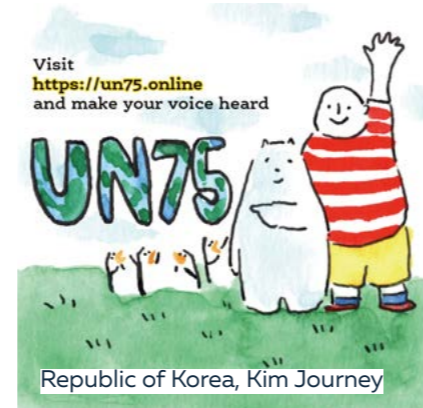
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Annex

3

Detailed methodology



- populations
- Armed conflict and politically motivated violence
 - Risk of terrorism
 - Cyber warfare and new forms of weapons
 - Organised crime
 - Breakdown in relations between countries
 - Risks related to health

3. How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends?

- Essential, Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not important at all

4. Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, the same as you are today?

- Better, Worse, Same

What would you advise the UN Secretary-General to do to address these global trends? (OPTIONAL – 140 characters)

ANNEX 3

Methodology – One-minute survey

The UN75 survey (www.un75.online) was developed in partnership with the SDG Action Campaign, building on their expertise and lessons learned from the MYWorld survey carried out ahead of the adoption of the SDGs in 2015. In addition, the UN75 Office sought advice from organisations including the Global Challenges Foundation, which runs regular surveys of global catastrophic risks, and polling experts such as the Pew Research Center.

Initially, the survey comprised five questions – two multiple choice questions with answers appearing in randomised order and the option of adding your own; two sliding scale; and one optional free text question:

1. If you picture the world you want in 25 years, what THREE things would you most want to see?

- Less conflict

- Greater equality within countries
- Greater equality between countries
- More respect for human rights
- More environmental protection
- More sustainable consumption and production
- More employment opportunities
- Better access to education
- Better access to healthcare
- Greater equality between men and women

- Better management of international migration

2. Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future? Select up to THREE

- Risks arising from new technologies
- Climate change and environmental issues
- Nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction
- Forced migration and displacement
- Rapid changes in our

ANNEX 3

Methodology – One-minute survey

On 22 April, two questions were added in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, in response to feedback from stakeholders. The first was a multiple-choice question, with answers appearing in randomised order and the option of adding your own. The second was a sliding scale question.

1. What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Select up to THREE

- Strengthen solidarity between people and nations
- Increase support to the hardest hit countries and communities
- Modernise international organisations to deliver better results
- Achieve universal and affordable access to digital technologies

- Prioritise universal access to healthcare
- Invest more in education and youth programmes
- Achieve universal access to safe water and sanitation
- Tackle the climate crisis with greater urgency
- Increase efforts to prevent and reduce conflict and violence
- Rethink the global economy
- Make human rights central to recovery plans
- Address inequalities that have deepened as a result of COVID-19

2. Has COVID-19 changed your views on cooperation between countries?

- No – it has not changed my views
- Yes – now in favour of MORE cooperation
- Yes – now in favour of LESS cooperation

The survey has been translated into 64 languages and adapted for an offline survey app, SMS, U-Report and other tools. By September 2020, over a million people had taken the survey, from all UN Member and Observer States. Data was analysed using quantitative and qualitative methods, in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development studies, and New York University.



Fiji, Office of the President of the General Assembly

Methodology – Dialogues

Dialogue was at the heart of the UN75 initiative, with a vision of conducting thousands of conversations – from classrooms to boardrooms, parliaments to village halls – to glean more detailed insights into priorities and concerns for the future, as well as solutions to the global challenges, and to foster trust, partnerships and action.

A dialogue toolkit was developed in partnership with the SDG Action Campaign, and with advice from organisations including Missions Publiques and IPSOS, which have conducted citizen assemblies. Formal piloting was conducted in nine countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America by Paragon Partnerships. Informal piloting was conducted by UN country teams and civil society groups in all regions – key intended users.

The toolkit was updated in April 2020 to include more information on online dialogues in light of COVID-19, to simplify elements such as the dialogue registration and feedback form based on feedback received, and to increase alignment with the one-minute survey to enable greater cross analysis of data.

The toolkit can be accessed here:

<https://www.un.org/en/un75/join-conversation>

ANNEX 3 Methodology – Edelman Polling

Between 16 June and 20 July 2020, Edelman conducted a 15-minute online survey in 29 countries, and a 20-minute telephone-assisted survey in seven countries. A total of 35,777 individuals were surveyed across the 36 countries. They were screened for the survey based on a nationally or online representative sample based on their age, gender, education level, income level and region. Surveys were conducted in the preferred local language in each country.

| Country | Total surveyed | Method | Representation |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| ANGOLA | 1,000 | TELEPHONE | NATIONAL |
| ARGENTINA | 1,000 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| BANGLADESH | 1,002 | TELEPHONE | NATIONAL |
| BRAZIL | 1,002 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| CAMEROON | 1,000 | TELEPHONE | NATIONAL |
| CHILE | 1,001 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| CHINA | 1,001 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| COLOMBIA | 1,003 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 1,001 | TELEPHONE | NATIONAL |
| EGYPT | 1,000 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| GABON | 1,000 | TELEPHONE | NATIONAL |
| HUNGARY | 1,000 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| INDIA | 1,000 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| INDONESIA | 1,002 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| ISRAEL | 1,002 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| KENYA | 1,000 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| LEBANON* | 504 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| MALAYSIA | 1,004 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |

*Note: Lebanon: Reduced sample size due to domestic situation at the time of surveying limiting the number of individuals available to take part. Mexico: Additional respondents took part in the survey due to over-sampling. Survey data was weighted down to 1,000 to be in line with other countries.

REPRESENTATION:

24 countries were sampled using national representation, i.e. representative of the demographic make up in that country, and the further 12 countries were sampled using online representation, i.e. representative of those that have access to the internet.

| Country | Total surveyed | Method | Representation |
|----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| MEXICO* | 1,233 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| MOROCCO | 1,000 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| NIGERIA | 1,001 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| NORWAY | 1,001 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| PAKISTAN | 1,003 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| POLAND | 1,000 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| PORTUGAL | 1,001 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| RUSSIA | 1,001 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 1,000 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| SENEGAL | 1,000 | TELEPHONE | NATIONAL |
| SINGAPORE | 1,001 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 1,000 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| TANZANIA | 1,000 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| TURKEY | 1,000 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | 1,007 | ONLINE | NATIONAL |
| UKRAINE | 1,006 | ONLINE | ONLINE |
| UZBEKISTAN | 1,000 | TELEPHONE | NATIONAL |
| VIETNAM | 1,001 | ONLINE | ONLINE |

ANNEX 3
**Methodology –
 Edelman Polling**

THE GLOBAL DATA WAS FURTHER ANALYSED ON THE FOLLOWING GROUPINGS:

| REGIONS | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|
| Northern Africa & Western Asia | Sub-Saharan Africa | Latin America & Caribbean | Eastern & Southeastern Asia | Central & Southern Asia | Europe |
| EGYPT | ANGOLA | ARGENTINA | CHINA | BANGLADESH | HUNGARY |
| ISRAEL | CAMEROON | BRAZIL | INDONESIA | INDIA | NORWAY |
| LEBANON | GABON | CHILE | MALAYSIA | PAKISTAN | POLAND |
| MOROCCO | KENYA | COLOMBIA | SINGAPORE | UZBEKISTAN | PORTUGAL |
| SAUDI ARABIA | NIGERIA | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | VIETNAM | | RUSSIA |
| TURKEY | SENEGAL | MEXICO | | | UKRAINE |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | SOUTH AFRICA | | | | |
| | TANZANIA | | | | |

| GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI): | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| High GNI | Upper Middle GNI | Lower Middle GNI |
| CHILE | ARGENTINA | ANGOLA |
| CZECH REPUBLIC | BRAZIL | BANGLADESH |
| HUNGARY | CHINA | CAMEROON |
| ISRAEL | COLOMBIA | EGYPT |
| NORWAY | DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | INDIA |
| POLAND | GABON | KENYA |
| PORTUGAL | INDONESIA | MOROCCO |
| SAUDI ARABIA | MALAYSIA | NIGERIA |
| SINGAPORE | MEXICO | PAKISTAN |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | RUSSIA | SENEGAL |
| | SOUTH AFRICA | TANZANIA |
| | TURKEY | UKRAINE |
| | | UZBEKISTAN |
| | | VIETNAM |

| DEMOGRAPHICS | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Gender | Age | Education level | Income level* |
| MALE | 18-30 YEARS | PRIMARY SCHOOL OR BELOW | HIGH |
| FEMALE | 31-45 YEARS | FINISHED SECONDARY SCHOOL | MEDIUM |
| | 46-60 YEARS | BEYOND SECONDARY SCHOOL | LOW |
| | 61 YEARS+ | | |

*Note: Income level was determined based on the average of all respondents surveyed in each country. Classification RNB tirée de la Banque mondiale: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ny.gnp.pcap.cd?year_high_desc=true

ANNEX 3 Methodology – Pew polling

Pew Research Center, a non-profit organisation, conducted pro-bono polling in top UN-donor countries on international cooperation, global priorities and challenges, and perceptions of the United Nations. The exercise forms part of its annual Global Attitudes Survey.

Nationally representative surveys were carried out between 10 June and 3 August 2020 in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Results were obtained through telephone interviews conducted under the direction of Abt Associates and Gallup. The sample was weighted first to correct for unequal selection probabilities and then to adjust for key socio-demographic distributions to align as closely as possible with reliable population statistics. The margin of error varied by national sample from plus or minus 3.1 percentage points to plus or minus 4.2 points. A total of 14,276 adults ages 18 and older were interviewed for the study.

More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available at:

<https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/international-survey-research/>

ANNEX 3 Methodology – Edelman Media Analysis

Edelman analysed the global media landscape to gain insights into how megatrends are covered, including the perceived role of international cooperation – and specifically the UN – in addressing them. They analysed print, broadcast and online media (including social media) in 70 countries, covering the period May 2019 to May 2020.

1 Define issues and sub-issues

Taking the megatrends covered by UN75 as the starting point, Edelman conducted preliminary landscaping research to produce the taxonomy of global issues and sub-issues below:

| Key issues | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| CLIMATE CHANGE/ ENVIRONMENT | CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE | SHIFTING DEMOGRAPHICS | INEQUALITIES | TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS | HEALTH |
| Sub-topics | | | | | |
| GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES | MAJOR POWER RELATIONS | OVERPOPULATION | INEQUALITIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES | EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES – BIOTECHNOLOGY, AI, BLOCKCHAIN, ROBOTICS/AUTOMATION | HEALTH SYSTEMS AND (INFRA) STRUCTURES (ACCESS TO) |
| NATURAL RESOURCES SCARCITY / SHORTAGE | WEAPONS | AGEING POPULATION | DOMESTIC ECONOMIC INE- QUALITIES | ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY | NEW DISEASES, PANDEMIC |
| BIODIVERSITY (WILDLIFE AND PLANTLIFE) | UNREST | YOUTH POPULATION | IDENTITY-BASED INEQUA- LITIES | MISINFORMATION | NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES |
| WATER, AIR AND SOIL POLLUTION | POLITICAL VIOLENCE | MIGRATION, INCLUDING LABOUR MIGRATION, RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION | ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES (HEALTH, EDUCATION, WATER, FOOD AND SANITATION) | CYBERCRIME/CYBER ATTACKS | ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE |
| RENEWABLE ENERGY | ORGANIZED CRIME | DISPLACEMENT – INCLUDING INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES | ACCESS TO JUSTICE | CHILD / SEXUAL EXPLOITA- TION AND ABUSE | MENTAL HEALTH |
| | VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS | URBANIZATION – CITIES AND MEGACITIES | ACCESS TO DECENT WORK WITH FAIR AND EQUAL PAY | | CHILD AND MATERNAL MORTALITY |
| | CYBER VIOLENCE (BULLYING, INTIMIDATION AND HARAS- SMENT) | | | | SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE CARE, FAMILY PLANNING |
| | CYBER CONFLICT / WARFARE | | | | AFFORDABLE VACCINES AND MEDICINES |
| | | | | | EARLY WARNING SYSTEMS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH |

ANNEX 3 Methodology – Edelman Media Analysis

2 Develop, test and refine search queries to capture relevant data

Once finalised, each issue and sub-issue was developed into a Boolean taxonomy to scrape publicly available online, print, broadcast and social media outlets. The taxonomies were tested and refined to enhance relevance while reducing non-pertinent data (e.g. in the population sub-issue, to focus on articles about human population, not insect populations). They were also translated and adapted to reflect local language specifics by local analysts.

3 Collect the data from online, print and broadcast publications

Data was collected in 70 countries, selected on the basis of several discussions with polling experts as reflecting a broad global sample covering different regions, languages, geographic and population sizes, and economic and human development levels. The feasibility of conducting the analysis was also a factor. Data collection was performed through a mix of tools: Talkwalker for online publications (figures and content), Factiva for print publications

(figures only), Critical Mention for broadcast (figures only). Data pull spans May 2019 – May 2020.

4 Analyse dedicated to international cooperation – and specifically the UN

Analysis performed at a global scale focused on how international cooperation, specifically the United Nations but also other international organisations, is discussed and perceived. Key themes included prominence of the UN and its leadership in coverage, sentiment analysis, and messaging around priorities such as COVID-19 response, the Sustainable Development Goals and UN 75th anniversary.

5 Analyse dedicated to megatrends – at a local, regional and global levels

Quantitative analysis was performed through automated figures based on meta data from tools, to show general awareness, volume of conversation and engagement levels. This was followed by qualitative analysis, which included pulling a sampling of articles to enable a more granular understanding of coverage by

local analysts. For each country, 120 articles (20 per megatrend) were sampled, using the following criteria:

- Articles hand-picked from top-tier publications
- Articles receiving high engagement from readers (e.g. sum of likes, shares and comments)
- Articles selected from moments in time when there was a spike in conversations on a particular issue in the country.

For each article, analysts coded the following metrics: general sentiment, lens on issue (present or future), cause of the issue, prioritisation and/or mention of solutions, mention of global cooperation (if so, which entities), mention of UN or UN bodies and associated sentiment, and mention of key opinion leaders.

| Latin America | Europe & Central Asia | Asia & Australia | Middle East/North Africa | Sub-Saharan Africa | North America | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------|--------------|--------|
| ARGENTINA | ALBANIA | MOLDOVA | AFGHANISTAN | EGYPT | ANGOLA | MAURITIUS | CANADA |
| BOLIVIA | AUSTRIA | NETHERLANDS | AUSTRALIA | ISRAEL | BOTSWANA | NAMIBIA | USA |
| BRAZIL | CZECH REPUBLIC | NORWAY | CAMBODIA | LEBANON | CAMEROON | NIGERIA | |
| CHILE | FRANCE | POLAND | CHINA | MOROCCO | CÔTE D'IVOIRE | SENEGAL | |
| COLOMBIA | GERMANY | PORTUGAL | HONG KONG, CHINA | TUNISIA | DRC | SOUTH AFRICA | |
| CUBA | GREECE | ROMANIA | INDIA | TURKEY | ETHIOPIA | TANZANIA | |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | HUNGARY | RUSSIA | INDONESIA | | GHANA | UGANDA | |
| MEXICO | IRELAND | SERBIA | JAPAN | | KENYA | ZIMBABWE | |
| PERU | ITALY | SPAIN | REPUBLIC OF KOREA | | | | |
| VENEZUELA | KAZAKHSTAN | SWEDEN | PHILIPPINES | | | | |
| | LATVIA | UKRAINE | SINGAPORE | | | | |
| | | UK | THAILAND | | | | |
| | | | VIETNAM | | | | |



Annex

4

Response numbers by region, country and territory



Malaysia, Malaysian CSO-SDG Alliance



Germany, Punta Velo

Data contained in the present report is organized by countries, territories and areas of origin as provided by the respondents. The report uses the country and area names and methodology used for statistical processing purposes and in its publications by the Statistics Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

ANNEX 4 Region/country/territory sample for UN75 survey and dialogues

In addition to survey responses collected through the global UN75 one-minute survey, the UN75 Office partnered with UNICEF’s U Report and 2030 Youth Force Vietnam, who gathered responses through a slightly adapted version of the UN75 survey.

The UN75 initiative additionally engaged hundreds of thousands of players through

an educational gaming platform called Kahoot!. Through playing eight different UN75 games, users have learned about the UN’s history and work. They could share their ideas and thoughts on the future of international cooperation. The UN75 Kahoot! games have been played in 186 countries. All inputs from Kahoot! were gathered anonymously.

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|--|--------------|
| CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA | 243800 | 55 | 9440 | 16678 |
| AFGHANISTAN | 1221 | 12 | | 4 |
| BANGLADESH | 3893 | 2 | | 59 |
| BHUTAN | 2717 | | | |
| INDIA | 111970 | 14 | | 14420 |
| IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF) | 1198 | 1 | | 93 |
| KAZAKHSTAN | 30242 | 4 | | 795 |
| KYRGYZSTAN | 17098 | 1 | | 137 |
| MALDIVES | 167 | | | 375 |
| NEPAL | 45682 | 5 | | 45 |
| PAKISTAN | 1661 | 3 | | 307 |
| SRI LANKA | 733 | 1 | | 401 |
| TAJIKISTAN | 767 | 1 | | |
| TURKMENISTAN | 1548 | 1 | | 2 |
| UZBEKISTAN | 24903 | 12 | 3440 | 40 |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|--|--------------|----------------|---|--------------|
| EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA | 81205 | 42 | | 14718 |
| BRUNEI DARUSSALAM | 60 | | | 61 |
| CAMBODIA | 1671 | | | 133 |
| CHINA | 16520 | 7 | | 244 |
| CHINA, HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION | 305 | 3 | | 1229 |
| CHINA, MACAO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION | 21 | | | 17 |
| DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 512 | | | |
| INDONESIA | 1722 | 1 | | 3234 |
| JAPAN | 37148 | 2 | | 232 |
| LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRA- TIC REPUBLIC | 218 | | | 26 |
| MALAYSIA | 1198 | | | 1843 |
| MONGOLIA | 1312 | | | 22 |
| MYANMAR | 863 | | | 133 |
| PHILIPPINES | 3061 | 2 | | 1007 |
| REPUBLIC OF KOREA | 11232 | 26 | | 212 |
| SINGAPORE | 1576 | | | 2223 |
| THAILAND | 2603 | | | 2859 |
| TIMOR-LESTE | 533 | | | 2 |
| VIET NAM | 650 | | 6000 | 1241 |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|---|---------------|----------------|---|---------------|
| EUROPE | 121388 | 38 | | 101282 |
| ÅLAND ISLANDS | 214 | | | |
| ALBANIA | 4992 | 2 | | 66 |
| ANDORRA | 165 | | | 5 |
| AUSTRIA | 1611 | | | 8799 |
| BELARUS | 1840 | | | 43 |
| BELGIUM | 1863 | 1 | | 796 |
| BOSNIA AND HERZEGO- VINA | 1351 | | | 70 |
| BULGARIA | 285 | 1 | | 145 |
| CROATIA | 181 | | | 143 |
| CZECHIA | 378 | | | 1516 |
| DENMARK | 496 | | | 7688 |
| ESTONIA | 74 | 1 | | 505 |
| FAROE ISLANDS | 2 | | | 10 |
| FINLAND | 366 | | | 5828 |
| FRANCE | 6120 | 1 | | 868 |
| GERMANY | 5754 | 1 | | 1897 |
| GIBRALTAR | 9 | | | |
| GREECE | 8170 | | | 177 |
| GUERNSEY/SARK | 16 | | | 22 |
| HOLY SEE | 8 | | | |
| HUNGARY | 306 | | | 651 |
| ICELAND | 202 | | | 112 |

| Country/territory/geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|--|---------------|----------------|--|---------------|
| EUROPE | 121388 | 38 | | 101282 |
| IRELAND | 614 | | | 1982 |
| ISLE OF MAN | 6 | | | 2 |
| ITALY | 20129 | 2 | | 1416 |
| JERSEY | 371 | | | 25 |
| KOSOVO* | 831 | | | |
| LATVIA | 64 | | | 807 |
| LIECHTENSTEIN | 73 | | | 1 |
| LITHUANIA | 148 | | | 1153 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 220 | | | 53 |
| MALTA | 63 | | | 102 |
| MONACO | 23 | | | 6 |
| MONTENEGRO | 7125 | 1 | | 15 |
| NETHERLANDS | 1469 | 2 | | 14538 |
| NORTH MACEDONIA | 2409 | | | 80 |
| NORWAY | 651 | | | 4519 |
| POLAND | 310 | 1 | | 4191 |
| PORTUGAL | 4466 | 1 | | 673 |
| REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA | 8398 | | | 44 |
| ROMANIA | 1397 | 1 | | 512 |
| RUSSIAN FEDERATION | 6793 | 3 | | 473 |
| SAN MARINO | 2 | | | |
| SERBIA | 6060 | | | 92 |
| SLOVAKIA | 383 | 2 | | 91 |
| SLOVENIA | 377 | 1 | | 55 |
| SPAIN | 5973 | 3 | | 5670 |
| SVALBARD AND JAN MAYEN ISLANDS | 8 | | | |
| SWEDEN | 5873 | | | 15666 |
| SWITZERLAND | 2596 | 4 | | 4767 |
| UKRAINE | 1138 | | | 461 |
| UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND | 9015 | 13 | | 14547 |

*References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

| Country/territory/geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--|--------------|
| LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | 61599 | 45 | | 16552 |
| ANGUILLA | 47 | | | |
| ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA | 32 | 1 | | 1 |
| ARGENTINA | 6101 | 2 | | 295 |
| ARUBA | 53 | | | 15 |
| BAHAMAS | 41 | | | 28 |
| BARBADOS | 94 | | | 19 |
| BELIZE | 97 | | | 6 |
| BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF) | 537 | | | 625 |
| BONAIRE, SINT EUSTATIUS AND SABA | 16 | | | |
| BOUVET ISLAND | 8 | | | |
| BRAZIL | 10129 | 4 | | 5474 |
| BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS | 15 | | | |
| CAYMAN ISLANDS | 14 | | | 36 |
| CHILE | 7713 | | | 353 |
| COLOMBIA | 6641 | 19 | | 1978 |
| COSTA RICA | 1230 | | | 139 |
| CUBA | 65 | | | |
| CURAÇAO | 20 | | | 20 |
| DOMINICA | 23 | | | 10 |
| DOMINICAN REPUBLIC | 469 | | | 265 |
| ECUADOR | 1025 | | | 442 |
| EL SALVADOR | 542 | | | 84 |
| FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS) | 7 | | | |
| FRENCH GUIANA | 9 | | | |
| GRENADA | 22 | | | 2 |
| GUADELOUPE | 37 | | | 2 |
| GUATEMALA | 1674 | | | 288 |
| GUYANA | 584 | 2 | | 5 |
| HAITI | 808 | | | 1 |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|--|--------------|----------------|---|--------------|
| LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN | 61599 | 45 | | 16552 |
| HONDURAS | 743 | | | 39 |
| JAMAICA | 133 | | | 61 |
| MARTINIQUE | 21 | | | 1 |
| MEXICO | 6391 | 10 | | 3274 |
| MONTSERRAT | 4 | | | 1 |
| NICARAGUA | 159 | | | 29 |
| PANAMA | 3349 | 1 | | 68 |
| PARAGUAY | 426 | | | 15 |
| PERU | 3760 | | | 2718 |
| PUERTO RICO | 113 | | | 116 |
| SAINT BARTHÉLEMY | 5 | | | |
| SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS | 27 | | | 2 |
| SAINT LUCIA | 22 | | | 1 |
| SAINT MARTIN (FRENCH PART) | 3 | | | 1 |
| SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES | 11 | | | 2 |
| SINT MAARTEN (DUTCH PART) | 24 | | | |
| SOUTH GEORGIA AND THE SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS | 11 | | | |
| SURINAME | 776 | | | 3 |
| TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO | 751 | | | 33 |
| TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS | 7 | | | 9 |
| UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS | 27 | | | |
| URUGUAY | 782 | 1 | | 74 |
| VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF) | 6001 | 5 | | 17 |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|---|--------------|----------------|---|--------------|
| NORTH AMERICA | 29184 | 110 | | 72720 |
| BERMUDA | 18 | | | 16 |
| CANADA | 4953 | 1 | | 10838 |
| GREENLAND | 13 | | | 3 |
| SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON | 5 | | | |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | 24195 | 109 | | 61863 |
| NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | 64694 | 43 | | 14793 |
| ALGERIA | 1872 | | | 38 |
| ARMENIA | 3963 | | | 24 |
| AZERBAIJAN | 16536 | 7 | | 93 |
| BAHRAIN | 104 | | | 121 |
| CYPRUS | 185 | | | 72 |
| EGYPT | 1817 | 1 | | 145 |
| GEORGIA | 1244 | 11 | | 33 |
| IRAQ | 672 | 1 | | 31 |
| ISRAEL | 555 | | | 1541 |
| JORDAN | 7049 | | | 67 |
| KUWAIT | 435 | | | 194 |
| LEBANON | 6269 | 16 | | 55 |
| LIBYA | 265 | | | 6 |
| MOROCCO | 906 | | | 138 |
| OMAN | 308 | | | 205 |
| QATAR | 239 | | | 206 |
| SAUDI ARABIA | 715 | 1 | | 1358 |
| STATE OF PALESTINE | 2420 | | | 11 |
| SUDAN | 256 | | | 26 |
| SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC | 5526 | | | 7 |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|---|--------------|----------------|---|--------------|
| NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA | 64694 | 43 | | 14793 |
| TUNISIA | 3156 | 1 | | 65 |
| TURKEY | 8614 | | | 3268 |
| UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | 1153 | 1 | | 7083 |
| WESTERN SAHARA | 37 | | | |
| YEMEN | 398 | | | 6 |
| OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | 14598 | 10 | | 16058 |
| AMERICAN SAMOA | 139 | | | |
| ANTARCTICA | 56 | | | |
| AUSTRALIA | 2547 | 1 | | 9333 |
| CHRISTMAS ISLAND | 6 | | | |
| COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS | 6 | | | |
| COOK ISLANDS | 21 | | | 2 |
| FIJI | 2957 | 2 | | 4 |
| FRENCH POLYNESIA | 9 | | | |
| GUAM | 25 | | | 4 |
| HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS | 9 | | | |
| KIRIBATI | 1634 | | | |
| MARSHALL ISLANDS | 178 | | | |
| MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF) | 96 | | | |
| NAURU | 39 | | | |
| NEW CALEDONIA | 10 | | | |
| NEW ZEALAND | 523 | 1 | | 6705 |
| NIUE | 1 | | | |
| NORFOLK ISLAND | 8 | | | |
| NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS | 5 | | | |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|---|---------------|----------------|---|--------------|
| OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | 14598 | 10 | | 16058 |
| PALAU | 181 | | | |
| PAPUA NEW GUINEA | 5408 | 3 | | 1 |
| PITCAIRN | 2 | | | |
| SAMOA | 107 | | | 9 |
| SOLOMON ISLANDS | 176 | | | |
| TOKELAU | 7 | | | |
| TONGA | 52 | | | |
| TUVALU | 33 | 3 | | |
| UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS | 29 | | | |
| VANUATU | 326 | | | |
| WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS | 8 | | | |
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 190624 | 44 | 72930 | 1967 |
| ANGOLA | 205 | | | |
| BENIN | 2298 | | | 1 |
| BOTSWANA | 3720 | | | 2 |
| BURKINA FASO | 2270 | | | |
| BURUNDI | 491 | 2 | | 2 |
| CABO VERDE | 80 | | | 2 |
| CAMEROON | 43734 | 6 | | 2 |
| CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC | 232 | | | |
| CHAD | 1089 | | | |
| CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO | 112 | | | |
| COMOROS | 810 | | | |
| CONGO | 3372 | | | |
| CÔTE D'IVOIRE | 2309 | | | 6 |
| DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO | 1938 | | | 10 |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|---|---------------|----------------|---|-------------|
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 190624 | 44 | 72930 | 1967 |
| DJIBOUTI | 214 | | | |
| EQUATORIAL GUINEA | 27 | | | |
| ERITREA | 30 | | | |
| ESWATINI | 165 | 2 | | |
| ETHIOPIA | 1295 | | | 12 |
| FRENCH SOUTHERN TERRITORIES | 8 | | | |
| GABON | 215 | | | 3 |
| GAMBIA | 159 | | 2627 | 2 |
| GHANA | 1041 | 2 | | 134 |
| GUINEA | 13202 | 2 | | 3 |
| GUINEA-BISSAU | 1057 | | | |
| KENYA | 3180 | 3 | | 372 |
| LESOTHO | 411 | | | 6 |
| LIBERIA | 287 | | | 1 |
| MADAGASCAR | 655 | | | 32 |
| MALAWI | 786 | | 25312 | 10 |
| MALI | 1134 | | | |
| MAURITANIA | 249 | | | 7 |
| MAURITIUS | 911 | | | 39 |
| MAYOTTE | 9 | | | |
| MOZAMBIQUE | 881 | | 43420 | 6 |
| NAMIBIA | 427 | | | 9 |
| NIGER | 338 | | | |
| NIGERIA | 5436 | 15 | | 366 |
| RÉUNION | 32 | | | 3 |
| RWANDA | 10502 | | | 16 |
| SAINT HELENA | 7 | | | |
| SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE | 49 | | | 1 |

| Country/territory/ geographical area | UN75 survey | UN75 dialogues | UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey | Kahoot! |
|---|---------------|----------------|---|---------------|
| SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA | 190624 | 44 | 72930 | 1967 |
| SENEGAL | 4849 | 1 | | 12 |
| SEYCHELLES | 82 | | | 11 |
| SIERRA LEONE | 4747 | | 1571 | |
| SOMALIA | 449 | | | 12 |
| SOUTH AFRICA | 3273 | 3 | | 788 |
| SOUTH SUDAN | 839 | 3 | | |
| TOGO | 27184 | | | 1 |
| UGANDA | 1500 | 1 | | 29 |
| UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA | 1354 | | | 40 |
| ZAMBIA | 40068 | 3 | | 19 |
| ZIMBABWE | 912 | 1 | | 8 |
| OTHER | 3466 | | | 534 |
| MIXED/ONLINE | | 25 | | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 810558 | 412 | 82370 | 255302 |



Annex

5

Funding partners

ANNEX 5 Funding partners

MEMBER STATES

- People's Republic of China
- Kingdom of Denmark
- Republic of France
- Federal Republic of Germany
- Hungary
- Republic of Iceland
- Ireland
- Republic of Italy
- Kingdom of the Netherlands
- Kingdom of Norway
- Portuguese Republic (Portugal)
- State of Qatar
- Republic of Korea
- Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
- Kingdom of Sweden
- Swiss Confederation (Switzerland)

- Republic of Turkey
- United Arab Emirates
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

FOUNDATIONS

- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Fondation Pour Genève
- Ford Foundation
- Global Challenges Foundation
- Open Society Foundations
- Pew Research Center
- Robert Bosch Stiftung
- Stiftung Mercator
- United Nations Foundation
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

UN ENTITIES

UNICEF
UNOCT
WHO

In addition to the efforts of UN Member States themselves, a large number of private sector and civil society organizations from all over the world made important contributions in outreach to ensure participation in the UN75 initiative. These critical partners will be fully acknowledged in the final report.



Geneva, Ferney MUN

