SHAPING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER

LISTENING TO PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE AND THEIR IDEAS FOR ACTION

CONTENTS

SHAPING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER: KEY FINDINGS OF UN75 SURVEY AND DIALOGUES

More than 1.5 million people in 195 countries shared their short- and long-term priorities, their ideas for action and their calls for a more inclusive, transparent UN to lead the response to pressing global challenges

In January 2020, Secretary-General António Guterres launched the yearlong UN75 initiative as an opportunity for the United Nations (UN) to listen to the people it serves. Through surveys and dialogues, more than 1.5 million people from all 193 United Nations Member States shared their hopes and fears for the future, and discussed how all actors, including the UN, can work together better to address the global challenges we face.

Through the UN75 initiative, the UN has sought to understand what are the issues citizens around the world perceive as most pressing.

NEW YORK, USA
UN photo/Mark Garten

As COVID-19 reversed progress in human development and widened inequalities, many prioritized access to basic services and support to the hardest hit places and communities in the short-term

- Amid a striking shortfall in healthcare to meet the needs generated by the pandemic, respondents' top immediate, short-term priority globally was 'Universal access to healthcare'.

- As COVID-19 forced children out of schools around the world, 'More investment in education and youth programmes' ranked high among respondents, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and Central and Southern Asia.

- Reflecting the stark reality that three billion people lack a basic hand-washing facility with soap and water at home, 'Access to safe water and sanitation' was another critical immediate priority for respondents during the pandemic, across all human development levels.

- Many respondents, especially in low and middle income countries, prioritized 'Global solidarity' and the need to provide 'Support to the hardest hit people and communities', and to 'Address inequalities that have deepened as a result of COVID-19.'

- Less respondents in Very High Human Development countries viewed 'Support to the hardest hit places' as a high priority.

Respondents living in lower human development countries and those living in conflict situations tended to express greater optimism about the future

- Globally, many more respondents believed people will be better off (49%) in 2045 than today, compared with those who believe people will be worse off (32%).

- Respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa were the most optimistic about the future (59%), followed by Central and Southern Asia (52%), and Eastern and South-eastern Asia (51%). Respondents in Northern America (49%), Europe (48%), Latin America and the Caribbean (48%) and Oceania and Antarctica (47%) were most pessimistic about the future.

- Respondents in regions with lower human development countries were far more optimistic about the future than respondents in regions with higher human development countries. Respondents living in conflict situations were more optimistic about the future.

While they expect access to health services to improve over the next 25 years, respondents in all regions identified climate change and environmental issues as the number one long-term global challenge

- 'More environmental protection' is the number one long-term priority for respondents, globally, ranking in the top three priorities across all regions.

- The highest percentages of respondents who chose 'Climate change and the environment' as a top threat were in Latin America and the Caribbean (73%), while the lowest was is Sub-Saharan Africa (37%).

Other long-term priorities vary according to income levels, but include rising concern with employment opportunities, respect for human rights and reducing conflict

- While respondents in UNDP's category of higher human development countries tended to give the highest priority to the environment and human rights, those in lower human development countries tended to accord the highest priority to less conflict and meeting basic needs, such as employment, healthcare and education.

- 'More respect for human rights' ranked number three globally as a long-term priority. It ranked number one in Northern Africa and Western Asia and number two in Northern America and Europe.

- 'More employment opportunities' rose from the tenth long-term priority identified by respondents in April 2020 to the sixth priority in December 2020. This may reflect the dramatic COVID-19 related workplace closures, working-hour and labour income losses.

- Reducing conflict is a high priority among respondents in Eastern and South-eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Western Asia, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

- While respondents in countries that are not in conflict are more concerned about tensions between countries, those in conflict situations are more concerned about violence within their borders.

97% of respondents believe that international cooperation is important for addressing global challenges, with variation in the degree of importance across regions

- The majority of respondents believe that international cooperation is essential (52%) for addressing global challenges, while 34% believe it is very important, and 11% believe it is fairly important. Only 3% of respondents believe international cooperation is not important or not important at all.

- The degree of importance of international cooperation varies across regions, with the highest percentage of respondents who viewed it favorably from Northern America.

- Respondents in higher human development countries tend to perceive the need for international cooperation as greater than those in lower human development countries.

- A majority of respondents globally say that COVID-19 has increased their view of the importance for greater cooperation between countries.

Many respondents look to the United Nations to lead in international cooperation to address immediate and longer-term global challenges, and many also want the Organization to innovate – to be more inclusive, engaged, accountable and effective

In surveys and UN75 dialogues held around the world, participants called on the United Nations for:

- Moral leadership.

- A reformed, more representative and more agile UN Security Council.

- A revised Charter that includes today's most pressing global challenges, like climate change.

- Continued management and leadership reforms, including more inclusive hiring practices, more accountability and more transparency.

- An inclusive and participatory UN system, with improved understanding of the work of the UN among citizens around the world, and which shows more care for the needs of ordinary people.

- Improved implementation, monitoring and evaluation of UN programmes globally, to solve international problems more effectively.

"

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.

"

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, 22 January 2020.

INTRODUCTION TO THE UN75 INITIATIVE

LISTENING TO PEOPLE'S PRIORITIES AND EXPECTATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

United Nations (UN) Secretary-General António Guterres saw the United Nations' 75th anniversary as an opportunity for the Organization to listen directly to the people it serves. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic struck, the world faced a growing list of global challenges: from the climate crisis and environmental degradation to nuclear weapons, deepening inequalities, rapid changes in our populations, the transformative impact of new technologies and new forms and patterns of violence.

In January 2020, the UN launched a yearlong, global initiative to listen to people's priorities and expectations of international cooperation. Through surveys and dialogues, more than 1.5 million people from all walks of life shared their hopes and fears for the future, and discussed how all actors, including the UN, can innovate and work together to better to address the global challenges we face.

Increased participation in the UN75 conversation after COVID-19

Even though the UN75 initiative had a strong online presence from the outset, we, like everyone else, were forced to adapt the way we worked. We encouraged people to hold online dialogues and we re-doubled our efforts to reach people not connected through the internet. In April, we added two COVID-19 related questions to our one-minute survey and dialogue toolkit, asking people to share their priorities to recover better from the pandemic, and to see whether the pandemic had changed their views on the importance of international cooperation – for better or for worse.

While many worried that the pandemic would dampen the UN75 conversation, it had the opposite effect. The number of people who joined the initiative multiplied. The UN75 conversation became even more important as people across the world not only discussed their longer-term priorities, but also the immediate socio-economic struggles they faced with the pandemic, as well as their concerns about the lack of international cooperation to address COVID-19.

In dialogues, many people echoed the Secretary-General's concern that "the pandemic is a clear test of international cooperation – a test we have essentially failed... the result of a lack of global preparedness, cooperation, unity and solidarity."[1] Alongside their calls for increased international cooperation, they suggested concrete and sometimes innovative proposals for action on how we can address the pandemic, recover after the pandemic, and step up to address other urgent global challenges such as the climate crisis, discrimination and rising inequalities.

The UN75 initiative and the Member State-led UN75 Declaration

In parallel to this UN75 initiative, United Nations Member States adopted the Declaration on the Commemoration of the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the United Nations in the General Assembly on 21 September 2020. We made our initial UN75 findings available to Member States for their consideration as they negotiated the Declaration, in our April report, Resolved to Combine Our Efforts". Member States reached consensus on the Declaration in July 2020, emphasizing the need for an upgraded, reinvigorated multilateralism for a more equal, resilient and sustainable world.

2020 has demonstrated that the world needs a path that ensures universal access to social protection, healthcare, quality education and digital connectivity. A path towards a rapid and just transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies that generate investment, growth and employment. And a path that nurtures social cohesion, advances human rights and gender equality, and builds peace.

The Declaration includes 12 Commitments aimed at advancing "Our Common Agenda"— that reaffirms the need for inclusive, effective and networked multilateralism and the central role of the United Nations. Through the UN75 initiative, the UN has identified the issues citizens around the world say are most pressing along the 12 Commitments reflected in the UN75 Declaration.

Member States called on the Secretary-General to present recommendations on how the United Nations will address these 12 Commitments "to advance Our Common Agenda" before the end of the 75th session of the General Assembly, in September 2021.

Guided by the 12 Commitments in the UN75 Declaration and broad dialogues and feedback received through the UN75 initiative, the Secretary-General has launched a process of profound reflection on the future of multilateralism to inform his report and recommendations on "Our Common Agenda". With international cooperation both more tested and more vital than ever, "Our Common Agenda" will reinvigorate the values, foundations and spirit of multilateralism to achieve these goals and renew solidarity within societies, between peoples, and with young people and future generations.

To do so, the Secretary-General will consider inputs and recommendations received from a diverse group of **thought leaders** from a range of countries and backgrounds, **young thinkers** under the age of 30 years from all over the world, '**We the Peoples**' that includes **civil society** proposals from all regions shared with us through the UN75 global conversation, the **private sector, subnational leaders** and other **non-governmental partners** with expertise across the UN75 Declaration themes, and

UN75 DECLARATION 12 COMMITMENTS

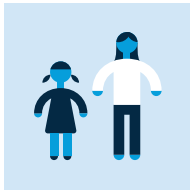**01**
LEAVE NO
ONE BEHIND

02
PROTECT
OUR
PLANET

03
PROMOTE
PEACE &
PREVENT
CONFLICTS

04
ABIDE BY
INTERNATIONAL
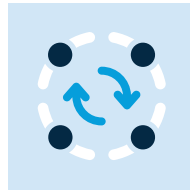LAW & ENSURE
JUSTICE

05
PLACE WOMEN &
GIRLS AT THE
CENTER

06
BUILD
TRUST

07
IMPROVE
DIGITAL
COOPERATION

08
UPGRADE
THE UNITED
NATIONS

09
ENSURE
SUSTAINABLE
FINANCING

10
BOOST
PARTNERSHIPS

11
LISTEN TO &
WORK WITH
YOUTH

12
BE PREPARED

UN Member States. People around the world are speaking, and the United Nations and its Member States are listening and acting.

Through this next phase during the UN's 75th anniversary of advancing "Our Common Agenda" by reinvigorating inclusive, networked and effective multilateralism, the Secretary-General will propose recommendations for transformative global action to address shared problems, deliver on critical global public goods and prepare for the threats and opportunities of the future. The report will be made available at the end of the 75th session of the UNGA in September 2021.

Synthesizing people's priorities, their ideas for action and their calls for the United Nations to change how it works

At the official commemoration of the United Nations' 75th anniversary, on 21 September 2020, the Secretary-General presented the key findings of the dialogues and surveys captured in our UN75 report, The Future We Want, the United Nations We Need.[2]

In this current report, we update findings about global challenges and priorities and expectations of international cooperation based on UN75 survey and dialogue results through November 3, 2020. This report also includes information on the manifold actions and solutions that people from all regions, sectors, ages and backgrounds had recommended during the UN75 dialogues as steps the UN could take to address today's global challenges.

In a separate exercise, we have examined participants' priorities, ideas for addressing global challenges, and how these map on to the UN75 Declaration's 12 Commitments, focusing first on the solutions and ideas for action shared in dialogues, and then integrating the information we received through other UN75 data streams. We present this separate analysis on the UN75 website.

How UN75 can spark action for a strong 100th anniversary

What happens next? How can the ideas shared by so many people through the UN75 initiative spark concrete action and enhance international cooperation? Contributing to the Secretary-General's profound reflection process in the coming year for advancing "Our Common Agenda", guided by the 12 Commitment areas in the UN75 Declaration and listening closely to these ideas and proposals shared through the UN75 global conversation, we have carved out two pathways to help achieve this:
1) The creation of an online digital repository of all findings (in line with data privacy regulations). This will allow participants' voices to resonate beyond 2020 and serve as a resource for the UN and other actors to seek change in line with the priorities identified.
2) The follow up to the UN75 Declaration. This synthesis report and the raw data containing the ideas received through the UN75 initiative are available to all for the follow up to the UN75 Declaration.

GLOBAL PARTICIPATION: WHO TOOK PART

More than 1.5 million people from all 193 UN Member and Observer States joined the UN75 conversation between January and December 2020. More than 1.3 million people responded to the one-minute survey; hundreds of thousands of people from 100+ countries participated in UN75 dialogues; 50,000 people in 50 countries took part in representative polling; hundreds of thousands of young people played UN75 games; and hundreds of researchers were engaged in a research mapping process. We estimate that through our collaborators' extended networks and members, 60,000+ organizations and 907 million+ people saw UN75 news, events and updates. The details of collaborating organizations and networks can be viewed on the UN75 website.

GLOBAL REACH ACROSS SECTORS

YOUTH

• Children and youth through schools

• Online UN75 games, like Kahoot!

• Youth organisations

• UNICEF's U-Report and the 2030 Youth Force survey

BUSINESS AND SPORTS COMMUNITIES

• Business and employer networks

• Tech firms and phone companies

• Social media platforms

• Sports associations

UNIVERSITIES AND THINK TANKS

• 400+ universities, colleges, policy research institutes, networks and associations

• Students, researchers, faculty, thought leaders

• Research

PARLIAMENTARIANS, CITIES, LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTORS

• Inter-Parliamentary Union, parliamentarians in 179 UN Member States

• United Cities and Local Government network engaged 1,000+ cities, representing half world's population

• Club de Madrid engaged, Prime Ministers from 65 countries

CITIZENS, AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

• 30,000+ global social movements, NGOs, small grassroots community groups

• Vulnerable and under-represented groups

• UN Resident Coordinator Offices, UN information centers, UN Volunteers, Regional UN Development Coordination Offices and UN bodies

• Influential individuals and high profile social media personalities

FIVE UN75 DATA STREAMS TO GATHER PRIORITIES AND SOLUTIONS

The UN75 initiative was an exercise in global opinion gathering of attitudes towards global challenges and international cooperation. We gathered views, priorities and solutions through five "data streams":

ONE-MINUTE UN75 SURVEY

- www.un75.online open to everyone, available in 64 languages.

- Captured people's concerns and priorities for the future, and sentiments towards global cooperation.

- As of 31 December 2020, more than 1.3 million people participated from all 193 United Nations Member States.

- Quantitative analysis, in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies and New York University.

- Collaborated with UN Development Programme, Institute for Economics and Peace and others to cross-analyze UN75 survey data with the Human Development Index, Global Peace Index, and Good Country Index.

UN75 DIALOGUES

- Open to everyone to hold dialogues on their communities' future priorities and how to bolster international cooperation, including through the UN.

- A dialogue toolkit supported the dialogues, encouraged local action, and built trust between groups.

- Dialogues were held in-person, online, through social media chats and events, and participants could submit dialogue summaries: www.research. net/r/VJ59YQ7

- As of 31 December, 3,500+ UN75 dialogues were registered in 120+ countries, and 1,200+ dialogue summaries received from participants in 94 countries.

- Dialogue summaries were analyzed in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development studies, drawing out participants' solutions and ideas for action, organized along the UN75 Declaration's 12 Commitments.

INDEPENDENT, SCIENTIFIC PUBLIC OPINION POLLING

- Served to cross-check our mass, public UN75 survey.

- Edelman Intelligence conducted representative telephone and online surveys in 36 (mainly developing) countries.

- Pew Research Center conducted representative telephone surveys in 14 countries.

- Focused on cross-national views of multilateral principles, global challenges, views of the United Nations, how the Organization carries out its mission.

MEDIA ANALYSIS

- Edelman Intelligence conducted manual and Artificial Intelligence analysis of print, broadcast, online and social media in 70 countries over a one-year period.

- Took the temperature on attitudes towards megatrends and international cooperation.

RESEARCH MAPPING

- Academic and policy research mapping of the six official UN languages, covering all regions, working with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies.

- Took stock of latest thinking and made research and evidence-based insights on multilateralism, international cooperation, the United Nations and its work more easily accessible to policy practitioners.

View the full sample breakdowns for the surveys and dialogues in Annex 1 of this report, and the detailed methodologies for each data stream in Annex 2.

DATA ANALYZED IN THIS REPORT

This report contains the analysis of data gathered between 2 January and 3 November 2020:

- 1,220,848 UN75 survey responses from 193 UN Member States. 12,310 of these were gathered through mobile phone applications that did not permit the collection of demographics data and they are excluded from cross analyses with demographics data.

- 1,141 UN75 dialogue summaries received from 94 countries.

- 14,276 representative survey responses in 14 countries, through Pew Research Center's survey.

- 35,777 representative online and telephone survey responses in 36 countries, through Edelman's survey.

- Social and traditional media in 70 countries.

- Academic and policy research from all regions, in the six official UN languages.

REGION	UN75 SURVEY RESPONDENTS	DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW SURVEY RESPONDENTS	EDELMAN SURVEY RESPONDENTS
Central & Southern Asia	314,701	222	–	4,005
Eastern & South-eastern Asia	130,709	304	2,247	5,009
Europe	145,139	75	8,973	6,009
Latin America & Caribbean	88,821	126	–	6,240
Northern Africa & Western Asia	77,563	80	–	6,513
Northern America	40,559	122	2,040	–
Oceania & Antarctica	18,673	15	1,016	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	400,171	86	–	8,001
Other	4,512	37	–	–
Mixed/Online	–	74	–	–
GLOBAL	**1,220,848**	**1,141**	**14,276**	**35,'777**

View the detailed country and region counts in Annex 3. Data contained in this report is organized by countries, territories and areas of origin as provided by 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 (https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/). 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.

BREAKDOWN OF UN75 SURVEY RESPONDENTS

TOTAL RESPONDENTS

1.2M

 # OF UN MEMBER STATES

193

BY REGION

Region	%
Sub-Saharan Africa	33%
Central & Southern Asia	26%
Europe	12%
Eastern & South-Eastern Asia	11%
Latin America & Caribbean	7%
Northern Africa & Western Asia	6%
Northern America	3%
Oceania & Antarctica	2%

BY GENDER

MALE — 51%
FEMALE — 48%
OTHER — 1%

BY EDUCATION

Education	%
Primary or less	18%
Finished secondary	23%
Beyond secondary	58%
Not specified	1%

BY AGE

Age	%
< 15 yrs old	6%
16 – 30	45%
31 – 45	27%
46 – 60	15%
> 61 yrs old	6%
Not specified	1%
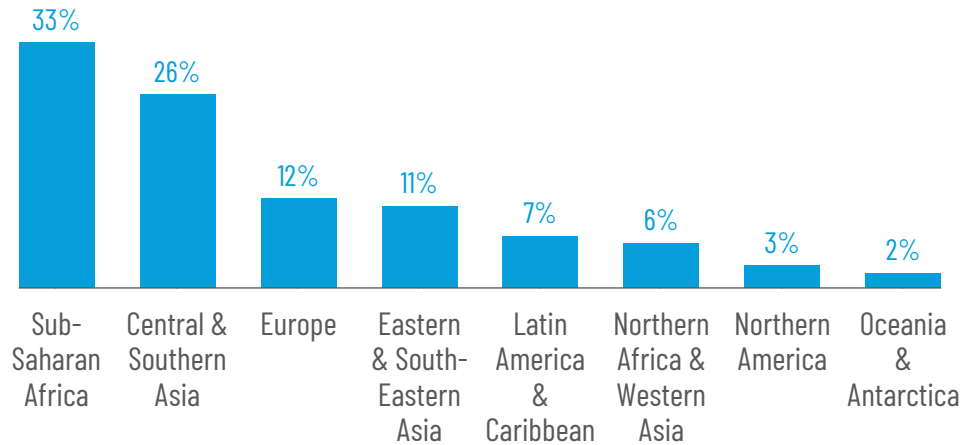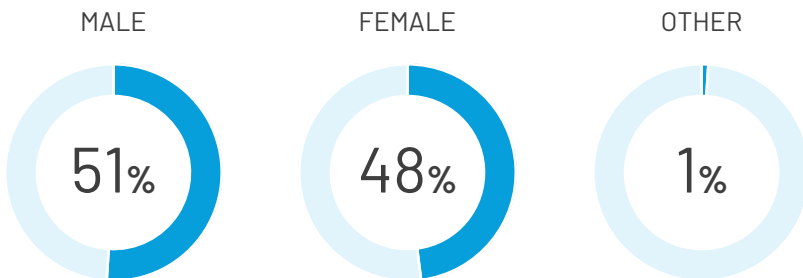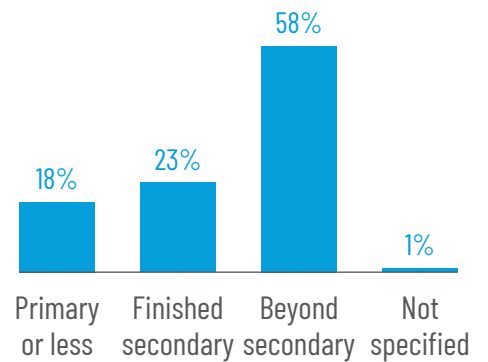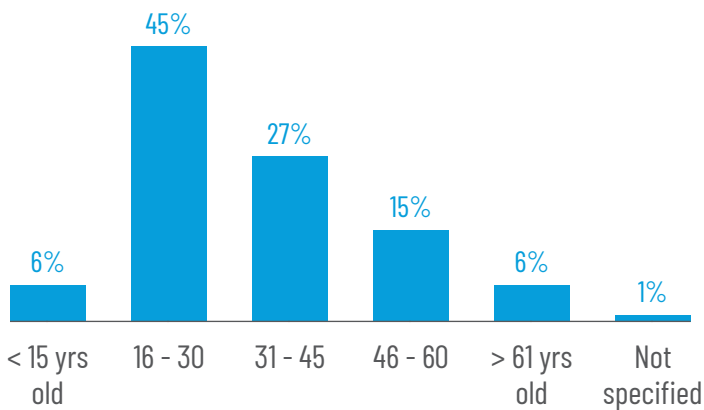
PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

34K

3%
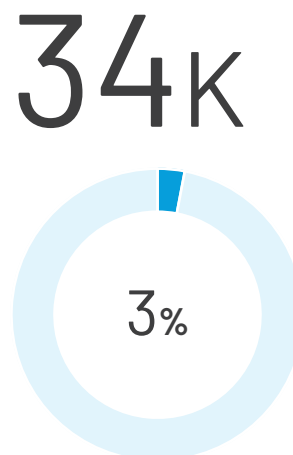
ESTONIA SOAS The Centre for International Studies & Diplomacy

FINDINGS: PRIORITIES FOR RECOVERING BETTER FROM THE PANDEMIC

In response to COVID-19, many citizens prioritize better access to basic services and increased global solidarity in the short-term

The COVID-19 pandemic is a common threat to the entire world, regardless of nationality, ethnicity or faith. It is having a devastating impact on older people; on women and girls; on low-income communities; on the marginalized and isolated. It is presenting new threats to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

From the outset of the pandemic, the United Nations system mobilized early and comprehensively to support countries in addressing the 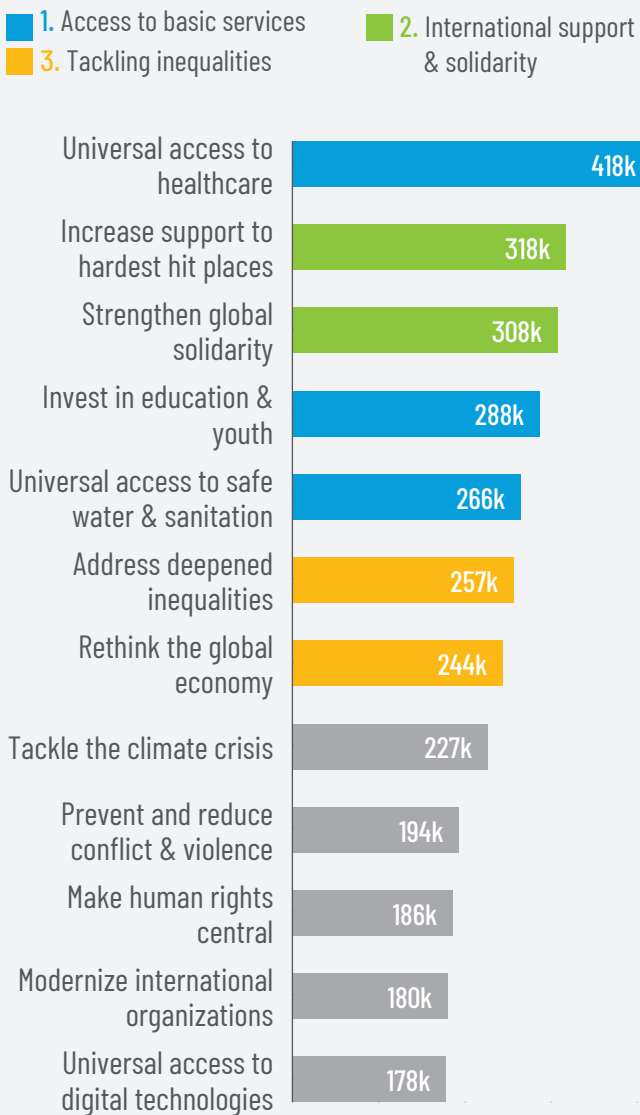devasting socio-economic, humanitarian and human rights aspects of this crisis. It led on the global health response, provided life-saving humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, established instruments for rapid responses to the socio-economic impact and laid out a broad policy agenda for action on all fronts. It also provided logistics, common services and operational support to governments and other partners around the world on the front lines of the pandemic, as they mounted national responses to this new virus and unprecedented global challenge.

Emerging from this crisis is an opportunity to strengthen our commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda and 17 Sustainable Development Goals, address the climate crisis in line with the Paris Agreement, inequalities, exclusion, gaps in social protection systems and the many other injustices that have been exposed and exacerbated. The Secretary-General has repeatedly called for COVID-19 vaccines to be a global public good available to everyone, everywhere and for an urgent stimulus package worth at least 10 per cent of global GDP, and for debt relief for all countries that need it. Beyond health, the Secretary-General appealed in March for a global ceasefire so that countries can focus on fighting the virus. This call was echoed again in his speech to the General Assembly in September. He also urged for a new commitment to silence the guns by end of 2020.[3]

As people around the world continue to suffer the health, social and economic effects of COVID-19, the immediate, short–term priority of most people everywhere is improved access to basic services: healthcare, education, water

Immediate priorities are access to basic services, international support and solidarity, tackling inequalities

■ **1.** Access to basic services
■ **3.** Tackling inequalities
■ **2.** International support & solidarity

Priority	Value
Universal access to healthcare	418k
Increase support to hardest hit places	318k
Strengthen global solidarity	308k
Invest in education & youth	288k
Universal access to safe water & sanitation	266k
Address deepened inequalities	257k
Rethink the global economy	244k
Tackle the climate crisis	227k
Prevent and reduce conflict & violence	194k
Make human rights central	186k
Modernize international organizations	180k
Universal access to digital technologies	178k

UN75 Survey Q1: What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Base: 1,133,501 (all respondents answering this question as from 22 April). 3,064,111 responses: participants could select up to three responses.

and sanitation. The UN Development Programme (UNDP) sounded the alarm in May that human development has taken a downward turn to levels not seen since the human development index was introduced in 1990.[4]

The UN Development System's framework for the immediate socio-economic response to COVID-19 aligns with these priorities. It offers a comprehensive response package from the UN Development System, along five streams of work, connected by environmental sustainability. Gender equality is imperative, as well as the prioritization of health services, protecting people through social protection and basic services, protecting jobs, macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration and social cohesion and community resilience.

FIVE PILLARS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM COVID-19 RESPONSE

1 HEALTH FIRST
Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

2 PROTECTING PEOPLE
Social protection and basic services

3 ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY
Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and the informal sector workers

4 MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

5 SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Universal access to healthcare is the top immediate priority among UN75 respondents, as healthcare systems around the world feel the strain

COVID-19 has shone a spotlight on the enormous shortfall in access to healthcare for people around the world. In April 2020, the United Nations reported that at least half of the world still does not have full coverage of essential health services, and about 100 million people are still being pushed into extreme poverty because of health costs.[5]

In this context, 'Universal access to healthcare' is the top immediate priority among UN75 survey respondents in all but two regions. This reflects the grim reality reported by UNDP – that daily COVID-19 related deaths have exceeded other common causes of death throughout much of 2020. Emergency services, health systems and health workers are under enormous strain around the world, with indirect health impacts also expected to rise.[6]

Universal access to healthcare only ranked second in two regions – Sub - Saharan Africa and Eastern and South-eastern Asia – where respondents ranked 'increased support to the hardest hit countries and territories' and 'strengthen global solidarity' respectively fractionally higher.

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS, MANAGEMENT, RECOVERY AND OPPORTUNITY

Participants overwhelmingly observed that the COVID-19 pandemic was a compelling reminder of our fragility and our interconnectedness. Only multilateral cooperation would be enough to reign in the pandemic, recover from it, and learn its lessons. You can see their numerous, detailed suggestions under Commitment 12 'We will be Prepared'. Some of the key solutions proposed include:

On preparedness

- UN Member states can strengthen international cooperation, including WHO's role within the UN.

- Countries should put more resources into monitoring emerging zoonoses and share information in a transparent and timely way.

- Assistance should be given by UN Member States and multilateral funds to developing countries to strengthen national health systems to ensure infrastructure is in place to manage future pandemics.

- Structures and platforms should be established to facilitate countries to cooperate on research, develop vaccines, and to distribute vaccines equitably. There needs to be consensus amongst states and private manufacturers that the vaccine will be distributed equally, with no preference to any particular country.

- Assessment should be completed in advance on those elements of pandemic preparedness, management and recovery that should be done centrally, as opposed to elements best done locally.

On ongoing pandemic management

- Countries should take responsibility to ensure adequate prevention policies and public health measures in line with WHO guidelines are in place and robustly enforced.

- Information sharing systems for the transparent sharing of real time information by countries on their current pandemic status should be strengthened.

- Partnerships with development agencies should be created to ensure all Covid-19 health advisories and information reach people at every level, including in remote and underprivileged communities.

On recovery

- UN Member States who are able to do so should support poorer countries to fully invest their resources to mitigate the economic, social, health

► Continued summary of UN75 dialogue participants' discussions on pandemic preparedness, management, recovery and opportunity

and psychological side effects of the current crisis on the most vulnerable groups.

- In respect of education the international community should prioritize delivery of quality education and access to online and remote learning especially in countries where access to the internet is low. Laptop and tablet banks could support poorer students to access technology.

- In respect of community level response, multi-institutional initiatives and collaborations should be established between to provide well considered services for local communities, based on their own identification of what they need.

- The charity and non-profit sector, so essential to supporting recovery of communities, has also been affected by the pandemic, with individuals and governments called on to ensure this sector itself recovers so it can play the important role in recovery it is otherwise uniquely poised to play.

Building on opportunities arising from the pandemic

- Future investment and development of medical technologies were viewed as having the potential to contribute to public health and safety and reduce

risks associated with pandemics and health crises. Research and development in these and other areas should be a priority of international research collaborations and support.

- The pandemic has demonstrated that public health is one of the key benefits of contactless technology and efforts should be made to build on the momentum towards a digital culture.

- For many, COVID-19 has transformed the workplace. As well as risks, the lessons of the pandemic have the potential to bring about change at a pace previously unforeseen: more visibility as to what caregiving entails, more equal distribution of caregiving responsibilities and access to opportunities across genders, greater access to opportunities by those in remote locations, the potential revitalisation of dying regions and alleviation of environmental pressures on dense urban centres.

- The pandemic, through the increasing use of virtual meeting tools as a standard way of communicating, has brought together people from across the world who would not have previously shared their experiences, increasing the understanding, tolerance and sense of global community at the core of the UN's mission.

As COVID-19 forces children out of schools, access to education emerges as one of the top priorities for UN75 respondents, particularly in lower human development countries

Increased investment in education and youth programmes, another key basic service, ranked fourth among all immediate priorities to recover from the pandemic. This was the third-highest priority for respondents in countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and in Central and Southern Asia, where there are many low human development countries.

This reflects UNDP's findings that the "effective out-of-school rate" – the adjusted percentage of primary school-age children facing school closures, accounting for households with internet access and the opportunity to continue structured learning – in May 2020 was highest in low human development countries (86%, an increase of 59 percentage points), followed by medium human development countries (74%, an increase of 67 percentage points) and high human development countries (47%, an increase of 41 percentage points). The majority of school-age children in very high human development countries were found to have the possibility to continue structured learning, with an effective out-of-school rate of 20% (though still an increase of 19 percentage points).[7]

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

In collaboration with UNDP, we cross-analysed our UN75 data with the Human Development Index (HDI) to observe patterns and correlations between respondents' answers and their country's levels of human development. The Human Development Index was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. Read more.

BURKINA FASO UNICEF/Frank Dejongh

FROM THE UN75 DIALOGUES

" There is strong evidence that inequality and exclusion can be effectively tackled through the provision of comprehensive, universal health and education. "

Pathfinders for Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies, New York University Center on International Cooperation, USA, dialogue with mostly women, mixed ages and professions.

" We need to listen to young people, who are a key partner in advancing the 2030 Agenda. It's important to both expand their access to the best digital technology has to offer, protect them from harm online, and empower them to know how to protect themselves. "

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, China, dialogue with students, ages 16-30.

Beyond access to healthcare, the second and third immediate priorities of UN75 survey respondents vary by region

PRIORITY RANKING 1st 2nd 3rd	Global	Central & Southern Asia	Eastern & South-eastern Asia	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Northern Africa & Western Asia	Northern America	Oceania & Antarctica	Sub-Saharan Africa
Universal access to healthcare	37%	34%	36%	42%	48%	46%	47%	49%	32%
Increase support to hardest hit places	28	25	26	24	26	31	24	34	32
Strengthen global solidarity	27	22	36	28	23	28	23	24	29
Invest in education & youth	25	22	24	24	26	27	20	27	29
Universal access to safe water & sanitation	23	20	27	26	29	23	31	27	22
Address deepened inequalities	23	16	30	20	29	20	27	25	25
Rethink the global economy	22	14	20	32	27	20	21	19	24
Tackle the climate crisis	20	16	21	31	24	16	31	21	18
Prevent and reduce conflict & violence	17	13	20	16	12	20	17	19	20
Make human rights central	16	13	14	21	19	19	22	15	18
Modernize international organizations	16	13	14	11	9	14	11	16	22
Universal access to digital technologies	16	15	16	8	11	13	9	14	21

UN75 Survey Q1: What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Base: 1,129,006 (all respondents as from 22 April, excluding "other" countries). Central & Southern Asia (303,450), Eastern & South-eastern Asia (118,379), Europe (125,255), Latin America & Caribbean (77,241), Northern Africa & Western Asia (70,085), Northern America (32,889), Oceania & Antarctica (17,524), Sub-Saharan Africa (384,200). 3,051,757 total responses: respondents could select up to three responses.

'Access to safe water and sanitation' was an immediate priority for UN75 respondents, irrespective of their country's human development level

According to UNDP, 785 million people still lack access to basic sources of clean water, and around 3 billion people lack a basic hand-washing facility with soap and water in their household[8]. As the World Health Organization and governments around the world ran campaigns to promote hand-washing with soap as a key defense against the virus, it is little wonder that access to safe water and sanitation was a critical priority for people in both higher and lower human development countries. It was the third ranked priority for people in Northern America, Latin America and the Caribbean and Oceania and Antarctica.

In Northern America, the percentage of respondents who chose 'Universal access to safe water and sanitation' was only fractionally lower than the percentage that selected 'Tackling the climate crisis' – the second top immediate priority to recover from the pandemic in the region. When looking at respondents' answers according to their country's levels of development, we see that those in Very High Human Development countries chose 'Achieve universal access to safe water and sanitation' as their second top immediate priority to recover better from the pandemic.

> In their survey, in a related finding, Edelman found that respondents in both high and low Gross National Income countries saw poverty and poor living standards as the second largest issue today, after the pandemic

Ranking of biggest issues in the world today

	1ST	2ND	3RD	4TH	5TH
High affluence	Pandemics such as COVID-19	Poverty and poor living standards	Climate change	International terrorism	Countries using nuclear weapons
Low affluence	Pandemics such as COVID-19	Poverty and poor living standards	Lack of job security/ unemployment	Poor healthcare and low life expectancy	International terrorism

Source: Edelman. Q3. What do you see as the 3 biggest issues in the world today? Base: All selecting one major issue in the world (35,149), Low affluence (13,926), High affluence (8,869). Gross National Income (GNI) based on the World Bank's GNI classification.

HIGH GNI		MIDDLE-UPPER GNI		LOWER-MIDDLE GNI	
Chile	Poland	Argentina	Indonesia	Angola	Nigeria
Czech Republic	Portugal	Brazil	Malaysia	Bangladesh	Pakistan
Hungary	Saudi Arabia	China	Mexico	Cameroon	Senegal
Israel	Singapore	Colombia	Russia	Egypt	Tanzania
Norway	United Arab Emirates	Dominican Republic	South Africa	India	Ukraine
		Gabon	Turkey	Kenya	Uzbekistan
				Morocco	Vietnam

Beyond basic services, many UN75 respondents looked to the international community to support the hardest hit people and communities, and called for increased solidarity between people and nations

Respondents in regions with a higher proportion of lower human development countries, including Central and Southern Asia, Northern Africa and Western Asia, and Oceania, placed 'Increased support to the hardest hit people and communities' as their second priority for the international community to recover better from the pandemic. Respondents in Eastern and South-eastern Asia, and Northern Africa and Western Asia prioritized 'Strengthening solidarity between people and nations' second and third, respectively.

Many respondents in Very High Human Development countries were less inclined to view 'Support to the hardest hit places' as a high priority. This may reflect the tendency to look inward amid the pandemic, as all countries, including Very High Development countries, grapple with COVID-19 health and socio-economic shocks.

Immediate priorities to recover better from the pandemic, by country's Human Development level

PRIORITY RANKING 1st 2nd 3rd

	Global	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX CATEGORY			
		Very high	High	Medium	Low
Universal access to healthcare	37%	42%	44%	33%	33%
Increase support to hardest hit places	28	22	30	29	30
Strengthen global solidarity	27	29	30	24	29
Invest in education & youth	25	22	27	24	29
Universal access to safe water & sanitation	23	29	22	21	22
Address deepened inequalities	23	26	23	19	25
Rethink the global economy	22	27	22	18	23
Tackle the climate crisis	20	28	20	16	19
Prevent and reduce conflict & violence	17	17	17	15	21
Make human rights central	16	19	18	13	18
Modernize international organizations	16	11	13	15	24
Universal access to digital technologies	16	10	15	16	21

UN75 Survey Q1: What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Base: 1,125,857 (all respondents as from 22 April). Cross-analysed with the Human Development Index country groupings: Very high HDI (244,712), High HDI (215,931), Medium HDI (386,992), Low HDI (278,222), No HDI data available (7,644). 3,042,981 total responses: respondents could select up to three responses.

Many UN75 respondents expressed concern about inequalities made worse by the COVID-19 pandemic and containment measures

Respondents' emphasis on access to basic services and increased solidarity and support for those hardest hit can all be viewed through the prism of inequalities. The next set of issues prioritized by respondents around the world were tackling inequalities that have deepened as a result of COVID-19 and rethinking the global economy.

While no country or region has been spared the adverse effects of the pandemic, lower and middle human development countries and lower income and minority groups have fared far worse in terms of the health effects of the pandemic, as well as the knock-on socio-economic effects, which have increased inequalities within and across countries.[9] People in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and South-eastern Asia prioritized 'Addressing inequalities that have deepened as a result of COVID-19' as second and third respectively. Respondents in Northern America, Oceania and Antarctica and Sub-Saharan Africa also ranked addressing inequalities high; as fourth, fifth and fifth, respectively.

Over and above access to basic services, UNDP reports that inequalities in access to "enhanced capabilities" across populations around the world were already widening in the years preceding COVID-19.[10]

FROM THE UN75 DIALOGUES

"
The UN has made significant contributions to building a more peaceful and egalitarian world, but each person who is still out of school, who still lives in poverty or who does not know where his next meal will come from should remind us that there is still much to be done.
"

UN Brazil, dialogue with business professionals, ages 31-45, mostly men.

Substantial shares of UN75 respondents in higher human development countries place tackling the climate crisis among their top immediate priorities

In Northern America and Europe, where access to most basic services is generally higher than in other regions, respondents prioritized 'Tackling the climate crisis with greater urgency' (ranked second in Northern America and third in Europe) after 'Universal access to healthcare.'

UNDP stresses, in its 2020 Human Development Report, that planetary and social imbalances are exacerbating one another. The deep inequalities that already exist are being worsened by, and are expected to continue to worsen due to climate change, environmental degradation, as well as knock-on effects, such as health pandemics.[11]

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON INEQUALITIES
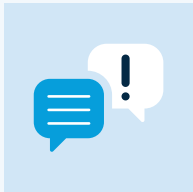
Ensuring that no one is left behind means, for dialogue participants, committing to fully implementing Agenda 2030 by addressing sustainable development across its dimensions. Participants want a world where wealth is distributed more equally, with support to the most disadvantaged, as reflected under Commitment 1 "We will leave no one behind". Participants agreed that integrated approaches and progressive action driven by diverse stakeholders are essential to make sure that no one is left behind. Some of the key solutions proposed include:

Inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable groups

- National governments and the UN system should prioritize the inclusion of vulnerable groups in decision-making through the development of appropriate policies, especially Indigenous and LGBTQI+ communities.

- Governments should take steps to ratify and support the universal rights of people with disabilities and promote the creation of an UN Convention to protect the rights of older people.

- The private sector should play a role in combating racism and creating economic opportunities for women and ethnic minorities.

Access to basic services for all

- Universal healthcare access, including mental healthcare, should be ensured by national governments across the world.

- Establish an international agreement to guarantee free water and sanitation.

Focus on equitable access to quality education

- Governments should promote educational reform to respond to the needs of the future, and to ensure that education is affordable to all income levels, and that it is inclusive.

- Schools can improve teacher trainings and ensure up-to-date and relevant educational material and skills-development programmes.

Promote socio-economic inclusion

- The introduction of a universal basic income, as well as economic support policies and tax reform can alleviate poverty and reduce inequalities.

- The UN system should prioritize the provision of support to the communities hardest hit by COVID-19, and to under-served, rural communities.

▶ Continued summary of UN75 dialogue participants' discussions on inequalities

Address the refugee and migrant crisis

- National governments should work to improve migration policies, including providing better and more humane management of refugee and migrant arrivals, and ensuring safe travel for all.

- The UN system and Member States should aim to improve the management of international migration flows, re-visit the scope of the Refugee Convention to consider those forced to migrate due to climate and environmental factors, and improve the living conditions in refugee camps through educational and employment opportunities, and shortening the time people stay in camps through increased humanitarian visas and faster resettlement options.

AFGHANISTAN United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan

FINDINGS: OUTLOOK FOR 2045: THREATS AND CHALLENGES

MOST RESPONDENTS HOLD GREATER OPTIMISM FOR THE FUTURE

Globally, many more respondents believe people will be better off in 2045 than today (49%) compared to those who believe people will be worse off (32%). Strong trends are visible at the regional level, as well as when looking at the views of UN75 survey respondents according to their respective country's level of human development.
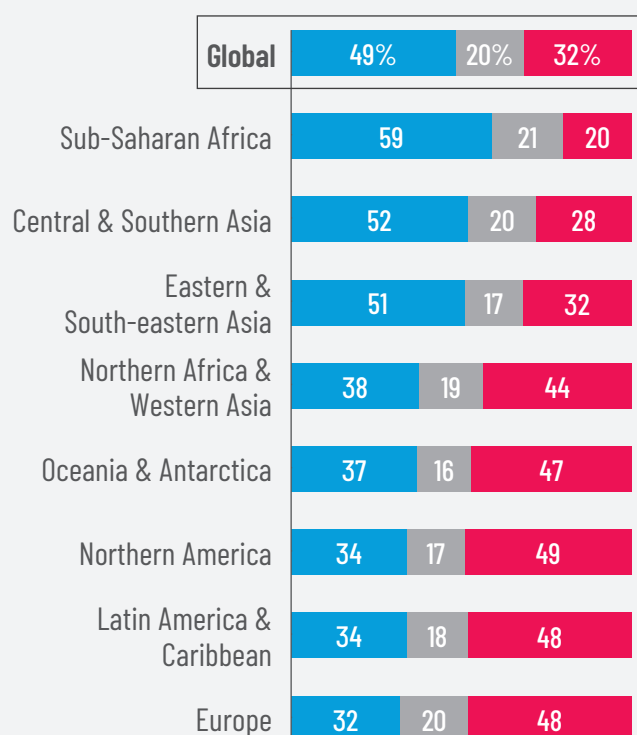
Respondents in Sub-Saharan Africa were, by far, the most optimistic about the future, with 59% expressing the belief that people will be better off in 2045 than they are today. This was followed by Central and Southern Asia (52%), Eastern and South-eastern Asia (51%).

By contrast, UN75 survey respondents in Europe were mostly pessimistic about the future, with 48% believing that people will be worse off than today (compared to 32% who responded better off). Similarly, 49% of respondents in Northern America believe people will be worse off in the future, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (48% pessimistic), and Oceania and Antarctica (47% pessimistic).

↗ **UN75 survey respondents' outlook for the future varies across regions**

Legend: ■ Better ■ The same ■ Worse

Region	Better	The same	Worse
Global	49%	20%	32%
Sub-Saharan Africa	59	21	20
Central & Southern Asia	52	20	28
Eastern & South-eastern Asia	51	17	32
Northern Africa & Western Asia	38	19	44
Oceania & Antarctica	37	16	47
Northern America	34	17	49
Latin America & Caribbean	34	18	48
Europe	32	20	48

UN75 Survey Q6: Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, the same as you are today? Base: 1,216,333 (all respondents, excluding "other" countries). Sub-Saharan Africa (400,171), Central & Southern Asia (314,701), Eastern & South-eastern Asia (130,706), Northern Africa & Western Asia (77,563), Oceania & Antarctica (18,673), Northern America (40,559), Latin America & Caribbean (88,821), Europe (145,139).

↗ **Respondents in regions with more lower human development countries hold greater optimism for the future**

In the case of human development, UN75 survey respondents in regions with a higher number of lower human development countries were far more optimistic about the future than respondents in regions with a higher number of higher human development countries.

WORLD BETTER OFF IN 2045

- Central Asia
- Middle Africa
- Western Africa
- Eastern Africa
- South-eastern Asia
- Eastern Asia
- Southern Asia
- Eastern Europe
- Southern Africa
- LOWER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- LOW
- MEDIUM
- HIGH
- VERY HIGH
- HIGHER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- Pacific Islands
- Northern Africa
- Western Asia
- Northern America
- Caribbean
- South America
- Southern Europe
- Northern Europe
- Western Europe
- Central America
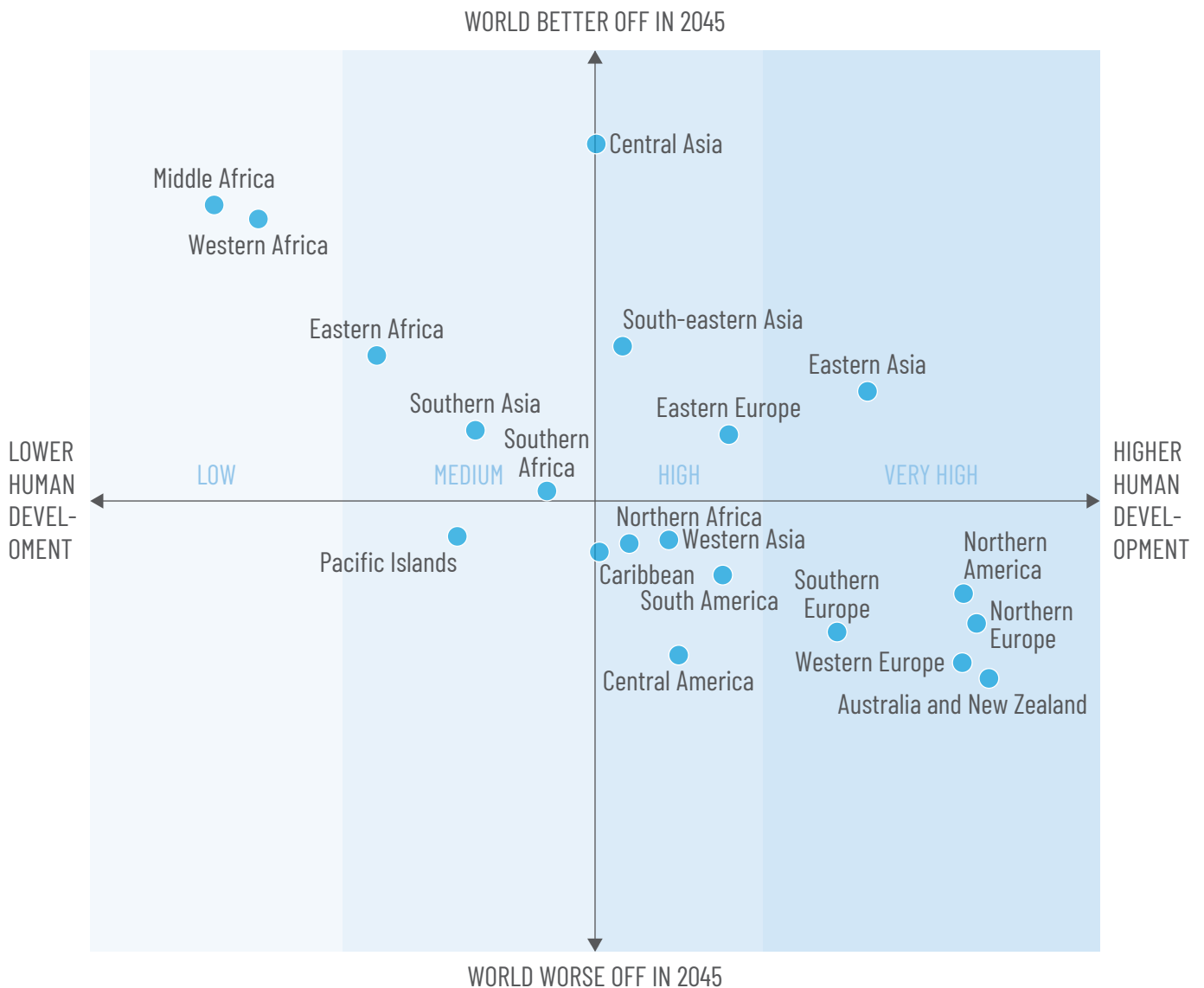- Australia and New Zealand

WORLD WORSE OFF IN 2045

UN75 Survey Q6: Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, the same as you are today? Base: 1,213,107 (all respondents, excluding those with no HDI data). Regional average for "outlook for 2045" (y axis scale: -0.7 to 0.7), from "Worse off in 2045" (–1) to "Better off in 2045" (+1). Cross analysed with regional average HDI (x axis scale: 0.4 to 1 HDI). HDI regional averages weighted by the number of observations of each respective country.

A similar relationship can be observed between levels of conflict and violence and optimism about the future.

We cross-analysed our UN75 survey data with the Institute for Economics and Peace's Global Peace Index (GPI).

The GPI covers 99.7 per cent of the world's population, using 23 qualitative and quantitative indicators, and measures the state of peace across three domains: the level of Societal Safety and Security; the extent of Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict; and the degree of Militarisation. The GPI classifies countries into levels of peacefulness according to their overall 2020 GPI score: Very high peace, high peace, medium peace, low peace and very low peace. Read more.

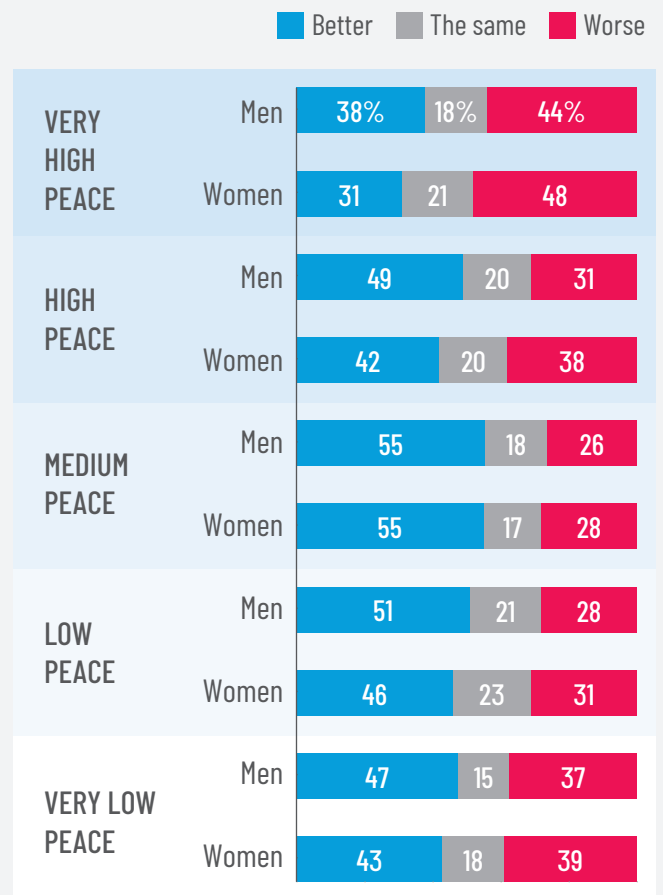The United Nations has not endorsed the concept of or index for peaceful countries.

UN75 respondents living in conflict situations – in what the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) defines as 'less peaceful countries' – are more likely to anticipate a brighter future.

Across all of IEP's defined levels of 'peacefulness', women respondents are less optimistic about the future than men.

Across all of IEP's defined levels of 'peacefulness', survey respondents in IEP's category of 'medium peace countries' were the most optimistic about the future, with 55% of male and female respondents believing people will be better off in 2045.

Across all levels of conflict, women are less optimistic about the future than men, especially in the Institute for Economics and Peace's defined category of 'very high peace countries'

Legend: ■ Better ■ The same ■ Worse

		Better	The same	Worse
VERY HIGH PEACE	Men	38%	18%	44%
	Women	31	21	48
HIGH PEACE	Men	49	20	31
	Women	42	20	38
MEDIUM PEACE	Men	55	18	26
	Women	55	17	28
LOW PEACE	Men	51	21	28
	Women	46	23	31
VERY LOW PEACE	Men	47	15	37
	Women	43	18	39

Source: IEP. UN75 Survey Q6. Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, the same as you are today? Cross-analysed with IEP's Global Peace Index. Countries classified by level of peacefulness as measured by IEP's Global Peace Index (GPI). Excludes respondents from 82 states or territories not included in GPI and respondents where country location was not specified.
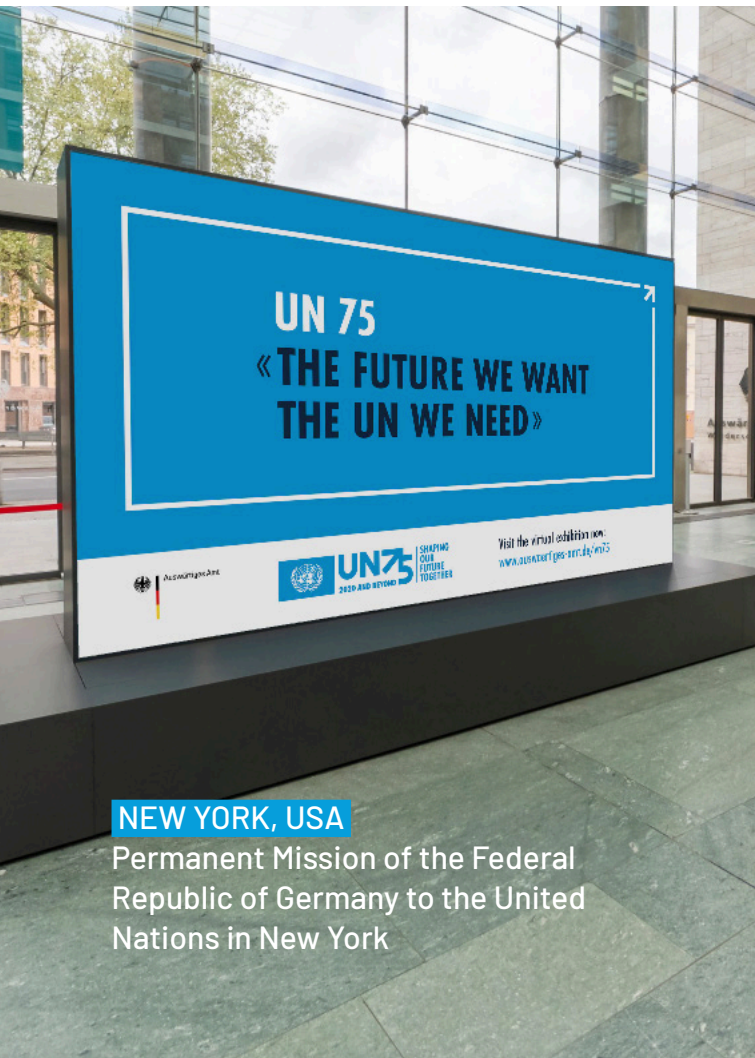
While 'access to healthcare' is the top immediate priority among UN75 respondents, many expect that access to healthcare will improve over the next 25 years

47% of respondents in Edelman's 36-country survey believe access to healthcare will get better, while 52% believe that access to education will improve, and 50% that women's rights will get better. By

contrast, respondents believe that conditions of the natural environment will get worse, along with poverty, government corruption, violence in the community, and employment opportunities.

↗ **Access to education, healthcare, women's rights all expected to improve, while the environment, government corruption, poverty all expected to get worse**

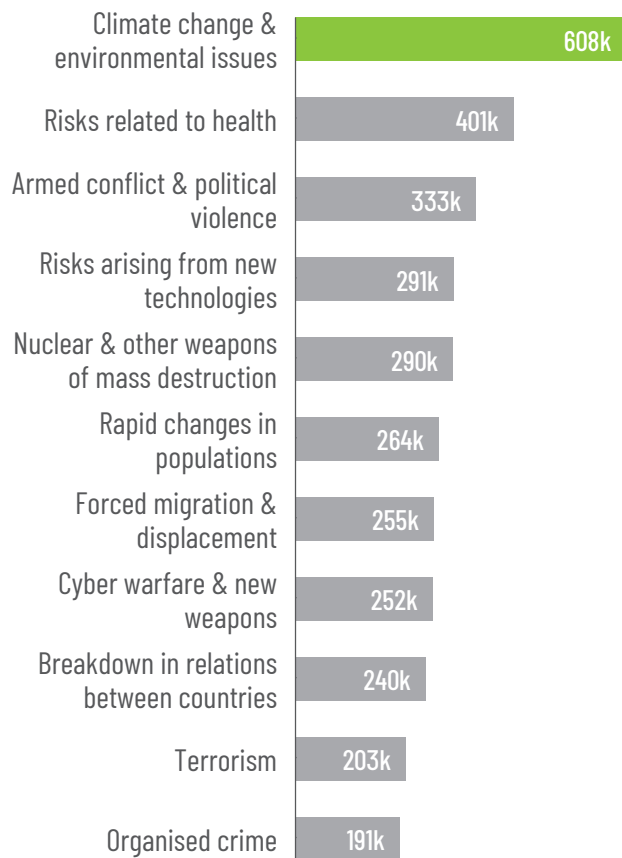|	Better	The same	Worse
Access to education	52%	24%	17%
Women's rights	50	29	13
Access to healthcare	47	25	21
Freedom of expression	39	29	23
The global economy	36	23	28
Employment opportunities	33	25	33
Income inequality	25	33	31
Poverty	24	25	41
Violence in the community	22	30	34
Condition of the natural environment	22	18	49
Forced migration or people displacement	21	30	33
Government corruption	18	27	41

NEW YORK, USA
Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations in New York
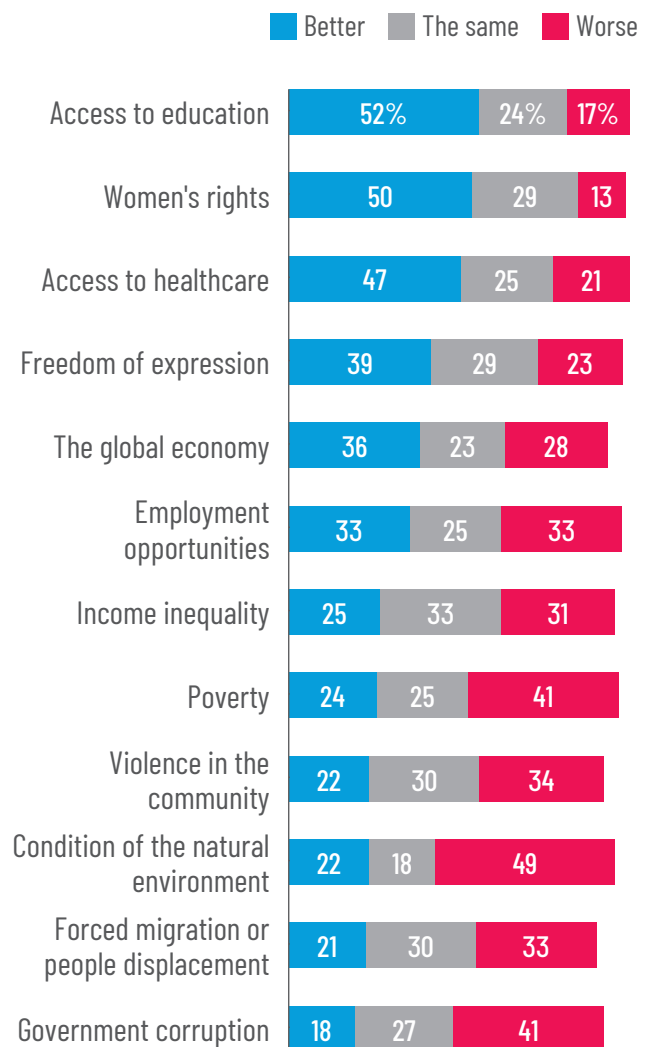
Source: Edelman: Q4. At the global level, how do you think each of the following things will be in 2045 compared to how they are today? Base: 35,777 (all respondents). Percentage of respondents answering "don't know" not included.

UN75 survey respondents in all regions identified climate change and environmental issues as the number one, long-term global threat

In line with Edelman's findings, an overwhelming majority of UN75 survey respondents identified climate change as the number one threat to our future, followed by health (unsurprisingly, in the context of COVID-19).

Threat	Responses
Climate change & environmental issues	608k
Risks related to health	401k
Armed conflict & political violence	333k
Risks arising from new technologies	291k
Nuclear & other weapons of mass destruction	290k
Rapid changes in populations	264k
Forced migration & displacement	255k
Cyber warfare & new weapons	252k
Breakdown in relations between countries	240k
Terrorism	203k
Organised crime	191k

UN75 Survey Q3: Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future? Base: 1,220,848 (all respondents). 3,328,162 responses: participants could select up to three responses.

Secretary-General António Guterres echoed this concern in his December 2020 address about the State of the Planet, saying, "Making peace with nature is the defining task of the 21st century. It must be the top, top priority for everyone, everywhere."

"

Humanity is waging a war on nature. This is suicidal. Nature always strikes back – and it is already doing so with growing force and fury. Biodiversity is collapsing. One million species are at risk of extinction. Ecosystems are disappearing before our eyes. Deserts are spreading. Wetlands are being lost. Every year, we lose 10 million hectares of forests. Oceans are overfished – and choking with plastic waste. The carbon dioxide they absorb is acidifying the seas. Coral reefs are bleached and dying. Air and water pollution are killing 9 million people annually – more than six times the current toll of the pandemic. And with people and livestock encroaching further into animal habitats and disrupting wild spaces, we could see more viruses and other disease-causing agents jump from animals to humans.

"

United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres, 2 December 2020.

UN75 survey respondents in all regions identified climate change and environmental issues as the number one, long-term global challenge

In the UN75 survey, climate change and the environment and health risks consistently ranked as the top two concerns across regions. But the share of respondents naming these threats varied substantially: in Latin America and the Caribbean 73% chose climate change and the environment as the top threat, while in Sub-Saharan Africa 37% ranked it as the highest threat.

PRIORITY RANKING 1st 2nd 3rd	Global	Central & Southern Asia	Eastern & South-eastern Asia	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Northern Africa & Western Asia	Northern America	Oceania & Antarctica	Sub-Saharan Africa
Climate change & environmental issues	50%	41%	64%	71%	73%	45%	71%	64%	37%
Risks related to health	33	27	36	36	43	35	38	40	32
Armed conflict & political violence	27	19	26	27	32	34	31	22	32
Risks arising from new technologies	24	21	26	22	19	23	20	29	28
Nuclear & other weapons of mass destruction	24	23	22	18	22	32	18	21	27
Rapid changes in populations	22	19	27	19	15	13	16	29	26
Forced migration & displacement	21	14	14	30	25	19	27	21	24
Cyber warfare & new weapons	21	19	25	20	20	24	24	19	20
Breakdown in relations between countries	20	18	28	20	12	21	22	21	20
Terrorism	17	16	12	11	7	21	10	11	23
Organised crime	16	12	8	11	20	13	10	15	23

UN75 Survey Q3: Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future? Base: 1,216,336 (all respondents, excluding "other" countries). Central & Southern Asia (314,701), Eastern & South-eastern Asia (130,709), Europe (145,139), Latin America & Caribbean (88,821), Northern Africa & Western Asia (77,563), Northern America (40,559), Oceania & Antarctica (18,673), Sub-Saharan Africa (400,171). 3,315,377 responses: respondents could select up to three responses.

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON PROTECTING THE PLANET

Participants identified climate change and biodiversity loss as the most urgent crises facing humanity. Amid the pandemic, young people were concerned world leaders had shifted their attention away from the climate crisis and the impact humans are having on terrestrial, marine and aquatic biodiversity, ocean health and water resources. Participants noted that only fundamental and transformational change at all levels and by all actors will enable us to protect our planet. Some of the key solutions proposed include:

Recognise the pandemic as a wake-up call to the fragility of our species

- The links between habitat destruction, climate change and human health are now clearer.

- Rapid government reactions to the pandemic show that radical changes are possible. Short, periodic lockdowns could remind us that reducing our environmental footprint is possible.

Build awareness and strengthen the role of science in protecting the planet

- Build a social consciousness for environmental protection through school education; secondary education can stress scientific literacy and environmental impacts; support teachers to build climate and environment curriculums; teaching sustainability in higher education can

transform architecture, design and engineering.

- Boost public awareness of environmental issues through the media and local community leaders, and through transparent information to consumers about the environmental and social costs of goods and services.

- The private sector can build awareness among employees and consumers to encourage innovation.

- Build greater knowledge of environmental issues within vulnerable and marginalized groups to better prepare them to participate in local, national and international dialogues.

- Ensure policy decisions aimed at transformative change are based on data, scientific evidence and analysis; counter misinformation that has increased through social media.

Build sustainable systems and sustainable consumption and production

- Governments should stop subsidising fossil fuels; pension funds and investors should prioritise ethical and sustainable funds.

- Systemic change is needed for sustainable consumption and production, sector by sector: diets; fashion; energy; transport; built infrastructure and industrial design; packaging; reducing waste and obsolescence; ethical waste management; ethical/reduced consumerism; regulated and

► Continued summary of UN75 dialogue participants' discussions on protecting the planet

sustainable trade in wildlife; research, development, policy and regulation for clean technologies; cities.

Recognise the interlinkages between climate change, cultural loss and cultural resilience

- The UN and governments can work closely with communities to recognize what is being and could yet be lost, and to protect their interests, particularly where their cultures are impacted by climate change.

Better manage ecosystems and the sustainable use of natural resources, oceans and water resources

- Prevent and manage natural disasters; halt further loss of forest and other ecosystems; heed the alarming 2019–2020 fires and implement better fire mitigation and management practices.

- Establish multilateral, multi-sectoral partnerships to protect oceans and create a blue new deal; institute sustainable water management policies and legislation.

- Prioritise Indigenous and community led nature-based solutions, respecting Indigenous peoples' knowledge systems.

Insist on accountability for excessive resource use and environmental destruction

- Develop new concepts of Human Rights and the environment, e.g. for climate change and air pollution.

- Introduce criminal sanctions for destruction of the environment on national and global levels.

- Strengthen accountability mechanisms at the UN, to hold Member States to account, e.g. for plastics and recycling practices; and within Member States, such as stricter regulations for the management of the environment and climate, tighter regulations for industries.

Strengthen the leadership role of the UN for international and environmental action

- Strengthen multilateral commitments (UNFCCC, Paris Agreement, etc.); develop new agreements/policies.

- The UN can facilitate sharing among Member States effective conservation and climate change mitigation practices; create a platform to share innovative solutions and technological advancements; provide clear monitoring mechanisms; encourage regional adaptation strategies.

Value community and individual actions at local and regional levels and include vulnerable communities and youth as key voices in international climate negotiations

- Mobilise local/regional environmental groups for stronger international networks and knowledge-sharing.

- Not just token involvement but listen to and learn from their experiences, expertise, concerns and solutions.

In Pew Research Center's survey of 14 advanced economies, terrorism, cyber-attacks and the spread of nuclear weapons were also seen as major threats
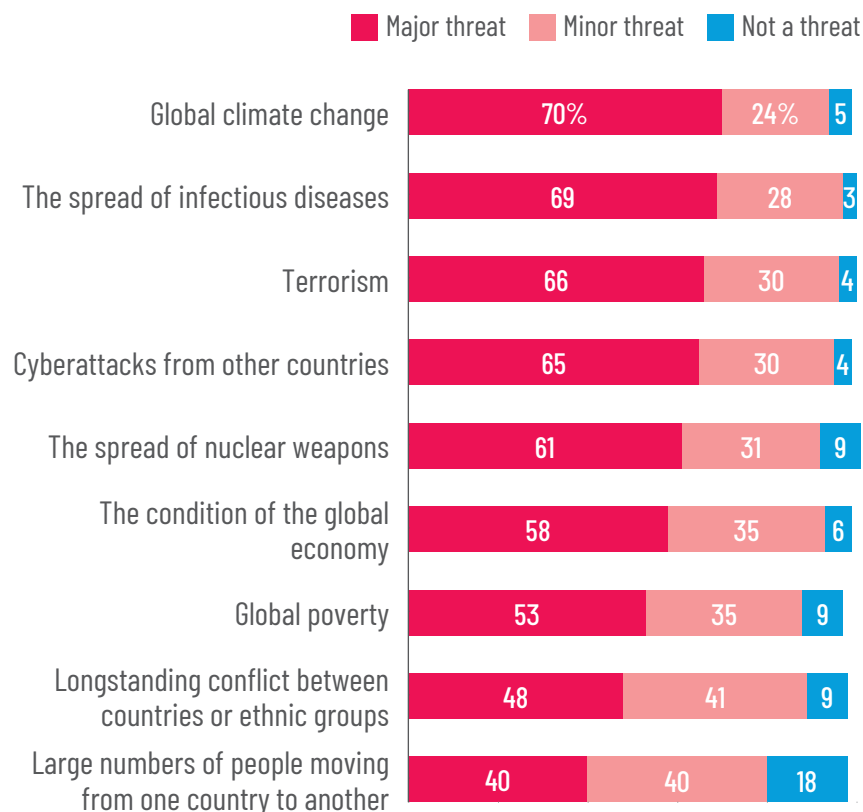
A median of 61% or more across the 14 countries polled described these as major threats to their countries.

Findings from Edelman's survey in predominately lower human development countries showed more emphasis on poverty, corruption and violence in the community.
See Annex 1 for a full list of countries included in Pew and Edelman's surveys.

Across countries polled by Pew Research Center, climate change and infectious diseases top list of global threats

■ Major threat   ■ Minor threat   ■ Not a threat

Threat	Major threat	Minor threat	Not a threat
Global climate change	70%	24%	5
The spread of infectious diseases	69	28	3
Terrorism	66	30	4
Cyberattacks from other countries	65	30	4
The spread of nuclear weapons	61	31	9
The condition of the global economy	58	35	6
Global poverty	53	35	9
Longstanding conflict between countries or ethnic groups	48	41	9
Large numbers of people moving from one country to another	40	40	18

Source: Pew Research Center Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Percentages are medians based on 14 countries.

FROM THE UN75 DIALOGUES

" Advances in digital technology can support and accelerate the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals […]. Technology, on the other hand, can threaten privacy, weaken security and add to inequality […] Like previous generations, our governments, businesses, and individuals can choose how to leverage and manage new technologies. "

Republic of Korea, students, mixed genders.

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON DIGITAL COOPERATION
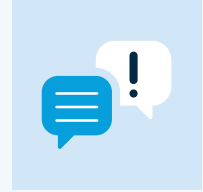
Participants across the world were convinced that digital technology has greatly supported increased communication across countries and improved international cooperation. However, they were also concerned about the growing unethical use of technology, the increasing digital divide, and the impact of tech on the future of work. They offered many suggestions to build a shared vision of digital cooperation, as reported in Commitment 7 "We will improve digital cooperation".

Some of the key solutions proposed in dialogues include:

Digital Governance

- Governments should reform intellectual property rights in WTO conventions, to improve government support to research and design (R&D) and the free movement of R&D resources.

- Establish a monitoring and assessment mechanism to review regularly developments in digital technology.

Improve Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure

- The Secretary-General should advocate for the universalization of internet access as a way of closing the digital gap, and the UN system should act to provide access to consistent and affordable internet connectivity to vulnerable groups.

- The UN, including UNCTAD, UNIDO and the ITC, should prioritise the introduction of new technologies in low- and middle-income countries, promoting effective technology transfer.

Tech for the SDGs and the future of work

- Strong programs and actions should be developed to close the digital divide faced by the young and old, including by enhancing internet access and investing in digital skills development.

- National governments should offer protections to those who lose jobs from automation and tech change.

- Social media platforms should ensure the confidentiality of people's personal data. Stronger privacy laws and accountability frameworks should be agreed on by governments.

- The UN and business should work more together and agree on a shared commitment to a safe and positive online experience for all children.

- International human rights instruments and the SDGs should be updated and aligned with digital progress, to include emerging issues such as cyber security and cyber espionage.

- The UN should better leverage the use of information technology to improve the responsiveness, effectiveness and transparency of UN peacekeeping operations.

UN75 survey respondents in countries that rank higher in the Good Country Index tend to focus more on sustainability

We cross-analysed the UN75 survey data with the Good Country Index (GCI), which measures each country's level of engagement with the world outside its own borders: its "balance sheet" towards humanity and the planet. It excludes domestic factors because they are measured in other reputed indicators, including the Human Development Index. [Read more](#).

The United Nations in no way endorses the Good Country Index or its concept of engagement with the world outside its own borders.

Respondents who live in the GCI's top ranked countries – what the GCI defines as very internationally engaged – place greater emphasis on sustainable production and consumption than do respondents who live in the GCI'S lower ranked countries – what the GCI defines as less internationally engaged.

UN75 survey respondents in countries defined as more internationally engaged by the Good Country Index, place greater emphasis on sustainability

PRIORITY RANKING 1st 2nd 3rd	Global	Most engaged	Engaged	Somewhat engaged	Not very engaged
Environmental protection	36%	49%	35%	33%	32%
Access to healthcare	30	25	27	40	32
Respect for human rights	30	37	28	27	34
Access to education	29	26	27	31	32
Less conflict	28	36	24	28	31
Employment opportunities	25	15	22	33	30
Sustainable consumption & production	25	38	23	24	20
Equality between countries	20	18	20	18	21
Equality within countries	19	15	19	21	20
Equality between men & women	17	21	16	16	17
International migration management	13	10	10	15	14

UN75 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? Base: 999,863 (all respondents, excluding those without GCI data). Participants could select up to three responses. Cross analysed with the Good Country Index country groupings: Most engaged (182,498), Engaged (427,921), Somewhat engaged (225,663), Not very engaged (163,781). 2,708,317 total responses: respondents could select up to three responses.

"

... What the pandemic has done is deepened and worsened preexisting human rights problems, particularly for the most vulnerable... We have seen a lot of excesses. We have seen States that have strengthened their surveillance power, threatening privacy, exceeding what is required for public health... harassing journalists and human rights defenders or restricting freedom of expression, freedom of press... There's no excuse for emergency powers to do that.

"

Michelle Bachelet, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, October 2020

FINDINGS: LONG-TERM PRIORITIES FOR THE FUTURE WE WANT

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION IS TOP LONG-TERM PRIORITY, WITH RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS RISING SINCE SEPTEMBER

Globally, UN75 survey respondents rate 'more environmental protection' the number one long-term priority, looking to 2045. Consistently throughout 2020, UN75 survey results have revealed 'more environmental protection' as the top long-term priority around world, followed by access to healthcare.

'More respect for human rights' is now the third highest long-term priority among UN75 respondents

At the regional level, 'more respect for human rights' is the top priority for respondents in Northern Africa and Western Asia, the second highest ranked priority in both Northern America and Europe, and the third top priority in Eastern and South-eastern Asia.

In October 2020, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights warned that the politicization of the coronavirus pandemic was further undermining a range of human rights, including economic, social and cultural and civil and political rights.[12]

FROM THE UN75 DIALOGUES

"

COVID-19 has notoriously impacted compliance with human rights standards and violations of human rights became more frequent.

"

UN Office in Baku, Azerbaijan, dialogue with mixed professions, ages 16–30.

In UN75 survey, healthcare access and respect for human rights ranked similarly as long-term priorities

- 🟩 **1.** Environmental protection
- 🟦 **2.** Access to basic services
- ⬛ **3.** Respect for human rights
- 🟥 **4.** Less conflict
- 🟨 **5.** Employment opportunities

Category	Value
Enviornmental protection	440k
Access to healthcare	371k
Respect for human rights	370k
Access to education	355k
Less conflict	341k
Employment opportunities	308k
Sustainable consumption & production	307k
Equality between countries	249k
Equality within countries	237k
Equality between men & women	210k
International migration management	153k

UN75 Survey Q3: Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see? Base: 1,220,848 (all respondents). 3,342,219 responses: respondents could select up to three responses.

VIET NAM
UN Viet Nam

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON RESPECT FOR DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS
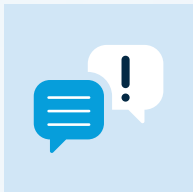
Participants across the world envisioned a world of social justice and respect for human rights, free of corruption, illicit financial flows and tax evasion. They offered many suggestions to help create a world that promotes respect for democracy and human rights, as reported in Commitment 4 "We will abide by international law and ensure justice".

Some of the key solutions proposed include:

Democratic governance, rule of law and democracy

- The Secretary-General and national governments should advocate for civic engagement and voting as key democratic pillars and tools through which citizens can drive real change.

Strengthen international law and treaties

- UN Member States should promote increased ambitions under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement.

- Governments are invited to update the UN Charter to ensure it better reflects the challenges facing the international community in the 21st century, with an emphasis on the climate crisis.

Human rights and social justice

- The UN system must strengthen efforts towards reconciliation and decolonization. A justice priority should be respecting the Human Rights and specific rights and interests of Indigenous peoples, including the protection and promotion of Indigenous and traditional knowledge.

- Governments should update and strengthen human rights instruments to better address topics such as systemic racism, corporate accountability for human rights violations, and protection of Indigenous practices and worldviews.

- National governments are urged to ensure equal rights for women and LGBTQI+ people, also by banning all forms of harassment and discrimination.

Corruption and fiscal policy

- The Secretary-General should advocate for international action against corruption, illicit capital flows, and international tax evasion.

- National governments should enact strong anti-corruption policies at the domestic level, agree on a multilateral response to illicit capital flows and tax evasion and close the legal loopholes that enable them.

While UN75 survey respondents in higher human development countries prioritize the environment and human rights in the long-term, those in lower human development countries prioritize less conflict and basic needs: employment, healthcare and education.

Rising concerns about employment among UN75 survey respondents may reflect dramatic COVID-19 related workplace closures, working-hour losses, labour income losses

'More employment opportunities' has risen as a long-term priority among respondents, across 2020. Since our April update, 'More employment opportunities' has risen from tenth to sixth top long-term priority, also overtaking 'More sustainable consumption and production' since our September report.

The International Labour Organization reported that in September 2020, 94% of the overall share of workers was residing in countries with some sort of workplace closures.[13] Among upper-middle-income countries,

Differences between the long-term priorities of UN75 survey respondents in high and low human development countries

PRIORITY RANKING
1st 2nd 3rd

	Global	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX CATEGORY			
		Very high	High	Medium	Low
Enviornmental protection	36%	47%	42%	31%	28%
Access to healthcare	30	28	30	32	31
Respect for human rights	30	38	36	23	28
Access to education	29	27	35	26	31
Less conflict	28	34	27	21	33
Employment opportunities	25	17	25	27	31
Sustainable consumption & production	25	34	24	21	23
Equality between countries	20	18	23	17	25
Equality within countries	19	16	20	18	25
Equality between men & women	17	19	16	15	19
International migration management	13	10	10	12	18

UN75 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? Base: 1,213,107 (all respondents, excluding those without HDI data). Cross analysed with the Human Development Index country groupings: Very high HDI (277,109), High HDI (244,082), Medium HDI (401,862), Low HDI (290,054). 3,320,329 responses: respondents could select up to three responses.

approximately 70% of workers were living in countries that required closures for all but essential workplaces, while in low-income countries earlier strict measures were relaxing, despite increasing COVID-19 cases.

Unemployment is of greater concern to

respondents in some regions than others. 'More employment opportunities' is now the second top long-term priority in Sub-Saharan Africa and the fourth long-term priority in Northern Africa and Western Asia, and Oceania and Antarctica.

PRIORITY RANKING 1st 2nd 3rd	Global	Central & Southern Asia	Eastern & South-eastern Asia	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Northern Africa & Western Asia	Northern America	Oceania & Antarctica	Sub-Saharan Africa
Enviornmental protection	36%	31%	47%	48%	49%	35%	45%	39%	29%
Access to healthcare	30	27	28	30	25	26	35	39	35
Respect for human rights	30	24	35	37	34	43	41	34	27
Access to education	29	26	28	25	43	30	28	36	30
Less conflict	28	17	40	31	19	35	30	26	31
Employment opportunities	25	23	19	20	20	27	13	35	32
Sustainable consumption & production	25	19	29	33	36	17	35	26	24
Equality between countries	20	18	25	19	17	25	14	15	22
Equality within countries	19	16	19	15	19	20	16	15	24
Equality between men & women	17	15	21	16	19	14	18	17	18
International migration management	13	10	9	12	7	10	10	10	18

UN75 Survey Q2: Taking a longer view, if you picture the world in you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see? Base: 1,216,336 (all respondents, excluding "other" countries). Central & Southern Asia (314,701), Eastern & South-eastern Asia (130,709), Europe (145,139), Latin America & Caribbean (88,821), Northern Africa & Western Asia (77,563), Northern America (40,559), Oceania & Antarctica (18,673), Sub-Saharan Africa (400,171). 3,329,519 responses: respondents could select up to three responses.

Reducing conflict is a key priority among UN75 respondents in countries classified by the IEP's GPI as ' very high' and 'very low' levels of peacefulness, indicating a common goal for a peaceful future

'Less conflict' remains a major concern in both of IEP's categories of 'very high' and 'very low' peace countries.

Respondents in IEP's defined category of 'more peaceful countries' are more concerned about tensions between countries, while those in IEP's defined category of 'less peaceful countries' are more worried about violence within their borders.

'Less conflict' is a top priority in regions where a higher number of countries are affected by conflict, including Eastern and South-eastern Asia, Northern Africa and Western Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Less conflict is the second top long-term priority for UN75 survey respondents in 'Very high peace' and third top priority in 'Very low peace' countries...

PRIORITY RANKING (1st 2nd 3rd LAST)	Very high peace	High peace	Medium peace	Low peace	Very low peace
More environmental protection	47%	40%	34%	31%	37%
More respect for human rights	38	30	30	26	40
Less conflict	45	28	26	23	35
Better access to education	28	27	30	27	33
Better access to healthcare	23	36	31	25	28
More sustainable consumption & production	36	32	23	22	21
More employment opportunities	12	26	28	23	23
Greater equality between countries	19	20	20	19	25
Greater equality within countries	14	20	20	19	19
Greater equality between men & women	21	17	17	17	14
Better management of international migration	9	15	15	12	11

Country level of peacefulness: + ← → -

Source: IEP. UN75 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? Cross analysed with IEP's Global Peace Index (GPI). Countries classified by level of peacefulness as measured by IEP's GPI. Excludes respondents from 82 states or territories not included in GPI and respondents where country was not specified.

...But respondents in Very high peace countries care more about breakdown in relations between countries, while respondents in very low peace countries care more about armed conflict and politically motivated violence.

PRIORITY RANKING

1st 2nd 3rd LAST

+ ← Country level of peacefulness → –

	Very high peace	High peace	Medium peace	Low peace	Very low peace
Climate change & environmental issues	71%	57%	47%	39%	50%
Risks related to health	33	39	34	26	35
Armed conflict & politically motivated violence	29	28	26	25	38
Nuclear weapons & other weapons of mass destruction	22	21	24	23	31
Risks arising from new technologies	21	24	25	22	22
Breakdown in relations between countries	31	19	21	17	21
Cyber warfare & new forms of weapons	26	19	20	20	22
Rapid changes in our populations	27	27	20	19	14
Forced migration & displacement	17	25	20	20	23
Risk of terrorism	8	14	18	18	20
Organised crime	6	18	16	15	13

Source: IEP. UN75 Survey Q3. Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future? Cross analysed with IEP's Global Peace Index (GPI). Countries classified by level of peacefulness as measured by IEP's GPI. Excludes respondents from 82 states or territories not included in GPI and respondents where country was not specified.

FROM THE UN75 DIALOGUES

"

The group most want to see in the future, especially the future in Syria, is safety. They want to see a safe world and country where they do not need to stress over the air they breathe (pollution or pandemic), over the food they eat (poverty and hunger), over the water they drink (access to clean water). The participants want to live in a country full of love and peace, not hate and war. They want to feel safe in their homes, they want to feel safe walking under the open sky and not being hit by a shell, and they want to be able to feel safe sleeping at night, knowing they will be alive the next morning. The participants want to see a peaceful Syria in the year 2045.

"

Junior Chamber International - Syria (JCI), Syrian Arab Republic, 16-30, mixed sectoral or professional backgrounds, mixed genders.

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON PROMOTING PEACE AND PREVENTING CONFLICTS

Dialogues across the world, including numerous dialogues held with youth, envisioned living in a world that ensures peace and security for all. They proposed concrete strategies that individuals, civil society organizations, national governments and the UN system should embark on to build a more peaceful and secure planet, as described in Commitment 3 "We will promote peace and prevent conflicts".

Some of the key solutions proposed include:

Foster a culture of peaceful coexistence

• Individuals, civil society and higher education institutions should foster a culture of peaceful coexistence and engage in more peace education activities to raise awareness about international conflicts.

Improve conflict management and humanitarian assistance

► Continued summary of UN75 dialogue participants' discussions on promoting peace and preventing conflicts

- UN should work to improve conflict management and the provision of humanitarian assistance, prioritizing human rights in conflict and post-conflict settings, and allocating more funds especially in conflict areas in least developed countries.

Promote disarmament and arms control

- Governments and the UN Secretary General should increase focus on disarmament and arms control, limit the manufacturing of weapons, and the use of unconventional weapons and weapons with heavy damage.

- Member States should renew disarmament agreements, and the UN should work in closer collaboration with nuclear weapons experts from different fields.

Enhance conflict resolution through diplomacy and mediation

- The UN Secretary General should enhance the mediator role of the UN, also by organizing dialogues at the local and national level to enhance cooperation and understandings of international mediation efforts.

- The UN Charter should be updated to include intra-state conflicts.

Revise peace-keeping and peace-building interventions

- The mandates of peace-keeping interventions should be improved, as well as the selection and training of peacekeepers.

- UNESCO can help rebuild peace and social restoration through the preservation and restoration of historical sites destroyed during warfare.

Act against terrorism

- Governments should agree on a comprehensive definition of terrorism and specify clear mechanisms for dealing with it.

Protect vulnerable groups in conflict settings

- Vulnerable groups in conflict and post-conflict settings should be protected, in particular women and children.

- The UN and governments should fight against human trafficking, particularly that of children and women, and provide basic services, rehabilitation and counselling facilities for victims.

Continue to advocate for the enactment of the global ceasefire during COVID-19

- A global ceasefire and cuts in military spending will be essential to redirect resources towards the fight against COVID-19 and the provision of social and educational programmes to support the vulnerable populations hit hardest by the pandemic.

I HAD MY SAY
#UN75

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS United Nations Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean

# FINDINGS: VIEWS ON INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND THE UNITED NATIONS

97% OF UN75 SURVEY RESPONDENTS RATE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AS AT LEAST "FAIRLY IMPORTANT" FOR ADDRESSING GLOBAL CHALLENGES; OVER HALF SAY IT IS "ESSENTIAL"

The majority of respondents believe that international cooperation is essential (52%) for addressing global challenges, about a third believe it is very important (34%) and another 11% believe it is fairly important. Only 3% of respondents believe that international cooperation is not important or not important at all.

The view that international cooperation is essential is most widespread in Northern America, Latin America and Caribbean countries, and Europe. It is least prevalent in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Most people believe that international cooperation is important for addressing global challenges
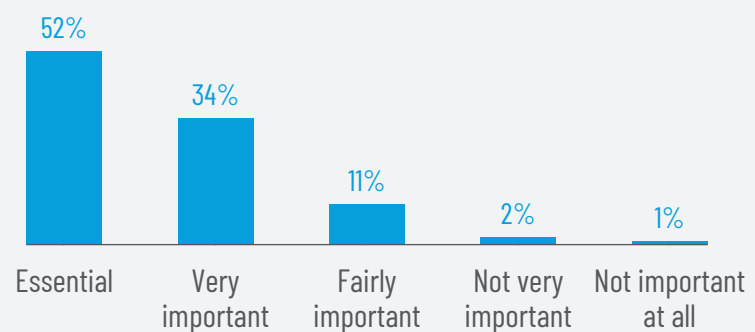
UN75 Survey Q4: How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends? Base: 1,220,848 (all respondents).
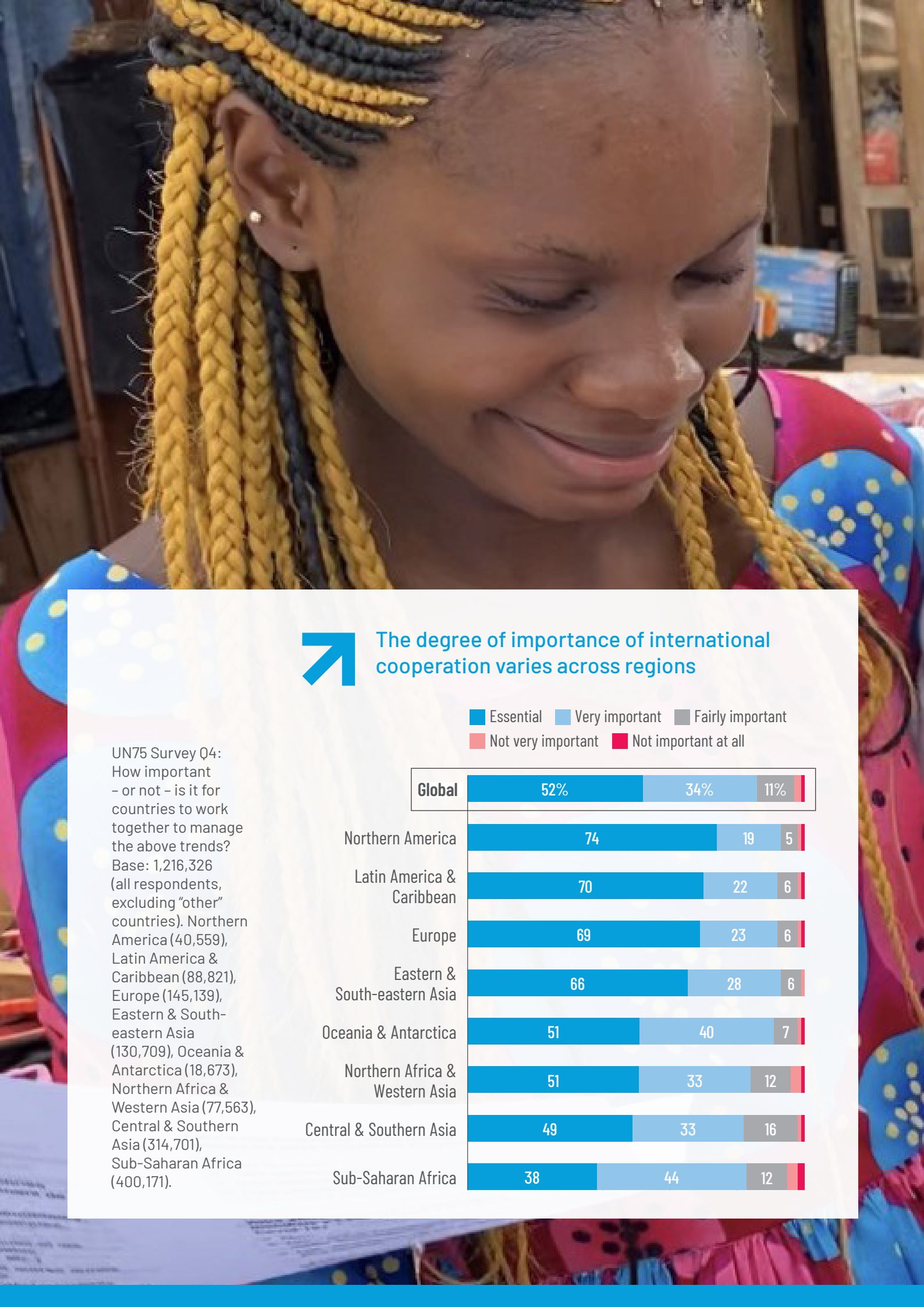
The degree of importance of international cooperation varies across regions

Legend:
- Essential
- Very important
- Fairly important
- Not very important
- Not important at all

UN75 Survey Q4: How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends? Base: 1,216,326 (all respondents, excluding "other" countries). Northern America (40,559), Latin America & Caribbean (88,821), Europe (145,139), Eastern & South-eastern Asia (130,709), Oceania & Antarctica (18,673), Northern Africa & Western Asia (77,563), Central & Southern Asia (314,701), Sub-Saharan Africa (400,171).

Region	Essential	Very important	Fairly important
Global	52%	34%	11%
Northern America	74	19	5
Latin America & Caribbean	70	22	6
Europe	69	23	6
Eastern & South-eastern Asia	66	28	6
Oceania & Antarctica	51	40	7
Northern Africa & Western Asia	51	33	12
Central & Southern Asia	49	33	16
Sub-Saharan Africa	38	44	12
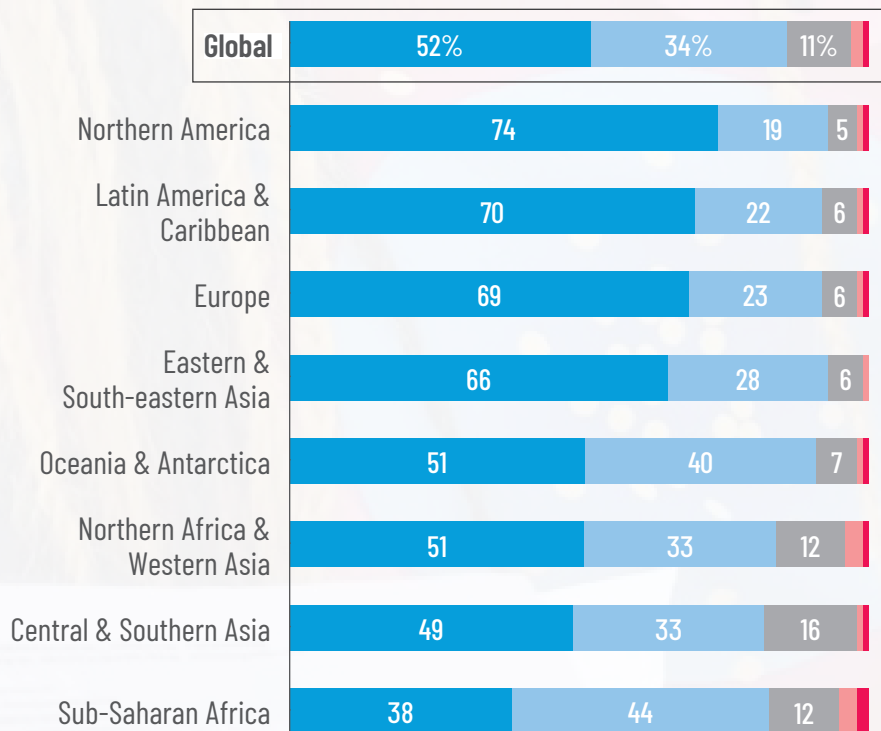
↗ The degree of importance of international cooperation varies across gender in the UN75 survey

The importance that UN75 survey respondents place on international cooperation varies by gender, not age

The average perception of the importance of international cooperation is consistently high across all age groups. Male respondents think that international cooperation is less important than female respondents.
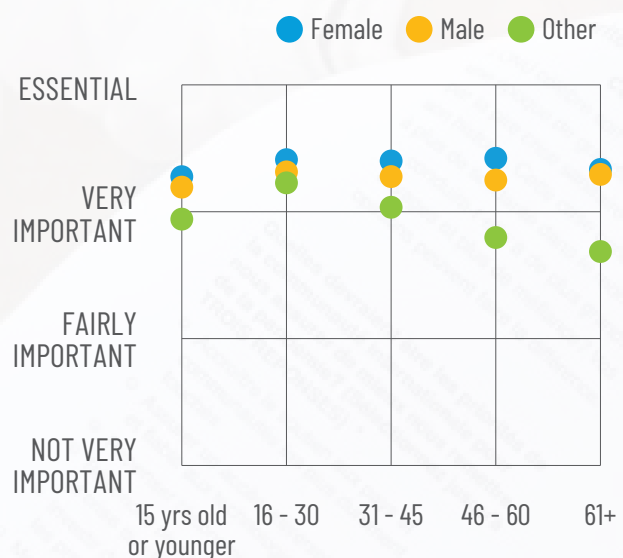
● Female ● Male ● Other

ESSENTIAL

VERY IMPORTANT

FAIRLY IMPORTANT

NOT VERY IMPORTANT

15 yrs old or younger   16 - 30   31 - 45   46 - 60   61+

UN75 Survey Q4: How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends? Base: 1,206,360 (all respondents, excluding data collected through some mobile phone applications that did not permit the collection of demographics data).

↗ **UN75 survey respondents in regions with more higher human development countries perceive the need for international cooperation as greater than those in regions with more lower human development countries**

The higher the human development level, the more respondents think international cooperation is important.
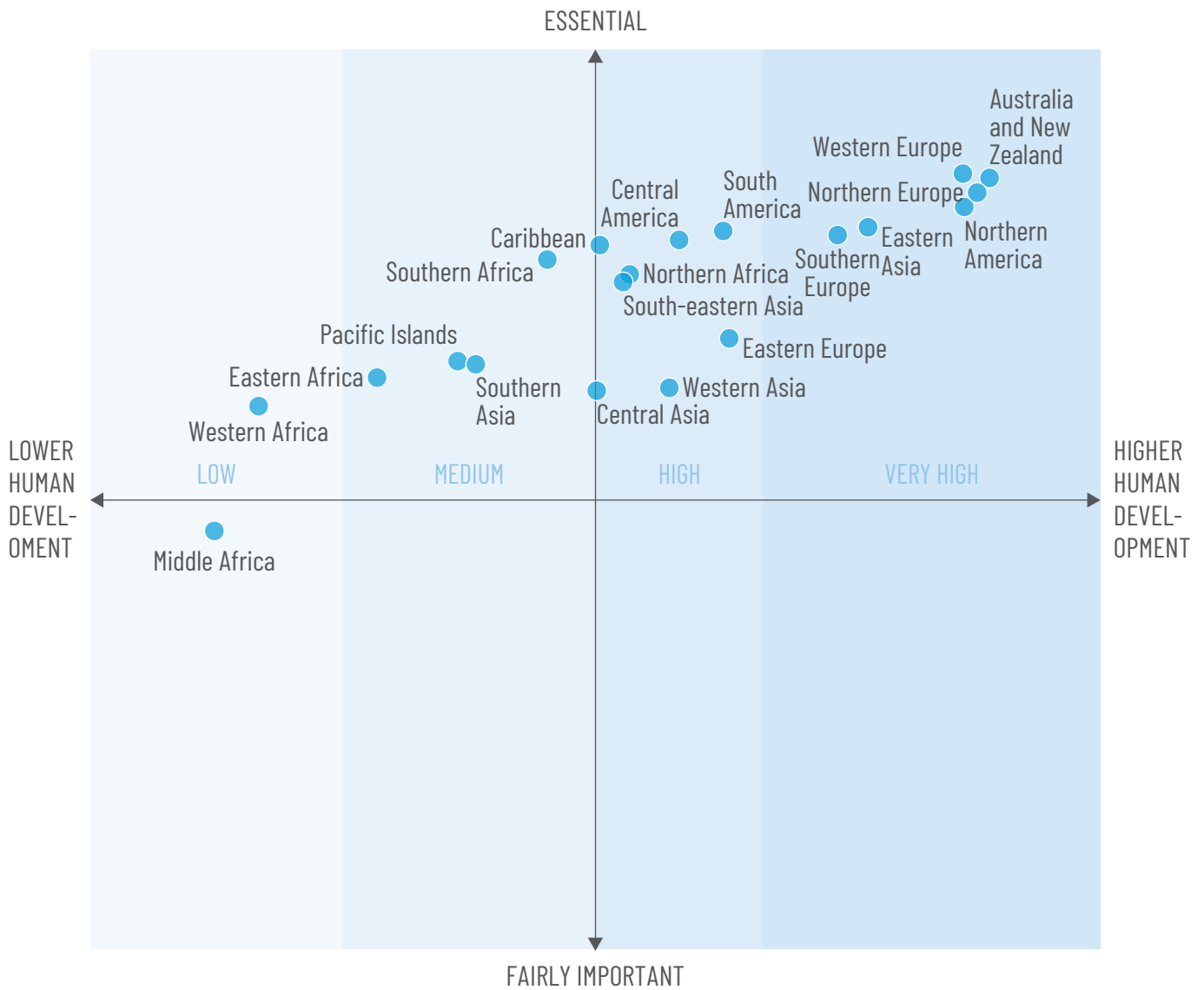
UN75 Survey Q4: How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends? Base: 1,212,743 (all respondents, excluding those with no HDI data). Regional average for "perceived importance of international cooperation" (y axis scale of 0 to 2) from "Fairly Important" (0) to "Essential" (+2). Cross analysed with Regional average HDI (x axis scale of 0.4 to 1 HDI). HDI regional averages weighted by the number of observations of each respective country.

The majority of respondents living in conflict and non-conflict situations alike believed that international cooperation is essential or very important for addressing future challenges
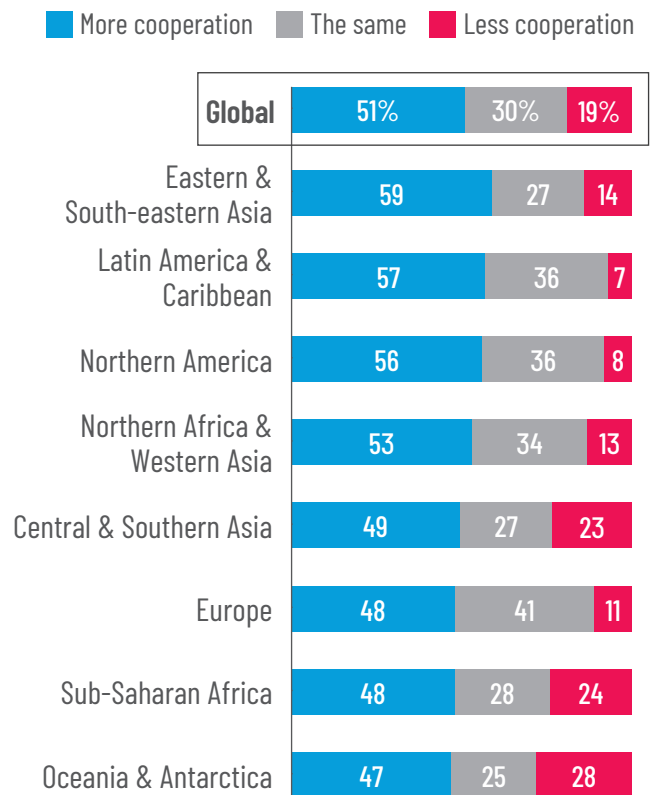
Legend: ■ Essential ■ Very important ■ Fairly important

	Essential	Very important	Fairly important
Very high peace	72%	23%	4
High peace	55	36	6
Medium peace	50	37	10
Low peace	45	34	17
Very low peace	54	32	11
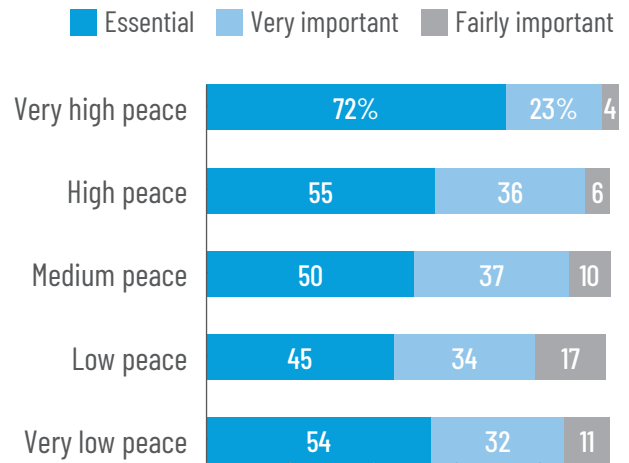
Source: IEP. UN75 Survey Q4. How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends? Cross analysed with IEP's Global Peace Index (GPI). Countries classified by level of peacefulness as measured by IEP's GPI. Excludes respondents from 82 states or territories not included in GPI and respondents where country location was not specified.

Amidst COVID-19, UN75 survey respondents back international cooperation

UN75 survey results suggest COVID-19 has boosted popular support for international cooperation

COVID-19 has disrupted many lives and changed people's opinions. 50% of all respondents globally say that COVID-19 has increased their view on the need for cooperation between countries, while 19% say they tend towards less cooperation than before.

Legend: ■ More cooperation ■ The same ■ Less cooperation

|	More cooperation	The same	Less cooperation
Global	51%	30%	19%
Eastern & South-eastern Asia	59	27	14
Latin America & Caribbean	57	36	7
Northern America	56	36	8
Northern Africa & Western Asia	53	34	13
Central & Southern Asia	49	27	23
Europe	48	41	11
Sub-Saharan Africa	48	28	24
Oceania & Antarctica	47	25	28

UN75 Survey Q5. Has COVID-19 changed your views on cooperation between countries? Base: 1,129,006 (all respondents as from 22 April who answered this question, excluding "other" countries). Eastern & South-eastern Asia (118,379), Latin America & Caribbean (77,241), Northern America (32.872), Northern Africa & Western Asia (70,085), Central & Southern Asia (303,450), Europe (125,255), Sub-Saharan Africa (384,200), Oceania & Antarctica (17,524).

Respondents living in countries defined by the GCI as being more engaged with the world outside its borders favour international collaboration more

When cross-analysing the UN75 survey with the Good Country Index (GCI), respondents in countries with higher GCI rankings, defined by the GCI as engaging more with the world outside their borders, favour international collaboration more than respondents in countries with lower GCI rankings.
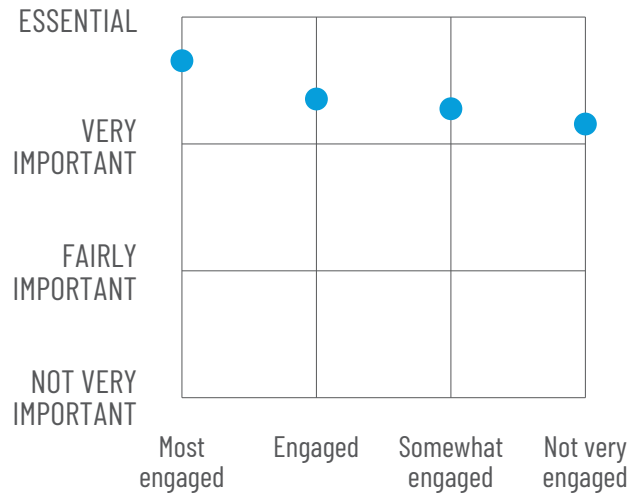
UN75 survey Q4. How important—or not—is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends? Base: 999,863 (all respondents, excluding those with no GCI data). Cross analysed with the Good Country Index country groupings: Most engaged (182,498), Engaged (427,921), Somewhat engaged (225,663), Not very engaged (163,781).

Pew Research Center's survey in 14 advanced economies found that many believe greater global cooperation could have reduced the human toll from COVID-19

Respondents in the Pew Research Center survey also showed strong support for taking the interests of other countries into account, even when compromise was needed. Respondents in the 14 countries generally held favourable views of the United Nations.[14]

Young respondents and those with a college education in Pew Research Center's survey were even more likely to hold a favourable opinion of the United Nations.[15]
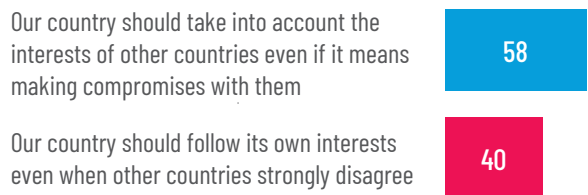
Strong public support for international cooperation and multilateral governance
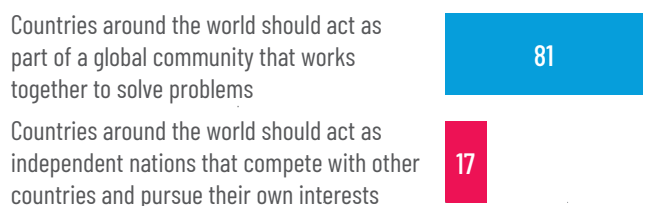
Median % who say...

Coronavirus and global cooperation

If our country had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in this country — **59%**

No amount of cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases in this country — **36%**
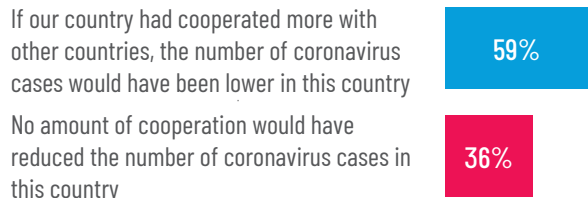
Compromise on international issue

Our country should take into account the interests of other countries even if it means making compromises with them — **58**

Our country should follow its own interests even when other countries strongly disagree — **40**

Support for global community*

Countries around the world should act as part of a global community that works together to solve problems — **81**

Countries around the world should act as independent nations that compete with other countries and pursue their own interests — **17**

Source: Pew Research Center Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Spring 2019 Global Attitudes Survey. *2019 data: Belgium and Denmark not surveyed in 2019 and not included in this median. Percentages are medians based on 14 countires. In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19". In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus." In South Korea, asked about "Corona19".

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON LISTENING TO AND WORKING WITH YOUTH

Young people engaged in dialogues with clarity of insight, idealism, and hope, alongside deep pessimism and concern for the fate of the planet and the future of their lives within it. More than any other group, the youngest among us believed in the capacity of the human species to act with compassion and empathy for each other and the planet, and to work together as a global family to build a world that is fair and just. Further details are provided in Commitment 11 "We will listen to and work with youth".

Some of the key solutions proposed for the United Nations to listen to and work with youth include:

Participation in policy and decision-making that is real

- Young people demanded meaningful (not token) participation in decision-making and debates, particularly on issues that affect them.

Young people want ongoing ways of sharing their perspectives and insights

- Harness their tech. skills, creativity and tendency to innovate - an untapped resource for achieving the SDGs.

- Create platforms that allow young people to collaborate with each other around the world, sharing experiences, building ideas and advocating as a global force.

- Establish mechanisms of youth participation that have inbuilt equity and equality, particularly for youth in low- and middle-income countries and communities.

Education – universal, free and digital

- Young people from across regions emphasized that education is a key to everything, including their capacity to participate meaningfully in big debates that shape their future.

- UN ambassadors could visit schools, and the UN can partner with social media influencers for wider reach.

- Engagement processes through social media partnerships with educational institutions and student associations must be authentic, and should focus on encouraging young people to participate in political and international processes.

Supporting opportunity – young people and work

- Young people want the chance to live a full, prosperous life – currently out of reach for many.

- Develop strategies to boost employment opportunities,

particularly in their home towns or regions; boost workplace training and skills development where needed; support young people in rural locations engaged in agriculture and harness their energy towards the SDGs.

- Help young people adapt to new, digitalized job markets and investigate the status and future of low-wage workers and the rapidly changing job market.

Support the health of young people and protect and support them at home

- Ensure the protection of young people who are vulnerable to violence in their own homes.

- Welfare systems must put the economic and social wellbeing of children first.

- Support the mental health of parents and children as an investment in the future.

- Alongside education, ensure free and universal access to healthcare for young people.

Protect young people in conflict situations and support their recovery

- Protect young people in conflict and post-conflict situations, who are uniquely vulnerable. Focus on recovery programmes in post-conflict societies, or for displaced children and young people.

Respect gender differences and protect the fundamental rights of children and young people

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND
Ferney MUN

Responses in the Pew Research Center survey indicate that the UN must do more to ensure ordinary people are aware that the UN cares about their needs

Pew Research Center also found that in the 14 countries surveyed, the UN is viewed favourably for fulfilling its core mission of promoting peace and human rights. And to some degree, the UN is also credited for promoting economic development, fighting against infectious diseases and acting on climate change.[16] But the responses clearly show that the UN must strive harder to raise awareness about the work it has done over the last many years, putting the needs of ordinary people first.

Source: Pew Research Center Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey. Percentages are medians based on 14 countries. In Australia and Canada, question asked about "COVID-19". In Japan, asked about "novel coronavirus". In South Korea, asked about "Corona19".

↗ **UN is seen as a promoter of human rights and peace, but fewer say it deals effectively with international issues or cares about the needs of ordinary people**

|	
Promotes human rights	76%
Promotes peace	74%
Promotes economic developement	65%
Promotes action on infectious diseases, like coronavirus	61%
Promotes action on climate change	61%
Advances the interests of countries like theirs	59%
Cares about the needs of ordinary people	53%
Deals effectively with international problems	51%

In Edelman survey, 74% agree that the UN is an essential organization for helping tackle the biggest issues the world faces today

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

Northern Africa & Western Asia	Sub-Saharan Africa	Latin America & Caribbean	Eastern & South-eastern Asia	Central & Southern Asia	Europe
60%	75%	72%	85%	82%	73%
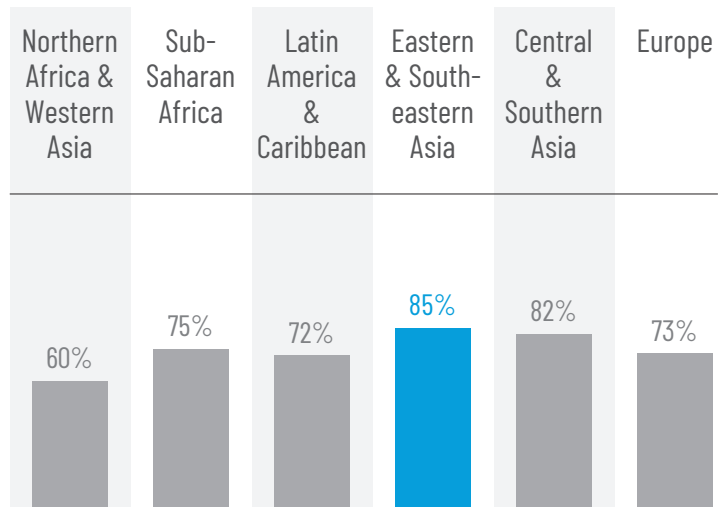
62% agree that the UN has made the world a better place

% that say they agree that the UN has made the world a better place
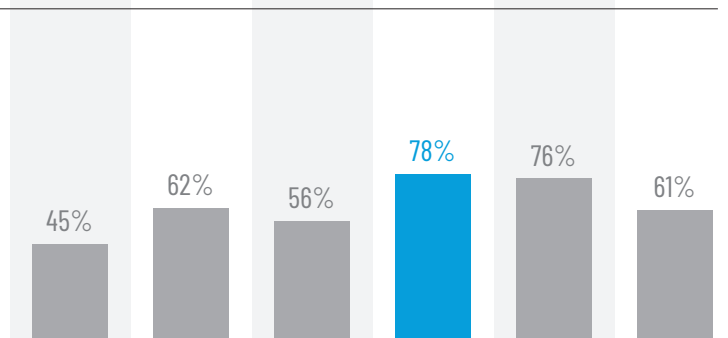
| 45% | 62% | 56% | 78% | 76% | 61% |

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

% who say the UN has improved the lives of people in my country
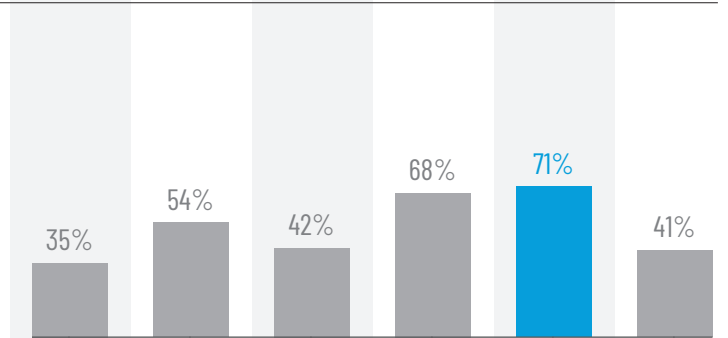
| 35% | 54% | 42% | 68% | 71% | 41% |

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

% who say the UN has improved the lives of people I know personally

| 32% | 39% | 32% | 61% | 53% | 29% |
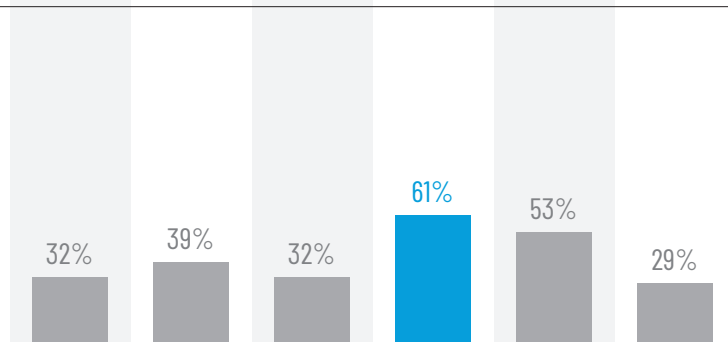
Source: Edelman Survey Q17. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33,768), Northern Africa & Western Asia (5,819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7,688), Latin America & Caribbean (6,058), South and South-eastern Asia (4,759), Central and Southern Asia (3,557), Europe (5,887).

Edelman's survey of 36 developing countries finds that six in ten respondents believe the UN has made the world a better place, while 74% view the UN as essential for tackling global challenges

74% of respondents agree that the UN is an essential organization for helping to tackle the biggest issues the world faces today, with strongest views of support for the UN's role coming from Eastern and South-eastern Asia (85% of respondents) and Central and Southern Asia (82%).

The majority of respondents (62%) agree that the UN has made the world a better place, again with more support in Eastern and South-eastern Asia (78%). Only 45% of respondents in Northern Africa & Western Asia believe so.

More than 50% of respondents agree that the UN has improved the lives of people in their country and 40% agree that the UN has improved the lives of people they know.

Four in ten respondents say they know little or nothing about the UN, and see the UN as remote from their lives.

While many UN75 survey respondents favour international cooperation and look to the United Nations to lead, they also want the UN to innovate, and to be more inclusive of the diversity of actors in the 21st Century

Hundreds of thousands of participants in more than 3,000 UN75 dialogues held across the world called on the United Nations to innovate and change the way it works. Dialogue participants wished for a more representative and balanced Security Council, stronger

involvement of minority stakeholders, improved transparency, accountability and impartiality, and better local engagement for the implementation of UN programmes.

Some of the most frequently shared and key ideas offered by dialogue participants to renew the UN included:

Moral leadership of the UN

- Secretary-General should advocate for multilateralism and defend the UN's impartiality.

UN Security Council reform

- Governments should expand the participation in, and representativeness of, the United Nations Security Council by, for example, increasing the number of its members from the African continent.

- The UN Charter's rules on the veto power should be revised: several participants from across the world, with students in the majority, called on governments to re-consider the veto power of permanent members, and grant equal votes to all UNSC members.

Other organizational reforms

- Governments should update the UN Charter to address new and foreseen trends affecting the global community, including mentions of climate change and other emerging environmental issues.

- A global intergovernmental conference should be convened to reformulate key aspects and mechanisms of global governance, and the governance model should be reformed with regions constituting another unit of decision-making.

- The UN can be further democratized through other reforms, such as establishing a UN parliamentary assembly as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly under article 22 of the Charter, or introducing a 'citizen proposal initiative' to the UN General Assembly or other permanent consultation tool.

- There is a need to strengthen existing UN specialized agencies, bodies and offices – such as the UN Environment Programme - or to establish new ones.

Management and leadership reform

- Participants urged the UN to develop more inclusive and effective hiring practices, by conducting a comprehensive analysis of hiring processes, setting targets for proportional upper-level representation, and recruiting more independent experts from civil society organizations and members of underprivileged communities.

- The UN Secretariat and the UN system organizations should introduce stringent targets and criteria for evaluating transparency in their management operations, and increasing donations from civil society and businesses.

Improved understanding of the work of the UN

- The UN should improve and enhance its public relations efforts so that citizens around the world are more aware of its mission, goals, and the mandates of the entities.

An inclusive and participatory UN system

- UN bodies and offices and the UN Secretariat should work to enhance the comprehensive participation of citizens and local communities in the decision-making and policy-formulation processes.

- Online platforms and annual dialogues should be promoted for this objective. A parliamentary assembly representative of the voice of the people could be established to serve as the citizens' advisory body to the General Assembly.

- The UN Secretary-General should act to enhance the participation of Indigenous groups, minorities, women, youth and people with disabilities in UN processes. In particular, boosting gender equality in the UN workforce and women's inclusion in decision-making should be a priority.

Improving implementation, monitoring and evaluation

- The UN system should work in closer cooperation with local CSOs, NGOs and vulnerable communities for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of local projects.

- The UN Secretary-General should hold Member States accountable for the implementation of conventions and protocols, at the sub-national and local level. The development of an action plan for the implementation of the results of the UN75 initiative is also considered a priority.

For further details on proposals put forward by UN75 dialogue participants, see Commitment 8 on Upgrading the United Nations.

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON ENSURING SUSTAINABLE FINANCING
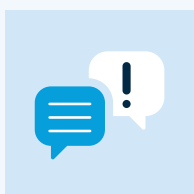
Participants in some dialogues proposed concrete strategies to minimize the impact of COVID-19 on development assistance, to ensure the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, to facilitate a more even distribution of ICT infrastructure, and to increase the UN budget and diversify its sources of financing, as described in Commitment 9 "We will ensure sustainable financing".

Some of the key solutions proposed include:

Financing for development

- Invest in green technologies, circular economy, research and design and infrastructure development, including internet connectivity in low- and middle-income countries.

- Green the investments of the UN Joint Staff Pension Fund as part of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda's commitments to promote corporate sustainability. Improve reporting on Environmental, Social and Governance impacts and accelerate efforts to divest from fossil fuels.

- Mobilise new funding sources for civil society organisations.

### Financing the United Nations

- Increase the budget of the UN and diversify financing.

- Further scrutinise the effects produced from different types of UN financing on power, control and accountability within the organization, especially with private financing. Examine the different types of activities worked on with different financing sources, and explore whether certain types of financing types might divert the Organization away from fulfilling its mandate.

- Hold Member States accountable if/ when they do not fulfill their assessed contributions.

- Increase transparency and accountability in the use of resources in the UN system.

Support small business and entrepreneurship

- Encourage more investment in Small and Medium Enterprises and youth-led innovations.

- Facilitate business resources, professional mentoring.

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON PLACING WOMEN AND GIRLS AT THE CENTRE
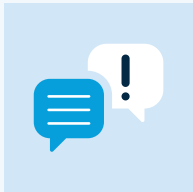
Participants in dialogues held around the world demonstrated that women are no longer prepared to be marginalised. They expressed broad concern regarding the current social and economic marginalization of women. They described how COVID-19 is further exacerbating gender inequalities and existing patriarchal structures, noting the dramatic influence that COVID-19 is having on women's caregiving burdens at home, and how the lockdown triggered the rise in cases of domestic abuse and the demand for help. Further details are provided in Commitment 5 "We will place women and girls at the centre".

Some of the key solutions proposed include:

The fight against gender based violence

- The UN system and Secretary-General can prioritise the eradication of gender-based violence, globally, channeling resources to existing initiatives, such as the joint UN-EU Spotlight Initiative on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women and Girls, and through encouraging the adoption of the Istanbul Convention.

- Dialogue participants called on national governments to reform the criminal justice system and strengthen mechanisms against gender-based crimes.

Gender-inclusive labour market and equal pay for all

- National governments and businesses were called on to reduce the gender pay gap.

- Numerous participants requested more inclusive employment and labour market policies, including supporting women entrepreneurs, improving vocational-training, particularly in rural areas, adopting national financial inclusion strategies that value and compensate unpaid care work of women, leverage digital platforms and local networks to mentor women and girls.

- Higher education institutions can promote and support the professional talent and leadership development of women.

Ensure equal participation in politics and leadership

- National governments can include more women in political and leadership positions.

- The UN Secretary-General and Member States can empower the female leadership of the future.

► Continued summary of UN75 dialogue participants' discussions on placing women and girls at the center

Build inclusive educational systems and strategies to address the gender gap in education

- Eliminate the menstruation taboo: by increasing awareness among public, research, policy-making and cultural discussions; and through improving access to sanitary hygiene products and safe, private, clean toilets for women in schools, public institutions and communities at large.

- Guarantee compulsory education of girls and opportunities for education for all.

Develop gender-sensitive policy design

- Strengthen data and statistics on women-related issues, and introduce gender impact assessments of policies and budgetary planning.

- Take further action for the inclusion of women in senior and middle management UN staff positions.

Promote the role of women in peacekeeping operations

- Recognise the importance of engaging women in peace and security discussions and promote gender-inclusive peacekeeping strategies.

- Enhance the representation of women in peace-keeping operations and develop gender-inclusive strategies for the control of Small Arms and Light Weapons.

SUMMARY OF UN75 DIALOGUE PARTICIPANTS' DISCUSSIONS ON BOOSTING PARTNERSHIPS
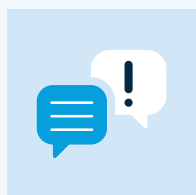
Participants across the world proposed ideas for boosting partnerships, further detailed in Commitment 10 "We will boost partnerships".

Some of the key solutions proposed include:

Civil society inclusion and engagement

- Formalise the role of civil society in international monitoring and accountability processes of international agreements and standards administered through the United Nations.

► Continued summary of UN75 dialogue participants' discussions on boosting partnerships

- Increase avenues to promote greater UN engagement with the culture and arts sectors by creating an UN Arts Envoy Office and organizing more communications campaigns that use culture, music, film and visual arts to reach people.

- Partner more with and support civil society organisations at the national level, including community service groups mitigating the impacts of COVID-19.

- Develop draft open data policies and proposals for access to information legislation to increase transparency and promote civil society scrutiny.

Public consultation and multi-stakeholder platforms

- Expand the role of international public consultations to encourage greater awareness about the UN and support a more active role of citizens and civil society in global governance.

- Promote ongoing dialogues and survey, like UN75, to gather views and proposals from all stakeholders and countries.

- Explore the creation of citizen advisory committees/panels that could provide regular inputs and feedback on the UN's activities.

- Take more of a lead in establishing partnerships with public and private sector actors, as well as philanthropic organizations and start-ups, and establish contests and innovation prizes.

Support small business and entrepreneurship

- Invest in Small and Medium Enterprises and youth-led innovations.

- Facilitate business resources, professional mentoring.

Involve local communities and local authorities

- Leverage the role of local authorities and communities in solving sustainable development challenges.

Cooperate with and within the academic sector

- Leverage scientific diplomacy for implementing the 2030 Agenda.

- Establish closer links between the scientific community and decision-makers across countries.

- Encourage higher education institutions to engage more with local communities, supporting bottom-up participatory research on poverty, livelihoods and skills.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 – DETAILED SURVEY AND DIALOGUES DATA ANALYZED IN THIS REPORT

Below, we present the sample breakdown by country, territory, geographical area, region and sub-region for the UN75 survey, UN75 dialogue summaries received, Pew Research Center's independent survey, Edelman Intelligence's independent survey, U-Report and 2030 Youth Force surveys, and the number of times Kahoot!'s UN75 games were played.

The data presented in this 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 of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Central & Southern Asia	**314,701**	**222**	**0**	**4,005**	**5,420**	**13,488**
Central Asia	**89,922**	**37**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,132**
Kazakhstan	9,641	7				870
Kyrgyzstan	28,143	1				166
Tajikistan	16,222	16				
Turkmenistan	1,561	1				2
Uzbekistan	34,355	12		1,000		94
Southern Asia	**224,779**	**185**	**0**	**3,005**	**5,420**	**12,356**
Afghanistan	5,453	23				5
Bangladesh	7,537	3		1,002		104
Bhutan	2,738					
India	147,601	151		1,000 *	5,420	10,646
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	3,665	1				103
Maldives	1,284					511
Nepal	53,516	4				79
Pakistan	1,931	2		1,003 **		399
Sri Lanka	1,054	1				509

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Eastern & South-eastern Asia	**130,709**	**304**	**2,247**	**5,009**	**6,000**	**22,784**
Eastern Asia	**99,703**	**290**	**2,247**	**1,001**	**0**	**2,873**
China	30,115	27		1,001 *		377
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	386					1,760
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	34					19
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	674					
Japan	52,431	10	1,056			332
Mongolia	1,540	9				38
Republic of Korea	14,523	244	1,191			347
South-eastern Asia	**31,006**	**14**	**0**	**4,008**	**6,000**	**19,911**
Brunei Darussalam	76					73
Cambodia	2,035	1				245
Indonesia	3,980	5		1,002 *		9,526
Lao People's Democratic Republic	509					28
Malaysia	1,741			1,004 *		2,252
Myanmar	1,279	3				182
Philippines	5,616	5				1,841
Singapore	1,845			1,001 *		2,568
Thailand	5,683					3,192
Timor-Leste	1,150					2
Viet Nam	7,092			1,001 **	6,000	2
Europe	**145,139**	**75**	**8,973**	**6,009**	**0**	**130,143**
Eastern Europe	**23,508**	**7**	**0**	**4,007**	**0**	**12,064**
Belarus	1,882					72
Bulgaria	580	1				286
Czechia	460					1,619
Hungary	363			1,000 *		770
Poland	369	1		1,000 *		7,032
Republic of Moldova	8,478					48
Romania	2,289					838
Russian Federation	7,150	2		1,001 **		709
Slovakia	406	3				126
Ukraine	1,531			1,006 **		564

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Northern Europe	**25,895**	**30**	**3,062**	**1,001**	**0**	**68,391**
Åland Islands	334					
Denmark	621		1,043			8,062
Estonia	89	2				541
Faroe Islands	7					11
Finland	473					6,052
Guernsey/Sark	22					22
Iceland	217					150
Ireland	1,214	1				2,575
Isle of Man	11					5
Jersey	873					27
Latvia	75					852
Lithuania	172					1,265
Norway	2,023	7		1,001 *		10,051
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	13					
Sweden	6,648		1,016			20,857
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13,103	20	1,003			17,921
Southern Europe	**71,403**	**17**	**2,043**	**1,001**	**0**	**10,321**
Albania	6,539	2				72
Andorra	216					5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,399					77
Croatia	214					256
Gibraltar	11					2
Greece	9,024					223
Holy See	14					
Italy	21,125	2	1,002			1,882
Kosovo^	2,324					
Malta	74					136
Montenegro	7,138	1				17
North Macedonia	3,279					89
Portugal	6,432	1		1,001 *		884
San Marino	3					
Serbia	6,248	1				109
Slovenia	529	4				59
Spain	6,834	6	1,041			6,510

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Western Europe	**24,333**	**21**	**3,868**	**0**	**0**	**39,367**
Austria	1,808					8,264
Belgium	2,435	3	801			1,483
France	7,848	2	1,051			1,253
Germany	6,976	4	1,016			4,812
Liechtenstein	74					1
Luxembourg	271					94
Monaco	33					6
Netherlands	1,895	3	1,000			18,432
Switzerland	2,993	9				5,022
Latin America & Caribbean	**88,821**	**126**	**0**	**6,240**	**0**	**24,196**
Caribbean	**4,701**	**2**	**0**	**1,001**	**0**	**987**
Anguilla	74					
Antigua and Barbuda	50	1				1
Aruba	67					19
Bahamas	63					83
Barbados	145					23
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	20					
British Virgin Islands	28					
Cayman Islands	29					39
Cuba	104					1
Curaçao	27					21
Dominica	44					11
Dominican Republic	947			1,001		294
Grenada	32					4
Guadeloupe	211					2
Haiti	1,083	1				1
Jamaica	417					195
Martinique	29					2
Montserrat	6					1
Puerto Rico	191					194
Saint Barthélemy	8					
Saint Kitts and Nevis	37					9
Saint Lucia	32					2
Saint Martin (French Part)	4					

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	17					2
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)	27					5
Trinidad and Tobago	953					44
Turks and Caicos Islands	11					9
United States Virgin Islands	45					25
Central America	**20,402**	**25**	**0**	**1,233**	**0**	**5,602**
Belize	117					6
Costa Rica	1,678	3				188
El Salvador	836					109
Guatemala	1,892					350
Honduras	1,146					48
Mexico	10,981	18		1,233 ****		4,747
Nicaragua	195					74
Panama	3,557	4				80
South America	**63,718**	**99**	**0**	**4,006**	**0**	**17,607**
Argentina	8,753	2		1,000 *		1,848
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1,060					651
Bouvet Island	16					
Brazil	15,847	13		1,002 *		8,583
Chile	8,224	3		1,001 *		505
Colombia	12,289	47		1,003 *		2,329
Ecuador	1,612					564
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	10					
French Guiana	15					
Guyana	665	6				7
Paraguay	487					19
Peru	4,922	4				2,969
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	29					
Suriname	883	2				3
Uruguay	2,000	7				97
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6,906	15				32

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Northern Africa & Western Asia	**77,563**	**80**	**0**	**6,513**	**0**	**24,512**
Northern Africa	**11,654**	**9**	**0**	**2,000**	**0**	**720**
Algeria	2,798					43
Egypt	2,896	6		1,000 **		364
Libya	498					9
Morocco	1,091	1		1,000 **		188
Sudan	322					29
Tunisia	4,005	2				87
Western Sahara	44					
Western Asia	**65,909**	**71**	**0**	**4,513**	**0**	**23,792**
Armenia	4,627					29
Azerbaijan	17,257	21				102
Bahrain	209					248
Cyprus	251					82
Georgia	2,263	15				58
Iraq	869	1				60
Israel	735			1,002 **		3,818
Jordan	7,304	9				94
Kuwait	562					288
Lebanon	6,961	17		504 ***		86
Oman	342					464
Qatar	285					283
Saudi Arabia	3,293	4		1,000 **		2,064
State of Palestine	2,633					41
Syrian Arab Republic	5,900	1				8
Turkey ^^	10,189	1		1,000 *		4,782
United Arab Emirates	1,504	2		1,007 *		11,279
Yemen	725					6
Northern America	**40,559**	**122**	**2,040**	**0**	**0**	**149,324**
Northern America	**40,559**	**122**	**2,040**	**0**	**0**	**149,324**
Bermuda	38					111
Canada	7,982	4	1,037			20,356
Greenland	14					25
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	7					
United States of America	32,518	118	1,003			128,832

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Oceania & Antarctica	**18,673**	**15**	**1,016**	**0**	**0**	**23,832**
Antarctica	**81**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	
Antarctica	81					
Australia and New Zealand	4,476	3	1,016	0	0	23,806
Australia	3,699	2	1,016			16,235
Christmas Island	22					
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	7					
Heard Island and McDonald Islands	11					
New Zealand	725	1				7,571
Norfolk Island	12					
Pacific Islands	**14,116**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**26**
American Samoa	226					2
Cook Islands	24					2
Fiji	3,440	2				3
French Polynesia	14					
Guam	36					9
Kiribati	1,647	3				
Marshall Islands	822					
Micronesia (Federated States of)	210					
Nauru	44					
New Caledonia	14					
Niue	5					
Northern Mariana Islands	13					
Palau	231					
Papua New Guinea	6,462	4				1
Pitcairn	5					
Samoa	120					9
Solomon Islands	202					
Tokelau	12					
Tonga	69					
Tuvalu	61	3				
United States Minor Outlying Islands	52					
Vanuatu	397					
Wallis and Futuna Islands	10					

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Sub-Saharan Africa	**400,171**	**86**	**0**	**8,001**	**110,916**	**2,378**
Eastern Africa	**82,694**	**30**	**0**	**2,000**	**64,478**	**728**
Burundi	680	9				2
Chagos Archipelago	171					
Comoros	868					
Djibouti	383	1				
Eritrea	48					
Ethiopia	1,460					14
French Southern Territories	10					
Kenya	3,533	7		1,000 **		444
Madagascar	1,122					40
Malawi	1,349	1			21,057	9
Mauritius	1,136					47
Mayotte	49					
Mozambique	913				43,421	11
Réunion	63					7
Rwanda	11,311					17
Seychelles	99					11
Somalia	648					13
South Sudan	875	3				
Uganda	1,933	4				34
United Republic of Tanzania	1,520			1,000 **		41
Zambia	49,142	4				29
Zimbabwe	5,381	1				9
Middle Africa	**140,652**	**6**	**0**	**3,000**	**0**	**18**
Angola	312			1,000		
Cameroon	54,963	6		1,000		3
Central African Republic	269					
Chad	78,375					1
Congo	3,955					10
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,366					
Equatorial Guinea	44					
Gabon	317			1,000		3
Sao Tome and Principe	51					1

COUNTRY, TERRITORY, GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	UN75 SURVEY	UN75 DIALOGUE SUMMARIES RECEIVED	PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY	EDELMAN SURVEY	UNICEF UREPORT/2030 YOUTH FORCE SURVEY	KAHOOT!
Southern Africa	**11,922**	**9**	**0**	**1,000**	**0**	**1,001**
Botswana	4,395	2				6
Eswatini	193	3				
Lesotho	2,380					6
Namibia	645					9
South Africa	4,309	4		1,000 *		980
Western Africa	**164,903**	**41**	**0**	**2,001**	**46,438**	**631**
Benin	14,616					2
Burkina Faso	12,984					
Cabo Verde	115					2
Côte d'Ivoire	3,004				42,733	15
Gambia	985	11			2,627	2
Ghana	1,170	2				151
Guinea	21,194	3				
Guinea-Bissau	1,101					
Liberia	313					1
Mali	1,448					
Mauritania	388					7
Niger	465					
Nigeria	6,069	17		1,001 **		432
Saint Helena	9					
Senegal	54,422	2		1,000		16
Sierra Leone	5,363	6			1,078	2
Togo	41,257					1
Other	**4,512**	**37**			**1,526**	**221**
Mixed/Online		**74**				
Grand Total	**1,220,848**	**1,141**	**14,276**	**35,777**	**123,862**	**390,878**

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

^^Edelman groups Turkey under Northern Africa and Western Asia in Edelman's regional analyses.

* In Edelman's sample, the 29 countries marked with an * participated in a 15-minute online survey. For the remaining seven countries in Edelman's sample, participants participated in a 20-minute telephone-assisted survey.

** In Edelman's sample, the 12 countries marked with an ** were sampled by Edelman using online representation, i.e. representation of those that have

access to the internet. The remaining 24 countries in Edelman's survey were sampled using national representation, i.e. representative of the demographic make up in that country.

*** In Edelman's sample, Lebanon had a reduced sample size due to the domestic situation at the time of surveying, limiting the number of individuals that were available to take part.

**** In Edelman's sample, additional Mexican respondents took part in the survey due to over-sampling. Survey data was weighted down to 1000 to be in line with other countries.

ANNEX 2 – DETAILED METHODOLOGY

UN75 Survey

The UN75 survey was open to everyone. It was developed in partnership with the SDG Action Campaign, building on the lessons learned from the MYWorld survey, carried out ahead of the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2015. The UN75 Office additionally sought advice from polling experts, such as Pew Research Centre and Misions Publiques. The survey has been translated into 64 languages and adapted for an offline survey app, SMS, UNICEF's U-Report and other tools.

This report contains the analysis of 1,220,848 UN75 survey responses collected between 2 January and 3 November 2020 from all 195 United Nations Member and Observer States. See page 16-17 of this report for the sample breakdown by age, gender, education level and disability. For the full sample breakdown by country, territory, geographical area, region and sub-region, see Annex 1.

The data was analysed using quantitative statistical methods, in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, with advice provided from Pew Research Center and New York University. The raw UN75 survey data is available for public download on the UN75 data platform.

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

Original UN75 survey questions:

1. If you picture the world in 25 years, what THREE things would you most want to see? (Respondents could choose up to three answers, unranked)

   ☐ 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. (Respondents could choose up to three answers, unranked)

   - ☐ 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 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? (Respondents could choose one response)

   - ☐ 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? (Respondents could choose one response)

   - ☐ Better
   - ☐ Worse
   - ☐ Same

5. What would you advise the UN Secretary-General to do to address these global trends? (OPTIONAL open-ended response of up to 140 characters)

On 22 April, two COVID-19 related questions were added. The first was a multiple-choice question, with answers appearing in randomized order and the option of adding your own answer. The second was a sliding scale question.

Additional COVID-19 related questions:

6. What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Select up to THREE. (Respondents could choose up to three, unranked priorities)

- ☐ 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

7. Has COVID-19 changed your views on cooperation between countries? (Respondents could choose one)

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

UN75 Dialogues

UN75 dialogues were open to everyone. They provided an opportunity for people from all walks of life to discuss in greater detail their priorities and concerns for the future, as well as solutions to global challenges, and to foster trust, partnerships and action.

The UN75 team developed a dialogue toolkit in partnership with the SDG Action Campaign, and with advice from organizations 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, as key intended users.

The toolkit was updated in April 2020 to include more information about how to hold an online dialogue, in light of COVID-19, and to simplify elements such as the dialogue registration and dialogue summary feedback forms based on feedback received from people who had held dialogues. We also more closely aligned the dialogue guiding questions and dialogue summary feedback forms with the one-minute survey to enable greater cross analysis of the data collected through the dialogue summary feedback forms.

As of 31 December, 3,500+ UN75 dialogues were registered in 120+ countries, and 1,200+ dialogue summaries had been received from 95+ countries.

This report contains the analysis of 1,141 dialogue summaries received through the [dialogue summary feedback form](#), or sent directly to the UN75 team, between 2 January and 7 November 2020, from 94 United Nations Member States. The dialogue summaries were analysed in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva. A dedicated qualitative analysis team developed a coding scheme to identify common themes and patterns in the priorities and solutions proposed in dialogues.

The dialogues data was analyzed and coded in a dialogues database, accessible through the data platform. The dialogues data was coded along three dimensions: 1) the UN75 Declaration's 12 Commitments; 2) sub-topics within each Commitment; 3) proposed solutions for each of the 12 Commitments. We additionally captured the following demographics data: dialogue organizer, type of participants, country, region, gender and age group.

The UN75 Declaration's 12 Commitments (see table below), which cover many of today's global challenges, as well as the United Nations, its structure, work and reform, were used as the base categories for analyzing and coding the dialogues data. We added two additional base categories that were discussed in dialogues, but which did not fit neatly within any of the 12 commitments: 1) pandemic recovery, and 2) international cooperation/multilateralism. Sub-topic categories were developed for each of the 12 Commitments (see table below), using grounded theory methods. The solutions proposed to address each of the 12 Commitment sub-topics were captured in free-form, bullet point text, so as to retain the details of the solutions proposed in reporting.

The coding was tested, and the categories were refined during two workshops with the dialogues analysis team members and with feedback provided from Pew Research Center. The 12 Commitments' sub-topics became the unit of analysis. Bi-weekly meetings were held by the dialogues analysis team members to ensure inter-coder reliability, and to further fine-tune the analysis and reporting. For reporting, the sub-topics were grouped, and the findings for each grouped sub-topic were presented under three headings: Where are we now? Where do we want to go? How can we get there?

12 COMMITMENTS AND SUB-TOPICS IDENTIFIED IN THE DIALOGUES DATA

1. WE WILL LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND	2. WE WILL PROTECT OUR PLANET
• Access to and quality of education • Access to basic services • Demographic changes • Food security • Inclusion of minorities (religious, ethnical, disability, sexual orientation) • Indigenous people • Intellectual Property Rights • Prevention of child abuse • Refugees and immigration • Socio-economic status and social structures • Trade integration • Urban/rural divide	• Biodiversity • Clean technologies • Climate action • Environmental education • International climate agreements • Natural disasters prevention and management • Natural resources management • Oceans and marine resources • Scientific knowledge-sharing and cooperation • Sustainable cities • Sustainable growth • Sustainable production and consumption • Water

► 12 commitments and sub-topics identified in the dialogues data (continued)

3. WE WILL PROMOTE PEACE AND PREVENT CONFLICTS	4. WE WILL ABIDE BY INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ENSURE JUSTICE	5. WE WILL PLACE WOMEN AND GIRLS AT THE CENTER	6. WE WILL BUILD TRUST	7. WE WILL IMPROVE DIGITAL COOPERATION
• Arms trafficking • Cyber warfare • Mediation • Nuclear weapons • Peacebuilding and peacekeeping • Religious tolerance • Reparations • Terrorism • Violence/war • Vulnerable groups in conflict settings	• Corruption • Democratic governance • Human rights • Strengthen international law and treaties	• Access to education by women and girls • Eliminate gender based violence • Elimination of gender stereotypes • Equal access to the labour market • Equal participation in politics • Equal remuneration • Include gender impact considerations in policy making and budget preparation • Reproductive rights • Women in peacebuilding	• Accountability for global goals (corruption and tax evasion) • Disinformation and misinformation • Ethical use of technology • Future of work • Improved communication from and understanding of the UN • Peacekeeper accountability • Protect journalists and freedom of information	• Affordable digital access for education • Affordable digital access for work • Cyber-security (data protection, etc.) • Digital governance • Equitable and safe access to technologies • Future of work • Improving ICT infrastructure • Increased isolation • Tech for the SDGs

8. WE WILL UPGRADE THE UNITED NATIONS	9. WE WILL ENSURE SUSTAINABLE FINANCING	10. WE WILL BOOST PARTNERSHIPS	11. WE WILL LISTEN TO AND WORK WITH YOUTH	12. WE WILL BE PREPARED
• 2030 Agenda • Defend multilateralism • Implementation, monitoring and evaluation • Increase inclusion of vulnerable groups and minorities • Increase transparency and accountability • Institutional reform • Inter-agency coordination • Management and leadership reform • Moral leadership of the UN • Participation (People's participation) • Participation (Subnational participation) • Peacekeeping reform • Security Council reform	• Addis Ababa Agenda • Diversification of UN financing • Financing for development • Founding of the UN • Support to small businesses and entrepreneurship • UN Joint Staff Pension Fund	• Business participation • Civil society inclusion/ engagement • Cooperation with academia • Inter-sectoral collaboration • Involvement of local communities and local authorities • Partnerships with the scientific community • Partnerships with women and youth • Public consultations and multi-stakeholder platforms • Public-private partnerships	• Participation of youth • Youth and peacebuilding • Youth education • Youth entrepreneurship and innovation • Youth health and sexual education • Youth involvement in decision-making • Youth unemployment	• International cooperation and solidarity • Pandemic recovery - financial assistance • Pandemic recovery - Information campaigns • Pandemic recovery - international cooperation for the vaccine • Pandemic recovery - investment in health, education and job creation • Pandemic recovery - mental health • Pandemic recovery - universal access to healthcare • Readiness future risks and shocks

Pew Research Center, independent polling methodology

Pew Research Center's independent Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey focused on cross-national views of multilateral principles, perceived global threats, views of the United Nations, characteristics of how the United Nations carries out its mission and ratings for how the World Health Organization has handled the coronavirus outbreak.

It was conducted in countries where nationally representative telephone surveys are feasible. Due to the coronavirus outbreak, face-to-face interviewing was not possible. For results cited in this report, Pew Research Center used data from nationally representative surveys of 14,276 adults from June 10 to August 3, 2020, in 14 advanced economies. All surveys were conducted over the phone with adults in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, the

Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. See Annex 1 of this report for the sample size per country.

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.

Pew Research Center's full methodology, survey questions and responses are available in an article published by Pew Research Center in September 2020: "International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies", pages 39–49.

Edelman Intelligence, independent polling methodology

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.

24 countries were sampled using national representation, i.e. representative of the demographic makeup in that country, and the further 12 countries were sampled using online

representation, i.e. representative of those that have access to the internet. See Annex 3 for the full sample breakdown.

Edelman's polling data was further analyzed on the following groupings:

GENDER	AGE	EDUCATION LEVEL	INCOME LEVEL*
• Male • Female	• 18–30 years • 31–45 years • 46–60 years • 61+ years	• Primary school or below • Finished secondary school • Beyond secondary school	• High • Medium • Low

*Income level was determined based on the average of all respondents surveyed in each country.

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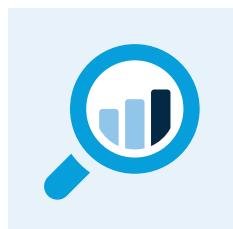
Edelman Intelligence analysed the global media landscape to gain insights into how megatrends are covered, including the perceived role of international cooperation – and specifically the United Nations – in addressing them. They analyzed print, broadcast and online media, including social media, in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

Edelman conducted preliminary landscaping research, building on the megatrends covered in the UN75 survey, to produce the following taxonomy of global issues and sub-issues:

CLIMATE CHANGE/ ENVIRONMENT	CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE	SHIFTING DEMOGRAPHICS	INEQUALITIES	TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS	HEALTH
• Global warming and its consequences • Natural resources scarcity/ shortage • Biodiversity (wildlife and plantlife) • Water, air and soil pollution • Renewable energy	• Major power relations • Weapons • Unrest • Political vio-lence • Organized crime • Violence against women and girls • Cyber violence (bullying, intim-idation, har-assment) • Cyber Con-flict/ Warfare	• Overpopulation • Ageing population • Youth population • Migration, including labour migration, rural to urban migration • Displacement – including internally displaced persons and refugees • Urbanization – cities and megacities	• Inequalities between countries • Domestic Economic Inequalities • Identity-based Inequalities • Access to basic services (health, education, water, food and sanitation) • Access to justice • Access to decent work with fair and equal pay	• Emerging technologies – biotechnology, AI, blockchain, robotics/ automation • Access to information and communications technology • Misinformation • Cybercrime/ Cyber attacks • Child/sexual exploitation and abuse	• Health systems and (infra) structures (access to) • New diseases, pandemic • Non-communicable diseases • Antimicrobial resistance • Mental health • Child and maternal mortality • Sexual and reproductive care, family planning • Affordable vaccines and medicines • Early warning systems for global health

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).

Local analysts translated and adapted the taxonomies to reflect local languages.

Data was collected in 70 countries, to reflect a broad global sample covering different regions, languages, geographic and population sizes, and economic and human development levels, and based on feasibility.

Media analysis country sample, grouped by Edelman's region groupings:

LATIN AMERICA	EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA	ASIA & AUS-TRALIA	MIDDLE EAST/NORTH AFRICA	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	NORTH AMERICA
• Argentina • Bolivia • Brazil • Chile • Colombia • Cuba • Dominican Republic • Mexico • Peru • Venezuela	• Albania • Austria • Czech Republic • France • Germany • Greece • Hungary • Ireland • Italy • Kazakhstan • Latvia • Moldova • Netherlands • Norway • Poland • Portugal • Romania • Russia • Sweden • Ukraine • United Kingdom	• Afghanistan • Australia • Cambodia • China • India • Indonesia • Japan • Philippines • Republic of Korea • Thailand • Vietnam	• Egypt • Israel • Lebanon • Morocco • Tunisia • Turkey	• Angola • Botswana • Cameroon • Côte d'Ivoire • Dem. Rep. of the Congo • Ethiopia • Ghana • Kenya • Mauritius • Namibia • Nigeria • Senegal • South Africa • Tanzania • Uganda • Zimbabwe	• Canada • United States

The data was collected through several tools: Talkwalker for online publications (figures and content), Factiva for print publications (figures only), Critical Mention for broadcast (figures only). The data pull spanned May 2019 – May 2020.

The analysis focused on:

1. Analysis performed at the global scale focused on how international cooperation, including the United Nations and other international organizations, is discussed and perceived in the media. Artificial Intelligence analysis tools were used, including Edelman's proprietary Command Center platform, which is a best in class data collection and measurement tool, to capture overall online news and social media conversations mentioning UN; and

Quid, which is a platform analyzing themes in media conversations and looking for how various topics interlink and influence each other. Data from both tools were then aggregated and analyzed by Edelman's analysts to produce the learnings in the Edelman media analysis findings. Key themes included prominence of the United Nations and its leadership in coverage, sentiment analysis and messaging around priorities such as COVID-19 response, the Sustainable Development Goals and the United Nations' 75th anniversary.

2. Quantitative analysis was performed via Edelman's Command Center platform, which enables Edelman to collect general coverage across online news and social media, around each of the six key megatrends analyzed. The data was then used to draw key learnings around the

size of the conversation and how much of that conversation had referenced the UN. The coverage was broken down by regions and other categories. The findings 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:

a. Articles hand-picked from top-tier publications

b. Articles receiving high engagement from readers (e.g. sum of likes, shares and comments)

c. 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, prioritization and/or mention of solutions, mention of global cooperation (if so, which entities), mention of the United Nations or United Nations bodies and associated sentiment, and mention of key opinion leaders.

Research mapping

Acknowledging the substantial body of existing research and analysis globally that can support the UN75 initiative and its follow up, one of the five UN75 data streams was 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.

To ensure relevance, the review focused on publications from across the past five years (for academic publications, which often have longer publishing timelines), and two years for policy research. To ensure regional representation, the review covered the most cited journals published in the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, as well as publications published by top ranked universities in countries and regions where universities are used as the main publishing platforms.

The research mapping included a manual review of key findings and policy proposals published in the top-ranked international relations academic journals and universities and by the top ranked think tanks, covering six languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. Publications were captured in a database, and coded according to the UN75 Declaration's 12 Commitments (where relevant), sub-topics, author, author's country of residence, publication date, publisher, language, and abstract.

The research mapping "snapshot overviews" presented on the UN75 website are by no means exhaustive. They include a selection of top cited academic and policy research

relating to multilateralism and global governance, and to some of the UN75 Political Declaration Commitments. Organized along each of the main areas of action identified in the UN75 Political Declaration, the research mapping included 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 within the UN system. The research mapping was conducted in collaboration with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva.

The larger dataset of publications identified in the research mapping is available on the public data platform.

ANNEX 3 – FUNDING PARTNERS

MEMBER STATES	FOUNDATIONS	UN ENTITIES
• People's Republic of **China** • Kingdom of **Denmark** • Republic of **France** • Federal Republic of **Germany** • **Hungary** • Republic of **Iceland** • Republic of **Ireland** • Republic of **Italy** • Republic of **Korea** • Kingdom of the **Netherlands** • Kingdom of **Norway** • Portuguese Republic (**Portugal**) • State of **Qatar** • 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	• 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	• United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) • United Nations Office of Counter Terrorism (UNOCT) • World Health Organization (WHO)

In addition to the efforts of UN Member States themselves, many private sector and civil society organizations from all over the world made important contributions in outreach to ensure widespread participation in the UN75 initiative. A full list of partners can be viewed at www.un75.online/our-community.

ENDNOTES

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15. Pew Research Center, September, 2020, "International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies," P5.

16. Pew Research Center, September, 2020, "International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies," P6.

The world spoke
The UN listened
Now it's time to act
un75.online/take-action

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2020 AND BEYOND

SHAPING
OUR
FUTURE
TOGETHER