EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

TOP TEN KEY FINDINGS

1. Amidst the current crisis, improving health care, access to basic services, education and sanitation are the most immediate priorities of most respondents everywhere.

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

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

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

5. In their fears and hopes for the future, gender and age groups are remarkably united. Across the world, respondents of all origins, genders and age groups are remarkably unified in their fears and hopes for the future.
Participants in dialogues also called for the UN to innovate in other ways, with stronger leadership and more consistency in exercising its moral authority to uphold the UN Charter. There are calls for increased accountability, transparency and impartiality, including through better engagement and meaningful inclusion of all society. Dialogue participants overwhelmingly called for the UN to be more inclusive of the diversity of actors in the 21st century. They identified in particular the need for greater inclusion of civil society, women, youth, vulnerable groups, local authorities, business, women, youth, upholthe world, and more consistency in innovation in other ways.

Looking to the past, six in ten respondents believe the UN has made the world a better place. Looking to the future, 74% see the UN as contributing "a lot" in this regard. The areas where the UN is perceived to be contributing most are in upholding human rights and in promoting peace. Moreover, while just under half currently see the UN as contributing "somewhat" to advancing key global challenges, only about a third believe it is contributing "a lot" in this regard.

When it comes to the future, younger participants and those in many developing countries tend to be more optimistic about international cooperation than those who are older, or living in developed countries. Seventy-seven percent of those surveyed believe international cooperation is vital to deal with today's challenges. And the majority of respondents believe the COVID-19 crisis has made international cooperation even more urgent.

Respondents believe the UN needs to innovate in other ways, with stronger leadership and more consistency in exercising its moral authority to uphold the UN Charter. There are calls for increased accountability, transparency and impartiality, including through better engagement and meaningful inclusion of all society. Dialogue participants overwhelmingly called for the UN to be more inclusive of the diversity of actors in the 21st century. They identified in particular the need for greater inclusion of civil society, women, youth, vulnerable groups, local authorities, business, women, youth, and more consistency in innovation in other ways.