The Future We Want
The United Nations We Need
Update on the Work of the Office on the Commemoration of the UN’s 75th Anniversary
September 2020
Across the world, respondents of all origins, genders and age groups are remarkably unified in their fears and hopes for the future.
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Written by the Office of the Under-Secretary-General and Special Adviser on Preparations for the Commemoration of the UN’s 75th Anniversary.

The methodology section of this report outlines the various partners who have supported the analysis presented in this report.

Design by Buzz Brothers

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

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

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

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

TOP TEN KEY FINDINGS

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

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

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

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

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

#5 Other major priorities for the future include ensuring greater respect for human rights, settling conflicts, tackling poverty and reducing corruption.
#6 When it comes to the future, younger participants and those in many developing countries tend to be more optimistic than those who are older, or living in developed countries.

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

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

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

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

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

**HEALTH**

**ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES**

**GLOBAL SOLIDARITY**

**INCLUSIVE ECONOMY**

LONGER-TERM PRIORITIES, as identified by respondents are:

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

**POVERTY**

**GOVERNMENT CORRUPTION**

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

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

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

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

Secretary-General António Guterres
22 January 2020
SECTION 1

Introduction
INTRODUCTION
TO THE UN75 INITIATIVE

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

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

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

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

Through formal and informal surveys, and dialogues held in classrooms and boardrooms, city halls and with community groups across the world, the exercise was intended to take stock of global concerns and gain views from the public on what sort of global cooperation is needed to tackle them. At the same time, it put more emphasis - and resources - on reaching those without internet access: working with UN offices and other partners on the ground, and through telephone and SMS communications.

After the pandemic made in-person gatherings challenging in many parts of the world, the initiative increased its efforts to reach people online, promoting a one-minute survey and social media outreach, and encouraging dialogues to be shifted to online settings, where possible. At the same time, it was able to conduct the largest and most diverse global survey to date on post-COVID priorities.

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

To date, over a million respondents have taken the one- minute survey in all UN Member and Observer States. 50,000 in 50 countries took part in independent polling by either Edelman Intelligence or the Pew Research Center. More than 1,000 dialogues have been held in 82 countries across the world. In addition, artificial intelligence analysis of social and traditional media was conducted in 70 countries, along with academic and policy research mappings in all regions.

Together, they represent the UN’s most ambitious attempt to crowdsource priorities and solutions from the global public, providing unique insights into the “future we want and the UN we need” at this challenging time.
UN75 METHODOLOGY
FIVE DATA STREAMS

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

1. UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY

The UN75 survey (www.un75.online) was key to hearing from as many people as possible. Launched in January 2020, the survey is available in 64 languages. It captures respondents’ priorities for the future, their perceptions of obstacles to achieving them and the role of global cooperation in furthering them.

Since April, people worldwide have been asked about their priorities for recovering from the pandemic, and whether the pandemic has changed their views on the importance of global cooperation. To ensure that those not connected through the internet are heard, the survey was adapted for offline data gathering via a mobile application, and through integration with SMS and tools such as UNICEF’s U-Report.

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

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

The Office further explored public opinion through telephone and online polls conducted by Edelman Intelligence and nationally representative surveys provided pro bono by Pew Research Center (see page 23 for details).

As of 20 September 2020, more than a million people had responded to the UN75 survey. This report contains the analysis of more than 800,000 survey responses collected between 2 January and 1 September 2020.
The UN75 team additionally analysed the data by education level, age and disability. The results were largely aligned with the global and regional findings. Where major differences were observed, such as on the question of outlook for the future, these differences were highlighted in the results.

### Region*

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

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

For the purposes of the analysis, Northern Africa and Western Asia were grouped, following the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia’s grouping of Arab States. Further, Central Asia was grouped with Southern Asia; Eastern Asia with South-Eastern Asia; and Oceania with Antarctica.
2. UN75 DIALOGUES

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

To assist the holding of dialogues, the UN75 Office created a toolkit (www.un.org/en/un75/join-conversation) as well as feedback forms to ensure key points were captured. As of 1 September 2020, more than 1,000 dialogues have been held in 82 countries by groups representing street children, indigenous peoples, grassroots activists, youth networks, non-governmental organisations, schools and universities, cities and local authorities and businesses. Working in partnership with New York University and the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, the Office read all dialogue summaries, and analysed them using social science qualitative analysis, to identify major themes globally, and concerns, priorities and solutions within each region.

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

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

Edelman, a global communications firm, surveyed 35,777 people in 36 countries, on what issues they see as the most pressing - now and in the future – and the role of global cooperation in addressing them. Polling was conducted online and via telephone between 16 June and 20 July 2020. The results were adjusted to reflect a nationally or online representative sample, based on age, gender, education level, income and region. Please see the annex for a fuller description of methodology and list of countries covered.

Following the outbreak of COVID, the Pew Research Center, a non-profit organisation, had to scale back plans to conduct pro bono polling in 50 diverse countries and instead undertook polling in 14 of the larger financial contributor states to the UN on perceptions regarding international cooperation, global priorities and challenges, and perceptions of the United Nations. Nationally representative surveys were carried out between 10 June and 3 August 2020, weighted first to correct for unequal selection probabilities and then to adjust for key socio-demographic distributions to align as closely as possible with reliable population statistics. A total of 14,276 adults ages 18 and older were interviewed for the study. Please see the annex for a fuller description of methodology and list of countries covered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th># of UN75 dialogue summaries received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL &amp; SOUTHERN ASIA</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EASTERN &amp; SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LATIN AMERICA &amp; THE CARIBBEAN</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTH AMERICA</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NORTHERN AFRICA &amp; WESTERN ASIA</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. TRADITIONAL AND SOCIAL MEDIA ANALYSIS IN 70 COUNTRIES

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

5. RESEARCH MAPPING IN SIX LANGUAGES

Acknowledging the substantial body of existing research and analysis globally that can support the UN75 initiative, one of the five UN75 data streams is a comprehensive mapping of academic and policy research focused on multilateralism, the United Nations, upgrading the United Nations, and key areas of the United Nations’ work. Organised along each of the main areas of action identified in the UN75 Political Declaration (for this report, starting with those areas focused on the UN system), the research mapping includes a manual review of key findings and policy proposals published in most consulted international relations academic journals, and published by key think tanks, policy research institutes and the UN system. This was undertaken by the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva.

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

The United Nations is listening
SECTION 2
Immediate priorities, for recovering from the pandemic
Immediate priorities for recovering from the pandemic, by region

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

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

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

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

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

**EASTERN & SOUTHEASTERN ASIA**
1. Global solidarity
2. Access to healthcare
3. Address inequalities
5. Support hard hit places

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

**OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA**
1. Access to healthcare
2. Support hard hit places
3. Education & youth
5. Address inequalities

**UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q1**
What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic?
Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Base: 729,550 respondents (as of 22 April), Central & Southern Asia (234,576), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (100,916), Latin America & Caribbean (49,591), North America (21,207), Northern Africa & Western Asia (56,888), Oceania & Antarctica (13,405), Sub-Saharan Africa (174,397).
Amidst the current crisis, the immediate priority of most respondents, everywhere, is improved access to basic services: healthcare, water, sanitation and education.
KEY FINDING 1

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

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q1

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

Each respondent could select up to three responses.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to basic services</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE</td>
<td>274225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCREASE SUPPORT TO HARDEST HIT PLACES</td>
<td>198019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRENGTHEN GLOBAL SOLIDARITY</td>
<td>192161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVEST MORE IN EDUCATION AND YOUTH</td>
<td>181552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE WATER/SANITATION</td>
<td>162100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS INEQUALITIES</td>
<td>157455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RETHINK THE GLOBAL ECONOMY</td>
<td>153743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TACKLE THE CLIMATE CRISIS</td>
<td>138708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREVENT AND REDUCE CONFLICT VIOLENCE</td>
<td>126670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAKE HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRAL</td>
<td>112481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO DIGITAL TECH</td>
<td>101516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODERNIZE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS</td>
<td>100146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**The demand for access to basic services resonates across all regions**

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**Top ranked**

**1st**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Central &amp; Southern Asia</th>
<th>Eastern &amp; South-Eastern Asia</th>
<th>Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to healthcare</td>
<td>Global solidarity</td>
<td>Access to healthcare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**2nd**

Support hard hit places, Access to healthcare, Rethink global economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin America &amp; Caribbean</th>
<th>North America</th>
<th>Northern Africa &amp; Western Asia</th>
<th>Oceania &amp; Antarctica</th>
<th>Sub-Saharan Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access to healthcare</td>
<td>Access to healthcare</td>
<td>Access to healthcare</td>
<td>Access to healthcare</td>
<td>Support hard hit places</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3rd**

Education & youth, Address inequalities, Tackle climate crisis

|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|

**4th**

Global solidarity, Access to safe water/sanit., Global solidarity

|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|

**5th**


|------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|

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UN75 one-minute survey Q1

What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Base: 729,550 respondents (as of 22 April), Central & Southern Asia (234,576), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (75,182), Europe (100,916), Latin America & Caribbean (49,591), North America (21,207), Northern Africa & Western Asia (56,888), Oceania & Antarctica (13,405), Sub-Saharan Africa (174,397).
KEY FINDING 1
In UN75 dialogues, participants discussed the need for strong global health systems, and broader access to basic services both as an immediate need and as a longer-term priority.

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

“Short-term economic programs for developing countries, especially those focusing on developing trade and healthcare services will positively contribute to diminishing negative effects of the pandemic... Insufficiently strong health care systems are negatively contributing to the economic crisis amid the global pandemic.”
UN75 dialogue, Georgia

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

“A lot of vulnerable groups under normal circumstances have difficulty accessing some basic and fundamental human rights—education, healthcare, water and sanitation—and with the pandemic we have seen that deepen so much.”
Mohammed Sabo Keano, Almajiri Child Rights initiative, Nigeria, UN75 dialogue participant
KEY FINDING 1
They also discussed the need for more equitable access to education for all and investment in youth

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

As education systems and practices underwent rapid, forced transformation in the wake of the pandemic, participants in UN75 dialogues, particularly in Central and Southern Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and Sub-Saharan Africa called for education reform, including a more equitable shift to digital and online education, solutions for continuing international education amid the pandemic, and for sustainable financing of schools.

“The virus has taken away jobs, interactions, education and peace. Fear is everywhere, and people are not responding well to it. Students who have worked so hard to get an education might not get a job, people who don’t have access to technology can’t move forward in a society that now depends heavily on it, workers who are supporting their families have lost their jobs and it doesn’t seem like life will be back to normal anytime soon, so people are stressed, anxious and depressed because they fear the future.”
- UN75 dialogue, Mexico

“There is an urgent need for education connected to teaching about tolerance and respect, building awareness and collaboration.”
- UN75 dialogues, Afghanistan

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

Brazil, Rotary Youth Brazil
The next priority of respondents is greater international solidarity and increased support to the places hardest hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes tackling poverty and inequalities and boosting employment.
The Future We Want, the United Nations We Need

Report of the UN75 Office 2020

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

Each respondent could select up to three responses.

KEY FINDING 2
Respondents are calling for global solidarity and support to the hardest hit places

UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE
INCREASE SUPPORT TO HARDEST HIT PLACES
STRENGTHEN GLOBAL SOLIDARITY
INVEST MORE IN EDUCATION AND YOUTH
UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE WATER/
ADDRESS INEQUALITIES
RETHINK THE GLOBAL ECONOMY
TACKLE THE CLIMATE CRISIS
PREVENT AND REDUCE CONFLICT VIOLENCE
MAKE HUMAN RIGHTS CENTRAL
UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO DIGITAL TECH
MODERNIZE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

274225
198019
192161
181552
162100
157455
153743
138708
126670
112481
101516
100146

Base: 729,550 (all respondents as of 22 April); 1,898,776 responses.
### KEY FINDING 2

**These are priority issues in all regions**

### CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Access to healthcare
- **4th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities
- **5th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Support hard hit places

### EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Access to healthcare
- **4th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities
- **5th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Support hard hit places

### EUROPE
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Access to healthcare
- **4th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities
- **5th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Support hard hit places

### LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Tackle climate crisis
- **4th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Global solidarity
- **5th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities

### NORTH AMERICA
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Tackle climate crisis
- **4th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Global solidarity
- **5th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities

### NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Tackle climate crisis
- **4th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Global solidarity
- **5th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities

### OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Tackle climate crisis
- **4th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Global solidarity
- **5th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
- **2nd ranked**
  - Access to healthcare
  - Global solidarity
- **3rd ranked**
  - Support hard hit places
  - Tackle climate crisis
- **4th ranked**
  - Access to safe water/sanit.
  - Global solidarity
- **5th ranked**
  - Education & youth
  - Address inequalities

---

**UN75 one-minute survey Q1**

What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Each respondent could select up to three responses.

---

Base: 729,550 respondents (as of 22 April), Central & Southern Asia (234,576), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (75,182), Europe (100,916), Latin America & Caribbean (49,591), North America (21,207), Northern Africa & Western Asia (49,591), Oceania & Antarctica (13,405), Sub-Saharan Africa (174,397).
KEY FINDING 2
Participants in UN75 dialogues held across the world discussed the urgent need for greater international cooperation in response to the pandemic

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

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

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

“The lesson we learnt from the pandemic is that literally no one is safe unless everyone is safe, telling us about the necessity of leaving no one behind in the process. Most of the participants thought that rethinking the global economy is central to the re-launch after the pandemic. Such process should happen by prioritising help distribution to the communities that suffered the most. For that to happen, participants in this event firmly believed that international organisations must be modernised to deliver better results and put solidarity to the core of the cooperation.”

- UN75 dialogue, Albania
KEY FINDING 2
Following access to basic services and global solidarity, respondents most want to see the international community address inequalities and to rethink the global economy.

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

Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Address inequalities and rethink the global economy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Votes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal access to health care</td>
<td>274,225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase support to hardest hit places</td>
<td>198,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen global solidarity</td>
<td>192,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invest more in education and youth</td>
<td>181,552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal access to safe water/sanitation</td>
<td>162,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address inequalities</td>
<td>157,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rethink the global economy</td>
<td>153,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackle the climate crisis</td>
<td>138,708</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent and reduce conflict violence</td>
<td>126,670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make human rights central</td>
<td>112,481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universal access to digital tech</td>
<td>101,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modernize international organizations</td>
<td>100,146</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: 729,550 (all respondents as of 22 April); 1,898,776 responses
### KEY FINDING 2

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

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

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

Base: 729,550 respondents (as of 22 April), Central & Southern Asia (234,576), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (75,182), Europe (100,916), Latin America & Caribbean (49,591), North America (21,207), Northern Africa & Western Asia (56,888), Oceania & Antarctica (13,405), Sub-Saharan Africa (574,397).
KEY FINDING 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

– Sarah Cliffe, Director, New York University’s Center on International Cooperation.
SECTION 3
Longer-term priorities for the future we want

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

UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q2
Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.

Base 807,092 respondents: Central & Southern Asia (243,800), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (81,388), Latin America & Caribbean (63,599), North America (29,184), Northern Africa & Western Asia (64,694), Oceania & Antarctica (14,598), Sub-Saharan Africa (190,624).

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

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

NORTHERN AFRICA & WESTERN ASIA
1. Respect for human rights
2. Less conflict
3. Environmental protection

CENTRAL & SOUTHERN ASIA
1. Environmental protection
2. Better healthcare access
3. Better education access

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN
1. Environmental protection
2. Better education access
3. Sustainable consumption/production

EASTERN & SOUTH-EASTERN ASIA
1. Environmental protection
2. Less conflict
3. Respect for human rights

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

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
1. Better healthcare access
2. More employment opportunities
3. Less conflict
While health is the most pressing issue now, respondents are hopeful about this area improving in the future.

Respondents also believe access to education and women’s rights will improve.
KEY FINDING 3

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

EDELMAN SURVEY Q4

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to Healthcare</th>
<th>Better</th>
<th>The Same</th>
<th>Worse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Base: All respondents (35,777). Percentage of respondents answering “don’t know” not included.
When looking to the future, respondents’ priorities corresponded to those areas where they believe things will get worse.

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

Our inability to stem the climate crisis and the destruction of the natural environment is respondents’ most overwhelming medium- and long-term concern.
**KEY FINDING 4**

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

- **Environment**: 49% expect worse, 41% the same, 34% better.
- **Poverty**: 41% expect worse, 22% the same, 37% better.
- **Government Corruption**: 41% expect worse, 19% the same, 30% better.
- **Violence in the Community**: 34% expect worse, 25% the same, 41% better.
- **Employment Opportunities**: 33% expect worse, 29% the same, 38% better.
- **Forced Migrants**: 33% expect worse, 30% the same, 37% better.
- **Poverty**: 33% expect worse, 30% the same, 37% better.
- **Violence in the Community**: 34% expect worse, 25% the same, 41% better.
- **Employment Opportunities**: 33% expect worse, 29% the same, 38% better.
- **Forced Migrants**: 33% expect worse, 30% the same, 37% better.
- **Poverty**: 33% expect worse, 30% the same, 37% better.
- **Violence in the Community**: 34% expect worse, 25% the same, 41% better.
- **Employment Opportunities**: 33% expect worse, 29% the same, 38% better.
- **Forced Migrants**: 33% expect worse, 30% the same, 37% better.

Edelman Polling Q4. At the global level, how do you think each of the following things will be in 2045 compared to how they are today? Base: All respondents (35,777). Percentage of respondents answering “don’t know” not included.
UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q3
Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future?

Each respondent could select up to three responses.

1st

Climate change & environmental issues

KEY FINDING 4
Respondents across all regions are most worried about what climate change will do to our future

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Category</th>
<th>Base: All (810,558) respondents; 2,153,402 responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES</td>
<td>419913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISKS RELATED TO HEALTH</td>
<td>279687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMED CONFLICT AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE</td>
<td>215569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISKS ARISING FROM NEW TECHNOLOGIES</td>
<td>182491</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION</td>
<td>181071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPID CHANGES IN OUR POPULATIONS</td>
<td>164887</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAKDOWN IN RELATIONS BETWEEN COUNTRIES</td>
<td>163257</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYBER WARFARE AND NEW FORMS OF WEAPONS</td>
<td>161625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORCED MIGRATION AND DISPLACEMENT</td>
<td>161338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISK OF TERRORISM</td>
<td>114482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORGANISED CRIME</td>
<td>109082</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KEY FINDING 4

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

THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

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

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

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

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

“Current global climate change as a result of environmental pollution is putting individuals and whole populations at increased risk, predisposing all to natural disasters.”
- UN75 youth dialogue, China

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

“The effects of climate change are known, but it is necessary to make visible to the whole world, those countries and communities that are being strongly affected by this.”
- UN75 dialogue, Argentina (translated from original Spanish text)

These global problems affect the most vulnerable populations to a greater extent...
KEY FINDING 4
Participants discussed ideas for action to address the climate crisis and environmental issues

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

In Central and Southern Asia, Northern and Western Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa, participants saw hope in new technology, tools and information for more sustainable use of renewable energy sources and to manage ecological threats.

“The more widespread our climate knowledge, the more of us will act. And the more our peers act, the easier it is to make personal sacrifices.”
- Jennifer Griggs, UN75 youth essay competition on “The Future We Want, The UN We Need.”

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

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

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

This is a time sensitive issue, so we must do all that we can now to engage others in the processes needed to effect change.”
- UN75 dialogue, United States of America

“Similar to ending the pandemic, one country that is doing well will not mitigate climate change alone. We need to work together; the climate crisis will not come to an end when the pandemic does.”
- UN75 youth dialogue, United Arab Emirates

Similar to ending the pandemic, one country that is doing well will not mitigate climate change alone. We need to work together...
Other major priorities for the future include: Ensuring greater respect for human rights, settling conflicts, tackling poverty, and reducing corruption.
**KEY FINDING 5**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>Environmental protection</td>
<td>295896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>Access to basic services, including healthcare, and education</td>
<td>250133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>Respect for human rights</td>
<td>247640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>Less conflict</td>
<td>234898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Environmental Protection</strong></td>
<td>219954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Better Healthcare Access</strong></td>
<td>201614</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Respect for Human Rights</strong></td>
<td>197520</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Better Education Access</strong></td>
<td>148933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Less Conflict</strong></td>
<td>145097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Sustainable Consumption/Production</strong></td>
<td>127712</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>More Employment Opportunities</strong></td>
<td>102327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>More Equality Across Countries</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>More Equality Within Countries</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Greater Gender Equality</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Better Migration Management</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY.**

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

Each respondent could select up to three responses.
The Future We Want, the United Nations We Need

KEY FINDING 5
Beyond environmental protection, regional priorities are more nuanced

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

Base: 810,7092 respondents: Central & Southern Asia (243,800), Eastern & South-Eastern Asia (81,205), Europe (212,381), Latin America & Caribbean (61,599), North America (29,184), Northern Africa & Western Asia (64,694), Oceania & Antarctica (14,598), Sub-Saharan Africa (190,624).
KEY FINDING 5

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

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

1. TERRORISM
2. CYBER ATTACKS
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Findings from Edelman in developing regions showed more emphasis on:

1. POVERTY
2. CORRUPTION
3. VIOLENCE IN THE COMMUNITY
KEY FINDING 5

Participants in UN75 dialogues highlighted similar priorities

1. A WORLD WITH EQUAL ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES:
   • A world with equal access to education and reformed education systems, 114 dialogues, 40 youth dialogues, all regions
   • A world with equal access to other basic services (food, water, health, shelter, electricity), 93 dialogues, 40 youth, all regions

2. A MORE SECURE AND PEACEFUL WORLD:
   • A world with societal and institutional cooperation between countries, 95 dialogues, 25 youth dialogues, all regions
   • A more secure and peaceful world, free of violence, conflict and terrorism, 91 dialogues, 35 youth dialogues, all regions

3. A MORE EQUAL AND INCLUSIVE WORLD:
   • A more equal world, with equal opportunities for all, 85 dialogues, 22 youth dialogues, all regions
   • A world without discrimination based on race, gender, origin, religion or health, 76 dialogues, 37 youth dialogues, seven regions
   • A world with gender equality, 55 dialogues, 20 youth dialogues, all regions

4. A WORLD WITH HUMAN RIGHTS FOR ALL:
   • Child rights, freedom of expression and religious association, 58 dialogues, 19 youth dialogues, seven regions

5. A WORLD FREE OF POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT,
   58 dialogues, 27 youth dialogues, seven regions
When it comes to the future, youth and people in developing countries tend to be more optimistic.
**KEY FINDING 6**

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

**UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q6**

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

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of surveyed, years</th>
<th>MEN</th>
<th>WOMEN</th>
<th>OTHER GENDER IDENTITY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 or younger</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31-45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61+</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: 798,224 respondents, excludes responses collected through mobile phone applications.
KEY FINDING 6

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

**UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q6**
Overall, do you think that people in 2045 will be better off, worse off, the same as you are today?

Base: All respondents (810,558). Cross analysed with Human Development Index ranking averages for each region.

The x-axis measures the average HDI value of each region (scale ranges from .38 to .95). The y-axis measures average perception of the world in 2045 on a 3-point scale ranging from Worse (-1) to Better (+1). Stay the same (0). Countries without a value for HDI have imputed values based upon the country's regional average.
SECTION 4
International cooperation and the UN we need
87% of those surveyed believe international cooperation is vital to deal with today’s challenges.

The majority of respondents believe the COVID-19 crisis has made international cooperation even more urgent.
KEY FINDING 7

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

**UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q4**

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

Believe international cooperation is very important or essential for addressing global challenges
**KEY FINDING 7**

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

**UN75 ONE-MINUTE SURVEY Q6**

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

---

Base: 798,224 respondents, excludes responses collected through mobile phone applications.
Looking to the past, six in ten respondents believe the UN has made the world a better place. Looking to the future, 74% see the UN as “essential” in tackling global challenges.

However, over half see the UN as remote from their lives and say they don’t know much about it.
**KEY FINDING 8**

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

Edelman Survey Q17
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/ Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33768), Northern Africa & Western Asia (5819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7688), Latin America & Caribbean (6056), S/SE Asia (4759), C/S Asia (3557), Europe (5887).

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

Edelman Survey Q17
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/ Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33768), Northern Africa & Western Asia (5819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7688), Latin America & Caribbean (6056), S/SE Asia (4759), C/S Asia (3557), Europe (5887).
KEY FINDING 8
More than 50% see the positive impact the United Nations is having on their country or them personally...

50%

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

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

40%

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

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

Edelman Survey Q17
To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about the United Nations? NET Strongly/ Somewhat agree. Base: All aware of the UN (33768), Northern Africa & Western Asia (5819), Sub-Saharan Africa (7688), Latin America & Caribbean (6058), S/SE Asia (4759), C/S Asia (3557), Europe (5887)
KEY FINDING 8

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

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

Source: Edelman Intelligence
Discovery+ | Global | All languages
Date range: May 2019 – May 2020
KEY FINDING 8

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

EDELMAN SURVEY Q18
To what extent do you think the United Nations is succeeding in tackling/addressing the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>A LOT (%)</th>
<th>SOMEWHAT (%)</th>
<th>NOT AT ALL (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protecting human rights and fundamental freedom</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting education and literacy</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responding to natural disasters and emergencies</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addressing worldwide pandemics such as COVID-19</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing and resolving international conflicts between countries</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Empowering girls and women</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stopping countries from using nuclear weapons</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving healthcare and life expectancy</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackling international terrorism</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackling climate change and safeguarding the environment</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Base: All aware of the UN (33768)
Dialogue participants overwhelmingly called for the UN to be more inclusive of the diversity of actors in the 21st century.
KEY FINDING 9

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

1. **INVOLVE MORE WOMEN,** youth and vulnerable groups in decision-making (61 dialogues in seven regions)

2. **PROVIDE YOUTH WITH A STRONGER VOICE AND GREATER AGENCY** through creation of a youth forum/network (58 dialogues from all eight regions)

3. **WORK MORE WITH AND LISTEN TO LOCAL AUTHORITIES/COMMUNITIES,** including rural and remote, to adopt bottom up approaches and adapt programmes to local settings, cultures and needs (55 dialogues in seven regions)

4. **INCREASE OPPORTUNITIES FOR “WE THE PEOPLES”** to be heard and foster dialogue with civil society/non-governmental organisations, through a people’s network or appointment of a civil society representative (47 dialogues from all eight regions)

5. **ADVOCATE FOR REGIONAL AND GLOBAL COOPERATION** (40 dialogues from all eight regions)

6. **ESTABLISH A MULTISTAKEHOLDER COORDINATION** mechanism and involve a more diverse range of stakeholders (19 dialogues in seven regions)

7. **WORK WITH MORE DIVERSE RANGE OF CULTURAL good will ambassadors who can foster cultural empathy/communication, and cultural considerations** (12 dialogues in six regions)

8. **WORK MORE WITH BUSINESS ACTORS,** including start-ups and entrepreneurs to develop more innovative policy solutions (10 dialogues in six regions)
KEY FINDING 9

The importance of inclusion as discussed by people in UN75 dialogues

YOUTH:

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

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

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

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

REGIONAL AND LOCAL ACTORS:

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

- UN75 youth dialogue, Brazil
Participants in dialogues called for the United Nations to innovate in other ways, with stronger leadership and more consistency in exercising its moral authority to uphold the UN Charter.

There are calls for increased accountability, transparency and impartiality including through better engagement and communication with communities, as well as strengthening implementation of programmes and operations.
KEY FINDING 10

In dialogues participants are calling for the United Nations to:

1. **FOSTER GREATER GLOBAL COORDINATION**, collaboration and cooperation not only among Member States, but also through working in partnership with other actors across all areas of the United Nations’ work (in the vast majority of dialogues across all regions)

2. **INCREASE ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY** within the United Nations, and boost UN impartiality (53 dialogues, 8 regions)

3. **UPGRADE THE UNITED NATIONS** (43 dialogues, 8 regions)
   - UN Security Council reform that makes the Council more representative and re-considers the veto
   - Bolster peacekeeping efforts, for example, by focusing on conflict prevention and women-led peacebuilding
   - Continue with structural and management reforms, particularly to reduce bureaucracy and boost inter-agency collaboration
   - Create transparent follow-up mechanisms to monitor and evaluate reform implementation

4. **PROVIDE STRONG LEadership AND ADVOCATE FOR MEMBER STATES** to cooperate and work together; serve as a moral authority to call on Member States to uphold the principles and values of the UN Charter/agreements administered by UN (42 dialogues in seven regions)

5. **REGULARLY COMMUNICATE** and engage in dialogue with publics around the world about the UN’s initiatives and programmes, particularly in countries where the UN is most active, and encourage feedback. Engage more through traditional and social media (27 dialogues in seven regions)

6. **BOLSTER IMPLEMENTATION**, through improved monitoring, evaluation and review of programmes, adapt programmes and policies so that they are more data and evidence-based, and make better use of research to inform programme design (24 dialogues in six regions)
SECTION 5
Annexes
UN75 contributions
by other groups
A number of key stakeholder groups carried out large UN75 dialogues or curated responses from their networks to the UN75 survey and produced detailed inputs:
The top three priorities that emerged were:
• recovering from COVID-19, preparedness, building resilient systems and societies;
• peace and security, settlement of ongoing conflict, preventive diplomacy, non-proliferation and disarmament; and
• climate change, oceans and sustainable consumption.

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

Young people also felt more emphasis should be given to employment and decent jobs, social protection systems, clean energy through a just transition towards decarbonisation, quality education and lifelong learning, the rule of law and fighting corruption, addressing macroeconomic issues such as debt, environmental governance and ecosystem conservation and food security.

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

ANNEX 1

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

On May 13th, the Secretary-General’s Envoy on Youth organised a townhall in partnership with the Permanent Missions of Qatar and Sweden, the Office of the President of the General Assembly, the Major Group on Children and Youth and the International Coordination Meeting of Youth Organizations. The meeting brought together over 2,000 young people from all regions. In addition, more than 600 young people from 110 countries provided written responses. The main findings are included below.
This global movement of experts, practitioners, activists and business leaders held UN75 consultations in all regions and built an online hub for public discussion on strengthening global governance and tackling catastrophic risks.

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

- A high-level UN champion to empower, support and convene civil society.
- A UN youth council or advisory body to provide guidance and insights to senior leadership.
- Merit-based, fair and transparent appointment processes to ensure UN staff, and especially senior officials, are competent, principled and respect and reflect the people they serve.
- Enhanced monitoring of global commons to increase accountability for violations of planetary boundaries.
- A Security Council that "acts or gets out of the way": existing powers and processes must be used more effectively. In situations when this does not occur, its duties must be discharged elsewhere in the international system.
- A stronger Peacebuilding Commission to support the widely accepted shift from a crisis-oriented approach to longer-term engagement.
- People-centred peacekeeping that increases local ownership, effectiveness, support and accountability.
- An integrated approach to climate and security across the UN system and partner organisations.
- A ban on lethal autonomous weapons, building on existing instruments that banned dangerous new technologies before they were in use and able to wreak harm.
- A global push to support entry into force of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.
ANNEX 1

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

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

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

The time has come to launch an ambitious, nonpartisan, transparent, and inclusive process to identify global governance gaps and develop a coherent strategy to fill them to better realise the vision of the UN Charter. The risks we face are too great for any segment of society to address alone, which is why we stand ready to work together with our governments, the United Nations, and all people to open a new chapter of partnership for peace, justice, equality, dignity, and sustainability.

We therefore call on Member States and the United Nations to establish a mandated post-2020 follow-up mechanism to usher in a new compact for more equitable, inclusive and effective global governance.”
The following 10 points summarise the vision produced:

- Guaranteeing public services for all – from health to education, energy, housing, water and access to the internet
- Adopting financial support packages for relief and reconstruction, and for the most vulnerable
- Fostering proximity models of consumption and production to rebalance the relationship between economic growth, environment and public priorities
- Adopting a worldwide green deal that makes our communities more resilient and enables a return to full economic activity through sustainable models
- Promoting new citizenship and freedoms for renewed democracy, with human and civil rights as the cornerstones of our societies, and data and AI used for the common good
- Building Generation Equality through gender sensitive planning, legislation and development and the full inclusion, participation, protection and empowerment of women and girls
- Protecting those who work day-to-day to provide basic services to our communities and valuing their contributions to society – including the underpaid and unpaid care sector, mostly by women
- Supporting culture as an antidote to secondary effects of this crisis, to create meaning, show solidarity and boost morale
- Nurturing an international system built on the force of cities, local and regional governments
- Working towards Next Generation Multilateralism that brings together all stakeholders and rests on the principles of dialogue, decentralisation and subsidiarity to ensure the wants and needs of citizens are present within all governance mechanisms

ANNEX 1

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

United Cities and Local Government, which has over 250,000 members representing local governments of all sizes, metropolises and regions, worked with the UN75 Office to hold dialogues in all regions, engaging hundreds of cities, towns and territories and their citizens.
The vast majority of humanity now lives in cities. These cities are the nodes of the world, connected in transborder spaces of flows that support global mobility of goods, capital, services and people. Globalization is not merely internationalisation but an intercity system.

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

Close to their populations, they are innovating – in democratic decision-making, participatory budgets, urban commons and sustainable neighbourhoods.

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

On the occasion of the UN’s 75th anniversary, we ask the Organisation to open a debate on a renewed system of global governance, taking into consideration the real structure of global societies, including cities. We urge the UN to consider becoming the United Nations and Cities of the World, and to initiate a transition period installing representative bodies of cities and working with them in international collaboration.

ANNEX 1

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

Comprising dozens of mayors from all regions, the Global Parliament of Mayors produced an open letter for the UN’s 75th anniversary, which includes the following points:
ANNEX 1

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

**UN Global Compact**
(10,700 responses from member company employees)

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

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

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

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

**International Organisation of Employers**
(Responses from 45 business federations globally)

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

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

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

The promotion of multilateral relations was deemed as essential.
Annex 2

Research mapping

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

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

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

The themes focused on were selected as they pertain to the broad functioning of the United Nations system and global governance. Furthermore, multilateralism was examined more broadly given the significant emphasis placed thereon in the UN75 Political Declaration.
Research overview #1: Multilateralism and global governance

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS
- Kathryn Lavelle (North America) 2020 The Challenges of Multilateralism.
- Mónica Hirst and Bernabé Malacalza, (Europe & Latin America) 2020 ‘Can multilateralism be reinvented? The international order and the coronavirus.’
- Karim Makdisi (Middle East) 2019 ‘Contested Multilateralism: The UN and the Middle East’.
- Thomas G. Weiss (North America) 2018 ‘Would the World Be Better Without the UN?’
- Stewart Patrick (North America)2015 ‘The New “New Multilateralism”: Minilateral Cooperation, but at What Cost?’

RESOURCES & UN REPORTS
- Secretary-General’s remarks, July 2020 ‘Multilateralism After COVID-19: What kind of UN do we need at the 75th anniversary?’
- Together First, May 2018 Non-exhaustive reference list of International Strategic Frameworks and Recommendations from International Commissions, with relevance to GCRs and Risk Multipliers.
- Secretary-General report (2003) A more secured world: our shared responsibility.
- Africa Union (October 2017) N’djamena Declaration on the Emerging Global Order, Multilateralism and Africa.
- Council of the European Union (June 2019) EU actions to strengthen rules-based multilateralism.

POLICY RESEARCH/REPORTS
- Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento (Latin America) 2018 Global Governance in 2030: Prospective Scenarios on the Future of Politics.
- Institute for Security Studies and South African Institute of International Affairs (Africa) 2019 At the table or on the menu? Africa’s agency and the global order.
- Together First (Cross-regional) 2020 Stepping Stones for a Better Future: 10 Ideas for World Leaders Who are Serious about Building Back Better.
- Center for Strategic and International Studies (North America) 2019 The WTO at a Crossroads.
- Stimson Center (North America) 2020 UN 2.0: Ten Innovations for Global Governance – 75 Years Beyond San Francisco.

MEDIA & BLOG COMMENTARIES
- PassBlue (July 2020) “The UN’s 75th Birthday: A Critical Chance for the Globe to Save Itself”.
- The Guardian (July 2020) “What is the future of the UN in the age of impunity?”.
- World Economic Forum (July 2020) “We need multilateral cooperation and a reset to recover better”.
- Real Instituto Elcano (July 2020) “Multilateralism has lost its way”.
- Project Syndicate (July 2020) “Less Globalization, More Multilateralism”.
- Washington Post (July 2020) COVID-19 is accelerating multilateralism in Africa.
- Valdai Clun (July 2020) Could There Be Multilateralism Across Regional Integration Blocs?
- Project Syndicate (July 2020) New Models for a New World.
Report of the UN75 Office 2020

ANACEDIC PUBLICATIONS
- Mao (Eastern & South-Eastern Asia) 2020 “António Guterres’ UN Reform Agenda and China's Constructive Role” Global Review. [Chinese].
- M.M. Лебедева, М.И. Устинова (Europe) 2020 “Humanitarian and Social Issues in the Security Council" ВЕСТНИК МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ.
- Browne (North America) 2019 UN Reform: 75 Years of Challenge and Change.
- Mustafa (Northern Africa and Western Asia) 2019 Justifications for reform of the United Nations in light of the growing international crises The Syrian crisis since 2011 is a model" The Academic Journal of Nawroz University. [Arabic].

RESOURCES & UN REPORTS
- United Nations Secretary-General 2017
- Shifting the management paradigm in the United Nations: ensuring a better future for all.
- Together First, May 2018 Non-exhaustive reference list of International Strategic Frameworks and Recommendations from International Commissions, with relevance to GCCRs and Risk Multipliers.

POLICY RESEARCH/REPORTS
- Together First (Cross-regional) 2020 Reforming the UN Security Council. [Security Council]
- German Institute for International and Security Affairs (Europe) 2020 UN Reforms for the 2030 Agenda: Are the HLPF’s Working Methods and Practices “Fit for Purpose”? [Working Methods].
- World Refugee Council (North America) 2019 A Call to Action: Transforming the Global Refugee System. [Humanitarian Affairs].
- Overseas Development Institute (Europe) 2018 The Capacity of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes to Sustain Peace: an Independent Review. [Peace Operations].
- Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (North America) 2018 Exponential Innovation and Human Rights. [Human Rights].
- Council on Foreign Relations (North America) 2017 Bolstering the UN Human Rights Council’s Effectiveness. [Human Rights].

MEDIA & BLOG COMMENTARIES

The Future We Want, the United Nations We Need
ANNEX 2

Research overview #3: Partnerships

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

• Reinsberg and Westerwinter (Europe) 2019 “The global governance of international development: Documenting the rise of multi-stakeholder partnerships and identifying underlying theoretical explanations” The Review of International Organizations.
• Beishheim and Simon (Europe) 2018 “Multistakeholder Partnerships for the SDGs: Actors’ Views on UN Metagovernance” Global Governance.
• Raymond and DeNardis (Europe) 2015 “Multistakeholderism: anatomy of an inchoate global institution” International Theory.

RESOURCES & UN REPORTS

• United Nations Global Compact & DNV GL 2020 Uniting Business in the Decade of Action: Building on 20 Years of Progress.

POLICY RESEARCH/REPORTS

• High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition 2018 Multi-stakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda.

MEDI & BLOG COMMENTARIES

• PassBlue (Sept. 2019) “They Call it Multistakeholderism. Where Does that Leave the UN?”
• Global Policy Watch (May 2018) “Partnerships for Sustainable Development – inclusive and accountable or laissez-faire marketplace?”
• The Conversation (Feb. 2017) “The UN can save itself by working effectively with outside partners.”
ANNEX 2

Research overview #4: Sustainable financing

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

- Wan & Zhang (Eastern and South-Eastern Asia) 2019: Reform and Innovation of the UN Development Financing Mechanism and China’s Role in Multilateral Development Aid” International Economic Review.
- Graham (Europe) 2017: Follow the Money: How Trends in Financing are Changing Governance in International Organizations” Global Policy.
- Nielson, Parks & Tierney (Europe) 2017: International organizations and development finance: Introduction to the special issue” The Review of International Organizations.

RESOURCES & UN REPORTS

- United Nations Secretary-General 2019: Funding Compact.
- High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing 2016: Too important to fail—addressing the humanitarian financing gap.

MEDIA & BLOG COMMENTARIES

- The Conversation (Apr. 2020): “Debate: It’s time for us all to fund the World Health Organization”.
- The Conversation (Nov. 2019): “Why the UN’s financial crisis will hurt Africans more than anyone else”.

POLICY RESEARCH/REPORTS

- Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (Europe) 2020: Staying the Course: Funding Effective UN Responses to COVID-19 While Protecting the 2030 Agenda.
ANNEX 2

Research overview #5: Trust in institutions

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS

• Boon & Mégret, eds (Europe) 2019: “Special Issue: The Accountability of International Organizations” International Organizations Law Review.
• Hooghe, Lenz and Marks (Europe) 2018: “Contested world order: The deligitimation of international governance” The Review of International Organizations.
• Tallberg, Bäckstrand & Scholte, eds (Europe) 2018: Legitimacy in Global Governance: Sources, Processes, and Consequences.
• Omrani (Northern Africa and Western Asia) 2016: “The Responsibility of the United Nations for the Actions of its Employees” al- aqiqah Journal [Arabic].

RESOURCES & UN REPORTS

• United Nations Joint Inspection Unit 2020: Review of the state of the investigation function: progress made in the United Nations system organizations in strengthening the investigation function.

POLICY RESEARCH/REPORTS

• T20 Argentina (Latin America & Caribbean) 2020: Innovating Global Governance: bottom-up, the inductive approach.
• Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation (Europe) 2020: The United Nations: A Champion for Youth?

MEDIA & BLOG COMMENTARIES

• The Hill (Jan. 2020): “UN peacekeeping has a sexual abuse problem”.
• Pew Research Center (Sept. 2019): “United Nations gets mostly positive marks from people around the world”.


ANNEX 2

Research overview #6: Digital cooperation

ACADEMIC PUBLICATIONS


RESOURCES & UN REPORTS

• Secretary-General’s Roadmap for digital cooperation: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Panel on Digital Cooperation, A/74/821, June 2020.


POLICY RESEARCH/REPORTS

• Bitar S.; Inter-American Dialogue (2020): El Futuro Del Trabajo en América Latina ¿Cómo impactará la digitalización y qué hacer?.
• Juma C.; Belfer Center for Science and International Affairs (2018): Exponential Innovation and Human Rights.
• Zolli A.; The Rockefeller Foundation (2020): Humanity and AI: Cooperation, Conflict, Co-Evolution.

MEDIA & BLOG COMMENTARIES

• Digital Watch Observatory: “Roadmap for Digital Cooperation”.
• Kurbalija, J.: “Digital Roadmap: The realistic acceleration of digital cooperation”.
Annex

Detailed methodology
ANNEX 3

Methodology – One-minute survey

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

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

1. If you picture the world you want in 25 years, what THREE things would you most want to see?
   - Less conflict
   - Greater equality within countries
   - Greater equality between countries
   - More respect for human rights
   - More environmental protection
   - More sustainable consumption and production
   - More employment opportunities
   - Better access to education
   - Better access to healthcare
   - Greater equality between men and women
   - 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

2. Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future? Select up to THREE
   - Risks arising from new technologies
   - Climate change and environmental issues
   - Nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction
   - Forcible migration and displacement
   - Forced migration and displacement
   - Nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction
   - Risk of terrorism
   - Cyber warfare and new forms of weapons
   - Organised crime
   - Rapid changes in our populations

3. How important – or not – is it for countries to work together to manage the above trends?
   - Essential, Very important, Fairly important, Not very important, Not important at all

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

What would you advise the UN Secretary-General to do to address these global trends? (OPTIONAL – 140 characters)
1. What should the international community prioritise to recover better from the pandemic? Select up to THREE

- Strengthen solidarity between people and nations
- Increase support to the hardest hit countries and communities
- Modernise international organisations to deliver better results
- Achieve universal and affordable access to digital technologies
- Prioritise universal access to healthcare
- Increase access to safe water and sanitation
- Tackle the climate crisis with greater urgency
- Increase efforts to prevent and reduce conflict and violence
- Rethink the global economy
- Make human rights central to recovery plans
- Address inequalities that have deepened as a result of COVID-19

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

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

The survey has been translated into 64 languages and adapted for an offline survey app, SMS, U-Report and other tools. By September 2020, over a million people had taken the survey, from all UN Member and Observer States. Data was analysed using quantitative and qualitative methods, in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development studies, and New York University.
### ANNEX 3

#### Methodology – Edelman Polling

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

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

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*Note: Lebanon: Reduced sample size due to domestic situation at the time of surveying limiting the number of individuals available to take part. Mexico: Additional respondents took part in the survey due to over-sampling. Survey data was weighted down to 1,000 to be in line with other countries.
ANNEX 3
Methodology – Edelman Polling

THE GLOBAL DATA WAS FURTHER ANALYSED ON THE FOLLOWING GROUPINGS:

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*Note: Income level was determined based on the average of all respondents surveyed in each country. Classification RNB tirée de la Banque mondiale: https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/ny.gnp.pcap.cd?year_high_desc=true
ANNEX 3
Methodology – Pew polling

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

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

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

More details about our international survey methodology and country-specific sample designs are available at: https://www.pewresearch.org/methods/international-survey-research/

ANNEX 3
Methodology – Edelman Media Analysis

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

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<th>Key Issues</th>
<th>Sub-topics</th>
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<td>CLIMATE CHANGE/ENVIRONMENT</td>
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<tr>
<td>CONFLICT AND VIOLENCE</td>
<td>OVERPOPULATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHIFTING DEMOGRAPHIES</td>
<td>INEQUALITIES BETWEEN COUNTRIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>INEQUALITIES</td>
<td>ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td>TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES AND THREATS</td>
<td>ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEALTH</td>
<td>NEW DISEASES, PANDEMIC</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HEALTH SYSTEMS AND INFRASTRUCTURES (ACCESS TO)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLIMATE CHANGE/ENVIRONMENT
- GLOBAL WARMING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES
- WEAPONS
- AGEING POPULATION
- DOMESTIC ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES
- BIODIVERSITY (WILDLIFE AND PLANT LIFE)
- UNREST
- YOUTH POPULATION
- IDENTITY-BASED INEQUALITIES
- WATER, AIR AND SOIL POLLUTION
- POLITICAL VIOLENCE
- MIGRATION INCLUDING LABOUR MIGRATION, RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION
- ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES (HEALTH, EDUCATION, WATER, FOOD AND SANITATION)
ANNEX 3

Methodology – Edelman Media Analysis

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

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

3. Collect the data from online, print and broadcast publications

Data was collected in 70 countries, selected on the basis of several discussions with polling experts as reflecting a broad global sample covering different regions, languages, geographic and population sizes, and economic and human development levels. The feasibility of conducting the analysis was also a factor. Data collection was performed through a mix of tools: Talkwalker for online publications (figures only), Critical Mention for broadcast (figures only). Data pull spans May 2019 – May 2020.

4. Analyse dedicated to international cooperation – and specifically the UN

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

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

Quantitative analysis was performed through automated figures based on metadata from tools, to show general awareness, volume of conversation and engagement levels. This was followed by qualitative analysis, which included pulling a sampling of articles to enable a more granular understanding of coverage by local analysts. For each country, 120 articles (20 per megatrend) were sampled, using the following criteria:

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

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

Response numbers by region, country and territory
In addition to survey responses collected through the global UN75 one-minute survey, the UN75 Office partnered with UNICEF’s U Report and 2030 Youth Force Vietnam, who gathered responses through a slightly adapted version of the UN75 survey. The UN75 initiative additionally engaged hundreds of thousands of players through an educational gaming platform called Kahoot! Through playing eight different UN75 games, users have learned about the UN’s history and work. They could share their ideas and thoughts on the future of international cooperation. The UN75 Kahoot! games have been played in 186 countries. All inputs from Kahoot! were gathered anonymously.

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

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/territory/ geographical area</th>
<th>UN75 survey</th>
<th>UN75 dialogues</th>
<th>UNICEF U Report/ 2030 Youth Force survey</th>
<th>Kahoot!</th>
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### The Future We Want, the United Nations We Need

<table>
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TUNISIA | 3156 | 1 | 65 |
TURKEY | 8614 | 1 | 3068 |
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES | 1153 | 1 | 7083 |
WESTERN SAHARA | 37 | | |
YEMEN | 298 | | 6 |
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA | 14598 | 10 | 16058 |
AMERICAN SAMOA | 129 | | |
ANTARCTICA | 56 | | |
AUSTRALIA | 2547 | 1 | 9333 |
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COOK ISLANDS | 21 | 2 | 4 |
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FRENCH POLYNESIA | 9 | | |
GUAM | 25 | 4 | |
HEARD ISLAND AND MCDONALD ISLANDS | 9 | | |
Kiribati | 1634 | | |
MARSHALL ISLANDS | 178 | | |
MICRONESIA (FEDERATED STATES OF) | 96 | | |
NAURU | 39 | | |
NEW CALEDONIA | 10 | | |
NEW ZEALAND | 523 | 1 | 6705 |
NIUE | 1 | | |
NORFOLK ISLAND | 8 | | |
NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS | 5 | | |
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PALAU | 181 | | |
PAPUA NEW GUINEA | 5408 | 3 | |
PITCAIRN | 2 | 1 | |
SAMOA | 207 | 9 | |
SOLOMON ISLANDS | 176 | | |
TOKELAU | 7 | | |
TONGA | 52 | | |
TUVALU | 33 | 3 | |
UNITED STATES MINOR OUTLYING ISLANDS | 29 | | |
VANUATU | 326 | | |
WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS | 8 | | |
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC | 232 | | | |
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## The Future We Want, the United Nations We Need

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</tr>
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Annex

Funding partners

St. Kitts and Nevis, UN Caribbean
ANNEX 5

Funding partners

MEMBER STATES

• People’s Republic of China
• Kingdom of Denmark
• Republic of France
• Federal Republic of Germany
• Hungary
• Republic of Iceland
• Ireland
• Republic of Italy
• Kingdom of the Netherlands
• Kingdom of Norway
• Portuguese Republic (Portugal)
• State of Qatar
• Republic of Korea
• Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
• Kingdom of Sweden
• Swiss Confederation (Switzerland)
• Republic of Turkey
• United Arab Emirates
• United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

FOUNDATIONS

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

UN ENTITIES

UNICEF
UNOCT
WHO

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