



WE WILL LISTEN TO AND WORK WITH YOUTH

“Youth is the missing piece for peace and development. As we benefited from the foresight of the founders of the United Nations, young people today will have to live with the consequences of our action and inaction. For too long, the voices of youth have been sidelined in discussions about their future. This has to change now through meaningful engagement with youth.”

United Nations General Assembly, “[UN75 Declaration](#)”, September 2020, A/RES/75/1.

“We are not only the future but the present of this planet, and we want to be heard! That inclusion must comprise all youth: rural, refugees, migrants, and youth with special needs.”

*Dialogue organized by UN Resident Coordinator Office
Djibouti, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.*

UN75 DATA ON THIS COMMITMENT

UN75 dialogues



UN75 survey



Research snapshot



We organize the relevant UN75 data gathered across 2020 according to the [UN75 Declaration's 12 commitments](#). For the full methodology, see the UN75 report “[Shaping Our Future Together](#)”.

FROM THE UN75 DIALOGUES¹

WHERE WE ARE NOW

Young people engaged in dialogues with clarity of insight, idealism, assertiveness and hope, together with pessimism, anger and concern for the fate of the planet and the future of young people. The youth among us believe in the capacity of the human species to act with compassion and empathy for each other and the planet, and to work together as a global family to build a world that is fair and just.

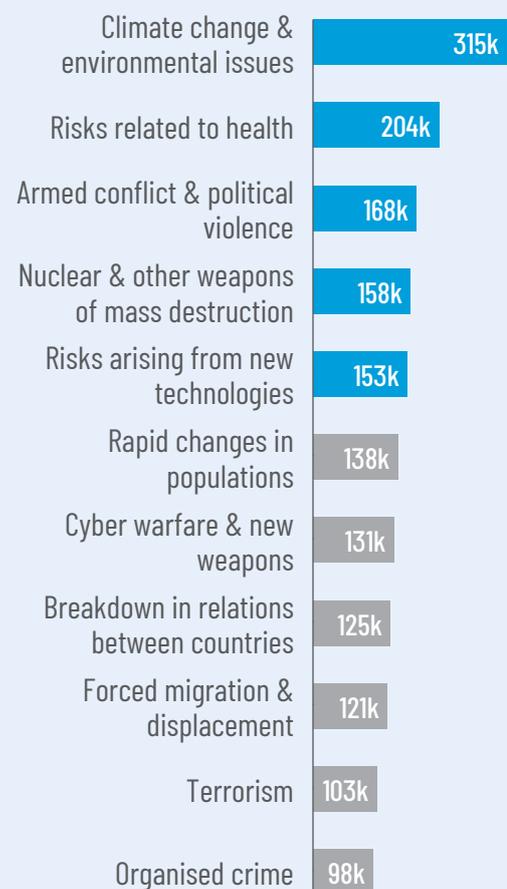
Youth from higher human development countries expressed concern about disadvantaged groups, and young people living in lower human development countries and in conflict situations also raised concern for others living in difficulty and for the health of the planet.

Young participants expressed concern that older generations have not thought about youth's interests in protecting the planet. They have little faith that we are working hard enough or fast enough to create the change required. They feel disenfranchised and demand a meaningful (not token) role in decision-making, especially on issues that affect them. They demand to be recognized as "agents of change". They also discussed their particular needs and vulnerabilities and the responsibility that those in leadership and positions of power have to safeguard them.

WHERE WE WANT TO BE

Young participants have an eye on the future. They want to assist leaders achieve what is necessary to protect the planet. They want to build a world based on empathy, compassion, solidarity and a willingness to work together.

UN75 Survey young people's perceived long-term global threats: Climate change, health risks, conflict and violence



UN75 Survey Question: Which of these global trends do you think will most affect our future? Base: 620,770 (all respondents 30 years or younger). Participants could select up to three responses.

They want to live in peace, without fear. They want the global community to be prepared for emerging future risks, and the big opportunities made possible by scientific and technical advances.

1. This report contains a summary of the analysis of 1,141 UN75 dialogue summaries received from 94 countries between 2 January and 7 November 2020. The dialogue summaries were analyzed in partnership with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. For the full methodology, see the UN75 report "[Shaping Our Future Together](#)".

“We need to include youth in discussions and respond to their aspirations, and give them the opportunity to play the role that youth must play, as effective actors of change.”

Dialogue organized by UNRCO Djibouti, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.

When looking at the age-disaggregated UN75 survey data, long-term priorities of young people (aged 30 and younger) vary across regions. More environmental protection is the number one priority among young people in five regions: Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe, Northern America, Eastern and South-eastern Asia and Central and Southern Asia.

Young people in Oceania and Antarctica and Sub-Saharan Africa prioritized better access to health care and more employment opportunities above more environmental protection. Those in Sub-Saharan Africa additionally prioritized less conflict and better access to education higher than more environmental protection (with the ranked order of those two priorities inversed vis-à-vis the ranked order of priorities for all respondents in that region), demonstrating their desire and need for more access to basic services, opportunities and peace.

Human rights also ranked high among young people in five regions: first among young people in Northern Africa and Western Asia, second among young people in Northern America and Europe, and third in Eastern and South-eastern Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. In Latin America and the Caribbean, young people ranked human rights higher than all respondents in that region, with the latter ranking sustainable consumption and production as the third long-term priority.

UN75 Survey long-term priorities of young people: Environmental protection, education, healthcare and human rights



UN75 Survey Question: Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see? Base: 620,770 (all respondents 30 years or younger). Participants could select up to three responses.

➔ The age-disaggregated UN75 survey data shows that the long-term priorities of young people vary across regions

PRIORITY RANKING 1st 2nd 3rd	Global youth	Central & Southern Asia	Eastern & South-eastern Asia	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Northern Africa & Western Asia	Northern America	Oceania & Antarctica	Sub-Saharan Africa
		Environmental protection	37%	36%	42%	49%	53%	34%	47%
Access to education	31	29	29	26	43	31	30	38	30
Access to healthcare	31	29	25	30	23	24	35	41	36
Respect for human rights	30	25	34	37	34	44	41	35	27
Employment opportunities	27	25	20	22	21	30	14	39	33
Less conflict	27	17	37	29	19	33	27	24	31
Sustainable consumption & production	24	21	26	30	33	16	34	22	23
Equality between countries	20	18	23	19	16	25	15	15	22
Equality within countries	19	16	19	15	18	19	18	14	24
Equality between men & women	18	16	24	20	23	17	18	16	18
International migration management	12	9	9	11	7	10	9	11	18

UN75 Survey Question: Taking a longer view, if you picture the world you want in 25 years, what three things would you most want to see? Base: 620,770 (all respondents 30 years or younger). Participants could select up to three responses. Central & Southern Asia (169,143), Eastern & South-eastern Asia (67,704), Europe (62,164), Latin America & Caribbean (42,570), Northern Africa & Western Asia (43,794), Northern America (14,944), Oceania & Antarctica (11,886), Sub-Saharan Africa (205,739), Other (2,826).

HOW WE CAN GET THERE

Education – universal, free and digital

Young people from across regions emphasized that education is key to everything, including their capacity to participate in debates that shape their future. They called for education to be universally

available and free/affordable for all. Young people viewed digital access as essential for ensuring equality in education and access to opportunities, including in remote locations. Students in India proposed laptop banks or libraries to ensure young people can access education during the pandemic.

“It would be very important though that the content is really authentic and does not lean towards something that looks like paid advertising. The young generation is able to spot such deceptive campaigns easily and there is a big risk to do more harm than good.”

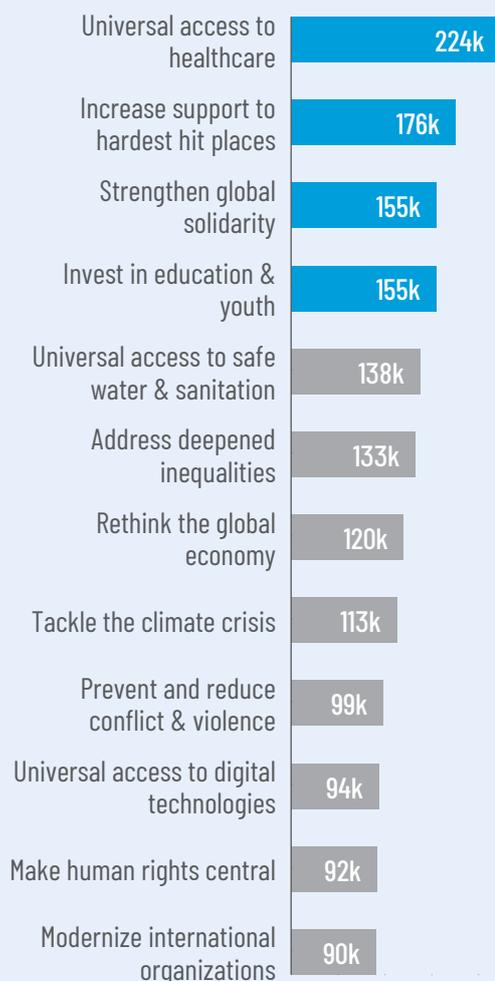
UN Association Switzerland / ETH Model United Nations, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.

The UN can support young people to build awareness/understanding of the issues that affect them:

- The UN, governments and NGOs can provide concrete actions and strategies for young people to take so that they can contribute to achieving global goals.
- Youth and organizations supporting their rights can carry out research and analysis on the current socio-economic conditions of young people, to inform UN and other policy makers.
- Schools can play a vital role in education about sustainability and the SDGs, and can provide forums for young people to discuss their concerns, perspectives and ideas for change.
- To engage children, UN ambassadors and volunteers can visit schools, and use role-play games to teach students about the UN’s work.
- The UN can work with celebrities and social media influencers to engage a wider youth audience.
- The UN can organize and fund educational and exchange programs to increase knowledge/skills.
- Engagement processes must be authentic, including when creating partnerships with social media influencers, educational

institutions and student associations. If authentic, they can become channels through which the UN can disseminate information about the UN’s work and encourage young people to participate in political and international processes.

UN75 Survey immediate priorities of young people for pandemic recovery: Healthcare, global solidarity and support, education and youth programmes



UN75 Survey Question: What should the international community prioritize to recover better from the pandemic? Base: 579,199 (all respondents 30 years or younger as from 22 April 2020, when this question was added). Participants could select up to three responses.

Protecting young people in conflict situations and supporting their recovery

Young people in conflict and post-conflict situations are uniquely vulnerable. They expressed a need to be able to sleep at night without the fear that they will be killed in their beds, to walk to school without the fear that they will be killed by bomb blasts or snipers, to play in the street without worry, to enjoy their right to education, to rebuild the future of their countries, or to be welcomed and to enjoy safety in another country. They expressed the need for the UN to ensure their safety, their basic needs, and their hope of a future. In Syria, young people called for international actors to be aware of the impact of sanctions on young people and their education, health and aspirations, and to take the needs of young people into account in decision-making.

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

Junior Chamber International, Syria, ages 16–30, mixed professions and genders.

Protecting and supporting young people at home

Young people are vulnerable to violence in their own homes. Participants observed that the pandemic has exposed the dangers of child neglect, abuse and exploitation when the village is unable to monitor child welfare. Participants stressed that ensuring their protection is a responsibility of all.

When looking at the age-disaggregated UN75 survey data, universal access to healthcare tops immediate priorities for young people 30 and under across regions, while the second and third priorities vary across regions

While the top three immediate priorities among young respondents align with the top three priorities for all respondents, young respondents prioritized access to safe water and sanitation above more investment in education and youth programmes.

At the regional level, universal access to healthcare ranked as the number one immediate priority among young respondents in all eight regions, compared to the top priority in six of eight regions among all respondents. In Eastern and South-eastern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, young respondents prioritized universal access to healthcare as the top immediate priority, while all respondents in those two regions prioritized strengthening global solidarity and increased support to the hardest hit places as the highest priority, respectively.

Increased support to the hardest hit places and communities ranked second in Oceania and Antarctica, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and Central and

Southern Asia. Universal access to safe water and sanitation ranked second in Northern America (compared to third among all respondents in Northern America) and third in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania and Antarctica.

Tackling the climate crisis with greater urgency ranked second among young people in Europe (compared to third among all respondents in Europe) and third among young people in Northern America (compared to second among all respondents in Northern

➔ Universal access to healthcare tops immediate priorities for young people 30 and under, with second and third priorities varying across regions

PRIORITY RANKING 1st 2nd 3rd	Global youth	Central & Southern Asia	Eastern & South-eastern Asia	Europe	Latin America & Caribbean	Northern Africa & Western Asia	Northern America	Oceania & Antarctica	Sub-Saharan Africa
		Universal access to healthcare	39%	39%	39%	44%	50%	47%	50%
Increase support to the hardest hit places	30	28	27	27	31	33	29	36	33
Strengthen global solidarity	27	23	33	25	23	26	20	23	29
Invest in education & youth	27	24	25	25	27	29	21	27	30
Universal access to safe water & sanitation	24	21	28	27	29	24	32	28	22
Address deepened inequalities	23	17	31	21	28	21	26	24	25
Rethink the global economy	21	15	19	29	25	19	20	17	24
Tackle the climate crisis	19	17	19	32	25	15	32	19	18
Prevent and reduce conflict & violence	17	14	20	15	12	18	16	20	20
Universal access to digital technologies	16	16	16	8	11	14	9	16	21
Make human rights central	16	13	14	21	18	19	21	15	17
Modernize international organizations	16	13	13	10	9	13	10	18	22

UN75 Survey Question: What should the international community prioritize to recover better from the pandemic? Base: 579,199 (all respondents 30 years or younger as from 22 April 2020, when this question was added). Participants could select up to three responses. Central & Southern Asia (162,406), Eastern & South-eastern Asia (63,697), Europe (52,686), Latin America & Caribbean (36,560), Northern Africa & Western Asia (39,396), Northern America (12,253), Oceania & Antarctica (11,413), Sub-Saharan Africa (197,970), Other (2,818).

America). More investment in education and youth programmes ranked third among youth in Sub-Saharan Africa, Northern Africa and Western Asia and Central and Southern Asia (above strengthening global solidarity that ranked third among all respondents in those regions).

The pandemic has caused stress and economic desperation for families and caregivers.

In supporting children, participants called on governments to ensure that welfare systems put the economic and social wellbeing of children first, above politicization or strategies aimed to reduce welfare dependency. They stressed that the wellbeing of children relies on support for parents and caregivers. Participants discussed the need to ensure children's health and safety, as future citizens who will contribute to their communities. They asked governments to undertake child and youth impact assessments.

Participants called for governments and local authorities to prioritize child growth programs, particularly supporting the early years. Children suffering from pandemic-related stress and other mental health issues need support from national health systems, including mental health support.

Supporting opportunity – young people and work

Young people want to live full, prosperous lives. Many young participants, particularly from low human development countries and in rural locations, felt that this is currently out of reach. They called for greater awareness and respect for the rights and interests of young people in the workplace, and to end the exploitation of young people economically, such as in precarious and underpaid jobs and in the gig economy.

“To capture, the demographic dividend, Cameroon should focus its investments on a number of core areas, with a priority on health, education and training.”

AfriYAN Cameroun, ages 31-45, mixed professions, mostly men.

Young people asked for those in positions of power to build opportunities for their employment. They stressed that engaging and employing youth can bring positive economic and political changes and new creative approaches:

- Governments and local actors should create more opportunities for youth to get involved in local social work aimed at ensuring health, human rights and eliminating terrorism, and labour and sex trafficking.
- Governments and industries can create more work opportunities for young people in rural settings to alleviate population congestion in cities.
- The UN can work with policy makers and businesses/employers to encourage hiring young people by reducing lengthy “work experience” often required by workplaces. Employers can invest more in trainings of young people to ensure they are equipped with the necessary skills for the job.
- Governments and local authorities can support existing and new youth initiatives that provide up-skilling, capacity building, youth empowerment, mentorship programs, mental health support, and peer-to-peer support.

“Sustainable agricultural practices are a cornerstone of the achievement of the SDGs, with youth being an important driving force in this process. With about 500 million young people living in rural areas, a significant proportion of this block live in China who face challenges in attaining the right skills, opportunities, and capital.”

UN Resident Coordinator Office, China, ages 16-30, mixed professions and genders.

Young people in rural locations proposed the following support:

- Organizations, such as the International Agricultural Development Fund, can continue to support the needs of young people in rural environments and economies and harness their energy towards the SDGs, e.g. through IFAD's 2019-2020 action plan for rural development, which includes young people as a development priority in investment projects and encourages governments to formulate policies that support young people, enable youth empowerment and capacity building. Participants discussed IFAD's work in the Chinese provinces of Yunnan and Hunan, including entrepreneurship training and internships for young people, the facilitation of land transfer to young people and a fund for youth development.
- In China, students proposed two-way communication between urban and rural young people through research trips and labor education, enhancing understanding of rural, agricultural and technology developments and opportunities.
- Governments and institutions can involve young people in rural revitalization strategies, through training programmes,

awareness raising, financing and the development of targeted policies.

- Governments and institutions can realize the full potential of young people by investing in skill development programs in remote areas and by creating the digital connectivity needed for young people to enjoy education.

Across regions, young people were concerned about the impact of artificial intelligence and robots on future jobs and livelihoods. They called for all sectors and policy-makers to address this.

“Robots will storm the world leaving millions of people with no jobs and bad pay.”

Ole Anders Røsand, Norway, under 15 years of age, mixed genders, students.

Respecting difference and protecting fundamental rights

Young people demanded respect and protection of differences, including relating to gender, sexuality, women and girls. Specifically:

- Respect for and protection from violence for non-traditional gender or sexual orientations. Many young people called for legally recognized rights to love who they want.

“LGBTQ people should be able to love who they want, without being judged by everyone else. They should be able to marry who they want. There should be gender equality and trans peoples should not be judged.”

Asker International School, Norway, under 15 years of age, students, mixed gender.

- Young people, particularly from low human development countries, asked for access to sex education, reproductive rights and period equity – the free provision of sanitary items and social attitudes that allow menstruating women to fully participate in education and society.

There is a “rising need for proper sex education in Indian schools, the lack of which is leading to several issues with teenagers and young adults.”

Confederation of Young Leaders, India, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.

- Young people across regions asked for strengthened respect and enforcement of children’s rights. They asked the UN to translate relevant official texts into additional local languages, and to increase awareness among organizations supporting young people and children about conventions and treaties relating to human and child rights. They called for intergenerational equity and the right to a healthy planet.

“The Convention on the Rights of the Child needs to be taught at kindergarten and high school... The UN needs to make drastic effort by pushing its agencies and government on mobilizing more translators in respect to meeting the wider public demand of sharing the relevant international conventions and treaties in native languages. For instance, there are about 22-23 recommendations released by the Committee on the Rights of the Child but only 5-10 of them are translated.”

UN Resident Coordinator Office, Mongolia, dialogue with organizations working with children and youth, ages 16-30, mixed genders.

- Young people and others asked the UN, governments and communities to take stronger action against child abuse – to outlaw it and to actively prevent child labour and child marriage.

Supporting the health of young people

Alongside education, young people called for free and universal access to health care.

They also called for specific initiatives that combat the effects of sedentary lifestyles and poor and processed diets. For example, participants in Kiribati noted that society at large would benefit from sports programs that support healthy and productive young people. National Sports Federations and other sports associations should be financed to improve the health of young people through sport.

Capitalizing on the creativity and innovation of youth

Young people viewed their technological skills, creativity and propensity to innovate as an untapped resource, especially for the SDGs.

All actors can better tap into this potential by providing opportunities for young people to share their ideas and to actively innovate. One example mentioned was the “Apps 4 Digital Peace” contest jointly launched by the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and Cyber-security Tech Accord, as a recent example of how contests targeting young innovators can support digital innovation for peace and security.

“Launch contests and innovation prizes for youth-led, technology-based solutions that can improve the security and stability of the online environment.”

UN Academic Impact, dialogue with mixed countries, age groups, professions.

Young people and future technologies

In Norway and Indonesia, young people encouraged the global community not to take our eyes off the opportunities and risks posed by new technologies such as artificial intelligence.

“Find a solution to move to another planet in the solar system, including through partnerships with billionaires”

Brent Jane, Norway, younger than 15 years, students, mixed genders.

“The world will be better in the future because despite the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, youth still found means to develop innovative ideas to sustain themselves.”

Dialogue organized by UN Women, ages 31-45, mixed professions, mostly women.

Participation in policy and decision-making that is real

“Increase participatory democracy, especially among young people, in United Nations working groups, as well as carry out participatory initiatives, such as this global dialogue, to spread information from the bottom up.”

Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona), Spain, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.

Young people demanded meaningful (not token) participation in decision-making and policy debates that affect them, including at the UN:

- The UN can discuss policies with young people to better understand what they want, especially with regard to climate change, technology and innovation.

“Young generations should get more opportunities to express their ability and skills to contribute to sustainability and increase access between young people across the world to enable collective collaboration.”

ASN Senior Secondary School, India, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.

- Member States and UN organizations can develop programmes that involve youth to ensure that their ideas, opinions, realities and concerns are considered in national and international plans and policies.
- Youth can support monitoring SDG implementation at the country level.

“A panel monitoring SDG implementation should be set up. This would be composed of citizens representing the age group of 18 to 30-year old... This panel should closely monitor the implementation of the SDGs into national law and whether a certain country is on track to achieving them.”

UN Association Switzerland/ETH MUN, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.

- The UN can develop further opportunities for young people to be present during UN assemblies and meetings.
- UN working groups can include participatory mechanisms for young people.

- UN organizations can expand their volunteer programme to generate further outreach, collaborations and stronger communication across all walks of life.
- The UN can better educate youth about today's global challenges, and listen to their opinions.
- The UN can support the creation of a World Youth Body and/or establish a UN office comprised of those 20 years or younger to provide leadership and humanitarian training to young people and to give them a voice.

Young people wanted ongoing ways of sharing their perspectives and insights

Young people encouraged the UN and government decisions-makers to create open spaces for dialogue with young people to hear their opinions and solutions:

- An ongoing UN75 initiative for the UN Secretary-General to continue to listen to young people.
- A UN web platform where young people, and others, can post their ideas.
- The UN Secretary-General could hold more conversations with school children.

“Make an ongoing system (like UN75) that listens and records what young people have to say. To listen to their real problems on the ground, the struggles they go through in each country, and address them accordingly.”

Junior International Chamber, Syrian Arab Republic, ages 16-30, mixed professions and genders.

Young people wanted ways to talk to each other globally

Young people asked the UN and governments to create platforms to allow them to collaborate with each other

around the world, to share their experiences, to build their ideas, and to advocate as a global force. The UN and governments could support grassroots youth initiatives to provide young people with the tools and opportunities to reflect on the big issues affecting them.

Mechanisms of youth participation must have inbuilt equity and equality.

Young participants from lower human development countries stressed that they would wish to enjoy similar opportunities to young people from higher human development countries. They spoke of the UN's internship programme, highlighting that only those who have financial aid and who can afford to live without an income can dream of applying for an internship at the UN.

Concrete proposals included:

- Young people should be included in all new internationally focused participatory mechanisms.
- Young people from across the African continent asked for more opportunities (similar to those enjoyed by their young counter-parts in higher human development countries) to participate in and influence decision-making processes at country, regional and international levels, especially on climate change.
- The UN can work with foundations, governments, UN staff and former interns to establish a fund to pay UN interns a minimum wage (including remote interns during the pandemic) to ensure the UN does not only engage young people who have financial aid.

- Strengthen the induction and evaluation system for incoming UN interns.
- Conduct a study to examine the profile of candidates benefitting from UN internships, and those who are being left out.
- The UN can work with governments to hold events aimed at engaging adolescents and young professionals.
- The UN and governments can nominate designated days to encourage people to think about global cooperation and to suggest ways of changing the world.
- The UN could advocate for an annual, mock lockdown, to remind us that the pandemic lockdowns demonstrate that decisive action can be taken to reduce emissions.

“The Secretary General should embrace the World Citizen Initiative and establish a consultative UN Parliamentary Assembly directly elected by the people, which will allow all people a voice in setting the UN’s agenda... If we all participate in decision-making, we develop a sense of having a stake in the decisions. In addition, working on common goals such as sustaining the biosphere and promoting human rights can unite people.”

ASN Senior Secondary School, India, ages 16-30, students, mixed genders.

Shaping the future of work

Along with the mechanization and digitalization of jobs, young people discussed the need to adapt to a new job market. Participants encouraged **actors throughout the UN system to investigate the status and future of low-wage workers and the rapidly changing job market** and to discuss country-specific countermeasures to the COVID-19 induced rise in unemployment.

In China, young participants encouraged national governments to adopt policies to address the changes in work systems, including considerations of human emotions and values, intelligence and artificial intelligence capabilities, big data, lifelong learning and skills development, income and welfare.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER SURVEY

Polling reveals younger adults are more favorable toward the UN and WHO

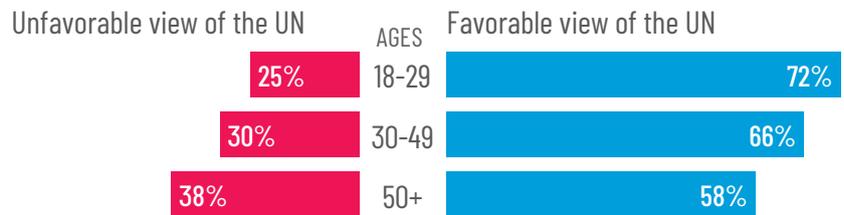
The Pew Research Centre’s polling in fourteen of the top donor countries to the UN reveals important differences by age, with younger adults (ages 18 to 29) more favorably inclined toward the UN and WHO as well as toward international cooperation in general. Among

this group, 72% say they have a positive view of the UN, compared with 58% among those 50 and older. Age gaps appear in support for the principle of cooperation between countries to manage COVID-19 and for the WHO’s handling of the pandemic.

Younger people more favorable toward UN, WHO’s handling of COVID-19 and international cooperation

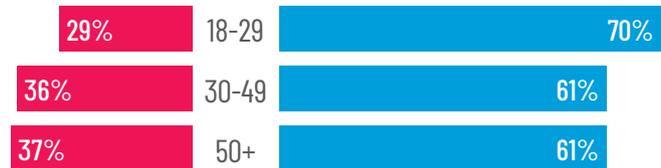
Source Pew Research Center. Summer 2020 Global Attitudes Survey, Q4, Q8e Q10e. “International Cooperation Welcomed Across 14 Advanced Economies.” Note: percentages are medians based on each age group across 14 countries. In Australia and Canada, question asked about “COVID-19.” In Japan, asked about “novel coronavirus.” In South Korea, asked about “Corona 19.”

Median % who say...



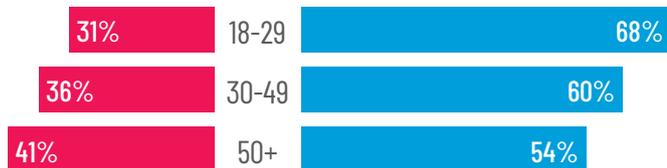
The WHO has done a bad job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak

The WHO has done a good job dealing with the coronavirus outbreak



No amount of cooperation would have reduced the number of coronavirus cases in their country

If their country had cooperated more with other countries, the number of coronavirus cases would have been lower in their country



RESEARCH SNAPSHOT²

Academic publications

- Alfvén, T. 2019 "[Placing children and adolescents at the centre of the Sustainable Development Goals will deliver for current and future generations](#)" Global Health Action.
- Kluge, J. et al. 2019 "[Do youth employment programs improve labor market outcomes? A quantitative review](#)" World Development.
- Sayre, E. & Yousef, T. (eds) 2016 [Young Generation Awakening: Economics, Society, and Policy on the Eve of the Arab Spring](#).
- Sukarieh, M. & Tannock, S. 2018 "[The global securitisation of youth](#)" Third World Quarterly.
- Thew, H. 2018 "[Youth participation and agency in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change](#)" International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics.
- Trivelli, C. & Morel, J. 2020 "[Rural Youth Inclusion, Empowerment and Participation](#)" Journal of Development Studies.
- Van Den Hazel, P. 2019 "[The role of youth in the climate change debate](#)" European Journal of Public Health.

Policy research & reports

- Engel, D. & Stefanik, M. 2018 [Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Action: Igniting Hope](#), United Nations Population Fund & International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
- Gardiner, D. & Goedhuys, M. 2020 [Youth Aspirations and the Future of Work: A Review of the Literature and Evidence](#), International Labour Organization.
- Kamel, L. (ed) 2020 [Youth and Africa](#), Istituto Affari Internazionali.
- Kamel, L. & Okyay, A. (eds) 2018 [Realizing Youth Potential in the Mediterranean: Unlocking Opportunities, Overcoming Challenges](#), Istituto Affari Internazionali.
- Khan, A. et al. 2016 [The role of youth in sustainable development: Perspectives from South Asia](#), Sustainable Development Policy Institute & Overseas Development Institute.
- Paes Mamede, R., Pereira, M. & Simões, A. 2020 [Growing green: Fostering a green entrepreneurial ecosystem for youth](#), International Labour Organization.
- Plan International UK & Asian Development Bank 2018 [What's the Evidence? Youth Engagement and the Sustainable Development Goals](#).
- Simpson, G. 2018 [The Missing Peace: Independent Progress Study on Youth, Peace and Security](#), United Nations Population Fund & Peacebuilding Support Office.

2. This research snapshot includes a selection of top cited publications identified in the broader UN75 research mapping of academic and policy research focused on multilateralism, the United Nations, and the UN's areas of work, covering the six official UN languages. The research mapping was conducted in collaboration with the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. For the full methodology, see the UN75 report "[Shaping Our Future Together](#)".

- Smith, S. 2020 [The United Nations: A Champion for Youth?](#), Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation.
- Sustainable Development Solutions Network Youth 2019 [Youth Solutions Report 2019](#).
- United Nations 2020 [Youth and peace and security: Report of the Secretary-General](#).
- – 2020 [World Youth Report 2020: Youth Social Entrepreneurship and the 2030 Agenda](#).
- – 2018 [Youth 2030: Working With and For Young People](#) [United Nations Youth Strategy].
- United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific 2017 [UN and SDGs: A Handbook for Youth](#).
- United Nations Major Group for Children and Youth 2017 [Principles and Barriers for Meaningful Youth Engagement](#).

Commentaries & opinion pieces

- Alisjahbana, A. 2020 [“The United Nations, 75 Years Young: Engaging Youth Social Entrepreneurs to Accelerate the SDGs 2020”](#) “SDG Knowledge Hub”.
- Chebbi, A. [“Intergenerational Co-Leadership for Global Governance Innovation”](#) Just Security.
- Mathys, Q. 2020 [“Transition from school to work remains a difficult process for youth”](#) ILOSTAT.
- Ten Hove, D. 2020 [“Meet the 20-Somethings Advising the UN Chief on How to Save Planet Earth”](#) PassBlue.
- Wickramanayake, J. 2020 [“Making the case for youth-led evaluation and accountability to achieve the SDGs”](#) Eval4Action.

Data resources & tools

- International Labour Organization [Youth labour statistics](#).
- Youth Policy Labs [National Youth Policy Overview](#).