

A young woman with blonde hair and large hoop earrings is smiling broadly, holding a sign. Next to her, a young man with dark hair is also smiling widely, holding another sign. They are outdoors, with green foliage in the background. The signs they are holding have a colorful border and Russian text. The overall mood is positive and hopeful.

**SHAPING OUR FUTURE TOGETHER**

**Report on UN75 Survey**

**in the Kyrgyz Republic**

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**UN75**  
2020 AND BEYOND

October 2021



13 СЕНТЯБРЯ В РЕЗИДЕНЦИИ ПОСТОЯННОГО КООДИНАТОРА СИСТЕМЫ ООН В КЫРГЫЗСТАНЕ ГОСПОДИНА ОЗОННА ОЖИЕЛО, ПРОШЛО НЕФОРМАЛЬНОЕ СОБРАНИЕ ПО СЛУЧАЮ 75-ЛЕТИЯ ООН С МЕСТНЫМИ ЛИДЕРАМИ МНЕНИЙ.

СЕРВЕДИТЕ ПО ССЫЛКЕ: [HTTPS://UN75.ONLINE](https://un75.online), А ТАКЖЕ УЧАСТВУЙТЕ В НАШЕЙ INSTAGRAM-СТАФЕТЕ.

К НАМ УЖЕ ПРИСОЕДИНИЛИСЬ ПОПУЛЯРНЫЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬ КУЛЬТУРЫ, РЕЖИССЕР И ПРОДЮСЕР, ДАНИЙР БОЛТБЕКОВ.

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## List of acronyms

<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>KR</b>	Kyrgyz Republic
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>NSC KR</b>	National Statistical Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>Covid -19</b>	CoronaVirus Disease - 2019
<b>GPS</b>	Global Positioning System
<b>SPSS</b>	Computer program for statistical processing "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences"



# Acknowledgment

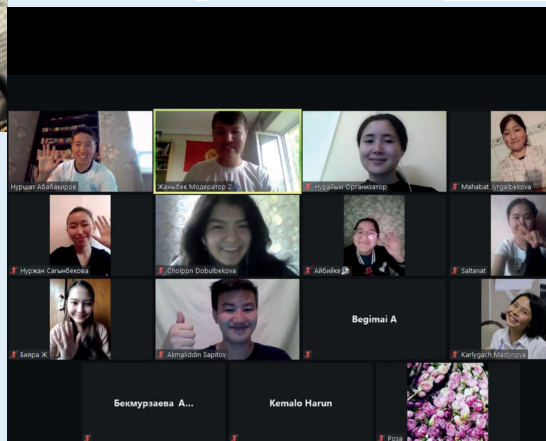
I would like to thank every person in the Kyrgyz Republic who took part in the UN75 global survey; and there are over 28,000 people. You shared your hopes and fears for the future, and ideas as to how to address the challenges we face – from COVID-19 to the climate crisis, good governance to education quality, and rapid changes in the digital sphere. I would like to thank all the survey interviewers and volunteers who reached out during the pandemic to remote communities across the Kyrgyz Republic that do not have regular access to the Internet and allowed their opinions to be heard. My special thanks go to all social media influencers, including the SDGs Youth Ambassadors, who joined our call and mobilized their thousands of followers to express their views on how to build a better world for all. Extraordinary dedication and commitment of all of you to the UN75 initiative helped the Kyrgyz Republic make a significant contribution to the largest global

conversation launched by the United Nations on the role of global cooperation.

For this particular volume, I am also grateful to the UN colleagues, especially Nurshat Ababakirov, Anatai Begaliev, Meerim Omurbekova, Nuria Choibaeva and many others, who facilitated this process at different stages, spoke about the initiative widely, and helped bring this report to life.

Should you have any suggestions or comments relating to any knowledge products, please reach out to the Head of the RCO, Munawwar Alam ([alam19@un.org](mailto:alam19@un.org)), or Nurshat Ababakirov, our Communications Specialist ([nurshat.ababakirov1@un.org](mailto:nurshat.ababakirov1@un.org)).

Ozonnia Ojielo, PhD  
UN Resident Coordinator



# Section 1.

## Introduction and Context

This report presents the results of a survey conducted as part of the 75th Anniversary of the United Nations in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2020 as an opportunity for the UN to listen to the people it serves and identify their priorities and proposals for expanding global cooperation. On January 1, 2020, the UN75 initiative kicked off a largest global discussion on the role of international cooperation in building a better future for all. UN75 was initiated by the UN Secretary-General to understand better people's hopes and

fears for the future, inviting people around the world to envision the future they want and share ideas on how to make it a reality by building a better and more sustainable world for all. Through formal and informal polls and dialogues held around the world, the event aimed to take stock of global issues and get views from around the world on what kind of global cooperation is required. It was also designed to rethink the role the United Nations can play in addressing our global challenges.<sup>1</sup>

### Resident Coordinator's UN75 Challenge

To reach out to a wider public in the country with the UN75 messages, UN in Kyrgyzstan invited local social media influencers to champion the participation of public in the UN75 Survey, primarily through Instagram, which is one of the popular social media platforms in the Kyrgyz Republic, especially the youth, with the audience reaching several million people. The social media campaign started in August and kept active engagement with the audience until the end of October 2020. To visually display the occasion and attract the attention of the audience to the survey, an animated virtual reality (VR) mask, featuring the UN75 and Kyrgyzstan's flag, was created in Stories of Instagram. The campaign was echoed through the UN in Kyrgyzstan's social media channels and that of the UN agencies in Kyrgyzstan.

On 13 September, UN Resident Coordinator invited Kyrgyzstan's social media influencers at his residence's back yard (with compliance of all safety measures) and spoke about the importance and

urgency of the global dialogue as part of UN75 to hear the voices of people at this critical moment and why their role was so important for multilateralism. The influencers included popular singers, actors, a football player, civic and gender equality activists.

Through Instagram's Stories, the Resident Coordinator addressed to each of them calling their followers to fill out this important survey as a matter of global priority, as Kyrgyzstan along with many countries in the world was grappling with the unprecedented challenge of the pandemic. Each social media influencer has from tens of thousands of followers to over a million followers. The influencers not only called their followers to fill out the UN75 Survey, but also challenged their friends to take on the relay and make a public call in support of the UN75 campaign. During the course of the campaign Ambassadors also joined the challenge through their Embassy Instagram accounts.

## UN75 Essay and Video Competition: The Future We Want

UN in Kyrgyzstan also organized an essay and video competition, entitled “The Future We Want”, which had a wide social media coverage and supported by many youth organizations. The competition announcement reached to 50,000 people, resulting in 279 youth registering their interest in our Google form.

Eventually, 46 essays and 10 videos were submitted by the deadline, predominantly from Bishkek and Osh, as well as Naryn and Jalal-Abad in Kyrgyz and Russian languages. The review committee consisting of UN staff, and independent experts, including teachers, selected the best three essays and videos.



### Essay competition key messages:

- # We want to see a society, where women have equal rights as men, and are free from stereotypes and violence.
- # Voice of people is always heard, uninterruptedly and openly, as the freedom of speech is human rights.
- # People with disabilities are comfortable to leave their homes and live their lives to the fullest.
- # Youth can find their jobs of their dreams in their country, without having to leave abroad.
- # Environmental issues must be dealt as a matter of priority by shifting to sustainable and clean energy resources, everyone’s actions matter.
- # Rule of law is key in fighting corruption and every citizen must stand for justice and abide laws.
- # Misinformation should be dealt as a global problem, and mental health, especially of young generation, should be protected as never before.
- # Peace and friendly relations with neighboring countries are building blocks of prosperity

## Resume of the UN75 Survey in the Kyrgyz Republic

This report presents findings of the UN75 one-minute survey on global challenges and priorities, as well as expectations of the people of the Kyrgyz Republic from international cooperation and provides a quantitative analysis of data collected in the country in 2020. It reflects perceived challenges and priorities for the future, as well as views for global cooperation of the people of the Kyrgyz Republic.

As the pandemic made physical gatherings problematic in many parts of the world, including in Kyrgyzstan, the UN in Kyrgyzstan stepped up its efforts online, expanding the coverage of the

UN75 one-minute survey through social media and online tools to engage as many people as possible from different geographic locations, as well as demographic, ethnic and gender groups. In addition to engaging journalists, social media influencers, more attention (and resources) has been given to engage people who do not have access to the Internet, by working with UN offices and partners in the fields, as well as via telephone and SMS. As of January 2021, 28,455 people in Kyrgyzstan took part in the survey, with most of the data collected among people aged 31 to 45 (47.2%) and women (54%).

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## Key conclusions.

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### ➤ 1. Urgent priorities in post-pandemic recovery:

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**1.1** As people around the world continue to suffer from the health, social and economic consequences of COVID-19, the immediate, short-term priority of most people around the world is to improve access to basic services: **health care, education, water and sanitation.**

**1.2 Health** issues are currently a priority for the population. In order to recover from the pandemic crisis, 36% of respondents answered that ensuring universal access to health services should be a priority. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that countries need to devote resources to the development of health systems

and systems for recording and processing data, the foundation of which is the primary health care system.

**1.3** The next immediate priority for respondents is to strengthen international solidarity and support for the countries and people most affected by COVID-19.

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### ➤ 2. Long-term priorities for the future that Kyrgyz people want:

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**2.1** In the long term, respondents want to see better access to **health care**, more emphasis on education and **youth development** and universal access to **safe drinking water and sewage, and improve access to sanitation.**

**2.2** The issue of **increasing equality between men and women**, as well as the issue of **improving the regulation of international**

**migration**, is not so prioritized among the Kyrgyz people. The least popular answer among women was the regulation of international migration, and among men the least number of respondents chose the issue of increasing equality between men and women.

**2.3** Respondents are most concerned about climate change and environmental issues, health

risks and risks associated with new technologies.

**2.4** Respondents are generally optimistic about the risks associated with organized crime and cyber warfare.

**2.5** When it comes to the future, most of the population is optimistic, with women being more optimistic.

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### ➤ 3. International cooperation:

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**3.1** 58% of Kyrgyz people expressed that more international cooperation is needed to **rebuild the country** after recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic crisis.

**3.2** 41.3% of the respondents believe that international cooperation is vital for **solving global problems.**







UN75

2020 ГОД И ДАЛЕ

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# Section 2.

## Methodology and Details of Survey Respondents

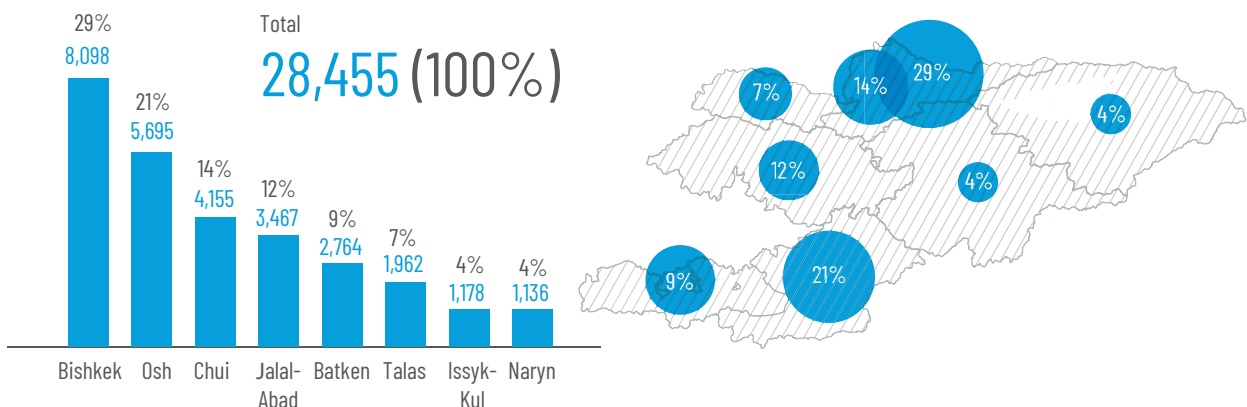
The UN75 Survey was undertaken through various means:

- Online dialogues
- F2F
- Phone
- Essay and video competition
- UN 75 Challenge (mainly through Instagram)

As of December 31, 2020, more than 28,000 people living in Kyrgyzstan took part in the survey, while more active than other age groups in submitting their responses were people aged between 31 and 45 (47.2%); and women represented 54% of the respondents.

In the final distribution, the survey sample looks as follows: 71% of respondents live in rural areas, 29% - in cities.

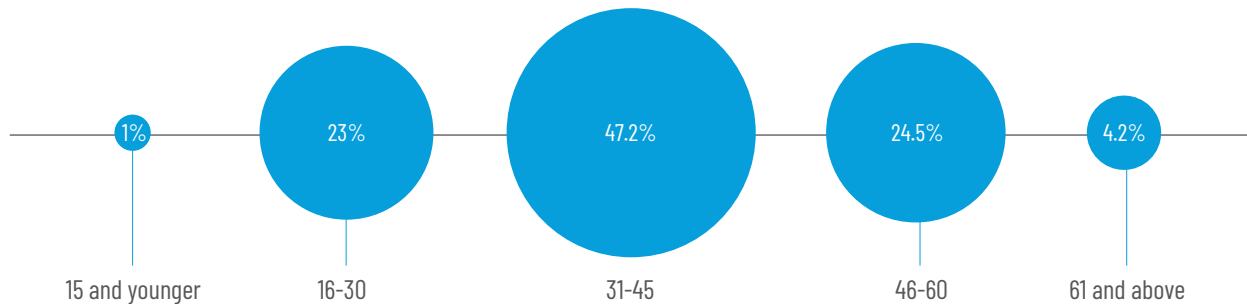
Figure 1. Distribution of respondents by regions



The largest percentage of respondents were persons aged 31 to 45 years (47.2%), persons aged 46 to 60 years composed 24.5% of respondents, persons

aged 16-30 years composed 23%, for the age group 61 and older composed 4.2%, and adolescents under 15 composed 1%.

**Figure 2.** Distribution of the population by gender and age



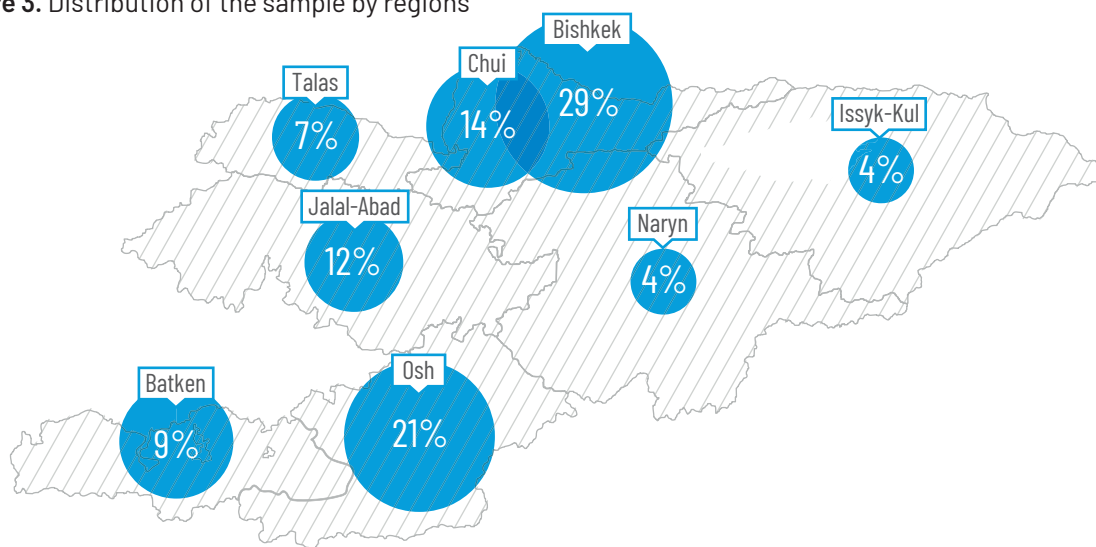
In addition, 445 people with disabilities took part in the survey, which is 1.6% of the total number of respondents.

## Details of Respondents

Out of the total number of respondents covered throughout the country (28,455), more than half (15,364 or 54%) of the total number are women. Considering the percentage ratio in the regions, there

is a significant level of participation in Bishkek - 29%, Osh - 21%, Chui oblast - 14%, Jalal-Abad oblast - 12%, Batken oblast - 9%, Talas oblast - 7%, Issyk-Kul oblast - 4%, Naryn oblast - 4%.

**Figure 3.** Distribution of the sample by regions

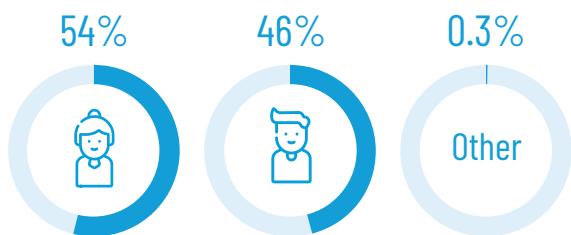


Gender: As evident from Figure 2, women took more active part in the survey - 54%. The situation with male respondents is slightly lower: 45.7% of men

living in cities and villages participated in the survey. It needs to be noted that 0.3% of the total number of respondents identified themselves as "others".

**Figure 4:** Distribution of the sample by gender

**Total respondents by gender**

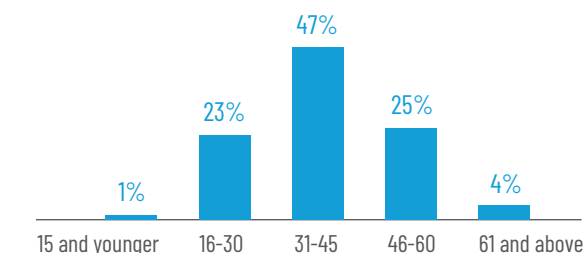


The age category of 15 and under provided data whereby the gender ratio has significant differences: women - 74.1%, men - 24.3%, and the other - 1.5%.

The age category of 46-60 years old demonstrated a different data: 50.4% for men and 49.4% for women. The respondents aged between 16 and 30 had the following distribution: women 60.5%, men 39.2%, other - 0.3%.

**Figure 5:** Demographic Distribution

**Total respondents**



Women respondents aged over 61 were 53.2% compared to men of the same age group who equaled 46.3%.

In the age group 31-45, 52.9% were female, 46.8% were men.

**Table 1.** Distribution of the population by gender and age

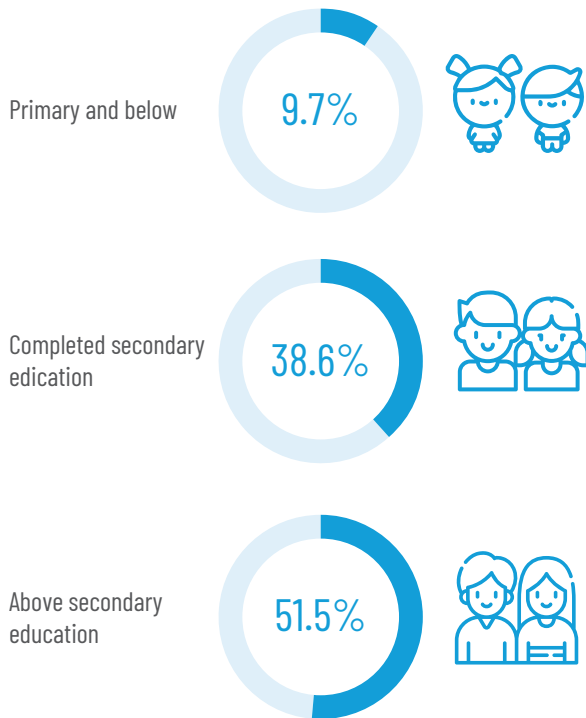
Age group	Gender		
	Female	Male	Other
15 and younger	74.1%	24.3%	1.5%
16-30	60.5%	39.2%	0.3%
31-45	52.9%	46.8%	0.3%
46-60	49.4%	50.4%	0.2%
61 and above	53.2%	46.3%	0.5%
Total	54.0%	46.0%	0.3%



## Education level of the respondents

**Figure 6.** Distribution of the sample by level of education

### Education level of respondents



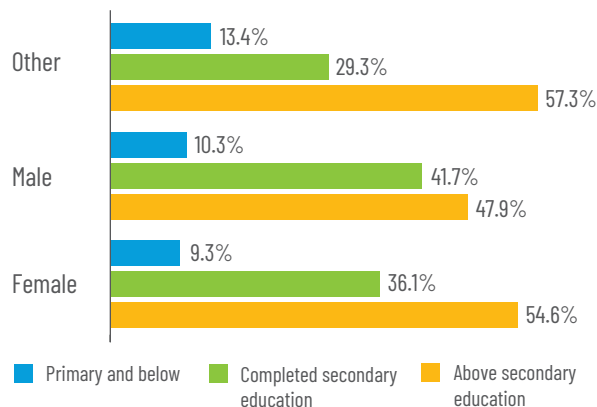
During the survey, the interviewers collected education-related data from the respondents. More than half of the respondents, and this is 51.5%, have an education above secondary, while 38.6% of the survey participants have completed secondary education. 9.7% of respondents obtained primary education.

The age category 46-60 showed that 49.2% of citizens have education above secondary, 43.1% have completed secondary education, 7.6% have primary education.

In the category 16-30, 48.9% have education above secondary, 35.5% completed primary, and 15.5% answered that they had incomplete primary education.

Age category 61+ showed a good level of education: above secondary - 49.2%, completed secondary - 46.3%, and incomplete primary - 11.5%.

### Education by gender



54.6% of women have education level higher than secondary, 36.1% have completed secondary education and 9.3% have primary education or below. Among the men surveyed, 47.9% have higher than secondary education, 41.7% have completed secondary education and 10.3% have primary or lower education. In the category 'other', 29.3% of respondents have completed secondary education, 57.3% - above secondary, and 13.4% - primary or below.

## Data processing

The survey data was processed in the SPSS program in compliance with all the necessary stages of data processing and cross checking to ensure the

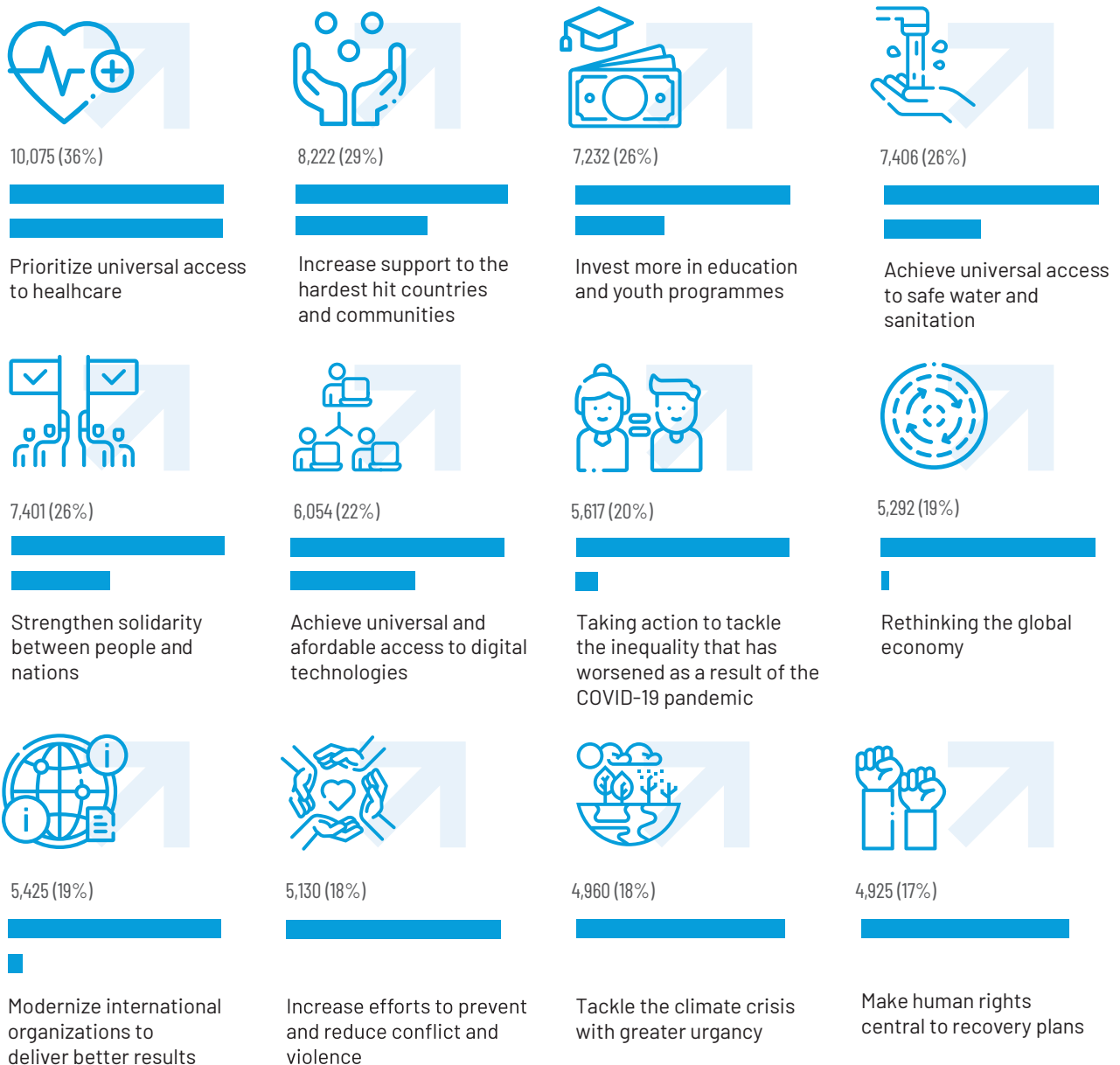
reliability of the statistical analysis and research finding.



# Section 3. Survey Results

## Urgent priorities in post-pandemic recovery

**Figure 7.** Priorities of the people of Kyrgyzstan for recovery from the pandemic  
Percentage of respondents who chose an option as one of the three answer options



7,626 (26.5%) Not answered

The survey results show the perception that the COVID-19 pandemic will have lasting social, cultural, economic, political and multidimensional consequences for the entire society. The respondents in Kyrgyzstan have chosen the need to ensure access to health services as the biggest priorities for recovering from the crisis. It is followed by the priorities pertaining to increasing investment in education and youth programs. Youth is a strategic resource for the development of the state, which has a huge socio-economic, cultural, creative and scientific potential, and the population understands that it is necessary to invest in it. Next comes the issues of access to clean drinking water, because, despite the fact that at all levels of the government, various

attempts are being made to resolve the problems of providing the population with safe drinking water, including, for example, the adoption of the Strategy for the development of drinking water supply and sewage systems in settlements of the Kyrgyz Republic until 2026,<sup>2</sup> about 1 million people still have problems with access to clean drinking water.<sup>3</sup>

2 Approved by the Decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic on 28 March 2016 №15

3 From the interview of the Director of the Department on prevention of diseases and state sanitation and epidemiological oversight of the Ministry of Health of the KR T. Isakov More at: [http://www.vesti.kg/index.php?option=com\\_k2&view=item&id=43139&Itemid=80#ixzz4p3Bo7P8V](http://www.vesti.kg/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=43139&Itemid=80#ixzz4p3Bo7P8V)





**Table 2.** Responses by regions**Priority ranking:**

● Priority 1, ● Priority 2, ● Priority 3

	Bishkek	Chui	Batken	Jalal-Abad	Issyk-Kul	Osh	Naryn	Talas
Achieve universal access to safe water and sanitation	592	365	265	311	134	482	131	195
Achieve universal and affordable access to digital technologies	536	307	200	255	78	426	75	139
Taking action to tackle the inequality that has worsened as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic	518	289	182	236	60	408	57	120
Increase efforts to prevent and reduce conflict and violence	491	262	155	209	33	380	30	93
Invest more in education and youth programmes	592	363	256	310	134	482	131	194
Increase support to the hardest hit countries and communities	626	397	297	345	168	359	165	229
Make human rights central to recovery plans	489	260	153	208	31	379	28	92
Modernize international organizations to deliver better results	510	281	174	228	52	400	49	113
Not answered	601	372	265	320	143	491	140	204
Prioritize universal access to healthcare	704	475	368	422	246	593	243	306
Rethinking the global economy	505	276	169	223	47	394	44	107
Strengthen solidarity between people and nations	585	356	249	303	127	475	124	188
Tackle the climate crisis with greater urgency	498	269	162	216	40	387	37	151

In terms of location, the overwhelming majority of respondents from both urban and rural areas, in their vision of priorities for recovery from the crisis, also identified the need to ensure universal access to health services as a priority. Further, the respondents in Bishkek chose the need to strengthen support for the most affected countries and communities, while villagers noted the need to ensure universal access to safe drinking water and sewerage systems and improve sanitation. For Osh oblast, the third priority was to increase investment in education and programs for young people.

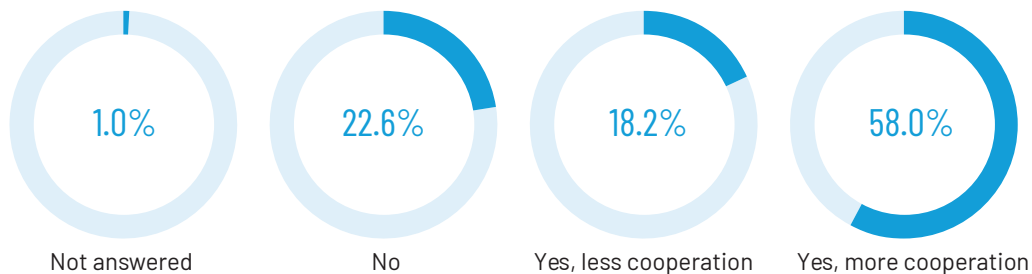
In terms of gender, the priority areas for recovery from the crisis are the same, as well as in the categories of

age and level of education. First of all, respondents of both genders chose to develop access to services and health care, then ensure access to safe drinking water and sewerage, and improve sanitation, as well as increase investment in education and programs for young people. 8.8% of respondents did not answer this question.

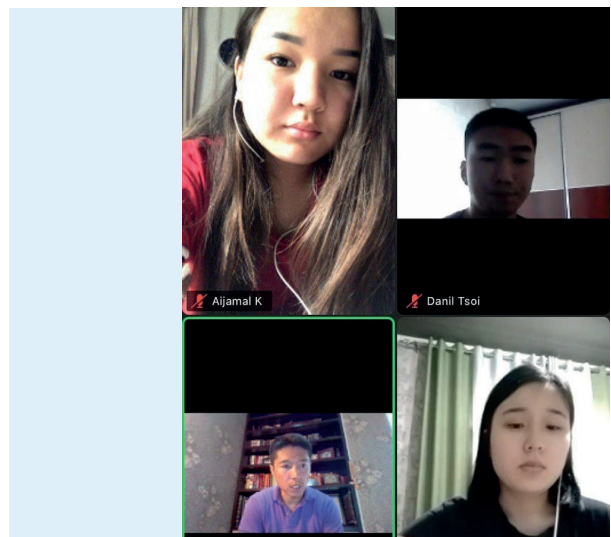
When asked whether Kyrgyzstan needs more international cooperation to recover from the pandemic, most respondents answered that more interaction is needed (58%). 22.6% of respondents answered that international interaction is not needed, 18.2% that less interaction is needed and 1% of respondents did not answer this question.

## International cooperation

Figure 8. International cooperation in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic

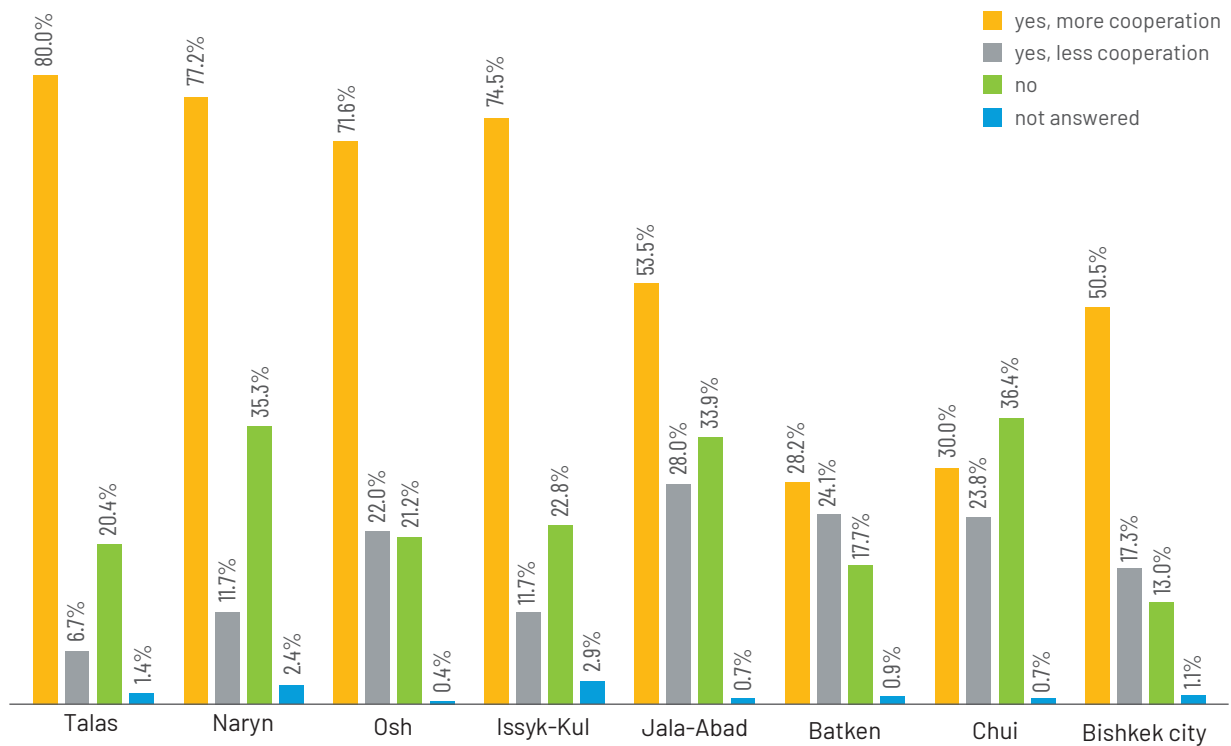


In terms of regions, the majority of respondents from all oblasts and Bishkek city also noted the need for international cooperation to recover from the pandemic. However, in Chui district, a larger number of respondents chose the answer no, international cooperation is not needed (36.4%), the vast majority of answers were from the villages of Aleksandrovka, Arashan and the cities of Sokuluk, Kant and Kara-Balta.



**Figure 9.** Responses on international cooperation in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic by regions

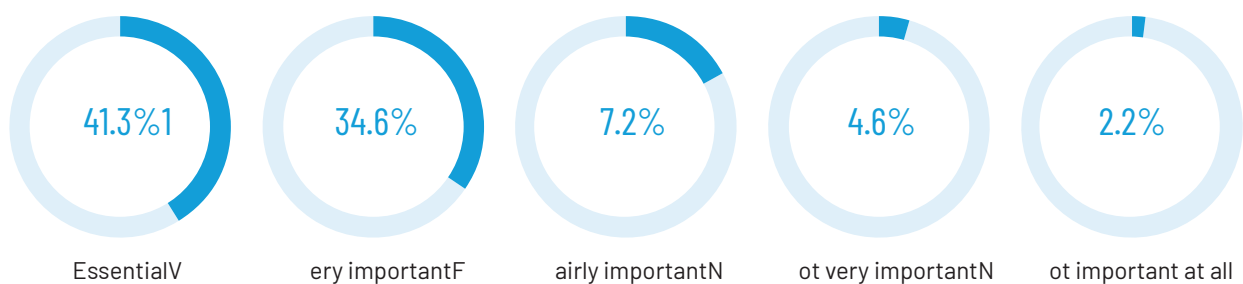
**Responses by regions**



International cooperation was rated as necessary by the respondents (41.3%), 34.6% rated it as very important, 17.2% as quite important, 4.6% as least important and 2.2% as not important at all. In terms of gender, region, age and educational level, the answers are the same.



**Figure 10.** Importance and necessity of international cooperation



## Long-term priorities for the future that Kyrgyz people want:

Figure 11. Outlook for 2045

Percentage of respondents who chose an option as one of the three answer options



Analysis of the answers of the vision of priority directions in 25 years will again actualize the issues related to health care. Thus, 34% of the total number of respondents believe that access to medical care will improve. 32% highlight the issues of improving access to education. And then the issues of respect for human

rights and environmental protection were noted. 28% of respondents did not answer this question. It is important to note that the issue of increasing equality between men and women, as well as the issue of improving the regulation of international migration is not so prioritized (17% each).

Analysis of data by gender shows that among both women and men, the most popular answers were improvements in access to healthcare (12.1% and 10.4%) and access to education (11% and 10.1%). However, among the 'other' category, the majority chose an increase in respect for human rights (10.2%). The least popular answer among women was the regulation of international migration (5.6%), among men the smallest number of respondents chose

the issue of increasing equality between men and women (5.3%), and among the other category was the expansion of employment opportunities (3.7%). The vision of priority areas in 25 years does not depend on age, education and regions. For example, in all categories, the largest number of respondents chose access to education and access to healthcare, and the least promotion of equality between men and women.

**Figure 12.** Outlook for 2045 by gender

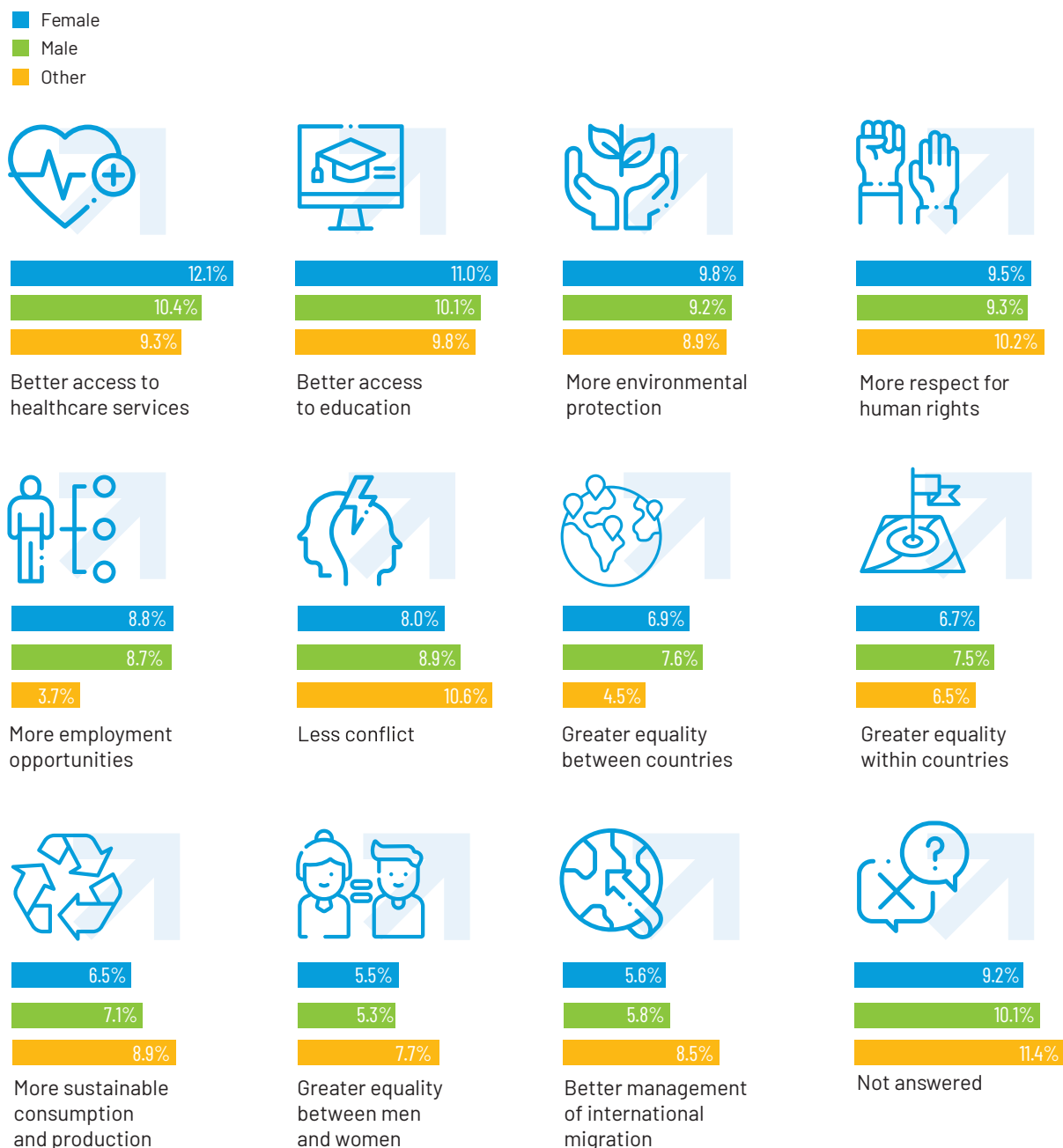
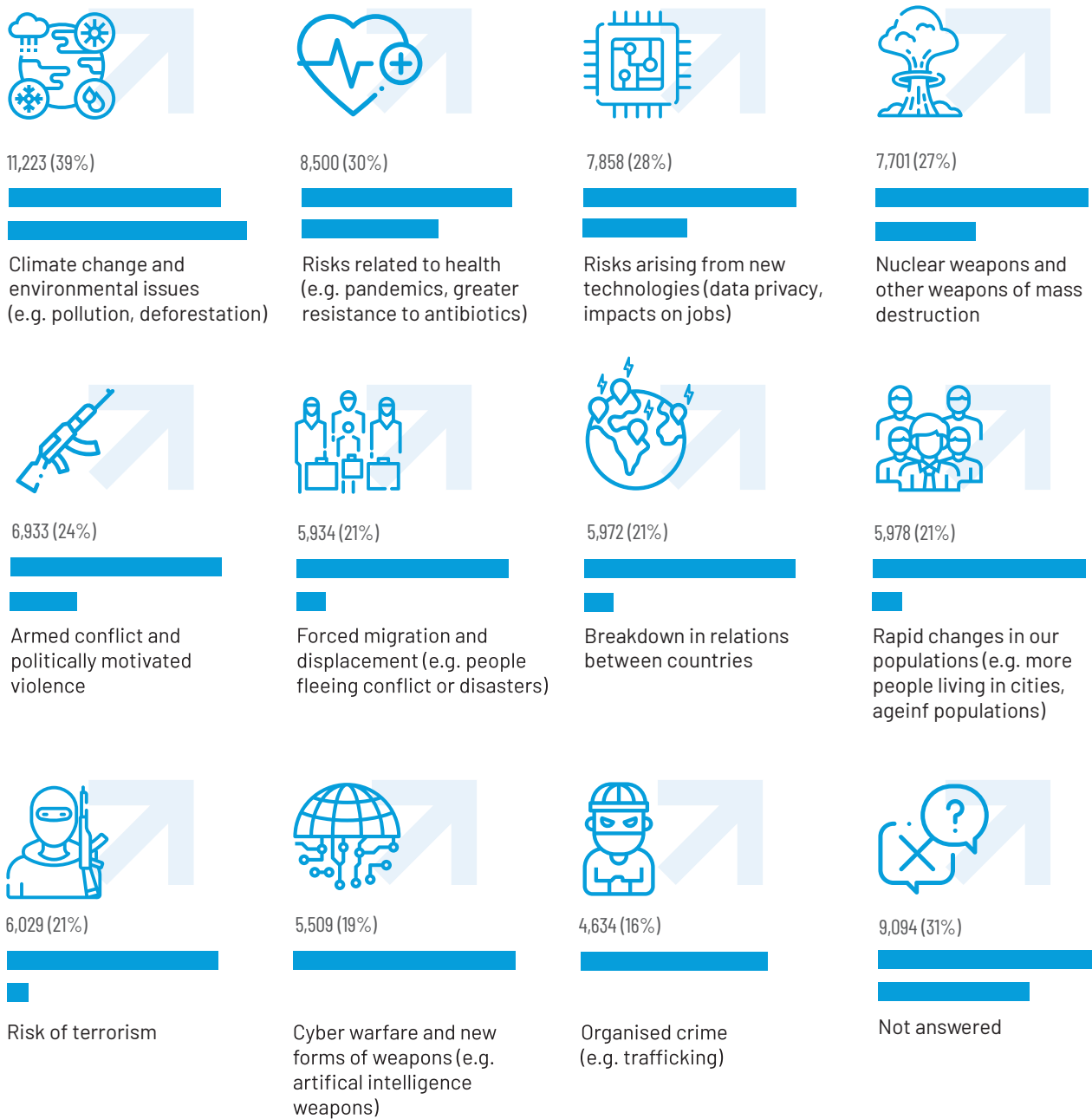


Figure 13. Trends that will influence the future

Percentage of respondents who chose an option as one of the three answer options



From the presented chart, we see that for the majority, climate change and environmental problems are one of the important factors that will influence the future (39%). 31% of respondents did not answer this question. Further, the risks associated with health (30%) and new technologies (28%) are noted. Despite the best efforts of the international community, the coronavirus pandemic

continues to spread. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports nearly 2 million new cases of COVID-19 in the past week alone. From the presented data, we see that in all cases, health issues are relevant today and cause alarm among the population. The least likely risks were cyber warfare and new forms of weapons (19%) and organized crime (16%).

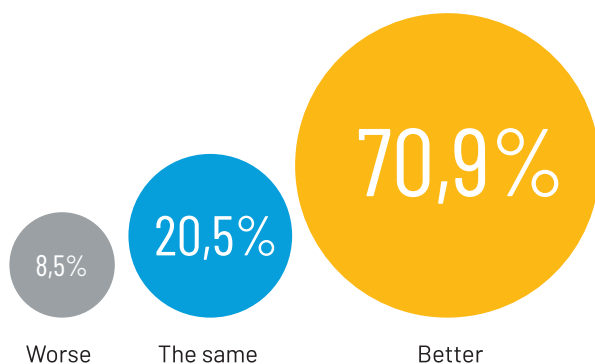
To overcome the described threats, the Kyrgyzstanis on a scale from -2 to 2 (where -2 is not relevant at all and 2 is very relevant) of the need for cooperation between states, the average score was 1.074, which is a high indicator. The figure indicates that the majority is confident that only thanks to the joint efforts of states, it is possible to achieve the set goals and prevent threats. At the same time, the COVID-19 affected 0.392 points on the need for cooperation between states.

The female respondents indicated climate change and environmental issues (14.3%) and health risks (10.8%) as the main threats. For male respondents, in addition to climate change (11.8%), the main threat also turned out to be nuclear weapons and types of weapons of mass destruction (9.2%), while women view this threat

as the least dangerous (5, 7%). The male respondents think cyber warfare and new forms of weapons (9.3%) and discord in relations between countries (9.3%) pose a threat, while for female respondents cyber warfare and new forms of weapons are the least threat (6.3%). In terms of age, there are differences in the category 15 and under, where respondents noted forced migration and population displacement as the least likely threat (5.3%), while for the rest of the age categories the least dangerous threat is organized crime (on average 5.5%).

There are no differences in terms of regions and level of education. The most likely threat to all respondents is climate change and environmental and health risks, and the least likely threat is organized crime.

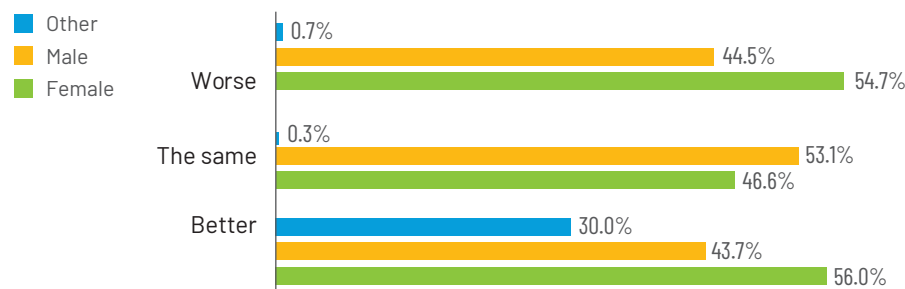
**Figure 14.** How people will live in 2045



According to 70.9% of the population, people in 2045 will live better than now, 20.5% believe that everything will remain the same and 8.5% are pessimistic. The data show that the majority of the population is optimistic, with more optimism expressed by women (56%), while men 43.7% and among the other 0.3%. At the same time, the question also received more answers among male respondents (53.1%), and among women - 46.6%.

**Figure 15.** Gender distribution

**Answers by gender**



In terms of regions, age and level of education, there are no differences in the responses. Most of the

respondents are optimistic, followed by the answer as well, and the least popular is the answer "worse".





## Section 4.

# Conclusions

According to international data, for the majority of respondents issues of environmental protection and greater observance of human rights are priorities. At the same time, access to health services is key to overcoming the crisis after the pandemic. As people around the world continue to suffer from the health, social and economic consequences of COVID-19, the immediate, short-term priority of most people around the world is to improve access to basic services: health, education, water and sanitation.

The conclusions of the results obtained in Kyrgyzstan showed that health issues are currently a priority for the population. According to a WHO study, 90% of countries experience disruption to basic health care as a result of the pandemic. Among the most affected types of assistance, countries named routine immunization, diagnosis and treatment of noncommunicable diseases, family planning and contraception services, treatment of mental health problems, and diagnosis and treatment of cancer. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown that countries need to devote resources to the development of health systems and systems for recording and processing data, the foundation of which is the primary health care system.<sup>4</sup>

The second priority for the respondents in Kyrgyzstan is the need to pay attention to the issues of education and youth development. According to the UN, the COVID-19 pandemic has led to the largest disruption in education systems in history, affecting nearly 1.6 billion students in more than 190 countries and on all continents. School and other educational closures have affected 94 percent of the world's student population, with 99 percent in low- and lower-middle-income countries. This has enormous social and economic implications and will have a lasting impact on educators, children, young people and their parents - especially women - and society as a whole.<sup>5</sup>

The third priority area for overcoming the COVID-19 crisis is ensuring access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and increasing support for the people and communities most affected. According to the UN75 survey's global report<sup>6</sup>, respondents from low human development countries, including Central and South Asia, North Africa and West Asia, and Oceania, have identified "Increasing support for people and communities most affected" as a priority for the international community to better recover from pandemics. This may reflect a tendency to look inward in the face of the pandemic as all countries, including

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.who.int/ru/news-room/detail/31-08-2020-in-who-global-pulse-survey-90-of-countries-report-disruptions-to-essential-health-services-since-covid-19-pandemic>

<sup>5</sup> UN, 2020, Concept note: Education during COVID-19 and beyond, [https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/policy\\_brief\\_-\\_education\\_during\\_covid-19\\_and\\_beyond\\_russian.pdf](https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/policy_brief_-_education_during_covid-19_and_beyond_russian.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Data and Insights from UN75, <https://data.undp.org/un75/>

<sup>7</sup> UN 2019, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019 New York. In UNDP 2020, "COVID-19 and Human Development: Assessing the Crisis, Envisioning the Recovery," 2020 Human Development Perspectives, P15.

very highly developed countries, are grappling with the medical and socioeconomic shocks of COVID-19. According to UNDP<sup>7</sup>, 785 million people still lack access to basic sources of clean water, and about 3 billion people do not have basic handwashing facilities with soap and water in their homes. With the UN agencies and governments around the world campaigning to promote hand washing with soap as a primary defense against the virus, it is no surprise that access to safe water and sanitation has become a top priority for people in both high and low level of human development.

It is important to note that the issue of promoting equality between men and women, as well as the issue of improving the regulation of international migration is not so prioritized (5.6% and 5.5%). The least popular answer among women was the regulation of international migration (5.6%), and among men, the smallest number of respondents chose the issue of increasing equality between men and women (5.3%). In the UN75 survey global report, these two points are also in the last places.

58% of the respondents in Kyrgyzstan expressed that more international cooperation is needed to rebuild the country after recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. On average, from the point of view of the regions, 70% answered that cooperation is necessary, but in Chui district, a larger number of respondents chose the answer no.

The majority of the population is optimistic about the future and believe that the world will change for the better (70.9%). At the same time, women are more optimistic than men (56% versus 43.7%). According to the UN75 survey global data, only half of the respondents believe that the world will change for the better. At the same time, it is noted that respondents to the UN75 survey in regions with a large number of countries with a low level of human development are much more optimistic about the future than respondents in regions with a large number of countries with a high level of human development.





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