

PA ‘INTERNATIONAL CENTER

‘INTERBILIM’

ANNUAL REPORT

2013



Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

CONTENT

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. SITUATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN 2013

1.2. ROLE OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC NGOS IN THE PUBLIC- POLITICAL PRO CESSES IN 2013

II. ACTIVITY AND ACHIVEMENTS OF THE PA “INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM” IN 2013

2.1. PROMOTING INTERESTS OF CIVIL SCOIETY AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING)

2.2. PROJECT “STRENGTHENING INTERACTION OF THE PUBLIC WITH THE PARLIAMENT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC”

2.3. PROJECT “INCREASING INFLUENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY OF KYRGYZSTAN IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY REFORM”

2.4. PROJECT OF THE PA “INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM” (CIB) “MULTINATIONAL KYRGYZSTAN: A MOTHERLAND FOR ALL”

2.5.PROJECT OF THE CIB “PASSPORT TO SUCCESS”

2.6. PROJECT OF THE CIB “BUILDING CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN MONITORING OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES”

2.7. PROJECT OF THE CIB “PREVENTION OF CONFLISTS AND PEACEBUILDING IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC”

2.8. PROJECT OF THE OSG REGIONAL “INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM “INCREASE IN CONFIDENCE OF MIGRANTS’ FAMILIES”

2.9 PROJECT OF THE OSG REGIONAL “INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM” “IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONSCIENTIOUS MANAGEMENT THROUGH EFFECTIVE RENDERING SERVICES”

2.10. PROJECT OF THE OSG REGIONAL “INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM” “PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS AND PEACEBUILDING IN THE SOUTH OF KYRGYZSTAN”

2.11. PROJECT OF THE OSG REGIONAL “INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM” “RESEARCH IN ACTION: EFFORTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS IN FERGANA VALLEY”

III. PUBLIC RELATIONS, STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND MAIN CONCLUSUION ON THE CIB ACTIVITY

IV. ATTACHMENTS: APPEALS, STATEMENTS OF THE CIB

I. INTRODUCTION

1. 1. SITUATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN 2013

• REVIEW OF THE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION

According to official figures, in 2013 twenty-two international forums and official meetings were held within the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic (KR). Besides that, the head of state made eight visits to countries close to home and far abroad: Russia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Belgium, and South Korea, during which important agreements were signed, including agreements on prioritized issues: debt write-offs and financial assistance provisions. There were 171 multilateral and 62 bilateral agreements signed during 2013.

Various political events took place during the year:

The unique complexity of the country's southern inhabitants involved the key highways of southern Kyrgyzstan that pass through the Uzbek enclave "Soh," or through the Tajik "Vorukh." In January, 2013, a conflict at the Uzbek enclave border took place between the villagers of Hushjyar and the Kyrgyz frontier guards due to construction on Kyrgyz territory. During this dispute, a group of passing Kyrgyz citizens traveling to the western part of the Batken oblast was taken hostage. After negotiations and a joint operation between Kyrgyz and Uzbek law enforcement agencies, the hostages were released; however, the conflict at Kyrgyzstan's southern boundaries flared again more than once by the end of the year. In 2013, authorities started the construction and reconstruction of roads around these enclaves so that Kyrgyz citizens do not need to cross a border while traveling within their country.

Kyrgyzstan's National sustainable development strategy for 2013-2017 was approved in January due to the second Council meeting results, at which a decree was issued by the President of KR. An approved strategic document was given a foundation, which will stay until 2017. The President of KR designated strategic reference points for a new sustainable development model, the main priorities of which were suggested to start with an initiation of 78 large investment projects.

Disputes between the authorities and the opposition regarding the proportions of what belongs to Kumtor, a gold mining company, was the year's main political shock. The situation, connected with Kumtor, was very difficult, as within the span of one year, meetings with different population segments were held to denounce the agreement with Kumtor regarding the subsequent nationalization due to the corrupted nature of earlier signed agreements. Governmental negotiations with Kumtor were conducted through the end of the year. The deputies from the opposition party Ata-Zhurt, who were detained in 2012 after the meeting that was held for Kumtor's nationalization, had passed all three judicial stages in 2013. However, in August the Supreme Court overturned the city court's sentence, and the deputies served their sentence in a pre-trial detention center. Later, they were deprived of their deputy mandates for the existence of criminal records.

The issue of the Manas Airport Transportation Center was raised due to no use being found for its continued functioning. The bill "About the Cooperation Agreement: Cancelling (denunciation) between the KR Government and the U.S. Government" (2009) was submitted to the Parliament, resulting in agreements between these governments regarding the Center. The Center's activity was connected with the fight against terrorism, as well as humanitarian assistance to the government of Afghanistan.

In September 2013, at the thirteenth summit of a meeting of the heads of state took place in Kyrgyzstan, and members of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) attended. The following issues were discussed: regional security problems, Bishkek SCO declaration theses development, economic project discussions, their promotion, and regional economic cooperation development. It was noted at the meeting that the SCO is an important and effective tool for strengthening regional security. The Silk Road economic strip creation initiative was supported at this meeting.

The Presidents of KR and the People's Republic of China signed a joint declaration on the establishment of a strategic partnership, as well as a number of bilateral documents. A credit agreement regarding the

financing of an alternative road construction running north-south through Kyrgyzstan to become a transit corridor for goods from Tajikistan-Turkmenistan-Kazakhstan-Russia - was signed. An agreement with the People's Republic of China regarding gas pipeline construction (the Turkmenistan — Uzbekistan — Tajikistan — Kyrgyzstan — China gas pipeline), worth 2 billion dollars, was also signed.

Following the bilateral negotiations results through which the following agreements were signed: on technical and economic cooperation between the governments of the KR and the People's Republic of China; on the reception delivery between the governments of the KR and the People's Republic of China regarding granting cars to Kyrgyzstan; on construction cooperation for the Kyrgyzstan — China gas pipeline operation; on a memorandum of understanding concerning the cooperation between the Ministry of Health of the KR and the State Administration of Traditional Chinese Medicine of the People's Republic of China; credit agreements between the government of the KR and “Eximbank” (People's Republic of China) on the modernization of Bishkek’s combined heat and power plant, and also on north-south highway construction; on a credit agreement between the RSK Bank (KR) and the Development Bank of the People's Republic of China, an investment equal to around \$10 million.

Additionally, the law enforcement agencies of two countries will strengthen their interactions in the fight against terrorism, drug trafficking, religious extremism, separatism, and organized crime. The KR government expressed its interest in the establishment of a bank and a development fund of the SCO. The issue of Kyrgyzstan’s entry into the Customs Union within the last few months was also discussed.

The parliament signed the agreement on “Kyrgyzgaz” in December, 2013, the bill KR “About Agreement Ratification between the Government of KR and the Government of the Russian Federation about Cooperation in the Sphere of Transportation, Distribution and Realization of Natural Gas” in the Territory of KR signed on July 26, 2013 in the City of Moscow was approved at the meeting in the second and in the second and third readings.

The “Datka” substation operation was introduced in July, 2013 in the Bazar-Korgon region of the Jalal-Abad oblast. It was one of the most important events of that time period. According to the Datka-Kemin project in 2015, the “Datka” substation will be connected to “Kemin” substation, creating a large power supply system connecting the North and the South. A Chinese company started building the “Datka station” substation in 2011. In addition, during that year construction began on the Upper Naryn hydroelectric power station Cascade worth 727 million dollars. The camp construction fell under the implementation of the Upper Naryn hydroelectric power Cascade construction project; with the entire necessary infrastructure already built, the concrete plant and crushing and sorting complex have been put into operation.

The creation of General Staff for Armed Forces was planned in order to strengthen the country’s defense capabilities. An agreement with the Russia was signed to acquire military equipment for the Kyrgyz army: cars, artillery, surface-to-air missile systems, etc.

The country-wide fight against corruption began. The anti-corruption bodies within law enforcement agencies were especially active in 2013, detaining people from all walks of life for bribing officials — from regional tax specialists to deputies. During a nine-month span in 2013, the public prosecutor's inquiry discovered 1,657 instances of corruption, of which 982 had criminal cases brought against them. In the detained bribe takers list there were judges, prosecutors, deputies, ex-ministers, law-enforcement staff, and workers in municipal and educational institutions. Detaining ex-Ministers of Finance, Ecology, and Emergency Situations for committing crimes according to Articles 30-303 (participation in corruption) became the most noticeable series of autumn arrests. In November, the deputy and the speaker of Parliament, Keldibekov A., was detained on suspicion of gross financial fraud. Also in December, a criminal case was opened on Bishkek City Mayor, the politician entering the immediate environment of the President.

Summing up the results of Kyrgyzstan’s 2013 political situation analysis, it should be noted that there was an unusual occurrence: the national government did not undergo any structural changes during the entire year. In 2013 there was a noted stabilization of political life, despite the meetings held by separate groups concerning “Kumtor”. On the other hand, various political leaders and individuals- opponents fear that all key positions — including the prime minister and the speaker of parliament — have been taken over by

the people, expressly loyal to the president, and in the country there might start an era of political stagnation (especially taking into account anti-corruption prosecution carried out against the opposition).

• **CONDITION OF THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH**

In 2013, there were several attempts to restrict the freedom of speech: KR Parliament suggested the project legislation regarding state secrets and “foreign agents”. In the case of adoption of a legislative project regarding information transfer sanctions provided if the examining information as secret the criminal liability from 8 to 12 years with property confiscation for transfer of the state secrets to the third parties is assumed.**

“Freedom House” submitted a report on the condition of freedom worldwide with accompanying ratings, with data from 1973 to the present. The number of the “free” countries totaled 90, and “not free” numbered 47. Kyrgyzstan was Included in the list 58 of “partially free countries”.

• **CORRUPTION LEVEL**

In comparison with data from 2012, the perception of corruption index for KR in the “Transparency International” rating had not changed: 24 points out of 100 possible (where 0 points is the highest level of corruption, and 100 is the lowest). Kyrgyzstan was ranked 150 out of 177 countries; these indicators testify that Kyrgyzstan’s corruption level situation has not improved. The rating results specify that corruption counteraction measures have been directed towards consequence elimination, instead of targeting the issues themselves.

In 2012, the State’s anti-corruption strategy policy and measures for corruption counteraction were adopted, in which corruption was recognized and accepted as one of the main threats to the country’s national security. In 2013, the government of KR began working on measures to expand legal and institutional influences to decrease the level of corruption. The separate blocks devoted to anti-corruption policy were defined in the National strategy and plans for a sustainable development of KR for 2013-2017. Special attention is paid to the formation of entire systemic mechanisms (legal and institutional) where the corruption risks could be eliminated with assistance of civil society. In 2013, criminal cases were brought against former and current officials and deputies, and the corruption mechanisms in the state system began to be investigated.

The fight against corruption began on-line. The Committee’s site for the fight against corruption states: “Together we will win the fight against corruption”. The website www.komitet.kg was created for public relations. Anyone can access the site’s 8 sections, and can learn what corruption schemes exist and in what sphere. They can share information on the extortion of a bribe and information on other illegal actions executed by government bodies.

• **SOCIAL ECONOMIC SITUATION**

According to the data from the Ministry of Economics, the volume of gross domestic product made per capita reached 64, 1 thousand soms; for comparison, during the corresponding period of the previous year, it has increased 8, 3%. Since the beginning of 2013, Kyrgyzstan’s socioeconomic situation was considered critical because of the budget deficit and its difficult political situation. With a change of the calculation method, the KR budget deficit for 2013 was decreased to 7 billion soms. The Kyrgyzstan’s external debt remained at 3 billion dollars, or around 45% of the GDP.

The positive economic growth tendencies that were observed from the start of the year, relative to 2012, due to the accumulation of the industrial outputs, construction and growth rates advancing in this year in agriculture became the main result of results of 2013. The GDP is generally gained by the manufacturing industry (about 52% of all GDP), trade (11%), transport and communication (11%), and construction (8%).

In 2013, Kyrgyzstan was ranked at a higher position on the most authoritative rating charts, including the World Bank’s ease of business index, as well as a global competitiveness of the World economic forum index. These rankings were higher than previous years due to reforms carried by the KR Ministry of

Economics regarding simplifying business-opening procedures, international trade, and legislation liberalization regarding bankruptcy. In 2014, an agency was created to promote investments to work directly with investors; this is expected to increase the inflow of investments into economy. Following the results of 2013, the growth of a deposit base in Kyrgyzstan in comparison with numbers from 2012 showed 27% confirmed positive dynamics regarding economic development. Since October 1, 2013, the insurance portion of pensions was increased; on the average, pensions were increased 460 soms.

1.2. THE ROLE OF NGOS OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN THE POLITICAL PROCESSES OF THE COUNTRY IN 2013

The Kyrgyz non-governmental organizations continued their activity in various directions; they defended human rights, monitored various fields of activity of governmental institutions and kept an eye on government policies, and worked with Parliament to gain compliance with democratic principles.

The extensive discussion was initiated by non-governmental organizations concerning the initiation by certain deputies of the introduction of several additions and changes to some acts (the KR law “About Non-profit Organizations”, the KR law “About the State Registration of Legal Entities, Branches (Representations)”, the Criminal code of KR) similar to the Russian Federation act regarding foreign agents. The public also actively participated in discussions on the “On Counteraction of Legalization (Laundering) of the Criminal Income and Financings of Terrorist or Extremist Activity” legislative project, which was rejected by the Kyrgyz president.

The public, the Parliamentary Committee on human rights, the constitutional legislation, and in September of 2013 the state system held a joint public meeting regarding the improvement of the work of Ombudsman Institute. The taxpayer union “For parliamentarianism” acted with an appeal of necessity of development of criteria for the position of Ombudsman.

Within a year, the non-governmental organizations implemented their activity in compliance with their tasks, protected various population groups, and made suggestions on governmental policies regarding various issues.

II. ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE “INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM” IN 2013

2.1 . PROMOTING INTERESTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND PROTECTION OF ITS SUBJECTS (ADVOCAY AND LOBBYING)

The Public Association “International Center Interbilim”, registered in 1994, has consistently expanded its activities and has implemented various projects and programs, including those related to advocacy and lobbying.

CIB GOALS:	CIB TASKS:
Creation of democratic conditions towards the establishment, development, and strength of civic society in Kyrgyzstan through bolstering non-governmental organizations that work with vulnerable sectors of the population, as well as community based organizations and Initiative Groups. CIB works for the formation of environmentally favorable conditions for the development of civil society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Building civil society organization capacity ■ Developing leadership, ensuring human rights protection and freedom, conducting campaigns to protect rights and promote public interests ■ Promoting the establishment and effective function of democratic institutes, ensuring democratic governance and transparency of the state system through public civic expertise mechanism, and monitoring state body activity ■ Promoting state unification efforts, including public, religious, and other similar organizations during the implementation of its charter and program tasks ■ Facilitating favorable conditions for the growth of specialists’ professional mastery of the non-commercial sector and the development of all types of intellectual creativity

CIB ACTIVITY AS A DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC INTERESTS

CIB continued its activity with different segments of the population through various advocacy projects and other initiatives:

- **Protecting the rights of, safety of, and information regarding underage children through providing recommendations regarding basic underage offense prevention**

The CIB took part and offered suggestions related to offense prevention at the scientific - practical conference “Prevention of Offences and Crimes among underage children and issues of their maintenance in the places of imprisonment”, conducted by the “Egl” Public Fund. The recommendations were related to the strengthening of common offense prevention among underage children, including the following measures: educational parental programs for training offense prevention methods; increase of methodologist and teacher competency, informing law enforcement officers about general offense prevention, formation of life reference points for underage children, and providing a moral platform through training and publication of available reference books in order to increase the culture of legality among under-aged children, as well as other initiatives. Also, questions of the creation of conditions for the un-involvement of youth in criminal activity, with measures being taken by the government for the solution the “nasvy” (Snus) use issue and sale of alcoholic drinks near schools; other ideas were also raised.

Also at the end of 2013, the CIB began collecting suggestions from the civil sector on the prevention of crimes perpetrated by under-aged children.

The collected recommendations concerned the following pressing issues regarding executing standard legal support analysis in relation to under-aged children, of complex training programs aiming to increase competences of under-aged children, parents, teachers, methodologists, and law enforcement agencies, development of available reference books to increase the culture of legality and strengthen signal-distinguishing skills; acceptance of administrative measures, such as carrying out large-scale and regular informational campaigns regarding basic offense prevention through the development of TV and radio programs, censorship of television channels to curb the display of movies and other media aimed at children that contains the frank promotion of violence, cruelty, and impunity, acceptance of practical measures for the production and sale suppression of “Snus” before carrying out laboratory research on existence of the harmful and narcotic substances in its structure, control of the economic and social the situation of families through continuous polling and supervision, identification of vulnerable families and children with rejecting behavior, and drawing up a database – identification of children with law breaking behavior and their families, containing data on all crimes committed by children: motives, ways and means of commission, persons, committed crimes, victims of crimes, and characteristics and dynamics of offenses for the analysis and acceptance of appropriate measures and other related . (Appendix No. 4.1). The prevention of offenses among teenagers at schools will be effective during implementation of the program - target approach that is focused on children's interests and positive requirements, as well as the creation of conditions for the effective functioning of the neglect and offense prevention system.

Result: These suggestions were submitted to the development working group at “A state program for developing justice for children in Kyrgyzstan, 2014-2018, and planning measures for 2014-2018”.

- **Rendering charitable help to the Center of Social Adaptation "Rakhat" to improve vital conditions**

CIB rendered assistance to the Center of Social adaptation “Rakhat” in Maili-Suu, Jalal-Abad oblast, through establishing contacts with the Gobi Goba Expedition Association (Association Gobi Goba Expedition). This Association provided the Center with some financial help. These donations were collected by members of the Association during expeditions. The main criteria for choosing the children's center, except lack of funds for improvement of vital conditions of pupils, was primarily the remoteness from the center and the beginning of any activity to improve living conditions for children.

Regarding the allocated funds, the “Rakhat” Center bought ceramic tile for the walls of a bath in order to protect the building from moisture, a table for the locker room, and bathing accessories.

Result: Children are happy with new living conditions and are excited to visit the bath. The staff and pupils of the Center expressed gratitude to CIB and the Gobi Goba Expedition Association for the provided assistance to the Center of Social Adaptation. Copies of photos and financial documents confirming the “Rakhat” Center’s purchases were sent to Association.

- **Acting in protection of the noncommercial sector in response to the initiatives of two Parliamentary deputies on modifications to the Law on NGOs**

CIB initiated and distributed the appeal to the public for protection of the non-governmental sector (Appendix No. 4.2). For all their years of activity, civil society organizations have maintained an active position promoting democratic principles, human rights, and freedom. Kyrgyzstan has become recognizable in the international community; firstly, this is thanks to a unique phenomenon of the emergence and development of the NGO sector; secondly, due to Kyrgyzstan’s achievements and successful and diverse activities. For as long as the NGO sector has been active, it has been a booming voice in society, expressing citizens’ suggestions and requirements on various public important questions. Various initiatives to restrict NGO activities have been observed, as have various changes in the Laws on NGOs. In 2013, again, there were modification initiatives to consider NGOs as organizations that participate in political activities and carry out functions of “foreign agents”. These initiatives could harm the interests of both the state and society that is clear taking into consideration the significant contributions NGOs in the country development. The bill was discussed at a meeting of the non-governmental organizations with international and governmental structures; NGOs actively condemned the initiative.

Result: The bill was rejected at meeting of the Parliament at first, but there were attempts to submit the legislation project again.

- **Protecting the rights of voters to access electoral fund information and working for honest competition between political parties**

CIB carried out lobbying recommendations for political party campaign financing. Recommendations were transferred to the Working Group within the government, working to modify electoral laws. The CIB publications were also widespread on electoral funds among the interested persons (Appendix No. 4.3).

Result: The working group will finish its work by April 2014 and will submit the final document for public hearings, CIB will track accepted points on electoral funds.

CIB ACTIVITY TO PROMOTE THE DEMOCRATIC REFORMS, DECREASE THE CONFLICTOGENITY AND PROVIDE ASSISTANCE IN THE SPHERE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE

- **Public candidate nomination and petition for the KR Ombudsman position**

Considering his high qualifications, and also the breadth of his experience of its work in human rights sector the CIB sent the protocol of meeting of members of CIB to the Parliament with the request to support the suggested the civic activist by the civil society for the position of the Ombudsman , as he is capable to improve activity of the Institute of the Ombudsman, to provide and strengthen system of protection of human rights and freedoms of citizens of Kyrgyzstan, to strengthen legality and a legal basis of activity of the state, adequately to represent interests of citizens and at the international level, etc.

CIB provided the CIB meeting protocol to the Central Election Commission. CIB participated in the Parliamentary Committee’s open exit meeting on human rights, constitutional legislation, and state system, which was titled “Improvement of the institute of the Ombudsman of KR: Civil society and KR Parliament interaction” in September, 2013.

Also the Network “Regional humanitarian forum” at the south of Kyrgyzstan nominated the manager of The Osh Regional CIB as a candidate for the KR Ombudsman position. She was nominated by the 97 NGOs that witnessed high trust to the organization and its branch leader.

CIB collected signatures nominate a public civic activist for the Ombudsman position; it collected signatures from over 40 organizations. The open Appeal for the nomination asked that the candidate is a head of a human rights defending organization who has worked more than 10 years in the civil sector, is a highly skilled lawyer, is an active and competent human rights activist and an unshakable fighter for the rights and freedoms of the person, and is an expert in the human rights field. That description of the candidates' criteria was widely disseminated among public through various networks.

Result: Despite efforts for the candidate nominations from the civil sector, the proposed candidate was not selected by the Parliament deputies.

- **Participating in the discussion of the bill “About the Conflict of Interests”**

At the end of August, the CIB participated in a discussion of the bill “About the Conflict of Interests” at the Round Table initiated by a Parliament deputy. The bill presented a centerline option for rigid restrictions and proposed a ban established for civil servants in many countries, defining the basic principles of management, legal, and organizational bases for prevention and suggested settling any conflicting interests.

Result: This bill will be considered and discussed in both Parliamentary and public hearings.

- **Assisting the National Library through creating an electronic library**

CIB initiated a short-term volunteer project to create an electronic library for rural schools, which will help protect the rights of school-aged students to access information. It was developed through distributing disks containing various books and videos, which were handed out in 2014. CIB sent out an announcement looking for volunteers to collect electronic books, audio books, videotaped lessons, documentary films, and social video-rolls. The project's objectives are as follows: create a working group, mobilize volunteers, act on plans, collect information, sort information, and distribute the database.

Result: 516 electronic library documents (2 file - folders) with informative programs were transferred for placement in a new library site: www.kitenkana.kg. The delivered files are related to the following subjects: global issues, art, informatics, literature, astronomy, history, and statements made by great people.

- **Participating in an international network for emergency assistance**

CIB became a participant in the international network for emergency assistance, the Asia Sogo-Fujo Network for Emergency Relief in April 2013. “Sogo-Fujo” means “mutual aid in emergency situations”. In April 2013, the leaders of various organizations from 13 Asian countries (Japan, Mongolia, Philippines, Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Afghanistan, etc.) met in the city of Okayama (Japan) to create a partnership network for more effective and expansive help in emergency situations. The tasks of network participants are to participate in joint training programs, research, and international missions for extraordinary disaster assistance.

The result: The cooperation agreement was signed by the CIB and the Association of Medical Doctors of Asia (AMDA) in Japan.

As a result of activity in the sphere of emergencies the Osh Regional CIB became the member of informal network of the Central-Asian collaboration in the sphere of rights of citizens for worthy dwelling. The network members agreed to exchange agreement, mechanisms to protect rights for worthy dwelling. The net is coordinated by NGOs of Kazakhstan during the period of 2013-2014.

- **Participating in an international network for health care cooperation**

CIB participated in the “Korean-Central Asian conference on health care cooperation” in Seoul in September 2013. This conference ended with representatives from various organizations from four Central Asian countries, Mongolia, and Korea signing a declaration of cooperation. The declaration was

signed by one representative from each country. The director of the CIB, Asyl Aitbaeva, who was the networking coordinator representing Central Asia in the conference, was the member on the conference's Organizing Committee that entered the Consultative Group to represent Kyrgyzstan.

The conference took place at the initiative of the Korean medical humanitarian NGO Medipeace; the sponsor was the Korean fund (Korea Foundation), which has objectives that include contributing to strengthening the capacity of experts and state/private partnerships. With the signing of the Declaration of cooperation on behalf of Kyrgyzstan, new opportunities in the health care sphere, possibilities of strengthening the health care system, and contributions to the health of Kyrgyz citizens are all made possible through various projects, training programs, and the strengthening of cooperation between government institutions, NGOs, and businesses.

Result: The program assessment, which ended with activity planning and involvement in rendering assistance and strengthening the population, was conducted.

- **CIB has been participating in various meetings and discussions about public administration reforms**

CIB participated in various meetings devoted to state governance reforms.

CIB presented recommendations on necessary resource inventory of each government body, including the ministries, as well as inventories of Ministry staff authorities, scheduling actions, and the concept of reforming government bodies on the basis of problem analysis at the road map of public administration reform in the building of the KR government.

CIB submitted recommendations concerning provision execution and control at the presentation of deputy group "Strengthening and Partnership Expansion between Civil Society Organizations, Local Communities, and Parliament". This was included in a columned table, which had columns for a number of addresses to Parliament, number of recommendations of Parliament to the governmental bodies, the name of the government body that did not execute committee orders, and other categories.

CIB stated its recommendations at the "System Development Prospects of Providing for the State and Municipal Services in Kyrgyzstan" conference on health system services, which discussed the necessity of service and infrastructure improvements. CIB focused its attention on the issue of charging labor pensions to the KR Social Fund and excluding annual message duplications for salaried citizens of pre-retirement age every year through the introduction of electronic office-work. The Social Fund has started implementing databank collection for all categories of insurance premium payers.

The Osh Regional CIB lobbied changes in the Law on calculation of benefits for children, 150 signatures of vulnerable groups of population and multi-children families were collected. As a result from benefits from the income of a family the means coming to a family at the expense of pensioners were cleaned.

The Osh Regional CIB actively participated in development of the Register of municipal services; the standards of municipal services of the city were developed together with Osh city administration. The Osh regional CIB was the member of the Working Group on development of Strategic Plan of Osh for 2013-2014. 2013 was important year for the Osh Regional CIB in relation to development of the local policies. The Statement on demolition and withdrawal of housing, regulating procedures of withdrawal of households and mechanisms of calculation and payment of compensations, was developed.

The Osh Regional CIB actively promotes the Policy of Participation in the city of Osh. Together with a network of NGOs - the Regional humanitarian forum (the network of 25 NGOs formed by the Osh Regional CIB during the June events) the mechanism of participation of the population at the different level of local management was developed: at the level of planning, realization and monitoring and assessment. The Memorandum between the city administration and local NGOs was concluded for promotion of participation.

- **Participating in the development of a provision for Parliament work with voters, as well as interaction mechanisms**

In December of 2013, the CIB participated in a meeting on KR Parliament work provisions with voters, as well as interaction mechanisms, and submitted their report form recommendations for the committees (factions) to work with voters, information on citizen reception, information on letters submitted to committees (factions), and information on unexecuted instructions and recommendations of the committee (faction).

- **Results of two actions for the protection of various rights of citizens and demographic groups, as well as effective contribution to the realization of state policy for the improvement of life for different segments of the population**

- As a result of advocacy for the protection of the right to access information and ensuring free access to the national legislative base, which begun in 2010 through an open appeal by the CIB and 30 partners to the Kyrgyz Minister of Justice, a positive outcome was obtained. At the end of October 2013, the Kyrgyz Ministry of Justice published a national legislation database (the Centralized Databank of Legal Information) on its website, thus providing citizens with free access to the national legislative base. The electronic base contains all regulations adopted in KR, both current and lapsed.

- In November 2013, the CIB received a letter of thanks from green bean farmers in the Talas oblast. The head of the Kumush Suu cooperative, the head economist of “Nurmat”, and the head of the PF “Andash” expressed gratitude to the CIB for rendering them timely assistance. In 2013, as a result of CIB’s advocacy and it taking measures with the government, the price of a kilogram of green beans, in comparison with 2010 prices, has increased almost 4 times. According to the farmers, this is a great achievement, and the CIB’s lobbying for worthy compensation of the farmers and taking measures with the government was truly appreciated.

- In 2010, CIB conducted an advocacy campaign for the protection of and lobbying for the rights of Talas oblast green bean farmers. CIB lobbied for fair compensation for the farmers, and provided information and technical assistance to the Initiative Group of farmers, and submitted appeals to the Kyrgyz president, the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Economic regulation, the Minister of Agriculture, the State service regulators and supervisors of the financial market who work for the Kyrgyz government regarding the necessity of adopting urgent measures for the improvement of the agricultural production market.

Valuable recommendations were presented. They were related to marketing and information promotion, drawing up contracts with buyers’ nations, processing campaigns at the state level, and conducting auctions for investors. They also concerned information on agricultural production buyers, introductions of the prohibitive mechanisms excluding obtaining speculative income through establishment of overstated retail prices on agricultural production from intermediaries, ensuring green bean grade registration, farmers’ license issuance, control of the crop characteristics, assistance to farmers for the improvement of green bean quality, and other issues.

- The Osh Regional CIB in a year of the reporting actively protected interests of the population, living in the houses subjected to demolition in connection with expansion of streets. In April local Council made the decision on demolition of 29 households down the street Karasuyskaya. But instructions were submitted only to the inhabitants living down the street Osh. At clarification of the situation, it appeared that local Council passed the decision mistakenly. The Osh Regional CIB employed appraisers from the city of Bishkek, raised funds, made a free assessment of the property taking into account all types of compensations. The company employed by the city administration assessed the cost of damages three times smaller. Due to the active address to the local Council and the city administration about violation of the rights of owners that initiative was suspended.

2.2. THE CIB PROJECT ON STRENGTHENING INTERACTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY WITH THE KR PARLIAMENT

The CIB short-term project on the book “The Manual on Interaction of the public with the KR Parliament” implemented in 2012 thanks to

technical support of USAID/OTI, was continued in 2013.

The CIB conducted additional trainings (TOT in 7 regions) for activists of civil society after the additional replication of the Manual: 2000 copies: 1200 in Kyrgyz and 800 in Russian languages.

The training session consisted of 4 important sessions: history and Parliamentary development, the principles of transparency and access to the Parliamentary information, the review of three Parliamentary functions, definition of problems and development of the plan of interaction with the Parliament. The sessions and a practical training become an effective method of influence for the situation

This project was implemented with the purpose of increase capacity of activists of civil society in participation in decision-making process at the development stages, promotions of bills in the Parliament, solution of the local problems and protection of the rights of citizens for worthy life. The Manuals were distributed in two languages among the organizations and activists of civil society.

change. Participants discussed ideas on advocacy and to lobbying for the solution of various problems of their communities.



2.3. THE CIB PROJECT: “STRENGTHENING OF THE COORDINATED INFLUENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY OF KYRGYZSTAN ON CONDUCTION OF REFORM IN THE SYSTEM OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS”

The CIB having become one of members of the Civil Union “For Reforms and Result” (CU) and developers of the Alternative concept on reforming the law-enforcement bodies (MIA) continued the activity in 2013 as a part of CU with the goal to promote reforms in MIA system. During 2012 and 2013 the CU conducted the large-scale information campaign with broadcasting video clips, publication of 160 articles in mass media devoted to the alternative concept of the CU and reform in militia, discussion of ideas of the Alternative program. A lot of ideas of the programs were supported by certain deputies of the KR Parliament and politicians, and also members of the government.

In 2013 the CU held public hearings in the regions on the results of the petition to promote the developed Alternative program for reforming MIA. The CU met deputies of the KR Parliament, members of the government concerning the reform advance, addressed to the prime minister of KR concerning the necessity of the declassification of the MIA documents containing information on regular number, structure and the budget, concerning unpleasant events where the staff of the MIA was involved.



The CU participated at meetings with the government: On February 13, 2013 the CU presented the Alternative concept on reforming MIA to the prime minister with participation of the government office, the Minister of Internal Affairs of KR, representatives of OSCE and mass media, other. At a meeting it was expressed that suggestions of the CU would be included in the official program and would be taken into consideration during the reform process and first- measures plan.

The CU continued the lobbying declassification of information. On March 12, 2013 the CU article on necessity of declassification of information by MIA: budget, staff quantity and structure was published at the Central Asian human rights portal. The CU continued its activities to promote the reform advance in system of the MIA: participated in the action of Public fund “Freedom Voice” – “Check the police officer”, discussion of strategy of monitoring of activity of militia: activity assessment, interaction strengthening with civil society, system changes in personnel activity, etc.

The activity of the CU “For Reforms and Result” influenced on introduction of amendments into the official program of the priority tasks. Some suggestions of the CU found reflection in the priority tasks, such as activization and development of new mechanisms of cooperation between civil society institutes in the sphere of partner interaction for ensuring the public safety, civil control and an assessment of activity of MIA, change of criteria of an assessment of activity with introduction of mechanisms of external public control and assessment, introduction of competitiveness among employees, expansion of hiring of graduates of civil higher education institutions and retraining them at the MIA Academy, optimization of structure of the MIA, functioning of Council for reforming and development of the system, other.

2.4. THE CIB PROJECT: “MULTINATIONAL KYRGYZSTAN: A MORTHERLAND FOR ALL”

In 2013 the CIB finished the short-term project “Multinational Kyrgyzstan: a motherland for all” with the goal to educate on tolerance, deep feeling of unity and participation of all people of Kyrgyzstan in the country through the book publication. The illustrated Publication was produced with the financial support of UNDP.

The main idea of the publication – to inform the KR citizens that thanks to self-realization of representatives of the different nations, their creative activity there was the mutual enrichment of cultures promoting development and disclosure of capacity opportunities of citizens. The achievements of each citizen are the public property, are an example of the constructive labor, promoting new achievements and development of different spheres of activity.

Thanks to the self-realization of citizens Kyrgyzstan reached the considerable achievements in various areas of development of society and the state. Kyrgyzstan - the multinational country with representatives of more than 80 nationalities. Our country is the successful model of cultural diversity rich in talented people and people worthy of universal recognition and respect, the heroes of the book are such sample-individuals.

The book consists of two parts: “In the national memory” and the “Country prosperity – in hands of each of us”. In the first part of the book the life and invaluable experience of the famous people of the country who glorified Kyrgyzstan by their achievements were described, who became the part of the history of the country. The second part is devoted to the compatriots who harmoniously live and successfully work in different spheres of activity of the country, increasing spiritual and material richness of the general homeland – Kyrgyzstan.

The material about the heroes, who have died, was compiled on the basis of information of the open sources. The material for heroes of the second part of the book is based on interview of the compatriots of different nationalities. The book is a source of useful data about patriotic attitude of the heroes to their native land, work, profession, surrounding people.



Фото книги

In March of 2013 the presentation of the book for more than 40 participants was held: the current heroes of the book and the relatives of the deceased heroes, representatives of Assembly of the Peoples of Kyrgyzstan, the office of the president and representatives of mass media. The CIB expressed huge gratitude for participation in the project, spoke of the history of the book creation and the purpose of that publication. Books were distributed extended among heroes of the book, NGOs, the public, youth, libraries.

Feedback on the publication:

“The idea of the book reflects the slogan “Kyrgyzstan — Our Common House” is known until recently. The published book is a prototype of the textbook of the history of Kyrgyzstan. The interesting and substantial book on the basis of skillfully picked up information from creative works of the numerous intelligent environments in all areas of life during the formation of the Kyrgyzstan state. Such book will promote readers’ growth in all sites of the

mountainous country, to studying history of life of the country and the separate nationalities considering Kyrgyzstan as the homeland where the work of each inhabitant of the country is understood and appreciated". (Li G. N., member of the Union of writers of the KR)

"This publication is the most successful model / an indicative example for youth" (Institute of Ethnic policy).

"Your books, presented to our library, will introduce knowledge and goodness in the consciousness of readers" (Library IIMOP of the Kyrgyz National University after Balasagyn).

2.5. THE CIB PROJECT "PASSPORT TO SUCCESS"

The project "Passport to Success" is implemented by the International Youth Fund (IYF) and CIB within the program of YIF "Jasa.kg" with financial support of Agency of the USAID on the international development during the period from December, 2011 to December, 2014. YIF was founded in 1990, and the CIB makes contribution to development of capacity of young people, the YIF programs help young people to get a qualitative education, to gain skills of employment, to develop ability to carry out a choice for health and to improve life of the communities. The "Passport to Success" program piloting™ began in December, 2011 in the residential areas of Bishkek, Osh, Kara-Balta, the Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts.

The "Passport to Success"™ Program goals are to help young people:

- to improve personal qualities, such as self-confidence, ability to communicate, make decisions and to set the goals;
- to learn about important problems of the health protection they can face;
- to develop skills necessary for the successful employment, as the correct behavior at work, ability to work in team and cooperation;
- to participate in planning and implementation of the social projects for the solution of problems of the local community.

The "Passport to Success"™ Program consists of 2 main components:

I. Lessons for training small groups of youth for formation, development of life skills and the skills necessary for successful employment, professional growth (ability to manage emotions, stress, time, money, planning of life cycle, to be self-assured, the labor law, management of the conflicts, the choice of profession, proper response to criticism, a healthy lifestyle, etc.).

II. Section of the social projects (attraction to public works): planning and implementation of projects in the communities.

The general goal of the project "Passport to Success"™ - to develop life skills and skills of employment, civil and democratic values among young people through implementation of tasks:

Task 1: To develop life skills and skills of employment of young people;

Task 2: To support volunteering and civil activity;

Task 3: To increase confidence and capacity of youth.

The trainings for youth on life skills and skills of employment were provided within the Task 1 "To develop life skills and skills of employment of young people". The titles and subjects of lessons were based on age distinctions of the target groups of youth on a maturity, life experience, a social status, a life situation, and prospects of employment and grouped in titles of subjects and key accents. Within a year the notebook adaptation "The passport to success" (editing of the Russian version, 2 stages of adaptation, the translation into the Kyrgyz and Uzbek languages, adjustment and cover preparation for printing) was completed as well as the publication. The team of new 7 trainers of the program was formed (selection, carrying out TOT, continuous consultations); lessons of the program are conducted in 3 languages: Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek. Since January 2013 till December, 2013 the 5th and 6th rounds of the project as a result of which 279 children were trained came to the end. In total from the 1st to the 6th rounds 709 young children were trained. Within the Task 2 "To support volunteering and civil activity" together with lessons of the program the participants submitted project applications for mini-grants in the amount up to 3400 soms for implementation of the social projects. As a result of it 279 participants initiated 14 social projects with coverage more than 2679 young children. The total amount of 14 projects made 630660, 2 soms (grants for the sum – 232951 soms, the sum of own contribution – 397709, 2

soms). Initiatives and desire to make a contribution to improvement of local community were strengthened by the contribution made in the social projects.

Along with implementation of the social projects within the Program the participants were involved in the Youth Service Week of 2013 (April 20-27, 2013). 1274 young people: participants of the 5th round of the program and other previous rounds, and also volunteers outside of the project, took part in it, 4.898 people became beneficiaries of the conducted 19 actions.

Within the Task 3 “To increase confidence and possibilities of youth” the program participants were supported and recruited in actions on the capacity-building, actions held by “Jasa.kg” and other partners and other youth organizations/projects in Kyrgyzstan during the project term. It helped to integrate beneficiaries with other active and successful young people and promoted further development of capacity of the program participants by means of the existing initiatives in various spheres (for example, business, leadership, civic consciousness, democratic processes).

The following examples are the examples of the made influence of the program “Passport to Success”™ and success stories:

- 18 trainers - facilitator improved the practical experience during the project, 7 new trainers were additionally trained;
- graduates of the program gave lectures, class hours, actions and presentations at schools, communities on various subjects, for example, about harm of smoking, drugs, on AIDS, about planning and the solution of problems;
- 5 graduates of the program became coordinators of start (start-up) of clubs at the schools, and also volunteers in InStream, provide trainings on leadership, management of time and other subjects for the pupils of schools;
- 3 graduates of the program took part in the summer camp “Evergriniya”, 3 graduates of the program participated in the Summer Labor Camp in Osh, 65 graduates of the program took part in the Zhashtar (Youth) Camp, 2013 (34 – in Bishkek, 31 – in Osh);
- participants of the program participated in the Olympic Games, various competitions and competitions on receiving grants on free training; the graduate from Kara-Balta became the active leader of youth initiative group “Lider” and won the special prize “Zhashtar Camp 2013” for outstanding achievements of the organization within a year, the organizations were presented the computer, the printer and license program; 2 graduates won a grant to study on the budgetary basis in the Turkish Lyceum; 2 graduates entered to study on the budgetary basis in the Kyrgyz-Turkish University Manas.

The program “Passport to Success”™ helped participants to develop self-confidence, belief in the opportunities and abilities, to participate actively in various actions and to influence on life of their communities.

2.6. THE CIB PROJECT “BUILDING CAPACITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN MONITORING OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES”

The CIB continued implementation of the short-term project “Capacity-building of Civil Society in Monitoring of Campaign Finance of Political Parties” in partnership with the ERIS and DFID. The goal of the project is to promote democratic transformations and contribute in holding fair elections through increasing the financial transparency of election campaigns of the political parties. The tasks of the project are as follows: increase of the public awareness, development of methodology and capacity-building of the organizations of civil society for effective monitoring of the financial expenses of the political parties during election campaign, the analysis of the legislation and development of recommendations and changes into the legislation.

The CIB implemented the following:

- the Collection of electoral legislation was published;



- the legal analysis of the legislation was done and the Report “Campaign finance of the political parties” was published under the title: “Legislation review: problems and prospects”;
- recommendations about improvement of the legislation regulating campaign finance and use of electoral funds of the political parties and candidates were developed and delivered to the Working Group within the government;
- the Methodology of monitoring of electoral funds of the political parties/candidates was developed, and the training guide and training materials to monitoring electoral funds of the political parties/candidates were also developed, and the Instruction for independent observers was developed and published, 9 consultations with the stakeholders and partners were held;
- 100 independent observers from civil leaders and activists (to Bishkek and Osh), possessing effective methodology in monitoring of the electoral funds, were trained during five trainings;
- the information on activities was disseminated: 5 public discussions about necessity to increase transparency of financing of the political parties and use of electoral funds, interview and discussion on TV and radio were held, 52 publications were published in mass media as well as 52 publications (SMM) on Facebook; competition for journalists (within which 16 analytical articles were published) was held; the web site – informing on project activity was created, and also the methodological support was presented;
- the fundraising was held – 17.431 US dollars were attracted in addition from the Program of transitional initiatives of (USAID/OTI) for the publication of the Collection of electoral documents - standard legal documents, Report “Electoral funds of the political parties. Legislation review: problems and prospects” and “The instruction for independent observers”.

This project is the first initiative of civil sector in Kyrgyzstan, in particular CIB’s initiative in the sphere of ensuring transparency and monitoring the electoral funds of the political parties by the non-governmental sector.

2.7. CIB PROJECT “PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS AND PEACEBUILDING IN THE KR”

In January 2013, the CIB began implementing the “Conflict prevention and peacebuilding in the KR” project with the goal of increasing KR citizens' capacity for conflict prevention and peacebuilding. The project duration was planned till the end of 2014 with its possible extension.

This project is implemented with the partnership of “Legacy International” (www.legacyintl.org) and KP (MES) Ministry of Education and Science. The training program “LivingSideby Side™” (LivingSidebySide®) for tolerance education and building conflict prevention and resolution skills for youth was implemented in the frame of the project. The program, developed and approved within the last three decades, is comprised of a 36-hour comprehensive training program with manuals for facilitators-trainers and program participants, and also provides specialized training and certification for program facilitator-trainers.

This program promotes development of such leadership abilities as: understanding and thinking without stereotyping, communication skills (the ability to listen and speak logically), conflict prevention and resolution, mediating with the principle “the contemporary - to the contemporary,” planning and implementing projects directed at finding solutions for school or local community problems.

Presently, the program has been implemented with participation of young representatives from different cultures from the USA, Israel, and Palestine, and also with participation of Northern Irish Protestants and Catholics, various groups from Nigeria, Russia, Croatia, and Muslims and Serbians from Bosnia and Herzegovina. After ten years of work with Kyrgyzstan and a five-year history of successful cooperation with the CIB, the “Legacy International” offers its training program “LivingSidebySide™” for implementation in Kyrgyzstan.

In 2013, the CIB implemented preparatory work for the program to pilot in 2014, as follows:

- **planning** the project implementation;
- **forming the project team.** The employees and experts of the project were selected;
- **establishing cooperation** with the KR MES;

-developing and translating the manual for program facilitator-trainers from English into Russian and its **adaptation to the local cultural and social context** with participation of the local experts in the fields of conflict studies, education, and youth development, and making 30 copies of the Manual;

- supporting the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation organization (“3ie”) specializing in evaluating the impact of the development programs, and financing and rendering technical support was secured **for conducting an independent evaluation** of the program. The “3ie” organization held international tender among research institutes for carrying out an external evaluation of the program in KR, and finally the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) was selected. A number of negotiations and meetings regarding the program evaluation and methodology development were carried out. By the end of 2013, the evaluation project was approved by the “3ie” and a contract between the “3ie” and “SIPRI” for conducting an external program evaluation from the beginning of 2014 was signed;

- selecting and undertaking activities with ten pilot schools in Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken oblasts with MES participation were implemented. The pilot schools were selected by the SIPRI organization by informal selection based on schools' answers and program criteria. The work with the KR MES and administrations of schools on planning and the project organizations at sites was carried out, the CIB started collection profiles of schools;

- selecting 20 teachers from ten pilot schools for the position facilitators-trainers of the program. They will be trained at Training for Trainers (TOT) by the masters- trainers and the authors of the program “LivingSidebySide™” from the USA in February, 2014;

- preparing for training 20 teachers, which took place in February, 2014 (logistics, organization for housing for trainers from the USA, preparation of materials for teachers, development of the TOT program, etc.);

- program booklets were developed and translated, 2,000 copies were printed out;

- preparing for participant selection for the program piloting in 2014. The selection criteria of participants of the program was developed and approved, as well as the methodology of selecting participants was developed: the method of casual selection of the number of the motivated pupils of 9-11 classes of pilot schools;

- fundraising was carried out, the activity for fund raising for implementation and extensions of the program was implemented. A number of meetings and negotiations with the various donor organizations at the local and international levels, government institutions was held;

- writing and translating the program's press release into Russian.

In 2014 the complex 36-hour “LivingSidebySide™” program will be piloted in ten high schools of the Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts of the KR with the coverage of 400 pupils of the senior classes.

2.8. OSH CIB PROJECT “INCREASE OF CONFIDENCE OF MIGRANTS’ FAMILIES”

The Osh Regional CIB continued implementation of the “Increasing the Confidence of Migrant Families” project in the following communities in 2013: Altyn-Bulak, Uzgen region, Aral, Nooken region, Buyga, Karakulzha region, Zhiydelik, Karasuu region, Kara-Daryya, Suzak region, Tash-Bulak, Suzak region, Yntymak, Karakulzha region, and Chy-Talaa, Alay region. The goal of the project was the expansion of vulnerable migrant families' access to receiving social services in eight communities in the Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts through development of 96 “agents of change” from migrant families for independent protection and maintaining rights.

The Initiative Groups (IG) strengthened activity through actions connected with promotion of the rights of migrant families, on rendering psychosocial support at the level of community and providing mini-grants within the project. The formed IG were trained at the trainings and took part in the actions for the exchange of experience. The IG reached objectives on support to migrant families and had successful stories.

The following results of activity of IG are the most significant in protection of interests of the migrant families in the communities as the requirements of the migrant families were heard by the local authorities:



- In Aral village, Nooken region, a kindergarten was opened thanks to the mini-grant and community contributions, and its ownership was transferred to the village administration. Salaries will be paid by the state budget, and food for the children and other expenses will be covered by the local budget;
- In Kara-Daryya village, the Suzak region, the kindergarten “Umut” was opened in response to the migrant families' requirements of the IG; ownership of the kindergarten was transferred to the village administration. From three appeals to the IG, two of the village administrations' problems were solved to meet interests of the migrant families;
- In Altyn-Bulak village, Uzgen region, at the initiative of the IG, a penalty fee for electricity consumption in the sum of 215,000 soms was written off. Generally, the debt increased at the expense of migrants who didn't repay their electricity consumption debt before their departure for labor migration;
- Karabatkak village, Altynbulak region, was recognized as a mountainous village under the KR Law “About Mountainous Territories” and Resolution #384 of the Government of KR; the community couldn't benefit from the Resolution itself or get the privileges provided to it by law. The IG was consulted regarding the privileges, and the Resolution was submitted to them. As a result, the inhabitants of Karabatkak village began to receive extra charges except salary, and the retirement age was established according to the Law “About Mountainous Territories”;
- In Kandava village, Uzgen region, during the identification of requirements of the migrant families it was revealed that 14 children didn't have the identity card. The assistance for 13 children was rendered for obtaining the birth certificates;
- IG “Yntymak,” Karakulzha region, during participation at the budgetary hearings succeeded to lobby the issues of providing inhabitants of the village with clear drinking water to decrease incidences and observe the sanitary and hygienic standards. From the local budget the funds equal to 54,000 soms were allocated for the repair of pipes for providing clean water. As in this village almost each house has one labor migrant, all inhabitants were provided with the clean water.
- In the village Kara-Daryya of the Suzak region the vulnerable members of migrant families were provided with the medicine, worth up to 600-700 soms by the local First Aid Station;
- In the village Buyga of the Karakulzha region with the assistance of IG six migrant families began to receive the benefits for the children;
- In the village Arslanbob in the summer of 2013 ten children from migrant families spent vacation at the camp for school students with assistance of the IG and payment of expenses by the local administration;
- In 2013 nineteen members from 4 IG took part at 24 meetings of the local councils in the following villages: Aral of the Nooken region, the Turban of the Kara-Kulzha region, Altyn-Bulak of the Uzgen region and Kara-Daryya of the Suzak region in relation to the effective use of lands of local self-governments, the budget of local self-governments and access of the vulnerable families to the social services (payment of benefits, disability pensions and others).

The following achievements were observed in the frame of the project:

Problems of migrant families were included in plans of work of the local councils (governing bodies at the local level); cooperation between the leaders of groups of migrants and deputies of the local council was established:

- In the village Altyn-Bulak of the Uzgen region the Center of support of migrants and their families was open. The building of the Center was provided by the rural administration. Besides the consulting services in the Center the courses of Russian language and computer literacy were planned;
- In Aral's villages of the Nooken region the agreement with deputies local council was reached: the necessary expenses of kindergarten will be provided by the local Council. For today the beds and cases for children were given to the kindergarten at the decision of the council;

- In the administration of Altyn-Bulak, Kara-Daryya and Chy-Talaa the Resolutions on cooperation between OMSU and IG were adopted;

The leaders of groups to work with the local authorities were defined, the IG were trained in skills of lobbying, promotion of the rights and establishment of cooperation, the migrant families were mobilized in the IG for the solution of problems with the NGO support:

- 8 leaders of IG and 8 deputy heads of IG were defined for the work with self-governments. 8 IG were trained skills of advocacy and lobbying. 4 IG were trained on improvement of services of the self-governments. The formed eight IG have 12 active members. From 96 members there are 41 women, 55 men. 256 migrant families were involved in the project;

The local authorities conduct monitoring and reconsider the activity on the basis of feedback with the migrant families, the internal feedback mechanisms on providing public services were developed and reflected in the legislation concerning the state and local services:

- The revealed needs of members of migrant families were presented to 8 autonomous village administrations for consideration in the decision-making processes. The revealed needs of the migrant families are discussed at meetings of the deputies of the local Council and rural meetings. The IG addresses concerning the granting of the building for kindergarten were approved by the local self-government;

The migrant families were informed on the migration consequences, the rights and duties and can work according to the situation, the communities facing the negative consequences of migration have access to the social assistance provided by the local authorities:

- In 2013 the needs of 80 migrant families were revealed. The members of the IG visited all 80 families that got the legal advice. In some questions where IG had no information on questions addressed the consultation was provided by the lawyer of the project of the Osh Regional CIB;
- The revealed 80 families were informed on conditions of the accepting communities, on legal issues, social payments, psychosocial support;
- Through the training 160 migrant families were informed and trained on the rights and duties;
- 6 types of booklets on migration, 200 instructions on guardianship, instructions on pensions from Social Fund were widespread;
- Potential migrants and members of their families address to the Center of Support of migrants and their families. 80 families needing the social help were revealed at sites;
- Through the training of 160 migrant families were informed and trained on the rights and duties;

In 2014 the capacity-building of the Initiative Groups in eight communities through mini-grants and implementation of initiatives was planned at sites to promote interests of migrant families.

Results achieved and conclusions reached related to the social and psychological support in communities:

In a secondary school, after Abdyraim Akmatov, in Buyga village, Karakulzha, a computer class with Internet access was started. This provided the opportunity for migrants' children to contact their parents through the Internet, on social networks and Skype, and allowed both children of migrants and other children to find information online, to improve their computer and communication skills, and to gain self-confidence for entering institutions of higher education institutions.

Creative school groups after Akmatov and Abidinov were provided with rooms for dance performances, as well as komuzes (the national musical instrument) for starting a komuz club. Providing children with a creative outlet will promote unwinding and, to some extent, reduce children's stress levels. The same komuz club was started in Secondary School # 6 in Aral village, Token region.

At this stage, this project has already has a demonstrably positive effect and available products. During the project assessment, serious motions and "community openness" towards sustained project activity were confirmed, and resources for that organization were acquired.

The project develops the relationship between village leaders with initiative- civil activists, local government, migrant families, and migrants- in order to find solutions to the village's pressing social problems. Representatives of self-governments in the rural administration began to consider problems of the local population more often. There is reason to believe that this project can become a starting point for the development of future IG independent projects.

2.9. THE OSH CIB PROJECT “IMPROVEMENT OF CONSCIENTIOUS MANAGEMENT THROUGH EFFECTIVE RENDERING THE STATE SERVICES IN KYRGYZSTAN”

The CIB Osh branch carried out the project **“Improvement of the Conscientious Management through Effective Rendering Services in Kyrgyzstan”** in partnership with the OSCE.

With the goal of implementing the national strategy for sustainable development and providing principles of democracy and participation, the Osh city administration concluded the Memorandum with a network of NGO “Regional humanitarian forum (RHF) regarding the 'Cooperation and joint activities for improvement of the qualities of service for the population of the municipal and state enterprises and city institutions.'" RHF is coordinated by the CIB Osh branch CIB as a member of the network of 18 NGOs in Osh.

Within this 2014 Memorandum, joint mobilization activity and population activation for participation in self-governments at three levels is being implemented: participation in the decision-making process, participation in the solution of the local problems, participation in improvement of the quality of the municipal services through monitoring.

The project goal is to increase participation of the population in the sphere of providing municipal services through introduction of mechanisms of transparency and feedback from the population.



Project tasks:

- Expansion of public participation in decision-making processes connected with providing communal services in Osh city through increasing the public's capacity and skills concerning their participation in decision-making processes, as well as through the development and deployment of participation mechanisms;
- Strengthening the capacity of Osh city employees and municipal services in public inquiry solutions, complaints, and offers, as well as public involvement in decision-making processes.

The results of the project are as follows:

The public knows how to take part in solutions to local problems. For Territorial Public Councils (TPC) representatives and their activists, three trainings were provided according to existing requirements: the project design was based on community requirements and structured around public participation in solutions to local problems. Activities to support local initiatives were institutionalized. Through the power of the local communities, 8 design proposals were developed and submitted for consideration, and 2 initiatives were supported by the city for realization; financing from the self-government was received. The total amount allocated for joint financing from the local budget totaled 256,132 soms. The residents of Osh, thanks to cooperation between the city and the public, had the opportunity to interact with the Osh city to increase capacity in the issues of participation, appeal processes, registration, demand submissions, as well as timely information transfer about the quality of municipal services through e-mails.

Capacity of area employees and public councils was strengthened. Eight Osh TPCs were connected to the Internet and Toktom systems that were established by the “Toktom” campaign that allows users to trace legislative changes and react to violations of community members' rights.

Availability to e-mail helps them transfer offers and complaints from the population online; employees are trained to use the Osh city website. In each of the 12 TPCs, display boards were installed with information on the participants' rights.

To advance public participation in the decision-making processes of the city, a joint body, including a Council of Experts from self-government representatives and local NGOs, was formed. It includes 4 representatives of Osh city and 4 representatives of the public (from the NGO “Regional Humanitarian Forum”) and promotes participation issues on a constant basis. Regulation of the Council of Experts' work was developed. The Council of Experts considers project proposals from the public on finance issues, monitors municipal services, and develops mechanisms for its improvement. The experience and expertise skills of the Council of Experts was strengthened thanks to training in Austria. As a result, the service of the municipal authority of Osh-Tazalyk regarding garbage removal was improved. Three regulations are currently being developed on the Council of Experts, the Center of Cooperation, and public participation in decision-making processes also shows efficiency and impartiality of the work of the Council of experts.

The capacity of the Osh city staff and their municipal services through trainings on participation and on public interface was increased. Training for city and NGO representatives was organized in Austria to learn and obtain the best participation methods. The bodies of the municipal services recognize the participation method as an effective instrument for the conscientious management of Osh's local council, and intends to introduce it in their organization. From the moment of the adoption of the provision, each municipal authority and managing subject, being the service provider, has to develop a feedback mechanism with the population and service consumers. So, if the public hearings were earlier carried out for the city, now each municipal body intends to carry out public and budgetary hearings on separate services: light, gas, water, their expense, etc. The obligations of public involvement in decision-making processes and participation forms for the public in decision-making processes are fixed in the local legislation and the Regulation of Participation. In 2014, each municipal body intends to carry out public and budgetary hearings. Participation training, involvement mechanisms for public participation, transparency, and responsibility mechanisms were created for municipal authorities and TPC representatives. Their knowledge has to help them with the implementation of the Regulation on Participation being lobbied in their local council.

In other the words, Osh has seen concrete public participation methods and mechanisms developed and introduced:

1. Inhabitants of Osh are actively involved in the solution of local problems through community mobilization and joint financing, including funds allocated from the local budget at a rate of 30-40%. Social activities can be tracked on the Osh city website (local initiatives);
2. The public participates in decision-making processes – the Council of Experts as a platform for joint discussion and decision-making was established;
3. Public participation in the monitoring and tracking of municipal service quality was developed, obliging municipal services to introduce to the policy of public participation and feedback. The Council of Experts annually carries out service quality monitoring according to the standards of the local services recommended by the Ministry of Economic Development.

All this activity should ultimately result in the transparency and accountability of local authorities so that the final approach of municipal services builds towards the public's worthy lives and required satisfaction. The purpose of joint cooperation is the increase of trust between the population and the city administration, the promotion of decision-making transparency, and activating the population in the participation of solutions to local problems.

In the history of Kyrgyzstan, this is the first project of its kind at the local level. For its success, high political will is required; they must be transparent and accountable. The CIB Osh branch developed a Regulation of Participation that is the normative regulating responsibility of each municipal authority on transparency with and accountability to the population.

2.10. THE OSH CIB PROJECT “PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS AND PEACEBUILDING IN KYRGYZSTAN”

The CIB Osh branch implemented the “Psychosocial Support through Community Task Force” (“Psychosocial Support by Forces of Communities”) component of the Program TASK “Conflict Prevention and peace building in the south of Kyrgyzstan” with the financial support of EU from January 2012 through May 2013. The goal of the project was the mitigation of conflict sources and factors, as well as the promotion of lasting peace and stability in Kyrgyzstan. The geographical coverage included 14 communities in the Osh, Jalal-Abad, and Batken oblasts.



Festival of friendship in Halmion village, Batken oblast

The project continued in order to “Support the initiative groups providing psychosocial help” in the CIB, and was implemented with the financial support Danish organization DCA/Central Asia in Kyrgyzstan from November 1, 2013 to December 31, 2013. The goal of the project was strengthening the element of stability in order to provide psychosocial help at the community level.



Festival of friendship in Halmion village of Batken oblast

In southern Kyrgyzstan after the Osh events, 20 psychosocial support consultants and 14 IG (initiative groups) which included village heads, social teachers, teachers, aksakals (elderly men), and active residents, were trained in the project TASK framework for “Psychosocial Support and Community Taskforces” in 10 communities; in 4 communities the “Increase the Confidence of Migrant Families” project (ICCO Corp.) was implemented. The consultants, along with IG, defined the psychosocial problems of their village through conversations and meetings.

At these meetings, solutions to problems were discussed, the actions for integration of the vulnerable and marginal groups, socially unprotected persons and persons that did not receive services were planned in the community. Additionally, the consultants carried out activities for conflict prevention, stress and tension removal by community taskforces, and using individuals' own resources. In these communities, the consultants, together with IG, implemented activities concerning the following psychosocial problems: integrating single mothers into the community, dealing with aggressive youth, conflicts between two ethnic groups, school rackets, early marriages, migrant children who are being taken care of by the elderly parents of migrants, etc.

The influence of this project and the resulting changes in the communities are as follows:

Thanks to the activity of consultants and community IG members, a kindergarten was opened in Chiy-Talaa village, Alay region, and 20 children of migrants and teachers got access to kindergarten. In this regard, the elderly parents had free time to visit doctors and take care of household affairs. The teachers stopped worrying that children could play on the highway during school. The consultants achieved assistance from their Local Council deputies, who provided the kindergarten with coal, and parents of the kindergarteners, who provided children with hot meals.

In Nookat village, Osh, pupils from two different ethnic groups went to school after H. Samiyev at the Besh and Korgon schools created an intense situation in community due to a leadership rivalry. The consultants and IG achieved the following results through the administrations of two schools: sports competitions, festivals, and concerts that promoted friendship between children were organized. Now children will organize joint school actions on a constant basis. It became possible to involve concerned parents in the school events.

For steady leisure activity and organization for teenagers and aggressive youth, the communities succeeded in getting a grant for the sum of 1,200,000 soms from ARIS for opening a school gym after H.Samiyev (in the form of the equipment): sports mats, exercise machines, and two ping pong tables.

In the residential district Amir-Timur, Osh city, Nookat (Osh oblast), in Tash-Bulak (the Suzak region of the Jalal-Abad oblast), and in Yntymak (Karakulzha region of the Osh area), 65 children who have been under stress were involved in school clubs. Thanks to these actions, their parents have noted that the children's aggressive behavior has disappeared, that these children have started to listen to the advice of their parents, and stopped skipping classes. All this has influenced an improvement in these children's grades. Additionally, three sewing shops were established by 30-35 women from these communities.

In the residential district Amir-Timur, Osh city, the consultants were able to involve the school administration in opening the school cabinet for the social teachers to prevent psychosocial problems in students. The individual conversations with pupils and parents promoted a decrease in aggression and intensity for eight teenagers, racketeering prevention among seniors, and a 10% improvement in lesson attendance. Thanks to the consultants' social-psychological support activities, the IG "Joint Stock Ventures 'Galori'" allocated 40 tone containers to help in the opening of a sewing shop and cooking clubs at school # 51 for at-risk youth, and also assisted in container arrangement.

In Halmion's village, Kadamzhay region, one green sports field was built by the community taskforce. Sports (soccer, basketball) promotes unity between the inhabitants of the nearby communities. The village youth noted that they began to play sports, spend time in the gym created by consultants within the TASK project, or on the field, thus leading a healthy lifestyle. The parents stopped worrying about their children becoming involved with potentially illegal behavior, such as violence, use of alcoholic drinks, etc.

In Zhiydelik village, Karasuu region, Osh oblast, the consultants achieved the construction of new FAS (First Aid Station) with the help of the community taskforce. The IG attracted the local self-government to fund the construction, and it allocated 600,000 soms.

In Kaltak village, of Kadamzhay region, Batken oblast, debate clubs, communication forums- theaters, computer courses, debate clubs, an electronic library, Skype- for migrants with families and relatives function and exist thanks to the vigorous activity of consultants and IG organized by CIB. Out of all village youth, 60% are actively involved in psychosocial support, and their parents have reported that the quantity of youth conflicts has decreased; there has not even been one case of suicide reported.

In Shamaldy-Si village, Nookan region, Jalal-abad oblast, the consultants and IG succeeded in increasing the self-confidence of "repatriates" from Uzbekistan. The local self-government noted that the activity of the consultants regarding psychosocial support and appointed one psychosocial support consultant as the statistical secretary of the rural administration Dostuk. It gave the inhabitants a chance to meet with the consultant, and for the consultant to directly meet inhabitants and help repatriates process their documents more quickly. According to repatriates, it became clear that community became significantly easier due to the actions of the psychosocial support and the projects implemented by the members of IG. The inhabitants receive large advantages thanks to mutual communication and cooperation; due to their own qualitative work, the repatriates began to receive sufficient funds for their families.

In Manas-Ata, a residential district of Osh city, women from small family hostels became friendlier to each other, and have tried to help to other women needing moral support. Psychosocial support was provided for women who have experienced domestic violence or have been in difficult life situations. As a result of coeducation and the held psychosocial support events (concerts, sports, a New Year's celebration), children have been able to develop feelings of solidarity and support, and the boys and girls of the hostels- without avoiding each other- play together and are on friendly terms. The game process also includes children of different ages, of both school and preschool age; older children have learned to respect the requirements of the younger children.

Communities in the Suzak, Nookan, Karakuldzha, and Uzgen regions were involved within the "Support for Initiative Groups Providing Psychosocial Support" project. Through trainings and meetings, the associated consultants succeeded in increasing the rendering capacity of the IG's psychosocial support for

migrant families in 4 communities. The IG in the target communities hold events related with this sort of support, involving migrant families, children, the elderly, and women. A kindergarten with preferential terms was opened for the children of migrants as a result of IG activity in 4 communities, where they worked with migrant families. Four support funds for migrants and their families were established. The assistance in establishing an information center to provide consultation for potential migrants and their families was completed; 45 children of migrants were involved in school Komuz (national musical instrument) circles, dances, and Manas readings. This will promote decreased stress and tension levels in children left in the care of their relatives.

The main results of this project include:

- Training 20 consultants to provide psychosocial support in their communities;
- Local villagers forming 10 initiative groups to discuss and find solutions to problems connected with the deterioration of the community's psychosocial atmosphere, as well as in groups of certain categories;
- Creating conditions for steadily carrying out actions in regions to decrease stress: kindergartens are opening for the rehabilitation of children, female sewing workshops are opening for single women, and sports clubs and Internet access are being established for youth and other vulnerable groups;
- Creating an informal consultant network for PSP; a memorandum of mutual cooperation is being signed;
- Publishing 10 cases of the best community stories regarding psychosocial support organization in communities;
- Publishing practical guidance on psychosocial support organization in communities in Kyrgyz and Russian languages, with examples taken from activities.

2.11. THE OSH CIB PROJECT “RESEARCH IN OPERATION: EFFORTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CONFLITS IN FERGANA VALLEY”

The CIB Osh branch implemented the project “Research in operation: civil society's efforts in the prevention of conflicts in the Fergana Valley” during the period from May to December, 2013 in partnership with the British Embassy in Bishkek and the Friedrich Ebert Fund in Kyrgyzstan.



This project was aimed at the development of more effective interaction between non-governmental organizations and governmental bodies in order to decrease the risk of conflicts in Southern Kyrgyzstan. The project was implemented by four partners: INTRAC, CIB in Osh, the Jalal-Abad Center for Civil Society Support, and PA “Ehye- Farkhangva Tarakkiyet” (Republic of Tajikistan)

The training program covered analytical methods (unitary enterprises), and 25 participants conducted six applied mini research projects:

The training program on analytical methods (unitary enterprises) where 25 participants conducted six applied mini-researches was conducted in the frame of the project:

No. 1: Border conflicts: “Public participation in resolution of conflicts in the bordering regions of the Southern Kyrgyzstan”;

No. 2: Children with limited abilities: “Promotion of the rights of children with limited abilities and health issues to receive inclusive education in Osh city”;



- No. 3: Housing distribution: “Transparency in social housing distribution in Jalal Abad city”;
- No. 4: Youth: “Rural youth participation in decision-making processes at the local level”;
- No. 5: Drinking water: “Public access to drinking water in the residential district of Amir Timur, Osh city”;
- No. 6. Militia district inspectors: “Efficiency of interaction of local militia inspectors with the population for conflict prevention on the example of the joint stock company / Bazar-Korgon, Amir-Timur, Joint stock company-Tatyr”.

All research was directed to the promotion of conscientious management in Kyrgyzstan. The research results did not criticize the work of the government, but rendered practical assistance in the development of new mechanisms or improvements to existing mechanisms. As its use during the emergency situations showed, activity became a necessary tool, allowing people to prevent conflicts and to reduce number of the unsatisfied citizens.

On March 5, 2014 in Jalal Abad city, there was a regional conference, “Research in Operation as a Platform for Cooperation between the State and Civil Society in Fergana Valley.” The conference's goal was to provide assistance in strengthening the conscientious management of decreasing conflicts at the local level.

The conducted research showed that there was no adequate channel for the promotion of analytical documents that would reach decision-makers- or existing institutes.

At the conference, the following research conclusions were discussed:

- **On the border conflicts:** The public's crisis of confidence in the local self-governments regarding solutions to the ongoing border problems was observed; unsolved border problems led to inhabitant resettlement to other areas, and social support for the vulnerable border territories' communities was not provided;
- **On children with limited abilities:** Kyrgyz legislation has no uniform concept or mechanisms for inclusive education; there is no uniform database of children with limited abilities, including musculoskeletal system disabilities; construction norms have not been observed due to the lack effective control mechanisms; weak coordination between departments and the organizations for creating accessible spaces for children with limited abilities has been observed; school buildings are inaccessible for many children with limited abilities;
- **On housing reconstruction:** There is no access to information on the local commission's work on housing distribution, leading to corruption, possible conflicts, and growth of public mistrust of the authorities, there are no transparency mechanisms for housing distribution in Kyrgyz legislation;
- **On youth research:** Kyrgyz youth do not take an active role in local self-government; the young deputy representation in local councils is low- only 13% of the total number of deputies are young people; there are no involvement mechanisms for youth regarding budgetary fund distribution or village development priority definitions, including youth policy, low levels of youth awareness on participatory rights of territory management, and negative youth attitudes that manifest through low initiative and passivity;
- **On potable water:** There is currently low interaction between local self-government bodies, city water utility workers, and inhabitants; irrational consumer use of drinking water; low technical conditions of the water supply system;
- **On militia district inspectors:** They display weak communication and interaction with the population, inspectors' resource-providing standards aren't carried out: there are no adequate conditions for district militia inspectors to receive citizens (reception room, facilities, equipment,

etc.), the militia district inspectors' workload does not provide an opportunity for full communication with the population; the population is convinced of the militia district inspectors' lack of interest regarding solutions to their problems; the population considers SPC (socially preventive centers) to be a "court of aksakals (elderly people)"; without inspectors' participation, SPC are not considered a potential platform for communication between the public and militia district inspectors;

- platform for communication of population with the militia district inspectors;

III. PR, STAFF DEVELOPEMNT AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS ON THE CIB ACTIVITY

CIB actively cooperates with representatives of different structures for promoting various advocacy campaigns, joint activity implementation, and advance public administration reforms: local self-governments, Ministries, working groups within the government, and with partners in the NGO sector, the mass media, and separate innumerable business structures.

For the successful and effective achievement of the goals of the organization the CIB always focused its attention on development of its staff, as it is the major condition of efficiency of any organization. The seminars and trainings, round tables, conferences visited by staff members allowing them to expand their knowledge and increase new employees' qualifications. It influences the development of the professionalism and quality of the performed work, connected to the improvement of the CIB competences.

CIB's participation in various networks, structures, and different actions witness recognition of the CIB by the public and various institutes, as well as its high image of impartial human rights defense and NGO supporting organizations:

- CIB is a member of the Group of Developers of Alternative Concepts for Reforming the Bodies of Kyrgyz Internal Affairs and a member of the Coordination Council of the Civil Union "For Reforms and Result" for the promotion of reform of the MIA system;
- CIB became a member of an international network for emergency assistance called "Asian Sogo-Fujo Network for Emergency Relief" since April 13, 2013, the headquarters of which is located in Japan;
- CIB became a member of the Organizing Committee of the humanitarian organization "Mediapeace" and the Korean Fund, which organizes international conferences for countries in Central Asia and Korea in the sphere of the health care. In Seoul, in September 2013, the director of CIB was included into Coordination Council of the established network, having signed a Declaration of Cooperation with Kyrgyzstan;
- CIB is a member of Consulting Council of the PA "Social Protection of the Population" and the founder of "NGO networks for the protection of rights and the advancement of interests of Kyrgyz children";
- The CIB Osh branch was the coordinator of the Regional Humanitarian Forum of NGOs - a network of NGOs of the Osh and Jalal Abad oblasts of the KR, consisting of 28 members working in different directions: rights, gender, peace-building, social problems, water access, etc.;
- The Osh CIB was included in the Coordination Council of NGO for providing assistance with city restoration: Osh and Jalal Abad, entered into the Tender Commission of this direction;
- CIB entered the NGO Network to monitor the ABR projects;
- The Osh CIB has entered into the following networks: platforms in action - a network for migration, a network for the protection of sufficient housing, and a network of experts in the sphere of conflict-sensibility issues;
- The Osh CIB is a member of the commission for municipal land management;
- The director of CIB is a member of the general meeting PA "Counterpart- Sheriktesh";

- The employees of CIB were members of a commission of experts defining the index of stability for civil society in 2012 in Kyrgyzstan, which has been carried out by USAID over the last 16 years in 29 countries of Eurasia and Central and Eastern Europe;
- Et cetera.

During 2013, CIB continued activities in line with its mission, requirements, program, and design tasks.

As the public defender of the rights of various segments of the population, CIB continued its activity through appeals and press releases, as well as mechanisms for promoting reforms in activity of governmental institutions. As a result of CIB's advocacy campaigns for the rights of citizens' safety were protected through the promotion of alternative concepts for reforming MIA. The CIB was a part of the Civil Union "For Reforms and Result" that developed an alternative concept for ensuring public safety and law and order, succeeded in introducing amendments to the official program of MIA's priorities. CU "For Reforms and Result" showed a positive example of public participation in the development of concepts/programs of development, in particular the MIA, to influence on the adoption process of governmental political decisions.

Also, CIB together with partners, developed recommendations for the general prevention of offenses among youth for public administration improvement in this sphere, as well as in safety provisions.

Within the project "Manual for public interaction with the KR Parliament" the CIB made an invaluable contribution to informing and training different representatives of society in various spheres regarding interaction mechanisms with the KR Parliament. More than 100 NGO and civil sector activist representatives were trained regionally regarding KR Parliament interactions to provide citizens with assistance in public interest protection and legislative process participation.

Within the publication *Multinational Kyrgyzstan: A Motherland for All*, the CIB promoted a knowledge increase thanks to the self-realization of representatives of the different people and their creative activity, as there was a mutual enrichment of cultures and development of different spheres in state activity.

Within the "Passport to Success" project, targeted youth demographics obtained life and employment skills, civil and democratic values, and demand for public life participation.

CIB has trained 100 observers, has developed *Instructions for Observers*, has submitted recommendations for the Working Group working on electoral law modification, and became the initiator in the sphere of monitoring political parties' electoral funds. This activity within the "Build public activists' capacity to monitor electoral funds" project was implemented to create conditions of honest competition between political parties during elections, advance financial procedure transparency in campaign finance, decrease corruption, improve knowledge, and ultimately hold fair elections.

Within the project in partnership with "Legacy International," the preparatory work for piloting the 36 hour comprehensive program "LivingSidebySide™" was implemented in 2014: a team was formed, the teachers of 10 pilot schools were selected, the Manual was developed, the funds for an assessment of influence of the program were raised, and other similar steps were taken.

In the framework of Osh CIB's "Increase of confidence of migrant families" program to increase the confidence of migrants' families through activities to promote the rights and interests of migrants in 8 villages of the South of the country and build activists' capacity to protect public interests were implemented, and positive changes were brought to the communities. Four money transfer funds for migrants from Russia were established; the money in each fund will be allocated improving conditions of migrant families - the lives of children, wives, and old men.

In the frame of the Osh CIB's project to improve public administration through rendering state services, amendments were introduced to Osh city's administration, concrete public participation mechanisms were developed and introduced through the developed Statement, and the public was actively involved in decision-making and in monitoring municipal service quality. The Local Initiative Fund was established

in the Osh city administration; thus, the local initiative co-financing policy from local budget funds started working.

Within the Osh CIB's "Psychosocial support through community taskforce" program of the TASK "Conflict prevention and peacebuilding in southern Kyrgyzstan" program, invaluable assistance was provided to the affected population of the South during the June events, changes were brought to the lives of 14 communities; institutionalization was introduced in the activity of Initiative Groups, who will continue their activity on a steady basis without the aid of other parties.

Within the Osh CIB's "Research in operation: civil society's efforts in the prevention of conflicts in the Fergana Valley" program, practical assistance to the government was provided in the sphere conflict prevention mechanism development.

During 2013, CIB continued to carry out activities according to authorized tasks and human rights activities for the protection of human rights and public interests.

The Osh CIB expanded services to observe public rights for sufficient housing. During the June events and to create peace-building (2010-2013), Osh CIB proved itself to be an expert in the sphere of providing sufficient housing before UN and other international agencies' structures were established for the KR Government. In 2013, the Osh CIB was invited as a facilitator of the Central Asian seminar on sufficient housing conducted in the Issyk-Kul oblast.

The Osh CIB has strengthened its influence on local budget process participation; since 2007, it has carried out budgetary hearings more often than required through the mobilization of own and city administration resources. For the local council, it became a tradition that was supported and developed by Osh CIB. Thus, the Osh city's budget became based on participation and transparency.

The Osh CIB has strengthened and developed a program of conscientious management in the sphere – public access improvements for the state and municipal services. In the report, the stated projects are closely connected with task realization. A number of actions for the standardization of state and municipal services and the monitoring of paid and free services was held in 2013. The Osh CIB actively participated in local service standard development. Implementation monitoring of a law regarding state and municipal services at sites, accepted in 2013, was planned.

state and municipal services, adopted in 2013, at sites.