

**PA ‘INTERNATIONAL CENTER
INTERBILIM’**

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Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. 1. THE SITUATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN 2012

• REVIEW OF EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATIONS

Numerous events influencing the public and political lives of Kyrgyz society took place in 2012. The Kyrgyz administration implemented many programs regarding foreign policy, the liquidation of debts, and the presence of foreign military bases.

- The main result of President Almazbek Atambaev's visit to Turkey in January was the amortization of the Kyrgyzstan debt, equal to 51 million dollars.
- In February negotiations took place between President Atambaev and the Russian Federation (RF) governors on the issue of liquidating debt of Kyrgyzstan equal almost to half of billion dollars, but this particular issue remains open and ambiguous.
- President Atambaev met with the US State Secretary Deputy Assistant for South and Central Asia, Suzan Elliot, regarding the issue of the planned exclusion of foreign military presence in the civilian airport after the summer of 2014.
- In March the construction of an oil processing plant in Kyrgyzstan with the participation of Azerbaijani state companies was discussed.
- In July there were negotiations between Kyrgyzstan and the RF on unresolved issues. As a result of these negotiations, a decision regarding the 15-year presence of the United Russian base in Kyrgyzstan was reached, allowing the base to stay until the completion of the earlier existing agreement (until 2017). Additionally, the RF made a decision to liquidate the remaining debts from 2009 – 300 million dollars, divided equally over the course of 10 years.

In March, there were meetings of dissidents, demanding the dismissal of the national government. The opponents accused the Prime-minster of abuse of the state authority for personal enrichment and they were worried of possible attempts to split up the country.

It should be noted that there were 646 meetings, mainly connected with problems of a socioeconomic nature. They concerned the lack of political, economic and social stability in Kyrgyzstan at that time. But, at the same time, these meetings demonstrated the rigorous civic stances of Kyrgyz society.

In June the political situation worsened after the parliamentary deputies' campaign, via signature collection, to dismiss the government of O. Babanov. The opposition also planned to raise the issue a vote of distrust of the ministers' cabinet, but the vote did not take place. In August, a new phase of the struggle for the dismissal of the government began.

The parliamentary faction Ata Meken demanded that the State Committee of National Security and the General Prosecutor should institute legal proceedings regarding the bribes.

The President of the KR signed a decree to disband the government when two factions left the majority of coalition "Birimdik". It provided the self-acting dismissal of the prime minister and government. The official reason the two factions gave for leaving the ruling parliamentary coalition was the coalition's failure to enact economic reforms.

With regards to the balance of power between actors with political authority, things have continued to shift in the President's favor. The President remained a more or less stable political figure in 2012, while also receiving foreign political support.

In August, the relations between Kyrgyzstan and Belarus became tense. A group of people threw rocks at the Belarusian embassy to protest Belarus' refusal to extradite ex-president Bakiev and his brother back to Kyrgyzstan.

In September, O. Babanov's supporters held a plethora of meetings to attempt to demolish the new coalition.

In spite of all the complexity and political intrigue in autumn, the same factions (67 votes all together) succeeded in forming the majority Yntymak and Birimdik in order to approve the candidate for prime minister and form the new government.

• FREEDOM OF SPEECH

According to research conducted by the Freedom House, Kyrgyzstan is considered partially free country with partially accessible information.

Freedom House's report states that after access to informational communication technologies was extended, Kyrgyzstan took first place in the Central Asia in Internet accessibility, though its scale is limited in comparison with world standards.

In 2011, the state aiming for political censorship made several attempts to block certain websites. According to Reporters without Borders's Press Freedom Index, Kyrgyzstan rose in the ratings; Kyrgyzstan now stands at 108 out of 179 countries, up from 159 at the beginning of 2011.

In reality, freedom of speech became more prevalent after the fall of the previous president's regime. In 2012, various legislation projects related to free speech were initiated, such as legislation to protect children from harmful information. In the case of its adoption, Internet providers will be obliged to block harmful websites for children. One journalist was beaten in 2012 but there is no evidence that the incident was connected to his profession.

LEVEL OF CORRUPTION

In spite of continuous programs to combat corruption, the level of corruption remains high. Kyrgyzstan tops the list of the most corrupted countries in the world. According to Transparency International, Kyrgyzstan took placed 154 out of 176 total in their Corruption Perceptions Index.

The results of a Baltic Surveys/Gallup Organization sociological survey demonstrated that the level of corruption was not changed at all after the revolution. However, it was noted that people's attitude towards corruption was changed; there is a trend towards refusing to give bribes. The most corrupted structures by public perception were as follows: road inspection (96%), militia (95%), universities (92%), customs (90%), courts (89%), Attorney General's Office (87%), tax services (86%), and financial police (83%).

In 2012 the Chamber of Accounts conducted more than 1,600 thousand checks; 1,300 checks of the state bodies. The checks' results showed that the main violations are theft and improper usage of funds, totaling a loss of 184 million soms, improper wage payment- 76 million soms, writing material values off- 97 million soms, excessive construction and installation costs- 66 million soms. Information on the 206 criminal cases, for the amount of 676 million soms, was forwarded to the law enforcement bodies. But the true extent of corruption was not calculated due to the lack of transparency on foreign aid to Kyrgyzstan.

According to local experts, the reason for continued corruption is the lack of normal legislative framework, monitoring and conducting obligatory types of expertise by the Parliament, lack of upbringing tolerance to corruption, etc. The country's corruption situation should be immediately challenged by the development of a national strategy to combat it. It is necessary to involve the civil sector in the fight to counter corruption. They must form intolerance and foster a negative attitude towards corruption through informational campaigns and the formation of committees of civil control.

• THE SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION

The socioeconomic situation in Kyrgyzstan was complex in 2012, due to the budget deficit and economic stagnation of the agricultural and garment industries, tourism and regional trade, etc. Kumtor Operating Company's difficulties seriously influenced the economic indicators of 2012.

During that year, the state inspection of Kumtor's technical and ecological security claimed 152 million dollars from the company for ecological harm caused. The Parliamentary deputies raised the issue to revise the agreement with Kumtor company, the issue of termination of agreement due to corruption schemes of the KR government. The company was founded by Centerra gold Inc., 33% of shares belong to Kyrgyzstan.

The dip in Kumtor's gold production decreased the gross domestic product, prompting a demand to sequester the budget. Economic reforms were neither planned nor held, and the country's economy remained in a difficult situation.

In 2012, there was an increase in food and services prices that led to impoverishment and a growth of quantity of people living below poverty level. In spite of the adoption of the Strategy of protection of population to influence on improvement of benefits step by step the poverty level was increased from 33.7 to 36.8%.

1.2. ROLE OF KYRGYZSTAN NGOS IN THE INTERNAL SOCIAL - POLITICAL PROCESSES IN 2012

In 2012 the non-governmental organizations continued various activities in the frame of their missions and various advocacy for promotion of improvements in the state governing and protection of human rights.

A line of NGOs was concerned by formation of governing bodies of the new service on investigation of economical crimes. In the Appeal it was noted about necessity of transparent criteria for administration, professional competence and unexceptional image, obligatory examination of the candidates at the Polygraph detector. The Center Interbilim also signed the Appeal.

In 2012 the Working Groups consisting of representatives of the state structures, NGOs and expert organizations started to develop the legislation project "On charitable organizations". Adoption of the law will create conditions for civil society organizations to get funds from the state, conditions to receive income from economical activity.

Several organizations expressed indignation in connection to the intentions of the ministry of finance A. Japarov to refuse from the European Union assistance. They turned to the prime -minister to stop antipopular activities, to sign the Provision on increase of benefits for children from needy families till 500 soms from October 2012, stipulating 237 million soms in the state budget.

In 2012 Working Groups consisting of representatives of the state structures, NGOs, and expert organizations started to develop the legislative project "On charitable organizations." Adoption of this law will create conditions for civil society organizations to get funds from the state, as well as conditions to receive income from economic activity.

The Civic union "For Reforms and Results" with Center Interbilim being a part of its structure became a developer of the Alternative Program on reforming the state system of providing public security and law order in the KR submitted to the President, JK and government a set of documents: Alternative Program, lists of 10000 signatures in support of reforming internal affairs.

In December the Working Group was formed to establish the National Public Council on migration issues. By official data the quantity of migrants abroad from Kyrgyzstan made 600 thousand people. The given Council was formed to provide labor migrants and members of their families with assistance. NGOs and Business sector suggested canceling the visa regime for 44 countries of the world. The Center Interbilim supported that initiative and signed the Appeal to the government where the advantages of the cancellation of the visa regime and its necessity for attracting tourists and economical development were marked. At final the visa regime for 44 countries was cancelled.

NGO sector working in various spheres of the country life-activity continued its activity to promote democratic principles, human rights and public interests.

II. ACTIVITY AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PUBLIC ASSOCIATION "INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM" IN 2012

2.1. PROMOTING THE CIVIL SOCIETY INTERESTS AND PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS (ADVOCACY AND LOBBYING OF THE CENTER "INTERBILIM")

The Public Association "International Center Interbilim" registered in 1994 has consistently expanded its activities, implementing various projects and programs, including advocacy and lobbying.

GOALS OF THE CIB:

Creation of democratic conditions for 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, Initiative Groups and working for the formation of environmentally favorable conditions for the development of civil society.

TASKS:

- building capacity of civil society organizations
- developing leadership, ensuring human rights protection and freedoms, conducting campaigns to protect rights and promote citizen's interests
- promoting establishment and effective functioning of democratic institutes, ensuring democratic governance and transparency of the state system through mechanisms of public civic expertise and monitoring activity of the state bodies
- promoting state unification efforts, including public, religious and other like organizations during implementing its charter and program tasks
- facilitating favorable conditions for the growth of specialists' professional mastership in the non-commercial sector and the development of all types of intellectual creativity

"INTERNATIONAL CENTER INTERBILIM" AS THE PUBLIC DEFENDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC INTERESTS

During the past year the Center Interbilim continued to act as a defender of human rights and public interests.

- Center Interbilim acted to **protect customers of clean water and electricity** at the press-conference.

The Center Interbilim held a press-conference devoted to discussion of Osh residents' lack of access to clean water in some districts and illegal collection of funds for electricity. In the related appeal the consequences of drinking dirty water were noted. The creation of a donor inventory of water system improvement assistance was suggested. For several years, large amounts of funds were given by ADB, World Bank, EBPP, and ARIS, but the problem of clean water remains unsolved and urgent. Center Interbilim spoke of mass machinations by the workers of Osh-electro who made illegal statement acts and imposed fines.

The results of the given campaign were the following: Commission with ARIS representatives was formed to investigate the case. They decided to speed up the repair water pumps. A governmental commission was formed to examine the case and adopt corresponding measures until the dismissal of guilty officials.

- The Center Interbilim protected **rights of pensioners** with the Appeal "Running away from responsibility is a recoil from the statehood" on August 12, 2012

The Center Interbilim in conjunction with the partners sent the Open letter to the President of the KR A. Atambaev in relation to the suggestion of the Minister of Finance A. Japarov to decrease pensions of working pensioners and social benefits. In the Appeal it was marked inadmissibility to create new budget at the expense of worsening level of life of the pensioners who are already vulnerable. The budget should be formed by other means: through development of various spheres of the state, production and creation

of working places, decrease of corruption, decreasing quantity of the apparatus of Parliament, government and others sources.

Pensioners living under poverty level had to work to maintain a normal life. A lot of food necessary for health and quality of life were not accessible for them for the duration of several years.

It was noted in the appeal that forced exclusion from work will negatively influence pensioners' participation in development. Kyrgyzstan ratified the Madrid International Plan on problems of aging that is in danger of being violated.

Working pensioners deliver invaluable experiences for younger generations and make up the most educated sector of the population, as they received education during the Soviet Union. Young teachers and doctors do not want to work in the remote regions of the country due to low wages and lack of suitable work and living conditions. The appeal also suggested revising the current pensions due to the existence of corruptive components during calculation of payment, observed by many citizens.

The result of the aforementioned campaign was as follows: Thanks to effective communication during a short period, the Center Interbilim collected signatures from more than 1,000 organizations, networks, and international organizations. Ultimately, the Minister of Finance's initiative was not approved by the government.

- The Center Interbilim and the Children's Center "Moltur koz" **protected children at risk** through an appeal to the public via mass media

Some mass media sources and TV program writers violated rights of children at risk by showing their faces and disclosing their names and the problems of their families. The problems of street children and crimes and violations against children should be covered in mass media with the observance of the children's rights to confidentiality. The appeal declared the unacceptability of discrediting families in the social media to the detriment of the children, and stated the necessity of providing security. Such recordings should be done with the usage of privacy measures; the use of a full picture of the child's face is prohibited.

The result of the campaign: The appeal was published through several informational agencies. It became an additional educational component for journalists and TV show writers, as well as an efficient tool to protect the rights of children at risk.

- The Center Interbilim acted to protect parents whose children were born after 1995 in the village uch-Emchek of Talas oblast

IG of the village turned to the Center Interbilim for consultation for parents who did not receive land shares for children born after 1995. 400 families did not receive lands as 33, 72 hectares were sold at the action. Consultative and technical assistance was provided: letters were sent to corresponding state bodies.

The result was the following: The corresponding bodies confirmed that fact and suggested to turn to deputies of local Councils. The issue will be considered and decision will be made in autumn of 2013. The Center Interbilim will track the results of this case.

- Center Interbilim **protected citizens working for the State that do not speak Kyrgyz**

The Center Interbilim initiated the Appeal to the President of the KR and JK in relation to the adoption of the 1st reading of the JK amendments to the law "On the state language." The deputy from the Respublika party Urmat Amanbaeva presented amendments: paperwork should be done in the state language, the state workers should speak Kyrgyz language, and fines would be imposed on those who do not speak Kyrgyz.

It was noted in the appeal that this would be in violation of the Constitution, discriminating and infringing on the rights of citizens. Language discrimination falls under discrimination by ethnicity, and would signify unequal treatment of representatives of other nationalities. Adoption of these amendments would contribute to the degradation of governmental policy in relation to its citizens, representatives of

multinational Kyrgyzstan. It is necessary to develop a language development program with the involvement of the academic community as well as civil society. It was noted in the appeal that recalling the amendments and developing the language program would not violate the rights of Kyrgyzstan citizens.

The results were as follows: President A. Atambaev expressed his strong position against the violent measures of the language issue, as it is necessary to create corresponding conditions for adequate Kyrgyz language education before requirements for citizens to know the state language can be implemented.

- **Advocacy and charitable actions assisting a girl with eyesight problems**

The Center Interbilim executed the charitable action “Buy apples and help Jazgul’s eyesight return.” The Center collected funds through the sale of apples, donated by a villager. The sale was announced through various social networks and collected 900 dollars, which was given to Jazgul’s family to finance the trip to have her operation. Some of the apples were given to a special boarding school for the blind and visually impaired citizens of Bishkek and a children’s home.

The result of the action: Jazgul made it to her operation, gained her eyesight, and was able to see light and the world around her. Interbilim’s actions mobilized socially conscious people, demonstrated mercy, and found a solution for a problem of an unknown citizen – a child finding herself in a difficult situation. The parents of the girl expressed their attitude, remarking that they had heard a lot about the NGO sector but actually felt the positive practices of the NGO sector in the sphere of charity: mercy.

- **Advocacy with a land dispute** in the village Booterek of Talas oblast

During the 2012 year the Center Interbilim provided consultative and technical support to that IG. Land rights were violated when the former head, making falsifications and abusing the position, commandeered 39.9 hectares for his relatives and himself. The appeals were sent to local administrations, regional prosecutors, Court Councils, and others.

Results of the campaign: According to the court examination a positive decision was made and land was returned to the villagers.

- **Advocacy activity of the Center Interbilim Osh branch protected citizens whose land plots and individual houses were subjected to seizure and demolition**

From 2012 the Center Interbilim branch conducted a campaign to protect the rights and interests of citizens whose land plots were subjected to seizure and demolition in Osh. Citizens of 22 houses became victims of an unjust decision by the authorities. The branch staff members started working to explain and provide legal consultations, creating conditions for these citizens to voice their dissatisfaction.

The branch lawyers provided their legal expertise, looking over the legal documents of 62 effected citizens. The owners of the houses, taking into consideration the lawyers’ advice, signed agreements of land plot assignation and received compensation with the assistance of the Center Interbilim. 29 expert legal readings of these agreements were conducted in relation to the found unjust norms. Citizens started to come forward with their own requests and demands, feeling the support of the Interbilim branch. The lawyers advised the citizens on how to calculate the size of the seized lands, the cost of the buildings on the land plot, and the final cost of the total ownership.

These actions helped to avoid disputable issues related with calculation of monetary compensations. Each citizen could independently calculate and compare with sum of the agreement, could ask questions and demand equal compensation. The branch informed the authorities on dissatisfaction of the population, Households were visited and the branch members fixed all promises of the authorities in their reports, later demanded its execution quoting their words recorded.

The branch insisted on inclusion of the representatives of population and NGO in the commission. Thus two commissions were formed; the branch lobbied for inclusion of the advocacy Center and the branch of the Center Interbilim. The results of taking part in the process of making decisions are as follows:

1. Twofold compensation increase for the land plot; assertion of paying additional compensation for citizens to citizens;
2. Paying compensations to citizens who had no law attesting documents;
3. Issuing the return of the construction materials to population and assisting in the preparation of new construction projects;
4. Preparation for new construction projects;
5. Free registration of the remaining land plots (part of plots) after the withdrawal;
6. The branch of Center Interbilim was included in the constant commission on issues of land plots from civic organizations;
7. Provisions regulating issues of demolition and seizure were developed at the local level.

In order to make lasting decisions and keep procedures transparent, they decided to develop these provisions at the local level. Together with Osh's local government, the provisions on the withdrawal (purchase) of land plots were developed. A line of consultations and meetings were held with the lawyers of local NGOs. One round table was held with representatives from the State Registration, architecture, local Councils, and others. After many discussions, the provisions were submitted to local Council. The conflicts between the public and the authorities were prevented through intermediation of the branch. The headquarters was established at the behest of the branch where citizens could rely on and from which they could get objective information. A hotline for consulting citizens was organized. A display board was hung to spread information on the purchase and demolition of houses, all decided on by the authorities. Branch lawyers were present at the headquarters daily. The results were covered by the mass media. Round tables were held, as well as presentations, for the northern NGOs.

A second advocacy campaign was conducted to protect the interests of population regarding issues purchasing homes in Osh

The branch provided legal assistance to the citizens of the street for registering documents for dwellings. The branch lawyers controlled all of the appeals. The land management department was provided with legal conclusions. As a result, one citizen received a passport for their property, another registered their right for property, a third citizen was able to receive a certificate for the inheritance and register it with the local registration body, a fourth citizen was able to get the attesting documents for their land plot; a fifth citizen was given a technical passport for their household. The branch provided technical assistance for other citizens: preparation of statements of claims, and other similar activities. Independent expertise was organized for the evaluation of dwellings subjected to demolition. Today, the owners of these households have the results of independent evaluations that enable them to demand the corresponding compensation.

The results of advocacy campaign:

1. *As a result of legal consultations the confidence of citizens subjected to demolition of their dwelling was increased. The lawyers made a registration journal of legal consultations. More than 300 citizens were consulted on issues of compensations, registration of legal documents, land plots, documents for reshaping ownership, registration of agreements of purchase and sale, orders of appeals by citizens to their local self-governments, etc. 38 appeals were developed independently through telephone calls and visits;*
2. *Mechanisms of participation of the population in making decisions were introduced in the construction companies. All decisions are made together; all decisions that are clear and understandable are made jointly. The Provision was developed and discussed, and the rights and interests of the suffered citizens were cemented in it, as well as mechanisms for the participation of the public in the process of making decisions;*
3. *Representatives of the authorities and key people who are responsible for making decisions realize the role of civic society became more open and responsible. The mechanisms of transparency are introduced and work. The rights and interests of population were lobbied for the authorities and governmental structures, those making decisions were influenced.*

Advocacy campaign of the branch of the Center Interbilim to protect rights of citizens for access to information: budget hearings in Osh

The branch conducts annually budget hearings in Osh. The local council should conduct budget hearings annually in Osh in accordance with the legislation of self-governments. Beginning the year of 2007 the branch insists to conduct budget hearings and helps to disseminate results of the budget process among citizens. Conduction of budget hearings together with the branch of the Center Interbilim became a tradition for the Osh city administration. Thus the local Council requested from the branch of the Center Interbilim in 2012 to provide assistance in conduction of budget hearings.

The branch staff members consulted the local Council and financial department of Osh city to increase transparency and accountability of local budget, as well as on development of a conflict- sensible budget.

As a result of local budgeting it was discovered that all recommendations of the Center branch were included in the policy of local budgeting by the city administration. In particular:

1. Equal territorial distribution of the Osh city budget. This issue is very important in the post-conflict situations. The population of the territory lives divided by ethnic groups: ethnic Uzbeks in one place, ethnic Kyrgyz in another. The local government of Osh took Interbilim's suggestions into consideration and divided the budget equally;
2. If the former presentation did not show incomes of Osh city by sources and everybody thought that they are the results of the local taxes then in these hearings the contributions of international organizations, local NGOs and population were delimited;
3. The funds of local budget for support of local initiatives calculated in the 2013 budget followed the recommendation made by the Center Interbilim branch. These funds are set aside for the public in case there is independent mobilization to solve local problems. Co-financing of the city administration from the local budget takes from 30 to 50%, despite priorities or the importance of the solved local problem. Such practices took place but this was applied to local, registered NGOs.
4. Some violations were defined, and they were connected with the illegal allocation of 150 000 soms local council deputies to implement deputy mandates. The branch of the Center Interbilim acted against that norm, as deputies have no right to receive funds from the local budget in accordance with the legislation of self-governments. That issue was discussed with the Osh lawyers. Demands for the Osh city administration to develop the procedures and norms for distribution and usage by local council deputies were made.

On the whole the advocacy campaign for the transparency of local budgeting and joint implementation of the budgetary policy of Osh city moving forward is one of the strategic trends of the Osh branch of the Center Interbilim.

ACTIVITY OF THE CENTER INTERBILIM TO PROTECT FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION

The Center Interbilim joined in the appeal of NGOs and mass media regarding the **abduction of the Public TV company journalist N. Aitbekova** as a prank by the journalist from the newspaper "Super Info". She was forced to take off clothes; she was photographed and video-taped to camera. The legal proceeding was instituted, and an investigation was initiated. The appeal expressed a call to maintain ethic norms and reinforce them through legislation.

ACTIVITY OF THE CENTER INTERBILIM TO PROMOTE DEMOCRATIC REFORMS, DECREASE CONFLICTS, PROVIDE ASSISTANCE WITH THE STATE GOVERNANCE AND LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

The Center Interbilim in conjunction with the Civic Movement "Tilektesh- Solidarity" and other partners made an Appeal to the government regarding cadre policy in the state governing. The signing organizations and citizens were concerned and filled with indignation at passing B. A to the second round

of candidates for the Constitutional Chamber of the KR Supreme Court of the KR due to the lack of negative response.

Representatives of public organizations and citizens of the KR turned to the members of Court Council. There was a request in the appeal to provide the following information: 1) the quantity of withdrawn and nationalized funds in the commercial banks during April- May of 2010, during which A.B. was the curator of prosecution and court system; 2) any reasons of non-provision for transparency during the procedure of withdrawing funds; 3) results of activities concerning the investigation of the property of Bakiev K., to which the given candidate had relations, the reasons of non-disposal of information on property subjected to nationalization to the sites; ; 4) reasons of the non-provision information regarding the corruption schemes existing from the period of Akaev's government.

It was noted that the participation of the given candidate in adoption of the Decree "On closure of the Constitutional Court" and THE participation in dismissing layers of local courts when he was a member of the Temporary Government of the KR is the conflict of interests. It was also noted that the given candidate does not meet the nomination requirements for the Constitutional Chamber of the KR Supreme Court regarding professionalism or moral-ethic norms. Detailed examination and background checks into the extent of his involvement in legislative violations are necessary.

2.2. PROJECT "STRENGTHENING PUBLIC INTERACTION WITH THE KR PARLIAMENT"

Short-term project focused on strengthening interactions between civil society with the JK was implemented from April to December of 2012 with the technical support of USAID/OTI. The project goal was to build capacity of civil society to make decisions at the national level through publication of the given guideline. The illustrated guidelines were published in two languages: Russian and Kyrgyz. It was published to extend citizens' participation opportunities in the work of the JK and influence on the quality of decisions.

Socio-economic reforms should be implemented while taking the interests and demands of the whole population of Kyrgyzstan into consideration. Having knowledge of parliamentary procedures helps any active citizen or organization to effectively protect their rights and promote their interests during early stages of the legislative, budgetary and control processes in JK. In order to attract wider groups of society in the making decision process it is necessary to increase the level of knowledge about how the parliamentary system functions, its constitutional authorities and role in the state system. This will influence the volume and quality of the civic initiatives submitted to the JK.

The publication's themes: The structure and principles of the JK activity, Access to information, Implementation of representative, control and legislative functions, the legislative process and citizens' participation in it and Parliamentary control.

The Center Interbilim informed the public about publication in various mass media mediums. Two presentations – mini-seminars were conducted in Osh and Bishkek.

The aforementioned Guidelines will improve the capacity of civil society organizations to consult citizens. Citizens will learn about the JK authorities, functions, roles, interaction mechanisms: how to address to JK, to which deputy, how to attend meetings of the JK and its factions, how to implement a legislative initiative, etc.

It will promote learning parliamentary concepts, assist in concrete solutions to local problems and promote public interests. Finally, it will lead to the adoption of effective programs and popular laws.

The result: The produced guidelines are the first edition of a detailed informational and training manual for civil society organizations concerning the issues of Kyrgyzstan's parliamentary system. It is the main source not only for citizens of Kyrgyzstan but also for other countries in relation to Kyrgyzstan's parliamentary system of Kyrgyzstan.

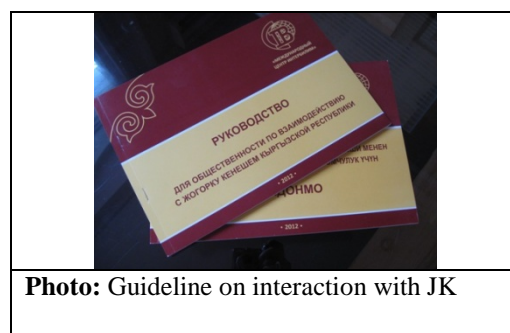


Photo: Guideline on interaction with JK

2.3. PROJECT “STRENGTHENING INFLUENCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY OF KYRGYZSTAN IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS SYSTEM REFORMS”

The Center Interbilim became a member of the Civic Union “For reforms and results” (CU) and developers of the Alternative program to reform the internal affairs system with the goal to contribute to the improvement of the state’s internal affairs governing. From November 2011 through June 2012, Center Interbilim worked within the structure of Coordination Council of the CU on a voluntary basis with the goal of promoting militia reform.

The main tasks of the project are public hearings to complete the Alternative concept/program, collection of 10.000 signatures in its support, official submission of subscription lists and package of documents to the KR President, prime-minister and speaker of JK to promote reforms in the system of MIA.

In all oblasts public hearings for more than 1,000 citizens were held with regional activists, as well as the Center Interbilim in the north and Alliance of Liberal Youth in the south. The Alternative concept was presented: problems in the system, main provisions of the concept, suggested structure and cadre policy, new methods of evaluation and control, reform management, and others. The participants were NGOs, students, members of militia, teachers from juridical academies, deputies, local citizens, village administrations and others.



Photo: Public hearings in Talas oblast

The main tasks of the project are a series of public hearings to complete the Alternative Concept program, the collection of 10,000 signatures in its support, an official submission of subscription lists and packages of documents to the Kyrgyz President, Prime Minister and the Speaker of the JK to promote MIA system reforms.

PSAs were broadcasted; more than 100 articles devoted to the concept and reform were published.

During its activity CU met deputies of JK, governmental members, prime-minister to discuss issues of reform and disclosure of documents containing quantity of MIA members, structure and budget, etc.

During its activity, the CU met deputies of the JK, as well as governmental members and the Prime Minister to discuss issues of reform and the disclosure of documents containing the quantity of MIA members, structures and budgets, etc.

Results: The CU program ideas were supported by some deputies and members of the government. It was decided by the government that they would make corrections in the official program and governmental first aid measures.

2.4. PROJECT “MULTINATIONAL KYRGYZSTAN: A MOTHERLAND FOR ALL”

The Center Interbilim implemented a short-term project “Multinational Kyrgyzstan: a motherland for all” with the goal to raise tolerance and promote a sense of deep belonging and solidarity between people of Kyrgyzstan to their country through publication of a book. The book was planned to stir up patriotic feelings of patriotism among the youth, respect for the national dignity of citizens and a comprehension of the contribution of each citizen in the development of their country.

Citizens of Kyrgyzstan live in a multinational country with representatives of more than 80 nationalities. Kyrgyzstan is a country- model of cultural diversity, rich in talented people worthy recognition. Some of them are heroes of this book. The achievement of each citizen is the public heritage, and they serve as a sample of creative work, and promote new achievements and the development of various activity spheres. Thanks to their creative activity and self-realization there has been cultural enrichment, promoting the development and freedom of new opportunities for citizens. It shows cases that Kyrgyzstan has achieved significant success in various spheres of development in both society and statehood.

Information about 60 representatives from the various peoples of Kyrgyzstan was collected in this book. It is the source of information from invaluable experience and the contribution of these Kyrgyzstan representatives in various spheres of the country highlight the common values and unique lifestyles, patriotic attitude towards the motherland, professionalism and people surrounding them.



This book will promote a deep feeling of proud in our countrymen. It consists of 2 chapters: “In the people’s memory” about those who brought fame to the country through their achievements. The second chapter is about people working in various spheres and multiplying the spiritual and material riches of the country. The articles of the first chapter were based on open sources and the articles in the second chapter were based on interviews and personal meetings with the book’s protagonists.

2.5. PROJECT “PASSPORT TO SUCCESS”

This project was implemented by the Youth International Fund (YIF) and Center Interbilim in the frame of the YIF “Jasa.kg” program with support of USAID during the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012.

The program goals were to help young people to:

- improve personal qualities such as confidence, the ability to communicate and make decision and to establish goals;
- learn about healthcare problems to be faced;
- develop skills necessary for job placement, e.g. appropriate behavior at work, team work and collaboration;
- participate in planning and implementation of social projects to solve the problems of local communities;

The program consists of two components:

I. lessons for small groups of youth (controlling emotions, managing stress, managing finances, life planning, selecting professions, reacting adequate to criticism, adopting healthy life style, etc). Lessons are conducted in Russian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek;

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

Implemented activity:

The team of trainers was formed (selection, TOT and constant consultations). The developed chapters and lessons were based on existing age differences, life experiences, social status, and prospects of job placement. The themes of trainings were selected and grouped by these key aspects. The manual “Passport to success” was adapted and completed (including editing and translations).

Four rounds of the projects were completed, resulting in 430 young people trained. The program participants submitted project-proposals for mini-grants (up to 23 750 soms) for the implementation of these social projects. As a result, 40 social projects were initiated and implemented with a coverage of 10.256 young people. The total sum of 40 projects made 1,883.238 soms (grants for 670.388 soms, their personal and organizational contribution made 1,212.850 soms). The initiative and willingness to contribute in the improvement of local communities was strengthened by the contribution they made. More than 1,000 young people were mobilized by 430 participants during these social projects. The program participants were involved in the Global Young Service Day of 2012, consisting of 14 actions with the involvement of 800 young people. Five 5 participants took part in Volunteer’s Service week Camp.



The participants were encouraged to act on capacity building, conducted by the partners of Jasa.kg and other youth Kyrgyzstan organizations during the project period. It helped beneficiaries networks with other active and successful young people and further build the of the participants through existing initiatives in various spheres (entrepreneurship, leadership, citizenship, democratic processes).

The mentorship program “Summer school of democracy” had 12 PTS students participated: 1 participated in the “Everginia Republic” (Soros Foundation) youth camp; 50 children participated in Summer Camps of 2012 in Osh and Bishkek; 220 children participated in “Theater –Forum” organized by “Y-Peer”; 30 of them participated in a monthly internship in various companies of Bishkek; 12 are members of school Parliaments and they are actively involved in school life and the development of communities.

Two TV programs that focus youth issues were initiated by the participants of PTS. The trainers and other participants of PTS were the heroes and speakers of these programs.

Samples of the impact within the frame of this project and success stories: improvement of practical experience; one student became the President of his school; another, the minister of cultures, a third became the facilitator of school events. One student became coordinator of “Start-up” club “21 century” and conducted trainings including “Your choice today is your future tomorrow”; a student of secondary school became the coordinator of a “Start-up” club and presented her project “House of fashion”. She mobilized young people to make handicrafts: jewelry, felt souvenirs. One student is a member of the club that organized the games “Be rich” and “Be Khan” at school; another student organized a Debate School and trains children to debate, and so on.

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

The Center Interbilim started to implement the short-term project «Building capacity of civil society in the monitoring of campaign finance of political parties” in Kyrgyzstan (November 2012- July 2013) with the support of the EC and DFID through Electoral Reform International Services (ERIS). It was the first initiative in this sphere in Kyrgyzstan.

This project was implemented in five countries with the goal of strengthening democratic mechanisms and public trust through the prevention of state resource abuse during political parties; electoral campaigns. The beneficiaries of the project are partnership organizations of civic society and activists. The final beneficiaries will be the voters and citizens of Kyrgyzstan.

Expected results:

- representatives of civil society will have effective methodologies, trained on methods of monitoring of electoral campaign finances and the usage of the state resources;
- partnership organizations will conduct effective monitoring for the improvement of rules and application mechanisms;
- public awareness will be raised on importance of anti-corruption political finance and the harmful influence of state resource abuse;
- practical examples and recommendations concerning conducting effective electoral campaign monitoring for other countries will be published for the international community in the framework of the aforementioned project.

Implemented activity:

A group of experts and representatives from civil society was formed by the Center Interbilim to examine the situation in Kyrgyzstan in relation to electoral campaign finance. Six internships were involved to assist the project implementation. At the end of the year, the preliminary study on the situation in the given sphere was prepared. It is planned to review and analyze the legislative base on the campaign finance of political parties, development of methodology to monitor political parties electoral funds, and

conduction of trainings for the preparation of electoral fund specialists. Resources, observers, and an event line up to increase citizens' awareness on political parties campaign finance were used.

2.7. OSH BRANCH PROJECT: "PREVENTION OF CONFLICTS AND PEACEBUILDING"

The Branch of the Center Interbilim in Osh implemented the program "Psychosocial support in communities (PSS) in collaboration with the ACT Alliance (Ducth Interchurch Aid) and a network of the Regional Humanitarian Forum (RHF). This program was implemented in the framework of Transition Alliance for rehabilitation in Southern Kyrgyzstan (TASK) program "Prevention of conflicts and peace building in Kyrgyzstan" with the financial support of the EC from November of 2011. The physical bases were Osh, Jalalabad, and Batken oblasts. The program goal is the softening of sources, factors of conflicts and the promotion of peace and stability in Kyrgyzstan.

The goal of the PSS is providing people affected during conflicts and those in need of psychical support for the rehabilitation of their hope, dignity, and social welfare. PSS was introduced into 10 villages that suffered from conflict and tension. The goal of PSS is to train 20 representatives of these communities to become consultants with practical skills to handle psychical and emotional problems, objectively and in a non-partisan way, even in the face of the conflicting groups to formulate solutions to these problems.

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The given initiative was focused in 10 communities afflicted by conflicts and tension. The Initiative groups chose from activists, leaders, social school teachers, quarter committees, village monitors, First Aid Stations, and vulnerable groups of population (single mothers, disabled, others). These groups were formed in each community.



Photo: Festival in Halmion village

In the pilot communities, the study of grouping by interests (drawing, modeling, forming flowers' compositions, mini-sewing workshops) were organized. Thus in one village the single mothers excluded from the community became successfully integrated in it. For the moment they are producing production for the community that purchases it.

The project results in various communities were opening of the hall for sport fighters, children's kindergarten, receiving the legal status of repatriates, team of 20 school pupils "Dostuk" to assist elderly and others, round tables, joint concerts of Friendship, meeting with the 8 school pupils with Russian, Kyrgyz and Uzbek language training, international festivals, training of women on knitting and sewing, bakery, exchange experience and knowledge, formation of self-help group of women: single women, women faced family violence, training with mediation, exchange visits, etc.

Some young people were aggressive contentious with classmates and family members. In general they were children who felt fair during June tragic events or were witnesses of deaths of their relatives. The sport clubs, drawing clubs, flower compositions, knitting, and sport fights were organized. The goal of them was to motivate children by interests and assist them to overcome fear, divert their attention and establish friendly relations among children and teachers.

In one village the group was formed to gather and communicate, give vent, it was planned to invite psychologists from consultative centers.

15 consultants were trained at in the frame of TASK, International Alert. 13 were organized. All 10 communities were involved in the exchange visits as well as 20 consultants and Initiative Groups.

In March the final conference with participation of 60 representatives: Fund of Obligatory Medical Insurance, Center of Family Medicine, social teachers and directors of schools, First Aid Stations, Territorial committees, Initiative Groups of Communities, consultants and others. The conference goal was to inform the public on the program Transition Alliance for rehabilitation in Southern Kyrgyzstan,

with components of psychical support and the activity of consultants. There was presentation of methods, approaches of psycho- support, success stories, results of impact, lessons learned, etc. There was also discussion of development of educational materials on PSS, possible ways of implementation, and prevention of conflicts among youth.

In March, the final conference with participation of 60 representatives: Fund of Obligatory Medical Insurance, Center of Family Medicine, social teachers and directors of schools, First Aid Stations, Territorial committees, Initiative Groups of Communities, consultants and others. The conference goal was to inform the public about the program Transition Alliance for Rehabilitation in Southern Kyrgyzstan, with components of psychical support and the activity of several consultants. There was presentation of methods, approaches of psychological support, success stories, results of the impact, lessons learned, etc. There was also discussion of development of educational materials on PSS, possible ways of implementation, and the prevention of conflicts among youth.

After the conference there was a video meeting to discuss methods of collaboration in the framework of the WB to provide psychical support at sites with representatives of the Ministry of Healthcare, Ministry of Education, project executors, RHF, and NGOs.

PSS as based in communities becomes famous to everybody, thanks to the project. A lot of citizens have requested it. The RHF representatives visited Georgia to exchange experiences, and a study trip was planned to Bosnia to exchange experiences in the sphere of mental and psychical support.

PSS is the element of conflict sensibility. Thus the manager of the project applied her knowledge during development of the Strategic Plan of Osh city. She entered in the structure of Working Group to develop the Strategic Plan and made the expertise of the given plan for conflict sensibility and psycho- social vulnerability to examine how the planned plans will create the friendly atmosphere in the city.

The PSS element was applied in the project of the branch of the Center Interbilim to assist suffered citizens whose houses were subjected to demolition and withdrawal by the self-government of Osh. 54 families were found themselves in such situation. The PSS elements were introduced in the project. The headquarter was established in the communities to inform population and provide assistance in preparation of documents. The hot line operated. The lawyers were available daily, visited sites on the first call. Systematically explanatory activity was implemented. All decisions of the city were subjected to transparency, each citizen was heard, and attempts to protect interests were undertaken in the higher authorities. Compensations were twice increased for the suffered people through agreement and negotiations. Compensations were given also to those who had no legal documents for property. For now the families feel confidence.

2.8. OSH BRANCH PROJECT: "INCREASE OF CONFIDENCE OF MIGRANT FAMILIES"

The project to improve migrant families access to social and lobbying services as well as the protection of their interests started in September 2012 and will run through December 2014. This project was aimed at establishing and strengthening local civic institutions through the formation of Initiative Groups to assist vulnerable migrants' families.

The project goal is to widen vulnerable families of migrants' access to social services in 8 communities in Osh and Jalalabad oblasts to 30% through the development of 108 agents of changes from migrant families regarding protection of independent rights.

The Initiative Groups will work in the following spheres: defining the most vulnerable families, whose problems are connected to the limited access to social services (education and healthcare, defining causes of unrealized migrants' rights in the sphere of education and healthcare); joint development of social services improvement mechanisms; introduction of mechanisms in local governments allowing them to receive systematic social services; lobbying their interests in the appropriate decision making bodies; development of a system of constant inclusion for Initiative Groups in the local level of the decision making process; consolidate decisions by issuing Provisions from local Councils; providing migrant families with systematic consultations (patronage, permission to use property during absences transfers,

permitting documents for departure, educating migrants on types of protection at migration sites, providing psychical support to migrants' families of migrants under stress: pinched children who are homesick, elderly people, wives of migrants, and others in order to strengthen their feeling of confidence in the promotion of their rights and interests.

Implemented activity in 2012:

In 2012 the following communities were covered by this project: village Buiga of Karakuldga region, village Aral of Nooken region, village Kandava of Uzgen region, village Kara-Darya of Suzak region. A baseline survey was conducted in regards to the priorities of these pilot communities, and legal expertise for legislation regulating issues of participation of migrant families was provided, the demands of migrant families in legal assistance were spelled out, the psychosocial harm of migrant families was defined, and Initiative Groups were formed.

The meetings were held with the population in the pilot communities and baseline surveys were conducted in order to examine the groups' problems that appeared as a result of migration. These meetings were conducted with experts on migration issues and experts in psychosocial support. The citizens could receive answers for their questions; the problems of migration were defined.

The most popular problems in the pilot communities and requesting great concentration are the difficulties appearing the registration of documents to get benefits for migrants' children staying in the villages, frequent practice of divorces through informing on telephone calls (talak), lack of information for getting medicine of the Fund of Obligatory Medical Insurance, problems of children being in charge of relatives, use of children as labor force, case when the relatives demonstrated the bad human qualities in relation to children left to them by their parents, lack of information about legal labor migration, practice of taking children to their country of migration and the subsequent impossibility for them to obtain secondary education, etc. The ability of local governments to control migrants' leaving and returning is not carried out.

The instances of not receiving assistance falling under outdated but existing, moral normative- legal acts that do not meet the modern requirements in all spheres of life (social protection during assistance to employing the unemployed population, medical assistance, guardianship, secondary education): 1) social protection- migrants able to work and leave children to relatives, those left cannot get social assistance for these children (social benefits), etc; 2) citizens, mainly relatives of migrants, are not informed about the Fund of Obligatory Medical Insurance and their rights to access to free services (medicine).

Starting in 2013, the IG will promote a track of internal and external labor migration by local governments and will implement the systematic registration of entering and exiting citizens, migration wears seasonable and pendulum character. It is impossible to provide targeted assistance with a lack of the strict data on the quantity of labor migrants in the bodies of self-government. It will be suggested for local governments to recognize the status of migrant families, migrants' children and to analyse and categorize the labor migrants: successful migrants, failed migrants, migrants found themselves in difficult situation.

The project expert will provide IG with assistance to provide qualitative consultations: on legislation regulating migration legal relations, rights and obligations of migrants, juridical solution of citizenship problems, double standards, returning citizenship of the KR, existing social guarantees and their access to them, compensation payments for delivery of bodies of the labor migrants who dead abroad, registration and getting certificates for children of labor migrants, transferal of Kyrgyzstan schoolchildren to secondary schools in other countries (Kazakhstan, Russian etc), registration of repatriate status for ethnic Kyrgyz people.

Learning about the migration situation, the project expert noted the necessity of the following targeted activities:

1. Lobbying normative-legal acts together with the IG and operative solution in accordance with legislation. Lobbying adoption of some normative- legal acts (NLA) at the local level if the adopted NLA does not contradict with the main NLA.
2. Lobbying and introduction of the planned activity with the family of migrants and their children in the self-government's plans. Developing complex plan with participation of the IG, village district, local Councils, bodies of internal affairs (the plan of district militia officer), the director of schools, courts of elderly people, and the local community.
3. Stimulating general self-employment at sites through facilitating conditions to organize small production, attracting migrants to various development investment projects at the local level;
4. Statistic control, the control and regulation internal and external migration processes with the goal of implementing a balanced policy of employment and dislocation, with the goal of providing all levels of making decisions with the objective information;
5. To communicate and implement activity with branching networks and diasporas for the promotion and protection of labor migrants rights of with the goal of strengthening their connection with the motherland and relatives, relatives of unsuccessful migrants, and their children for financial, psychological and other assistance (temporary shelter) and families, bodies of local self-governments and lawyers. Development of collaboration and partnership relations with the associated bodies of the corresponding countries- recipients and public organizations providing support to migrants; Attraction of attention of the public and the state structures to the problems of labor migration;
6. Establishing effective state system for migration process regulation: normative- legal and informational educational provisions. Provision s for legal and social protection of Kyrgyzstan citizens, temporary living and working abroad.

The IG planned to conduct advocacy campaigns and provide members of the migrant families with constant consultations on psychosocial support. The IG will be trained on the population's participation in making decisions, social partnership in the sphere of improving state services, improving the quality of the state services with participation of the local council deputies, etc. Trainings will be accompanied with the practical plans. In accordance with them, the IG will work with local governments to increase the confidence of migrant families.

2.9. PUBLIC RELATIONS. INTERSECTOR INTERACTION AND SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP

The Center Interbilim actively collaborates with all sectors of society. In cases of necessity it enters into various temporary networks and coalitions of non-commercial organizations in order to protect human rights or public interests.

The staff members of the Center Interbilim participated in various events, round tables held by the state structures, as well as non-governmental organizations expressing its position to issues raised and their readiness for solution to society's problems.

The Center Interbilim actively collaborates with mass media: electronic, print, TV and radio. Appeals from the Center Interbilim and its partners are disseminated through mass media, and the attention to the issues of these appeals that is subsequently attracted leads to wide discussion in various networks, list-serves, and other mass media. In the conditions of the collective discussion, the optimal variants of solution are developed and ideas are generated. As a result of collaboration the attention of the public and government is attracted and they are in the process of solutions or somehow solved at the local and regional level.

The Center Interbilim also actively collaborates with international organizations. It is possible to conduct reforms in various spheres of life in this country and to solve longstanding problems.

III. THE CENTER INTERBILIM DEVELOPMENTS IN 2012 AND MAIN CONCLUSIONS

3.1. INTERBILIM SATFF MEMBERS DEVELOPMENT

For effective and successful achievements of the organizational goals, the Center Interbilim focused its attention on the development of its staff members, as it is one of the main conditions of effectiveness of any organization. Trainings, seminars, and round tables that are attended by the staff members allow extension of knowledge and guarantee the qualification of the new staff members. It influences the development of professionalism development and the quality of implemented activities connected with competencies improvement.

Its participation in various networks, structures and events witness the recognition of the Center Interbilim and its high profile image among the public and various institutions as a non-partisan human rights defender and supporting organization:

- Center Interbilim is the member of the Consulting Council of the PA “Social Protection of the Population”;
- Center Interbilim became a member of the developers of the Alternative Concept on concerning reforming internal affairs bodies of Kyrgyzstan. It established the Civic Union “For reforms and result” to promote reforms in the MIA system and it is also member of its Coordination Council;
- The Osh branch is a leading and unique organizations providing qualitative services regarding communities’ capacity building and NGOs in the south of Kyrgyzstan;
- The Osh branch is a coordinator of the Regional Humanitarian Fund of NGOs – a network of NGOs of Osh and Jalalabad oblasts from 28 members working with various trends: legislation, gender, peace building, social problems, water supplies, etc;
- The Osh branch joined the Coordination Council of NGOs to provide assistance to direction of rehabilitation of Osh and Jalalabad cities, entered the Tender Commission of the given Direction;
- The Center Interbilim entered the Network of NGOs to monitor projects of ADB;
- The Center Interbilim is a founder of the NGO network to protect rights and interest of the children of Kyrgyzstan;
- A member of the Center Interbilim is a deputy and vice- speaker of the Parliament of the KR;
- The Director of the Center Interbilim was in the framework of the IREX Grant Commission for the project-proposals of the program “FAITH”;
- The Director of the Center Interbilim is a member of general meeting of the PA “Counterpart-Sheriktesh”;
- Et cetera

3.2. MAIN CONCLUSIONS ABOUT THE CENTER INTERBILIM ACTIVITIES

During 2012, the Center Interbilim continued its activity with regards to its demands, program and project tasks.

As a public defender, the Center Interbilim achieved many positive results. As a result of various advocacies, the rights of various population groups were upheld or improved, including working pensioners, parents who did not receive land shares for children, at –risk children at risk and others.

The Center Interbilim is in the structure of the Civic Union “For reforms and results” that developed the alternative concept on reforming the bodies of internal affairs. It involved the government and the population of Kyrgyzstan in discussion and support of the stated reform. More than 100 articles about the aforementioned initiative and its main provisions were published in the mass media which influenced reflections and called attention to the necessity of immediate reformation of MIA system. The public and some members of the government recognized several provisions of the Alternative concept such as introduction of electronic records management, a layperson for the position of the ministry of MIA, reformation of road inspection, hiring constituents for positions, etc. The Civic Union demonstrated positive example of the public participation in development of development programs, in particular the

given system. Thus, the Center Interbilim promoted the revision of the state policy influencing the process of making political decisions.

The Center Interbilim became a pioneer in the sphere of examining the issue of political parties' campaign finance, starting the project in November of 2012. The stated initiative will influence an increase of transparency, openness and decrease corruption mechanisms during pre-election campaigns. In 2013, the Center Interbilim planned the following events: round tables, public discussions and events to increase awareness, development of methodology for specialist and observers to monitor campaign expenditures, analysis of legislation and development of recommendations to make amendments or changes, training of resources people on specific themes, etc.

Implementation of this project will contribute to the creation of a competitive environment for political parties, increase trust to them, build political parties' capacity in managing campaign finance through the monitoring and increase of the role of civil society in the promotion of transparency of campaigns' financial procedures and awareness of voters, continue the struggle against corruption and for holding fair elections.

The Center Interbilim continued to provide informational, educational, and consultative support to various groups of population, remotely trained various communities on the state bodies' activities mechanism monitoring.

The Center Interbilim made invaluable contribution in raising awareness and training for various representatives of society: NGOs were informed and trained on interactions with the Kyrgyzstan Parliament for delivering knowledge to citizens; a youth core was trained in the frame of the program "Passport to success" including trainings on personal qualities development, conflict resolution, healthy life choices, basics of success at work and social projecting. The youth was provided with grant assistance to apply their obtained skills and solve community problems.

In 2012, the Center Interbilim continued to implement its human rights defenses and other activities, demonstrated its active position in sociopolitical life of society, its competencies in the implementation of its projects, its solidarity with civic society in protection of human rights and public interests.