

## 1. Indicative list of foreign donor organisations/development agencies working in the field of rule of law in Central Asia

### 1.1. European Union initiatives

#### 1.1.1. Kazakhstan

##### 1.1.1.1. Preventing domestic violence in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan

Women's rights, Human rights, Support to NGOs

2008–2011

Completed

European Union

€15.273(EU contribution: 90percent)

Women's support centre public unions in five cities; the sub-department for the protection of women against violence of the Department of Internal Affairs of North Kazakhstan oblast; involvement of Kazakh women and councils on counteracting domestic violence.

The project was aimed at strengthening the collaboration between governmental authorities and NGOs to find solutions to the problem of domestic violence. The project promotes women's rights, focusing on the prevention of domestic violence and the promotion of gender equality within families. It involved the development of local-level programmes with the participation of governmental authorities, NGOs and local communities.

The grounds were established for inter-sectoral cooperation, according to which solutions will be sought to further the protection and implementation of women's rights. In addition, programmes to counteract domestic violence were developed at a local level: Councils on counteraction to domestic violence were established and trained in five cities; the project strengthened the capabilities of five NGOs which participated in the project as well as promoting their own active search for solutions for the issue of domestic violence; and an increased capacity was developed for government employees working on finding solutions towards problems such as domestic violence.

##### 1.1.1.2. Increase life quality by protecting our rights

Kazakhstan(Pavlodar and East Kazakhstan oblasts)

Constitutional law, Democracy

August 2009– August2012

Completed

European Union

€236.625(EU contribution: 80percent)

Decenta Public Foundation

Through a campaign focusing on the changing situation of the social services, the project aimed to increase the legal awareness of the population of the Pavlodar and East Kazakhstan oblasts and inform them of their constitutional rights to participate in the formation of laws and political decision-making processes.

##### 1.1.1.3.Improvement and reformation of legislation on publishing activity and allied industries in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan

Media and freedom of the press

November 2009– June 2012

Completed

The project aimed to increase the contribution and participation of Kazakh civil society in various political processes in the media sphere according to OSCE standards and the national "Road to Europe" programme.

European Union		
€97.373,33 (EU contribution: 78percent)		
Kazakhstan Newspaper Publishers Association		
<b>1.1.1.4. Fighting human trafficking through educational programs for youth in Kazakhstan</b>	The project aimed to reduce human trafficking and to ensure that people observe the necessary security measures when travelling abroad by raising awareness of trafficking through a hotline, legal services and booklets. It also involved the training of specialists who provide legal assistance to the victims of human trafficking and sought to prevent human trafficking through educational programmes for young people, as well as legal, social worker and psychological consultations for those considered at risk of human trafficking.	The public – and particularly high-risk groups, such as young people aged 13-25 –are better informed on issues relating to human trafficking and the legal and institutional mechanisms in place to prevent it.3.511 people receive advice via a hotline and 22.776 educational booklets and 3.604 brochures were printed and distributed. Support was provided for the regular coverage of counter-trafficking activities by the mass media and an institutional framework was created to address issues related to human trafficking, such as the training of representatives of law enforcement agencies, NGOs and the media. Psychological distress among the family members of victims of human trafficking has been reduced, with 2.149 potential victims receiving legal advice and 89 victims being given psychological and social work assistance.
Kazakhstan		
Human trafficking, Training, Children's rights		
December 2009– December2012		
Completed		
European Union		
€213.088(EU contribution: 80percent)		
Legal centre for women's initiatives "Sana Seize" (www.sanasezim.org); Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Poland); NGO "Orken Ortalygy" (Almaty)		
<b>1.1.1.5. Strengthening the capacity of civil society to disseminate human rights information in Kazakh language</b>	The project was intended to raise awareness of human rights issues among the Kazakh-speaking population of Kazakhstan and to enhance their ability to protect their fundamental human rights by building the capacity of civil society able to disseminate human rights information and to provide education about it in the Kazakh language. The project was aimed at NGOs, journalists, human rights defenders, students, teachers, state officials, media representatives and all residents of Kazakhstan whose primary language of communication is Kazakh.	The project strengthened the capacity of civil society to disseminate human rights information and to provide education concerning human rights in the Kazakh language: Publication and methodological materials on how to conduct trainings on human rights were prepared in the Kazakh language, using materials from the Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights; teachers and NGO representatives completed a training course and are now able to disseminate knowledge on human rights; and regional pilot human rights seminars in the Kazakh language for teachers, human rights activists, NGOs and media representatives were organized and implemented by those who completed the training course.
Kazakhstan		
Human rights, Civil society, Training		
January 2010 – August 2011		
Completed		
European Union		
€156.064(EU contribution: 80percent)		
Public foundation "Charter for Human Rights" (Kazakhstan); Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights (Poland);Republican Network of Independent Monitors (Kazakhstan)		
<b>1.1.1.6. Public Monitoring Project</b>	The project was intended to increase public confidence towards local government by involving	Completed projects include the monitoring of citizen service centres, e-services, traffic police
Kazakhstan		

Civil society, Democracy, Public sector development	citizens in decision-making and policy-making processes in Kazakhstan. The project creates the mechanism of public monitoring of the quality of state services provided by public bodies and other state-funded organizations.	and drinking water. Information was also collected on the actual quality of public services delivery in the regions to help create statistical report which were submitted to governmental bodies.
December 2010– June2013		
Completed		
European Union		
€279.990(EU contribution: 62percent)		
Civil Alliance of Kazakhstan		
<b>1.1.1.7. Public Sector Reform and Modernization: Supporting Kazakhstan’s Policy to modernize its Public Administration</b>	<p>The project aimed to contribute to the development of a modern and efficient public sector capable of facilitating and achieving the country’s long-term development by supporting the implementation of the government’s public sector reform (PSR). The first project component is the effectiveness of central state administration reform in four sectors: education, environment, agriculture and industry/innovation. It focuses on the capacity-building of PSR-led entities and of four pilot ministries in order to improve the sector policies, services design, implementation and performance monitoring and to transfer lessons learnt from the pilot to other public entities. This component was intended to be implemented through a contribution agreement with the OECD. The government of Kazakhstan also invested significant amounts of domestic funds into this reform.</p> <p>The second component is the improved quality of public services and civil service management, focusing on the horizontal functions of public service delivery, standards setting, quality assessment, support and supervision in accordance with presidential decree “954 issues” of March 19, 2010, and the participation of citizens in public service delivery.</p>	<p>The legislative and institutional framework for PSR includes: PSR laws, strategies, decrees, corresponding action plans were streamlined and adopted. A legal and institutional frame for PSR and the organization of central state administration was analysed, a relevant governance model was proposed based on OECD best practices and a road map was designed; information system and analytical tools for PSR analysis, oversight, steering and monitoring became operational in PSR-led entities; PSR monitoring and evaluation tools were institutionalized in parliament- and government-led and pilot entities (PE); and training, workshops, seminars and coaching sessions were organised for PSR lead and oversight entities on central government organization and PSR principles, tools, methodologies and best practices for their institutionalization.</p> <p>Functional reviews (FR), subsequent re-organizations and experience replication were carried out in and by PE; functional Review was established for the central state administration, based on OECD best practice. An FR action plan was developed, along with a working group in PE; was provided to FR supervisors in key entities; pilot ministries service model reform was initiated based on OECD best practices; draft (together with key and PE) recommendations were submitted on reorganization of functions, roles, responsibilities, lines of communication in PE; this</p>
Kazakhstan		
Public sector development		
December 2011 – November 2016		
Operating		
European Union		
€10,1 million (EU contribution: 90 percent)		
Includes: Enhancing Kazakhstan’s Sector Competitiveness through better Regulations and Institutions (December2011 – November 2016, €3 million, implemented by the OECD) Civil Service Reform and Modernisation of the Government of Kazakhstan (January 2012 – January 2016, €4,6 million, implemented by DMI SARL)		

led to the increased capacity of pilot entities to develop, budget, implement and supervise strategic and operational plans in line with overall national strategies; and training, advice and coaching activities were given to PE on tools and methodologies for strategic planning, budgeting and supervision of implementation.

Enhanced compliance, supervision and customers' voice on public service standards were achieved by; state-of-the-art tools and methodologies developed and institutionalised to update, assess, monitor and enforce standards for public services; a review was conducted on the state and shortcomings of the civil service training system and recommendations were given on training, advice and coaching activities to incorporate public service quality tools in civil service agency (CSA) training and capacity building curricula; policy advice was provided on modern delivery arrangements, including e-governance.

Modernized civil service management systems, by: Performance-based recruitment, appraisal and promotion systems were updated and implemented; improvement of framework for increased attractiveness of public service, motivation and retention of qualified civil servants; and strengthened relations with European civil service institutions.

Enhanced qualifications of civil servants for public service delivery by: national service qualification framework was adopted and civil servants trained according to updated Public Service Standard training modules; a review of the state and shortcomings of current civil service management model was conducted; and the main reasons for high turnover of qualified civil servants and advice provided on mechanisms and incentives to

		enhance retention.
<b>1.1.1.8. Supporting Kazakhstan's Local Development Policies</b>	<p>The project aims to contribute towards a reduction in poverty and to increase living standards in rural areas, to promote local economies and to strengthen the responsibilities and capacities of autonomous region administrations. It supports the design and implementation of a coherent legislative and institutional framework by facilitating local development and promoting improved local development policies (LDP) and service delivery in three pilot oblasts (PO): Mangystau, Kyzylorda, and East Kazakhstan. The three main strategic axes of the proposed action are policy advice on local development policies enshrined in existing governmental strategies and legislation; strengthened capacities for local development and administrative service delivery through one-stop-shops (OSS) with regard to different policy functions (strategy, implementation, management, supervision, control, and support); and provision of grant funding for local development actors.</p> <p>The action is divided into three main components: Institutions and policies for local development; provision of administrative services through OSS, and the competitiveness of local economies.</p>	<p>An institutional framework for LDP is to be improved by: A nationwide plan for LDP and institutional and legal frameworks are to be adopted, taking into account a variety of communication and interaction arrangements and supervisory, support, monitoring and accountability functions. A review of the current state of reform implementation will be conducted, and the project will support an inter-ministerial working group on the design of a plan for improved implementation and monitoring of LDP. The project will also implement curricula and modernized delivery mechanisms for the strengthening of capacities of stakeholders for local development and recommend their modernisation in accordance with reform requirements. A think tank-led local development observatory is to be established. To do this, we will publish a call for proposals for the creation of a think tank-led LD observatory and promote links between think tanks and local development (LD) policy makers. Improvement of local development policies in PO. This will require the improvement of the institutional frameworks and capacities of PO policy makers and supervisors and a review of institutional set-ups for the development, implementation and monitoring of pilot oblast strategic planning, followed by recommendations. PO policies are to be improved by providing short-term demand-driven expertise to PO administrations in form of a PDAP-type policy advice facility. Advice will be</p>
Kazakhstan		
Local government and decentralisation, Training, Civil society, Entrepreneurs and SMEs		
2011 – 2017		
Operating		
European Union (EU contribution: 86 percent)		
€17,35 million		
GDSI: <a href="http://www.kzregdev.kz">www.kzregdev.kz</a> ; OECD		

		<p>provided for regional training centres to train PO staff will have their curricula and delivery mechanisms modernized. Specific LD initiatives are supported through the provision of a grant to PO administrations and non-state actors. There will be a call for proposals for initiatives from oblast authorities and non-state actors, proposals will be selected and the projects monitored.</p> <p>Outcome 3: Improved management of one-stop-shops, with a particular focus on POs. Supervisory function at central Government will be strengthened and performance assessment tools will be established. A plan for the transfer and effective functioning of one-stop-shops (OSS) is developed and the project will review the state of the implementation of OSS transfer to oblast “akimats” and advise on institutional responsibilities. The project will train PO public service departments and develop tools, institutions, capacities to monitor and assess the quality of OSS management in the regions. Advise departments of pilot administrations in charge of OSS management on roll-out plan, on performance monitoring and evaluation and on quality standards and enforcement. Advice provided for development of e-governance.</p> <p>Publish a call for proposals aimed at strengthening the voice and capacities of civil society/ customers in relation to OSS service delivery and quality.</p> <p>Outcome 4: Local economies in pilot oblasts are strengthened.</p> <p>To promote and implement a plan to help POs attract investment, the project will review areas of potential competitiveness in oblasts and implement a monitoring system of the overall regional investment promotion strategy.</p>
<p><b>1.1.1.9. Increasing public confidence towards local authorities</b></p>	<p>The project was aimed at increasing public confidence towards local government authorities</p>	

Kazakhstan	by involving citizens in the decision-making process.	
Local government and decentralisation, Civil society		
March 2011–February 2014		
Completed		
European Union		
€269.100(EU contribution: 90percent)		
Information Analytical Center (Almaty)		
<b>1.1.1.10. Monitoring the National Human Rights Action Plan by Kazakhstan for 2009-2012 implementation progress</b>	The Human Rights Action Plan (HRAP) was adopted by Kazakhstan as a specific step aimed at improving the country's human rights situation, which was required by the international community, including the OSCE.  The project aims to monitor the progress of implementation of the HRAP in Almaty and Astana.	
Kazakhstan		
Human rights		
March 2011–February2013		
Completed		
European Union		
€240.000 (EU contribution: 80percent)		
Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law		
<b>1.1.1.11. Building stronger interaction between State and Civil Society as an engine of progress</b>	The project organized a human rights seminar in Kazakhstan, providing an opportunity for European and Kazakh civil society representatives and government officials to discuss the application of human rights in Kazakhstan, complementing the two parties' constant dialogue on the matter.	
Kazakhstan		
Human rights, Civil society		
September 2011– November2012		
Completed		
European Union		
€113.835		
Conception, Etudes Et Cooperation De Formation Sa		
<b>1.1.1.12. Enhancing Kazakhstan's Sector Competitiveness through Better</b>	The project helped the government to set implement policy reform, to strengthen lawyers	

<p><b>Regulations and Institutions</b></p> <p>Kazakhstan</p> <p>Judicial reform, Criminal law and procedure, Enforcement agents, Judges, Lawyers, Public prosecutors</p> <p>January 2010 – September2013</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€3,4 million</p> <p>Acojuris, together with Luis Berger and ICON Institute.</p>	<p>and to build institutional capacity.</p>	
<p><b>1.1.1.13. Support to Judicial and Legal Reform in the Republic of Kazakhstan</b></p> <p>Kazakhstan</p> <p>Civil society</p> <p>December 2010 – December 2012</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€288.647</p> <p>Partners : Association France-Oural, Association of Legal Entities "Civil Alliance of SKO," Youth Public Association "Kasiet"</p> <p>Contractor : Bereke Public Association</p>	<p>The project developed democratic society in rural areas in South Kazakhstan oblast (SKO) through strengthening local NGOs, promoting a broad-based citizen dialogue and participation in the communities. The project built the foundation for sustainable community action planning and developed replicable community action models.</p>	<p>The project was intended to: Increase the capacity of rural NGO workers to make their work more sustainable and effective; train the nine most motivated and organized rural NGOs in community mobilization, fundraising, gender equality and human rights, media skills, accounting and taxation so that they can act as a catalyst in the development of rural communities and assist other NGOs; provide grants to increase community participation and collaboration between various sectors of society, such as NGOs, the media, local government and businesses; provide training to increase the level of professionalism of local journalists; increase the participation of the youth in community life through workshops to improve knowledge of civic leadership, voluntarism and human rights; promote the participation of rural women in community life as a result of gender project policy integration; increase public awareness through to communicate the project results; develop networks among rural and urban NGOs of SKO addressing civic participation, human rights, gender equality issues; develop workshop training materials in Russian and Kazakh which will be available for use by all partners in future activities; complete training reports and evaluation tools to</p>



		provide vital information for post-projects follow-up. In addition, training was provided for local trainers, a newsletter developed to communicate the project's results, in addition to a project website.
<b>1.1.1.14. Civil society participation in Kazakhstan</b>	To increase civic participation in policy-making.	
Kazakhstan		
Civil society		
December 2010 – June 2013		
Completed		
European Union		
€279.990		
Civil Alliance of Kazakhstan		
<b>1.1.1.15. Support to Judicial Reform of Kazakhstan (Phase II)</b>	The overall objective is to strengthen the rule of law and the reform of the judiciary in Kazakhstan by supporting the implementation of the national policy of the humanization of the justice system. The specific objective is to enhance the protection of individual rights with specific regard to the criminal justice system and to foster its approximation towards European and international standards.	Component 1 will support the reform of the penal process and the procedure for enforcing judicial acts. The project will do this by: Providing support for legal institutes, principles and procedures recently introduced or reformed as part of the humanisation process; ensuring that the qualifications and skills of legal professionals in reformed areas are being raised spread throughout the country; Implementation of modernized sentencing rules and practices; providing for increased application of adversarial process; and expanding the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the criminal justice system. Component 2 seeks to improve children's rights and the system of justice for children. The project will do this through the development, implementation and monitored support of adequate policies and legislation aimed at a modernized justice for children system in line with international standards; promote reform of the institutional development of justice for children, adequate coordination mechanisms and the development of related best -practice services;
Kazakhstan		
Judicial reform		
2014 – 2017		
Forecast		
European Union (EU contribution: 95 percent)		
€12 million		
Consortium of EU MS institutions; Council of Europe; UNICEF; Grants		

		and the capacity development of specialised legal professionals and governmental institutions. Component 3 will empower civil society organisations (CSOs) to improve access to justice for vulnerable groups. The project will do this by: Enhancing the capacity of CSOs to carry out studies, provide independent reporting, consultation and advice to judicial authorities and raise public awareness; enhancing the capacities of CSOs to provide a wide range of services to and represent the legal interests of vulnerable social groups; and improve the coordination and networking of CSOs working in the criminal justice system.
<b>1.1.1.16. Notary reform and institutional support for the Ministry of Justice</b> Kazakhstan Notaries, Public sector development November 2003 – November 2004 Completed European Union €200.000 A-Cegos consortium	Support provided for reform of the notary system.	
<b>1.1.1.17. Development of the Court System</b> Kazakhstan Judicial reform, Judges December 2004 – October 2005 Completed European Union €230.000 Association Agence Cooperation Juridique Internationale	Support provided for the institutional development of the court system in Kazakhstan.	
<b>1.1.1.18. The Judicial Academy under the Supreme Court</b> Kazakhstan	Support provided for the institutional development of the Judicial Academy under the Supreme Court.	

Training, Judicial reform, Judges		
March 2005 – March 2006		
Completed		
European Union		
€185.000		
Tea-Cegos SA		
<b>1.1.1.19. Capacity Building of the Ombudsman Office</b>	Institutional capacity-building of the ombudsman office of Kazakhstan.	
Kazakhstan		
Judicial reform, Democracy, Civil society		
November 2005 – December 2006		
Completed		
European Union		
€540.000		
Fundación Internacional y para Iberoamérica de Administración y Políticas Públicas (FIIAPP)		
<b>1.1.1.20. Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reforms in Kazakhstan</b>		
Kazakhstan		
Civil society, Democracy, Human rights		
Forecast		
European Union		
€820.000		
<b>1.1.1.21. Supporting the role of civil society in their prison monitoring functions</b>	Strengthening the role of civil society in its prison-monitoring function, in particular as concerns the implementation of the national mechanism against torture. Activities may involve expert support on reporting, special trainings on prison monitoring methods, improving the co-operation between civil society organisations (CSOs) and the ombudsman office in Kazakhstan.	
Kazakhstan		
Human rights, Training		
Forecast		
European Union		
€80.000		

<p><b>1.1.1.22. Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform, in supporting the peaceful conciliation of group interests and in consolidating political participation and representation</b></p>		
Kazakhstan		
Democracy, Human rights		
Forecast		
European Union		
€600.000		
<p><b>1.1.1.23. Strengthening civil society organisations (CSO) for Human Rights Advocacy</b></p>	<p>The objective of the project is to strengthen the capacity of local civil society organizations (CSOs) in four areas of South Kazakhstan to effectively advocate for human rights and access to justice (HR&amp;AJ) for vulnerable populations, including rural women, at-risk children and youth and people with disabilities.</p>	<p>The project intends to improve 40 local CSOs' capacity and ability to participate in network activities and to ensure that the CSO network is recognized by local governments and communities as a source of information and knowledge about human rights and as a place to access justice among vulnerable populations. The project hopes to help 2,000 local community members, including vulnerable populations, to increase awareness about their human rights and opportunities for justice. The intention is for 1,000 community members to have their human rights needs addressed.</p>
Kazakhstan	<p>More specifically, the project intends to strengthen the research, data-analysis and reporting capacity of local CSOs to enable them to recognize HR&amp;AJ issues among vulnerable populations in local communities and to enable CSOs to promote and advocate for HR&amp;AJ. The project also intends to empower vulnerable populations to access justice and exercise their human rights through advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns.</p>	<p>The project will conduct a needs assessment test of local NGOs' capacity and provide training for CSOs and local government officials on institutional capacity development, networking, basic data analysis and research. The same groups will also be given training on advocacy and social marketing. Research will be conducted on the human rights needs of vulnerable populations in four areas of South Kazakhstan and advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns will be</p>
Civil society, Human rights		
October 2012 – April 2015		
Operating		
European Union		
€235.368		
Contractor: Eurasia Foundation's Central Asia Fund		

		conducted by CSO network members. In addition, a human rights conference will be organized for the network members and stakeholders.
<b>1.1.1.24. Support to the Kazakh authorities in improving the quality and efficiency of the Kazakh justice system</b>	The overall objective of this project is to bring Kazakhstan's criminal justice framework and institutional practice in line with European and international standards and practices by supporting the country's authorities in their efforts to improve the justice system in the medium and long term.	It is expected that by the end of the project, the criminal law proceedings and practice will be amended to take into account respect for human rights as enshrined, in international and European law standards and their promotion will be ensured through the setting up of adequate mechanisms. Also, an important number of legal professionals will have been trained according to international and European standards and training curricula are amended to ensure sustainability.
Kazakhstan	The specific objective is to support the judicial sector of the Republic of Kazakhstan by making available the unique CoE expertise in this field, and in particular: enhancing the effectiveness and quality of justice by making tools, instruments, capacity-building and expertise available; enhancing the capacity of legal professionals to use European and international standards and best practices in their work; strengthening the mechanism available to process complaints in an efficient and transparent way in line with European and international standards.	
Access to justice, Judicial reform, Judges, Public prosecutors, Training		
July 2014 – July 2017		
Operating		
European Union		
€1.666.413 (EU contribution: 100 percent)		
Council of Europe (CoE)		
Partners. Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor General's Office, Supreme Court, Ombudsperson's Office		The project is aimed at prosecutors, judges, legal professionals and jury members. Final benefactors will be the population at large of Kazakhstan, who will benefit from a more effective, accountable and transparent justice system.
<b>1.1.1.25. System for Justice for Children and Child Rights improved within the programme Support to Judicial Reform in Kazakhstan</b>	The overall objective of the action is to support the government of Kazakhstan in establishing a comprehensive child-friendly justice system aligned with international standards.	The project will support: the development, implementation and monitoring supported of adequate policies and legislation aimed at a modernized justice for children system in line with international standards. The Concept on Development of Juvenile Justice System of 2009-2011 will be reviewed, analysed and assessed
Kazakhstan	The specific objective is to support system reforms towards more effective justice for children system	
Access to Justice, Children's rights, Judicial reform		

June 2014 – June 2017	focusing on the rights of children in conflict with the law and victims and witnesses of crime.	and contributions to new policies and legislations are being made. In addition, relevant legislation and by-laws on probation, alternative sentencing and pre-trial period are reviewed and suggestions on their amendments are made. The project will also promote reform of the institutional architecture for justice for children, the adequate coordination mechanisms and the development of related best practice services. An inter-ministerial coordination mechanism for justice for children reform implementation will be put in place; a juvenile court system and services for children in all oblasts of the country will be enhanced; and documented innovative practices and services of justice for children model systems are evaluated and presented to the government for the national scale up. The project will also: development the capacity of specialized legal professionals and governmental institutions; the quality of working methods and performance of legal professionals will be improved to better serve children in conflict with the law and children victims and witnesses of crime; capacities of legal professionals on international instruments and practice to deal with child delinquency are to be strengthened; and juvenile justice and child rights components will be included in curricula of pre- and in- service national training institutions for judges, prosecutors and police as well as selected university law faculties.
Operating		
European Union		
€2,4 million		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		
<b>1.1.1.26. Enhance the contribution of civil society to the drafting and implementation of Kazakhstan's upcoming Second National Human Rights Action Plan.</b>	Presently the authorities of Kazakhstan will start development of the new Human Rights Action Plan for 2014-2020 in line with the Legal Policy Concept for 2010-2020. The contractor will, with partners, assist state in drafting, adopting and monitoring of the implementation of the above-mentioned plan.	To achieve the overall goal and resolve the aforementioned problems, the specific objectives have been defined as follows: to assist state bodies in drafting and adopting the new National Human Rights Action Plan for 2014-2020 and make it fully compliant with international human rights standards and the international
Kazakhstan		
Human rights, Civil society		

March 2014 – February 2015		commitments of Kazakhstan, including those pertaining to the UN, the OSCE, the UPO and others via participation in the sessions of the Working Group to develop an HR Action Plan (in which the Bureau is a member), Experts Council under the Commissioner for Human Rights in Kazakhstan, Human Rights Commission under the President of RK, and so on; to organize public discussions on the HR Action Plan development progress; and to set up a dialogue between state structures responsible for the new HR Action Plan development and civil society institutions regarding development and adoption on the legislative framework of the new HR Action Plan 2014-2020 with clearly defined realistic actions aimed at bringing the national legislation in compliance with the international principles and standards and realistic deadlines to be met and taking into account the lengthy implementation period: from 2014-2020.
Operating		
European Union		
€285.000		
Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law		
<b>1.1.1.27. A transnational civil society coalition in support of fundamental rights in Central Asia</b>		
Kazakhstan		
Human rights, Civil society		
October 2013 – April 2016		
Operating		
European Union		
€899.214		
Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law		
<b>1.1.1.28. Kazakhstan Regional Development (KAZLOD)</b>	This Technical Assistance (TA) project provides consultative support and know how transfer on legal, strategic, institutional and capacity building aspects which underpin the regional development policies of the government. This cooperation is based on Financing Agreement signed between	The specific aims of Component 1 are to: review and propose improvements to strategies, legislation, regulations and actions plans for regional development and regional governance; establish and pilot local government monitoring and performance assessment systems in the three
Kazakhstan		
Local government and decentralisation		
December 2012 – February 2017		
Operating		

European Union	the European Union and the government of	pilot regions; enhance institutional capacities of
€6.288.000	Kazakhstan in June 2011.	the Centre for Regional Policy under the
GDSI Limited	The project is divided into four components.	Economic Research Institute; build the capacities
www.kzregdev.kz	Component 1 of the project supports the	of oblast (Maslikhat) Accounts Committees.
	development of the national level regional policy framework within which all regional development actions in Kazakhstan will be implemented. This Component 2 provides foundations which will allow specific regional planning and public service delivery actions to be carried out in a coherent and integrated way and build quality assurance systems into their delivery.	Component 2 operates within the overall policy framework to support the regional authorities in the design and management of development strategies in our three pilot regions. This Component addresses all aspects of Programme Cycle Management (including programming, programme management systems, funding arrangements, monitoring and evaluation systems, etc.). It provides expert advice on specialist regional development problems and in the design of regional projects for funding. A key element of Component 2 is the assurance of strong citizen participation in all stages of the programme cycle. Component 3 helps improve strategy development and implementation processes (planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation) and mechanisms for public participation in decision-making at regional level. The assistance concentrates on the technical entities at the operational level (the “akimats”), but also on the political level (the “maslikhats”).
	Component 3 aims at the improvement of the implementation of regional development strategies in three pilot oblasts that have been selected by the consultation between the European Union and the Government of Kazakhstan. These are Mangystau oblast, Kyzylorda oblast and East Kazakhstan oblast. The socio-economic structure, natural resource base, infrastructure and skills base of those three regions differ significantly. This diversity can provide an excellent mix of relevant examples of good practice to the other regions in Kazakhstan.	The specific aims are to: create a long-term strategy for the development of an operational support system (OSS) and with a corresponding master plan for its implementation; build individual and institutional capacities to perform the various functions of the OSS; introduce modern technologies and management tools in the delivery of services by OSS; improve citizens’ access to the services of the OSS; ensure that non-pilot regions share in the benefits of the project’s work in the participating oblasts. The overall aim of Component 4 is to develop a sustainable qualification system for regional
	Component 4 is a horizontal set of training activities, which underpin the implementation of all of the activities above. The creation of a national level regional policy framework (Component 1) is supported by means of a capacity building programme for key national level stakeholders such as the Ministry for Regional Development, Economic Research Institute, the Centre for Performance Assessment, the Agency for Civil Service, etc. Indeed, a crucial part of that framework is, in fact, the development of an adequate training architecture that is capable of	



	<p>serving the training needs of stakeholders at national and regional levels.</p>	<p>development actors at national and pilot oblast level. It supports the implementation of the other three Components and strengthens their overall impact.</p>
<p><b>1.1.1.29. Support to PCA Implementation – Phase III</b></p>	<p>To support, in the framework of the PCA implementation, the Government of Kyrgyzstan in further developing the conditions for a successful market economy and its integration in the world economy</p>	
<p><b>1.1.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b></p>		
<p><b>1.1.2.1. Support to the implementation of the PCA between EU and Kyrgyz Republic (Phase 2)</b></p>	<p>The project continued the assistance provided in its first phase and provided support to the Kyrgyz administration in the implementation of the trade, economic and commercial provisions of the EU-Kyrgyz Republic Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA). The project facilitated and intensified the legal reform and legal approximation with the EU and promoted foreign investment.</p> <p>The main project beneficiaries are Kyrgyz Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Economy and Ministry of Finance, the Kyrgyz Parliament, the Agency for State Service and the International Institute for Strategic Research under the Presidency of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p>	<p>: Legal approximation with the EU. To achieve this, priorities were set for the revision of Kyrgyz legislation, legal drafting, case studies preparation, training and the translation of relevant EU legislation.</p> <p>: Policy advice was provided on World Trade Organisation (WTO) issues and an action plan for the implementation of government policy on PCA and WTO obligations was developed and implemented. The project also provided assistance to harmonize legislation on standards and technical regulations in the Kyrgyz Republic with international norms, including EU standards and the TBT and SPS agreement.</p> <p>: To enhance institutional building and HR development, an action plan was developed for key areas of governmental policy and recommendations provided for the future activities of an inter-ministerial committee. In addition, a feasibility study was conducted over the foundation of a Policy Legal Advice Centre (PLAC).</p> <p>: The project provided training for civil servants</p>
<p>Kyrgyz Republic</p>		
<p>Human Rights, Public sector development, Training, Civil society</p>		
<p>March 2004 – March 2006</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>European Union</p>		
<p>€1.872.150</p>		
<p>GFA Consulting Group, CECL, Altair Asesores</p>		

		<p>and staff from NGOs, the business community, universities, among other institutions. In this, training was provided over investment one-stop-shops and training and policy advice to state institutions on economic and administrative reform matters to improve the investment climate and foreign trade promotion, among others. Other training and regional workshops were developed, including a workshop on regulatory impact assessment for the Department on Constitutional Legislation and Law of the Kyrgyz Parliament.</p> <p>: Local capacities on international trade research were strengthened by building local capacity in international trade and economics. Research skills in international trade were developed among researchers from FEM and NERI, as well as experts from related government institutions. A monitoring and reporting system was set up.</p> <p>: To enable civil society groups to participate in policy debate, local institutions and think tanks were identified and their involvement established to promote their participation in policy debate.</p> <p>: To publicise the project and involve the media, a web site was developed and maintained, a series of publication issued and the project also supported the establishment of a library and a documentation facility.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.2. Support to the implementation of the PCA between EU and Kyrgyz Republic (Phase 3)</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Human Rights, Public sector development, Training, Civil society</p> <p>May 2007 – June 2006</p> <p>Completed</p>	<p>The objective of the project was to support the government of the Kyrgyz Republic in further developing the conditions for a successful market economy and its integration into the world economy, within the framework of the EU-Kyrgyz Republic Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA).</p>	

European Union		
€1,3 million		
<b>1.1.2.3. Support to Civil Service Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<p>This project was intended to assist the Government Office of the Kyrgyz Republic in modernising its public administration. This was done through the implementation of structural and legal reforms, new laws and regulations and other measures designed to promote the transparent, efficient and equitable delivery of high-quality, cost-effective and affordable public services to citizens in accordance with the strategic objectives of the country development strategy.</p> <p>The first project component -- organisational development -- focused on the development and testing of new laws, policies, structures, regulations, standards and procedures to improve the quality, efficiency, cost-effectiveness and customer responsiveness of selected public services.</p> <p>The second project component focused on human resources management and institutional development in order to build the capacity of the Government Office (GO) and the Civil Service Agency (CSA) to manage human resources, promote gender equality, manage change, promote good conduct and decentralise service delivery.</p> <p>Finally, the project rolled out the results across central and local government and built governmental capacity in policy development and change management.</p>	<p>: Organizational development through improved public policy and performance management. This was achieved by supporting better governance through a legal framework of modernization for effective service delivery, transparency, accountability and the rule of law. To do this, the project supported the drafting of five laws and 15 regulations. The project also sought to promote the efficient and honest performance of civil servants through new laws and regulations for the civil service based on competitive selection and performance appraisal. The project also supported the adoption of new laws and regulations regarding the structure of the Government Office and coordination between government bodies and monitoring. Viable models for decentralisation in two pilot ministries were adopted through new regulations on central and regional structures and new laws on veterinary and social services. This was achieved through the development and dissemination of service improvement toolkits on decentralisation. Pilot restructuring plans were implemented, in addition to models for one-stop shops. Improved communication with citizens was promoted through citizen surveys and information activities and the establishment of formal policy dialogue with service customers (i.e. focus groups, citizen's charters and NGOs).</p> <p>: Human resource management (HRM) policy reform. New regulations were set up for state personnel service and human resource departments. This was achieved through the development of new job descriptions and performance indicators for civil servants in pilots at regional and local level. The new HRM standards in pilots focused on competitive selection,</p>
Kyrgyz Republic		
Public sector development, Training		
December 2008 – December 2010		
Completed		
European Union		
€1.237.965,32		
Nicolaas Witsen Foundation Finnish Institute of Public Management (HAUS) WYGI CPM Consulting		

		<p>performance management, corruption safeguards and diversity management and comparative studies were conducted on HRM, diversity and services. The project also organised study tours on HRM for state secretaries. Recommendations were given concerning exams for state secretaries and advice on civil service training, curricula development and promotion of gender equality.</p> <p><b>: Promotion of project sustainability. Rolling out the results of pilot reforms, the project helped the</b> implementation of public relation activities such as project conferences, seminars and workshops at central, regional and local levels. The project supported the development of a project newsletter, a website and CDs and their distribution among stakeholders. To enhance central bodies' capacity to coordinate the implementation of cross-government reforms, the project assisted in trainings -- including trainings of trainers, -- study tours and internships.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.4. Support to Prison Reform in the Kyrgyz Republic</b></p>	<p>The project was designed to assist with the implementation of reforms concerning the rule of law in the Kyrgyz Republic, focusing on the prison service. The project was set up to establish the basis for the sustainability of the management of the prison service, including the development of the policy, strategy and planning capacities of the prison service to transform broad objectives into</p>	<p>: Developing a legislative/normative framework for improved prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment and the establishment of prison reform policy and strategy. This was done through an assessment of the existing legal framework related to prison reform in prisons and recommendations for alternatives to prison sentencing. The project also assisted in the</p>
Kyrgyz Republic		
Criminal law and procedure, Prisons		
December 2009 –June2013		
Completed		
European Union		
€2.777.777		

<p>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)  Contact: Vera Tkachenko, International Project Manager  Tel: +(996 312) 32 17 32 Ext 105  E-mail: vera.tkachenko@unodc.org UNODC Programme Office in the Kyrgyz Republic  Address: 26-1 Kerimbekova Street Bishkek, 720017, Kyrgyz Republic  Tel: + (996-312) 32 17 32, 32 17 33, 321734  Fax: + (996-312) 32 18 93  <a href="http://www.unodc.org/centralasia/en/prison-reform.html">http://www.unodc.org/centralasia/en/prison-reform.html</a></p>	<p>action plans and targeted, high-quality training to enable staff to implement plans despite staff shortages and financial constraints. The project also recognised the need to reduce and stabilise the size of the prison population in order to improve conditions in prisons, the social reintegration prospects of prisoners and the health of staff and prisoners, while establishing a strategy and programme to generate much-needed additional funds for the prison service. The project was made up of the following components: The reform of the legal/normative basis for prison reform and alternatives to imprisonment, focusing on the provisions for the application of new, humanised criminal legislation; policy and strategy development in relation to prison reform; building the management capacity of the prison service, with training, training of trainers, development of a training curriculum and support for the training centre of the Main Department of Execution of Penalties (GUIN); developing policy to generate additional income for the prison service, improving the social reintegration prospects of prisoners and the implementation of the programme in pilot prison colonies; and improving the physical conditions in selected prisons with a focus on sanitary infrastructure and facilities which have a direct impact on prison health, thereby promoting a healthier living and working environment for prisoners and staff and contributing to the prevention of disease.</p>	<p>development of prison reform policy and strategy : The project supported the improved institutional capacity of the prison administration to manage prisons effectively in line with UN standards and norms, promoting the social reintegration of offenders. This was done by institutional capacity building and developing a strategy for establishment of income generating/vocational training activities in prisons. To achieve this, a small-scale income generating rehabilitation programme was launched in at least in five locations. The project also sought to establish a model prison settlement involving at least 200 prisoners. : A healthier working and living environments in prisons, contributing to the prevention of disease and promoting mental and physical health. To improve working conditions and sanitary facilities in prisons, the project assisted in the assessment and subsequent refurbishment of selected prison facilities in order to improve water, sanitation, heating and sewage systems. The project supported vocational training for approximately 15 prisoners in each selected prisons, providing an education in plumbing, electrician's skills and decorating, among others. : To increase awareness on and strengthen public support for prison reform, the project organised three press conferences. A wrap-up conference was also organised at the end of project a conference report was published in Russian and English.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.5. Promotion of the respect of Rule of Law in Kyrgyzstan with particular emphasis on Transparency and Accountability</b>  Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>The overall objective of this project is to assist in strengthening respect for the rule of law in the Kyrgyz Republic by promoting transparency, accountability and anti-corruption measures. Specific objectives are:</p>	<p>In order to promote greater transparency, accountability and fight against corruption in the Kyrgyz Republic, the EU has chosen a three-fold approach with the following expected results: Component 1 consists of enhancing the capacity</p>

<p>Access to justice, Judicial reform, Women's rights, Children's rights, Civil society, Minorities, Judges, Public prosecutors, Lawyers, Media and freedom of the press, Anti-corruption</p>	<p>To strengthen public oversight functions; to increase the efficiency, independence, professionalism and capacities of the judiciary; to strengthen the civil society and media to keep institutions and power holders accountable for reform and to respect the rule of law and to empower people to have unimpeded access to justice.</p>	<p>and effectiveness of oversight mechanisms. The expected results are enhanced technical skills and professionalism amongst key personnel within oversight bodies, such as parliamentary committees, the Ministry of Justice, the Office of the General Prosecutor, the Ombudsman, Chamber of Accounts, Public Supervisory Boards (PSBs), civil society organisations and the media; and to establish Interaction and cooperation established between the above oversight interlocutors to reinforce possible impact.</p>
<p>2014– 2019</p>	<p>Greater transparency and accountability in Kyrgyz Republic, including reduced corruption, would contribute to poverty reduction, conflict prevention, human rights and democracy.</p>	<p>Component 2 focuses on judicial reform. The expected results are to improve transparency and accountability within the judiciary and reduce corruption, especially in the decision-making process and in court procedures; improve technical skills within the judiciary across the country -- notably in the capital area and pilot region/s) -- including improved professional capacity of judicial staff, the Ministry of Justice, general prosecutors and independent lawyers to more efficiently address corruption in the Kyrgyz Republic. Modernized legislation and the removal of collisions and gaps from legislation will result in the improvement of law enforcement practice by courts, prosecutor's offices and other state bodies; European and international standards and practices of judicial professionalism are to be applied by lawyers, judges, prosecutors and attorneys in the Kyrgyz Republic; the management of courts will be more capable of effective case-flow management, thus promoting the appropriate and expeditious resolution of criminal cases by applying scarce resources where they are most needed in order of priority. Component 3 will focus on civil society and the media. The project expects to raise awareness</p>
<p>Operating</p>	<p>Enhancement of the quality of legislation will also contribute to eradication of corruption at legislative level through the elimination of the corrupt norms, gaps and collisions that enable corruption. The project will include gender mainstreaming within the training components to ensure gender awareness and sensitivity of the newly trained judicial staff with a view to ensure that women will not be discriminated in their dealings with the courts. The project will take into account, as far as possible, the gender balance in the target groups and the empowerment of women, particularly in selecting the experts, legal drafters, participation in high level conferences, study tours, seminars and so on. Youth is another specific target group, especially in the CSO and media component (Comp. 3), thus creating links to the EU's education projects financed under the DCI. Finally the project would also pay attention, especially in the judiciary component, to the treatment of different ethnic groups, thus making a link to the on-going IfS projects and contributing to minimising the risk of conflict.</p>	
<p>European Union</p>		
<p>€13.657.895 (EU contribution: up to€13,5 million)</p>		
<p>Components 1 &amp; 2: Implementing consortium led by GIZ GmbH and includes IRZ and JCI, the Danish Institute for Human Rights and the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute. Some activities shall be entrusted to the Council of Europe and IDLO. Component 3: six or seven grant contracts to be implemented by NGOs.</p>		

		<p>among the population at large, and particularly youth, women and ethnic minorities, regarding the basic principles of the rule of law, such as human rights and the negative effects of corruption; furthermore, the project will strengthen the capacity of civil society and the media to monitor and transparency and accountability issues, particularly when concerning cases of corruption, transparency of the budget, abuse of official power and other cases that exhibit vulnerability of integrity.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.6. Operationalising good governance for social justice</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Civil society, Human rights, Minorities' Rights, Women's rights, Children's rights</p> <p>October 2011 – October 2014</p> <p>Operating</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€3 million</p> <p>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p>		

<b>1.1.2.7. Institutional support to the implementation of the new legal framework</b>	<p>The overall objective of the project is to preserve democratic stability and prevent a new conflict from arising in the Kyrgyz Republic by providing institutional, legal and financial support to the main actors implementing the reform program linked to the development of the new legal framework.</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic	<p>The specific objectives are to align legislation with the constitution to institutionalize the principle of the rule of law and to maintain democratic stability; increase the efficiency of state oversight to ensure greater accountability; and reinforce and modernize the institutional capacities of selected institutions.</p>	<p>The goal of the project is to create an enabling environment for smooth operationalisation of the Constitutional Chamber and establish effective constitutional justice.</p> <p>Proposed activities are to: assist the working process of the CC in drafting/amending of relevant laws, and by-laws and addressing vagueness of legal proceedings (preparing for further legal opinions by experts of the Venice Commission); gain support from main actors and stakeholders (the MPs of the Parliament, the President's Office, government, courts, CSOS, other decision-makers and intelligent visionaries) by informing and providing them strategic advice on the roles, functions and procedures of the CC; encourage engagement of stakeholders in discussions about check and balances, power imbalance, and other important issues in the national context; providing support to expedite the selection process of vacant CC seats; and conduct meetings at policy levels jointly with the experts of the Venice Commission.</p> <p>Proposed activities are to: provide support to the development and implementation of the communication/outreach strategy and plan;</p>
Democracy, Public sector development		
January 2011 – October 2012		
Completed		
European Union		
€1.095.115,45		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
<b>1.1.2.8. Support to the Operationalisation of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court</b>	<p>The overall objective of the project is to preserve democratic stability and a balance of power, to promote the rule of law and prevent new conflicts from arising in the Kyrgyz Republic by providing support to the operationalisation of the new Constitutional Chamber (CC) of the Supreme Court and creating an enabling environment, including positive public perception, for its smooth and proper functioning.</p>	<p>Specific objectives are to: create an enabling environment for smooth operationalisation of the Constitutional Chamber and establish effective constitutional justice; assist with establishing an effective communication process to highlight improved performance and improve public perception of the chamber; and assist with institutional and individual capacity-building measures which help the chamber accomplish its mission.</p> <p>The project will complement another EU initiative to be implemented by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe in its efforts to support the</p>
Kyrgyz Republic	<p>Specific objectives are to: create an enabling environment for smooth operationalisation of the Constitutional Chamber and establish effective constitutional justice; assist with establishing an effective communication process to highlight improved performance and improve public perception of the chamber; and assist with institutional and individual capacity-building measures which help the chamber accomplish its mission.</p> <p>The project will complement another EU initiative to be implemented by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe in its efforts to support the</p>	
Constitutional law, Democracy		
November 2013 – May 2015		
Operating		
European Union		
€1,2 million		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		



	<p>Kyrgyz authorities in improving the quality and efficiency of the national constitutional justice system.</p>	<p>conducting workshops for relevant staff and judges to implement this; enhance the capacity of the press service and providing continuous TA following up the media trainings for the judges of the CC conducted by the Venice Commission; improve the CC's reporting requirements and standards; ensure transparency and efficiency of the CC by usage of ICT applications, design and pilot a web-site; and support easy-to-read publications, leaflets and info graphics for the public; and conduct baseline and follow-up surveys.</p> <p>The project will also assist with institutional and individual capacity-building that helps the CC in accomplishing its mission. To achieve this, the following activities are proposed:</p> <p>conducting an orientation trainings programme for judges and staff; providing support in the development of organizational development strategy which is discussed with stakeholders and presented to the public; conducting tailored trainings and individual coaching for judges, staff, different units of the CC which includes human rights, gender sensitization, minority and representation, international agreements and conventions, conflict-sensitivity, leadership, management, ICT, language, team-building aspects; improving human resource management; and supporting the drafting of necessary institutional policies.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.9. Support to the Kyrgyz authorities in improving the quality and efficiency of the Kyrgyz Constitutional justice system</b></p>	<p>The overall objective of this project is to further develop the rule of law in the Kyrgyz Republic by supporting the country's authorities in their efforts to improve the constitutional justice system in the medium and long term.</p>	<p>It is expected that by the end of the project: the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court will be strengthened with the aim of reinforcing the protection of</p>
<p>Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p>The specific objective is to support the</p>	<p>human rights, the rule of law and the separation of</p>
<p>Constitutional law</p>	<p>Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of</p>	<p>powers; training of judges of the Constitutional</p>
<p>November 2013 – April 2015</p>	<p>the Kyrgyz Republic by making the Council of</p>	<p>Chamber will have been conducted so that they are</p>
<p>Operating</p>		<p>able to use common standards and best practices</p>

European Union		
€500.000		
<p data-bbox="147 229 483 255">Council of Europe</p> <p data-bbox="147 258 483 284">Contact: Thomas Markert</p> <p data-bbox="147 287 595 312">E-mail: Thomas.markert@coe.int</p> <p data-bbox="147 363 636 389">Constitutional Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic</p>	<p data-bbox="775 191 1420 590">Europe's unique expertise in this field available and in particular: enhancing the efficiency and independence of the Constitutional Chamber by making tools, capacity-building and expertise available in order to fine-tune the daily functioning of the chamber; enhancing the capacity of judges to use European and international standards and best practices in their work; and developing constitutional mechanisms aimed at reinforcing the principles of the rule of law, the separation of powers and legal certainty through reform of the existing legislation in the field of constitutional justice and its effective implementation.</p>	<p data-bbox="1456 191 2085 418">in their everyday work; the existing legislation on the judiciary and constitutional control and its effective implementation in line with international standards will be developed further; mechanisms and procedures for co-operation and information exchange within the relevant bodies in the field of the protection of human rights, access to justice and the rule of law.</p> <p data-bbox="1456 421 2107 1361">The main activities are: Expert advice - provided by an expert(s) deployed to the country through direct discussion with individual officials or groups of officials on the issues specified by the authorities; legal opinions - prepared by the members/experts of the Venice Commission on draft legislation will be provided upon request from the authorities. If asked by the interested authorities exchanges of views will be organised between the Venice Commission's experts and the drafters; conferences, roundtables and seminars to enable stakeholders to look at ways in which their own policies can be reformed; capacity-building for relevant actors and training seminars to enable participants to acquire new knowledge and/or professional skills through interaction with qualified trainers; participation of the representatives of the competent bodies in multilateral activities of the Venice Commission; study visits to provide first-hand experience to complement the theory and to help legal professionals to examine and introduce possible changes to their own procedures and approaches, as well as to initiate the basis for launching co-operation and networking with the EU and CoE member states; and make important texts and information accessible in local languages so that they can be used as a tool for training activities and seminars.</p>

<b>1.1.2.10. Promotion of Rule of Law in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
July 2014 – January 2018		
Operating		
European Union		
€9,5 million		
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH		
<b>1.1.2.11. Building the role of civil society to improve access to justice and strengthen the Rule of Law in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
Access to justice, civil society		
2014 – November 2016		
Operating		
European Union		
€480.376		
Agenced' Aide à la Coopération Technique et au Développement		
<b>1.1.2.12. Support to the Kyrgyz authorities in improving the quality and efficiency of the Kyrgyz Constitutional justice system</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
Constitutional law, Judicial reform		
December 2013 – April 2015		
Operating		
European Union		
€500.000		
Conseil de l'Europe		
<b>1.1.2.13. Support to operationalisation of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>		

Kyrgyz Republic		
Constitutional law, Judicial reform		
December 2013 – May 2015		
Operating		
European Union		
€1,2 million		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
<b>1.1.2.14. Simplified civil registration to serve underrepresented and marginalized Internal Migrants in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>	The overall objective is system change in civil registration to guarantee human rights and action and the fundamental freedoms of underrepresented and marginalised internal migrants (IM).	Estimated results: a Dialogue Platform on simplification of civil registration system, and a coalition of CSOs to promote it established; structured dialogue facilitated by the platform; active advocacy on strategy for civil registration carried out by the coalition; introduction to the state authorities of mechanisms on i) registration based on actual place of residence for excluded groups of internal migrants, ii) appropriate identification procedures for invisible citizens; strengthened capacity of IMS and their groups in lobbying for their rights and engaging in decision-making processes at local level. and the active engagement of IM representatives in local development, planning and budgeting.
Kyrgyz Republic		
Human rights, civil society		
February 2014 – February 2016		
Operating		
European Union		
€337.793,40		
Folkekirkens Nødhjælp Fond	Specific objectives are: (building a structured and constructive dialogue between civil society and government around civil registration system responsive to the rights of internal migrants; supporting development and implementation of simplified population registration procedures that enable internal migrants and “invisible citizens” to exercise their social and political rights; increasing the participation of internal migrants and “invisible citizens” in decision-making and election processes; and the introduction to the state authorities of mechanisms of registration based on actual place of residence for excluded groups of internal migrants and appropriate identification procedures for “invisible citizens”.	Main activities: processes to identify and engage stakeholders in Dialogue Platform; developing and implementing Dialogue Agenda and Action; conducting roundtable, multi- and bilateral meetings of the platform to build a structured dialogue; developing strategies of system change, advocate change; raining to build capacity of government agencies to implement improved registration protocols; monitor procedures and advise on gaps in legislation and law enforcement practices; facilitating a technical group to develop mechanisms for invisible citizens’ identification; participating in a working group under city council on procedures for simplified registration of internal
	Target groups: at least 30 parliamentarians and state officials from relevant ministries and agencies; at least 12 representatives of civil society organisations; 200 staff members of relevant agencies; 30 employees of local territorial departments; 300 invisible citizens and excluded groups of internal migrants through legal	

	<p>counselling (at least 50 percent women); at least 10 representatives of city authorities; at least 15 parliamentarians and state officials from relevant ministries and agencies; 100 representatives of initiative groups (IG), self-help groups (SHG), their clusters; and at least 15 representatives of local authorities.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries will be approx. 1 million internal migrants nationwide and 200.000 “invisible citizens” living in settlements around Bishkek; and approx. 70.000 internal migrants residing in 15 target settlements, comprising 65 percent women migrants.</p>	<p>migrants; providing legal assistance to internal migrants and invisible citizens to advance their rights; and the facilitation of the work of internal migrants’ organizations and liaising on project activities, such as information campaign among internal migrants on simplified registration rules and procedures and voter education campaign.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.15. Strengthening the fight against torture and impunity in Kyrgyzstan: Prevention, Accountability, Remedy and Reparation</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Torture, Human rights</p> <p>December 2013 – September 2015</p> <p>Operating</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€339.128,93 (EU contribution: 95 percent)</p> <p>Ludwig Boltzmann Gesellschaft – österreichische Vereinigung zur Förderung der wissenschaftlichen Forschung</p>	<p>The overall objective of the project is to strengthen the fight against torture and impunity in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>The specific objectives are: strengthening the legal, procedural and institutional framework against impunity and for the accountability of torture perpetrators; strengthening the capacities of Kyrgyz civil society organisations (CSOs) to perform effective monitoring of places of detention and to interact with national, regional and international human rights monitoring bodies; and strengthening the right to remedy and reparation of torture victims in Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>Target groups are: Kyrgyz anti-torture coalitions; Kyrgyz state authorities (Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health, General Prosecutor’s Office, Ombudsman’s Office; justice sector personnel (prosecutors, judges, defence lawyers; and professionals involved in anti-torture initiatives (healthcare professionals, forensics, psychologists, members of public oversight committees.</p>	<p>Estimated results: Road Map and benchmarks clarified for legal, procedural and institutional reforms in order to both prevent torture and increase accountability of its perpetrators in Kyrgyzstan; proposals developed to strengthen the legal, regulatory and institutional framework against impunity; enhanced awareness of relevant stakeholders and decision-makers of the standards for effective investigations, increased capacities to implement these standards and to follow up to recommendations by international and regional torture monitoring bodies; the anti-torture coalition is supported in setting up a durable and sustainable civil society anti-torture network; the capacity of the anti-torture coalition and its member organisations is strengthened with a view to carrying out effective monitoring visits of detention facilities. The cooperation with other monitoring mechanisms and state actors is facilitated; increased awareness of international standards of remedy and reparation and increased capacity of relevant CSOs to support victims of torture; and increased means and capacity of Kyrgyz torture rehabilitation centre(s) to provide</p>

	<p>The final beneficiaries will be: victims of torture and their families; Kyrgyz civil society and the general public; judicial personnel; and law enforcement personnel.</p>	<p>victims of torture with legal, medical support.</p> <p>Main activities: accountability workshops to elaborate road map and benchmarks for legal and institutional reform for effective, independent investigations into torture allegations and accountability of perpetrators of torture; workshops for the development of proposals of legislative reform; legal drafting; and capacity development workshops and trainings for judicial personnel on effective investigations. There will also be: training and capacity building of anti-torture CSOs on international and national standards on the prohibition and prevention of torture, on international, regional and national preventive mechanisms, on effective monitoring methodology and the interaction with national and international monitoring bodies; training and capacity building of CSOs on the right to remedy and reparation, international standards of enforcement and legal and psychosocial support to victims of torture; and the award of a sub-grant to a Kyrgyz rehabilitation centre.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.16. Capacity building of the community-based prevention centres as an institutional tool for protecting the youth rights</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Children's rights, Criminal law and procedure</p> <p>April 2013 – April 2015</p> <p>Operating</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€270.000</p> <p>Public fund “Zeleniy Alan”</p>	<p>The project is intended to increase the role of community-based prevention centres as an institutional tool for protecting of youth rights.</p> <p>Overall objective is to strengthen the interaction between law-enforcement bodies, local authorities and civil society organisations for prevention of youth rights.</p> <p>The specific objectives are: to increase the capacity of the community-based prevention centres in protecting youth rights; to introduce the mediation as an alternative method of family conflict resolution and human rights protection; to enhance the access of victims / potential victims of</p>	<p>When completed, the project intends to have: better work indicators of the community-based prevention centres; introduced new methods (mediation tools) of fighting against moral and other kind of violence for distressed young people; decreased number of family conflicts with focus on youth; decreased violence targeting young people at the age of 14-29; wider access to the services of the community-based prevention centres; better coordination of law-enforcement bodies, local authorities and civil society organisations in their response to youth violence; survey and selection of five target centres; five seminars on mediation tools; 15 training sessions on international/national/local legislation; mediation</p>

	<p>violence to the services of the community-based prevention centres</p> <p>The direct beneficiaries of the project are: 100 members of 25 community-based prevention centres (police officers, local authorities, representatives of civil society organisations - courts of elders, women councils, youth councils). The indirect beneficiaries are: more than 800 members of 70 community-based prevention centres operating in 4 oblasts; about 500 members of the Prevention Councils based in 40 schools (teachers, school pupils, parents); youth and children of elder school age from two oblasts (Naryn and Chui).</p>	<p>consultations to resolve conflict situation; 20 explanatory meetings with the members of school-based prevention councils; three round tables bringing together the project stakeholders; regular consultations with project stakeholders; monitoring and evaluation; awareness-raising activities.</p>
<p><b>1.1.2.17. Provision of assistance to bring the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in line with the international norms in the sphere of judicial protection of the rights of children, women and disabled</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Disabled persons, Children's rights, Women's rights</p> <p>April 2013 – October 2013</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€290.010,33</p> <p>Max-Planck-Gesellschaft zur Förderung der Wissenschaften e.V</p>		
<p><b>1.1.2.18. Program to enhance the capacity of NGOs and institutions to advocate for implementation of human rights decisions and standards to</b></p>	<p>The American University of Central Asia (AUCA) intends to facilitate research-based policy reform in Kyrgyzstan, and to the build capacity of civil society for strategic advocacy, and that of</p>	<p>These specific objectives of the project are the following: document successful model legal and institutional practices from Eurasia and Latin America, as well as international standards used</p>

<b>prevent torture</b>	<p>government, to implement human rights standards, decisions, and best practices, including legislative, judicial and other practical measures, to eradicate torture and hold officials accountable for the abuse of persons in detention, particularly ethnic minorities. The AUCA will carry out the project through staff and faculty of the Tian Shan Policy Center (AUCA-TSPC), undertaking work in three key component areas to achieve the objectives of the Project: document legal and institutional practices that are effectively used by Eurasian and Latin American countries to prevent torture and abuse in detention, and international standards as used in Europe and the U.S. (no such analysis of actual state practice has yet been compiled in one compendium alongside Istanbul Protocol or other international standards); train advocates and public officials on the model reforms within the context of training on international human rights standards, and facilitate dialogue on the best ways to replicate these types of models in the Kyrgyz justice system; and publish and disseminate models to support more effective advocacy and on-going reform efforts in Kyrgyzstan. It is anticipated that the results of this project might be of interest to and applied in other Central Asian countries.</p>	<p>in the EU and US; build the capacity of NGOs, lawyers, advocates, judges, and officials working on criminal justice reform to understand how best to incorporate international standards into practice in Kyrgyzstan; raise awareness of international standards and best practices and build the capacity of advocacy groups, lawyers and judges, policy-makers and government officials to implement the standards in reform of the Kyrgyz criminal justice system; strengthen NGO advocacy efforts to achieve more systemic reform. NGOs trained and armed with how model practices are used effectively in other countries are better able to advocate adopting best practices in Kyrgyzstan, including for reform in laws and restructuring institutions to improve oversight in the criminal justice system</p> <p>The project will also provide a platform for closer cooperation among NGOs, legal advocates, government officials and policy makers by facilitating robust policy dialogue on how to incorporate model practices from other countries in implementing human rights standards in Kyrgyzstan; facilitate consideration of model practices by Kyrgyz policy-makers and government agencies. By providing concrete examples of how practices have benefited other states' efforts in combating abuse in detention and using these to foster more robust, informed, and constructive dialogue on how they can be implemented in Kyrgyzstan, officials are more likely to consider adopting similar measures into law and practice.</p> <p>The project will also publish and disseminate model practices to increase public awareness and visibility of human rights standards and implementation and to increase public awareness of global human rights standards and catalyse</p>
Kyrgyz Republic		
18 months		
Forecast		
European Union		



		broader support for measures of reform.
<b>1.1.2.19. Civil society oversight mechanisms for children and women detainee</b>	<p>The action is aimed at improving the capacity of public monitoring councils and the National Torture Prevention Centre to prevent of torture and ill-treatment within the criminal justice system with particular attention to the most vulnerable detainees including women and children. There are on-going concerns of abuse in police custody and detention, particularly post arrest and during investigation and during pre-trial detention facilities (SIZO):</p> <p>According to data collected by members of the Coalition on Prevention of Torture, some 90 percent of torture cases discovered by human rights activists between March 2007 to April 2008 in Kyrgyzstan, occurred in the temporary detention wards of the Ministry of internal Affairs.</p> <p>The first specific objective of the project is to support Public Monitoring Councils (PMCs) and the National Torture Prevention Centre (NTPC) to undertake effective monitoring of detention facilities for women and children. With the help of project events, which include three high-level roundtables with key stakeholder government ministries and MPs, the legislation on PMCs and their functions will be amended.</p>	<p>The project anticipates the following results: the adoption of a draft law on PMCs (the Public Supervision Councils Bill initiated by a group of MPs to the Parliament on Dec. 30, 2011), including regulation on PMCs in specific laws which allow PMCs to have their rights to access detention facilities; adoption of internal regulations by specific ministries on the rights of PMCs (again access to detention facilities will be regulated and guaranteed).</p> <p>The second specific objective of the project is to raise public awareness of the role of PMCs and the NTPC in independent monitoring of all places of detention. Public awareness and social media video, twitter and a Facebook campaign to promote the work of PMCs and NTPC will help to strengthen public attention to work of PMCs and NTPC.</p> <p>The project will also promote the work of PMCs and NTPC within prison with in-reach programme for prisoners to understand the role of the PMCs and NTPC. The PRI will train PMCs member C80 in the use of social media tools to ensure sustainability after the project. The work of the PMCs and NTPC will be promoted through broad public awareness media and an online campaign. Public attention and knowledge on PMC and NTPC is essential to future effectiveness of both institutions.</p>
Kyrgyz Republic		
24 months		
Forecast		
European Union		
<b>1.1.2.20</b>	<p>The target groups include lawyers, NGOs, judges, law students, trainers and about 25 stakeholders. The final beneficiaries will be women, children, the disabled and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>Roundtables will be held in target provinces and vulnerable groups will be made more aware of their legal rights and recourses. Defence and NGO lawyers will receive training with local and European experts which can be used directly in</p>
Kyrgyz Republic		
Forecast		

		<p>judicial proceedings. NGOs will be supported through increased media access, legal support and to help them establish a network of contacts. The younger generation will receive a particular level of education.</p> <p>In addition, judges will receive an intense week-long training session to bring judgements in line with international standards.</p> <p>Central authorities will also be involved in the recommendation of legal amendments, and to help reduce and solve gaps and inconsistencies in local legislation.</p> <p>Local experts and partners will be greatly strengthened by their involvement in the project, and it is hoped that they will form the basis of a new sustainable network to provide future education, training and support to groups including NGOs.</p> <p>The final group to benefit will be the Kyrgyz population as a whole, who will have increased legal awareness and, it is hoped, a changed awareness about their role to safeguard the country's attitude to human rights.</p> <p>Project materials produced will include PowerPoint presentations, hand-outs and flyers, training manuals and a website. The project's final documentation will include a guide and an assessment report.</p>
<b>1.1.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.1.3.1. Support to Civil Service Reform and Good Governance</b>	The project aimed to make Tajikistan's public service more effective, reliable, transparent, accountable, ethical and professional.	The project aimed to strengthen the Department for Civil Service Affairs's (DCSA) capacity to lead civil service reform and to modernise the civil service's legal and institutional framework. The
Tajikistan		
Public sector development, Civil society	The project activities were organised under three	

November 2008 – March 2010	<p>components: Civil service reform monitoring and legislation, public consultation development and training and professional integrity training and roll-out.</p>	<p>project strengthened the DCSA's capacity to implement the plan for the Civil Service and to monitor civil service performance, in particular with regard to the implementation of and adherence to new laws and regulations. To do this, policy advice was given on civil service reform to 4 regional DCSA departments, civil service legislation drafted and recommendations given for the organizational framework of the regulatory impact assessment and improvement of the civil service.</p> <p>The project strengthened the capacity of the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Civil Servants (IIQCS) to provide high-quality, competency-based and skills-building training to central and local officials on the implementation of new civil service legislation. The project supported the IIQCS to provide training to public servants on professional ethics and integrity, including rule-of-law principles such as objectivity, predictability and integrity. To do this, civil servants were trained in the monitoring of civil service legislation, professional integrity, public participation and other issues; curricula were developed on new civil service legislation, human resource management (HRM) and good governance, assistance provided to the new chair of HRM at the IIQCS; a new textbook on HRM was published; development supported of a CD/DVD with interactive training module on public sector integrity and ethics; publication aided for an updated civil service reference book, including all new laws, regulations, methodologies and guidelines for their application; a study tour to the Netherlands for Tajik civil servants organised, concerning civil service legislation and other aspects; and training provided for trainers.</p>
Completed		
European Union		
€745.100		
Nicolas Witsen Foundation, HAUS, B&S Europe		

		<p>The project supported the rule of law and good governance in the civil service. Assistance was provided to the DCSA in order to introduce more transparency in the civil service and to stimulate a dialogue with civil society. To achieve this, a comparative study on public consultation mechanisms and their applicability to Tajikistan was published, along with a brochure on public participation and the role of civil society in civil service reform.</p>
<p><b>1.1.3.2. Tackling exploitation and trafficking of under-18 girls in Tajikistan</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Children's rights, Human trafficking, Training</p> <p>December 2008 – March 2012</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€533.573,36</p>	<p>The project was intended to support the prevention of the trafficking of vulnerable girls, promote and aid the rehabilitation of child victims of trafficking and successfully reintegrate trafficked or vulnerable girls into family and community environments, where appropriate. To do this, the project developed effective and accessible support services for girls aged 10-18 years who were seen to be at risk of trafficking or who had been victims of trafficking by strengthening the capacity of the</p>	<p>A Girls' Support Centre was established, which involved the training of law enforcement personnel and local authorities on children's rights, the national law on trafficking and support with identification, assessment, support and referrals. A referral network was established to raise awareness of the services available and establish a simple referral mechanism to the Girls' Support Centre for legal consultation. A help line was established in conjunction with the</p>

<p>Children's Legal Centre (UK)/Girls' Support Centre  Contact: Nodira Safarova, Programme Manager E-mail:  nodira.safarova@ec.europa.eu</p>		
<p><b>1.1.3.3. Peoples' Involvement in Torture prevention-2</b></p>	<p>Improving citizens' skills in identifying and preventing torture through an increase in knowledge and institutional and legal recourses to justice.</p>	<p>The project completed research into citizens' ability to identify cases of torture and facilitated an exchange of experience and knowledge among people's assessors. 20 two-day training sessions were conducted entitled "Legal status and activities of the people's assessors" and "Role of people's assessors in torture prevention" was produced and distributed, along with a manual entitled "People's assessor." 100 copies were given to each of the 20 city/district courts. The project arranged regional conferences and one national conference entitled "Development of the people's assessor institution." The "Association of people's assessors of Tajikistan" was established and a law entitled "On public involvement in carrying out justice" was drafted and discussed. Under the auspices of the project, three regional and one national conference were conducted to discuss the draft law "On public involvement in carrying out justice." In addition, the project facilitated the publishing and distribution of booklets and posters entitled "People's assessor: people's representative in the court," and a talk show called "People's assessor: people's representative in the court" and "People's assessors in the fight against torture" was filmed and aired, and resource centres were established.</p>
<p>Tajikistan</p>		
<p>Human rights, Criminal law</p>		
<p>November 2009 – May 2011</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>European Union</p>		
<p>€150.937,60</p>		
<p>Rural Development Initiatives (RDI)/Youth and Civilization</p> <p>Contact: Nodira Safarova, Programme Manager E-mail:  nodira.safarova@ec.europa.eu</p>		
<p><b>1.1.3.4. Tajikistan Agribusiness Finance and Business Environment Project</b></p>	<p>The project was designed to improve the business environment for agriculture and agribusiness entities by reducing administrative barriers and requirements. The project focused on: The improvement of taxation and registration</p>	
<p>Tajikistan</p>		
<p>Entrepreneurship and SME, Commercial law</p>		

January 2010– December2012	procedures in agriculture and agribusiness; the improvement of import and export certifications procedures; and the improvement of a legal framework for service or procurement cooperatives.	
Completed		
European Union		
International Finance Corporation (IFC) Contact: Boris Filipov E-mail: bfilipov@ec.europa.eu		
<b>1.1.3.5. People's involvement in torture prevention</b>	The general project purpose was to assist fair legal proceedings to prevent torture through activating and strengthening the institution of the people's assessors in Sughd Oblast, Tajikistan. More specifically, the project aimed to increase the level of legal and procedural knowledge of the people's assessors; improve the people's assessors' skills in identifying and preventing torture against defendants; raise the level of public confidence in the institution of people's assessors; establish a dialogue and an exchange of opinions and experience to improve the people's assessors' skills in identifying and preventing torture against defendants; and develop the institution of the people's assessors and ensure the organizational sustainability of this institution.	The project conducted research on "People's assessors institutions: prospects for development" with the aim of studying and identifying the level of legal knowledge and civil position of the people's assessors regarding torture' perform 17 two-day trainings on the "Legal situation and people's assessors activities" in 18 towns and districts of Sughd region, with the aim of increasing the level of legal knowledge and ensuring unbiased control over the judicial process by the 340 people's assessors; conducted 17 training sessions on the "Role of the people's assessors in torture prevention" in 18 towns and districts of Sughd region with the aim of improving 340 people's assessors knowledge and skills in identifying and preventing cases of torture during judicial proceedings; published the "People's juror's manual" to increase the capacity of the 1.800 people's assessors, with the aim of enabling their active involvement in administering justice; published 1,800 booklets and calendars to increase awareness of and trust in the institution of the people's assessors; conducted four regional conferences entitled "People's assessors: experience and prospects" with the aim of sharing experiences and knowledge of the people's assessors and disseminating to the public positive examples of torture prevention by people's assessors; conducted a conference entitled "Developing the institution of people's assessors" with the aim of further institutional development
Tajikistan		
Human rights, Criminal law		

February 2008 – February 2009		
Completed		
European Union		
€51.880		
Social Institute “Youth & Civilization” / People’s assessors Soughd Oblast, Tajikistan		
<b>1.1.3.6. Strengthening Democracy and Governance Process by increasing Women's Empowerment in Politics</b>	<p>The project was designed to enhance women’s sense of civic responsibility and to encourage women’s participation in political and civic life through educational programmes including seminars, publications and conferences and the involvement of the mass media and female parliamentarians. The project was designed to establish press clubs through which information flow can reach concerned parties; increase public understanding -- particularly among women -- of the importance of civic engagement in the electoral process and mobilized citizens to exercise their political rights within the democratic governance framework; provide citizens with information about female parliamentarians, their input to empower women and solve gender issues and ability to raise critical issues in the Parliament; and to provide mass media representatives, teachers and journalism students with the tools and instruments to be actively involved in the democratization process and to train gender and civic education advocates among teachers and students of journalists’ faculties in Dushanbe, Khudjand, Kuljab, Kurgan-Tube and Khorog.</p>	<p>A roundtable was set up to initiate the activities within the new project and five press clubs established in Dushanbe, Khorog, Khudjand, Kurgan-Tjube and Kuljab, respectively. Training was provided for mass media representatives and special courses held for teachers and students at universities with a view to train future gender. A summer school for journalists, teachers and students on gender and democratization was held, with the participation of experts from Almaty and St. Petersburg. Several publications were produced: “Civic education of students through mass media eyes,” for university teachers and students’ publications on the life and activities of female parliamentarians; a special page in the magazine “Women of Tajikistan” entitled “Don’t forget your promises, our parliamentarian,” and the results of political parties’ charters’ analyses from a gender point of view. An educational programme for women was set up for formal and informal leaders and meetings of parliamentarians with their voters were arranged. A final roundtable was set up to present the project’s results.</p>
Tajikistan		
Civil society, Women’s rights, Training, Media and freedom of the press		
March 2008 – September 2009		
Completed		
European Union		
€97.440		
NGO “Umed, ”Kuljab, “Markazi Siesati Genderi” (Center for Gender Issues), Dushanbe, Center for Gender Researches, Khudjand ; NGO “Madina, ”Khorog and “Payom,” Kurgan- Tjube / Political parties, Central Elections and Referendums Commission, Parliament and women-parliamentarians, Universities where there are journalists’ faculties, Mass media, Rural women, formal and informal leaders who want to move into political life		
<b>1.1.3.7. Join efforts to prevent torture in Tajikistan</b>	<p>The project provided assistance for the observance of international standards on prevention of torture in the Republic of Tajikistan. Assistance was given to increase awareness among the staff of operative and investigatory units of law enforcement bodies, judges, key</p>	<p>As part of the project, seminar–trainings were held with the staff of law-enforcement bodies, the penal system, judges and public prosecutors and groups of citizens at place of residence. Activities were organised in three centres on rendering legal and psychological assistance to victims of torture and</p>
Tajikistan		
Human rights, Criminal law, Prisons		
December 2007 – October 2009		
Completed		

European Union	personnel of penal institutions, community groups	their relatives and an “advocate hot line” was set
€75.703,87	on international and constitutional standards of	up. Recommendations were developed to support
The Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, Department for Corrective Affairs, Association of Judges of the Republic of Tajikistan / Community groups of the Republic of Tajikistan, engaged in investigation and court proceedings, the convicted in places of detention	human rights and freedoms, freedom from torture and cruel treatment and punishment, and development of skills for observance of these rights and freedoms in law-enforcement practice. The project also provided social and legal protection to victims of torture and cruel treatment by rendering rehabilitation services and promoting cases on prosecution of persons guilty of employing torture and cruel treatment and bringing claims on compensation of material and moral damage to courts in Tajikistan.	the transparency of investigative actions on the prevention of torture and on access to advocates from the moment of detention.
<b>1.1.3.8. Promoting people-centred consumer policy framework in energy sector of Tajikistan</b>	The overall goal of the project was to promote sustainable a pro-consumer partnership between government, suppliers and people at the national and local level in the area of energy consumption.	The project supported the National Consumer Consulting and Advocacy Network (NCCAN). The main function of NCCAN in three cities was to provide free legal assistance to the general population in energy consumption issues, consultation activities, running a “hot line,” research and independent testing, protection in courts and any other activity that might help represent consumer interests.
Tajikistan	More specific goals were to create an independent consumer protection system regarding energy consumption; to empower citizens of main urban areas of Tajikistan to understand their consumer rights, responsibilities and powers as consumers in the market structure, through awareness raising campaign and community outreach; to promote the partnership and strengthen consumers’ participation in the reform process, with the aim of creating a comprehensive consumer policy framework in the Tajik energy sector; and to redraft existing national legislation on consumer protection according to EU directives with special focus on the energy sector.	: Awareness-raising campaign and community outreach. This activity entailed mass-media campaigning; building up relations with the relevant authorities and other stakeholders; holding workshops on consumer rights and representation for key people, such as community leaders, from local communities; initiating social partnership round-tables; activities on the improvement of the professional skills of residential service-supplying organizations and joint alternative dispute resolution training for the representatives of energy-providing companies, groups of consumers and state authorities responsible for the quality of residential services. Campaigning and lobbying. The project lobbied the relevant state authorities and other
Alternative dispute resolution, Consumers’ rights		
March 2008 – September2009		
Completed		
European Union		
€96.443,14		
Energy consumers and households in the main urban areas of Tajikistan, in particular vulnerable consumers from low-income urban areas living below the poverty line; key people in positions of responsibility within local communities.		



		stakeholders -- energy service providers, state unitary enterprises for public utilities, the Ministry of Energy, Parliament, Antimonopoly Agency and other related decision makers -- at both national and local level.
<b>1.1.3.9. Promotion of the interests of displaced related to the construction of Rogun HPP</b>	The project worked towards building a consensus on disputed or controversial areas of policy by means of civil society dialogues to bridge societal divides and which bring together a wide range of stakeholders to share experience and analyse common problems.	In order to achieve expected results, the project conducted six kinds of activities. An assessment of the effects of the new settlement was done through official requests to public bodies and JSC and field research during meetings with local people. A report about assessment provided information about the intentions of public bodies and number of people affected and was distributed among stakeholders.
Tajikistan		Regulations were analysed and a list of local regulations and procedures for the resettlement issues was made and analysed, along with the procedures of the World Bank Group (WBG) for the resettlement issues and other safeguards of WBG.
Civil society, Human rights		The biggest part of the project was an awareness campaign and public consultations. A group of lawyers-consultants was formed to provide at least 12 group consultations in different regions on the rights of the displaced. Those consultants also conducted individual consultations every month and extra consultations on concrete cases. For the awareness campaign, informational materials (i.e. pocket books, leaflets and placards) were designed and distributed in Tajik and Russian. Publications were also prepared for local and international mass media and open web page on BHR website about the project activities. Two press conferences are planned in action but their number could be more than two if needed.
December 2010 – June 2012		During public hearings with local people and representatives of local government and JSC Rogunskaya HPP, the resettlement plan was
Completed	The project supported the peaceful conciliation/reconciliation of group interests, promoting dialogue on socio-economic rights (including housing rights) of those who will be displaced or affected by the construction of Rogun hydropower plant (HPP). More than 7,000 families will be displaced because of the reservoir flooding from Rogun, Nurobod and Rasht regions.	
European Union		
€70.726,35		
Bureau for Human Rights and Rule of Law		

		<p>discussed, especially the size of compensations with all stakeholders (incl. local communities, JSC Rogunskaya HPP, local “hukumats” and “jamoats”). Public concerns were distributed among all executive agencies, investors of the construction, IFIs, the government, mass media and civic groups.</p> <p>A list of recommendations was prepared and the concerns about the procedures for the resettlement of WBG and other IFIs and distribute them upon among IFIs, mass media and international NGOs watching IFIs.</p> <p>The next activity was the protection of public interests in public bodies (including courts) and IFI's compliance bodies. Compliances prepared on concrete cases of rights violations and beneficiaries' rights in local courts introduced. The last activity as about administrative works and monitoring and evaluation (M&amp;E) of the project. BHR and partner carried out monthly coordination and planning meetings. An M&amp;E framework for the project was created and introduced. Internal M&amp;E group was formed, including beneficiaries, partner organisation, BHR staff and external consultants for the M&amp;E of the project activities. This group made periodical M&amp;E visits to places concerned.</p>
<p><b>1.1.3.10. Strengthening national and international framework for protection of socio-economic rights of rural women, including rights of unofficial wives</b></p>	<p>The project promoted the human rights of women in rural areas, focusing on the protection of the social and economic rights of the most vulnerable rural women, including protecting the rights of unofficial wives in five districts of Rasht region.</p>	<p>The project facilitated public discussions of the problem with the aim of working towards a solution and spreading information on the action. One public presentation of the issue was conducted and 15 public meetings were held. The project also supported the activity of five CLPSWs in five target districts for 16 months, offering free legal and psychological support to at-risk women, spread information on the topic and collected information on cases of violations of the human rights of women in order to create a database on</p>
<p>Tajikistan</p>		
<p>Women's rights</p>		
<p>November 2010 – May 2012</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>European Union</p>		
<p>€114.506</p>		

		<p>the topic. 30 three-day sessions of trainings was provided for at-risk groups to empower them to demand and exercise their rights. In order to disseminate information in five target districts on the topic to widen human rights knowledge, 12,000 copies an information booklet on three topical issues was distributed, and 2,500 copies of a brochure detailing frequently asked questions were printed. A database of human rights violations of women in Rasht region was set up and a final report on further actions was published.</p>
<p><b>1.1.3.11. Strengthening the socio-economic development of rural population of Tajikistan, through expanded application of the methods of alternative legal procedure for dispute and conflict resolution</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Access to justice, Alternative dispute resolution, Entrepreneurs and SME</p> <p>November 2010 – November 2012</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€238.075</p>	<p>The overall objective of the proposed project was to strengthen the socioeconomic development of the rural population of Tajikistan through an expanded application of methods of alternative legal procedures for dispute and conflict resolution. The specific objectives of the project included the reinforcement of legislation on arbitration courts and small and medium-sized enterprises' (SMEs) role in dispute resolution through alternative legal procedures and to increase public awareness of alternative legal procedures.</p>	<p>The project resulted in 100 copies of the report about analysis being distributed among relevant government personnel; five sessions of a working group on improvement of the law about arbitration courts were held to develop regulations about mediation; a draft of the regulations about mediation was developed and given to relevant government bodies; a platform for the coordination of the activity of arbitrators was set up and relevant government bodies established; five coordination sessions have been conducted and a study tour organized. In addition, nine cycles of trainings were held on arbitration courts to represent SMEs and MFO; 200 representatives from SMEs, MFO, local administrations passed training courses on professional development and 20 matters of argument were solved by arbitrators on a monthly basis, with 10-12 cases of SME solved via arbitration and mediation. The project established links with at least 3 other donor projects/programmes supporting TPAC dissemination and the TPAC clause incorporated into at least eight contracts/sub-contracts concluded by SME/MFO. An accessible and affordable TPAC service provision was set up on a sustainable basis put in place, with 30 job opportunities created; highly qualified personnel</p>

executed the function of arbitrators; and a database set up to integrate different information about the activity of arbitration courts. An improved regulatory base was set up, including by lobbying legislative acts, with women and youth involved in the local decision-making processes, promoting increased public awareness. Information campaigns were conducted and information materials disseminated; 20 radio programs (weekly/monthly) were broadcast live, and three television programs (quarterly/one time in half a year) with the purpose of informing of a society about advantages of arbitration court ; 20 publication of actual articles and success stories in the press. Over 3 various visual information materials are designed and distributed. Mobile meetings were held in the "jamoat" of target districts; 20 radio programs were broadcast with the purpose of informing listeners about the advantages of arbitration courts and 20 articles and success stories published in the press. Over 20 visual information materials were designed and distributed.

The project analysed the legislation about arbitration courts and studied how to improve it and developed and promoted new regulations about mediation and alternative legal procedures. The arbitration court's services for the population were reinforced.

Training was conducted for SME representatives and solutions sought for conflict situations and disputes through mediation, arbitration and conciliation. SMEs and micro-financial organizations supported the further dissemination and accessibility of TPAC mechanisms into a variety of projects and approaches.

<b>1.1.3.12. Policy into Practice': Ensuring Women's Property Ownership through application of Civil and Islamic Codes</b>	<p>The overall objective was to support women's NGOs in efforts to mitigate the socioeconomic marginalization of women in four "jamoats" of Kulob district and one jamoat of Gissar district by promoting women's property ownership and improved legal literacy. The specific objectives were to: Increase the knowledge and application of women's property, inheritance and education rights as enshrined in the Tajik Civil Code and the Islamic Family Code; build the capacity of local civic and religious authorities in matters relating to support of women property owners, local business and social development; and contribute to research on women's lack of property ownership and its socioeconomic impact in Tajikistan.</p>	<p>A toolkit was set up for NSA practitioners for the promotion of women's property and inheritance rights, with information, education and communication actions; "Nearest Neighbour Networks" were founded to promote peer education activities among women; action research conducted on women's property/inheritance rights and domestic violence and food insecurity; training for civil and religious authorities on the Civil Code and Islamic Code's impact on women's rights and family law; and support given to the EC "one-stop shop." Thanks to the project, women-led NGOs have enhanced capacity to lobby and act on women's rights; 50 percent of women in target group (and their male counterparts) know and understand basic property and inheritance rights enshrined in the Tajik Civil Code and the Islamic Family Code; at least 60 women's businesses have benefitted from expanded business support services through two women's business/social networks; government officials practice better service delivery to support local women's business and social development; 40 percent of contacted religious authorities in the target areas are willing and able to explain the civil property rights of women; and links have been demonstrated between the lack of property ownership and illiteracy and development-related problems including HIV/AIDs, domestic violence and low productivity and food insecurity.</p>
Tajikistan		
Women's rights		
December 2010 – August 2012		
Completed		
European Union		
€284.927	<p>The overall objective is the promotion and protection of the human rights of Tajik migrant workers and their family members through the improved capacity of duty bearers and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and enhanced cooperation among these institutions. The specific objectives are: To improve the capacity of state institutions on the regulation of labour migration at</p>	<p>The project will establish a referral system and working group with the participation of duty bearers and civil society; analyse gaps and devise realistic recommendations; propose laws and regulations to the government to establish the referral system; establish an initial database on migrant workers and their families; monitor actions taken by duty bearers; give monitoring reports to</p>
<b>1.1.3.13. Migrant workers and their families: Empowered institutions – protected rights</b>	<p>The overall objective is the promotion and protection of the human rights of Tajik migrant workers and their family members through the improved capacity of duty bearers and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and enhanced cooperation among these institutions. The specific objectives are: To improve the capacity of state institutions on the regulation of labour migration at</p>	<p>The project will establish a referral system and working group with the participation of duty bearers and civil society; analyse gaps and devise realistic recommendations; propose laws and regulations to the government to establish the referral system; establish an initial database on migrant workers and their families; monitor actions taken by duty bearers; give monitoring reports to</p>
Tajikistan		
Human rights, Civil society		
December 2013 – December 2015		
Operating		
European Union		

<p>€300.000 (EU contribution:€65.220)</p>	<p>national, regional and local levels; improve the capacity of civil society to influence labour migration policy improved; and to improve the awareness of migrant workers and their families about existing legal remedies, services and referral system.</p>	<p>the government; conduct a situation analysis on the existence of reliable legal remedies for migrant workers and their families in Russia; document facts on the violation of rights; provide recommendations on improvement of access to legal remedies in Russia to the MFA and Migration Service; disseminate informational materials to migrant workers; build state service staff capacity at national, regional and local levels through trainings and guidance; and monitor the quality of service and share the outcomes to advocate change.</p> <p>In addition, the project will provide training to civil society organisations (CSOs) on how to influence policy change; provide an analysis of the problems of women and children left behind in the thematic report of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence Against Women (CEDAW)report; provide observations to the government of Tajikistan; and share policy change results at the Central Asia regional-level discussion forum.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project will provide information about available legal remedies, services and referral system to migrant workers and their families; disseminate the information through published, unpublished, cell phone, web-based forms and other platforms; hold focused meetings in target districts to discuss policy issues with migrant workers and their families; arrange meetings between active representatives of migrant workers with local government representatives to lobby policy change.</p> <p>A cohesive referral system among duty bearers and between duty bearers and NGOs will be established; a data collection system on migrant workers and members of their families established and introduced to state services; access of</p>
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		<p>migrant workers to existing legal remedies in Russia improved; and the capacity of state institutions on regulation of labour migration increased.</p> <p>In addition, the capacity of Tajik NGOs to advocate for policy change will be improved and policy change results linked to Central Asia regional-level discussion forums. Migrant workers are to be informed about new referral mechanisms using public dissemination and new information communication technologies, and workers and members of their families empowered to advocate policy change at the local level.</p>
<p><b>1.1.3.14. EU – Tajikistan Human Rights Civil Society Seminars on the Themes of the Fair Trial and Independence of the Judiciary</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Criminal law and procedure, Judicial reform</p> <p>April 2009 – November 2009</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p>		
<p><b>1.1.3.15. Building Bridges: promoting the role and capacity of civil society to close the gap between society and democratisation processes in Tajikistan</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Civil society, Democracy</p> <p>December 2013 – December 2015</p> <p>Operating</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€288.717 (EU contribution: 75 percent)</p> <p>International Alert</p>	<p>Overall objective: To promote inclusiveness and pluralism in policy-making processes related to democratisation, human rights and peace-building in Tajikistan.</p> <p>Specific objectives: To create a safe forum for a diverse group of civil society representatives to engage each other on important policy topics during a crucial parliamentary election cycle; 2) To increase their capacity in policy analysis and advocacy; and 3) To promote civil society positions on key policy issues vis-à-vis international institutions and national government representatives.</p>	<p>The results of the programme are expected to be: selected CSOs act as stronger intermediaries between the state and Tajik citizens; new sources of analysis on key policy topics are used by donors, international institutions and government agencies; relevant policies are more inclusive of civil society's positions.</p> <p>Furthermore, the project aims to complete: the establishment of a Civil Society Contact Group (CSCG); regional trainings on policy / conflict analysis and advocacy research / assessments on specific policy issues central and regional policy dialogues and follow-up initiatives; publication of</p>

	<p>The main beneficiaries are: 15-20 members of a Civil Society Contact Group (CSCG);80 civil society representatives in the capital and main cities;400+ central, regional and local community stakeholders.</p> <p>The final beneficiaries are: The expert community linked to institutions represented in the CSCG: and an informal network of CSOs/NGOs, think-tanks, academic experts, current and former government officials, media and youth players in Dushanbe, main regional cities and selected local communities.</p>	<p>research reports, analyses &amp; brochures; advocacy meetings with local and international bodies.</p>
<p><b>1.1.3.16. Support to the Implementation of the Public Administration Reform Strategy</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Public sector development</p> <p>December 2010 – December 2012</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€620.549,81</p>	<p>The general objective of the project is to contribute to the public administration reform implemented by the government of Tajikistan to make the civil service more effective, reliable, transparent, accountable, ethical and professional.</p> <p>The specific objectives of this project are: the Department of the Civil Service Administration (DCSA) will be able to implement and supervise effectively of the fulfilment of civil service legislation at central and regional levels; demand based and sustainable civil service training system and the DCSA, the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Civil Servants (IQCS) and line ministries capable to lead and manage the civil service training and development process' improved and strengthened human resources management policies and capacities of line ministries and other central administration and regional government bodies. The IIQCS enabled to develop needs oriented skills-building training programmes for the central and local government civil servants.</p>	<p>Assist the DCSA in the improvement and enforcement of civil service legislation through: contributing to drafting amendments to relevant legal acts; developing methodological guidelines for the implementation of new CS procedures; supporting the dissemination and explanation of civil service legislation among civil servants, in particular at regional levels of executive power (seminars at local level); and strengthening the capacities of DCSA regional offices to disseminate and enforce civil service legislation. In addition, the project: increased awareness of civil servants at the central, regional and local levels of civil service legislation and new HRM procedures; gave recommendations for carrying out training sessions and developing new methodological materials; strengthened the capacities of the DCSA, IIQCS and personnel management departments of state bodies to formulate training requests and define state funded training provision ("State order"); strengthened the capacities of the DCSA, IIQCS and personnel management departments to monitor and evaluate training results; strengthened personnel management</p>
<p>Hulla&amp; Co Human Dynamics KG</p>		



functions in line ministries and other state bodies through trained personnel management departments' staff able to perform main human resource management functions; strengthened the capacities of the IIQCS to provide demand-driven training; developing and implementing needs oriented training modules in civil service legal and human resource management issues; established a pool of qualified trainers for each training module; and developed and published training materials for new training modules.

Project activities were to: assist the DCSA in the improvement and establishment of civil service legislation; provide demand driven assistance to the DCSA in assessing the current civil service legal framework and providing recommendations for its improvement. Support for the DCSA through seminars, round tables and workshops aimed at improvement and enforcement of new civil service normative and legal acts and new human resource management procedures, with particular focus on increasing involvement at regional levels of executive power.

The project also helped to: strengthen capacities of the IIQCS to provide demand-driven training; carry out a training needs assessment to specify the requirements for the content of training modules in legal and human resource management issues with regard to Tajik specific context (legal framework, human resource management practices and civil servants' current level of skills and knowledge); and provide pilot training courses in cooperation with the DCSA and the IIQCS.

**1.1.4. Turkmenistan**

<b>1.1.4.1. Strengthening the national capacity of Turkmenistan to promote and protect human rights</b>	<p>This project, jointly implemented with the UNDP and the OHCHR, was the first donor-wide cooperation intervention on human rights issues in Turkmenistan. The project worked towards the achievement of four broadly defined objectives: To increase awareness of Turkmen governmental institutions and relevant stakeholders on all aspects of human rights standards, instruments and follow-up; to strengthen institutional system of reporting and follow-up to treaty body reports, as well as developed and strengthened human rights technical capacity; to increased awareness about the principles of proper administration of justice among relevant professional circles; and to improve access of the country's population to human rights information.</p> <p>Most centrally, the project aims to develop a wide-scale public awareness strategy on human rights, targeting different social and institutional groups, for example students, teachers, judges and policemen.</p> <p>The main project participants are: the government of Turkmenistan's human rights coordination mechanism, composed of an interdepartmental commission and its working group -- heads of departments from line ministries and public associations -- law enforcement officials, local government officials and representatives from public associations, CAT delegation in partnership with the National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights (NIDHR).</p>	<p>Increased awareness of Turkmen governmental institutions and relevant stakeholders on all aspects of human rights standards. The project resulted in increased knowledge and awareness among more than 300 law enforcement and local government officials in all regions of Turkmenistan on human rights standards relevant to their areas of work as the results of the participation in trainings. 415 Turkmen officials enhanced their capacities on human rights, 170 (41 percent) of them women. At least 21 events were organized, including 16 workshops and two study visits. An interdepartmental commission received full information on the special procedures of the Human Rights Council during a workshop and selected members of the studied the UN human rights system during a visit to the OHCHR in Geneva.</p> <p>Strengthened institutional system of reporting and follow-up to treaty body reports and human rights technical capacity.</p> <p>To do this, a working group applied received training in report writing to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Committee against Torture (CAT); the Universal Periodic Review and principles related to the status and functioning of national human rights institutions -- the "Paris principles" -- were followed up. Periodic reports were sent to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. As a result of the project, the government of Turkmenistan has expressed interest in seeking membership of the Human Rights Council. The project also supported</p>
Turkmenistan		
Human rights, Civil society, Judges		
September 2009 – August 2012)		
Completed		
European Union		
€2,2 million		
<p>Government of Turkmenistan, National Institute of Democracy and Human Rights (NIDHR) under the President of Turkmenistan  Project office:  UN House, 40 Galkynyshstreet.  744000 Ashgabat, Turkmenistan  Tel: (+993 12) 425250, Fax: (+993 12) 425317  E-mail: koen.marquering@undp.org  Website: <a href="http://www.undptkm.org">http://www.undptkm.org</a></p>		

		<p>Turkmenistan's initial report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and training was provided on the UN human rights system with a focus on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The idea of a national human rights action plan was established and a workshop organised on methodologies and best practices and a study visit arranged to the Danish Institute for Human Rights for the NIDHR.</p> <p>To increase awareness of the principles of proper administration of justice among relevant professional circles, 144 staff from different institutions took part in 6 seminars on human rights and law enforcement and administration of justice in Ashgabat and in each "velayat" 164 local government officials and representatives from public association discussed the UN human rights system and relevant human rights issues in their regions during 5 seminars, one in each velayat; development was begun on a standard human rights training pilot course for law enforcement officials with the involvement of local trainers.</p>
<p><b>1.1.4.2. Support to the development and modernization of the Parliament (Mejlis) in Turkmenistan</b></p>	<p>The project was aimed at facilitating a project formulation process based on the Logical Framework Approach (LFA) for the Central Asia Action Programme 2010 (AP 2010) for Turkmenistan.</p>	<p>The project supported a qualitative draft project formulation under the AP2010 for Turkmenistan. To enable capacity development and institutional strengthening, the project sought to enhance the professional skills and operational capacity of the Mejlis to play an effective and proper parliamentary role in the current legal reform process in accordance with international standards and in compliance with constitutional principles.</p>
<p>Turkmenistan</p>		<p>The institutional networking aspect developed</p>
<p>Democracy, Women's rights, Local government and decentralisation, Constitutional law, Training</p>	<p>The project developed a process to contribute to the long-term strengthening of democracy and the rule of law in Turkmenistan. The project put in place instruments and skills to reinforce the legislative and oversight capacity of the</p>	
<p>April 2010 – December 2010</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>European Union</p>		
<p>€2,3 million</p>		

	<p>committees of the Turkmen Parliament. To address the lack of trained personnel and in general a weak knowledge of the role and the legal and technical functioning of a Parliament, the project envisioned a three-folded intervention, consisting of: Capacity development and institutional strengthening; institutional networking; and public awareness.</p> <p>Gender was taken into account as a crosscutting theme, with specific focus on gender analysis of legislation and gender responsive budgeting, as well as ensuring that human resource development activities target women as well as men.</p>	<p>appropriate IT and communication technology, functional links and organizational measures and established them as key instruments in the policy making process, both at central and local levels. To contribute to public awareness, information was spread about the role and functions of the Mejlis and local government bodies (Gengeshi).</p>
<p><b>1.1.4.3. Legal Capacity-Building in Turkmenistan</b></p>	<p>The general project objective was to support the Turkmen government in the interpretation and application of international law and the creation of in-country expertise in that area.</p>	<p>The project contributed to positive developments in relation to the planned results of the project.</p>
<p>Turkmenistan</p>	<p>The project seeks to support governmental institutions and the entire legal community in Turkmenistan in bringing national legislation into compliance with international and EU standards and in establishing closer cooperation between the EU and Turkmenistan. The specific objectives of the project were achieved through the implementation of two components broken down to a sequence of logically interrelated activities.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan worked with the project team to ensure the success of the seminars and working group meetings and is participating fully in the implementation of the TOT Programme, along with the other project partner, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Bar Association and the Institute of Democracy and Human Rights, the Institute of State and Law, the Mejlis, the Turkmen State University, the Academy of Civil Service and other stakeholders have participated actively in the work of the project. The project has developed a strong network of active and devoted counterparts who are working with project experts on planning and implementing the project components. All project activities have established the basis for horizontal coordination and cooperation among the various sectors of the legal community in the country, which the project considers to be its most important achievement.</p>
<p>Commercial law, Civil law and procedure</p>		
<p>December 2010 – June 2013</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>European Union</p>		
<p>€1.392.500</p>		
<p>Human Dynamics</p>	<p>Component 1 is focused on the design of a Training Resource Facility (TRF) to address the capacity gap in international law and practices in Turkmenistan. Activities include the implementation of a training programme and a Training of Trainers (TOT) programme with the aim of establishing a team of highly qualified experts with pedagogical expertise as well as exceptional legal knowledge in the area of international law. Training was provided through</p>	<p>Component 1: Best option for a training resource facility (TRF) identified and agreed with partners;</p>

	<p>seminars on several topics as identified through a training needs assessment, as agreed with the partners.</p> <p>Component 2 supported the development of a legal explanatory dictionary to consolidate Turkmen legal terminology. Legal entries have been selected for 7 sections of the dictionary, and legal definitions have been drafted in Russian and Turkmen. The dictionary definitions are developed in Russian and Turkmen and the legal entries have also been translated into English, German and French.</p>	<p>hosting institution(s) for TRF identified; potential trainers pre-selected and 5 training target groups identified; training needs analysis (TNA) completed; and capacity gaps and training needs of separate target groups identified and training topics for each target group identified and agreed with beneficiaries. Improved knowledge in international law and increased training methodology skills of a core group of trainers, and trainers from the TOT programme successfully contributed to the programme. A training plan and modules were developed on at least 12 topics from international public law and international private law; database of Turkmen and foreign experts and trainers in international and EU law created; brochures or similar materials in training subjects developed and published with over 250 participants attending the seminars. Study tours were successfully completed, providing increased knowledge of participants from project partners and/or from TOT participants, with a study tour to Bulgaria successfully completed.</p> <p>Component 2: The list of key legal concepts/terms was completed, with over 1.100 legal entries selected in total. A document was written on the Critical Analysis of Turkmen Legal Terminology, and its comparison with international law drafted and delivered to counterparts. Legal definitions were drafted, discussed and agreed upon, all sections completed in Russian and Turkmen. The List of Latin Language Legal Expressions Currently Used in Roman Law and Common Law legal systems was completed.</p>
<p><b>1.1.4.4. Legal reform – international arbitration law</b></p>		
<p>Turkmenistan</p>		
<p>Commercial law</p>		
<p>July 2007 – July 2008</p>		

Completed		
European Union		
<b>1.1.4.5. Public administration capacity-building</b>		
Turkmenistan		
Public sector development		
2015-		
Forecast		
European Union		
<b>1.1.4.6. Support for Public Administration Capacity Building in Turkmenistan</b>	The objective will be to provide technical assistance via training, learning abroad, capacity building activities to the Academy of Civil Servants and other key Turkmen stakeholders operating in the field of public administration.	
Turkmenistan		
Public sector development		
2015-		
Forecast		
European Union		
€4,5 million		
<b>1.1.5. Uzbekistan</b>		
<b>1.1.5.1. Support to democracy</b>	The project assisted with preparation for the transition of the Uzbekistan Parliament from a unicameral to a bicameral system. The process was completed in January 2005, when Parliament was split into two chambers: the Legislative Chamber (Lower House) and the Senate (Upper House). Deputies in both chambers serve terms of five years.	Experience and practices of foreign parliaments was introduced and a legal basis coherent with international standards established. In addition, the process of establishing of an information centre was started and an Intranet system within the Legislative Chamber installed.
Uzbekistan		
Constitutional law, Democracy		
2002-2004		
Completed		
European Union		
€1,3 million split between this project and the "Further deepening of democratic reforms in Uzbekistan" project		

<b>1.1.5.2. Further deepening of democratic reforms in Uzbekistan</b>	The project supported the Legislative Chamber (Lower House) of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament of Uzbekistan).	Newly elected deputies were given training on law elaboration and implementation, a website and an information-training centre were established and work on the harmonization of existing laws with international standards was continued.
Uzbekistan		
Constitutional law, Democracy		
2004-2006		
Completed		
European Union		
€1,3 million split between this project and the "Support to democracy" project		
<b>1.1.5.3. Support to the implementation of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement</b>	The Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) between the EU and Uzbekistan aims to provide a suitable framework for political dialogue, to support Uzbekistan's efforts to democratise, to accompany Uzbekistan's transition to a market economy and facilitate general economic development and to encourage trade and investment.	The project was effective due to: its central location in the heart of the Legislative Chamber; the ability of the project to integrate with the beneficiaries; and the beneficiaries' immediate ownership.
Uzbekistan		
Democracy		
2006-2007		
Completed		
European Union		
	The project aimed to promote economic, political and social development in line with the priorities set out in the PCA and start a process of close cooperation with the Legislative Chamber of Parliament on draft laws analysis as well as conference and training organisation.	
<b>1.1.5.4. Strengthening of the bicameral Parliamentary System and Networking with Regional Assemblies</b>	The project aimed to support reforms within and further democratisation of Uzbekistan by modernising the Uzbek Parliament, training newly elected deputies and senators -- given the novelty of the bicameral parliamentary system -- and reinforcing its relationship with civil society. The main project components consisted of capacity building, networking and public awareness. In particular the project addressed the lack of interaction between the Senate, the Legislative Chamber, the unicameral Parliament of Uzbekistan's Republic of Karakalpakstan and 13 regional assemblies (Kengashes). The project	To increase the effectiveness of the legislative process and reinforce parliamentary mechanisms for the monitoring of law implementation in line with EU best practices, including improving the effectiveness of the legislative functions of the unicameral Parliament of Karakalpakstan, the project: Established an operational centre is established for (comparative) legal expertise and to provide informational and analytical support to senators and deputies of the Oliy Majlis; signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is signed between both chambers of Parliament, ensuring the centre's sustainability. To do this, the project
Uzbekistan		
Constitutional law, Democracy		
2008-2011		
Completed		
European Union		
€2 million(European Union) and €110.000(in-kind contribution of Uzbek government)		

	<p>sought to end the inadequate level of technical facilities, limited IT knowledge and non-functional links between bodies. The project also targeted the need to improve law drafting through the influence EU and international best practices and to strengthen parliamentary control and monitoring capacity of law implementation in the context of a bicameral system (e.g. regulatory impact assessments, parliamentary/ committee publications of laws and debates, regular reports on the function of laws, “sunset” laws, etc.). It points out the need to create a strong legal information and analysis support facility open to all senators and deputies that will ensure the quality, effectiveness and timeliness of the law-drafting process. The project was also intended to increase the public awareness and legal culture facilitating public access to information on the new bicameral system, thus addressing the current Uzbekistan’s under-use of the best practices on various forms and methods of Parliamentary transparency (such as gallery places for the public, university ring lectures on parliamentarism, brochures, public access to the works of the Parliamentary Legal Research and Information Centre).</p>	<p>aided the development of the concept, functions and assistance in the setting-up of the legal expertise and information support centre. To harmonise Uzbek laws with international standards, an analysis was conducted of the needs of the Senate, the Legislative Chamber (LC), and their legal support staff with a presentation of a EU and member states’ best practices. And an analysis of draft laws was conducted and recommendations given on their compliance with international standards.</p> <p>To enhance the legislative functions and professional skills of the Senate, the Legislative Chamber, the Parliament of Karakalpakstan and regional assemblies’ members, study tours for members of Parliament abroad were arranged as specialized ad-hoc training sessions for best practice exchanges, such as visits to bicameral Parliaments and other institutions in EU Member States and in the Central Asia region. In addition, seminars, workshops, roundtables, and conferences were organised in various regions of Uzbekistan. An electronic library for the Senate was established and the existing paper library coherently organised. The project also studied and documented the operations and specifications of the workflow between the districts, the Regional Kengashes, the LC and the Senate to integrate it with the e-document and e-library systems.</p> <p>: To improve interaction between the Senate, the Legislative Chamber, the local Kengashes and the Parliament of Karakalpakstan, a communication network was established interconnecting the legislative bodies and the regional authorities. The former IT infrastructure was assessed and equipment purchase, testing and instalment was supervised; network training was provided and an intranet systems establishment. In addition a</p>
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		<p>review of the Kengashes' own networking needs for effective communication with the Districts and Towns that fall under their competences was completed.</p> <p>: To increase public involvement in Parliament's activities, public discussions, roundtables, and conferences were organised in several regions jointly with the Senate, the Legislative Chambers and regional and local authorities, with the involvement of local NGOs, to stimulate the political and legal consciousness of Uzbekistan society.</p>
<p><b>1.1.5.5. Support to Criminal Judicial Reforms in Uzbekistan</b></p> <p>Uzbekistan</p> <p>Judicial Reform, Criminal law and procedure, Judges, Public prosecutors, Civil society</p> <p>2009-2014</p> <p>Operating</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€10 million(European Union)</p> <p>€100.000(in-kind contribution of Uzbek government)</p> <p>IRZ Foundation, in consortium with NICO, JCI and GIZ</p> <p><a href="http://crimjust-uz.eu/">http://crimjust-uz.eu/</a></p>	<p>The overall strategic objective of the project is to make the rule of law more effective by supporting the criminal justice sector reforms in Uzbekistan. It focuses on: Strengthening the separation of powers, thereby reinforcing the constitutional independence of judges and prosecutors; enacting primary legislation, regulations, internal rules and codes of conduct that meet best international standards; and supporting the development of an independent advocacy for accused persons.</p> <p>More specifically the project aims to; build long-term capacity at strategic and operational level within the Uzbekistan Supreme Court Research Centre, the General Prosecutor's Office, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior regarding the implementation of new decrees on the rule of law and the death penalty; increase the awareness of the Uzbek public regarding their rights as well as the role and responsibilities of the government agencies within the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The main stakeholders of this project are the 4 beneficiaries: the Research Centre for Democratisation and Liberalisation of the Judicial Legislation of the Supreme Court, the General Prosecutors Office, the Ministry of Justice and the</p>	<p>All beneficiaries of the project will benefit from the following: A financially supported long-term plan for the reform of the criminal justice system, to be achieved by providing expert assistance to the national stakeholders in the formulation of a long-term strategic plan for the criminal justice system; a full needs gap analysis of training for judges, prosecutors, police and prison personnel, including human rights issues and a standard of "beyond reasonable doubt" in criminal case decision making; a remedial program for curriculum development in the respective training establishments; training courses, seminars and study tours to meet identified training requirements and set up bilateral contacts between beneficiaries and appropriate European training establishments; establishment of a legal database of Uzbek and international law, and Uzbek rules and regulations accessible within designated beneficiary offices through a study of technical specifications for a supply tender regarding the delivery of IT and computer equipment necessary for the functioning of the Research Centre and for the establishment of the legal database accessible to all beneficiaries.</p> <p>Specific benefits for the Research Centre of the</p>

	<p>Ministry of Interior. Other stakeholders are the Chamber of Advocates, the Ombudsman Office, and the citizens of Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>Supreme Court are: IT equipment installation and training for staff, and procedural rules and regulations developed for the management of investigations, court proceedings and decision-making.</p> <p>The General Prosecutors Office (GPO) will benefit from the introduction of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the GPO and the Uzbek Chamber of Advocates, which meets best international practice, to define the rights and obligations of each party; a Manual of Guidance (MoG) is agreed between the GPO and the police regarding the collection and presentation of evidence; and a performance management system (PMS) for prosecutors to identify training needs is developed and operational.</p> <p>For the Ministry of Justice (MoJ): A code of practice for the drafting of laws and regulations for use by all government ministries and agencies involved in the drafting of laws and regulations; the enactment of legislation which underpins human rights issues; the adoption of rules and regulations to provide accused persons with independent legal advice; support for the preparation of a set of rules and regulations to formalise the rights, contained in existing laws, of accused persons to independent legal advice and disclosure, written up in a "Curriculum Development Department" (CDC) established within the existing Training Centre; and assistance provided for the ministry's CDC Training Centre to support increased demands for the training of judges, prosecutors and advocates.</p>
<p><b>1.1.5.6. Institution Building and Partnership Programme</b></p> <p>Uzbekistan</p> <p>Civil society</p> <p>2009-2014</p>	<p>The project contributes to the improvement of the living standards of vulnerable groups in Uzbekistan, addressing two of the main challenges currently faced by Uzbek NGOs and local authorities while providing social services to</p>	<p>The capacities of Uzbek NGOs and local authorities to intervene in targeted social needs areas are strengthened through reinforced management and organizational capacities of participating organizations. This is achieved by a</p>

Operating	<p>vulnerable groups of population in their communities: The need for capacity-building -- including network-building -- and the insufficient funding for the development of social projects on the local level.</p> <p>This project is complementary to the governmental public sector social priorities. A decree from March 20, 2007 -- "On measures on further improvement and deepening system of social protection of population" -- allocates 31.5 billion Uzbek Som from the state budget for this purpose. A National Welfare Improvement Strategy was recently approved.</p> <p>The project focuses on a diverse mix of activities that together have a sustainable "institution-building" effect: Assistance and support to the social reintegration of disadvantaged sections of the local population, such as women, elderly people, victims of social exclusion because of diseases or handicap, victims of maltreatment; actions in support of risk situation youths through support to employment creation, youth participation in local and civic initiatives and so on; work reintegration activities such as adult education, training of unemployed people, careers advice and so on; the promotion of sustainable health and social care for disadvantaged groups, such as the elderly, homeless, victims of chronic diseases and so on. The project core is the partnership between Uzbek and international/EU NGOs and Uzbek local authorities.</p>	<p>transfer of knowledge to partner organization staff, trainers, beneficiaries, representatives of the target group through specific and technical training. In addition, the project will support management courses, including resources management, public relations and lobbying; participating organizations will learn to become more accountable and representative through study visits and work placements; Uzbek NGOs and local authorities will be given an increased capacity to advocate and lobby on issues affecting the socially disadvantaged through thematic seminars, workshops, conferences -- in which the project present results to a wider audience of concerned specialists -- and other dissemination actions; manuals on best practices will be printed and distributed, including leaflets concerning best practices establishment or the development of new services.</p> <p>The scope of social services delivered to the most vulnerable groups of the Uzbek population is increased and improved by increasing the ability of local governments to address specific social needs through NGOs by awareness-raising activities targeted at the local population and/or the authorities.</p>
European Union		
€2.2 million+€500.000		

<b>1.1.5.7. Further Strengthening of the Bi-Cameral Parliamentary System and Communications between the Parliament and the Regional Assemblies in Uzbekistan</b>	<p>The project supported reforms and democratisation in Uzbekistan by modernising the Uzbek Parliament and reinforcing its relationship with Uzbek society.</p>	
Uzbekistan		
Democracy, Constitutional law		
November 2011 – November 2014		
Completed		
European Union		
€1.340.000		
Icon-Institut Public Sector Gmbh		
<b>1.1.6. Regional</b>		
<b>1.1.6.1. Information and ratification campaign on International Criminal Court in Central Asian Countries and Mongolia (Phase I).</b>	<p>The project aimed to raise awareness of the armed forces and of civil society and their understanding of the International Criminal Court (ICC). The project focused on strengthening the role of grassroots movement -- awareness-raising and lobbying activities implemented by NGOs, including networks of NGOs -- and the major branches of the executive branch in promoting human rights and ending impunity for war criminals by assisting the work of the forthcoming ICC.</p> <p>It also provided assistance in developing and implementing legislation at national level, supporting the transformation of the Rome Statute into the national laws of Central Asian countries. Project beneficiaries were Ministries of Justice, politicians, court systems, militaries, judges, prosecutors, civil society (NGOs), and law students.</p>	<p>To raise public awareness of the ICC: An awareness-raising campaign and lobbying activities targeted concerned field actors, in particular the armed forces and law-enforcement authorities; public perception and awareness of the ICC was enhanced through local civil society representatives such as NGOs and universities and the media; capacity building, cooperation and the regional networking of decision makers is enhanced. The role of grassroots movement in the promotion of human rights and ending impunity for war criminals by assisting the work of the ICC was strengthened; specific (and easy to reproduce) training and information materials on ICC activities were elaborated, including those for the training of future decision makers; training was designed and provided to law enforcement agencies, judges, parliamentarians, lawyers, prosecutors and other officials at the national level, as well as to media representatives and students; and a “training of trainers” programme designed and implemented to support and to coach the “quality multipliers” to implement seminars, roundtables, lectures and PR activities in their home countries.</p>
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Mongolia.		
Civil society, Criminal law and procedure, Human rights		
April 2003 – October 2004		
Completed		
European Union		
€570.000		
CAIC Consulting, Pro NGO! Gustav-Stresemann Institute e.V. Academy for European Politics and Economics		

		<p>To accelerate the ratification and implementation of the Rome Statute and its transformation into national law within Central Asian countries: Legal experts received support in legislation drafting; national authorities were enabled to try suspects of international crimes before their own courts; and effective co-operation of national justice systems with the ICC was ensured.</p>
<p><b>1.1.6.2.Fighting Impunity and Promoting International Justice (Phase II)</b></p> <p>Turkmenistan, Turkey and Russia</p> <p>Civil society, Criminal law and procedure, Human rights</p> <p>January 2005– June 2007</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>European Union</p> <p>€84.825</p> <p>CAIC Consulting, Pro NGO!, Gustav-Stresemann Institute e.V.,Academy for European Politics and Economics</p>	<p>This was the second phase of the project, and aimed to fight impunity and promote international justice by supporting the work of international tribunals and by the establishment and operation of the International Criminal Court (ICC).</p>	<p>To raise public awareness of the ICC, an awareness-raising campaign was conducted, in addition to lobbying activities among concerned field actors, in particular the armed forces and law enforcement authorities, through local civil society representatives such as NGOs and universities and the media.</p> <p>To enhance capacity-building, cooperation and the regional networking of decision-makers is and expand the role of grassroots movement in the promotion of human rights and ending impunity for war criminals by assisting the work of the ICC: Specific (and easy to reproduce) training and information materials on ICC activities were elaborated, including those for the training of future decision-makers; training was designed and provided to law enforcement agencies, judges, parliamentarians, lawyers, prosecutors and other officials at national level, as well as to media representatives and students; a “training of trainers” programme is design and implemented to support and to coach the “quality multipliers” to implement seminars, round-tables, lectures and PR-activities in their home countries.</p> <p>: The Rome Statute ratification and implementation process was accelerated, along with its transformation into national laws of Central Asian countries. Legal experts received support in legislation drafting; national authorities were enabled to try suspects of international crimes</p>

		before their own courts; and an effective cooperation of national justice systems with the ICC was ensured.
<b>1.1.6.3. Strengthening Public Participation and Civil Society Support to Implementation of Aarhus Convention</b>	The project was designed to improve the state of the natural resources at risk in Central Asia by promoting trans-boundary cooperation among Central Asian countries and strengthening public participation and civil society.	The project set out: To achieve enhanced awareness of project stakeholders about the Aarhus Convention, user guides/training materials were produced for both civil society and officials, with workshops held in Dashoguz, Turkmenabat and Mary. The project adapted training a manual on the convention's "access to justice" pillar from the OSCE manual for the Kazakh judiciary. A national "outreach" workshop was held in Turkmenabat in August 2008, along with 4 regional "roll-out" workshops -- in Turkmenbashi, Dashoguz, Turkmenabat and Mary, with 115 participants trained. In addition, awareness was raised about the convention's Pollution Release and Transfer Register (PRTR) protocol within Turkmenistan via attendance of the Aarhus Focal Point and National Coordinator at a meeting of the PRTR working group in Geneva. The legislative framework is analysed and strengthened and a "gap analysis" of the Turkmen legislative framework has been completed, along with a draft of guidance for the "Act of Public Associations." In addition, the project was designed to enhance civil society involvement in environmental decision-making and the future institutional framework for supporting the convention's future implementation, three pilot projects were selected by the National coordination Committee; an Aarhus Centre was established; active public participation was supported during implementation of the Aarhus Convention; and the local population of Magtymguly province were involved in discussions over sustainable development.
Access to justice, civil society	More specifically, the project provided support to the implementation of the provisions of the Aarhus Convention -- the convention on Access to Justice in Environmental matters of the UN Economic Commission for Europe. It is signed and ratified by all Central Asian countries except Uzbekistan. At the request of the Central Asian countries, the European Union agreed to provide technical assistance to facilitate the convention's implementation under its 2004 Tacis Central Asia Action Programme.	
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	The Central Asian countries are at different stages in implementing the provisions of the Aarhus Convention and so each country has adapted/	
Civil society	focused the generic project design to best meet its own priorities. In order to facilitate this process, the project was coordinated at a regional level by a committee comprised of high-level representatives from the project's key stakeholders, and by a national coordinating committee (NCC) consisting of key stakeholders in each country. This approach ensured that all project decisions were made democratically via the partnership with key stakeholders and that project implementation was "bottom up" in order to maximize wider project impact and sustainability.	
September 2007– August2009	The Turkmen NCC was chaired by the Ministry of Nature Protection, was comprised of 5 representatives from government and from civil society and was supported by the project's	
Completed		
European Union		
€1,5 million		
Ministry of Nature Protection of Turkmenistan: Contact: Serdar Eyeberenov, Liaison officer Address: 102 Kemine Street (Room 117) 744000 Ashgabat, Turkmenistan Tel.: (+993 12) 35-57-58		
Implementation and Management Support Office in Turkmenistan "Europa House": Address: 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor Business Centre "Mizan", 55 Archabil Avenue, 744036 Ashgabat, Turkmenistan Tel.: (+993 12) 481886, 481889; Fax: (+993 12) 481890 E-mail: info@europahouse-tm.eu		

	Turkmen liaison officer, who acted as its secretary.	
<b>1.1.6.4. Strengthening the capacity of the Central Asian Republics to protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons and smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in partnership with NGOs and other civil society actors</b>	The project aimed to strengthen the capacity of the Central Asian republics to identify, protect and assist victims of trafficking in persons and smuggled migrants, especially women and children, in partnership with NGOs and other civil society actors.	
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan		
Civil society, Women's rights, Children's rights, Human trafficking		
November 2011–October 2013		
Completed		
European Union		
€698.937,44 (EU contribution: 80percent)		
United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime(UNODC)		
<b>1.1.6.5. Rule of law platform –Central Asia</b>	The overall objective of the project was to support Central Asia countries with core legal and judicial reforms, contributing towards the development of a stable and democratic political framework, the functioning of economic structures and the promotion of respect for human rights, as called for by the EU's Central Asia Strategy. The project provided services to ensure the smooth implementation of the Rule of Law Initiative, supporting its objectives and activities as agreed between the EU and the Central Asian partners. The project was intended to: Enhance experiences, lessons learned and best practices; strengthen knowledge of legal and judicial international standards and practices; improve the training of legal professionals; contribute to a better understanding of judicial/legal reform processes and the needs of Central Asian	Component 1: Established forums for dialogue, consisting of: Rule of Law Initiative meetings at the ministerial level; technical working groups at the regional level: 4-5 thematic/issue-based regional dialogue forums; a national-level dialogue on legal reform; the preparation and facilitation of meetings and distribution of reference materials; and networking and communication to consolidate dialogue meetings, and evaluations of the dialogues. Component 2: Training analysis and plans, and the preparation and dissemination of training materials; 10 training session were conducted per year in total for the 5 countries at the regional and/or national level and/or in EU member states; existing training curricula were analysed and recommendations made, along with support given to training units. The training programme was
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan		
Access to justice, Judicial reform, Criminal law and procedure, Women's rights, Children's rights, Democracy, Training, Judges, Enforcement agents, Public prosecutors, Lawyers, Civil society, Constitutional law, Disabled persons, Human trafficking, Rights of minorities, Prisons, Anti-corruption, Local Government and decentralisation, Consumers' rights, Human rights		
December 2011 – December 2014		
Completed		
European Union		
€1.859.250		

<p>Altair Asesores, in consortium with IBF International Consulting, Nicolaas Witsen Foundation, CAIConsulting  Contact: Xavier Barré, Team Leader  E-mail: xba@aol.com,  Contact: Elena Yurova, Project Manager  E-mail: e.yurova@altairasesores.es  Altair Asesores  C/ María de Molina 1 -5 Dcha.  28006 Madrid, Spain  Tel. +34 91 399 25 88  Fax+34 91 399 16 29</p>	<p>countries; create a network of experts/institutions with closer links between Central Asia and the EU to enhance mutual understanding; coordinate synergies between the 3 EU platforms established under the “EU and Central Asia: Strategy for a new partnership” platform.  Component 1 is a forum for dialogue at the ministerial, regional and national level; Component 2 consists of training; Component 3 consists of communication/mapping/ networking; and Component 4 is the advice facility.</p> <p>The project partners and stakeholders are: Ministries of Justice; Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Ministries of Interior and other line ministers concerned; relevant parliamentary organs; constitutional bodies; and courts at all levels. Relevant persons involved are magistrates. lawyers, prosecutors, auxiliaries of justice and legal aid providers, Central Asian legal training centres pertaining to the judiciary; and universities.</p>	<p>subsequently evaluated.  Component 3: A communication action plan was prepared and a logo designed; a mapping of programmes and projects in the rule of law area in Central Asia was carried out and regularly updated, as was a website and related application; a regional network of trainers or training institutions was set up and a Law Society created.  Component 4: An Advice Facility was founded, to give policy advice concerning legal and/or judicial reform and ad hoc policy advice or briefings; 4-5 background studies at regional and/or national level were conducted, along with policy advice, analysis/assessment support, background documents, in-depth reports and case studies.</p>
<p><b>1.1.6.6. Action for freedom from torture in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan</b></p> <p>Kazakhstan and Tajikistan  Human rights, Criminal law, Access to justice, Torture  December 2013 – June 2016  Operating  European Union  €1.445.874(EU contribution: up to €1.156.690)  Helsinki Fundacja Praw Czlowieka</p>	<p>The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the eradication of torture and other forms of mistreatment in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan. The specific objectives are to strengthen the capacity of civil society to monitor torture cases, protect victims and conduct efficient advocacy for the adoption of policy reforms for the prevention of torture; to establish cooperation between various stakeholders to enable activities aimed at achieving systemic changes in the field of prevention of torture; to raise public awareness on the available mechanisms of defence against torture and obtaining compensation; and to increase defence and redress mechanisms for victims of torture by providing legal assistance, monitoring of cases of torture and obtaining</p>	<p>The project aims to result in an increased level and efficiency of investigations into torture cases; an increased number of torture survivors receiving effective medical, psychological and social rehabilitation and legal remedy and redress; more effective implementation of the United Nations Convention Against Torture (UNCAT) and other relevant international standards; increased institutional, investigative and reporting capacities of NGOs; clearer guidelines for security and law enforcement officials related to the investigation of torture cases and sentencing of perpetrators; national mechanisms for the prevention of torture put into place.  The project will aid in capacity building, coordination and networking through an</p>



	rehabilitation and compensation.	elaboration of strategic documents such as advocacy and media strategies, educational activities and strategy meetings; legal defence of victims and strategic litigation; national and international advocacy by bodies including the UN, the EU and the OSCE; communication and awareness-raising, through activities such as informing local communities and the international community, information campaigns and seminars for journalists.
<b>1.1.6.7. Rule of Law Platform – Central Asia (Phase II)</b>	Phase II of the EU–central Asia rule of law platform project will continue activities to further enhance cooperation and dialogue on rule of law reforms between the EU and the Central Asian partner countries as well as between the countries themselves. It will thus support the central Asian countries in modernising and reforming their legal and judicial systems in line with international human rights standards.	
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	The services to be provided include activities such as forums for dialogue and exchange such as ministerial conferences, seminars, workshops; training sessions including expert missions to central Asia and study tours; mapping the database of activities in the area of the rule of law); support in developing legislation and practices in different fields of law; communication and networking; and a studies facility to complement these activities.	
Access to justice, Judicial reform, Criminal law and procedure, Women's rights, Children's rights, Democracy, Training, Judges, Enforcement agents, Public prosecutors, Lawyers, Civil society, Constitutional law, Disabled persons, Human trafficking, Rights of minorities, Prisons, Anti-corruption, Local Government and decentralisation, Consumers' rights, Human rights		
December 2014 – December 2017		
Forecast		
European Union		
€2 million		
<b>1.1.6.8. Supporting Constitutional Justice, Access to Justice and Electoral Reform in the Countries of Central Asia</b>	The overall objective of the project is to further develop the rule of law in Central Asian states by developing a stable and democratic legal framework and legal practices in accordance with the European and other international standards and as established in the EU Strategy for Central Asia.	The project intends to enhance the capacity of judges of the highest courts and senior prosecutors to use European and international standards and best practices in their work; and develop constitutional mechanisms aimed at the reinforcement of the principles of rule of law, the separation of powers and legal certainty through reform of the existing legislation and its effective
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	The specific objective is to improve the capacity of	
Constitutional law, Access to justice,		
March 2013 – February 2015		

Operating	Central Asian countries to contribute to the reform of their legal systems, notably as regards constitutional justice, electoral administration and access to justice, in line with applicable European and international human rights standards, including the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).	implementation. In addition, the project seeks to enhance the efficiency and independence of constitutional councils and courts as well as supreme courts and enhance the capacities of Central Asian states to reform the existing legislation on elections and its effective implementation in line with international standards, including through the improvement of election administration. The project will also promote the rights of children, women and persons with disabilities and increase their access to justice in Central Asia, and promote European standards among key legal professions and decision-makers and facilitating the prospect of accession to the Council of Europe (CoE) conventions open to non-European countries. To do this, the project will provide expert advice, provided by experts deployed to the countries of the region upon request from the authorities, thorough direct discussion with officials. In addition, legal opinions on draft legislation will be provided upon request from the authorities, prepared by members of the Venice Commission. If asked by the interested authorities exchanges of views will be organized between the Venice Commission's experts and the drafters. Study visits to EU and CoE member states will be organised to provide first-hand experience to complement the theory and help individuals to examine and introduce possible changes to their own procedures and approaches, as well as initiate the basis for launching co-operation and networking with the EU and CoE member states. The project will also arrange conferences, roundtables and seminars to allow stakeholders looking at ways in which their own policies can be reformed. There will also be training courses to allow participants to acquire new knowledge	
European Union			
€565.368(€400.000 from the EU and €1.265.368 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland)			
Venice Commission of the Council of Europe 1 avenue de l'Europe, 67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France Tel. +33 3 88 41 21 40 Fax. +33 3 88 41 37 38			



<b>1.1.6.12. A transnational civil society coalition in support of fundamental rights in Central Asia</b>	<p>Overall objective: contribute to improved compliance with international standards protecting freedom of expression and assembly, equality before the law and access to justice, as well as non-discrimination in Central Asia</p> <p>Specific objective: enhanced civil society action to promote freedom of expression and assembly, equality before the law and access to justice, as well as non-discrimination in three Central Asian countries through international engagement and outreach</p>	<p>The project intends to enable: more coordinated, sustained and effective civil society action to pursue the implementation of international human rights standards and assist victims of violations; to engage with international institutions in a position to help enforce fundamental rights in the project countries; and to raise awareness and mobilize support for efforts to hold the governments of the project countries accountable to international human rights obligations.</p>
Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan	<p>The main target groups are human rights defenders from the Central Asian project partners and their local networks. Target groups also include key international institutions and governments; and media, civil society and the public at the international, regional and national level.</p> <p>Final beneficiaries: groups at particular risk of violations of freedom of expression and assembly, equality before the law and non-discrimination in the project countries. These include: individuals who scrutinize and challenge official policies in their work; participants in protest movements; active/outspoken internet users; defendants in politically motivated legal processes; and members of ethnic, religious, sexual and other minorities.</p>	<p>A set of inter-related activities is planned in support of the estimated results, including coordinated human rights campaigning activities vis-à-vis international institutions (monitoring, reporting and strategic advocacy); activities to mobilize international support and assist victims (publicity and outreach efforts, trial monitoring and legal assistance); and targeted capacity-building activities (trainings, awareness-raising, and financial support to provide means for core human rights work).</p>
30 months		
Forecast		
European Union		
€899.214		
<b>1.1.6.13. Human rights protection for stability in Central Asia</b>	<p>The objective of the project was to ensure that the Kyrgyz Republic effectively implements UN human rights mechanism recommendations and observations of international bodies relating to the rule of law; national authorities in Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan effectively implement better strategies on preventing national and ethnic tensions/violence; national authorities address and alleviate HLP issues, building up mid and long term national</p>	<p>The project was set up to ensure: that the government of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes a fully functioning and well-resourced inter-departmental commission; improved coordination with partners and likeminded stakeholders working to progress rule of law and justice; the government's increased understanding of the benefits of human rights protection and the rule of law on social and political stability; better governmental strategies on addressing minority rights gaps, tailored to important specificities of each country due to better understanding of minority issues and use of disaggregated data; increased awareness and</p>
Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan		
July 2012 – December 2013		
Completed		
European Union		
€1.550.856 (EU contribution: 100 percent)		

	<p>including maladministration of justice, ethnic and national minority groups, marginalised groups at risk of housing rights violations. Representatives of the international community and UNCTs also will be targeted.</p> <p>The final beneficiaries will be: the overall population of the countries, victims, government authorities and NGOs.</p>	<p>knowledge of national institutions and civil society (Mass Media, Universities, HR defenders, minority representatives) of minorities' issues in order to promote tolerance towards ethnic minorities; governments incorporate international standards include recommendations from the UN HR mechanisms in legislation policies and practices in the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan; increased awareness and knowledge among the public relevant NGOs of HLP rights and of avenues to address related grievances.</p> <p>Activities under rule of law/justice sector recommendations component (the Kyrgyz Republic only) will provide a holistic package of support and advice to government officials; a cluster approach to thematically similar recommendations, prioritisation of recommendations, a framework to view, plan and assess implementation; linkages and coordination with relevant international agencies and national NGOs; emphasis on stability benefits of implementation; monitoring and workshops/training.</p> <p>Activities under national minorities component (regional approach) will provide various activities such as analysis on minorities issues; establishing a thorough comprehensive mapping of the current situation which will be published and disseminated in all three countries; regional events will be organised; minority educations lectures in selected universities and schools, events targeting the media, NGOs and minority representatives, active support to the three governments.</p> <p>Activities under the housing, land and property rights component will provide activities such as the collection of data on housing, land and property. The comprehensive analysis will be shared with all three governments during regional and national events. Support and advice to the three governments will be provided, as well as to NGOs/Ombudsman/NHRIS.</p>
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**1.2. French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE) through French embassies in Central Asia: “Service de Coopération et l’Action Culturelle” under the “Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes”**

<b>1.2.1. Kazakhstan</b>		
<b>1.2.1.1. Good governance</b>	ENA short and long training cycles.	
Kazakhstan		
Public sector development		
2003-		
Operating		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
French Embassy in Kazakhstan		
<b>1.2.1.2. Soutien des défenseurs et des institutions nationales relatives aux droits de l’Homme</b>	The project aims to support human rights defenders and national institutions supporting human rights in Kazakhstan. This project is implemented by the OSCE and co-financed by France.	
Kazakhstan		
Human Rights		
2009		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OSCE		
€20.000		
French Embassy in Kazakhstan		
<b>1.2.1.3. Renforcement à l’Etat de droit</b>	Part of the Rule of law Reinforcement Initiative implemented by France in Central Asia, this project aims to contribute to the reform and modernization of public administration in Kazakhstan. The partnership is led by the DMI, with the participation of the ENA.	The project will set up training curricula for administrative officials in the framework of the partnership between the ENA and the civil servants’ academy in Kazakhstan.
Kazakhstan		
Public sector development		
2011		
Completed		
Mutuelle des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes (MAEE)		
€18.000		
French Embassy in Kazakhstan		

<b>1.2.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.2.2.1. Human trafficking and violence counteracting projects</b>	<p>In 2006, the project focused on fighting against violence on women (€13.000) and the reinforcement of civil society's capacity to fight against hate crimes (€60.000)</p> <p>In 2007, the project focused on human trafficking (€27.500)</p> <p>In 2008: the project focused on human trafficking (€20.000)</p> <p>All elements of the project were implemented by the OSCE and co-financed by France.</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Women's rights, Human trafficking		
2006-2008		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OSCE		
€120.500(co-financed by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs)		
French Embassy in the Kyrgyz Republic		
<b>1.2.2.2. Good governance</b>	<p>ENA short and long training cycles</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic		
2003-		
Operating		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
COESTER Dramane Cocac Embassy of France in Kyrgyz Republic SCAC (00 996 312) 66 00 53 (00 996 517) 72 00 76 (00 996 312) 66 04 41 E-mail: coesterd@elcat.kg Ecole Nationale d'Administration		
<b>1.2.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.2.3.1. Good governance</b>	<p>ENA short and long training cycles</p>	
Tajikistan		
Training, Public sector development		
2003-		
Operating		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Ecole Nationale d'Administration		

<b>1.2.4. Turkmenistan</b>		
<b>1.2.4.1. Visite d'étude de magistrats turkmènes à l'ENM</b>	The project organised an educational visit for Turkmen judges to the National School of Magistrates in France. The project was implemented by the OSCE in Central Asia and co-financed by France.	
Turkmenistan		
Training judges		
2008		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)		
€13.800(Mutuelle des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes co-financing)		
French Embassy in Turkmenistan		
<b>1.2.5. Uzbekistan</b>		
<b>1.2.5.1. Good governance</b>	ENA short and long training cycles	
Uzbekistan		
Public sector development		
2003-		
Operating		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Ecole Nationale d'Administration		
<b>1.2.5.2. Egalité Hommes/Femmes et lutte contre la violence conjugale</b>	Mission d'experts français, tables rondes sur la réforme du code de la famille et l'insertion de provisions contre la violence domestique.	
Uzbekistan		
Women's rights		
2007		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
French Embassy in Uzbekistan		
<b>1.2.5.3. Justice des mineurs</b>	Formations, voyages d'études en France, aide à l'élaboration de la loi sur la justice des mineurs, expertise technique et rapports.	
Uzbekistan		
Children's rights		
2006-2009		
Completed		



French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
French Ministry of Justice, UNICEF		
<b>1.2.5.4. Barreau</b>	Formations, missions d'experts français et animation de formations (notamment en procédure pénale/ habeus corpus), expertise technique et rapports.	
Uzbekistan		
Lawyers, Training, Criminal and procedure		
2006-2008		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
Paris Bar, French Ministry of Justice		
<b>1.2.5.5. Droits de l'Homme</b>	Formations en Droit International des Droits de l'Homme pour fonctionnaires.	
Uzbekistan		
Human rights, Training		
2006-2008		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
French Embassy in Uzbekistan	Formations de policiers et de douaniers, missions d'experts français et animation de formations, expertise technique et rapports.	
<b>1.2.5.6. Sécurité, Lutte contre le trafic de drogue</b>		
Uzbekistan		
Public sector development, Training		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
French Ministry of the Interior	The project supported the fight against illegal migrations, work exploitation and human trafficking. The project was implemented by the OSCE in CA and co-financed by France.	
<b>1.2.5.7. Project de lutte contra les migrations illegal's, l'exploitation au travail et la traite des êtres humains</b>		
Uzbekistan		
Human trafficking		
2008		
Completed		
Mutuelle des Affaires Etrangères et		

Européennes (MAEE), OSCE		
€20.000(Co-financed by France and MAEE)		
French Embassy in Uzbekistan		
<b>1.2.5.8. Renforcement del' Etat de droit</b>	This project is the part of the Rule of law Reinforcement Initiative implemented by France in Central Asia.	The project organised: A conference on the independence of the judiciary; a seminar on constitutional law, with the participation of the French ambassador and the participation of Senator André Dulait, the president of the group "France-Central Asia" friendship group in the French Senate; Didier Maus, member of the State Council and president of the International Association for Constitutional Law, and Senator Patrick Gélard, professor of constitutional law; a conference on administrative liability; an educational seminar on sanitary and patient law; a symposium on administrative law; an educational seminar on the right to access data; a conference on arbitration; and an educational seminar on arbitration law.
Uzbekistan		
Constitutional law		
2011		
Completed		
French Ministry of Foreign Affairs		
€8.925 (co-financing €3.955)		
French Embassy in Uzbekistan		
<b>1.3. German Federal Ministry of Justice (BMJ), German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</b>		
<b>1.3.1. Kazakhstan</b>		
<b>1.3.1.1. Rule of Law and Justice</b>		A seminar was organised on the "Organisation of the Public Prosecution Office" (Shymkent) in April 2011). In addition, a multilateral conference was organised on the "Significance of the National Judges' Associations for Ensuring Judicial Independence and Solving Current Issues of Jurisprudence" in Kyiv, Ukraine, in June 2011. An observation visit was arranged for three public prosecutors from Kazakhstan to Kiel, October 2011, and a roundtable on the "Abuse of Office" in Astana, Kazakhstan, November 2011.
Kazakhstan		
Public prosecutors, Anti-corruption		
2011		
Completed		
German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		Study visit: Wiretapping (Stuttgart, March 2011). Participation in an international meeting of experts: Navigation Lights 2011. Keeping on Course and Shaping the Future in the project
<b>1.3.1.2. Public law/criminal and criminal procedure law</b>		
Kazakhstan		
Criminal law and procedure, Prisons		

2011		organised work with prison inmates and probationers in Binz, Rügen in May 2011 and a study visit on “Tasks and Responsibilities in Criminal Trials” to Munich in June 2011. Further study visits were arranged on “Prison and Alternative Criminal Penalties” in Hanover/Hamelin/Oldenburg in June 2011 and “Crimes Against Person and Property Crimes Concerning the Illegal Possession of Drugs Tendering of Evidence” in Oldenburg, June 2011. Furthermore, a roundtable was organised to discuss the draft amending act of the Republic of Kazakhstan: “On amendments and additions to several legal provisions of the Republic of Kazakhstan on further reform of the code of criminal procedure” in Almaty, Kazakhstan in June 2011. The project also set up an IAP conference on “The role of Prosecution in Assuring Legal Compliance Outside the Criminal Justice Arena” in Astana in October 2011 and a seminar on “The Fight Against Terrorism and Organised Crime,” also in Astana, in November 2011.
Completed		
German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		
<b>1.3.1.3. Civil and commercial law</b>		The project organised a study visit on “Disputes in Labour and Social Law” to Bremen, Germany, in May 2011 and participation in an international symposium called “The National Patent Jurisdiction in Europe” in Munich in June 2011. A further study visit was organised on “Legal Assistance in Civil and Family Matters. Apostilles for Court Files” in Berlin, December 2011.
Kazakhstan		
Civil law and procedure		
2011		
Completed		
German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		
<b>1.3.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.3.2.1. Rule of Law and justice</b>		Seminar on the legislative process and technique (Bishkek (Kyrgyz Republic), October 2011). Study visit to Germany on the topic of Legislation (Berlin, December 2011).
Kyrgyz Republic		
Constitutional law		
2011		
Completed		

German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		
<b>1.3.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.3.4. Turkmenistan</b>		
<b>1.3.5. Uzbekistan</b>		
<b>1.3.5.1 Rule of Law and Justice</b>		The project organised a study visit on the law governing notaries to Berlin, Germany in June 2011 and participation in a Senate conference entitled "The Role of Judicial Bodies in Lawmaking and Jurisprudence: Implementing a Uniform State Policy" in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in June 2011. In addition, the project organised a seminar on "Judicial Ethics" in Tashkent in May 2011.
Uzbekistan		
Notaries, Judges		
2011		
Completed		
German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		
<b>1.3.5.2 Civil and commercial law</b>		The project organised a study visit on "Industrial Property Rights" to Munich, Germany in October 2011 and secured participation in the 15 <sup>th</sup> International Conference on Competition in Berlin, Germany in April 2011. The project also organised a seminar on "International Transport Law" in Tashkent/Navoiy, Uzbekistan in February 2011.
Uzbekistan		
Civil law and procedure, Commercial law		
2011		
Completed		
German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		
<b>1.3.5.3 Criminal and criminal procedure law</b>		The project supported the implementation of the EU project "Support to Criminal Judicial Reforms in Uzbekistan" in Tashkent, Uzbekistan in October 2011.
Uzbekistan		
Criminal law and procedure		
October 2011		
Completed		
German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		
<b>1.3.5.4 Administrative law</b>		The project organised a study visit on

Uzbekistan		<p>“Administrative procedure law” to Berlin and Paris in April 2011 and Tashkent, Uzbekistan in May 2011. The project also supported conferences and workshops on legislative consultation and administrative law in Tashkent and Samarkand, Uzbekistan in October and November 2011.</p>
Administrative law and procedure		
2011		
Completed		
German Federal Ministry of Justice		
German Foundation for International Legal Cooperation (IRZ)		
<h3>1.3.6. Regional</h3>		
<h4>1.3.6.1. Support to legal and judicial reforms in Central Asia</h4>	<p>The project was designed to: Draw attention to the need of legal reform in Central Asia; support the Central Asian countries in the implementation of legal and judicial reforms, thus contributing to legal stability and creating the conditions for economic development and attracting foreign investments; contribute to the professional training of judges and lawyers; provide legal education and raise the legal awareness and contribute to the development of a competent civil society; and strengthen public confidence in the judicial system and its institutions.</p>	<p>: The project’s first specific aim was to provide advisory support to the Central Asian countries in legislation development in the fields of civil, economic and administrative law. In Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, the project supported the development of a modern Administrative Procedural Code; in the Kyrgyz Republic, reform of the Civil Procedural Code and administrative procedural law; in Turkmenistan, advising the working group on bringing Turkmen law in line with international conventions; in Uzbekistan, supporting family law reform. In Kazakhstan, the recommendations elaborated during the Supreme Court conferences were included in legislative bills, the majority of which later on entered force, and amendments to existing laws in Kazakhstan. In Uzbekistan, the women’s marriage age was increased to 18 as the result of advice provided on the new family law. : To enhance the professional qualifications of lawyers and other representatives of legal profession: In the Kyrgyz Republic, since 2007, 40 training sessions took place with the participation of more than 1,800 judges; in Tajikistan, 200 judges and lawyers improved their legal knowledge following training on the Civil Procedure Code, the Civil Code, the Family Code, and the Administrative Code and bailiffs received</p>
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan		
Judicial reform, judges, Training, Civil society, Women’s rights, Lawyers, Civil law and procedure, Commercial law		
2002-2012		
Completed		
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)		
€21 million		
German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ) Contact: Kaleen Krueger, E-mail: katleen.krueger@giz.de Contact: Abdurazoq Alimardonov E-mail: abdurazoq.alimardonov@giz.de Contact: Jörg Pudelka E-mail: joerg.pudelka@giz.de		
Ministries of Justice, Supreme Courts in Central Asia		
Judicial Training Center (Tajikistan) Contact: Jana Schuhmann, Legal Adviser and Programme Manager E-mail: jana.schuhmann@giz.de		

<p>Supporting Legal and Judicial Reform in Central Asia  GIZ  Toktogul Str. 96-2  720001 Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic  T + 996 312 90 91 32 (16)  F + 996 312 90 91 30  M + 996 772 00 17 48  M + 49 179 51 405 46 (out of Kyrgyz Republic)  Skype: jana.schuhmann  <a href="http://www.giz.de">http://www.giz.de</a></p>		<p>training on the Procedure Law; and the project supported the improvement of the effectiveness of court proceeding, a decrease in the workload of judges and an improvement in the content of court decisions.</p> <p>: To enhance public legal education and awareness: The project aided in the publication of court resolutions and specialised legal literature. In the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the project supported Supreme Courts with the publication of court decisions accompanied by commentaries in order to increase the transparency of judicial proceedings.</p> <p>The project also supported the publication of legal commentaries and working groups on the writing of legal textbooks, such as a Commentary of Criminal and Civil procedure Code and legal methods and other legal education materials. In Tajikistan, expert opinion was provided on the "Law about Advocates of the Republic of Tajikistan" and the "postanowlenije" -- a textbook about all the reforms of the Supreme Court from 1990-today – was published. In Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, the project advised on the development and financing of the publication of commentaries to Civil Procedural Code. In Turkmenistan, the project developed and financed the publication of commentaries to the Civil Cod. In Uzbekistan., the publication of a textbook on administrative law development was financed. In the Kyrgyz Republic, a legal programme was broadcast on community radio aimed at spreading legal information and a TV programme was produced in 2007 and 2008 with debates about judicial reform and broadcasting shows on court trials.</p>
<p><b>1.3.6.2. Support to the Rule of Law in Central Asia</b></p>	<p>The project primarily supports the development of the justice systems of the partner countries during</p>	<p>: The governments of the partner countries have accepted reforms of the legal and judicial system as</p>

Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	their reform efforts, contributing to: The strengthening of judiciaries by supporting the legal profession; enhancing the standing of the courts and increasing their authority.	a state responsibility and they have taken steps to achieve quality improvements in the application of laws. To reform administrative proceedings, the project will support the design of legal protection and the effective enforcement of court rulings to ensure better access to courts. To do this, the project will provide organizational and legislative advice focused on administrative and administrative procedural law based on the German legal experience to provide vertices and to be tailored to the needs of the respective countries. The project will also help the preparation of legal commentaries and textbooks: In Kazakhstan, a textbook about private law with a commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure is to be drafted; in Turkmenistan, the first volume of the commentary on the Civil Code is to be completed and legal advice on detachment from the still-applicable Soviet Code of Civil Procedure has been planned; in the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan, a handbook on the working methods of law judges is in preparation; in Tajikistan, a commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure is on the verge of publication and a textbook on private procedural law is being drafted. The project will assist in the design and implementation of judicial training courses and establish a results monitoring system which studies legal advice and implementation thereof, the degree to which judicial training has been modernised and the quality of case law.
Judicial reform, Administrative law and proceedings, Civil law and procedure, Judges, Access to justice, Training	The main objective is to ensure that the execution of tasks by the justice system continue to promote economic activity and are in accordance with the constitution. The project builds on the previous project -- "Support to legal and judicial reforms in Central Asia" -- and its predecessors, but the main focus is shifted from private and commercial law to: Completion of the already adopted reform laws and their implementation, accomplished through seminars for judges of all instances, study tours, publications in books and magazines and through regional cooperation; and through legal advice in the field of administrative proceedings and administrative procedural law.	
April 2012 – March 2021		
Operating		
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)		
Ministries of Justice, Supreme Courts in Central Asia		
€21 million		
German Federal Enterprise for International Cooperation (GIZ) Contact: Jörg Pudelka E-mail: joerg.pudelka@giz.de		

## 1.3. Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

### 1.3.1. Kazakhstan

### 1.4.2. Kyrgyz Republic

#### 1.4.2.1. Legal Assistance to rural citizens

Kyrgyz Republic	<p>The project was designed to enable rural citizens to enforce their legal rights and to promote the legal culture of the rural population.</p> <p>In the early 1990s, land reform in the Kyrgyz Republic led to the abolition of collective farms and land privatization. A lack of legal knowledge complicated the process of land distribution and resulted in numerous disputes on ownership rights among farmers and with the government. The Legal Assistance to Rural Citizens (LARC) project was launched in 2000 with financing from the SDC and USAID to prevent ethnic conflicts in the Ferghana Valley, where the high density of population and scarcity of land caused numerous land distribution problems. Later, the project's focus was changed and LARC started to help rural citizens all over the Kyrgyz Republic to enforce their rights in the agrarian sphere, with a special emphasis on land law. In 2003, after some years of successful implementation, an independent Kyrgyz Public Association LARC was formed in order to achieve sustainability of the project results and provide legal advice services in the market economy. SDC bought about 80 percent of PA LARC services until 2007 and the remaining 20percent is sold to other interested organizations. Such arrangement enables PA LARC to provide its services to the most vulnerable groups in rural populations for an affordable fee. Thanks to PA LARC, people in rural areas have started to believe in the rule of law and their confidence in the legal system grows with each successful case.</p>	<p>: LARC lawyers contributed to Kyrgyz legislative reform through discussions of recurring legal issues in order to prevent similar legal problems in the future. Needs-based information activities were organised, including thematic information meetings for farmers and roundtables for decision makers and lawyers; legal consultation services were provided to individuals or groups on specific legal issues, including the agrarian law explanation in easy, understandable and practical ways; assistance was provided to rural citizens with preparation of legal documentation, and mediation was given over difficult legal issues, both in and out of court; leaflets and booklets on specific legal issues were published and disseminated; information campaigns were conducted in cooperation with the local and national mass media.</p> <p>: Gaps, improper procedures and contradictions were revealed in the agrarian legislation, and problems were studied and analyses sent to the parliamentary commission in charge of amendments to the Law on Land Reform. To do this, LARC Lawyers participated in various ministerial and other state commissions dealing with land and agrarian law.</p>
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2000-2013		
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Completed		
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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
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€4.566.888,69 (\$6 million)		
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Contact: Almaz Musabaev		
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Executive Director Public Foundation "LBDF"		
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www.larc.kg		
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www.swisscoop.kg		
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<b>1.4.2.2. Anti-money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Project</b>	<p>The project aims to assist the Kyrgyz authorities the foundation and development of an integrated and effective anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing system. The Kyrgyz economy is mainly cash-based and only a limited number of transactions pass through the banking system or other regulated remittance systems. Drug trafficking and corruption are widespread and they generate large amounts of proceeds from crime. The main project focus is the reduction of the risk of corruption and improvement of the reputation of financial services providers in the country. The direct beneficiaries of the project are the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (NBKR) and the Financial Intelligence Service (FIS). The project supports the Kyrgyz authorities with enhanced tools to fight corruption by establishing a system of reporting on suspicious bribery and on the abuse of public assets. It is assumed that with a sound anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing system in place, commercial banks will have improved access to international markets.</p>	<p>: To support the development of an integrated and effective anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing system: The project will assist the Kyrgyz authorities in developing a legislative and regulatory framework consistent with international standards.</p> <p>The project will review the legislative framework to counteract money laundering and terrorist financing and the existing memoranda of understanding.</p> <p>: To enhance the effectiveness of the Financial Intelligence Service (FIS): The FIS structure and organization will be revised and FIS staff trained and provided with the latest analysis techniques to process reports on suspicious and large transactions. To do this, the project will support the development of guidelines for the detection of suspicious transactions; review all existing regulations issued by the FIS; organize training for reporting entities on the detection and reporting of suspicious activities and customer due diligence requirements; and organise workshops on terrorist financing, analysis of suspicious transaction reports, analysis of large amount of data and inter-authority cooperation.</p> <p>: To improve the quality of reports provided to the FIS: The project will support an improved reporting system of financial institutions; an assessment of the quality of reporting provided by financial institutions; the drafting of an FIS manual with workflows and a review of the organization; an assessment FIS information technology needs; Activity 3.2: and advice provided for the relevant software and hardware for database creation.</p> <p>: To enhance the supervision of the National Bank of Kyrgyz Republic over other banks: Assistance will be provided to the NBKR banking supervision department and training given to staff to monitor banking activities.</p>
Kyrgyz Republic		
Anti-corruption		
2007-		
Completed		
Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs		
€259.536,49 (\$340.808)		
International Monetary Fund (IMF)		
<p>Contact: Giuseppe Lombardo, Project Manager  IMF Legal Department  Tel + 1 202 623 6468  Fax + 1 202 586 6468  E-mail: GLombardo@imf.org  Nurlan Kurumshiev  FIU Contact Point  kurumshiev@hotmail.com  www.swisscoop.kg  Daniel Thelesklaf  Consultant FIU Component  Financial Integrity Network  Tel +49 30 21 80 85 83  Fax +49 30 48 49 8 3213  thelesklaf@financial-integrity-network.com</p>		

<b>1.4.2.3. Strengthening Voice and Accountability: Citizens' participation and oversight of budget processes in Kyrgyz Republic</b>	<p>The project aims to inspire, include, and empower citizens to take responsibility for the use of public finances in order to gradually influence the provision of public services and to develop the interaction between citizens and public institutions.</p>	<p>The project will ensure that LSGs are able to respond to concerns expressed by citizens, will strengthen and empower local communities and civil society organizations (CSOs) and the local legislative branch to collaborate more effectively with LSGs, and will complement the work of the PFM MDTF by ensuring that the central government -- including de-concentrated levels (oblasts and rayons) -- takes into account the processes, findings and changes which have happened at local level and that legal changes are made accordingly.</p>
Kyrgyz Republic	<p>The project will create space for ordinary citizens to be directly involved in budget issues at the institutional level, enabling them to gain an understanding of and confidence in working in partnership with government agencies on the budget process and to improve the accountability and effective use of public funds. The project will ensure that the local level is linked to the macro level by working on the interaction between citizens and local self-government (LSG) to ensure that issues are taken up in the reform process where the PFM TF itself operates. The project will work mainly at the level of LSGs and complement the work on the level of PFM reform, with a focus on voice and accountability, including governmental structures and citizens as the main beneficiaries and partners.</p>	<p>Based on the citizen survey work completed in December 2009 by the Alliance for Budget Transparency that identified the main gaps and needs, the project will ensure that citizens and local governments can effectively interact with each other.</p>
Anti-corruption, Democracy, Civil society, Local government and decentralisation		<p>Budgets on the local level will be developed and reviewed with the engagement of citizens, in budget hearings at which their views are heard; citizens bodies such as village health committees and parent-teacher associations and other CSOs exercise informed oversight of budgets.</p>
2011-2018		<p>The project will help to support local CSOs in checking that resources are received on time from the central government and correspond to the amounts specified in the central budget, and that resources disbursed via the "rayon" budget are transparently managed so that all LSGs understand why they have received the amounts allocated.</p>
Operating		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), UKAid		
€4.852.321,05 (CHF5,83 million)		
<p>Bekbolot Bekiev, Team leader  Development Policy Institute  44, Usenbaeva Street, 720021  Bishkek, the Kyrgyz Republic  Tel.: (+996 312) 970106, 970107  Fax: (+996 312) 970108 Mob.: +996 777 960076  E-mail: bbekiev@gmail.com  www.dpi.kg  Elvira Muratalieva, National Program Officer  Swiss Cooperation Office in the Kyrgyz Republic  144, Panfilov Street  Bishkek 720040  Phone (+996 312) 30 10 36  Fax (+996 312) 30 10 31  E-mail: elvira.muratalieva@sdc.net</p>		
<b>1.4.2.4. Legal services to vulnerable groups</b>	<p>The Legal Assistance to Rural Citizens (LARC) network of 12 independent NGOs, funded by the Swiss government, gives legal assistance to farmers, largely on land issues. Donors have focused on providing defence lawyers for suspects in the June 2010 ethnic</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Civil society, Civil law and procedure, Human rights, Commercial law, Children's rights, Access to justice		

2000-2013	<p>violence in the southern Kyrgyz Republic and are supporting the more mundane work of restoring documents lost in the revolution and ethnic violence. NGOs such as the Human Rights Advocacy Center and the Center for International Protection, both in Osh, are among the chief implementers of this donor assistance. On a larger scale, international organizations and NGOs have been challenging the government's version that members of the Uzbek community provoked the violence. A new issue stemming from the upheaval is likely to be commercial disputes, regarding damaged or lost property and loan defaults.</p> <p>The NGO Adilet provides legal counsel to a variety of vulnerable groups, in particular refugees, children, people living with HIV/AIDS(PLWHA) and drug users. However, Adilet has only a single office, in Bishkek.</p>	
Completed		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
CHF 10,4 million		
Public Foundation "LBDF" Contact: Almaz Musabaev, Executive Director E-mail: larcadm@larc.kg Tel.: + 996 312 456520 Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic www.larc.kg		
<b>1.4.2.5. Business Advisory Services Programme</b>	<p>The project is supporting the development of micro, small and medium-sized private enterprises and co-funding consultancy services and at the same time boosting the market and ensuring the quality of the local consultancy market.</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Entrepreneurs and SME		
2010-2014		
Operating		
SECO		
CHF 2,9 million		
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)(Turn Around Management and Business Advisory Services [TAM/BAS] Programme)		

<b>1.4.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.4.3.1. Local development/ Self Governance in Eastern and South-Eastern Tajikistan (Phase IV)</b>	<p>In phase III (2004-2006) of the project, AKF/MSDSP worked in 3 regions of Tajikistan – GBAO, Rasht Valley and the Muminabad, Khovaling and Shurabad districts of Khatlon Oblast -- in order to improve the social welfare of the population by supporting a range of reforms to increase self-reliance and sustainability. The new project supports community mobilization activities that involve collective and consensual decision-making and promote governance, decentralization and increased accountability.</p> <p>In order to enhance the chances of the participation of the lower tier of the government in improving local governance, AKF/MSDSP piloted Social Union for the Development of VOs (SUDVOs) and Sub-district Development Committees in selected areas. This vertical approach is unique in that it is undertaken from the village up to the “jamoat” level and may also be moved to the district level to address governance issues at various levels.</p> <p>Direct beneficiaries are villages, jamoat and district authorities, the central government, the Ministries of Health and Education and civil society associations. Indirect beneficiaries: People living in GBAO, Rasht Valley and Khatlon Oblast.</p>	<p>The project consisted of three components: The Village Organization, which fosters economic development and has strengthened the capability at village level of community-based organisations to play an active role in developing civil society; Health, to improve the quality, accessibility and affordability of essential health services with the aim of changing health-related behaviour; and Education, in which the project assists the Tajik government in reforming the education system to make it more effective, efficient and at least partly self-sufficient.</p>
GBAO, Rasht Valley and Khatlon Oblast, Tajikistan		
Territorial development and governance		
May 2004 –June 2008		
Completed		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)Other partners: Caritas Switzerland, ACTED, CAMP, Swiss Tropical Institute: Sino Project (all supported by SDC), UNDP CP, USAID, Zdrav Plus, ADB, ECHO, WHO, WB, MoH, MoE, DFID UK, Oxfam and other international organizations active in the three regions		
CHF 2,6 million		
Implementation agency: Aga Khan Foundation (AKF)/ Mountain Societies Development Support Program (MSDSP), a project of AKF (AKDN)		
<p>Swiss Cooperation Office in Tajikistan Shodiboy Djaborov National Program Officer 3, Tolstoy Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Phone: +(992 37) 224 73 16 Phone/ Fax: +(992 44) 600 54 55 <a href="http://www.swisscoop.tj/index.php?navID=22081&amp;langID=1">http://www.swisscoop.tj/index.php?navID=22081&amp;langID=1</a>; <a href="http://www.deza.ch/">http://www.deza.ch/</a>; <a href="http://www.seccooperation.ch/">http://www.seccooperation.ch/</a></p>		

<b>1.4.3.2. Implementing Confidence-Building measures in Tajikistan between secular and Islamic representatives through cooperative dialogue</b>	<p>The existence of a legal Islamic party and the experience of an on-going peace-building process after an atrocious civil war have enabled representatives of secular and Islamic backgrounds to co-exist in the secular Tajik state. Phase I of the Islamic-secular dialogue project was started in 2001 by German research centre CORE, with the financial support of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In October 2002, the Political Division-IV (PD-IV) of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA), with the collaboration of the Geneva-based Program for the Study of International Organization(s) (PSIO) of the Graduate Institute of International Studies (HEI), joined the project and supported a new round of discussions in 2003. In Phase II, which lasted from 2004-2006, concrete policy recommendations and projects were developed. In 2006-2008 (Phase III), the dialogue participants dedicated their time to project implementation and the continuation of the dialogue at a high official level. In Phase IV, the project enhanced cooperation between representatives of the secular government and the religious sphere and aimed to implement practical confidence-building projects within the framework of an Islamic-Secular dialogue. The dialogue, pilot religious schools, trainings and guide to mosque registration and seminar were the main components of the project.</p>	<p>In Phase I, “Confidence-building Measures” established principles for cooperation and mechanisms of peaceful conflict transformation between both sides when dealing with religious, legal and political issues. In Phase II, monthly meetings of 3 working groups (WG) were started for a one-year dialogue cycle on the topics of religious education, law, religion, politics and radicalism prevention. In Phase III, WG 1 developed an innovative and uniform curriculum for a pilot madrasah and trained religious teachers; WG2 published a specialized manual in April 2008 about the mosque registration process in Tajikistan and held seminars on the demanding legal registration process; WG 3 established a partnership with the Civil Servants Training Institute. Five teaching modules aiming at enhancing the skills of civil servants in dealing with religious organizations and actors were developed and have been included in the training agenda at the Institute since May 2007. In Phase IV, 3 working groups continued their high-level dialogue and monitored their cooperation projects; WG 1 introduced the ground-breaking uniform curriculum at a pilot madrasah with 24 students beginning their studies on Sept. 1, 2008. This new model for religious schools included elements of civic education and beneficial secular courses. WG 2 upgraded and republished their legal assistance manual on mosque registration. Educational seminars helped religious leaders and civil servants to correctly register mosques. In further cooperation with the Civil Servants Training Institute, in order to enhance the conflict management capacity of regional/local civil servants, WG 3 developed new teaching material</p>
Tajikistan		
Civil society		
2001-2009		
Completed		
Swiss Department of Foreign Affairs, Political Division IV (PDIV)		
CHF 771.209,65 (Phase IV: July 2008 – December 2009)		
Centre for International Governance / Geneva Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (GIIDS)		

		to address the needs of civil servants at the grassroots level. A textbook was published; eight four-day training sessions were organized throughout Tajikistan; and five roundtables in different cities discussed the modules.
<b>1.4.3.3. Access to Justice and Judicial Reform in Tajikistan (Phase V)</b>	The project aims to contribute to increased respect for and protection of the rights of poor and marginalized people in Tajikistan by strengthening the rule of law, access to justice and measures for improved administration of justice.	: To improve the capacity of partner NGOs in delivering good quality, free legal aid and other legal services to vulnerable groups and the public at large, raising awareness and ensuring links between this experience and advocacy processes, the project will standardize and specialize the provision of free legal aid to vulnerable layers of the population and promote, advocate and raise citizens' legal awareness.
Tajikistan	The project is comprised of three main inter-linked components: The delivery of free legal aid to poor and marginalized individuals; support of the Judicial Training Centre to render continuous, effective, and up-to-date training for judges and other members of the judiciary; and support to the government of Tajikistan and local NGOs in drafting national and alternative reports to the UN Human Rights Treaty bodies.	: To improve the training provided to judges and other judicial actors, thus ensuring the application of justice based on the rule of law, the project will develop improved training to judges and other members of the judiciary.
Access to justice, Judicial reform	The project's partners are the government of Tajikistan and local and international NGOs. Beneficiaries are legal aid centres; training staff and management of training providers; government legal institutions; and ultimately, poor and vulnerable populations with insufficient access to justice.	: To improve the effective functioning of the Human Rights Treaty reporting system, thereby facilitating improved legislation in the country and better rights protection, the project will support the government of Tajikistan to prepare its state reports to the United Nations Human Rights Treaty bodies and support local NGOs to prepare alternative reports, and enable government institutions to function effectively and implement the recommendations of the UN Human Rights Treaty bodies
December 2012 - November 2016		: To contribute to the national processes design to strengthen human rights protection and judicial reform in a systematic and integrated manner, the project will develop the research, planning and implementation of the national priorities and facilitate the analyses of legal issues related to rights protection.
Operating		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Swiss Cooperation Office in Tajikistan Mr. Shakarbek Niyatbekov National Program Officer 3, Tolstoy Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Phone: +(992 37) 224 73 16 Phone/ Fax: +(992 44) 600 54 55 E-mail: dushanbe@sdc.net; Shakarbek.Niyatbekov@sdc.net web: <a href="http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/centralasia/">http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/centralasia/</a> ; <a href="http://www.deza.admin.ch/">http://www.deza.admin.ch/</a> ; <a href="http://www.seco-cooperation.ch/">http://www.seco-cooperation.ch/</a>		
CHF 4,2 million		
UNDP Tajikistan (lead) with funding from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland and Helvetas Intercooperation Helvetas Partners involved in delivery of free legal service: NIS Contact: Gulbahor Safarova, Director Address: 6 Mirzo Rizo str., Dushanbe +992 37 227 19 08; +992 918 18 88 00; E-mail: Office.inis@gmail.com; gulbahor_safarov@mail.ru		

<p>Contact: Karin Fueg, Country Director  E-mail: Karin.fueg@helvetas.org  Madadgor: Bahridin. Rahimov, Director  Address: 3 Tugdonastr, apt 22, Vahdat  +992 3136 2 2421  Tel: +992 907 82 06 03 (mob)  E-mail: madadgor@mail.ru  League of Women-Lawyers: Zebo Sharipova,  Executive Director  Address: 53 Aini str. Apt 3, Dushanbe  Tel: +992 37 221 21 49; 221 13 33; +992 93  501 56 78 (mob);  E-mail:  lwl_toj@rambler.ru;zebo_sharifova@mail.ru  Khujand Branch Office:Rahimova N., Head of  Office  Address: 120 Firdausi str. Apt 204. Khujand  E-mail: nazira.raximova@mail.ru;  n.usmanova@mail.ru  Human Rights Center: Nurmahmad Khalilov.,  Director  Address: 114 Chekhov str. Apt 81. Dushanbe  Tel: +992 37 221 57 87; +992 918 67 96 06  (mob);  E-mail: hrc.tajikistan@gmail.com  Khujand Branch Office: Nargis Mullojonova  Address: 32/33 Tanbui str.  Tel: +992 3422 26 44 4; +992 918 81 71 50  (mob); +992918731884;  E-mail: nargis.lawyer@gmail.com  Isfara Branch Office: Ergashev S.  E-mail: s.ergashev@gmail.com</p>		
<p><b>1.4.3.4. Prevention of domestic violence in Tajikistan (Phase VIII)</b></p>	<p>Discrimination against women is a major issue in Tadjik employment and the labour market. A widespread lack of awareness of gender equality and of existing policy measures aimed at preventing discrimination against women persists among government employees, the legal and</p>	<p>The project is intended to: Improve the institutional frameworks of governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in the fight against domestic violence; improve access to quality services for the victims of domestic violence; demonstrate attitudinal change with respect to</p>
<p>Tajikistan</p>		
<p>Women's rights, Access to justice</p>		
<p>September 2012 – August 2016</p>		
<p>Operating</p>		

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	judicial sector, health workers, the police and the private sector. The project aims to reduce the level	domestic violence; enhanced partners' capacity to deal with domestic violence at different levels;
CHF 4,08 million	of domestic violence (DV) in Tajikistan as a	raise awareness among the population on the
GOPA Consult Contact: Alfredas Zabieta, Project Director 5 Khayom street, Dushanbe Phone:(+992 37) 2289752; 2289881 E-mail: alfredas.zabieta@pdv-tj.org	to increase public awareness.	negative effects of DV; provide legal, social,
Contact: Nigina Kudratova, Project Assistant E-mail: nigina.kudratova@pdv-tj.org	The project provides support victims of DV through an integrated provision of legal, social, psychosocial and medical services provided by 3 NGOs and 2 crisis centres in Khatlon and Dushanbe; will support policy makers on a local and national level, religious leaders and the police in the fight against DV; will build awareness of the negative effects of DV among the population.	psychological and medical services to the victims of DV in crisis centres in Dushanbe and Kurgan-tyube/Khalton by three NGOs; provide training and raise awareness on the issue of domestic violence to the police.
Swiss Cooperation Office in Tajikistan Mr.Shakarbek Niyatbekov National Program Officer 3, Tolstoy Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan Phone: +(992 37) 224 73 16 Phone/ Fax: +(992 44) 600 54 55 E-mail: dushanbe@sdc.net Shakarbek.Niyatbekov@sdc.net web: <a href="http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/centralasia/">http://www.swiss-cooperation.admin.ch/centralasia/</a> ; <a href="http://www.deza.admin.ch/">http://www.deza.admin.ch/</a> ; <a href="http://www.seco-cooperation.ch/">http://www.seco-cooperation.ch/</a> AVEDIS since 2008	The "Project on Violence against Women in Tajikistan" was started by SDC in 2000 to support the development of a draft law on domestic violence. The project included various events and public awareness campaigns to draw the attention of the local community, the government of Tajikistan and the international community to domestic violence. In 2008, the German consulting firm AVEDIS took over the implementation of the project. At the same time the project outcomes and delivery methods were reviewed and the focus enlarged to the family level as well as advocacy and lobbying initiatives at the local and national level. These innovations allow the improvement of the project's impact at all levels through a well-devised policy dialogue with all stakeholders. The project was renamed "Prevention of domestic violence" because the new title better reflects the idea of fighting against all forms of domestic violence in society and relates better to gender and family.	This will be done by providing sensitization sessions on DV for students at the Police Academy; providing training on DV for district policemen; and supporting the development of a manual for a course on DV at the Police Academy.
	The SDC retains an important role in the lobbying of anti-violence legislation in Tajikistan and the promotion of the principles of human rights. It facilitates policy dialogue on domestic violence	



	<p>issues in order to enhance the project's capacities in fighting and preventing domestic violence in the country. The present activities of the project form part of the Human Rights Programme implemented by the SDC in Tajikistan. The project's partners are: Local NGOs, government institutions at all levels and international NGOs.</p>	
<p><b>1.4.3.5. Technical assistance with preparation of the official and alternative Universal Periodic Review (UPR) reports</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Human rights</p> <p>2013-2014</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</p> <p>NGO Bureau of Human Rights and Rule of Law</p>	<p>In the scope of the project, a human rights advisor is supporting the process on the ground by closely cooperating with the responsible governmental authorities and with civil society representatives, as well as by initiating and accompanying new projects related to the Human Rights Programme.</p>	<p>The project's focus is on the Universal Periodic Review of Tajikistan, to be held on Oct. 3, 2011 by the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva, Switzerland.</p> <p>The project will support the Bureau of Human Rights and Rule of Law NGO in the preparation of the alternative UPR report; a government working group was assisted by international expert with national UPR report drafting; as part of a study visit to Geneva, the Bureau of Human Rights and government working group attended Human Rights Council sessions on other countries.</p>
<p><b>1.4.3.6. Legal Empowerment for Migrant Households headed by Women</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic</p> <p>Human rights, Women's rights</p> <p>2013-2014</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</p> <p>NGO "Centre for Legal Assistance"</p>		<p>The project addressed migration and gender problems by providing legal support to the abandoned female dependents of labour migrants in the Kuljab area.</p>

<b>1.4.3.7. Protection and promotion of migrant workers rights through UN Mechanisms</b>	<p>Migration problems are addressed and the Human Rights Centre is supported in its work to assist Tajikistan in meeting its obligations to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers, through UN mechanisms.</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Human rights		
2013-2014		
Completed		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
NGO "Centre for Legal Assistance"		<p>Women's rights and domestic violence (DV) problems are being addressed in the "Prevention of domestic violence" project (see 1.4.3.4.).</p> <p>In this project: Journalists will trained on domestic violence and gender mainstreaming issues; the government's working group, composed of government representatives and parliamentarians, is supported in their drafting of the Domestic Violence Law, including the incorporation of civil society recommendations; training and awareness raising provided for police on domestic violence issues. To do this, sensitization sessions on DV will be provided for students of the Police Academy and district policemen, along with the development of a manual for the course on DV in the Police Academy.</p>
<b>1.4.3.8. Drafting of Domestic Violence Law</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
Women's rights		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
NGO "Women with University Education" and NGO "Khairandesh"	<p>The project was intended to sensitise key decision-makers and civil society towards the need to abolish the death penalty de jure in Tajikistan.</p> <p>The project supported the international conference "Central Asia without the Death Penalty," co-funded by the International Commission against the Death Penalty (ICDP) and the Open Society Institute, with the presence of the former president</p>	
<b>1.4.3.9. Promotion of the Abolition of Death penalty in Tajikistan</b>		
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure		
2009-2012		
Completed		
Swiss Cooperation Office in Tajikistan (SDC) Contact: Patricia Dvoracek, Human Rights Advisor		

<p>3, Tolstoy Street, Dushanbe, Tajikistan  Phone: + (992 37) 224 73 16  Phone/ Fax: +(992 44) 600 54 55  E-mail: dushanbe@sdc.net;  patricia.dvoracek@sdc.net</p>	<p>of Switzerland and ICDP member Ruth Dreifuss, held in Dushanbe on May 17, 2011. As a follow-up to the conference, the project supported the NGO League of Women Lawyers in establishing a website on the abolition of the death penalty in Tajikistan. In February 2012, a new project with the NGO was started to raise awareness amongst the population on the abolition of death penalty in 12 regions of Tajikistan.</p>	
<p>NGO League of Women Lawyers, support of the Tajik Delegation to participate and public fund "Nota Bene"  <a href="http://www.deathpenaltyabolition.tj">http://www.deathpenaltyabolition.tj</a></p>		
<p><b>1.4.3.10. NetLAC Project</b>  Tajikistan  Training, Judges, Civil society  October 2009 – March 2012  Completed  Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</p>	<p>The project was intended to develop an advocacy strategy in 2011 through a network of 10 legal aid centres, including policy work on the land reforms in Tajikistan. The NetLAC Development Fund was open for applications from NGOs, government and other organisations for small legal awareness projects regarding land-related rights of farmers.</p>	<p>The project provided legal services to rural populations and trained judges in land law-related regulations.</p>
<p>Helvetas, Swiss Association for International Cooperation  Contact: Dorine van der Keur, Project Manager  E-mail: <a href="mailto:dorine.vanderkeur@helvetas.org">dorine.vanderkeur@helvetas.org</a></p>		
<p><b>1.4.3.11. Overview of the scope of activities in provision Legal services for vulnerable groups</b>  Tajikistan  Access to justice, Women's rights  Completed  Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)  Helvetas</p>	<p>Helvetas maintains a list of 33 legal aid centres and another 57 agencies providing some sort of legal assistance throughout the country. Despite this, some remote areas have few (if any) lawyers. Legal-aid programs include: The Network of Rural Legal Aid Centres (NetLAC), focused on farmers but also providing other services to rural residents, supported by Switzerland; the League of Women Voters, in Isfara, Khujand and Dushanbe, defending the legal interests of women, again supported by Switzerland; the Bureau of Human Rights' 9 offices, supported by a mix of donors.</p>	<p>Women are well-represented in the above projects but the need is great in certain rural areas and programs like the Swiss-funded "Prevention of domestic violence" cover only a part of the country. Rural land issues appear well-supported for the present, with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Swiss government together supporting 20 assistance centres for rural populations.</p>

<b>1.4.3.12. Drafting of a new Housing Code</b>	The project will support the drafting of a new Housing Code, open public hearings and the discussion of a draft in Parliament.	
Tajikistan		
Civil society, Civil law and procedure		
2013-		
Operating		
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
Contact: Patricia Dvoracek E-mail: patricia.dvoracek@sdc.net Contact: Lilia Zaharieva E-mail: lilia.zaharieva@undp.org		
<b>1.4.3.13. Juvenile Justice Alternative Project</b>	The overall goal of the project was to support the development of a juvenile justice system in Tajikistan compliant with internationally accepted norms of children's rights, aiming at the prevention of the offending and re-offending of children under the age of 18 years.	The project specifically focused on the promotion of diversion -- directing children away from judicial proceedings and towards community-based solutions -- and alternatives to imprisonment, such as community service. The project also worked to provide an effective community service with individually tailored programmes of legal, psychological and practical assistance for children in conflict with the law or at risk of offending. The project supported the government of Tajikistan in fulfilling its international obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ratified by Tajikistan in 1993, by reducing incarceration while protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation.
Tajikistan		
Children's rights, Judicial reform		
January 2010 – March 2014		
Completed		
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
CHF 2.450.000		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		

	<p>justice alternative practices are applied by the Inspection of Minors, police, prosecutors, courts and the children's rights departments.</p>	<p>alternative services, including legislation/regulation drafting and institutional capacity building. Within the framework of the on-going legal reforms in Tajikistan, the project was designed to make a significant contribution to the establishment of a juvenile justice system with proper mechanisms of referrals, clear tasks and responsibilities of the local authorities and applicable alternative services. As a result the project was intended to develop a functional alternative rehabilitation and education system for juveniles with regular legal, educational and even social services provided to the children and their families.</p> <p>The project was intended to contribute to the overall goal of the government of Tajikistan to prevent offending and re-offending among children under-18 by responding effectively to the needs of each young person in a manner that respects their human rights as set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, international frameworks of juvenile justice and the Constitution of Tajikistan.</p>
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**1.4.4. Turkmenistan**

**1.4.5. Uzbekistan**

<p><b>1.4.5.1. Anti-money Laundering and Counter Terrorism Financing Project</b></p>	<p>In autumn 2008, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) received a request from the Uzbek authorities for technical assistance (TA) in the field of Anti-Money Laundering/ Combating the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT). Consequently, the IMF designed a proposal for a small project comprising basic consultancy delivery and asked government of Switzerland to finance the program. The IMF proposed to address the Uzbek request</p>	<p>The project supported the strengthening the legislature and regulatory framework to minimize potential negative impacts on the banking system, the criminal law framework and the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373 on freezing terrorist related assets.</p> <p>The project assessed the AML/CFT legal and institutional framework and identified priority</p>
<p>Uzbekistan</p>		
<p>Anti-corruption, Criminal law and procedure</p>		
<p>2009</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)</p>		
<p>\$125.000</p>		

<p>General Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan 66 Academician Yakhyo Gulomov St. Tel: (+998 71) 233 77 64</p>	<p>by launching a small TA program aiming primarily at assessing the needs for improving the AML/CFT framework, building capacity and developing a work plan. The project falls under the framework agreement between SECO and the IMF Office of Technical Management (OTM) and aims to strengthen the legislature and regulatory framework and to enhance the capacities of the Uzbek authorities with the main responsibilities for AML/CFT.</p> <p>The project cooperates closely with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and The Eurasian Group (EAG) on combating money laundering and financing of terrorism as well as with other donors operating in the region, such as the World Bank and the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crimes.</p>	<p>actions and TA needs. To do this, the project: described the existing structure of AML/CFT; defined the scope of issues where TA is required, and brought AML/CFT-related criminal provisions in line with the international standards, such as FATF recommendations and relevant UN conventions. To do this, the project provided support for the drafting of an AML/CFT law and set up FATF-complaint preventive measures and reporting requirements. The suspended AML/CFT law was analysed to ensure consistency with international standards. In addition, the capacities of the Uzbek authorities with the main responsibilities for AML/CFT were increased through enhanced cooperation between the authorities that have AML/CFT responsibilities and the financial sector.</p>
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### 1.4.6. Regional

<p><b>1.4.6.1. Regional Dialogue and Development</b></p>	<p>One of the goals of Switzerland in the region is to contribute to enhancing security and stability in Central Asia. In the pursuit of this goal, Switzerland supports authorities on different levels, NGOs and other institutions carrying out activities which foster dialogue and social, economic and institutional development. The Swiss Conflict Prevention Programme was initiated in 1999 in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan to contribute to the peaceful coexistence of different ethnic groups and citizens of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic. It consisted of two pilot projects: the Kyrgyz-Tajik Conflict Prevention Project and the Rehabilitation of Social Infrastructure Project. Furthermore, the projects identified eminent persons both in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, trained them as "Ambassadors of Goodwill" (AoG) and linked them into a network (AoGN) to assist local mediators in</p>	<p>For different sources of tension, RDD identified and implemented different kinds of activities, most of them on a cross-border level. To do this, the project actively supported multi-party projects in which the government invests its own resources for implementation. The project paid special attention to neglected areas, notably in the north and in the east of the Ferghana Valley. The project also supported the establishment of NGOs with experience in conflict mediation, with less-developed NGOs encouraged and supported. In addition, community based organizations provided an important stimulation for the empowerment of the civil society.</p>
<p>Ferghana Valley (Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan)</p>		
<p>Rights of minorities, Civil society</p>		
<p>2002 – May 2006</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</p>		
<p>\$4 million</p>		
<p>SSDC offices in Central Asia with local implementing partners and individuals</p> <p>Swiss Cooperation Office in Kyrgyz Republic 144, Panfilova Street 720040 Bishkek Tel: (+996 312) 301036 Fax: (+996 312) 301031</p>		

<p>E-mail: bishkek@sdc.net www.swisscoop.kg</p> <p>Swiss Cooperation Office in Tajikistan 3, Tolstoy Street 734003 Dushanbe Tel: (+992 372) 24 73 16 Fax: (+992 44) 600 54 55 E-mail: dushanbe@sdc.net www.swisscoop.tj</p> <p>Swiss Cooperation Office in Uzbekistan 10, Maryam Yakubova Street 100031 Tashkent Tel: (+99871) 120 54 54 Fax: (+99871) 120 54 56 E-mail: tashkent@sdc.net www.swisscoop.uz</p>	<p>conflict situations. Later, the country-based pilot projects have been merged into one Regional Dialogue and Development (RDD) project. The project was intended to contribute to the prevention of tension, disputes and conflicts in cross-border areas and multi-ethnic communities in the Ferghana Valley. It supported existing mechanisms and networks for maintaining peace while also aiming at the elimination of some of the underlying causes of disputes. To achieve the goals, the full variety of intervention methods was used. Depending on the local situation, the project addressed economic and infrastructure problems and social and cultural misunderstanding at the grassroots level as well as leadership, organizational, institutional, political and legislative issues at regional and national levels. Because of budgetary constraints and the need of SDC to become more focused in its activities, RDD was closed by the end of May 2006.</p>	
<p><b>1.4.6.2. Central Asia Media Support Project (CIMERA) (Phase IV)</b></p> <p>Tajikistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Uzbekistan</p> <p>Civil society, Media and freedom of the press</p> <p>June 2003 – May 2006</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)</p> <p>\$930.000</p> <p>NGO “CIMERA” headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland and regional offices in Dushanbe and Bishkek (another office is planned in Tashkent).</p>	<p>The overall goal of the Central Asia Media Project, Phase IV was to contribute to reliable access to information for civil society by improving the professionalism of media and thus broader involvement of civil society into political life and good governance. The project focused on three countries: the Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. The project was implemented on two levels: national (in each country), and regional.</p>	<p>The project was designed to improve the access of the media to information from public bodies, including governmental organizations and improve quality of journalism and media products in some selected newspapers. This will be accomplished via support of a systematic exchange of news between the partner newspapers, an exchange of ideas and experiences between the professional associations, and the regular production of a magazine called “Central Asia Media Insight” on regional media issues.</p>

<b>1.5. The Netherlands: Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Matra Programme)</b>		
<b>1.5.1. Kazakhstan</b>		
<b>1.5.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.5.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.5.4. Turkmenistan</b>		
<b>1.5.5. Uzbekistan</b>		
<b>1.6. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland</b>		
<b>1.6.1. Kazakhstan</b>		
<b>1.6.1.1. Publication of monthly Republican Journal of Legislation and Practice of Mass Media</b>		
Kazakhstan		
Media and freedom of the press		
2004		
Completed		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
\$45.000		
Kazakhstan International Foundation for Protection of Speech		
<b>1.6.1.2. Legislation and Practice of the Kazakhstan Mass Media</b>		
Kazakhstan		
Media and freedom of the press		
2006		
Completed		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
€46.094		
NGO "AdilSoz"		
<b>1.6.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.6.2.1. OSCE Academy in Bishkek</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
Training		
2002-2007		
Completed		



Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
€300.000		
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)		
<b>1.6.2.2. Future without Corruption</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
Anti-corruption		
2007		
Completed		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
€37.000		
Transparency International Kyrgyzstan		
<b>1.6.2.3. Promotion of Women in Decision Making in the Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
Women's rights		
2007-2008		
Completed		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
€100.000		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
<b>1.6.2.4. Rule of Law and Access to Justice</b>	The project will work to ensure that legislation and its implementation meet the obligations of the international human rights conventions; that citizens are increasingly aware of their rights; extend access to legal assistance extends to an increasing number people in vulnerable groups; and training will be provided by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Access to justice, Civil society, Judicial reform, Human rights, Training		
2014-2017		
Operating		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
€4,2 million (€2 million from Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland)		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as lead and Helvetas UNDP Representation in the Kyrgyz Republic		

160 Chui Avenue, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic 720040 Tel: +996-312-611211 Fax: +996-312-611217		
<b>1.6.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.6.3.1. Equal Before the Law: Access to Justice in Central Asia</b>		During the project, six professors from the Tajik National University Law Faculty were given funding to study at jurisprudence seminars in Helsinki, Finland; 11 student interns from the Tajik National University Law Faculty were sent on 8-week-long paid internships; 10 legal aid centres to provide free legal services in rural areas were created; periodic topical training sessions were conducted; English courses on legal English were administered by a native English-speaker teacher at the Tajik National University Law Faculty to students and faculty; small grants were administered to parties for access to law initiatives, in areas as diverse as funding for a scholarly study on women's rights teacher education to a public assessor-based talk show; in September 2012, a legal clinic was instituted at the Tajik National University Law Faculty to assist citizens with legal cases.
Tajikistan		
Access to Justice, Women's rights, Training		
July 2011 – December 2013		
Completed		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
Eurasia Foundation in Central Asia Contact: Azimzhon Saifiddinov, Program Manager E-mail: azimzhon@ef-ca.org Contact: Xeniya Mironova, Program Assistant E-mail: xeniya@ef-ca.org		
<b>1.6.3.2. Rule of Law and Access to Justice</b>	The project will work to ensure that legislation and its implementation meet the obligations of the international human rights conventions; that citizens are increasingly aware of their rights; extend access to legal assistance extends to an increasing number people in vulnerable groups; and training will be provided by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe.	
Tajikistan		
Access to justice, Human rights, Judicial reform, Training,		
2014-2017		
Operating		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
€2 million		
UNDP Tajikistan Contact: Alisher Karimov, Project Manager Access to Justice in Tajikistan Tel: +992 (44) 600-5596/97/98 (ext. 234)		

Mobile: +992 (918) 70 38 30 E-mail: alisher.karimov@undp.org		
<b>1.6.4. Turkmenistan</b>		
<b>1.6.5. Uzbekistan</b>		
<b>Measures to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings in Uzbekistan</b>		
Uzbekistan		
Human trafficking		
2006-2008		
Completed		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland		
€170.000		
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)		
<b>1.7. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development</b>		
<b>1.7.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.7.2.1. Judicial reform programme</b>	The project established a judicial reform programme to improve the commercial capacity of judges and strengthen the Judicial Training Centre, a judicial training programme focused on commercial law and a project related to money laundering within the banking sector.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Judicial reform, Judges, Training, Civil society		
2006-2013		
Completed		
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)/International Development Law Organization (IDLO)		
EBRD/IDLO		
<b>1.7.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.7.3.1. Commercial Law Judicial Training Programme</b>	The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development implemented a commercial law judicial training programme in Tajikistan, together with related activities, to improve the ability of Tajik judges to deal effectively with commercial law matters. The project was conducted in two phases. The first involved provision of advice to	Throughout 2010, the EBRD conducted policy dialogue with the Tajik Judicial Training Centre (JTC), and the Council of Justice of Tajikistan (COJ), which oversees the work of the JTC. The project conducted a formal analytical assessment of the training needs of judges hearing commercial cases and the institutional support required by the
Tajikistan		
Justice, trade		
June 2011 – December 2012		
Completed		
European Bank for Reconstruction and		

Development (EBRD)	the judicial training programme on management and organizational issues, implementation of the training of trainers (TOT) plan, implementing approximately half of the envisaged training modules, and implementing the apprenticeship programme. The second phase comprised the remaining modules of training and the other components mentioned above.	JTC to meet these needs and set out proposed parameters for the assignment; provided recommendations, including a proposed judicial training programme for candidate and sitting judges and a proposed TOT plan; and implemented the TOT plan and the judicial training programme, together with associated activities. To do this, the project implemented an apprenticeship programme; equipped the JTC law library with commercial law materials; reported on modalities to establish a national database of commercial law decisions; and procured an independent evidence-based evaluation of the project's success. In addition the project delivered a programme of commercial law judicial training intended to meet the needs of Tajik judges; implemented the associated activities to a high standard; ensured the project delivered sustainable improvements to the ability of Tajik judges to deal with commercial law matters, such can be demonstrated through an independent evaluation.
€878.584(Phase I and II)		
Contact: Elena Kolodiy E-mail: kolodiyo@ebrd.com Tel: (+44) 2073386765 Fax: (+44) 2073387451		

## 1.8. World Bank (WB)

### 1.8.1. Kazakhstan

#### 1.8.1.1. Legal reform project

Kazakhstan

Judicial reform, Training, Civil society

May 1999 – October 2003

Completed

World Bank

\$18,5 million

Ministry of Justice; Supreme Court

The project was designed to strengthen the legal and judicial systems and those of selected institutions, in support of the on-going economic reform programme. The project was consistent with the overall reform policies in the country, as well as with the Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) framework which promotes private sector development through improvements to the legal system necessary to attain competitive markets.

The project assisted in the legal drafting field, providing quality and consistency to laws and regulations and proper enforcement provisions, and technical assistance to support a functional review of the Ministry of Justice, with training to improve drafting skills; supported the judicial training institute, through the improvement of court administration and case management; and enhanced legal information and public awareness, allowing accessibility to reliable legal information, through the support of electronic systems, towards the development of the rule of law and legal institutions.

<b>1.8.1.2. Justice sector institutional strengthening project</b>	The project will consist of the following components:	
Kazakhstan	Component I seeks to strengthen the design and implementation of three key elements of	
Judicial reform, Judges, Training, Access to justice, Entrepreneurs and SME	Kazakhstan's legal framework critical for private sector development and governance, with the	
2014-2019	objective of: Enabling Kazakhstan's private sector to function with less state intrusion and for the	
Operating	state introduction of modern and transparent judicial systems; and providing high-quality	
World Bank, Ministry of Justice	technical assistance to improve legal drafting and more efficient and transparent inter-agency	
	coordination.	
Contact: Marat Beketayev, Executive Secretary, Ministry of Justice 8 Orynbor street, The House of Ministries 010000, Astana, Kazakhstan Tel: +7(7172) 740226 Fax: +7 (7172) 740677 E-mail: wbproject@minjust.kz	Component II seeks to improve the efficiency and institutional capacity of the Ministry of Justice in areas critical to policy formulation, economic development and access to justice: Technical support for periodic institutional assessments, annual public feedback, a robust M&E system and strategic communications capability; enforcement of judicial decisions to reduce enforcement backlogs and streamlining case processing, and support for policy and technical analysis; registration services for real property; a diagnostic on data and information quality in real estate registration databases, and the conversion of property records to electronic format; and legal aid for the vulnerable; and a user-friendly legal aid portal.	
	Component III seeks to improve the efficiency of Kazakhstan's highest-volume courts, the Supreme Court's capacity to support and manage lower courts and improve judicial integrity. The project will: Assist selected courts to reduce case backlogs and case processing times by decreasing per-judge caseloads, reducing non-adjudicative functions of judges and streamlining case management and court administration;	

	<p>strengthen the Supreme Court's capacity to support and manage the judiciary; and improve the M&amp;E capability of the Supreme Court and Court Chairmen</p> <p>Component IV will strengthen the capacity of Kazakhstan's Institute of Justice to train Kazakhstan's judges and judicial staff, and thereby increase their professionalism. The project will: Generate a robust foundation to strengthen the institute's professionalism and institutional capacity, including a Training and Infrastructure Needs Assessment (TINA) and Action Plan; and ensure high-quality specialized training for judges on economic legislation, legal aid, and bankruptcy/insolvency, pilot training for judges and judicial staff and establish processes and systems to track training impact; launch an appropriate twinning/staff development arrangement to implement global good practices and knowledge; and strengthen the institute's applied policy research capacity and focus, selecting issues not commonly or sensitively addressed by the judiciary, such as social inclusion and gender.</p> <p>Component V will finance project coordination, management, implementation, change management and monitoring and evaluation.</p>	
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**1.8.2. Kyrgyz Republic**

<p><b>1.8.2.1. Building Demand-side Capacity for Effective Local Governance</b></p>		
<p>Kyrgyz Republic</p>		
<p>Public sector development, Local government and decentralisation</p>		
<p>Completed</p>		
<p>World Bank</p>		
<p>\$1,61million</p>		
<p>Community Development and Investment</p>		

Agency (ARIS)		
<b>1.8.2.2. Kyrgyz Republic judicial system diagnostic: measuring progress and identifying needs</b>		
Kyrgyz Republic		
Judicial reform		
-June 2011		
Completed		
World Bank, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)		
<b>1.8.2.3. Transparency and Accountability in Local Budgeting – Peer-Assisted Learning and Practice-Sharing at the Municipal Level (TALB_PAL)</b>	The main objective of the project is to catalyse the peer-to-peer learning initiative to provide an opportunity for representatives of local self-governments to discuss issues related to local budgeting and share experiences, problems and tested solutions and for local civil society organisations (CSOs) to learn to be more effective in demanding transparency and accountability of budget process.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Local government and decentralisation		
2012 – 2014		
Operating		
World Bank		
\$250.000		
Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia		
<b>1.8.2.4. Information Matters: Transparency and Accountability in the Kyrgyz Republic (IMTAK)</b>	Through training, practical handbooks and manuals and open budget hearings, the IMTAK project and follow-up projects funded by the World Bank and other donors are designed to give citizens and local officials alike the knowledge and tools to formulate and implement more effective and transparent local budgets. The project also has promoted demand for additional budget transparency by raising awareness and strengthening journalists' ability to analyse, present and disseminate accurate information about fiscal and budgetary issues at the local and national levels.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Civil society, Local government and decentralization, Media and freedom of the press, Training		
2010-2013		
Completed		
World Bank		
\$793.000		
University of Central Asia; Eurasia		

Foundation of Central Asia; Alliance for Budget Transparency		
<b>1.8.2.5. Governance Technical Assistance Project</b>	The Governance Technical Assistance Project for the Kyrgyz Republic was designed to strengthen the borrower's institutional capacity to implement the measures under the program outlined in the Governance Structural Adjustment Credit (GSAC) Program document and to assist with the modernization of the Kyrgyz Treasury.	The project focused on: The design and implementation of reforms sought under the Governance Structural Adjustment Credit (GSAC), facilitated through technical assistance. Consistent with the objectives of the GSAC, the project was intended to support the modernization of the Kyrgyz Treasury; and technical assistance was provided to support the design and implementation of reforms included in the governance adjustment credit.
Kyrgyz Republic		
Public sector development		
May 2003 – October 2012		
Completed		
World Bank		
10.21 million dollars		
Administration of the President/Ministry of Finance		
Contacts L De Silva, K. Migara O.; Miriam Van Dyck Tel: (202) 458-2931 Fax: 522-3362 E-mail: mvandyck@worldbank.org.		
<b>1.8.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.8.3.1. Institution Building Technical Assistance</b>	The project was set up to address urgent technical assistance requirements in: The privatization of state-owned enterprises; farm restructuring and the de-monopolization of cotton marketing authority; and financial sector reform.	The project provided advisory services, training and office equipment to the State Property Committee (SPC), the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Bank of Tajikistan, and commercial banks. To assist in the privatization of small, medium and large enterprises, the project proposed amendments to the legislative framework and normative documents; assisted in the design, installation and maintenance of a central management information system to reliably monitor progress of privatization of small, medium and large enterprises by region and sectors; established a Central Share Registry and Depository; provided training for local consultants; established a Legal and Operational Framework for Investment Funds; prepared for Share Auctions, Conduct of Share Auctions and Post Auction Activities; and arranged study tours In addition, the project supported the design and
Tajikistan		
Entrepreneurs and SME, Civil society, Public sector development		
May 1996 – October 2000		
Completed		
World Bank		
\$5,5 million (World Bank contribution: 90percent)		
Tajikistan's Office of the Prime Minister		



		<p>implementation of mass privatization, by: Assisting the SPC in developing program policy and design for mass privatization, including institutional arrangement; assessing the equipment requirements for implementing the mass privatization program; advising the SPC on methodologies for compiling lists of eligible citizens; advising the SPC on distribution options and the possibility of using the national share auction network; developing a methodology for clearing bids</p> <p>To promote public information, the project: Developed and implemented a public information research and development programme to assess public knowledge and perceptions regarding privatization; developed and implemented a comprehensive national public information strategy to support the privatization program; organized and helped implement special events; designed and implemented of a strategy for de-monopolizing the state cotton marketing entity and its ginneries; described and assessed the legal framework and mandate that governs “Glavchlopkoprom”; identified options for modifying the legal framework in order to improve the processing and marketing services available to cotton producers; and supported the liberalization of cotton process</p> <p>To support the preparation and implementation of a farm restructuring program, the project: Identified and proposed changes in existing laws and/or the Tajik Constitution that are needed to ensure the integrity and security of private property; and identified and proposed changes in existing laws that are needed to ensure secure land access rights and full transferability of access rights for individuals leasing land; prepared an inventory of land to be restructured.</p>
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		To support reform of the legal framework, accounting and auditing reforms, bank audit reports, bank supervision and regulation and payments system, the project supported the re-drafting of banking laws; a training, revise accounting framework; assisted in the design of a Tajik accounting association; revision of bank supervision practices according to international standards; and a revision of a payment system.
<b>1.8.3.2. Central Asia Corporate Governance Project</b>		To contribute to the improvement and implementation of corporate governance practices, the project working with joint-stock companies and banks, and to support the improved regulation of corporate governance issues, those involved in the project advised on improvements to the legislation and regulatory environment. The project also supported governance programmes targeted to the needs of the next generation of business leaders by partnering with local educational and training institutions and advising on corporate governance programmes development. The project also helped raise awareness about corporate governance among Central Asian populations and shareholder bases by conducting a public awareness campaign.
Tajikistan		
Training, Entrepreneurs and SME, Commercial law		
2007-2010		
Completed		
International Finance Corporation (WB Group)		
International Finance Corporation (WB Group) Contact : Saidahmad Ikromov E-mail: Sikromov@ifc.org		
<b>1.8.3.3. Post-FSAP Financial Sector Legal and Regulatory Reforms and Strategy Development</b>	The project was designed to help amend or revise the country's NBT Law, Banking Law, Deposit Insurance Law and Bank Insolvency Law.	
Tajikistan		
Commercial law		
July 2008 – August2010		
Completed		
World Bank		
National Bank of Tajikistan Contact: Brett Coleman, Financial Economist		

E-mail: bcoleman@worldbank.org, Contact: Jamshed Yusupov E-mail: J_Yusupov@nbt.tj		
<b>1.8.4. Turkmenistan</b>		
<b>1.8.5. Uzbekistan</b>		
<b>1.8.5.1 Institution Building Technical Assistance Project</b>	Public Administration, Law, and Justice (Central government administration) (42percent)	
Uzbekistan	Finance (Payments, settlements, and remittance systems) (29percent)	
Public sector development, Judicial reform, Commercial law	Finance (Banking) (17percent)	
October1993 – October 2000	Public Administration, Law, and Justice (Law and justice) (9percent)	
Completed	Energy and mining (Oil and gas) (3percent)	
World Bank	Law reform (20percent)	
\$21 million	Improving labour markets (20percent)	
Uzbekistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Regulation and competition policy (20percent) state-owned enterprise restructuring and privatization (20percent)	
<b>1.8.6. Regional</b>		
<b>1.9. Asian Development Bank (ADB)</b>		
<b>1.9.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.9.2.1. Strengthening Corporate Governance and Judicial Reforms (Phase II)</b>	The project focused on institutional capacity building support for: Corporate governance reforms, focusing on support for enterprises in management development, finance and internal controls; development of a corporate governance rating system; development of a sound institutional and regulatory framework for formulating and adopting corporate governance norms in all joint stock companies; and a comprehensive legal and judicial sector assessment, focusing on reducing the problems and constraints facing the judiciary.	To support Component 1, the project: Supported corporate governance reforms, focusing on enterprises in management development, finance, and internal controls, and developed a corporate governance rating system.
Kyrgyz Republic		To support Component 2, the project: Aided an initial overview of the court systems, their organization, functions and legal framework and staffing and personnel issues; provided capacity-building support to the Judicial Advisory Commission (JAC) and a comparative analysis of legal systems around the world, with a focus on legal and judicial systems in transitional economies; and conducted a comprehensive
Judicial reform, Commercial law		
November 2002 – September 2003		
Completed		
ADB		
€ 800.000		
CAIC, ARD/Checchi, IBTC	The project consisted of two parts: Component 1 dealt with corporate and financial	

	<p>governance reforms and promoted corporate sector development and corporate governance and a legal and regulatory framework for corporate governance; introduced international accounting standards</p> <p>Component 2 dealt with legal and judicial sector, providing support for the judicial advisory commission in legal and judicial sector reform.</p> <p>The beneficiaries are: the Judicial Advisory Commission, the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Court.</p>	<p>diagnostic assessment of legal and judicial sector weaknesses and constraints facing the judiciary, clearly setting out the goals, parameters and issues to be focused on, and a methodology.</p>
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**1. 10. United States of America: US Agency for International Development (USAID)**

**1.10.1. Kazakhstan**

<b>1.10.1.1. Training and support to judges</b>	<p>Kazakhstan introduced jury trials in 2007 and has received support from USAID, the OSCE and other donors in training personnel and equipping courtrooms. The ombudsman has just 12 staff and no branches.</p>	<p>The project sponsored training for judges and has helped outfit several courts with video recording equipment to address problems in corruption and court reporting.</p>
Kazakhstan		
Judges, Anti-corruption		
2007		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		

<b>1.10.1.2. Structural reforms</b>	<p>The project led a civil-society working group in preparing reform recommendations.</p>	
Kazakhstan		
Civil society		
2009		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		

<b>1.10.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.10.2.1. ABA CEELI Project</b>		The project supported the establishment of the Association of Attorneys of Kyrgyz Republic, the country's first independent bar association in the Kyrgyz Republic; assisted in the establishment of the Kyrgyz Judges Association; created the Library Centres for Legal Information in Bishkek and Osh, the first publicly accessible legal libraries; and established street law teaching centres and created revised nationwide law school curricula on ethics and advocacy skills.
Kyrgyz Republic		
Lawyers, Judges, Training		
1993-		
Operating		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
American Bar Association's Central and East European Law Initiative (ABA CEELI) Contact: Nurlan Bakirov, Staff Attorney American Bar Association, Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), 8 Isanova Street, Office 4, Bishkek, 720017, Kyrgyz Republic T: +996 (312) 31-41-41/89/96 F: +996 (312) 31-42-09 Email: nbakirov@elcat.kg <a href="http://www.abanet.org/rol/">http://www.abanet.org/rol/</a>		
<b>1.10.2.2. "I am for Honest Elections"</b>		The project supported and financed the advocacy campaign "I am for Honest Elections" during the 2005 presidential election.
Kyrgyz Republic		
Democracy, Constitutional law		
2005		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
Association of Civil Society Centers for Advocacy Contact: Aidar Mambetov, Director E-mail: aidar@acssc.kg		
<b>1.10.2.3. The Millennium Challenge Account Threshold programme</b>		The Millennium Challenge Account Threshold project supplemented existing and planned projects in the Kyrgyz Republic, including reform of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the judiciary, law
Kyrgyz Republic		
Judicial reform, Public sector development		

2007-2010	enforcement capacity and judicial independence.	
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
Millenium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Contact: Anvar Mukanbaev, Deputy Legal Advisor E-mail: amukanbaev@ktnet.kg MCC, Millennium Challenge Account Threshold project (MCATP) Kyrgyz Republic Component 3, Criminal Justice Reform Department of Justice Tel: 0996 312 323368 Fax: 0 996 312 323369 Contact: Jenishbek Arzymatov, Project Management Specialist E-mail: jarzymatov@usaid.gov Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Program, USAID/CAR/Kyrgyz Republic Country Office Tel: + 996 312 551 241, ext. 4507 Fax: +996 515 777 203		
<b>1.10.2.4. Local Development Project</b>	The project was designed to stimulate rapid, diversified and sustained economic growth by supporting local economic development in the Kyrgyz Republic.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Local government and decentralization		
September 2010 – August 2013		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
Chemonics International		
<b>1.10.2.5. The Legal Support for Civil Society regional Program</b>	The programme was designed to strengthen the legal, regulatory, institutional and information environment which protects and enables the growth of civil society organizations.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Civil society		
2009-2012		

Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
International Centre for Non-profit Law		
<b>1.10.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.10.3.1. Business Environment Improvement Project</b>	The project was designed to reduce the regulatory and administrative burden for small and medium-sized enterprises(SMEs) in Tajikistan by working with central and local governments to streamline processes through informed and effective dialogue and partnerships between the private sector and public sector.	The process resulted in better SME policies, deregulation at the local, national and regional level and the proper implementation of laws and regulations, thus leading to an improved business environment for SMEs. The project also contributed to the establishment of a business-enabling environment in Tajikistan by providing direct support to build capacity within government and private sector counterpart to promote effective dialogue. In addition, the project improved the implementation of business-related legal reforms and streamlined administrative processes for the benefit of small and medium-sized enterprises.
Tajikistan		
Entrepreneurs and SME		
October 2006 – September 2010		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
PRAGMA Corporation Contact: Nurali Shukurov, Project Country Director E-mail: nshukurov@pragma-tj.net		
<b>1.10.3.2. Legal Support to Civil Society</b>		The project provided legal advice to local NGOs in Dushanbe, Kulyab and Khorog through ICNL network lawyers; simplified the registration process for public associations and brought it in compliance with the recently simplified registration process for other legal entities; and assisted with laws and implementing acts relating to social contracting and the new Ombudsman's Institution.
Tajikistan		
Lawyers, Civil society		
October 2009 – September 2012		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
International Centre for Non-profit Law Contact: Muatar Khaidarova E-mail: mkhaidarova@icnlalliance.tj		
<b>1.10.3.3. Land Reform and Market Development (III)</b>	The project was designed to provide basic legal advice and legal representation to farmers primarily in south-western Khatlon and support the Working Group on Legal Frameworks for Structural and Land Reforms to strengthen property rights and farmers' access to land	The project provided legal services to vulnerable groups, and a manual and visual aid for advocates on land rights.
Tajikistan		
Civil law and procedure		
February 2010 – February 2013		
Completed		

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	through legal means.	
Chemonics International Inc. in coordination with other bilateral donors and the Donor Coordination Council (DCC). Contacts: Justin Theodor Holl, Jr., Chief of Party, justinholljr@gmail.com , Nodira Sidykova, nsidykova@landreform.tj, Bogsho Mehralishoev, Strategic Activities Fund Manager, bmehralishoev@landreform.tj, kpetrosyan@landreform.tj		
<b>1.10.3.4. Media Support Initiative</b>	The project conducted public events and advocacy campaigns to improve the media-legal enabling environment in Tajikistan, including the simplification of broadcast licensing issues.	
Tajikistan		
Access to justice, Media and freedom of the press		
October 2009 – September 2014		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
Internews Network (through NGO “Khoma”) E-mail: Izatmand Salomovizat@internews.tj		
<b>1.10.6. Regional</b>		
<b>1.10.6.1. Land Reform and Market Development Project (LRMDP)</b>	The project worked with 382.605 beneficiaries In the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, project staff worked at both the national and local levels and collaborated with central governments to develop and reform legislation and worked at the local level to educate farmers and local residents about their rights and to assist them in resolving disputes. In their activities with local governments, project staff brought together this policy and educational work and encouraged local problem solving. Primarily an economic growth project, it also promoted local democracy, good governance, anti-corruption and access to justice.	In the Kyrgyz Republic, the project supported: legal reform through amendments to the Land Code related to zoning standards and model regulation enacted for open and transparent land reform management; improvements in land administration, with 33 percent of state-owned land surveyed and inventoried; local governments were strengthened, with their revenue increased by 327 percent, reaching a total of \$216.670, through project-facilitated land auctions; local capacity was built through a project-supported organization and registration of “demilgechi” network as the public association Aiyl Demilgesi,
Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan		
Civil law and procedure, Local government and decentralisation		
October 2005 – October2008		
Completed		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
USAID		



	<p>In the Kyrgyz Republic, the project worked with local governments to develop strategic plans for managing state-owned land. These plans were later presented at public hearings, which stimulated citizen involvement in decision-making on local land-use issues. In addition, they were implemented by leasing the state land in transparent auctions, which required local governments to make their land records accessible to the public.</p> <p>In Tajikistan, the project promoted the rule of law by supporting legal aid centres that provided legal advice to farmers and emphasized the pursuit of cases through the courts.</p>	<p>which covers 122 villages in the Kyrgyz Republic; a national government buy-in, with a successful pilot project leveraging government funding to continue land surveying and inventorying</p> <p>In Tajikistan, the project supported: legal reform, with project-recommended changes to Land Code adopted by Parliament, which strengthened land-use rights and introduced the ability to convey those rights; capacity building, with project-supported legal aid centres (LACs), which were judged by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) as “the best-performing, most professional, and only sustainable LACs in Tajikistan”; donor coordination with donor positions on freedom-to-farm rights unified, which resulted in stronger government enforcement of those rights; the rule of law, with project-supported LAC successfully sued to annul \$620,000 of debt on 62 farms; rights to land use, with 770 new “dehkan” farms created for 23,530 shareholders.</p>
<p><b>1.10.6.2. Land Reform and Market Development Project II (LRMDP II)</b></p> <p>Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan</p> <p>Civil law and procedure</p> <p>December 2008-July 2009 (Tajikistan) December 2008-April 2010 (Kyrgyz Republic)</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>United States Agency for International Development (USAID)</p>	<p>This was a follow-on project to the initial Land Reform and Market Development Project Manual and Visual Aid for Advocates on Land Rights.</p>	<p>As a result of the project: 10 NGOs received support; farmers are receiving legal consultations; and support was provided for the Manual and Visual Aid for Advocates on Land Rights.</p>

<b>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b>		
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<b>1.11.1. Kazakhstan</b>		
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<b>1.11.1.1. Training and support to judges</b>	The UNDP has a separate project which focuses on increasing information -- and in particular electronic information -- provided by courts and related agencies.	
Kazakhstan		
Judicial reform, Judges, Training		
Operating		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		

<b>1.11.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
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<b>1.11.2.1. Structural reforms of the Judicial System</b>	The Kyrgyz Republic's ombudsman is the strongest in Central Asia. The United Nations is its main donor, assisting with a case-management system.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Judicial reform		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		

<b>1.11.2.2. Programme for Law Enforcement Officers</b>	The program trains law enforcement officers on how to treat detainees/convicts based on a human-rights approach. The UNDP has also worked on building government capacity, working with the security sector of the Kyrgyz Parliament.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Human rights, Criminal Law and procedure, Prisons		
2004-		
Operating		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
UNDP Contact: Alexander Kashkarev, Programme		

Officer E-mail: alexander.kashkarev@undp.org Country Office, Tel: 611213		
<b>1.11.2.3. National Human Development Report on Local Governance and Decentralisation</b>	In its preparation and follow-up processes, the project focused primarily on national policy formulation and consensus-building among national stakeholders. It sought to inform decision-makers on the management of national resources among the public, private and civil society sectors. By both contributing to the debate on alternative approaches and helping to develop shared visions, the intended to identify new prospects for the development of local self-government.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Local government and decentralisation		
2012-2013		
Completed		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
\$100.000 (UNDP TRAC funds)		
CSOs, Expert community, the government of the Kyrgyz Republic		
<b>1.11.2.4. Operationalising Good Governance for Social Justice</b>	The project was designed to improve good governance on the municipal level, in the context of social justice initiatives aimed at improving access to public service delivery and addressing the rights of the most vulnerable elements of three thematic constituency groups in the Kyrgyz Republic: children, women and youth.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Local government and decentralisation, Women's rights, Children's rights		
October 2011 – October 2014		
Completed		
United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) and European Union		
€5.318.899 (€3.664.629 from the European Union; balance paid by UNICEF, UNESCO, UN Women, UNDP)		
Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of social development, State Agency for Local Self-Governance and Inter-Ethnic Relations of the Kyrgyz Republic, and 30 local governments throughout the Kyrgyz Republic		
<b>1.11.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.11.3.1. Structural reforms of the legal system</b>	The U.S. State Department and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) funded	

Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure		
Completed		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
<b>1.12. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)</b>		
<b>1.12.1. Kazakhstan</b>		
<b>1.12.1.1. Juvenile justice system reform</b>	Kazakhstan is a leader in Central Asia in reforming its juvenile justice system, with the Soros Foundation and UNICEF closely involved. In 2011, UNICEF decided to expand the juvenile courts from Almaty and Astana to each oblast. The project involved the training of judges, prosecutors, police, advocates and social workers so that they can all effectively use the new system.	
Kazakhstan		
Judicial reform, Children's rights, Judges, Training, Lawyers		
2011		
Completed		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		
<b>1.12.3. Tajikistan</b>	The project was designed to assist the Commission on Child Rights to prepare concluding and clarifying presentations to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child(UNCRC).	
<b>1.12.3.1. Assistance of the Commission on Child Rights</b>		
Tajikistan		
Children's rights		
September 2009 – May 2010		
Completed		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		
UNICEF Contact: Farhod Khamidov, M&E Officer E-mail: fkhmidov@unicef.org		
<b>1.12.3.2. Juvenile Justice Alternatives Project</b>	In line with the National Plan of Action on Juvenile Justice System Reform for 2010-15 (NPA on JJ), the project aims to move towards a children's	The planned activities include the following: supporting the juvenile justice (JJ) system reform according to the NPA on JJ, including support for
Tajikistan		

Children's rights, Judicial reform, Judges, Public prosecutors, Lawyers, Prison	rights-compliant juvenile justice system. To amend the national legislation to bring it in line with international standards on juvenile justice, the project aims to train judges on children's rights and juvenile justice to promote restorative justice principles, diversion and alternatives. The target group is police officers from the service on prevention of delinquencies, and police officers from the criminal investigation department.	the coordination and monitoring of the JJ system, the establishment of pilot child-friendly court rooms in Dushanbe, developing monitoring mechanisms of closed facilities and the renovation of a separate wing in a pre-trial detention centre for juveniles; pre-service training for law students at Tajik National University; introduction of a specialized course for law students on children's rights, with a focus on JJ; training on international and national standards of juvenile justice, adolescent psychology and communication with children; Capacity building of referring bodies (police, prosecutors, judges and the children's rights units); and capacity building of centres for additional education implementing the JJAP; provision of psychosocial support to children in conflict with the law and at risk of offending and re-offending; provision of rehabilitation and reintegration services for juveniles; release of children as part of the amnesty and inclusion in JJAP programs.
2010-2014		
Operating		
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		
UNICEF (partially with SDC funding) Implementing partners: UNICEF, Commission on Child Rights, MoI, MoJ Board of Correctional Affairs (UID), Judicial Training Centre under the Council of justice of the Republic of Tajikistan, MoE, GPO, CoJ, Ombudsman Office, NGO Children's Rights Centre and other NGO partners, Tajik National University		
UNICEF contact: Nargis Karimova, Child Protection Officer E-mail: nkarimova@unicef.org		

### 1.13. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

#### 1.13.2. Kyrgyz Republic

##### 1.13.2.1. Informal law for Women

Kyrgyz Republic

Women's rights, Civil law and procedure

Completed

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)

The project sponsored training on women's land issues for "Aksakal" courts.

<b>1.13.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.13.3.1. Training for judges on gender issues</b>		Training was provided for judges on gender issues.
Tajikistan		
Training, Judges, Women's rights		
May 2009 – April 2010		
Completed		
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)		
Judicial Training Center UNIFEM contact: Nargis Azizova, Gender and Governance Advisor E-mail: nargis.azizova @unifem.org		
<b>1.13.3.2. Development and testing a textbook on women's human rights for students of the judicial faculty of Tajik State National University</b>		The project: drafted a textbook in accordance with the programme for women's human rights course approved by the human rights department of the faculty in January 2009; tested the draft textbook at a training session for students to collect feedback; undertook peer review by experts and finalized the draft textbook based on feedback; and ensured approval of the textbook by the scientific council of the faculty.
Tajikistan		
Women's rights		
June 2009 – December 2009		
Completed		
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)		
Tajik State University, Judicial faculty, Human Rights Department UNIFEM contact : Nargis Azizova, Gender and Governance Advisor E-mail: nargis.azizova @unifem.org		

**1.14. American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABAROLI)**

**1.14.2. Kyrgyz Republic**

<p><b>1.14.2.1. The criminal law reform programme</b></p>	<p>The project focuses on enhancing the skills of the criminal defence bar, ensuring access to justice for the indigent and supporting the establishment of a unified national bar.</p>	
<p>Kyrgyz Republic</p>		
<p>Criminal law and procedure, Lawyers, Access to justice</p>		
<p>2005-</p>		
<p>Operating</p>		
<p>U.S.Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; U.S. Department of Justice; American Bar Association Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative</p>		
<p><b>1.14.2.2. Rule of law initiative</b></p>	<p>The project was established in 2007 to consolidate its five overseas Rule of Law programmes, including the Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative.</p>	<p>The Advocates Training Center (ATC) was registered as a public foundation with the Ministry of Justice in December 2008. The ATC, with ABA ROLI support, has provided training to licensed advocates since July 2009 and on-going continuing education to about 25 lawyers per month. In partnership with the Centre "Prava" public foundation, the ABA provides funding and material support to the ATC, including continuing legal education and "Street law" programme for the legal education of youth, with support from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), including work in madrasahs. The project also organized jury trial trainings for Kyrgyz judges, prosecutors and defence lawyers.</p>
<p>Kyrgyz Republic</p>		
<p>Lawyers, Training, Judges, Public prosecutors</p>		
<p>2007-</p>		
<p>Operating</p>		
<p>American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), CentrePrava, British Embassy</p>		

1.14.3. Tajikistan		
<b>1.14.3.1. Criminal Law reform and anti-human trafficking programme</b>	<p>The project was aimed at improving the advocacy skills of defence lawyers, promoting changes in criminal procedure, and assisting the government of Tajikistan in combating human trafficking.</p>	<p>In November 2006, a training of trainers course for defence lawyers was held, geared at combining substantive principles with interactive teaching methodology, including illustrative case studies for participants to use in subsequent trainings that they will lead for their peers.</p> <p>In December 2006, the American Bar Association (ABA) organized seminars for practicing lawyers in Khujand to discuss the problem of human trafficking. The topics of the seminars included: The concept and elements of trafficking in both national legislation and international documents; characteristics of trafficking and the distinction between human trafficking and migration; protection of the rights of victims of trafficking; global reasons for trafficking; analysis of relevant sections of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Tajikistan; the National Action Plan on Counteraction of Trafficking 2006-2010; and international documents in the field of human trafficking and transnational crime</p> <p>In January 2007, legal skills training was held for defence lawyers on various aspects of trial advocacy, including witness preparation, international standards in criminal practice and various aspects of the judicial process.</p> <p>The Criminal Defense Advocacy Group (CDAG), consisting mainly of defence lawyers with oversight from the ABA staff, generated a draft ethics code for lawyers and effectively implemented the code, as well as supporting general efforts toward advancing criminal procedure reform.</p> <p>A roundtable was held on the Tajik Constitution in November 2006, through the CDAG and in cooperation with the Ministry of Justice. The roundtable explored needed improvements to and</p>
Tajikistan		
Training, Human trafficking, Criminal law and procedure		
2006		
Completed		
U.S. Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement and the U.S. Department of Justice		



		concerns regarding the Constitution, focusing on those relating to criminal procedure and rights afforded under the Constitution.
<b>1.14.3.2. Legal education reform and civic education</b>	<p>The ABA's legal education reform activities in Tajikistan focus on two broad areas: Educating local government officials about the law, and providing basic law and civics education through a street law-like model to students in secular and religious settings.</p> <p>The ABA is striving to launch an expanded civic education programme that will provide course offerings on legal principles to students in religious and secular settings.</p>	<p>A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed in January 2007 between the ABA and the legal department of the Sughd Region Body of Executive Authority in the Khujand region of Tajikistan to formalize a series of training sessions for over 300 local government officials of the Sughd Region Body. The training began in April 2007 and focuses on the legal status of the local bodies and their responsibilities and on substantive issues of importance to their respective constituencies, such as ethics and corruption, the law governing citizen appeals and issues relating to labour, family, housing and land legislation.</p> <p>The project is also launching an expanded civic education programme that will provide courses on legal principles to students in religious and secular settings. To this effect a MoU was signed with the civil service training institute; training was started for Dushanbe-based local government officials in April 2007 and an initial cycle of training was launched for professors at the Islamic University in Dushanbe with the goal of equipping them to provide basic law and civics instruction to their pupils and to explain effectively and accurately the interplay of religion and the law in Tajikistan.</p> <p>The project also offered more comprehensive legal education curriculum to students in discussion clubs in Khujand and Dushanbe through interactive teaching methods such as mock trials, debates, negotiations, role plays and mock parliaments to further engage students in these sessions. The first training cycle in Khujand, held in January 2007, encompassed constitutional rights and human rights, available protection</p>
Tajikistan		
Human rights, Training, Local government and decentralisation		
2007-		
Operating		
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)		
American Bar Association (ABA), Legal department of Sughd Oblast Body of Executive Authority in the Khujand region of Tajikistan		

		mechanisms. In Dushanbe, students from secondary schools and universities have attended courses launched in February 2007 that emphasize issues relating to human rights, elections, mass media, human trafficking and corruption.
<b>1.14.3.3. Access to Justice and Rule of Law</b>	The American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) is the main trainer of advocates and is engaged in a nationwide training effort for advocates, prosecutors and law enforcement bodies on the new Criminal Procedure Code. It also works with law faculties and has developed law courses on topics such as human rights and comparative Islamic law for the Islamic Institute. ABA ROLI runs youth programmes at the Islamic Institute in the form of debate clubs.	The project has: raised public awareness of criminal procedure; increased the legal awareness of students from the Tajik Islamic Institute; supported the training of the sitting judges on the new CPC; provided a comprehensive reference guide for defence lawyers; and provided access to a legal database to collegium membership.
Tajikistan		
Lawyers, Training, Judges, Civil society, Criminal law and procedure, Access to justice		
2008-2010		
Completed		
US Embassy in Tajikistan		
Tajik Islamic Institute, Judicial Training Centre, Collegia of advocates American Bar Association (ABA) contact: Larisa Petrosyan, Program Manager E-mail: larisa@ceeli.tj		
<b>1.14.3.4. Women rights programme gender equality through strategic litigation</b>	This two-year programme was designed to promote gender equality and support the initiation of strategic litigation cases in local courts as well as international tribunals to boost on-going efforts such as the passage of gender-equality legislation.  The program was intended to inform and educate rural women about their rights and challenge stereotypes and biases against women, as well as provide women with access to justice through roving legal clinics. It also selected and litigated	The project supported the quarterly travel of three local lawyers to four-day pro bono legal clinics for legal awareness-raising and to train local attorneys.  The citizens of three remote districts -- Faizabad, Khovaling and Muminobad -- were informed about their legal rights; local attorneys were trained in both substantive areas of the law and in trial techniques; legal advice was provided to address topics of interest to women including marriage, divorce, domestic violence, inheritance,
Tajikistan		
Women's rights, Lawyers, Access to justice		
2009-2010		
Completed		
U.S. Department of State Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor		

<p>American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) and local NGO partners (INIS and League of Women Lawyers)</p> <p>Contact: Larisa Petrosyan, ABA Program Manager E-mail: larisa@ceeli.tj</p>	<p>six cases to help bring attention to women's rights and ran a concurrent awareness-raising media campaign.</p>	<p>employment discrimination and bureaucratic obstacles to travel; cases appropriate for strategic litigation were identified and pursued to implement good laws and challenge bad ones; and ABA ROLI retained the Theatre Padida, a well-known Tajik troupe, to produce and perform a theatrical production that addresses issues of gender equality. Theatre is a powerful medium in Tajikistan, especially in areas with limited access to television, radio or print media. The performances, which occurred simultaneously with the legal clinics, supplemented the programme targeting rural regions.</p>
<p><b>1.14.3.5. Legal education</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Training, Lawyers</p> <p>2009-2010</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>American Bar Association (ABA) Contact: Larisa Petrosyan, ABA Programme Manager E-mail: larisa@ceeli.tj</p> <p>Tajik State National University</p>	<p>The American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI) works with law faculties and has developed law courses on trial advocacy skills for the Tajik State National University.</p>	<p>The project supported legal education within law faculties, such as trial advocacy courses.</p>
<p><b>1.14.3.6. Legal services for vulnerable groups</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Women's rights, Children's rights, Training</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI)</p>	<p>ABA ROLI provided direct legal assistance to women via mobile legal clinics and training for local government and community leaders and worked jointly with Soros on a programme to support parent organizations with legal education and aid.</p>	
<p><b>1.14.3.7. Gender Equality through Strategic Litigation</b></p>	<p>The project improved the availability of legal mechanisms for protecting women's rights and the</p>	

Tajikistan	provision of legal services to women in rural areas.	
Women's rights, Access to justice		
2009-2010		
Completed		
American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI)		
ABA ROLI and local NGO partners (INIS and League of Women Lawyers) Contact: Dilafruz Nazarova, Staff Attorney E-mail: dilafruz@ceeli.tj		
<b>1.15. U.S. Government's Millennium Challenge Corporation</b>		
<b>1.15.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.15.2.1. Training and support of judges</b>	The project largely focused on judicial reform, producing a set of recommendations to increase judges' independence, professionalism and ethics.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Judicial reform, Judges, Training		
2007-2010		
Completed		
Millenium Challenge Corporation		
\$16 million		
<b>1.16. Embassy of the United States of America/ The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)</b>		
<b>1.16.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.16.3.1. Training Manager Project</b>	The project was designed to assess the current status of police training in Tajikistan; to develop an effective plan to address deficiencies and achieve identified objectives and standards; and to conduct specific and advanced training sessions.	
Tajikistan		
Training, Public sector development		
2007-2010		
Completed		
US Embassy		
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law enforcement Affairs (INL)/ Emergence group Contact: James Kelly, Training Manager		

E-mail: jkelly@theemergencegroup.com		
<b>1.16.3.2. Justice Sector Reform Grants Programme</b>		The project provided court monitoring; free legal aid in Dushanbe; and free legal representation for minors.
Tajikistan		
Access to justice, Children's rights		
2009-2010		
Completed		
US Embassy		
Un Business and Human Rights, and UN Human Rights Council; NGO "Samar"; Women Scientists of Tajikistan; NGO "Child Rights Center" Contact: Sarvat Ansori, Program Manager E-mail: ansorisj@state.gov		
<b>1.16.3.3. Prosecutorial Capacity Building</b>	The project supported capacity building.	
Tajikistan		
Public prosecutors		
2009-2010		
Completed		
US Embassy		
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law enforcement Affairs (INL) Contact: Sarvat Ansori, Program Manager E-mail: ansorisj@state.gov		
<b>1.16.3.4. Ministry of Justice International Law courses</b>	The project supported international law courses.	
Tajikistan		
Training		
2010		
Completed		
US Embassy		
Bureau of International Narcotics and Law		

enforcement Affairs (INL) Contact: Sarvat Ansori, Program Manager E-mail: ansorisj@state.gov		
<b>1.16.3.5. Community Policing</b>		
Tajikistan		
Civil society		
US Embassy/ The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
The Emergence group Contact: James Kelly, Training Manager E-mail: jkelly@theemergencegroup.com		
<b>1.16.3.6. Monitoring of impact of the new Criminal Procedural Code of the Republic of Tajikistan on adherence to Human Rights in administration of criminal justice</b>		The project supported the harmonization of the criminal justice legislation through analysis of national legislation in the field of criminal justice and preparation of a set of recommendations to Parliament possible improvement to national legislation.
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure, Human rights		
April 2011 – April 2012		
Completed		
US Embassy/ The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
Public fund “Nota Bene” Contact: Nigina Bakhrieva E-mail: nbakhrieva@gmail.com		
<b>1.16.3.7. “Human rights in perspective of fair trials”</b>	The project was designed to help secure the right to a fair trial in criminal cases in compliance with the norms of Tajik criminal procedural legislation and international standards of criminal justice.	
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure, Human rights		
April 2011 – April 2012		
Completed		
US Embassy/ The Bureau of International		

Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
NGO "Human Rights Center" Contact: Nurmahmad Khalilov E-mail: hrc.tajikistan@gmail.com		
<b>1.16.3.8. Child Support Project</b>	The project contributed to prison reform and juvenile justice reform through: protection and promotion of children's rights and the rule of law; raising legal awareness of target groups of children and their families; professional support and capacity building of lawyers and local groups of professionals; and a reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency and child abuse.	The project provided legal advice, support and representation work within a number of closed institutions and detention centres for children; strived to prevent unnecessary detentions by referral networking and promotion of the "Duty Lawyer for Children" among the population; and conducted a preventive and awareness-raising media campaign in Dushanbe, Khujand and Kurgan-Tube.
Tajikistan		
Access to justice, Children's rights		
April 2011 – June 2013		
Completed		
US Embassy/ The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
NGO "Child Rights Center" Contact: Tojidin Jalolov E-mail: t.jalolov.crc@gmail.com		
<b>1.16.3.9. Covering Issues of Criminal Justice and Improvement of Population's Legal Knowledge through Mass Media</b>	The project was designed to improve the legal literacy of journalists in the area of criminal justice and coverage of the situation of human rights, from the criminal justice point of view in Tajikistan; to support the drafting of analytical articles on legal reforms and reforms in criminal justice; and to promote the legal awareness of citizens.	The project trained 20 journalists on human rights, criminal justice, and journalistic investigation and struggle against torture; continued coverage of the law and human rights issues by capital and regional correspondents in the fields; conducted 10 radiobroadcasts on various criminal justice issues in accordance with the Code of Criminal Procedure; conducted 20 radiobroadcasts on the activities of public authorities and civil society institutes; prepared 10 analytical articles on legal issues and criminal justice; and published 30 informational and analytical articles.
Tajikistan		
Access to justice, Criminal law and procedure		
April 2011 – April 2013		
Completed		
US Embassy/ The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
Public organization "Independent School of Journalism 'Tajikistan - XXI century'" Contact: Safo Safarov E-mail: safoisafar@gmail.com		
<b>1.16.3.10. English Language Training for the Tajik Legal Sector</b>		The project provided English language courses for 200 members of Tajikistan's law enforcement personnel and legal community, including law school students, police, employees of the Anti-Corruption Agency, the Supreme Court, Customs
Tajikistan		
Training, Anti-corruption, Public prosecutors		
May 2012 – May 2013		

Completed		Service, Ministry of Justice, Prosecutor General's Office and Drug Control Agency.
The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
Bactria Cultural Center Contact: Faridun Nurullo, Project Manager E-mail: faridun.nurullo@acted.org		
<b>1.16.3.11. Promoting Legal Literacy in Tajikistan</b>		The project supported the production of 10 40-minute episodes of a drama featuring a lawyer who works for a small-town NGO. Monthly screenings and discussions of the TV series took place at the Tajikistan National University and the Islamic Institute throughout the academic year. A training module was developed to present secular legal principles in an accessible format.
Tajikistan		
Training, Access to justice		
June 2012 – August 2013		
Completed		
The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
Eurasia Foundation for Central Asia Contact: Ravshan Abdulloev, Director E-mail: ravshan@ef-ca.org		
<b>1.16.3.12. Technical assistance to Government of Tajikistan on combating trafficking in persons</b>	The project provided assistance to those working on the development of two draft laws on combating trafficking in persons and protection for the victims of human trafficking.	Training sessions were conducted for 100 law students on human trafficking issues.
Tajikistan		
Human trafficking		
April 2012 –March 2014		
Completed		
US Embassy/ The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
International Organization for Migration (IOM) Contact: Bahrom Rahmatjonov E-mail: brahmatjonov@iom.int		
<b>1.16.3.13. Support for the Judiciary and Rule of Law in Tajikistan</b>	The project was designed to strengthen the Tajik National University Law Faculty and provide training for judges on fair trial standards.	The project conducted a comprehensive needs assessment and identification of priority areas; engaged in curriculum reform/introduction of new courses; introduced new teaching methodologies;
Tajikistan		
Training, Criminal law and procedure		



November 2012 – October 2014		support practice oriented programmes such as law clinics, moot court competition and so on, and general assistance to law clinics; and supported the development of new textbooks and teaching materials.
Completed		
The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
East-West Management Institute Contact: Marilyn Zelin, Program Director Email: mzelin@ewmi.org Contact: Firuz Sattorov, Senior Legal Advisor E-mail: fsattorov@ewmi-roltj.org Lola Latypova, Legal advisor E-mail: llatypova@ewmi-rolti.org		
<b>1.16.3.14. Court Monitoring Project</b>		The project monitored criminal trials throughout Tajikistan.
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure		
January-December, 2013		
Completed		
The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
East-West Management Institute (subgrant to Human Rights Centre)		
<b>1.16.3.15. Program to Support Legal Reform in Tajikistan</b>	The project is supporting: Amendments to the Criminal Procedural Code (CPC); the law community in participating in reform of the Law on Advocatura and Legal Aid (2012-2013); the development of an Advocate Training Program within the Public Defence Centre; and the establishment of an advocate mentoring programme.	The project plans to: establish a Public Defence Centre and a Public Defence Network; develop professional ethics and qualification standards; develop comprehensive training and mentoring programmes to ensure that law students, new lawyers and seasoned defence lawyers alike have access to training in a variety of advanced criminal justice and legal skills; support the criminal defence bar in developing a sustainability plan for ensuring future government and non-government support for their professional needs and the needs of their clients; and engage in strategic outreach and advocacy with the government.
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure, Lawyers, Training		
2012-2015		
Operating		
US State Department /The Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)		
American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative Contact: Larisa Petrosyan, Deputy Country Director		

E-mail: larisa.petrosian@abaroli-tajikistan.org Contact: Marit Rasmussen E-mail: Marit.Rasmussen@americabar.org		
<b>1.16.6. Regional</b>		
<b>1.16.6.1. Strengthening Criminal Justice capacities of CA countries to counter terrorism in compliance with principles of Rule of Law</b>		
Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan		
Criminal Law and procedure		
2012-2014		
Operating		
United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)		
\$1,5 million		
Central Asian law enforcement agencies		
<b>1.17. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</b>		
<b>1.17.1. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.17.2.1. Informal law/ Police Assistance Program</b>	The project was intended to improve the professionalism and operational capacity of the Kyrgyz police force and to serve as a basis for comprehensive police reform.	The OSCE is currently working with “Aksakal” courts to improve their understanding of and positive influence on human rights and conflict dynamics.
Kyrgyz Republic		
Public sector development		
2003 – 2010		
Completed		
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)		
OSCE		
<b>1.17.2.2. Legal and institutional reform</b>	The project supports the bringing of national legislation in line with the OSCE and other international commitments; promotes democratic elections; enhances judicial skills; promotes the reform of the prison and criminal justice systems; and strives to improve the capacity of NGOs to	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Criminal law and procedure, Democracy, Prisons, Civil society		
Operating		

Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	independently monitor court trials and detention.	
OSCE		
<b>1.17.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.17.3.1. Structural reforms of the Justice System</b>		The OSCE has taken the lead in supporting the Ombudsman's Office (established in 2009) by helping develop a case management system.
Tajikistan		
Judicial reform, Training		
Completed		
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)		
<b>1.17.3.2. Police Reform Strategic Planning (UB)</b>	The project was designed to train senior and mid-management law enforcement staff on various management modules, especially management in transition, strategic thinking, planning and creation of a police plan.	The project organised of 5-day workshop in Dushanbe with international police experts to train approximately 20 managers within Ministry of Internal Affairs police structures.
Tajikistan		
Training, Public sector development		
April-May, 2010		
Completed		
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)		
Contact: Oliver Janser, Counter Terrorism and Police Adviser E-mail: Oliver.Janser@osce.org		
<b>1.17.3.3. Police Reform Strategy (UB)</b>	The project was designed to enable the government of Tajikistan to utilize a National Police Reform Strategy to address all changes within law enforcement within one document. The law enforcement agencies of Tajikistan will transform into a professional police service that upholds accountable policing, ensures the protection and the rights equally of all citizens, adheres to the rule of law and possessed the professional skills to ensure a safe environment	
Tajikistan		
Public sector development		
February 2010-		
Operating		
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)		
Contact: Oliver Janser, Counter Terrorism		

<p>and Police Adviser E-mail: Oliver.Janser@osce.org</p>	<p>for all communities. The project also intends to provide guidance for change management and change operational activities within the Ministry of Internal Affairs police structures.</p>	
<p><b>1.17.3.4. INTERPOL Infrastructure Development. Technical Needs Assessment (EXB ATU)</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Public sector development</p> <p>2010-</p> <p>Operating</p> <p>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</p> <p>Ministry of Interior, INTERPOL Contact: Oliver Janser, Counter Terrorism and Police Adviser E-mail: Oliver.Janser@osce.org Contact: Christopher Hornek - ATU, Vienna</p>	<p>The project aims at increasing travel security and enhancement of interagency cooperation and the creation of a tailored solution for Tajikistan to establish a real-time connection to Interpol's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) system.</p>	
<p><b>1.17.3.5. Network of NGOs</b></p> <p>Tajikistan</p> <p>Access to justice, Lawyers</p> <p>-April 2013</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)</p> <p>OSCE Contact: Barbara Davis E-mail: Barbara.Davis@osce.org</p>		<p>The project provided legal and psychological support. The lawyers and psychologists involved in the project took part in mobile visits to offer consultations to “jamoats” where people are unable to come to the centre of a district, where almost all of the NGOs are located.</p>

## 1.18. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

### 1.18.3. Tajikistan

<b>1.18.3.1. Improving access to justice through the provision of free legal aid in cases related to forced evictions in the Republic of Tajikistan</b>		<p>The project protected citizens' interests in cases of forced evictions for state and public needs; increased awareness by the public of the problem of forced eviction; studied the problem of human rights observance in cases of voluntary resettlement of citizens from dangerous areas, the areas of hydropower plants and roads construction; and ensured the observance of rights of persons living in hostels, who are subject to eviction from their housing.</p>
Tajikistan		
Human rights		
December 2009 – August 2010		
Completed		
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
NGO "Bureau on Human Rights and the Rule of Law" OHCHR contacts: Sergey Romanov, Munira Sanginova E-mail: msanginova@ohchr.org		
<b>1.18.3.2. Translation and distribution of human rights documents</b>	The project supported the translation and distribution of human rights documents.	The project supported the translation of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the "Basic principles and guidelines on development-based evictions and displacement" into Tajik; and the printing and distribution of the documents among NGOs.
Tajikistan		
Human rights, Access to justice		
March 2010 – October 2010		
Completed		
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
OHCHR Contact: Munira Sanginova E-mail: msanginova@ohchr.org; munira.sanginova@undp.org		
<b>1.18.3.3. Promotion of ratification of Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (OPCAT)</b>	The project supported the organisation of seminars on OPCAT for representatives of the penitentiary system and other government officials.	
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure, Prisons		

September-November, 2010		
Completed		
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
Ombudsman Institution OHCHR Contact: Munira Sanginova E-mail: msanginova@ohchr.org; munira.sanginova@undp.org		
<b>1.18.3.4. Increasing compliance and engagement by states with UN human rights mechanisms and bodies</b>	The project organised a regional workshop on establishing national mechanisms for the implementation of UN decisions (on individual cases) and follow-up events at the national level.	
Tajikistan		
Human rights, Training		
October-November 2010		
Completed		
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
OHCHR Contact: Munira Sanginova E-mail: msanginova@ohchr.org; munira.sanginova@undp.org		
<b>1.18.3.5. Celebration of Human Rights Day</b>	The project supported the organization of events on Human Rights Day in coordination with project partners.	
Tajikistan		
Human rights		
December 2010		
Completed		
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
OHCHR Contact: Munira Sanginova E-mail: msanginova@ohchr.org;		

munira.sanginova@undp.org		
<b>1.18.3.6. Assisting government, NGO on preparation to Universal Periodic Review</b>		The project provided guidance on preparation of the national report and inter-governmental review for Tajikistan, which has to be reviewed under the first universal periodic review (UPR) cycle (2008-2011). Guidelines were also prepared of a methodology for UPR follow-up, including a roadmap for action, and the preparation of second cycle. In addition, the project aided the advice and sharing of lessons learned/best practices by Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation, which have already been reviewed.
Tajikistan		
Civil society		
May 2010 – March2011		
Completed		
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
OHCHR Contact: Munira Sanginova E-mail: msanginova@ohchr.org;munira.sanginova@undp.org		
<b>1.18.3.7. Support to the government Work Plan</b>		The project supported the coordination mechanism and selected activities from the government's Universal Periodic Review(UPR) Work Plan.
Tajikistan		
Judicial reform		
June 2013 – May 2014		
Completed		
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)		
OHCHR		
<b>1.19. Department for International Development (DFID), UK government</b>		
<b>1.19.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.19.2.1. Programme for the Kyrgyz Republic</b>		The project expects to help 1,6 million people in the Kyrgyz Republic with increased and improved access to basic public services.
Kyrgyz Republic		
Anti-corruption, Civil society, Commercial law		
2011-2015		
Operating		
Department for International Development		

(DFID)		
£14 million (for both the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan) per annum		
<b>1.19.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>1.19.3.1. Programme for Tajikistan</b>	The project aims to support the creation of 37.000 new jobs (of which 50 percent will be for women) in Tajikistan by 2013 and enable an additional 6.000 small to medium-sized businesses to access credit.	The project mainly concentrates on promoting economic growth through a Sustainable Economic Development Programme to improve stability and competitiveness of rural private enterprises in selected regions; and support to the World Bank-managed Public Financial Management (PFM) Programme with the Ministry of Finance and Central Treasury, improving the management of public finances. DFID also supports the Voice and Accountability component of PFM reform which supports Parliament, the media and civil society to strengthen their capacity to engage constructively with the state on the effective and efficient management of public expenditure. The project also supports the International Finance Corporation (IFC)-led Business Enabling Environment Programme assisting the government in reducing the regulatory burden on businesses by streamlining regulation on inspections, permits and taxation and assisting with implementation. The project also seeks to increase legal awareness of select regulatory procedures amongst small and medium-sized enterprises in Tajikistan and provides support to IFC's regional Corporate Governance project improving the regulatory framework and corporate governance practices of private companies and banks.
Tajikistan		
Anti-corruption, Civil society, Commercial law, Entrepreneurs and SME		
2011-2015		
Operating		
Department for International Development (DFID)	By improving public financial management processes, there will be a better flow of resources to key social sectors and civil society will have greater influence over service delivery at local levels. Stimulating private sector-led economic growth to help the poor and reform in public finance management are likely to remain the focus of the project. This will include support for reforming business environments at the policy level and support for rural economic development amongst local communities.	
£14 million (for both the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan) per annum		
<b>1.19.6. Regional</b>		
<b>1.19.6.1. Central Asia Regional Migration Programme</b>	The project was designed to contribute to poverty reduction in Central Asia through improving the rights and livelihoods of migrant men and women.	The project provided technical assistance to the working group developing a draft of the Labour Migration Law; facilitated discussion between the working group and the public association to
Central Asia/Tajikistan		
Human rights, Civil society		



March 2010 – February 2013		<p>discuss the draft; provided technical assistance to the working group developing a draft law on private employment agencies; and facilitated public hearings between the working group and the public association to discuss the draft.</p> <p>Seven migrant support centres on the base of the selected local NGOs provided awareness-raising for remote “jamoat” residents and representatives of local “hukumats” on migration laws in main destination countries related to various aspects of labour migration, and also disseminated informational materials, including printed and video materials.</p> <p>A pre-departure film for labour migrants and four short video spots were produced with the purpose of reducing irregular migration from the country and broadcasted on local and national TV stations.</p> <p>A hotline number was established and operated on labour migration issues (900800800).</p>
Completed		
Department for International Development (UK)		
Contact: Malika Yarbabaeva E-mail: myarbabaeva@iom.int		

## 1.20. Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

### 1.20.3. Tajikistan

#### 1.20.3.1. Protection Programme for Asylum Seekers

Tajikistan

Access to justice, Civil society, Human rights

December 2012-

Operating

Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Danish Refugee Council

Project manager: Joshua E. Friedman

E-mail: Josh.Friedman@drc.centralasia.org

The project was designed to support legal aid clinics and provide representation for asylum seekers and refugees in Vahdat and Dushanbe. It is planned that in the future, the same type of activities will be carried out in Khujand.

#### 1.20.3.2. Capacity Building of Government Asylum Authorities and Support to the Protection of Refugees

The project supported a working group proposing revisions and amendments to the Law on Refugees and related legislation and regulations

<b>in Tajikistan</b>	dealing with asylum matters to bring them more into alignment with the UN's 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.	
Tajikistan		
Human rights		
January 2012 – April 2013		
Completed		
Danish Refugee Council (with Danish Foreign Ministry funds)		
Ministry of Interior Danish Refugee Council Contact: Joshua E. Friedman, Protection Programme Manager E-mail: Josh.Friedman@drc.centralasia.org		
<b>1.21. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)</b>		
<b>1.21.2.1. Programme of ICRC Delegation in Kyrgyz Republic</b>	The project supports work with universities and the Ministry of Defence in teaching human rights and assists places of detention through rehabilitating infrastructure and equipment, and in control of tuberculosis in prisons.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Human rights, Prisons		
Operating		
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)		
ICRC Contact: Christoph Hartmann E-mail: chhartmann@icrc.org		
<b>1.22. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway</b>		
<b>1.22.2. Kyrgyz Republic</b>		
<b>1.22.2.1. Promoting Stability and Economic Opportunity in the Kyrgyz Republic (Phase II)</b>	The project aims to increase the resource mobilisation capacity of local governments to implement the development of strategies and projects prioritised by communities.	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Local government and decentralisation		
2013-		
Operating		

Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Norway		
\$701.596		
Aga Khan foundation in the Kyrgyz Republic Contact: Chinara Saparova (Bishkek) chinara.saparova@akdn.org Tel: (0552) 556077 Contact: Arslan Miiashev (Osh) arslanbek.miiashev@akdn.org Tel: (0555) 832044		

## 2. Indicative list of completed donor organisations/development agencies working in the field of rule of law in Central Asia

### 2.1. The Open Society Institute (OSI)

#### 2.1.1. Kazakhstan

##### 2.1.1.1. Open Society Institute in Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan

Judicial reform, Civil society, Human rights, Access to justice

2007-

Operating

Open Society Institute (OSI)

Soros Foundation, Kazakhstan  
Address: 111A Zheltoksan St., Office 9,  
Almaty, 050000, Kazakhstan  
Tel: (+7) 7272503811  
Fax: (+7) 7272503814

In 2007, the Soros Foundation developed a concept for reforming state-sponsored legal assistance.  
A leading local organization which works towards structural reforms in Kazakhstan is the Legal Policy Research Centre. It produces policy papers that set the reform agenda in the justice sector and are widely consulted by the Kazakh authorities and civil society. The work of the centre has had a direct impact on the official legal policy concept and has led to the introduction of judicial authorization of arrest and reforms in administrative justice/procedure.

#### 2.1.2. Kyrgyz Republic

##### 2.1.2.2. Open Society Institute in Kyrgyz Republic

Kyrgyz Republic

Criminal law and procedure, Judicial reform, Public sector development, Civil society, Anti-corruption, Human rights, Access to justice

2006-

Operating

The project supports criminal justice reform and technical assistance, including reform of the judicial system, civilian oversight of policing, and human rights protection.  
The Kyrgyz Republic has passed a law reforming state-subsidized legal assistance. The Soros Foundation-Kyrgyz Republic and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Projects launched include reform of the judicial system, human rights, legal aid, development of legal education and migration.

Open Society Institute (OSI)	have been the leading donors in introducing the new policy, but there may not be government financing to put the new law into practice.	
Soros Foundation, Kyrgyz Republic Address: 55A Logvinenko St, Bishkek, 720040, Kyrgyz Republic Tel: (+996) 312663475 Fax: (+996) 312663448 Contact: Ruslan Khakimov E-mail: ruslan@soros.kg		
<b>2.1.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>2.1.3.1. Development of constitutional justice in Tajikistan</b>	The Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation is the main donor to the Tajik Constitutional Court and the project focused on professionalism and giving ordinary citizens access to the court.	The project supported the realization of judicial legal reform in Tajikistan, based on the principle of participation. The project involved representatives of civil society institutes and studied the experience and practice of work of the Constitutional Courts of Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and other countries.
Tajikistan		
Constitutional law		
June 2008 – December 2010		
Completed		
Open Society Institute (OSI)		
Constitutional Court of the Republic of Tajikistan OSI coordinator: Kahramon Sanginov E-mail: ksanginov@osi.tajik.net		
<b>2.1.3.2. Training probationer (trainee) on justiceship</b>	The project was designed to assist in the realization of judicial reform to prepare for the qualitative structure of future judges within the framework of international legal norms and national legislation.	The project facilitated specialized training for judges.
Tajikistan		
Training, Judges		
2009-2011		
Completed		
Open Society Institute (OSI)		
Judicial Training Centre under the Council of Justice of the Republic of Tajikistan OSI coordinator: Kahramon Sanginov E-mail: ksanginov@osi.tajik.net		
<b>2.1.3.3. Humanization of Criminal Code</b>	The project promoted the humanization of the Criminal Code of Tajikistan.	
Tajikistan		

Criminal law and procedure		
2009-2013		
Completed		
Open Society Institute (OSI)		
OSI/Ministry of Justice/President's Office OSI coordinator: Kahramon Sanginov E-mail: ksanginov@osi.tajik.net		
<b>2.1.3.4. Courses on HR for Young Human Rights Activists and Student-Lawyers</b>	The project supported a series of seminars and training sessions on human rights and mechanisms of protection; organised a competition on the best report on the country's human rights situation; and organised a conference on human rights.	
Tajikistan		
Training, Human rights		
2012		
Completed		
Open Society Institute		
NGO "Human rights scientific research center" Project coordinator: Kahramon Sanginov E-mail: ksanginov@osi.tajik.net		
<b>2.1.3.5. Training on gender equality for judges</b>	The project supported the training of judges on gender issues both in regional areas and in the Judicial Training Centre itself.	
Tajikistan		
Training, Judges, Women's rights		
2012		
Completed		
Open Society Institute (OSI)		
Judicial Training Centre OSI coordinator: Kahramon Sanginov E-mail: ksanginov@osi.tajik.net		
<b>2.1.3.6. Access to Justice in Rural Areas of Pamir</b>	The project supported the provision of free legal aid.	
Tajikistan		
Access to justice		

2011-2013		
Completed		
Open Society Institute (OSI)		
Association of Pamir Lawyers OSI coordinator: Kahramon Sanginov E-mail: ksanginov@osi.tajik.net		
<b>2.1.3.7. Law on Advokatura/Legal Aid</b>	The project provided assistance to the working group on developing draft laws on “advokatura” and legal aid.	
Tajikistan		
Lawyers, Access to Justice		
2012-2013		
Completed		
Open Society Institute (OSI)		
OSI/Ministry of Justice, President’s Office OSI coordinator: Kahramon Sanginov E-mail: ksanginov@osi.tajik.net		
<b>2.1.3.8. Reducing Pre-Trial Detention through Practice Reform</b>	The project supported the development of resources and training of trainers on pre-trial detention procedures and hearings; the development of arrest and pre-trial detention procedures and training materials.	
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure		
2012-2013		
Completed		
Open Society Institute (OSI)		
American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative Contact: Larisa Petrosyan E-mail: larisa.petrosyan@abaroli-tajikistan.org		
<b>2.2. National Endowment for Democracy (NED)</b>		
<b>2.2.3. Tajikistan</b>		
<b>2.2.3.1. Grant project to improve the observance of human rights</b>	The project was designed to improve the observance of human rights in Tajikistan.	The project provided free legal assistance to vulnerable citizens of Tajikistan; monitored and reported on human rights violations in the country;
Tajikistan		

Access to justice, Human rights, Lawyers		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy 1025 F Street NW, Suite 800 Washington, DC 20004 / (202) 3789700 info@ned.org		
\$48.717		
Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law		
<b>2.2.3.2. Grant project on Civil Society support</b>	The project was designed to provide support to civil society activities in Tajikistan.	The project raised awareness about the political and social context; continued the publication of the twice-monthly newspaper "Impulse," which covers general political, economic and social news, provides information about new laws adopted by the government and publishes articles about civil society; and supported the development of the organizational and programmatic capacity of local NGOs through eight three-day training seminars in four regions of Tajikistan.
Tajikistan		
Civil society		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$50.000		
Centre for the support of civil society "Kalam"		
<b>2.2.3.3. Grant project on Court room monitoring</b>	The project was designed to improve the observance of due process of the law in Tajikistan by conducting courtroom monitoring.	The project maintained four monitoring groups in two locations and provided training in monitoring the methodology behind and changes to the Criminal Code. The information produced by the monitoring was collated and analysed in a report on access to justice. In addition, training in human rights was provided for judges and prosecutors and the project supported a course for law students.
Tajikistan		
Criminal law and procedure, Access to justice		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$35.158		
Human Rights Center		
<b>2.2.3.4. Grant for Publication of Independent Newspaper "Daybreak"</b>	The project was set up to publish an independent weekly newspaper in Uzbek, Tajik and Russian. The editorial team aimed the weekly newspaper at a broad spectrum of readers, particularly among the Uzbek-speaking minority in the north of Tajikistan. The newspaper's circulation was intended to increase to at least 3.000 by the end of the programme.	
Tajikistan		
Media and freedom of the press		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$20.916		

Independent newspaper "Daybreak"		
<b>2.2.3.5. Grant project on legal assistance to journalists</b>	The project was designed to provide legal assistance to journalists in Dushanbe and two provincial cities, Khujand in the north and Qurghonteppa in the south.	The project provided legal aid and monitored violations of journalists' rights; provided legal training for journalists; published monthly, quarterly and annual reports on the observance of journalists' rights in Tajikistan; and produced a television programme about journalists' rights and responsibilities.
Tajikistan		
Media and freedom of the press, Access to justice		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$47.000		
National Association of Independent Mass Media in Tajikistan		
<b>2.2.3.6. Grant project on support to journalist networking</b>		
Tajikistan		
Media and freedom of the press		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$59.234		
News agency "Asia Plus" LLC		
<b>2.2.3.7. Grant project on media resource centre</b>	The project was set up to found a media resource centre in Khujand.	The project provided Internet and other office support for media in Khujand; published a weekly news bulletin; and supplied local broadcasters with a 25-minute block of international and national news from the BBC on a weekly basis.
Tajikistan		
Media and freedom of the press		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$33.626		
NGO "The Fourth Power"		
<b>2.2.3.8. Grant project to support Women's Political Discussion Club</b>	The project was designed to support the Women's Political Discussion Club, which promotes activism among women.	The project organised weekly meetings and monthly discussions in Dushanbe and eight roundtable discussions in each of four regions of Tajikistan. Approximately 50 representatives of civil society, government, media and political parties participated in each discussion. 10
Tajikistan		
Women's rights, Training		
Completed		



National Endowment for Democracy		seminars were held to train women activists on human rights.
\$46.972		
NGO "Women Voters"		
<b>2.2.3.9. Grant project on youth political leadership</b>	The project was designed to increase the participation of young people from the regions of Tajikistan in the discussion and implementation of youth policy.	The project supported youth leadership centres in eleven regions; organised a summer camp for youth leaders; and held national debates and conferences on important issues to engage young people in politics.
Tajikistan		
Democracy		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$39.000		
Public association "Youth of the 21st Century"	The project was designed to defend the rights of conscripts to Tajikistan's army through legal assistance and advocacy activities.	The project monitored the way conscription is conducted; informed conscripts and their families about their rights under Tajik law; investigated possibilities for an alternative civilian service; and analysed existing legislation and informed the public about its findings.
<b>2.2.3.10. Grant project to defend rights of draftees to Tajikistan's army</b>		
Tajikistan		
Human rights, Lawyers		
Completed		
National Endowment for Democracy		
\$42.738		
Young lawyers association "Amparo"		

### 3. Indicative list of Central Asian donor organisations/development agencies working in the field of rule of law in Central Asia

#### 3.1. Kazakhstan

<b>3.1.1. Legal services for vulnerable groups</b>	<p>The Almaty City College of Advocates supports the provision of qualified defence counsel to juveniles. Labour migrants to Kazakhstan are also exceedingly vulnerable to rights abuses. However, they are a difficult group to assist because they are nearly all in the shadow economy and are, by definition, mobile.</p>	
Kazakhstan		
Children's rights, Lawyers		
Operating		
Almaty City College of Advocates		

#### 3.2. Kyrgyz Republic

<b>3.2.1. The Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law</b>	<p>The Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law was established in Bishkek in 1992. Since then, it has been one of the Kyrgyz Republic's most active NGOs, collecting, analysing and publishing information on human rights violations in the country. The bureau has initiated discussions on the draft legislation on media and has taken part in the development of the new Criminal and Criminal Procedural Codes of Kyrgyz Republic. In addition, the bureau has prepared reports on the death penalty, torture, the right to a fair trial, freedom of association, freedom of movement, national minorities' rights, refugee rights and anti-Semitism.</p>	
Kyrgyz Republic		
Human rights, Media and freedom of the press, Criminal law and procedure, Minorities' rights		
Operating		
Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law		

Kyrgyz Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law, Address: 40 Manas Ave., Suite 319, Bishkek 720001, Kyrgyz Republic  
 Tel: +996 (312) 211874  
 Fax: +996 (312) 223924  
 E-mail: rights@elcat.kg

### 3.3. Tajikistan

#### 3.3.1. The Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law

Tajikistan

Access to justice, Human rights

Operating

Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law

Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law

Director: NargisZokirova

Address: Tehron Street 21, 734025,

Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Office tels: (+992 37) 2210514; (+99237)

2210828

E-mail: bhr.taj@gmail.com

The Bureau of Human Rights and Rule of Law researched state-supported legal aid with the intention of presenting a concept for reform in early 2011.