



Winrock International

PREVENTING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN KYRGYZSTAN PROJECT

Final Quarterly Progress Report
(October – December 2005)

For Cooperative Agreement No. 116-A-00-03-00024-00

I. BACKGROUND

In September 2003 Winrock International was awarded support from USAID/CAR to implement the **Predotvrashcheniye Torgovli Lyudmi** (Preventing Human Trafficking) Project (hereafter PHT Project) in the Central Asian republic of Kyrgyzstan. Through the PHT Project, Winrock will provide financial and technical support to Kyrgyz NGOs to empower them to conduct prevention and protection activities in local communities, focusing on rural communities and southern Kyrgyzstan.

According to estimates of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as many as 200,000 persons (mostly women and girls) are trafficked annually from Eastern Europe and Central Asia under conditions amounting to slavery. Human trafficking has a profound effect on individuals, families, and communities, as well as on national prospects for democratic growth. It is a transnational crime, generating revenues second only to the illegal trade of narcotics and weapons.

Over the past five years, Central Asia has become both a major source and transit region for the illegal trade in humans. Central Asia's geographic location between Europe and the Middle East and South Asia makes it a primary route for the illicit drug trade, managed by an organized crime network more than willing to add the lucrative trade in humans to its unlawful activities. Prime destinations for people trafficked from Kyrgyzstan are NIS countries, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, China, and Germany, and victims are primarily taken for purposes of sexual exploitation. Forced laborers (primarily male) also are trafficked from Kyrgyzstan to Kazakhstan and Russia. In addition, due to conflicts in regions close to the Uzbekistan and Tajikistan borders, increased internal migration from rural to urban areas also contributes to the growing number of trafficked women and girls.

II. PROJECT GOAL

The goal of the PHT Project is:

To increase the ability of individuals and institutions in Kyrgyzstan to combat and prevent human trafficking.

The PHT Project has the following objectives:

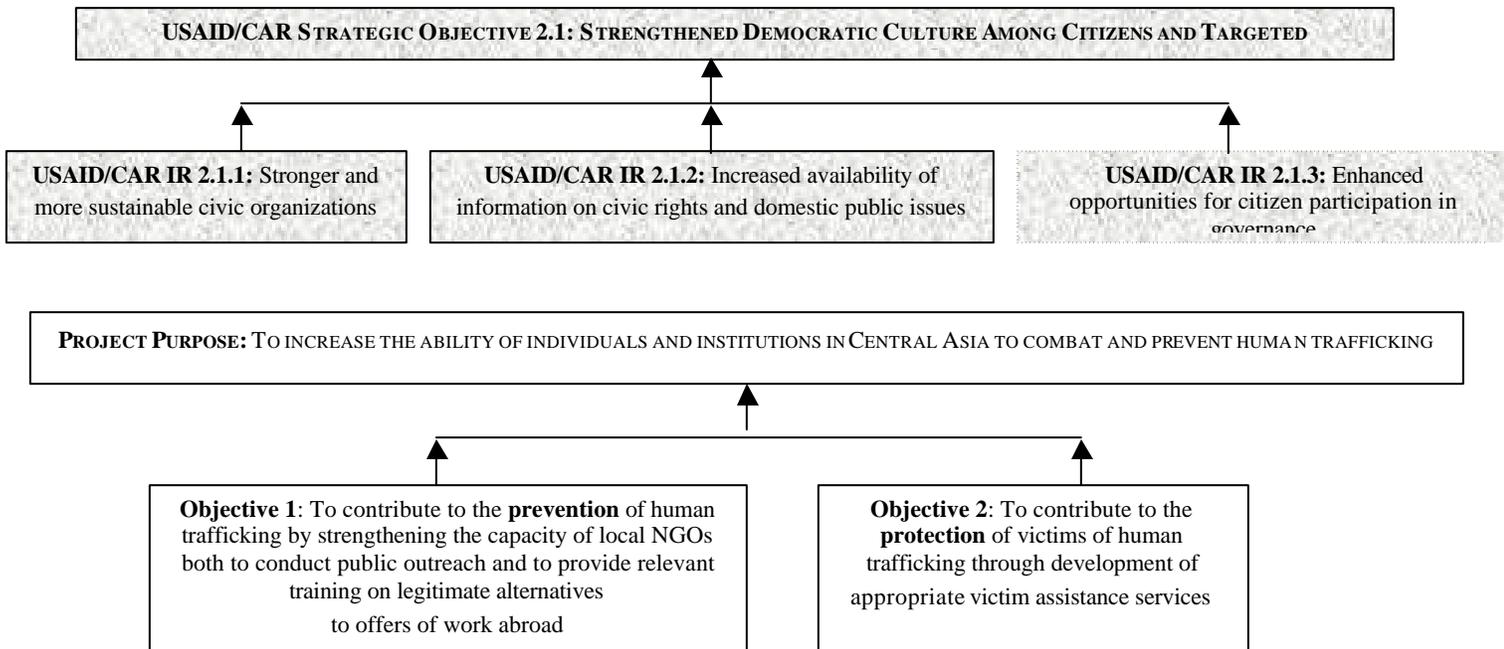
Objective 1: To contribute to the **prevention** of human trafficking by strengthening the capacity of local NGOs both to conduct public outreach and to provide relevant training on legitimate alternatives to offers of work abroad.

Objective 2: To contribute to the **protection** of victims of human trafficking through development of appropriate victim assistance services.

In order to achieve these objectives, the PHT Project will implement the following activities: grants programs for local NGOs; training; expert volunteer technical assistance; information dissemination; and networking. These components of Winrock's model are mutually reinforcing. Each contributes to raising awareness of trafficking as a human rights abuse affecting women, men and youth; creating national capacity to prevent trafficking as well as better serve its victims; and developing linkages between nongovernmental organizations and government agencies to ensure coordination and cooperation.

III. ANTICIPATED RESULTS

Winrock has designed its project purpose and objectives to contribute directly to the achievement of USAID/CAR's Strategic Objective 2.1, strengthening democratic culture among citizens and targeted institutions. The proposed program fits USAID's Results Framework by affecting Intermediate Results 2.1.1, 2.1.2, and 2.1.3.



IV. PERFORMANCE

This progress report covers activities from October 1 to December 31, 2005. Highlights include:

- Final meeting of grantees was held October 4-5, 2005 to review accomplishments and challenges during the project and next steps for anti-trafficking efforts in Kyrgyzstan.
- 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence campaign was organized by Winrock together with a number of NGOs throughout the country.

- An Advocacy Campaign was held in November and December 2005 to gather feedback from Kyrgyz NGOs on anti-trafficking best practices and recommendations for a new National Action Plan.

PREVENTION AND PROTECTION ACTIVITIES

Grants Program

The Preventing Human Trafficking in Kyrgyzstan project supported eighteen NGOs with grants – fourteen grants focused on raising public awareness and improving access to information about human trafficking, and four grants supported crisis centers providing direct support to human trafficking victims and women at risk.

This project originally proposed to award 8-10 grants but after reviewing the 45 proposals, there was just demand for anti-trafficking activities, particularly in rural areas, that Winrock and the grants selection committee decided to award 18 grants. These grants ranged in length from six to twelve months. In early 2005, Winrock assessed the impact of the grantees and determined that significant achievements had been made in terms of raising public awareness and providing assistance to those at risk and returned victims. As a result, Winrock provided add-on funding for eight grantees. These were grantees that had strong project implementation and results and whose grants were for less than one year. Thus, the original grant fund of \$80,000 was increased to \$96,000.

Over the life of the project, these eighteen grantees accomplished the following results (see Attachment 1 for a complete list of achievements):

- 275 trainers trained in conducting training and providing consultations on human trafficking related issues
- Over 300 seminars held on human trafficking prevention educating over 9,900 women, men and youth about the issue and their rights (59% women, 41% men)
- More than 125 roundtables and public meetings on human trafficking have been held with participation from over 6,000 community members
- 17 theatrical performances have been held for over 18,600 youth and teachers
- Over 4,200 individual consultants on human trafficking and labor migration have been provided
- Over 83 newspaper and journal articles have been published and over 100 television and radio programs have aired on issues related to human trafficking
- 570 youth trained on marketable job skills or attending employment seminars
- Over 1770 trafficking-related calls to information hotlines
- 56 victims of human trafficking have received assistance at project supported crisis centers

The following are a small collection of stories that depict the problem of human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan and the impact that PHT grantees had on informing Kyrgyz citizens about their rights, preventing women and men from becoming victims of trafficking, and assisting those that had been trafficking.

➤ **Civil Society Support Center – Jalalabad region**

Jamal U. from Uzgen city applied to the CSSC-Jalalabad for help in returning her son to Kyrgyzstan. Her 21-year-old son, Ravshan O., was arrested in Tolyati, Russia for illegally crossing the border and engaging in smuggling of goods. According to Jamal, her son left for Russia after being invited by a friend who promised a good job there. Jamal's son was working illegally in Tolyati selling spare automobile parts. Jamal later learned that her son was arrested by the Russian authorities and would be deported from Russia, but instead of being deported to Kyrgyzstan, he was to be deported to Uzbekistan. She feared that he would then end up in an Uzbek prison. CSSC-Jalalabad staff helped her contact several Kyrgyz diaspora in Tolyati who

were able to help her son. With the help of CSSC-Jalalabad, Jamal's son was deported to Bishkek.

➤ **Civil Society Support Center – Nookat**

Since 2001 Abdinasir Abdurazakov has been working as a labor migrant in Russia. He worked illegally in Noyabrsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk and Kokchatau cities and surrounding regions. According to Abdurazakov, because he was there illegally he had many troubles and wasn't paid regularly or at the agreed upon rate. In 2005 he learned about the awareness raising project conducted by CSSC-Nookat in the Nookat rayon. He came to CSSC and was provided a consultation from CSSC-Nookat manager. Based on the information from this consultation, Abdurazakov was able to find a job in Uralsk, Kazakhstan with a legal labor contract. He has continued to work in Uralsk legally, found housing, and has a normal salary.

Since 1990 Yusupov Adamhan has been working on and off in Russia, in almost every region. His work in Russia has never been legal. In 2005, while in Nookat, he participated in a roundtable held by CSSC-Nookat, received informational materials, was provided legal consultations and assisted with finding legal contract work in Novosibirsk, where he worked for 6 months. Adamhan has since returned to Kyrgyzstan and started his own business in Nookat rayon.

➤ **NGO “Chinek”, Issykata rayon of Chuy region**

In Nurmanbet village members of the NGO “Chinek” managed to persuade two women to not go abroad for work. After a seminar aimed at raising awareness about the phenomenon of human trafficking, two women (who didn't want to introduce themselves) asked for advice – they wanted to go abroad to work. Neither knew any foreign languages or had any professional skills. They were both over the age of 45, and were desperate to find employment to earn money for their families. They thought their only option was to leave Kyrgyzstan and seek work in another country. After members of “Chinek” talked with them, they came to the conclusion that it is better to try to open a small business in their village rather than take the risks associated with seeking work abroad.

➤ **Democratic Union for Youth “Jiger”, Leylek rayon of Batken region**

Gulamjon Saipov, a resident of Isfana city, has been working in Perm, Russia since 2000. His friends and relatives didn't know anything about how he was doing there. It turned out that his employer confiscated his passport when Gulamjon's arrived in 2000, which meant that Gulamjon was totally dependent upon his employer. When his relatives learned about the awareness raising project implemented by the NGO “Jiger”, they appealed to “Jiger” for help. By chance Gulamjon's relatives met a man in Isfana who was also working in Perm and he told Gulamjon about his relatives' concern for him and what they were doing to try and get him back to Kyrgyzstan. Gulamjon then appealed to the Internal Affairs Department in Perm. The result was obvious that on July 17, 2004 Gulamjon returned to Isfana city. Now wherever he goes he warns people about the importance of registering with Consulates abroad or filing complaints with Internal Affairs Department in such cases. Or better yet, don't work abroad. Gulamjon is a perfect spokesman for how important it is to know your rights and how to protect yourself if you chose to migrate for work.

➤ **Rural Children's Rights Protection, Bazarkorgon rayon of Jalalabad region**

Before leaving for Russia, Mamyrgan Ismanov participated in a seminar offered by Rural Children's Rights Protection and was provided a consultation, but he didn't believe the information and as a result of taking the job offer in Russia became a trafficking victim. Mamyrgan told RCRP later that at the train station in Russia a 40-year-old man together with

three athletic young guys met him. Mamyrgan was in one group with four other men, all were master carpenters. According to Mamyrgan, “In front of our eyes, the recruiters concealed nothing, handing over our documents and being paid money for us. The amount of money was small, we felt as if we were livestock”. With much effort, Mamyrgan managed to escape and return home. Now he lives near RCRP’s consultation center and regularly participates in seminars where he tells his story and helps to spread information about the risks of working abroad.

In April 2005, an 8-year-old named Timur was brought to RCRP by law enforcement officials. An old man was arrested when he tried to sell the boy at a local market. According to what Timur said, he was handed over from one owner to another. He remembered clearly all the tragic events in his life. Before being sold the first time, he lived with his mother and grandmother in Kochkor city, Ata Nooken rayon. After his grandmother passed away, his mother married a drug addict and became addicted to drugs herself. Timur’s mother and stepfather were always drunk and often beat him. They ultimately sold him to an unknown older woman, with whom he lived for a long time. In the spring of 2005, Timur was passed to another owner. Fortunately, before he could be trafficked again by this new owner, the police intervened and Timur was referred to RCRP’s rehabilitation center. Currently, Timur is receiving treatment since he has many chronic ailments due to his maltreatment. RCRP has purchased clothes and school supplies for Timur and he is attending school.

➤ **NGO “Lady Shirin”, Karabura rayon, Talas region**

A woman named Dinara was going to leave the country and work in Turkey but when she received an information booklet published by “Lady Shirin”, she appealed to the lawyer of “Lady Shirin” for help. Her friend was persuading her to work in Turkey, but her friend was suggesting that Dinara cross the borders illegally and that only once she arrived in Turkey could her friend find her a profitable job. The “Lady Shirin” lawyer provided Dinara with a legal consultation explaining the differences between working legally and illegally in a foreign country and the risks associated with illegally work abroad. Dinara decided that the risks were too great and opted not to accept her friend’s offer. Dinara continues to work at her previous job and lives with her son and a daughter.

➤ **NGO “Leylek Ayalzaty”, Isfana city, Batken region**

For several years, Larisa Mansurova has been working illegally on a seasonal basis in Russia and Uzbekistan. After several unfortunate events, she succeeded to return home. She heard from her neighbor about the “Leylek Ayalzaty” project. Now she is an active participant in the preventing human trafficking activities organized by “Leylek Ayalzaty”. She was participated in several trainings and attended a series of seminars held by “Leylek Ayalzaty” partner Business Incubator Ilek-ilek. After these trainings, Larisa started her own business. She opened a creative-decorating studio, which provides paid services on decorating stands, remodeling and designing offices and buildings. The business incubator provided her a space for her business. At present Larisa acknowledges that she can earn a sufficient income for herself and her children in Kyrgyzstan and not risk her freedom and health working in a foreign country.

➤ **NGO “New Youth Status”, Bishkek**

“New Youth Status” together with a volunteer from the US, Eddie Shannon, engaged in a role play demonstration at a general meeting of school children ages 17-18 at school # 70 in Bishkek. The idea was to educate high school students about the risks of working abroad through a real-life exercise. The volunteer and members of “New Youth Status” introduced themselves as employers at Disneyland in Hong Kong and offered the students jobs at the amusement park. They promised the students a high salary, and free lodging and food. No student had any doubts about the truthfulness of these promises and all (nearly 100 people) agreed to fill out an application to work

abroad. Then the volunteer and “New Youth Status” members explained who they really were and what the students had agreed to. When the students learned that they had fallen for the tricks recruiters use to attraction unsuspecting young women, they started to actively discuss the issue of human trafficking and ways that they could protect themselves from situations like this. One suggestion was to introduce a school program on this issue as well as to widely cover the problem of human trafficking in the mass media.

➤ **Women’s Initiatives Center “Ayalzat”, Talas region**

K., an 11th grade student in Talas city, had participated in a trafficking prevention educational seminar organized by WIC “Ayalzat”. K’s older brother worked at the local market where he sold stationery. A friend – a recruiter – offered him a good salary working at a fishery in Kazakhstan. The recruiter had cell phone and a car, and promised K’s brother that by working for one year in Kazakhstan he too would have these things and more. Based on the offer from this friend, K’s older brother began to pack for his trip, and also persuaded two of other friends to join him. K. learned about what his brother was planning and told his parents and brother about what he had learned about human trafficking at the WIC “Ayalzat” seminar. K’s parents forbade his brother from leaving the country. Those friends of his who went abroad still haven’t returned, nothing is known about where they are now only that one of them was able to call his friends in Taras city (Jambyl oblast) from a cell phone of a farmer who was pasturing his sheep nearby. He told that they didn’t know how to come back since they didn’t have any documents, money and were working without rest. Currently, the parents of those victims have appealed to Internal Affairs Department with written statements against the recruiter, who is currently being investigated.

In March 2005, a girl from Kara-Suu village, Talas rayon, called the WIC “Ayalzat” hotline. She and two other young women from the same village were invited to work as carpet sellers at a local market in Moscow. They were promised a salary of \$200 per month and free room and food. Upon their arrival in Moscow the girl was told that she was to work as a temporary cook for other sellers and when they hire another cook she will then become a seller at the market. A one-room apartment was provided for her and 4 other men to live. Her employer refused to provide her with a separate room. When she threatened to go back to her country, her employer took her passport and some of the money her parents had given her. The girl had to prepare food in the same small, dirty room where she lived. She cooked once a day but she was never allowed to go outside, the ‘owners’ always brought the groceries. Every night she had to fight off the drunken men in the apartment. Two of the men were from her village and they didn’t accost her. A month later she asked for her salary and passport so she could return to Kyrgyzstan. Her ‘owner’ told her that she will pay the girl’s salary to her parents when she will be taken back to the village. The girl was in servitude for a total of 6 months. The girl couldn’t live like that and tried to hang herself in the bathroom but she was rescued. One of the men from her village, seeing her hard situation, wanted to help her and told her to be patient. One day, when he was paid his earnings he managed to steal the girl’s passport from the safe. The same night he put her on a train to Bishkek and paid her travel. She returned home with no money and with a broken psyche. She is undergoing rehabilitation counseling, but she refuses to file a case in court against her recruiters for exploiting her.

➤ **NGO “Kelechek Dooru”, Ton rayon of Issykul region**

Zarina U. was accepted into medical college in Karakol city. Before starting her studies, she went home to help her mother with some household work. In the evening when her mother went to visit one of her friends and while her stepfather went to a neighbor’s house, two young men forcibly took her from her home and drove her away. Neighborhood children who were playing in the yard saw the event and called Zarina’s stepfather, telling him what they had seen. Kuttubek A. was confused and didn’t know what to do. Talaykul I., the family’s neighbor, suggested that he

call the local Police Department. Together with a police officer, Zarina's stepfather found her. She was tired and happily accompanied them home. Zarina's stepfather had supported the kidnapping of his oldest daughter three years ago. A year ago, his oldest daughter took her son and left her husband. Kuttubek was against this decision and insisted on her returning to her husband. Gulmira, Zarina's mother and Kuttubek's wife, had participated in trainings on bride kidnapping offered by "Kelechek Dooru" and because of this she was able to influence her husband's opinion of the practice. He no longer supports the practice of bride kidnapping and that is why he called the police and searched for Zarina. He also helps support his oldest daughter who was a victim of bride kidnapping and has since left her husband.

➤ **Women's Public Organization "Tendesh", Naryn region**

On July 12, 2004, a woman called the "Tendesh" Crisis Center and said that her friends had a problem related to the Crisis Center's work and that it couldn't be solved over the phone. The woman and her friends were invited to come to the "Tendesh" office. After some time, two women came. The women's appearance and health condition demonstrated that they were in a crisis situation. They said that they escaped from Topo, a city in China, where they were kept as collateral by a Chinese businessman of Uygur origin. His name was Abdukerim. The women were kept as collateral for more than three years, during that time they were exploited as domestic labor, with little to no food. In the last months, they were kept locked in a room and were repeatedly threatened to pay their debt. They voluntarily agreed to stay as collateral – a sister of one of them together with her friend left three women there in exchange for 10 tons of rice. Early on, they would regularly get news from the sister through other traders, but it had been six months since they had heard anything from them. The man holding them had taken their passports and other documents. To escape, they had illegally crossed the border with the help of a truck driver from Osh who hid them at night along with freight and left them near a Kyrgyz border point. The women then crossed the mountains, and later a local shepherd took them to the village Pogranichnoye. From there they came to Naryn by car. They didn't eat for three days, drank only water, and were always afraid of being discovered by their captor. They appealed to the "Tendesh" Center to assist them to go to Bishkek. They didn't want to return home because they were afraid of being detained. They were sure that Abdukerim was chasing them because when they were at the border, the truck driver told them that someone was already looking for them. The women were provided shelter for 10 days, and given psychological and legal consultations. The manager of "Tendesh" provided the women with transportation funds for travel to Bishkek.

➤ **Crisis Center "Aruulan", part of the Osh Regional Women's Initiative Center "Ayalzat", Osh region**

A second year student of Osh State University, Aida appealed to the Crisis Center. She came across an announcement recruiting good-looking dancers for employment in Korea with a salary of \$500 a month. Since she is studying and has to pay tuition, she didn't want her parents to pay three more years of her studies. She dreamed about earning more money, to be independent and help her parents, and study abroad. Aida came to her aunt and told her about this opportunity to travel abroad. Aida's aunt didn't believe in such fairy tales and wanted to learn more details. She knew that the Crisis Center "Aruulan" works on human trafficking and decided to visit the center. Members of CC "Aruulan" invited the woman and her niece for a consultation because at that time Aida was ready to go abroad without her parents' permission. The recruiter was a Korean woman who lived in Osh. Aida only knew her cell phone number. When members of the Crisis Center called and asked to meet with the woman, the recruiter refused. The Crisis Center staff told similar stories to Aida and what happen to people who lefted the country being deceived and even showed her a documentary film on human trafficking. Aida was shocked and surprised while her aunt was thankful for the assistance provided. In the end Aida decided to continue her studies and is thinking of working after her graduation.

➤ **Psychological Crisis Center for Women and Family “Sezim”, Bishkek**

Kamila was deceived and sold to a tobacco plantation in Kazakhstan. Luckily, after her return to Kyrgyzstan, she was brought to the Crisis Center “Sezim”, where she was provided good quality psychological assistance, and given an opportunity to find a profession that she wanted. Now she is studying to become a hairdresser. She is very optimistic about the future and sure that her skills will add to her self-confidence.

Astra, together with her husband and Kamila, was taken to Kazakhstan by fraud. She managed to escape together with Kamila. The two were brought to “Sezim”. Astra is in her fourth month of pregnancy and she was at risk of losing her baby. She overcame psychological stress with the assistance of a psychologist at the center, and the risk to her health is over. At present she is attending hairdresser courses. Now she is more optimistic about her life.

Marina was forced to provide sexual services in UAE for two years. She suffered all kinds of violence which negatively impacted her mental and physical health. After her return, she came to the Crisis Center “Sezim” where she has been provided comprehensive psycho-social assistance. According to Marina, “For the first time I feel like a real woman, who is being understood by others and not censured”. As a result now she has positive plans for the future and is sure that after retraining she can find job in Kyrgyzstan.

On October 4-5, 2005, Winrock convened a final meeting of all the PHT project grant recipients. Representatives from all 18 grantees were in attendance. The first day focused on sharing lessons learned and best practices. Each grantee gave a short presentation about their activities and accomplishments. Overall, the consensus was that this project:

- increased their professionalism and reputation as community leaders and service providers;
- all grantees reported improved relationships with the mass media and a solid understanding of how to use the mass media to convey their message;
- strengthened working relationships with local government, although working with law enforcement was still problematic for most if not all of the organizations.

The second day focused on a review of the evaluation report (see Attachment 2) and small group work to solicit recommendations from the grantees on next steps for combating trafficking in Kyrgyzstan. Some of the recommendations were:

- new research on trafficking in Kyrgyzstan, as the existing data is from the late 1990s;
- create a network of NGOs to advocate for anti-trafficking policies and legislation;
- have information on human trafficking incorporated into the educational curriculum nation-wide;
- develop a manual or national protocol for working with victims, particularly for law enforcement;
- improve the mechanisms for coordination between NGOs and government agencies;
- focus on economic alternatives to migration – creating jobs in Kyrgyzstan;
- lobby the Ministry of Finance to make funding available in the state budget for human trafficking prevention;
- continue capacity building opportunities for NGOs, as they continue to be the primary implementers of anti-trafficking initiatives.

A discussion was also held about creating a network specifically of NGOs engaged in anti-trafficking. The discussion focused on ‘why create a network’ – the NGOs recognize the need to join forces to lobby at the national level, but they didn’t seem ready to make a commitment to a formal network. The end result of the discussion was the creation of a small working group to coordinate more discussion among all the NGOs.

TRAINING AND CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR GRANT RECIPIENT NGOS

Summary of Training Program for PHT Grantees

To achieve the project purpose of increasing the ability of individuals and institutions in Kyrgyzstan to combat and prevent human trafficking, Winrock originally planned to hold one training of trainers seminar for PHT grantees. However, after evaluating skill levels and expression of interest from grantees for more advanced training, Winrock organized a second advanced training for all grantees.

The first Training of Trainers seminar was held in May 2004. Participants included 29 women and 7 men from the 18 grant recipients. The trainers for this seminar were Hanna Voinich and Anjela Shilina – two senior trainers from Winrock’s Trafficking Prevention Project in Ukraine.

The agenda for this TOT focused on prevention of human trafficking and victim assistance strategies. For many of the PHT grantees, the material presented in this seminar, and in particular the training approach, was quite new. Because of the varied levels of experience of the participants, this training attempted to bring all of the grantees to a common understanding of human trafficking, develop their trainings skills as many of them would conduct training seminars as part of their grant activities, and begin a dialogue on how to work with various target groups (at-risk groups and returned victims). The methodology, approaches, and training exercises used in this TOT were originally developed as part of the USAID-funded Trafficking Prevention Project in Ukraine and were adapted to meet the needs of the PHT grantees.

In February 2005, Winrock conducted an advanced Training of Trainers on “Preventing human trafficking: strengthening NGO capacity in conducting campaigns and providing assistance to trafficking victims”. A total training of 36 people participated – 33 representatives from PHT NGO grantees and 3 representatives from US Embassy Democracy Committee grantees from the Osh region. Three trainers facilitated this TOT – Natalya Pavlova, a psychologist from Crisis Center “Sezim”, Marina Perekrestova, an independent media consultant, and Hanna Voinich, a trainer from Ukraine.

The purpose of this training was to further develop the capacity of project grantees to hold informational and educational campaigns on preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan, improve their collaboration with and use of the mass media to promote their work and cause, enhance the advocacy skills of these organizations on combating human trafficking in various regions of the country, and improve their ability to provide consultations in crisis situations.

In addition to the TOTs organized by Winrock for the PHT grant recipients, the PHT project also helped sponsor the participation of several grantees in other training seminars as well as a study tour to Ukraine. One such training was organized by the Women’s Support Center in Bishkek in June 2004. This seminar focused on the issue of human trafficking and the role of NGOs in combating this problem. The trainers were from La Strada Ukraine and the Moscow-based organization ‘Syostri’. The PHT grantees that participated in this seminar were: Kelechek-Dooru and TOMO (Issyk-Kul region), CSSC Nookat and Women’s Initiatives Center Aylzat (Osh region), Children Rights Support Center (Djalal-Abad region), Tendesh (Naryn region), Women’s Initiatives Center Aylzat (Talas region) and Crisis Center ‘Sezim’ (Bishkek).

This training covered the principal aspects and perceptions of human trafficking, a review of international and Russian documents on human trafficking, and the experience of Russian and Ukrainian organizations working on human trafficking. Collaboration and cooperation between governmental institutes, international organizations and NGOs in the process of prevention, rehabilitation and reintegration of

victims of traffic was also a key issue covered in this seminar. The trainers also discussed the information on confidentiality and security of information when working with victims of human trafficking.

Winrock International identified as a result of its work with government officials and NGOs a need for information and training to improve prevention efforts and rehabilitation services for people at risk and survivors of human trafficking. Winrock proposed to AED/KG the organization of a study tour to Ukraine for government officials and NGO representatives working on trafficking in persons (TIP) activities in the Kyrgyz Republic to witness how NGOs, government structures (particularly law enforcement agencies) and the mass media cooperate effectively on combating human trafficking. It was expected that this study tour would promote a dialogue and cooperation between the Kyrgyz government and civil society in their counter-trafficking efforts as well. The IOM joined this initiative and sent participants from Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

In July 2004, AED and Winrock announced the competition among Kyrgyz NGOs (grantees of the PHT project) for participation in the Study Tour to Ukraine. 21 applications were received. The joint Selection Committee chose 4 Kyrgyz NGOs representatives and 1 Kyrgyz government officials for this tour. The Kazak and Tajik participants were selected through a similar process by IOM. These participants were: Murataly Uchkempirov, Jalalabad Civil Society Support Center, Jalalabad oblast; Kulumkan Shabdanbekova, NGO “Lady Shirin”, Kara-Buura rayon, Talas oblast; Abdiboki Tolipov, Nookat Civil Society Support Center, Nookat rayon, Osh oblast; Natalia Pavlova, NGO “Sezim”, Bishkek; and Mr. Kuluev, the Head of the Human Trafficking Department within the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Bishkek

The study tour took place in September 2004. The objectives of the study tour were to:

- Increase participants’ awareness of the human trafficking problem;
- Demonstrate to participants counter-trafficking best practices for collaboration between the Ukrainian government and NGOs;
- Provide participants with opportunities to exchange their counter-trafficking experiences with each other and Ukrainian colleagues;
- Inspire participants with collaborative new counter-trafficking ideas and strategies involving NGOs, government structures (particularly law enforcement agencies) and the mass media;
- Promote greater political buy-in to support counter-trafficking activities in the participating countries.

The study tour included meetings with international NGOs, NGOs and Ukrainian government officials which are involved in efforts to combat human trafficking in Ukraine. In addition, a two-day training was held in Donetsk. The Donetsk League of Business and Professional Women, one of the leading anti-trafficking organizations in Ukraine, conducted this training. The following are the recommendations from the study tour:

- Organizers of the training expressed their desire to come and observe the real places of work at the local organizations to see the real situation and give advice, share professional experiences in the area of preventing human trafficking.
- Training participants commented that observing the functioning of separate government structures and NGOs’ activities in everyday work, for instance, visiting a hotline and watching how it really works, the way other services are carried out would also be helpful.
- Both organizers and participants noted that it would be more productive if the length of time of the study tour would have been longer since the schedule was rich with meetings.
- At the end of the training all participants were inspired and ready to plan and organize a Central Asian Regional informational campaign on preventing human trafficking.

As a follow-up to the study tour to Ukraine which took place in September 2004, Winrock International intended to hold a roundtable with PHT project grantees to share lessons learned from the study tour. This idea was further supported by the National Council on combating smuggling of and trafficking in persons under the President of KR. Rather than just a roundtable with NGOs, it was decided that a national roundtable be held with wide representation of government structures and NGOs working on combating human trafficking (NGOs supported by Winrock, IOM and the US Embassy Democracy Commission).

On December 14, 2004, the National seminar-roundtable “Social partnership between NGOs and government structures in human trafficking prevention” was held in Bishkek. Fifty participants pre-registered for the roundtable but a total of 78 people actually attended. Participants were: 32 representatives of public organizations from all regions of Kyrgyzstan; 31 representatives of ministries, state administrations and regional law enforcement bodies; 15 representatives of the mass media.

The purpose of the seminar roundtable was to discuss different experiences in combating human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan; to present results of the study tour of Central Asian government and NGO representatives to Ukraine; to develop a module for NGO and government cooperation. This activity was first of its kind as a national-scale meeting with NGOs and government structures together addressing the human trafficking issue in Kyrgyzstan. This seminar-roundtable provided an opportunity for open discussions on problems of cooperation between civil society and government structures. Besides discussions of problems, participants learned many new things about present examples of successful cooperation, and were able to develop models for partnership with different levels of government structures.

Summary of Volunteer Technical Assistance

Another component of Winrock’s efforts to enhance the capacity of individuals and organizations in Kyrgyzstan to effectively combat human trafficking was volunteer technical assistance. A total of nine assignments were developed, eight assignments were completed by seven volunteers (one volunteer completed two different assignments), and one assignment in Batken region had to be canceled due to travel restrictions and concerns about a disease outbreak.

The following is a short summary of the volunteer assignments:

- Julie Heifetz worked with the Civil Society Support Center-Nookat, the Women’s Initiative Center “Ayalzat”, and the Rural Children’s Rights Protection organization. Her trip was from for October 11 to 27, 2004. Ms. Heifetz is currently the CEDAW program director for the city of Los Angeles’s Commission on the Status of Women and is also the director of the interagency taskforce on human trafficking and child prostitution for the City of Los Angeles, which is aimed at developing an improved countywide protocol to combat human trafficking. During her assignment she met with staff from each of the three organizations and assessed their capacity and needs; she conducting short training sessions with these organizations to share her experiences from Los Angeles and transfer skills that may help them in their work; and she also meet with various government officials, villages groups and others to talk about the issue of human trafficking and contribute her experience to enhancing their efforts to address this problem in their communities.
- Lynn Jarrett worked with the “Tendesh” Women’s Crisis Center in Naryn from for January 18 to February 6, 2005. Ms. Jarrett is a former Peace Corps Volunteer in Ukraine and has worked extensively with US and Ukrainian women’s NGOs on violence against women, human trafficking and economic empowerment topics. During her assignment she met with “Tendesh” staff and consultants and reviewed the operations of the “Tendesh” shelter and hotline. Ms. Jarrett

shared her experiences from Ukraine where she worked with a women's organization on a trafficking prevention program and transfer skills that may help "Tendesh" in their work. While in Naryn, she met with local government, other NGOs and the mass media to talk about the issues of human trafficking and bride kidnapping. The issue of bride kidnapping really caught her attention, and she focused a great deal of attention on how to improve the training and outreach work of "Tendesh" on this topic, specifically adding modules to their trainings on health relationships, gender equality, and designing trainings for men and boys as well as women and girls.

- Anais Troadec worked with the NGO "Chinek" in Kant from March 5 to 28, 2005. Ms. Troadec has 30 years professional experience in organization and program start-up/development and fundraising, including 10 years as an international consultant in development of civil society, democracy and good governance, management and leadership in Africa, the Former Soviet Union and Europe and 8 years as curriculum designer/trainer, creating environments conducive to learning. Even though her assignment coincided with the political revolution, Ms. Troadec was able to accomplish quite a lot. The main objective of this assignment was to offer technical assistance in the organizational development of the NGO Chinek, to include strategic vision, fundraising tactics, event/activity management, developing training modules on leadership, advocacy and gender issues, and evaluating existing trafficking prevention seminars. A major outcome of her assignment was that she worked with "Chinek" to brainstorm and write a proposal for the US Embassy Democracy Commission. This proposal has since been funded by the Democracy Commission.
- Leslie Cosgrove worked with the Public Union "Tomo" in the Aksu rayon of Issykul region from April 24-May 8, 2005. Ms. Cosgrove is a consultant with over twenty years experience with community-based development, private and public sector organizational development, strategic planning, coalition building, and strengthening human resources. According to Ms. Cosgrove, "Tomo" was an excellently selected NGO for the PHT project and for future sustainability of these anti-trafficking efforts. In addition, "Tomo" is positioned to be an organizational NGO leader in Issykul Oblast, to duplicate projects initiated in the Aksu Rayon to the other 4 rayons in the oblast. "Tomo" has distinguished itself with the village councils, village leaders, local authorities, and rayon government officials; plus other well-established NGOs; as capable, respectful, professional and an organization of people that they all want to work with as they develop their future plans for sustainable economic development that will alleviate poverty in their villages, create more jobs, create more economic opportunities, and reduce the impact of labor migration within the region; and in doing so, reduce and eliminate human trafficking from this region as a region of human trafficking origin for young men, young women, babies, children, and body organs.
- Returning volunteer Anais Troadec worked with two PHT grantees – Pangea and Chinek. From July 12-22, 2005, Ms. Troadec worked with Pangea. The objectives of her assignment was to develop a longer-term strategy for the organization on prevention of human trafficking, determining the strengths and weaknesses of the current information campaign implemented by the organization; supporting the development of an organizational strategic plan; and assisting the organization in general (on such topics as organizational management, human resource management, strategic planning, fundraising, etc). The other main emphasis of Anais's assignment with Pangea was working with the director on the creation of an association of rural women's NGOs. Anais worked with Saltanat (the director) on the outline of the Soros proposal which asked for funding for this association of rural NGOs. Saltanat had also organized a meeting of 18 rural NGOs from all over the Republic - from the South (Osh, Batken) to up in the Northeast and the Northwest. As part of this meeting Anais gave a workshop on what is an

association, covering such topics as how to build an association, the role of an association, the difference between an association and an NGO, how to write a charter, how the board members are elected from the membership, and the role of fee paying members and how members are helping members.

Anais also worked with Chinek. This was a follow-up assignment with Chinek. She has first worked with them back in March. The objectives of this assignment were to further refine an overall strategic plan for the organization and a strategy on prevention of human trafficking for the organization, develop a fundraising plan for the organization, and assist in heightening the organization's profile as an expert in the field of human trafficking prevention. From July 25-30, 2005, Anais concentrated on concrete aspects of organizational development.

Anais reviewed with Gulnara Dushenova the vision and mission of the organization, which they had worked on in March. The new brochure was ready that spelled out the mission, goals and past and present projects. They also analyzed the existing programs, and projects that fall into the vision and mission statement vis-à-vis their strategic necessity, their fundability, their alignment with the mission, and they performed an extensive program analysis consisting of program direction, target populations, areas of interest (trafficking, mentoring, vulnerable families, family health), areas of expertise (training, facilitating, consulting, etc), and areas of potential funding.

- Volunteer Mary Alex-Needham worked with PHT grantee Civil Society Support Center in Nookat from August 3-12, 2005. The host requested the following – organizational and strategic development, fundraising, review human trafficking methodology, and provide training on consultation services for at risk groups. Mary's first task was to narrow down the above and ascertain what could realistically be accomplished with the greatest outcome. During the first day, it became clear that fundraising and organizational strategy (added value to existing) were the areas where her skills were most needed. Mary believes that there was a sort of paradigm shift around the agency's direction in both fundraising and in new ways of moving forward specifically in relationship to issues of human trafficking. CSSC is an expert around migrant trafficking but they have not been focused on sex trafficking and now plan to do so. There are services onboard that make this new strategy seamless (micro-lending, 'healthy communities' program, hotline in place, vast knowledge about migrant trafficking) but they need to partner with other agencies that provide shelter, professional social work, and medical services. The Executive Director sees how partnerships can make this happen and understands that this increases the outreach of his program in working with NGOs in as far away as Osh.
- From September 11-25, 2005, volunteer Edie Shannon worked with PHT grantee New Youth Status. The initial meeting between the NGO and the volunteer established that the NYS wished to explore becoming part of a network in the anti-trafficking effort. With the aid of Winrock staff, Edie planned a two day seminar on Strategic Planning, to be presented at the end of the project. The purpose was to invite leaders of other NGOs with similar missions, to begin the networking process. The head of New Youth Status also arranged meetings for Edie with local secondary school administrators to discuss the possibility of designing an anti-trafficking module to be placed in the secondary school curriculum. A half day meeting of secondary school administrators and teachers representing six schools and districts was held. Edie shared materials and successful methodology she had brought from the US, Russia and Latvia. The administrators and teachers were excited by the concept, and formed a committee to design a nation specific module on Trafficking Awareness.

These volunteers provided valuable technical assistance to these organizations to help them strengthen their organizational capacity and skills in trafficking prevention.

ADDITIONAL OUTREACH EFFORTS

16 Days of Activism Against Gender-based Violence Campaign

As in previous years, Winrock International in collaboration with local NGOs throughout the country organized a series of activities to coincide with the global 16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence Campaign (November 25 to December 10), drawing attention to the issue of violence against women in Kyrgyzstan and the fact that human trafficking is one such abuse.

Taking into account the focus of the 2005 campaign in Kyrgyzstan – to prevent violence against women and protect women’s health particularly in labor migration and trafficking conditions – special attention was focused on preparations for the campaign. A working group was formed to develop campaign slogans that exemplify the focus of the campaign and gain the attention of the target audience. The members of the working group were representatives of NGOs, journalists and consultants – Bubusara Ryskulova, Crisis Center “Sezim”; Aigul Alymkulova, Women Support Center; Saltanat Barakanova, Public Fund “Pangea”; Gulnara Dushenova, PU “Chinek”; Nurgul Asylbekova, Women Program Fund “Soros Kyrgyzstan”; Jenishkul Ozubekova, producer National TeleRadio Company; Nuria Imankulova, journalist National TeleRadio Company; Elmira Shishkaraeva, expert on gender, Winrock consultant; and Marina Prerekryostova, independent media consultant.

Campaign Slogans. To popularize the focus of the campaign two messages were developed – in Kyrgyz and Russian. Messages were not translated directly from one language to another but rather had the same meaning.

1. Kyrgyz slogan – Eldin tuyushugu ayaldyn moynunda, ayaldyn ukugu eldin kolunda.
(Translation into English: Woman has taken the burden of the nation, her rights are in the hands of the nation)
2. Russian slogan – I am maintaining my family and the country. Help me do it with dignity!

On-line Photo Contest. A photo contest was held to solicit photographs that could be used as visual representations of the idea of the campaign. The photographs needed to be comprehensible, simple, bright and informative. The selected photographs would be used for posters and billboards.

In addition to creating posters for the campaign, the photography contest had two other purposes:

- 1) to attract the attention of the creative elite (intelligentsia) to the issue of gender-based violence as a human rights violation and to stimulate the acknowledgement of the issue through photography;
- 2) to prepare a basis for holding the 16 Days Campaign widely by promoting the photo contest in electronic mass media of Kyrgyzstan (radio announcement of the contest aired on 7 radio stations, TV spots about the contest results aired on NTRC and TRC “Pyramida”) and Internet (banner on sites: www.akipress.org, www.internews.kg, www.media.kg, etc.). This contest was particularly unique because it was conducted on-line on the web-site www.photo.in.kg starting from October 25 through November 15, 2005. A total of 60 photographs from amateur photographers as well as professionals were submitted for the contest. On November 16, 2005, a selection committee of 9 people consisting of the working group members and Winrock representatives met and selected the contest winners:

On November 17, 2005, the results of the Photo Contest and information on the forthcoming campaign was announced on the television and radio programs “Ala Too”, “Novosti”, “Yangiliklyar”- in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek languages. The Coordinator for the campaign Marina Prerekryostova together with Aleksey Lysogorov, the artist who won 1st place in the contest, developed the design for a billboard and poster-calendar based on the idea of his work and using the slogans of the campaign. Works of other contest nominees were used in the design as well.

During the whole campaign period, posters with the slogans in two languages were posted on two billboards on central streets of Bishkek. (Pictures of billboards are attached). 2,000 poster-calendars (1,000 in Kyrgyz and 1,000 in Russian) were disseminated via PHT NGO partners and other organizations.

Information Campaign. During the preparations for the Campaign, agreements on the informational component of the campaign were made with:

- Association of Regional TV radio broadcasting (ART) – airing of informational reel about the campaign, announcement of talk show and live air of talk show “16 Days”.
- TRC “Pyramida” (Bishkek) – episodes of the program “Novosti” to focus on campaign, live air of talk show “Noviy vzglyad”
- Program “Zamana” on NTRC – guest in studio, roundtable “Women of Kyrgyzstan in labor migration and trafficking condition”, live show.
- Program “Alatoo” NTRC – guest in studio, episode for the program.

The information campaign had two complementary purposes:

- 1) to raise the issue of gender-based violence from the perspective of the campaign’s focus “preventing violence against women and protecting women’s health particularly in labor migration and trafficking conditions”;
- 2) to involve wider population layers, government authorities, NGO leaders, socially significant figures, and international organization representatives into discussion of the issue.

The result of cooperation was massive informational campaign throughout the country from November 25 through December 10. Such coverage was possible due to the involvement of the National TV Radio Corporation (broadcasting zone – 90% of Kyrgyzstan territory) as well as ART (Bishkek, Karabalta, Krakol, Kyryzlkia, Naryn, Osh, Tokmak). The similar agreement of cooperation was achieved with National Council on women issues. See Attachment 3 for a complete listing of all media coverage of the campaign.

Advocacy Campaign for a new National Action Plan

The National Action Plan on combating human trafficking Kyrgyzstan expired at the end of 2005, and to ensure that input from NGOs was considered in the new National Action Plan, Winrock provided funding to the Center for Public Policy to carry out an advocacy campaign in November and December 2005. The aim of this advocacy campaign was to solicit feedback from NGOs and local government and present these recommendations to national-level policy makers for inclusion in the new action plan. In the past, the development of the National Action Plan has not been very transparent and has rarely involved the participation of grassroots organizations. Through this advocacy campaign, Winrock and the Center for Public Policy aimed to change the process by which the National Action Plan is developed and influence the content of the plan to reflect anti-trafficking realities at the local level.

Seven public discussions in the regions were held in cooperation with Winrock partner organizations and the Center for Public Policy. Predominantly the participants in these discussions were representatives of NGOs working on human trafficking prevention efforts as well as government and media representatives. In all regions, the public discussions were covered in the local media. It is worth mentioning that all participants expressed a readiness for the discussion and a desire to continue their work in this area independent of the availability of financing. Discussions demonstrated that in rural areas the urgent issue is lack of coordination of activities sponsored by government agencies and that in many places there is limited cooperation with NGOs.

To conclude the Advocacy Campaign, a national public hearing was held in Bishkek. A total of 120 people were invited to the public hearing, and 97 participated, representing government and civil society.

A draft package of recommendations was available for all participants at the public hearing. The recommendations were based on feedback from the regional public discussions. The purpose of the national public hearing was to discuss the draft recommendations, make changes or adjustments, and come to consensus on a list of recommendations that would be given to the national government and the National Council. Speeches of participants included various recommendations on changes in the suggested recommendations. Representatives of government agencies and the State Committee on migration and employment recognized the importance of the document and invited NGOs to cooperate in creation of other strategic and program documents in the area of labor migration and employment in Kyrgyzstan.

The public hearing was covered by 4 television stations, 5 radio stations and several print media in the Russian and Kyrgyz language mass media. Along with the public hearing, television and radio programs were aired with interviews of those who delivered speeches at the public hearing.

The package of recommendations was revised taking into consideration the suggestions, comments and remarks from participants at the public hearing. The Center for Public Policy compiled all the recommendations into a formal document and published it. The recommendations were sent by email and via couriers to all public hearing participants as well as other stakeholder agencies – governmental and non-governmental. Copies were also sent to all regional governmental agencies and NGOs which has participated in the regional public discussions.

The following are the four principal recommendation areas that participants believe are necessary to enhance activities on preventing human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan.

1. Enhancing public outreach – informational/educational component
 - Informing society through seminars, roundtables, informational campaigns in order to provide comprehensive information on human trafficking.
 - Informational campaigns should be done on a regular basis and provide full package of information on human trafficking.
 - Comprehensive information campaigns are necessary.
 - Working with the mass media (TV, radio, print)
 - Development of booklets for those crossing the borders of Kyrgyzstan – easily accessible information, not expensive to produce, free of charge distribution
 - Coverage of groups should be wider, including unemployed and young people who don't attend any educational institutions.
 - Use the experience and trained cadres of NGOs that specialize in this area.
2. Improving coordination of various stakeholders that work to prevent human trafficking.
 - Develop clear mechanisms for implementing complex measures on preventing human trafficking.
 - Unite and consolidate efforts of all stakeholders working in the area of combating human trafficking (government and NGOs), collective groups and individuals in joint activities.
 - Hold regular joint meetings of representatives of government, executive bodies, non-governmental sector, donors (international) and civil society.
 - Strengthen and raise quality of rehabilitation activities for trafficking victims.
 - Develop joint (inter-state) plan with other NIS countries on preventing human trafficking.
 - Form administrative and investigative units in law enforcement bodies– inspectors who will be focused on prevention, identification and investigation of human trafficking
3. Addressing complex issues related to labor migration.

- Toughen border and passport delivery control. Provide legal consultations and develop small-size-informational resources (booklets, leaflets, etc.) for labor migrants. Post informational materials at all border crossings.
 - Legalize labor migration through bi-lateral agreements allowing Kyrgyz citizens to legally work in foreign countries. Increase public awareness about these legal employment mechanisms.
 - Develop concrete measures to ensure that labor migrants who are trafficking victims receive appropriate assistance to return to Kyrgyzstan and reintegration services as needed.
4. Strengthen rehabilitation services for returned trafficking victims.
- Create a rehabilitation center for victims.
 - Enhance opportunities as well as to develop forms and methods of large-scale public outreach activities to reduce societal stigma.
 - Develop mechanism for implementation of trafficking victims assistance system, including a nation-wide referral mechanism.

An additional outcome of the Advocacy Campaign was the decision to create a public monitoring group that will work with the National Council to ensure that these recommendations are included in the new National Action Plan. The Center for Public Policy will coordinate this monitoring group and continue advocacy efforts to guarantee that the recommendations from grassroots organizations are included in the new plan.

V. MONITORING & EVALUATION

In August 2005, Winrock hired a consultant, Aidai Bedelbeava, to conduct an evaluation of the project. The objectives of the evaluation were to assess the effectiveness and sustainability of Winrock PHT project approaches in preventing human trafficking by strengthening the capacity of local NGOs, assess the impact of informational campaign and victims service assistance provided by Winrock grantees, and make recommendations on future assistance priorities taking into account current needs in the country, and NGOs and government recommendations.

All grantees were surveyed about their projects, achievements, impact in the community, and challenges. In addition, Ms. Bedelbaeva conducted site visits with 7 of the 18 grantees - Tomo (Issykkul), CSSC Nookat (Osh), Rural Children's Support Center (Djalalabad), Pangea (Bishkek), New Youth Status (Bishkek), CSSC Djalalabad (Djalalabad), and Sezim (Bishkek). A draft report was submitted to Winrock in late September. The evaluation report was used to facilitate a final grantee meeting in October where grantees provided feedback to the report. A final report was completed in November 2005.

The following is a summary of the conclusions and recommendations. Overall, the project contributed to:

- raising awareness about human trafficking and illegal labor migration;
- increasing the knowledge and skills of participants to make better informed decisions;
- strengthening cooperation between NGOs and government agencies to combat human trafficking;
- sharing expertise among participating organizations;
- fostering new ideas and strategies on combating human trafficking involving NGOs, government agencies and the mass media;
- enhancing the quality of reintegration and rehabilitation services for human trafficking victims;
- increasing the overall national capacity to prevent human trafficking; and
- garnering considerable political support to increase efforts to combat human trafficking.

A key element of this project was the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders – from rural to urban, rayon to national, and civil society to government. Throughout the project Winrock encouraged the involvement of representatives from various organizations and sectors:

- government agencies – National Council on combating smuggling of and trafficking in persons, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, local government, regional administrations, rayon administrations, State Employment Centers, Migration Service, universities and schools, etc;
- NGOs from a broad spectrum of sector, not just women’s organizations;
- Donor organizations – Soros-Foundation-Kyrgyzstan, Peace Corps USA, IOM, Internews, AED/START, Save the Children UK, OSCE, US Embassy Democracy Commission, etc;
- Mass media – national and local.

This project achieved its goals – public awareness was increased, local organizations acquired new knowledge and skills to provide ant-trafficking programming, crisis centers enhanced the quality of services provided to trafficking victims. The PHT project created conditions that allowed organizations to share knowledge and experience on the issue of human trafficking; involved experts and partners from donor organizations; fostered cooperation between government agencies, NGOs and the mass media; and led to considerable support from government agencies, partners and the general public in achieving positive results.

General Conclusions :

- Although this project did achieve its goal and objectives, the issue of human trafficking continues to require attention from government agencies as well as from NGOs, the mass media and donor organizations as the problem remains critically important;
- The project goal of increasing the ability of individuals and institutions in Kyrgyzstan to combat and prevent human trafficking is still important, and forms a basis for the direction of the National Action Plan on measures to combat smuggling of and trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan;
- The activities of Winrock’s implementing partners in the framework of the PHT project strengthened both civil society groups and government institutions;
- Government structures do not have sufficient information to evaluate the real situation of human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan or assess the influence of activities that have been implemented or future activities;
- Government structures are still weak and lacks trust among the general public, yet gaining trust and respectability is crucial in order to combat human trafficking;
- The 18 PHT grant recipients made direct and grassroots contributions toward eliminating human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan and this experience should serve as a foundation for future anti-trafficking efforts;
- Since the issue of human trafficking is quite urgent, all of the PHT grantees attracted considerable interest from the mass media at the national, regional and local levels. This cooperation is continuing and will have a lasting impact on ensuring that information reaches those who need it;
- Elimination of human trafficking in Kyrgyzstan will require broad economic and social reforms along with combating corruption that hinders progress in this and other areas. Moreover, close cooperation of all governmental and non-governmental structures and social layers is necessary to solve the problem of human trafficking.

Recommendations

For International Organizations :

- Create a mechanism for coordinating projects and programs on preventing human trafficking and rehabilitation of victims.

- Continue and strengthen components that build the capacity of local organizations and individuals working on preventing human trafficking.
- Provide resources to support the activities of local NGOs that have been trained and involved in the process of implementing the PHT project.
- Consider the key role of the mass media in providing reliable information to the public, and consider the possibility of supporting the mass media in anti-trafficking campaigns.
- Continue and strengthen efforts to foster interaction and cooperation between government agencies, NGOs, the mass media and donor organizations.
- Contribute to the creation and strengthening of a partnership network among local NGOs working on preventing human trafficking.

For Non-governmental Organizations

- Strengthen the technical capacity of NGO personnel working on human trafficking prevention.
- Broaden anti-trafficking activities that focused on cooperation between government agencies, NGOs and international organizations.
- Hold trainings and other informational/educational activities with participation of other civil society organizations, government officials at that national and regional level, and the mass media.
- Continue improving protection and rehabilitation services to trafficking victims.
- Create sustainable public outreach strategies that inform and education the general public and get reliable information to remote regions of Kyrgyzstan.
- Expand anti-trafficking activities by connecting Kyrgyz NGOs and counterparts in Central Asian states as well as other destination countries.
- Strengthen informational activities by supporting a network or partnership for cooperation among anti-trafficking projects.
- Conduct research on human trafficking situation in Kyrgyzstan.
- Develop a comprehensive strategy on program development focused on solving the issue of human trafficking.

For Government Agencies

- Make amendments to the National Action Plan on measures to combat smuggling of and trafficking in persons in Kyrgyzstan, regulating migration and employment as these are determinants of human trafficking.
- Use the capacity and resources of NGOs in combating the human trafficking issue.
- Support activities of NGOs working on rehabilitation of trafficking victims.
- Create a national 'hotline' with trained consultants and a referral network linking government agencies and NGOs involved in preventing human trafficking.
- Expand the membership of the National Council on combating smuggling of and trafficking in persons to include representatives of NGOs.
- Organize public hearings or meetings to gather civil society input on strategies to prevent human trafficking.
- Implement activities focused on increasing employment and business activity in all regions of Kyrgyzstan to decrease the pool of potential trafficking victims.

VI. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A final financial report detailing expenditures over life of project will be submitted to USAID by March 31, 2006.

VII. ATTACHMENTS

1. PHT Project Life of Project Indicator Chart, *September 2005* (see separate file)
2. PHT Project Evaluation, *October 2005* (see separate file)
3. Summary of 2005 16 Days Campaign, *December 2005*

Attachment 3

16 Days of Activism against Gender-based Violence Campaign
‘I am maintaining my family and the country. Help me do it with dignity!’
Final Report

Coordinator: Marina A. Perekryostova
Reporting period: October 18– December 10, 2005.

The activities undertaken as part of the 16 Days Campaign in Kyrgyzstan were implemented in compliance with an action plan designed in close cooperation with local NGOs which have partnered with Winrock International on the Preventing Human Trafficking Project (PHT).

Taking into account the focus of the 2005 Campaign in Kyrgyzstan – **to prevent violence against women and protect women’s health particularly in labor migration and trafficking conditions** – special attention was given to preparation of the project. A working group was formed to develop campaign slogan that exemplify the focus of the campaign and gain the attention of the target audience. The members of the working group were representatives of NGOs, journalists and consultants:

Bubusara Ryskulova, Crisis Center “Sezim”, sezim@freenet.kg
Aigul Alymkulova, Women Support Center, roza@users.kyrgyznet.kg
Saltanat Barakanova, Public Fund “Pangea”, bsn@elcat.kg
Gulnara Dushenova, PU “Chinek”, chinek@mail.ru
Nurgul Asylbekova, Women Program Fund “Soros Kyrgyzstan”, nurgul@soros.kg
Jenishkul Ozubekova, producer National TeleRadio Company, ewish@rambler.ru
Nuria Imankulova, journalist National TeleRadio Company, inuria@yandex.ru
Elmira Shishkaraeva, expert on gender, consultant Winrock Int.
Marina Prerekryostova, independent media -consultant, mpr@elcat.kg

Campaign Slogans. To popularize the focus of the campaign two messages were developed – in Kyrgyz and Russian. Messages were not translated directly from one language to another but rather had the same meaning.

1. Kyrgyz slogan – Eldin tuyushugu ayaldyn moynunda, ayaldyn ukugu eldin kolunda.
(Translation into English: Woman has taken the burden of the nation, her rights are in the hands of the nation).
2. Russian slogan – I am maintaining my family and the country. Help me do it with dignity!

On-line Photo Contest. A photo contest was held to solicit photographs that could be used as visual representations of the idea of the campaign slogan. The photographs needed to be comprehensible, simple, bright and informative. The selected photographs would be used for posters and billboards.

In addition to creating posters for the campaign, the photography contest had two other purposes:

- 1) To attract attention of creative elite (intelligentsia) to the issue of gender-based violence as a human rights violation and to stimulate the acknowledgement of the issue through photography.
- 2) To prepare a basis for holding the 16 Days Campaign widely by promoting the photo contest in electronic mass media of Kyrgyzstan (radio reel on the contest aired on 7 radio stations, TV spots on the contest results at NTRC and TRC “Pyramida”) and Internet (banner on sites: www.akipress.org, www.internews.kg, www.media.kg, etc.).

This contest was particularly unique because it was conducted on-line on the web-site www.photo.in.kg starting from October 25 through November 15, 2005. A total of 60 photographs from amateur photographers as well as professionals were submitted for the contest. (photographs are on a CD)

On November 16, 2005, a selection committee of 9 people consisting of the working group members and Winrock International representatives met and selected the contest winners:

	Place	Name of the work/name of author
	1 st	"Hardships of the country " Aleksy Lysogorov
	2 nd	"Country girl" Mikhail Lyah
	2 nd	From series "Bread" Erkin Boljurov
	3 rd	"Alay Madonna" Sagyn Ailchiev
	3 rd	"Border. Passport control" Azamat Imanaliev

Selection Committee adhered to the selection criteria indicated in the contest provisions:

- brightness of image;
- cogency;
- informativeness of photo;
- aesthetical nature;
- compliance with theme.

On November 17, 2005, the results of the Photo Contest and information on the forthcoming campaign was announced on the television and radio programs "Ala Too", "Novosti", "Yangiliklyar"- in Kyrgyz, Russian and Uzbek languages.

The Coordinator for the campaign Marina Perekryostova together with Aleksy Lysogorov, the artist who won 1st place in the contest, developed the design for a billboard and poster-calendar based on the idea of his work and using the slogans of the campaign. Works of other contest nominees were used in the design as well. (Models of poster and poster-calendars are on a CD).

Owing to the creative capacity of participants in the on-line photo contest it was possible to find bright, corresponding focus for the campaign and at the same time positive images of present-day women of Kyrgyzstan.

During the whole campaign period, posters with the slogans in two languages were posted on two billboards on central streets of Bishkek. (Pictures of billboards are attached). 2,000 poster-calendars (1,000 in Kyrgyz and 1,000 in Russian) were disseminated via PHT NGO partners and other organizations.

The awards ceremony for contest winners was also used as an activity of the campaign, focusing attention again on involving artists and the broader intelligentsia in educational efforts to combat gender-based violence. Special awards were presented to the winners – stylish, matted and framed award describing the winners' contribution to the 16 Days Campaign. The intention being that the winners will hang these awards on the wall in their studio or offices, thus continuing to promote the idea of the 16 Days Campaign for future years.

The awards ceremony and first public presentation of the poster-calendar was held in the framework of a public hearing organized by the Center for Public Policy at the Hyatt Hotel on November 30, 2005. Before the hearing commenced, all photographs that were submitted to the on-line contest were on display. After the hearing, a significant number of the poster-calendars were given to NGOs for distribution in the regions.

Information Campaign. During the preparations for the Campaign, agreements on the informational component of the campaign were made with:

- Association of Regional TV radio broadcasting (ART) – airing of informational reel about the campaign, announcement of talk show and live air of talk show “16 Days”.
- TRC “Pyramida” (Bishkek) – episodes of the program “Novosti” to focus on campaign, live air of talk show “Noviy vzglyad”
- Program “Zamana” on NTRC – guest in studio, roundtable “Women of Kyrgyzstan in labor migration and trafficking condition”, live show.
- Program “Alatoo” NTRC – guest in studio, episode for the program.

The result of cooperation was massive informational campaign throughout the country from November 25 through December 10. Such coverage was possible due to the involvement of the National TV Radio Corporation (broadcasting zone – 90% of Kyrgyzstan territory) as well as ART (Bishkek, Karabalta, Krakol, Kyrzylkia, Naryn, Osh, Tokmak). The similar agreement of cooperation was achieved with National Council on women issues.

On November 16, 2005, on TRC “Pyramida” in the news program an announcement was aired that informed viewers about the upcoming campaign “16 Days Against Gender Violence”.

The information campaign had two complementary purposes:

1) to raise the issue of gender-based violence from the perspective of the campaign’s focus “preventing violence against women and protecting women’s health particularly in labor migration and trafficking conditions”

2) to involve wider population layers, government authorities, NGO leaders, socially significant figures, international organization representatives into discussion of the issue;

The Campaign officially started on **November 25, 2005** with the following events around the country:

- In live airing of “Zamana” program on NTRC with Elmira Shishkaraeva describing the 16 Days Campaign and the focus of campaign in Kyrgyzstan.
- A message on the start of the campaign was voiced on NTRC by the announcer (in program “Ala Too” in Kyrgyz and Russian, “News”, “Janylyktar”, “Yangiliklyar”). An episode on “Gender and violence” was aired on “Novosti” program on TRC “Pyramida”.
- In compliance with media-plan informational reel on the campaign was aired on 7 ART radio stations, through talk shows and live air announcement of 16 Days Campaign.

In order to cover a wider audience when producing talk shows, the following approach was used – the time of each talk show air was 8.35 pm on all radio stations but the theme discussed and guests in the studio were different for each station and tailored to the specific region.

In Karabalta city, following themes were discussed on the radio station “Tatina”:

- Program-announcement “Start of international 16 Days campaign against gender violence”.
- Theme: Issue of gender violence in Karabalta city and Jayil rayon; Guest in studio: manager of informational legal center “Oy-Kayin”, Anara Nazarbekova Sultanovna. (recording of interview with psycho-neuropathologist Paritskaya L.A.)
- Theme: Influence of domestic and labor violence on women health; Guest in studio: Manager of Family medicine center of Jayil rayon, Chairlady of Family Planning office, gynecologist-Abdykadyrova Gulipa Abdykadyrovna
- Theme: Necessity to open women crisis centers in Karabalta and Jayil rayon; Guest in studio: Chairlady of Chuy Regional Red Crescent, Belikova Lidia Egorovna
- Theme: Illegal labor and social assignments; Guest in studio: Deputy Head of Jayil rayon Department on Social Fund, Meder Israliev Esengulovich.
- Theme: Domestic violence in Jayil rayon and in Karabalta city and punishment; Guest in studio: Judge of Jayil rayon court, Tursuni Chargynova Tulebekovna.
- Theme: Solving gender issues on state level; Guest in studio: Senior specialist on gender issues of Jayil rayon state administration, Ayzada Usubekova Kanarovna.
- Theme: Opening women crisis center “Shans” in Karabalta city; Guest in studio: Manager of PU Center “Women Alliance”, Jumagul Kasymbekovna Sapparbaeva.

Discussions at the radio station “Eho Moskv” in Bishkek were:

- Program-announcement “History and reasons for holding international 16 Days against gender violence”. Guest in studio: Director of Crisis Psychological Center “Sezim”, Bubusara Ryskulova
- Theme: Issue of gender violence in KR, cooperation of various NGOs in this sphere; Guest in studio: Chairlady of Women NGOs Forum, Nurgul Djanaeva
- Theme: Human as a good. Using tradition in mercantile purposes; Guest in studio: President of NGO “Women Support Center” Roza Aitmatova.
- Theme: Participation of civil society in developing documents focused on combating human trafficking; Guest in studio: Manager of expert group, Ahmat Madeyuyev
- Theme: Women discrimination. AIDS and woman; Guest in studio: Nurgul Djamankulova, manager of UNIFEM Project “Gender aspects of AIDS”
- Theme: activities of state structures in prevention of gender violence in family; Guest in studio: Salima Bozgunchieva – Deputy Head on Family issues, children and youth under City Administration of Bishkek
- Theme: Women in trade business. Women’s health; Guest in studio: leader of PU “Akiykat Jolu” Bubeysha Arstanbekova
- Theme: Activities on state level on reducing human trafficking cases; Guest in studio: Special representative of President at the Parliament on gender issues- Anara Niyazova.

Such an approach for substantive talk-show format resulted in an increased response from listeners who called in to the radio stations with questions and comments about the discussion topics.

In Naryn city, the radio station Tenir Too received the following questions from radio listeners. The questions were answered by the studio guests during the talk show:

1. How do you assist women that undergone moral violence? And what measures do you take toward bride kidnapping?
2. Do women appeal to you with issues regarding land division and on migrants and immigrant issues?
3. Do you protect rights of men?
4. Does the state help materially, and what kind of assistance does the government provide to women victims of violence?
5. What measures do you undertake among school girls?

6. How do you compare our traditions with laws?
7. What actions do the Elders Council take in villages?
8. I appealed to attorneys with a case of violence, they turned me out, didn't accept me. What should I do?
9. Tell about the rights of a recently married couple?

In Bishkek, the radio station “Eho Moskvyy” received the following questions from radio listeners. The questions were answered by the studio guests during the talk show:

1. How one can protect oneself if law enforcement officials don't react to calls, believing that the violence is a personal matter?
2. What is the implication of no representation of women in Parliament and influence of that on decision-making or inability to pass efficient law drafts?
3. The best way for stakeholders on combating human trafficking is to unite to protect own rights.

November 30, 2005 a show on “Gender and human trafficking” was aired on the program “News” on TRC “Pyramida”, which covered public hearings on development of National Program on combating smuggling of and trafficking persons.

November 30, 2005 discussion of the issues of labor migration and women's health was on live talk-show program “Noviy Vzgl'yad” aired on TRC “Pyramida”. B. Ryskulova, manager of CC “Sezim”(Bishkek) and Lira Tantabayeva- PF “Ayalzat” (Talas) were participants of the program.

December 1, 2005 a show on the work of public hearing on discussion of package of recommendations from civil society for development of National Program on combating smuggling of and trafficking in persons for 2006-2008 (was aired 4 times in programs “Ala Too” in Kyrgyz and Russian, “News”, “Yangililyar”).

December 1, 2005 a show on “Gender and AIDS” was aired on “News” program on TRC “Pyramida”, which told how gender inequality can be connected to fatal illness – linking Global Day against AIDS and 16 Days against gender violence. Laboratory on “Gender education” PU “El Agartuu” held youth campaign “Youth against AIDS and human trafficking” for students of Kyrgyz National University named after Jusup Balasagyn. The purpose of the campaign was to attract attention of students to the issue of AIDS and human trafficking while providing necessary information on the issues.

December 9, 2005 reviewing the campaign results and once more elucidating purposes and objectives of the Campaign, below guests participated in informational program “Ala Too” in studio:

- leader of women's NGO “Leylek Ayalzaty”, Nazym Jalilova (program in Kyrgyz and Russian);
- expert on gender issues, Talaykul Isakunova (program in Russian).

On the same day, several other episodes aired:

- Crisis center activities (in programs “Ala Too” in Russian and Kyrgyz);
- Activities on women rights were held at some universities (in programs “Ala Too” in Russian and Kyrgyz).

December 9, 2005 on TRC “Pyramida” news program results on the Campaign were aired.

December 9-10, Information on Campaign Close was aired in news reporter format (in “Ala-Too” program in Kyrgyz and Russian, “Ala-Too- week”, “Ala-Too – jumalygy”).

December 10, 2005 “16 Days Campaign” ended with roundtable “On women of Kyrgyzstan in labor migration and trafficking” in live program “Zamana” on NTRC. Program participants were:

Natalya Pavlova, consultant of the Crisis Center “Sezim”

Nazym Jalilova, Chairlady of PU “Leylek Ayalzaty”

Myrza Karimov, Assistant on USAID media and democracy projects

Elmira Shishkaraeva, gender expert, consultant Winrock International

Nurgul Asylbekova, Coordinator of Women’s Program, “Soros-Kyrgyzstan”

Aigul Ryskulova, Chairperson of State Committee on Migration and Employment was supposed to participate on the roundtable, but just before the TV program started instead of her the First Deputy of Chairperson, Dosmir Uzbekov came to the program. The objective of roundtable was not to make conclusion of campaign – rather to formulate understanding the necessity for consolidation of efforts of all societal sectors toward finding solutions to issues of gender-based violence.

Urgency of the roundtable theme was due to huge number of calls from TV viewers (nearly 100) from Jalalabat, Osh, Talas, Batken and Issykul. Calls were started coming in from 08.30 (program started from 08.20) and continued after the TV program end (09.20) until 11.00. The main theme of the phone calls – questions related to legalization of labor migration.

Efficiency of informational campaign principally not only depended on the right selected strategy and media partners but also it depended on fruitful participation of Winrock International partner NGOs in the campaign.